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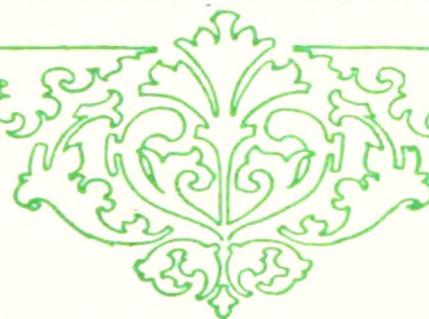
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THE

MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



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This is the Official Journal of the
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and
Bartenders International League of America,

Affiliated with the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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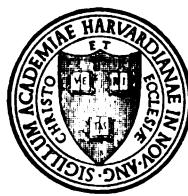
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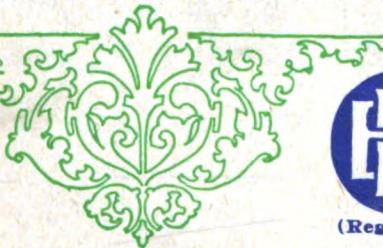
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This is the Official Journal of the
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 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Volume XXIV.

Number 1.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JANUARY 15, 1915

Press of
 Roessler Brothers.



Commercial Tribune Bldg.,
 Cincinnati, Ohio

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"Still Believe in Signs?"



NOV -1 1916

A little bit disfigured but
still able to wish you a
Happy and Prosperous
New Year, 1915

Gen. S. Sullivan.
(Watch us grow)



Call this Neutrality?

(Fac-Simile of New Year's Card)

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL
ALLIANCE

THE

MIXER & SERVER

AND
BARTENDERS
INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE OF
AMERICA

VOLUME XXIV.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 15, 1915.

NUMBER 1.

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 158. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

Yuletide and New Year greetings having been offered and accepted, the remnants of the feast days having gradually disappeared, it seems quite appropriate for the membership of our International Union to look intently forward and endeavor to observe as best we can, what there is in sight for us as workingmen and working women for the period of time coming under the head of 1915. There is substantially 365 days in front of us, or was on the first of the present month; fifteen of those important units of time will have passed into history by the time this number of the MIXER AND SERVER reaches the hands of our general membership; what has transpired in those 15 days may or may not have a decided bearing on the future development of your local union and consequently on our International Union, and when all is said, our International Union truly cuts some congealed moisture in the catering industry of this great North American continent. A brief glance at passing events may not be inappropriate.

A year ago, on the threshold of 1914, the outlook was exceedingly encouraging and bright; this too in spite of the knowledge that our natural opponents had shown decided inclination to make inroads on our field of endeavor and decrease its size by obliterating as much of it as legal machinery and the gullability of the citizen voter could be induced to acquiesce in; that there were many such, needs little emphasis at our hands; the net results obtained by our opponents can not be calculated, for in analyzing and summarizing such matters it is necessary to have positive knowledge upon which to base one's findings; that the total industrial and monetary loss will run into many millions must be conceded.

What of the future and what must we attempt to accomplish in order to save to us and the catering industry some measure of stability?

Our International Union was formed for a definite purpose, that purpose is set forth in the platform and preamble and in substance seeks to secure the attention and co-operation of every man and woman engaged in preparing and serving food and drink, to the end of bettering their conditions morally, socially and financially.

As an instrument to procure advancement our International Union has from time to time made such changes in its methods and laws as the major portion of its local membership thought would bring the greatest measure of returns. Laws and regulations originated for specific purposes, were part of the general plan of action which when working as a whole were expected to prevent friction and make forward advancement easier. It was early discovered that many

of the laws were cumbersome and unsatisfactory, and while that knowledge was quickly made apparent, the membership invariably insisted on a thorough trial before agreeing to amend or eliminate.

While this seeming desire to test out fully before changing or discarding has in the main proven fairly advantageous, it must be conceded that if we continue to give space to laws in our book of laws, we should insist upon their enforcement. And that thought brings us to what is generally agreed to be our very greatest obstacle—deliberate violation of the rules and regulations which we have adopted to guide us in our affairs.

One of the provisions of our book of laws reads in substance that "Every member, not a citizen by birth or naturalization SHALL be held to make his declaration to become a citizen." Hundreds upon hundreds of members in our International Union, in the United States and Canada, who make no pretensions whatsoever to assist the voters of the country in which they are employed, to protect the catering industry from fanatical legislation, is one of the greatest if not the very greatest obstacles which our International Union has to figure with. In all of the recent contests the fact was made evident that notwithstanding the provision relative to citizenship, the percentage of our members who were not entitled to the privilege of aiding in protecting the catering industry, by reason of the fact that they were not voters, was simply astounding.

It is true that apparently there are certain parts of the catering industry which are unaffected directly by adverse legislation, yet the close students of the catering industry discovered many years ago that which directly affects one branch invariably brings hardships to the other and that, despite hastily formed conclusions to the contrary, an injury to the beverage trades is an injury to the culinary trades.

Our aim for this year and for every subsequent year which follows, should be to increase citizenship among our membership, to inculcate in all of them a true desire to assist by showing them the effects of indifference and the burden it is to an industry which must in the very nature of our governments and the privileges of the voters, be at the mercy of organized fanaticism with votes to despoil and confiscate.

We have given expression time and time again to the conviction that no man or woman should be permitted to engage at our allied crafts unless they are not only willing but anxious to co-operate with us by becoming attached to one of our local unions and actively participating in the work of building up and protecting ourselves from the selfishly inclined employer and the equally vicious opponent of progress—the associated and organized sumptuary legislationists. We go still further and assert that no man or woman residing in any political section of America has any legal or moral right to follow the business of a catering industry employer or employe if they are unwilling to procure for themselves, by proper and legal means, the privilege of casting their votes in opposition to inimical candidates or measures.

We are not unmindful of the fact that the laws of many municipalities permit the issuance of permits or licenses to engage in the catering industry to persons neither citizens or who have any intentions of becoming such and that

numbers of others permit a species of monopoly which tends to create abuses which eventually bring disaster to the industry as a whole.

We should so direct our efforts as to make such practices impossible, to register strenuous objection to the continuation of individuals or combinations in the catering industry who have no other concern than to reap immediate financial benefits, and our objection can best be lodged with the powers that be when each member of our organization has the right to vote for officials who will heed and act as we suggest. We are confronted with a gradual but none the less insistent change in the catering industry, a change that deliberately lessens our chances as skilled workers by imposing on many the task of directing and teaching innumerable recruits while we are presumed to accomplish none but the skilled effort to satisfy those whom we serve. These helpers quickly develop into competitors and even though being unskilled, the fact that they are less likely to seek commensurate compensation makes them welcome additions to the grasping employers. Trade unionism as understood in our ranks will materially aid us in securing better working conditions and compensation, but unless we pay more and more attention to the influx as indicated, as well as persist in carrying our laws into actual effect as regards citizenship, we are going to reap results of a negative value.

While there may be other quite as important matters for special consideration by our membership for the year 1915, in the judgment of the writer none can be found which should enlist your attention quicker, and whatever steps can be taken to overcome them should follow.

A general scrutiny of our position warrants taking prompt action to strengthen our forces and see to it that they are prepared to aid in the continuous battle which is being waged against us. We should regard those who decline to co-operate with us as enemies to our future welfare and we should not hesitate to exert effort to eliminate them from the industry by every legitimate means at our command; they should be made to fish or cut bait. That is our editorial salutation for 1915.

What a pity that the spirit of Yuletide which prompts the avaricious to temporarily refrain from seeking to garner, which softens the hearts of the wickedly inclined, which transforms the irritable into patient, lovable and companionable souls, which reveals the contentious as divested of their cantankerousness and possessed of a pacific inclination, which takes the prejudiced scales from the eyes and endows instead clearness and impartiality. That spirit, in fact, which makes the whole world feel like taking you by the hand and saying "hello" with sincerity and fraternalism which inquires after your well-being and shows a willingness to help you over the bumps if there are any in sight, can not be made to spread itself out over the whole of the year before us and the years which follow. This, indeed, would be a fine old world to live in if that spirit prevailed all of the time; there would be no war extras, no strike specials, no poverty and suffering, the hoarders of wealth would cease the efforts which inflate the prices of commodities and make the present day existence one of perpetual struggle. Real simon pure Christianity would be the rule and not the exception as unfortunately is the case right now;

the caricatures who pretend to expound the doctrine of the Nazarene would disappear and Love would be the guiding and governing thought of mankind.

When we absorb the true meaning of that Biblical passage which reads: "Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard," we shall have taken unto ourselves and put in practice 365 days of yuletide spirit and will follow it with other and still other years of sincere brotherhood.

While waiting and praying as well as hoping for the dawn of a better day, there is work at our hands—work which if done with faith and confidence will bring closer and closer the time when all shall know each other and understand that we are "our brother's keeper" and as such shall aid him in carrying his burden until such time as we may be called to that greater circle to receive the reward fairly won. Friendship, Truth and Love are not unattainable, for is it not said, "He that walketh uprightly walketh surely; but he that perverteth his ways shall be known."

Let each of us in his own humble way practice the yuletide spirit for the remainder of the year to the end of bringing to our less favored brothers a little sunshine and to ourselves the splendid feeling of actions productive of pleasure and helpfulness.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Have you ever attended a Grump Soiree? If not, then you have an experience coming to you, that may enlighten you on the whys and wherefores of a number of interesting episodes that occur during the life of a local union. A real-yard-wide-rag-chewing-match-in-the-open, is an innocent little thing in comparison to a Grump Soiree.

You don't know what a Grump Soiree is, and you desire further particulars—all right, I'm willing and will wade in and try and recite how they are formed, and for what purpose they are held.

One of these evenings when you have attended a near meeting of your union, and you have left the hall, reached the sidewalk, you looked around and you find several of your fellow members sort of waiting around; by and by, you will observe from four to seven of your fellow union members making a quiet sneak; they probably don't want you to know where they are going, in fact they are rather secretive to all those whose hammers they do not know the weight of—that is, assuming of course, that you have a nice little tack persuader concealed about your wearing apparel; they, the Grumps, don't know it, and of course they are fighting shy of unknowns; they can't use 'em until they have made a reputation as a hammer wielder, then and only then are they admitted into the more or less charmed circle.

The initial chorus after the Grumpites meet in the back-room of a nearby saloon, generally starts off with: "Ain't the meetings getting to be rotten?"

The chorus while not as vigorous as some that you have heard at the show shops, is none the less harmonious so far as topic is concerned; for it seldom happens, that the Soiree can be opened without mentioning the most popular "psalm" in their repertoire, and they not only mention it, but hamstring it and do other ungracious things to it, much more than space will permit of cata-

loguing here. Well, they're off; the chief Grump slides over to one side of his chair (did you ever see a sneaking knocker that could sit on a chair the same as good white folks? hardly) and he begins:

"Fellows, I'll tell you what's the matter with our union, we've got the prize pin-head as President; didn't you see him how he tried to put blame on the chairman of the investigation committee for failing to bring in a report on that new guy's application that's working over in Silent Jim's dump. Who appointed the committee? Wasn't it the President, and if he is the one that appoints a committee, then he is the one to hold responsible for the bum work of that committee. What's that, you say he is a stranger to most of the members and probably don't know the men whom he appoints? Yes, he is a stranger, we admit that, but none the less any man with a bean big enough to fill a 6 and $\frac{7}{8}$ bonnet ought to be able to see that Red Nolan and Tommy Paszkert are first-class dubs, and them two were members of that committee."

Another voice emerged from a froth-covered mouth, it said: "I'm with you on that decision, Boe, that president is sure enough 'squirrel food,' why only a few meetings ago didn't I ask him the meaning of Section 9 of our union by-laws, and didn't he say, 'Brother, I have not perused your local union constitution very carefully, but if you will give me a chance I will read Section 9 and advise you what I think it means.' Why I just give him the merry ha, ha, that's what I did; the idea of electing such guys to office; what right has any duck to stand for an office if he don't know what the laws are."

An interruption occurs, another muffled voice says: "Just a moment, pals, listen to me, I've been a member of several unions, and every one of them had this punk local in this burg beat a thousand ways from the Jack. What have you fellows got here, eh? What have you got? Nothing, and you never will have with such officers. In the last local that I came from we had a nice headquarters; they had a wise hustling business agent who got out and grabbed all the work in the town; they had a dandy meeting hall, and I never did attend a meeting where there were less than seventy-five members in the hall, and you can bet all of your small change there was business done from the sound of the gavel until the closing. Of course they were organized long before you fellows made application for a charter, but at that, it don't give them no license to a greater union than this one ought to be; in that union they had some of the hottest elections I've ever saw and you could bet your bottom case note that the members who won out had to be able to fill the office, if they couldn't show that they were there with the goods, zim went the chopper and off went their beans and another member took up the running. You don't see any of the members of this union pining for office or going out of their way to secure votes for any office. Nary a one and what's more it don't look as though you ever will; why the pin-head who is president now is on the job because he came to town new and was not wise to the fact that no one wanted the position; he is holding the job, why? because no one else wants it or will take it." The little short fellow at the seat closest to the door looked about him in a furtive fashion, gulped another mouthful of the amber fluid and got into the race with the following: "That

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president of ours may be the prize mutt of the union, but if he has anything on the piece of cheese that keeps the minutes of the union some one will have to give him the needle and a card of seconds. He writes about the fiercest fist of any geek in these here diggin's; a couple of months ago he sent me a postal card about attending a meeting, when the amendments to the International constitution were to be voted on. I tried to read his writing, in fact turned it over to my sister who is learning to play the piano and she fell for it; thought it was a new piece of music. Next day doggoned if I didn't have to call him up on the phone and ask him what it was all about."

"Well, I guess that ain't on the level," butted in a voice which up to now had not had a chance to save anything of the wreck, or wreck anything. "A few weeks ago I went to his desk in the hall to pay my dues and rubbered at his day book, and I'll be swamped if every name on the page didn't look alike, fact, from a side view it looked as though Billy Keen, the grainer, had loaned the secretary his steel comb and he had used it to spread ink on the page. Is it any wonder we never get any answers to our letters to other local unions." One after the other the remainder of the aggregation shot holes through the records and reputations of the members who have been unfortunate enough to accept office in the union. If there is anything which has not been "belched up" during such a session it surely must be of very minor importance; in fact what has been left unsaid wouldn't make a shadow under a high power arc lamp.

That briefly is an outline of what the writer calls a Grump Soiree, it would be possible to fill pages of the *MIXER AND SERVER* further describing these after meeting rousting socials, where a very poor devil who has been elected to local union office is roughly handled, at least to the extent of harsh criticism. Such sessions are mainly responsible for the spread of discontent and for the propagation of disloyalty to the cause of unionism.

A union unfortunate enough to have such aftermaths is handicapped by the most obstinate of obstructions and in spite of efforts made to overcome the impediment to progress, it frequently happens that such a union must cease to exist and be re-organized under a new number before that town is represented by a live organization.

Where the Grumps get a foothold, unjust criticism prevails as a rule and few men with ordinary intelligence care to accept any position in the gift of the local; for few men indeed are so constituted as to possess grit, patience and kindness to work for those who not only decline to aid an officer, but who persistently tear down what officers build up.

Men there are who are natural born Grumps, nothing pleases them, no act no matter what its significance can possibly satisfy them; they are the bad apples in the barrel and unless discovered and thrown into the garbage pile will succeed in destroying the whole works.

* If you are afflicted with fault finding, if you can't possibly see good in the work of others, in the name of all that is good, hike to the timbers, remain there until your liver is in better working order, don't inflict on your fellow workers, don't infect good fellows with your miserable disease.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

Under the above caption the *Times* of Chattanooga, Tenn., offered its readers an editorial which we thought was exceedingly good; so good in fact that we saw fit to print one of the paragraphs in a recent number of the *MIXER AND SERVER*. One of our fellow members asks us to print the editorial entire and we thus comply. It reads as follows:

It is a melancholy arraignment of conditions in Tennessee that one may find in almost every issue of the country press of the State an account of some sort of criminal outbreak—a shooting, a social scandal, theft, burglary, bootlegging or other flagitious violations of the liquor law. The fact connotes a deplorable state of mind, and is a melancholy refutation of the claim that political machinery, built up and organized for personal and partisan promotion, even though operating in the stolen and brazenly flaunted livery of righteousness, can accomplish moral and social reforms:

Col. J. C. Hemphill, the brilliant Southern journalist, for many years editor of the Charleston News and Courier, later a special writer on the New York Times, and now with the Philadelphia Public Ledger, has recently been investigating conditions in Maine, in which State politicians have been trying to legislate the human out of men's natures for some fifty or sixty years. Summing up an impartial story of the good as well as the bad of that State's prohibition system, Colonel Hemphill says:

"It is argued by the proponents of the system that prohibition has greatly improved the moral status of the State and contributed immensely to the domestic happiness of its people; but, in the opinion of a close student of sociological problems, this claim is met by the somewhat staggering statement that there are more divorces in the State of Maine in proportion to marriages than in any other State in the Union. How many less divorces there would be if the men and women drank whisky instead of water there is no means of knowing, except by comparing the divorce record of Maine with the divorce record of drinking States of like population and advantages."

The same condition, possibly worse, developing in Massachusetts, Vermont and other New England States years ago, occasioned their return to local option. A pathological weakness for drink appears to develop other immoral abnormalities when too violently restrained. A knowledge of this fact and the corollary imperfections of the system which create more or less of a contempt for all law, has so impressed itself upon the people of Maine that whereas the prohibition law was adopted by 40,000 majority many years ago, that majority has been dwindling so rapidly that in the last election when the issue was up it carried by a beggarly 758! In other words, Maine is finding that there are more demoralizing evils to be combated than depriving its bibulously inclined citizens, a small percentage of every community, of their favorite beverages.

The question of temperance is therefore one that must still challenge the intelligent thought of the country as against prohibition, which in its final analysis means the shunting of one violent pathological distemper into another with possibly more demoralizing and hurtful results.—*Chattanooga Times*, Sept. 6, 1914.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

The amount of correspondence coming to the general headquarters has been augmented considerably by officers and members who evidently have the impression that the General Executive Board is constantly in session and that requests submitted by local unions will be acted on immediately.

We have repeatedly advised our members that the General Executive Board transacts pretty much all of its business by correspondence; the only time that immediate attention is possible is when the General Executive Board happens to be in session at the general headquarters or at the general conventions. After the Denver convention in June, 1913, the General Executive Board held a session; it held another at headquarters in Cincinnati during the week of June 15, 1914, and will probably convene again June 11 or 12, 1915, at San Francisco, Cal.

Practically the same procedure has become a custom between conventions, consequently when local unions present for consideration wage schedules, applications for financial assistance or permission to strike, and such requests are received when the General Executive Board members are at their respective homes, it becomes necessary to reproduce the subject matter, mail it to the board members and await their action. It frequently happens that by this method, which is compulsory, proposals require considerable time before it is possible to dispose of them; many such calling for correspondence between the members of the board and headquarters and between headquarters and locals involved before final action is taken. Under these circumstances local unions are simply wasting time and energy by telegraphing headquarters for permission to do things which necessitates action by the General Executive Board. The General Secretary-Treasurer is the only General Executive Board member stationed at the general office; he has neither the power or right to dispose of matters which relate to approving strikes or financing such strikes, yet it appears that our officers and members persist in asking him to "answer by tomorrow," or "at once," as to whether they will secure funds or be supported if they call a strike. A perusal of our book of laws will show that NO officer has any right granted him by law to approve by himself and without sanction of his colleagues on the General Executive Board, any strike, wage schedule, or other proposal entailing outlay of funds. The very fact that any person may send a telegram to our headquarters and make whatever statement or demand they may desire, and subscribe whatever name they chose to such telegrams,

makes it imperative on the part of the officer at headquarters to decline to accept telegrams as official business. We insist on having such telegrams verified and under the seal of local unions before we attempt giving them consideration. This fact has been emphasized time and again in these pages, but notwithstanding repeated notices we find innumerable officers of our locals wasting the money of their organizations by the payment of telegraph tolls. Our membership should get this bit of knowledge down right so as to prevent disappointment or chagrin. The General Secretary-Treasurer is the only Executive Board member at the general office, and our laws setting forth his duties and powers as an executive do not contemplate assuming tasks such as many members try to impose.

Matters requiring executive action by the General Executive Board take seldom less than two weeks' time to dispose of, hence asking for "immediate action" in the sense usually used, is filing a request which is impossible under our laws to comply with.

Again cautioning our members to refrain from trying to transact official business by night lettergram, day letter or telegrams, and save the money of your union; write an official communication, properly signed and sealed, and it will be cared for as quickly as conditions permit.

INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 119 of the International Constitution and laws, local unions are hereby requested to present the name of one member for a position as International Auditor. Nominations which may have been offered previous to this notification may be offered again. In fact, no nomination which does not come in response to this notice will be presented to the General Executive Board for consideration. This rule is imperative, for it would be quite possible for a previous nominee to either become suspended or withdrawn from the local union which offered the nomination. Nominations must be in the general office by February 15, 1915. All nominations MUST be attested by the President and Secretary of the local union and the seal of said local attached in order to be entitled to official recognition.

The general office has submitted to all affiliated local unions a set of report forms; the purpose of same is fully set forth on the forms. These reports are of great value to the Inter-

national Union as well as to the general organized labor movement, hence there are good reasons to solicit the genuine co-operation of the proper officers to the end of securing data of unquestioned importance. Take reasonable time in preparation, for accuracy of statement is essential. Special attention is urged in making replies to those questions which deal with the number of non-members working at the trade, amounts expended from local union benefit funds, number of strikes and cost of same and average rate of wages and hours of labor. Officers are cautioned to refrain from "guessing" where actual facts and figures can be obtained.

The reports solicit information for a period of one year—January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION LEGISLATION.

The attention of our local union officials and members is directed to the provisions of our International constitution and laws relative to proposed new or amended legislation—that is to say, propositions which are intended to amend present laws, add new sections or eliminate old sections of our laws.

The forms of the *Mixer and Server* close on the 25th of the month preceding date of publication, hence in order to fully comply with the provisions of our laws and offer such amendments, new laws or proposals to eliminate old laws, proposals must reconcile with the requirements as set forth in Section 120, paragraph A.

The coming convention meets in the city of San Francisco, Cal., Monday morning, June 14, 1915; as the date of the June number, like all of its predecessors will be the 15th, it therefore follows that proposals should be in the general office on or before the closing date of the forms for the March, 1915, number of the *Mixer and Server*; the date for closing forms for that number will be FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

All proposals should state specifically the number of section or sections which it is proposed to amend. If proposals are intended to eliminate any present section of our laws, that fact should be stated. If the proposal is new legislation, a brief outline of the purpose of such proposal should preface the proposal.

Copy for publication MUST be at the general office not later than FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

CONVENTION CITY NOMINATIONS.

Cities which have in mind acting as host to the nineteenth general convention of our International Union should bear in mind that they must place their city in nomination TWO MONTHS before the convention at San Francisco convenes. Careful perusal of Section 135 is suggested to all unions which desire their city to be considered by the coming convention as the possible seat for the succeeding convention.

Convention city nominations or announcements MUST be at the general office by March 25, 1915, in order that they may be printed in the April and May issues of the *Mixer and Server*.

CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of December, 1914:

Local	Location	Organizer
B, 526,	Johnstown, Pa.	Jere F. McCarthy
B, 733,	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	Thos. J. Durnin

Secretaries are requested to collect Traveling Cards and Membership Books issued by Local 418, Douglas, Arizona, and forward same to headquarters for inspection and proper verification.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	53
Pennsylvania	51
Illinois	43
Massachusetts	39
Washington	37
California	33
Ohio	31
Canada	27
Montana	23
Texas	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	22
Missouri	21
Indiana	20
Arizona	14
Wisconsin	14
Minnesota	14
Iowa	13
Colorado	11
Wyoming	8
Kentucky	7
Arkansas	7
New Hampshire	7
Oregon	6
Michigan	6
Rhode Island	5
Idaho	5
Georgia	5
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Utah	3
Alabama	3
Vermont	3
Tennessee	3
Nebraska	3
West Virginia	2
Maryland	2
Louisiana	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL AID.

WAS INGTON, D. C., December 3, 1914.
To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Unions:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—The Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Philadelphia, Pa., November 9-21, 1914, considered appeals for financial assistance from three international unions:

The appeal of the International Glove Workers' Union of America for financial assistance for 1,500 glove cutters in Gloversville and Johnstown, New York, who have been on strike since August 2, 1914;

The appeal of the United Textile Workers of America for assistance for the employes of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Co., of Atlanta, Ga., who have been on strike since May 13, 1914;

The appeal of the Western Federation of Miners for financial assistance to defend 39 members of their organization, now under indictment in Calumet, Michigan, which includes all of its officers and executive board members.

For full and detail information relative to these

three appeals for financial assistance read resolutions and actions of Philadelphia convention, quoted.

The Executive Council, at its first meeting after the adjournment of the Philadelphia convention, considered the three appeals for financial assistance which were referred to it by the convention; and in the light of the fact that a number of appeals have been issued during this year, decided that because of the great need of immediate financial assistance of these three organizations, that it would be best to issue one appeal and that one-third of all funds received should be transferred to each organization named above.

In issuing this appeal we are cognizant of the fact that organized labor has in the past contributed generously for the aid of members of affiliated organizations on strike and in distress, and our affiliated unions are to be commended for the prompt financial contributions which they have cheerfully given to the requests made by affiliated organizations for financial assistance. Notwithstanding that fact, you can readily realize that a considerable sum is, and will be, necessary to give to the Textile Workers on strike in Atlanta, Georgia, and the Glove Workers on strike in Gloversville, New York, the barest necessities of life, even in the line of food. We are, therefore, appealing to our affiliated organizations and members to render every financial aid possible to these men and women to help them stave off hunger so that they may maintain this unequal struggle to a victorious termination. This appeal for financial contributions is to organized labor generally—to central bodies and local unions as well as to individual members. Unions that may be in a position to make large contributions should make them, but it should be no barrier to any union making a small contribution, even if it be but a dollar. If unions have no funds or can not make appropriations from their funds for this appeal, they should appoint committees to secure individual contributions, and through their secretaries forward same to American Federation of Labor headquarters.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., who will receipt for same and promptly forward one-third to each of the three organizations.

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

SAM'L. GOMPERS, President,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL, Second Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES, Third Vice-President,
Jos. F. VALENTINE, Fourth Vice-President,
JOHN R. ALPINE, Fifth Vice-President,
H. B. PERHAM, Sixth Vice-President,
FRANK DUFFY, Seventh Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,
Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Appeal of International Glove Workers' Union of America.

Resolution No. 153, by Delegate Elizabeth Christman, of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, Fifteen hundred glove cutters have been on strike since August 21 in Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., the great fine glove center of this country, to secure an increase in wages, as no increase in wages has been received for the

past seventeen years, and the New York State Mediation Board reported after their recent investigation into the causes of the strike that the average wage of the cutters for fifty-two weeks was \$13.30; and

WHEREAS, The employers have rejected the recommendation of the above-named board for an increase of 15 cents per dozen, while the strikers voted to accept it. This refusal means a determination on the part of the employers to continue the fight, and our strikers are equally determined to hold out, as they must have an increase in wages to meet in some measure the increased cost of living of today; and

WHEREAS, The glove trade being the only industry in that locality, nearly all the workers are engaged in some branch of the trade, so that in all about 8,000 are involved in the strike, making the need for relief especially great; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, vote to assist the glovemakers in this strike by directing the officers to issue an appeal to all affiliated organizations for funds, and that the delegates, upon their return home, urge upon their members the need of their generous assistance in this strike.

Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution and that the appeal for assistance be sent forward through the proper channels at the earliest possible moment to the end that these unorganized workers, who are making a desperate struggle to better their conditions and are standing firmly against the rapacity and greed of unscrupulous and dictatorial employers, be given the material assistance they are so urgently in need of, together with the assurance that the moral support of the American Federation of Labor is always behind any body of workers, organized or unorganized, who are seeking to improve their conditions and better their surroundings in life.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Appeal of the United Textile Workers of America.

The committee read the following portion of the proceedings of the eighth day when the appeal of the Western Federation of Miners, the glove workers and textile workers were discussed:

"Secretary Morrison spoke at some length of the assistance that had been given the textile workers, the glove workers and other organizations that have been on strike, and moved: 'That the appeal be referred to the Committee on Report of the Executive Council, to be considered with the appeal of the glove workers and the appeal of the Western Federation of Miners, to allow the committee to bring in a report of such character as would meet with the approval of the delegates, and in that way be able to give the assistance that is required to the Atlanta, Gloversville, and Calumet people who are in distress.' (Seconded.)"

Your committee recommends that the entire subject-matter contained in this motion be referred to the Executive Council with instructions that it take whatever action it may looking to the relief of the textile workers.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Appeal of the Western Federation of Miners.

Resolution No. 140, by Delegates J. C. Williams, Jos. D. Cannon, and Jas. Shea, of the Western Federation of Miners:

WHEREAS, All the workers are familiar with the long-drawn-out struggle which was waged by the copper miners of the State of Michigan and the fact that the fight was declared at an end by them because of the inability of the international organization to further provide the necessities of life for its striking members and those dependent upon them. In addition to the many hardships imposed upon the striking miners, 631 arrests were made, the offenses ranging from making a noise in the streets to the crime of murder. Many of these cases found their way into the court, but out of the entire number only two convictions were recorded on minor offenses; but there are yet three men confined in the jail of Houghton, Mich., charged with a crime which we are convinced we will be able to prove to a fair and impartial jury was committed by gunmen in the employ of the Waddell-Mahon and Ascher strike-breaking agencies. These men have been incarcerated since the early part of March, and are now being transferred to Marquette County, Mich., to be tried on a charge of murder. In addition to the direct charge of murder against these three men, thirty-six members of the miners' organization, including all of its officers and executive board members, have been indicted by a grand jury as accessories, and, in fact, are facing trial for the same offense should convictions be obtained in the cases of the three men now on trial.

WHEREAS, The Western American Federation of Miners, because of the long and expensive conflict in Michigan, which caused that federation to incur considerable indebtedness for commissary supplies to the families of the strikers, followed by a suspension of operations in the metal mines throughout its jurisdiction, owing to the depression brought about in the metal market through the European war; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid conditions, coupled with the efforts now being made by many of the larger employers to disrupt the miners' movement, leaves us in a position which renders it impossible for us to finance the defense of the men now on trial; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that all affiliated bodies be called upon to render all possible financial assistance, by making such appropriations from their treasuries and otherwise as all may be able to give.

Your committee concurs in the foregoing and recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to take whatever action it may under the law to secure the immediate assistance for the Western Federation of Miners.

The report of the committee was adopted.

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

6—Joseph Kelly, Luke Gilmartin, Wm. Lanier, Edmund Lewis, Annie Doherty, John McDonald.

17—Wm. A. Gourley.

19—J. G. Carter.

20—Franklin Busch.

35—E. J. Dawson, Howard L. Hass.

70—Henry Koehler.

- 72—H. F. Bush, W. H. Day.
- 84—Adelard Beaulieu.
- 150—Timothy Sullivan.
- 260—Wm. E. Miller, Floyd F. Meeder, John Skrabic.
- 274—John Hundley, Agnes Klingman, Chas. M. Clark.
- 284—P. P. Fox, Ed. Wood.
- 298—Bert McGinnis, John H. Hines.
- 339—Jalmar Matson, Swan B. Nelson.
- 378—Dave Usher, Jesse Hammond, A. Isreal.
- 427—H. S. Burton.
- 443—Geo. W. McCoy.
- 445—J. R. Matthews.
- 506—George Viens, F. E. Belley, G. E. Gravel.
- 533—L. W. Cohen.
- 535—Wm. Johnsen.
- 659—Andrew E. Berry, Sam Brownie.
- 680—A. F. McClellan, L. Zied, John Maginnis.
- 696—C. R. McPherson.
- 721—J. W. Latham.
- 744—R. O. Smith.
- 746—John A. Pyke, Lee Dira.
- 848—James Grubb.
- 850—Edw. Malone.
- 858—A. Long, T. S. Brown.

DEATHS.

- 1—Adolph Stohlbach.
- 2—Arthur Ceynowa, George Stock.
- 6—James A. Smith.
- 41—J. H. Wyckoff, A. Letora.
- 44—Lee Cuddy, Geo. Alb. Vernon.
- 73—Timothy Kilday.
- 77—John D. Oliver.
- 95—Edw. P. Furfey.
- 108—Chas. Roberts.
- 109—A. Schroeder.
- 110—Chas. Kaper.
- 114—James McKenzie.
- 120—E. Williams, Jos. Markowitz.
- 131—Harry P. Fritz, Anton Voelter, Harry Beck.
- 142—J. O. Brooks.
- 171—L. J. Rauber.
- 188—Jas. H. Colville, Anthony Kohlbeck.
- 193—Thomas Burke, Michael Finan.
- 206—Lee Epps.
- 212—George E. Morgan.
- 224—Aug. E. Englert.
- 247—A. Chisholm.
- 284—Walter Klein.
- 287—John Buntin.
- 309—R. S. Ryan.
- 320—Wm. Farrell.
- 339—Howard Garnier.
- 356—Jos. Kiernan.
- 378—J. M. Lamb.
- 389—Frank Rappel.
- 420—J. W. Gray.
- 437—Thomas Gritton.
- 485—J. H. Robinson.
- 498—Jack Colberg.
- 504—Andy Berg.
- 525—H. F. Bregers.
- 533—Geo. W. Brown.
- 550—Malcolm V. Bergland.
- 558—V. Hall.
- 575—Rudolph Hermanni.
- 591—Robert H. Schummel.
- 596—James Tellier.
- 603—James Jensen.
- 628—Jesse P. C. Garity.
- 651—Harry Cornelius, Albert Heintz.
- 692—John Twitchell.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 484, CHICAGO.



Left to right, top row—Sisters Carrie Ash, Clara Moore, Emma Granback. Left to right, bottom row—Sisters Kitty Dalton, Carrie Wise, Maud Swindell, Mabel Bixby.

696 :—D. J. McHugh.
714 :—Edw. Bannon.
723 :—J. J. McDonald.
741 :—Ed. Carter.
749 :—Emanuel Lorenzi.
814 :—C. W. Lavey, G. Warren.
832 :—H. Klink.
838 :—Jas. T. Oder.

MR. WILLIS J. COLBY

There is nothing against you in Local No. 223 and we would be glad to hear from you and hope that you retain your membership.

C. W. McCURDY,

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN—IT'S YOU.

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new.
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your
town.
It isn't the town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead.
When every one works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbors can make one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see,
It isn't the town—it's you.

—Linn Digest.

COURAGEOUS CONTENDERS.

The above cut, taken from a group photo of our girls, members of Local 484, Chicago, Ill., is the first picture we have been able to secure of a part of the Courageous Contenders for a decent wage and honorable working conditions. Hundreds of our girls have volunteered their services to do picket duty and aid their union in its humane effort. The picture represents but a small part of the number who faced the music and stood their ground battling against odds such as no union in Chicago or elsewhere has ever been called on to meet. These girls have been on duty day and night since May, 1914, and are just as determined as when the contest began. The catering employers of Chicago have expended thousands of dollars to whip our girls into submission, they have urged, begged and tried to bribe, but the "nothing doing but trade union wages and conditions" sign still hangs in the same old spot and our girls are still out and putting up a splendid battle.

Chicago, or for that matter, no other city on earth, has been able to show a similar case where girls withstood the combined influence of big money and the ceaseless opposition, brutally effective, of the police force. Picket duty continuously for almost a year and still ready and willing to respond to the call, proves that our girls are unbeatable and the quicker the employers save the money they are now paying for flimsy injunctions and make up their minds to add it to their pay roll expenditures, the fewer of them will be closed out by the sheriff. All honor to these girls for their fine example of loyalty and aggressiveness—they have shown a spirit which speaks well for their organization.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 26, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December:

"A word to the wise is sufficient," is a saying as old as the hills, and yet I doubt very much whether those who are devoting their energies towards segregating our International Union, will profit by the lesson taught us in the recent November elections, where we lost the states of Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Arizona, the recent loss of Virginia and West Virginia, and the prospects of other states being legislated dry, as well as the result of the vote in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 23rd, 1914, when the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, after a ten-hour debate on the Hobson resolution, which had for its purpose amending the constitution of the United States to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beers, wines or liquors in these United States or any of its territories, gave the said resolution a majority of eight votes; however, as a resolution having for its purpose the submission of an amendment to the constitution to the several states requires a two-third vote, the Hobson resolution failed in its passage. In the minds of some, that may be construed as a splendid victory for our cause, yet to those who read between the lines and look beneath the surface, it spells "Danger ahead," and surely and truly there is serious danger ahead; and our own membership and those who are earning their livelihood at the catering industry, must realize the danger ahead sign and unite themselves into one International Union, an International Union covering all branches of the catering industry, as each branch is interlinked with the other in such a way, that to segregate them under separate branches under different leadership, with no head to cement their bond of brotherhood, would place them in the same position as a large army on the field of battle, with several army corps and no commanding general to guide their various manoeuvres, each working out his own destiny in its own humble way, to unity of action, result: disaster and defeat.

To segregate our International Union and divide the workers engaged in the catering industry into separate International Unions covering its various branches will prevent unity of action, a division of responsibility, and a continuous turmoil; result: disaster to the organized workers of our crafts, a loss of many advantages gained by our membership through their affiliation with each other and a possible return to the old conditions that prevailed not many years ago, when the men and women engaged in the catering industry were considered as little better than slaves and were compelled to suffer innumerable hardships and insults if they desired to maintain their positions. Do you desire those condi-

tions to return? If so, then I say favor segregation, but if you desire to see the conditions of the workers improved, to see them join with their fellow worker in bettering their conditions of employment, then it is your duty to aid in bringing that about by a closer affiliation of the various crafts, to discourage any thought of segregating the present International Union, to cause a closer union of thought and action and to bind our brotherhood together, so that it matters not whether it is the forces of our employer or that of the anti-saloon or prohibition type who desire to match their forces against ours, that we will be in a position to meet them and to repeat the words of that celebrated admiral of one hundred years ago who, after a naval battle, sent the following message to his superior, "*We have met the enemy, and they are ours.*"

During the month I visited the cities of Worcester, Lawrence, Gardner and Boston and adjusted matters in the interests of our crafts.

While in the city of Boston, I witnessed the annual election of Local 77 and I was amazed at the interest that was being displayed. Thirteen hundred and nine votes were cast and everything run just as smoothly as a city election. Twelve booths were erected for the members to mark their ballots in and a city election ballot box to record them when voted.

With the advent of this report we usher in a new year, may its shadows bring forth glad tidings of prosperity, a revival of business, which will mean more work for the toiler and better opportunities for him to improve his conditions of employment. May the year 1915 bring an abundance of good luck, health and happiness to each and all of you and your loved ones, is the wish of the undersigned.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Dec. 8—To Worcester	\$9 70
Pullman	2 50
10—To Lawrence	1 60
10—To Boston	60
11—To Gardner	1 55
12—To Boston	1 55
14—To Buffalo	10 65
Pullman	2 50
Red Cross Seals.....	2 00
1,000 Manifold parchment.....	75
Telegram, car fare and phone.....	1 69
Postage	7 00
Traveling expenses	18 00
	\$60 09

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,

General President.

Decision No. 543.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1914.

MR. CHARLES A. SIMPSON, Secretary Local 659,
Dallas, Texas:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 5th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Can a manager of a restaurant who is a member of this local have the privilege granted him by this local to work seven days a week? We have some members who are managers, they do not take or serve orders; they have the hiring and discharging of the employees and do the buying."

Decision No. 497 says in part as follows: "That a manager is amenable to the same laws as an active member and therefore is not permitted to work seven days where a six-day law is in effect." The application of that decision is in cases where a manager performs some of the active duties coming under the jurisdiction of one or more of our allied crafts; but in a case where the said manager neither prepares, takes or serves orders of food or drink, I am of the opinion that the local union could consistently exempt him from complying with the provisions of the six-day week law of the said local union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 544.**

November 30, 1914.

MR. E. G. REYNOLDS, Secretary Local 507, 2117
Pensacola Ave., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 26th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following questions:

"Our by-laws places a fine of \$5 on a member for failing to act when appointed pallbearer. A member appointed failed to appear at the house at the proper time, they waited for him for fifteen minutes and then had to call on a stranger, however, when we were coming out of the church this member was standing outside. At the next regular meeting a fine of \$5 was placed against the said member for not being on time. The member protests against the payment of the said fine, on the grounds that no charges were filed against him in writing and he did not receive a trial in accordance with section 169. Is it necessary in a case of this kind, that section 169 be applied?"

The fact that a penalty for violation of the law is set by the by-laws of the local union, does not signify that a member is not entitled to his right of trial, granted him under section 169 of the International constitution; there may be some elements brought forth in a trial to show that the member was not at fault and he cannot be denied his right to prove said facts in accordance with our law. Therefore my decision is, that the member is entitled to a trial as provided for in section 169 of the International constitution.

"We have several members who buy out the bar privileges at dances and are compelled to take out a government license in order to receive a permit or special license. Does this mean that section 80 would apply to the said members?"

The fact that these members do not become bona-fide proprietors, notwithstanding the fact

that their name may appear on a government license, they do not come under the provisions of section 80 of the International constitution. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 545.**

November 30, 1914.

MR. W. W. HINTON, Secretary Local 300, 70
Lambard st., Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 26th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"In many lunch rooms we find that there are sometimes two and three partners who do the work of waiters and cooks, sometimes there are more partners than employees. Can we take them into the union as passive or active members and allow them to wear the monthly working button?"

You cannot elect proprietors to either passive or active membership; I do not consider a man who loans or advances another man money or other valuables to establish a restaurant business, even though the said party may be given a part ownership in the said house, pending a settlement of the said loan, as a bona-fide proprietor; hence such a man, if qualified, would be eligible as an active member, but in a case where they are bona-fide proprietors, they would be eligible to neither passive or active membership. Where men assume charge of a lunch counter or restaurant and assume no financial risk, other than for their stock and labor employed, the actual ownership resting with the owner of the hotel or cafe, which is very often the case in Canada, the said men could not be termed as bona-fide proprietors, hence would be eligible to active membership. Where an actual bona-fide ownership exists, you should not recognize more than two working proprietors and then only when they employ one or more members of your local union.

"Should we be allowed to take dues from them?"

Not unless they are active or passive members.

"Should they be allowed to attend meetings, or to know what transpires in them?"

If they are active members they should be allowed to participate in the meetings and to enjoy all the benefits of active membership; if they are passive members, the local union has the right to refuse to permit them to participate in the meetings of the local union.

"What constitutes a partner? If a cook or waiter loans a proprietor money, does that make him a proprietor?"

The first question is answered in the forepart of this letter; to the second question, No. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 546.**

November 30, 1914.

MR. W. M. SPEARS, Secretary Local 17, 230½
South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 17th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

THE MIXER AND SERVER

"In our new by-laws recently approved by you, there was a clause which reads as follows: No officer having served two consecutive terms in one office shall be eligible for the same office until at least one full term has intervened. It is contended by some of the members, that any of the present officers who have served two terms, are not eligible to run for the same office at this coming election and we would like your decision as to whether this section in our by-laws applies to the present officers, or to the officers that assume office after the approval of the said law?"

The adoption and approval of this law did not make it retroactive, hence it does not apply to present officers, but the incoming officers who are to be elected under its provisions; and it does not prohibit present officers who have served two or more terms in office, from continuing in office if elected, for two full terms under the present law. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 547.

November 30, 1914.

MR. EDWARD EARLEY, Secretary Local 118, No. 1
Catherine Slip, New York:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 16th, wherein you ask for a decision on the death claim of the late Brother Thomas F. Breen.

In going over the records of his account on the ledger page, as well as the stamps in his due book, I find that on May 25th, 1914, he paid his dues for the months of January, February, March, April and May, at which time he was two months and twenty-five days in arrears, or in accordance with our International law, he was a suspended member, having become so automatically when he became sixty days in arrears, or on the 1st day of March, 1914. I find further, that at the time of his death, he was not in possession of a current month stamp, he having died on the 10th day of July and his dues for the months of June and July were not paid until after his death, or July 13th, 1914.

Sections 159 and 163 covering the payment of death benefits by the International Union, says in substance as follows: that a member must be in continuous good standing for a period of six months preceding his death and in possession of a current month stamp, and as the said late brother, Thomas F. Breen, was not in continuous good standing for the period of six months prior to his death, nor in possession of a current month stamp, he therefore was not entitled to the death benefit. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 548.

December 1, 1914.

MR. A. B. DEVERELL, Secretary Local 310, Box 312, International Falls, Minn.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 16th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"We have several members who work in surrounding towns where they keep open on Sundays and the question came up whether we had

the jurisdiction to stop them from working on Sunday, or whether the by-laws which reads: 'Bartenders working in the city of International Falls' will hold good to men working only in the city of International Falls?"

A local union has a right to regulate the conditions under which their members should work, and while the by-laws of a local union are adopted to govern all the members of a local union, yet where it specially states that no members working within the city of International Falls shall work on Sunday, that would only apply to the city of International Falls and could not be interpreted as governing the surrounding towns, unless it was made general in its character. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 549.

December 1, 1914.

MR. JAMES REDENBAUGH, Secretary Local 572, 1119 E. Main St., Stockton, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 572 against Brother George Anderson of Local 62. The charges, briefly stated, are that the said George Anderson, a former member of Local 572, took a traveling card and deposited it with Local 62 and on the same day returned to the jurisdiction of Local 572 and went to work in an unfair house.

On September 2nd, 1914, I forwarded a copy of the said charges to the secretary of Local 62, with the directions that he forward the same to Brother George Anderson and that the said brother should be advised that he would be given thirty days in which to file his statement with this office. Up to this writing he has failed to file any statement and his failure to do so, is accepted by this office as an admission of his guilt and with that conclusion in mind, the said Brother George Anderson is found guilty of the charge and expelled from membership in this International Union, and Local 62 is directed to so advise him and to record his name as an expelled member on their next monthly report to the International Union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Note—The extreme penalty is being imposed in this case on account of the seriousness of the struggle now going on in the jurisdiction of Local 572.

Decision No. 550.

December 1, 1914.

MR. FRED BLATTNER, President Local 342, 95 Park Row, New York:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 342 against Brothers Peter Reid and Percy Smith of Local 2; after having carefully looked over all the briefs and affidavits submitted, I fail to find any grounds whereby these brothers can be found guilty of entering the headquarters of Local 342 with malice aforethought; it is admitted by both the defendants that they visited the headquarters of Local 342 and possibly did imbibe too freely, but that there was no intention on their part to injure, either by word of mouth or action any of the members or property of Local 342. I therefore find the

said Peter Reid and Percy Smith not guilty of committing any offense against the membership or property of Local 342 with any malice aforethought. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 551.

MR. FRED EBELING, Secretary Local 865, 167 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 13th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"If a candidate for membership pays his full initiation fee and is elected, but fails to appear for initiation on account of leaving the city, can we after the expiration of six months and while he is working in the jurisdiction of another local union, initiate him or request the local union under whose jurisdiction he is to do so, and could we issue him a traveling card immediately after the said initiation?"

Article I, section 4, of the by-laws of Local 865, reads as follows: "The initiation fee shall be determined by the local. Applicants failing to report for initiation, forfeit their fee within thirty days unless a reasonable excuse is offered."

In accordance with this provision of your by-laws, this applicant forfeited his fee thirty days from the date of his acceptance; the fact that he had left the city could not be construed as being a reasonable excuse.

A member may be issued a traveling card while holding probationary membership, but the card must be marked across its face, "Probationary member," and the said probationary member must pay the difference in the initiation fee between the local union that he secured his membership in and the local union that he deposited his traveling card with.

The party referred to above, will have to make a new application for membership and that with the local union under whose jurisdiction he is working. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 552.

December 3, 1914.

MR. JOHN BOOKJANS, Secretary Local 106, 1120 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 106 against Brother George Kraus who was reinstated to membership in Local 273, Springfield, Mass. It is charged that the said George Kraus, while working in the city of Cleveland, made application to Local 106 for membership and stated on his application that he never was a member of the International Union, hence he was accepted into membership; later on two assessments were levied against the members of Local 106 on account of a strike that was in progress and the said George Kraus failed to pay those assessments and allowed himself to become suspended. He then left the city and went to Springfield, Mass., and when he sought to renew his membership, it was discovered that he was a suspended member of Local 273, of Springfield, Mass., at the time of his becoming a member of Local 106; and after considerable correspondence had passed between the

secretaries of Local 106 and Local 273, wherein both local unions claimed the right to his reinstatement fee and membership, with the result that Local 273 reinstated him against the protest of Local 106.

Brother George Kraus admits that he was a suspended member of Local 273 at the time he made application to Local 106 and that he stated on his application blank that he never was a member of the International Union before and offers as his excuse for the said action, that he was ignorant of the International constitution and its contents.

Upon investigation, I find that the statements made in reference to George Kraus being a suspended member of Local 273 at the time that he secured his membership in Local 106, to be correct, therefore his membership was not legal and is therefore cancelled; and in view of the fact that the said brother made false statement in gaining admission to Local 106, he forfeits all rights to any claim for the return of any fees that he may have paid therein, and I further find that as the law requires that a member—and it includes all members whether active or suspended—must deposit their traveling card with the local under whose jurisdiction they are working within three days after going to work, under a penalty of \$5, and hence makes the said member subservient to the laws and regulations of the said local union under whose jurisdiction he is working and as Local 106 during the period that the said George Kraus was under their jurisdiction, levied an assessment against their members of \$4 on account of a strike that was then in progress, I therefore find that the said George Kraus is legally indebted to the said Local 106 for the amount of the said fine and assessment, a total of \$9, and he is hereby directed to remit to the secretary of Local 106 the said amount within fifteen days from date or stand suspended from membership in this International Union pending the payment of the same. Local 273 or its authorized representative, is hereby directed to see that the provisions of this decision are complied with. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 553.

December 5, 1914.

MR. JOHN BOOKJANS, Secretary Local 106, 1120 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 106 against Brother Gomford Antanosa, a member of Local 209. It is charged by Local 106, that the said Gomford Antanosa came to Cleveland with a number of waiters engaged by a strike-breaking agency in New York for a certain hotel in Cleveland while a strike was in progress. Repeated efforts were made to get him to come out in sympathy, without meeting with any success. After an agreement was signed with this hotel and he was compelled to go outside of the hotel for his lodging, he only remained a short while and then left the city.

Brother Gomford Antanosa admits that he was engaged in New York to go to work in a hotel in Cleveland where a strike was in progress and offers as an excuse, that he was indebted to another waiter who was engaged as captain

THE MIXER AND SERVER

and that he got him to go, and that the said captain took charge of his baggage and in order to get the same after he got to Cleveland, he had to go to work in the said hotel; he realizes now that he had done wrong and promises, if given an opportunity, he will never allow himself to be led into anything of that nature again.

The above is a brief outline of the case. The amount of correspondence in this office bearing on this case is so bulky that a complete review of the same would be impracticable.

After a careful review of all the evidence submitted, giving full thought to the possibility of the said Antanosa being in a position where he may have been sold into slavery—as the trend of his defense would lead to that conclusion—and with all that thought in mind, I cannot conceive how in this age of freedom, over a half century after slavery had been abolished in this country, that one of full age could maintain that he did a certain wrong because he owed a debt to another and that that other person held him and baggage in bond until the said debt was apparently paid.

This, in my judgment, is not a sufficient reason to warrant any man in selling his life's blood into slavery—that is the very thing that you are doing when you accept employment in an establishment where a strike is in progress and where your fellow man is striving to bring about a more humane condition of employment.

I therefore cannot conceive any logical reason why the said Gomford Antanosa should receive any different treatment than would be accorded any of the other strike-breakers in the establishment referred to in the above, or for that matter in any other establishment, and I don't believe that the best interest of the International Union can be conserved by retaining into membership the said Gomford Antanosa. I therefore do hereby cancel his membership in this International Union and Local 209 is hereby directed to remove his name from their roster of membership, and to so record it on their next monthly report to the International Union.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 554.

December 7, 1914.

MR. ROY PONTIUS, care Standish Bar, Denver, Colorado:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your appeal from the decision of the L. J. E. B., said Board sustaining the action of Local 8 in penalizing you the sum of \$10 for accepting extra employment while holding a steady position, said action being in violation of the by-laws of Local 8, and for working under the scale of wages at the said time.

In the brief filed by Local 8, it is stated that you pleaded guilty before two different trial committees on the charges of working; that at the club where you worked extra, there had been another member employed and that you informed the secretary of the local union, that the member of the club had asked you at least three days before this day that you worked extra, to work.

In your brief you state that you are a member of the club in question, was at the club rooms on this particular day and the manager being

busy asked you to help him out, and for working or helping him out you received \$2.50, which later on you contributed towards the Charity Fund of said club.

Decision 259 gives to a local union the right to regulate its extra work as best suits their local conditions, therefore there isn't any question as to the right of the local union to deny to members holding steady positions the right to accept extra work; however, it appears in this case, that the member in question who violated that law contends, that being a member of the club, he simply accepted the work in order to help out the manager, as there happened to be a number of extra people at the club that day and the bartenders were rushed. He does not deny accepting \$2.50 for his services, which were below the scale of wages of the local union, but pleads that having given it over to charity, he should not be held guilty for the said violation. There is a true saying: "That charity covers a multitude of sins," but I cannot conceive how a member of one organization can plead as an excuse for violating its laws, that the money that he received from another organization for the said violation, was given to charity.

The membership of our International Union are amenable to our laws and those of our local unions that they are members of, and it matters not whether a violation of those laws is committed for a monetary consideration or for charity, it remains a violation just the same. I am, therefore, denying your appeal and sustaining the action of the L. J. E. B. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 555.

December 7, 1914.

MR. JOHN R. THOMAS, Secretary Local 741, Box 642, Pasco, Wash.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 30th ult, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

The State of Washington voted dry on November 3rd, 1914, the same to take effect January 1st, 1916. Can the local unions in the said State accept new members until the said law goes into effect, or are we in accordance with section 25, article "b," prohibited from accepting them from the date the law was passed?"

Section 25 (b). "A Bartenders' Union in a town or city cannot initiate candidates into their local after said town or city votes 'no license, etc.'"

In the case referred to above, it is my judgment that the section referred to, Section 25 (b), does not become operative until the law goes into effect, in other words, the State of Washington having voted dry on November 3rd, 1914, the same not going into operation until January 1st, 1916, our local unions in that state (bartenders) can elect and initiate into membership in their local unions, candidates desiring admission, up to and until the law, which voted the said state dry, goes into effect, or January 1st, 1916. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,

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General President.

Decision No. 556.

December 16, 1914.

MR. CHRIST. DAVIS, 607 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh,
Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 11th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member deposited his traveling card in Local 209, on the day of nomination of officers, although he had been working in the city a month before the said day, he was nominated for office on the same day that he deposited his traveling card and we would like to be advised if, in accordance with the International constitution, he is eligible to run for the said office? We have no local by-laws."

If you have no local by-laws, then all that is necessary in order that a member may seek office in your local union, is that he be a member in good standing of Local 209. With holiday greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 557.**

December 16, 1914.

MR. G. HARRY DUNDARDE, Secretary, Unionizing
and Grievance Committee, C. L. U., 987
Washington St., Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 1st before me, wherein you call my attention to the trouble existing between Local 6 and Local 80, over jurisdiction in the Revere House, Boston, Mass.

I have given this matter my personal attention, and I find that there is existing an agreement between Local 6 and Local 80, which agreement has been approved of by the General Executive Board of the International Union, whereby the said Revere House in the city of Boston, Mass., is assigned to the jurisdiction of Local 80 in its entirety, therefore Local 6 has no right to permit their members to accept employment in the said house, without depositing their traveling cards with Local 80 and Local 6 is directed to see that all members of their local union employed in the said Revere House immediately transfer their membership in Local 80.

Local 80 having full jurisdiction over the Revere House, Boston, Mass., so far as it applies to their craft, therefore any agreement with the management of the said house, so far as it applies to waiters, must be made with Local 80. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 558.**

December 17, 1914.

MR. JERE L. SULLIVAN, Gen. Sec'y-Treas., Com-
mercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 7th, where in you ask for a decision on the following:

The following is a brief synopsis of the correspondence exchanged between the general office and Local 273:

"November 12, 1914, Local 273 request privilege to strike four hotels in their jurisdiction.

"November 25, 1914. The general office request information as to whether this request has received the approval of the L. J. E. B.

"November 27, 1914. Local 273 advises general office that their request has not received the approval of the L. J. E. B.

"November 30, 1914. General office advises Local 273 that in accordance with the rules it will be necessary for them to submit their request to the L. J. E. B. and get their approval.

"December 1, 1914. Local 273 claims that their demands were endorsed by the L. J. E. B., April 12, and submitted to the G. E. B., and at the June meeting of the G. E. B. they were endorsed and funds set aside.

"December 7, 1914. The general office advised Local 273 partially as follows: 'I have your communication of December 5, 1914, responding to our communication of December 2, wherein you say, 'On April 12, the L. J. E. B. endorsed our demand for one day off in seven. It was referred to the General Board. At the June meeting of the Board, the G. E. B., it was endorsed and funds set aside.' Permit me to advise you that the foregoing quotation from your letter of December 5, 1914, is incorrect for the following reasons. It would seemingly indicate that the L. J. E. B. of Springfield, Mass., on April 12, 1914, endorsed this proposition, when as a matter of fact, the records submitted by Local 273 were received in this office in the month of March, 1913, and submitted to the G. E. B. on the 18th day of March, 1913. This matter refers to the wage scale of Local 273, which was submitted to the G. E. B., March 18, 1913. The Board did not endorse your wage scale at its meeting in June, 1914. The Board endorsed your wage scale in March, 1913, not in the year 1914, as the quoted paragraph from your communication would seem to indicate."

After carefully reviewing all the above correspondence and in view of the fact, that in the communication addressed to the general office by Local 273 under date of November 12, 1914, wherein they state as follows: "Per motion passed at our regular meeting held November 11, I am instructed to ask the G. E. B. permission to allow our members to strike for one day off in seven at the following hotels." This action in itself is an acknowledgement that it was not embodied in the request of Local 273 for the endorsement of their wage scale, which endorsement was given by the G. E. B. in March, 1913.

The established rule of the General Executive Board—and it dates back for a number of years—is that where there is more than one local union in any city, it is necessary when submitting a request for the approval of a wage scale, or a permission to strike is requested, that the same first receive the approval of the Local Joint Executive Board of the said city. The approval of a wage scale by the G. E. B. does not carry with it the right to strike or financial assistance, unless it is so specified in the request and endorsed with that understanding embodied therein.

When a local union receives the approval of the G. E. B. to strike, it is assumed by the G. E. B. that the said local union intends to put the same into operation—in the event that it is necessary—within a reasonable time, the said approval when given, is not with any intent of having it apply at some far distant date. It is my judgment, that a reasonable time as applied

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above, would be within ninety days from date of approval, should conditions warrant an extension of that time, a request made to the G. E. B. for said extension could be granted.

Therefore my decision is, that the approval of the wage scale of Local 273 by the G. E. B. in March, 1913, did not carry with it the right of Local 273 to strike in November, 1914, nineteen months after; nor did it apply to the present request of Local 273 for an endorsement of a strike for one day off in seven. Therefore in order that this matter can properly be brought to the attention of the G. E. B. for their approval, it will be necessary that it first receive the approval of the Local Joint Executive Board of Springfield, Mass. With holiday greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 559.

December 17, 1914.

MR. GEORGE ZIMMERMAN, Local 35, 450 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your appeal from the decision of the L. J. E. B., which Board sustained the action of Local 35 in penalizing you the sum of \$10.00. In view of the fact that at a regular meeting of Local 35, held December 15, a motion was passed requesting the General President to remit the said fine on the grounds that the call for the special meeting did not specify the purpose for which the said special meeting was called. Therefore in view of this fact and in compliance with the request of Local 35, I do hereby reverse the action of the L. J. E. B. and sustain the appeal of Brother George Zimmerman and direct that the amount of his fine which was deposited with Local 35 under protest, be remitted to him. With holiday greetings.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 560.

December 17, 1914.

MR. GEORGE WENZEL, Local 35, 167 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your appeal from the decision of the L. E. J. B., which Board sustained the action of Local 35 in penalizing you the sum of \$10.00. In view of the fact that at a regular meeting of Local 35, held December 15, a motion was passed requesting the General President to remit the said fine on the grounds that the call for the special meeting did not specify the purpose for which the said special meeting was called. Therefore in view of this fact and in compliance with the request of Local 35, I do hereby reverse the action of the L. J.

E. B., and sustain the appeal of brother George Wenzel and direct that the amount of his fine which was deposited with Local 35 under protest, be remitted to him. With holiday greetings.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 561.

December 23, 1914.

MR. L. L. MONROE, Secretary, Local 20, Box 639, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 21st, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A brother member deposited his traveling card with Local 20, June 27, 1914, his dues were paid to Local 35 for the month of June; at our regular meeting, held December 9, 1914, the said brother was nominated for the office of Secretary-Business Agent, and the President of Local 20, ruled his nomination out of order, on the grounds that Article V, Section 5, of the local by-laws says that a member in order to be eligible for nomination, must be a good standing member for six consecutive months preceding the date of nomination.

"Article V, Section 5. A member in order to be entitled to hold an elective office or delegateship, must be a member of this local and have been such for the preceding six (6) consecutive months, in good standing prior to nomination.

"Was the ruling of the President legal?"

The section referred to above, is not in conflict with the International constitution, hence it is legal and can be enforced.

A local union has a right to exact from its membership a specific length of membership before they will be eligible to run for any elective office within the gift of the said local union, and if that clause is in their by-laws, no member can be considered legally entitled to run for any elective office within the gift of the said local union, until he has been a member the specific length of time specified in the said by-laws.

Therefore my decision is, that the section referred to above is not in conflict with the International constitution and that a local union has a right to exact a specific length of membership from a member, before the said member is eligible to run for an elective office within the gift of the said local union, (provided that the length of membership exacted is reasonable) and as the brother's membership, referred to above, with Local 20, began on the date that he deposited his traveling card with Local 20, he would not be eligible for nomination to any elective office within the gift of Local 20, until six months from that date. With holiday greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

WHAT OHIO DOES NOT EXPECT.

In September, 1912, Ohio voted on a woman suffrage amendment to her State constitution. The amendment lost by about eighty thousand votes.

In November, 1914, another woman's suffrage amendment was submitted to the voters of Ohio. This amendment was rejected by a majority of more than one hundred and eighty thousand votes.

In view of these facts it will take a lot of cold nerve for any Ohio congressman to vote "yes" at this session on the resolution to submit a woman's suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution. Ohio does not want woman's suffrage—and she does not expect to have it jammed down her throat by the votes of her own congressmen, acting in flat contradiction to the expressed wishes of the "people back home."—*Times-Star*, Dec. 17, 1914.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR DECEMBER, 1914.

Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
W 1 New York, N. Y. Nov., 1914	B 184 Scranton, Pa. Nov., 1914	B 269 South Norwalk, Conn. Dec., 1914
W 2 Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 186 Norwich, N. Y. Dec. " "	B 272 Clinton, Mass. Dec. " "
B 3 New York, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 187 London, Ont. Dec. " "	M 273 Springfield, Mass. Nov. " "
B 4 Hoboken, N. J. Nov. " "	B 189 Lincoln, Ill. Nov. " "	M 274 Marshalltown, Ia. Nov. " "
M 6 Boston, Mass. Nov. " "	B 141 New York, N. Y. Nov. " "	W 276 Bronx, N. Y. Oct. " "
B 8 Denver, Colo. Nov. " "	B 142 Astoria, Ore. Nov. " "	B 278 New Brighton, Pa. Dec. " "
W 10 Hoboken, N. J. Nov. " "	B 144 Batavia, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 279 Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. " "
WC 11 New York City. Nov. " "	B 147 Greenfield, Mass. Dec. " "	B 280 Toronto, Ont. Nov. " "
B 12 San Antonio, Tex. Dec. " "	B 148 Thompsonville, Conn. Dec. " "	B 282 Pueblo, Colo. Nov. " "
W 14 Denver, Colo. Nov. " "	W 150 Syracuse, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 283 Torrington, Conn. Dec. " "
W 17 Los Angeles, Cal. Nov. " "	B 151 Gloucester, Mass. Dec. " "	B 284 Los Angeles, Cal. Nov. " "
C 18 Denver, Colo. Nov. " "	B 152 Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. " "	B 285 Providence, R. I. Nov. " "
W 19 Kansas City, Mo. Nov. " "	B 153 Quincy, Ill. Nov. " "	B 286 Peoria, Ill. Nov. " "
W 20 St. Louis, Mo. Nov. " "	M 154 Wilkes Barre, Pa. Dec. " "	B 287 St. Paul, Minn. Nov. " "
M 24 Victor, Colo. Nov. " "	M 155 Reading, Pa. Dec. " "	B 289 Fremont, Neb. Dec. " "
C 27 Los Angeles, Cal. Nov. " "	B 158 Paducah, Ky. Nov. " "	M 290 Cleveland, O. Oct. " "
M 28 Vancouver, B. C. Nov. " "	B 157 Woonsocket, R. I. Dec. " "	B 292 Wheeling, W. Va. Nov. " "
B 29 New York, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 159 Meriden, Conn. Dec. " "	B 293 Peterboro, Ont., Canada
W 30 San Francisco, Cal. Nov. " "	B 161 Brockton, Mass. Nov. " "	Dec. " "
M 31 Oakland, Cal. Nov. " "	B 162 Trinidad, Colo. Oct. " "	C 294 Newark, N. J. Nov. " "
C 33 Seattle, Wash. Nov. " "	B 163 McKeesport, Pa. Nov. " "	M 295 Douglas, Ariz. Nov. " "
W 35 Chicago, Ill. Nov. " "	B 166 New Britain, Conn. Nov. " "	B 297 Ridgway, Pa. Dec. " "
B 36 Sharon, Pa. Dec. " "	C 167 Cleveland, O. Nov. " "	B 298 Wallace, Idaho Nov. " "
B 37 Decatur, Ill. Dec. " "	B 168 Hamilton, O. Dec. " "	W 300 Toronto, Canada Nov. " "
B 38 Hammond, Ind. Dec. " "	B 170 Lima, O. Nov. " "	B 302 Butte, Mont. Nov. " "
B 40 Dunkirk, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 171 Rochester, N. Y. Nov. " "	M 304 Hartford, Conn. Nov. " "
B 41 San Francisco, Cal. Nov. " "	B 173 Binghamton, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 305 Ft. Wayne, Ind. Nov. " "
M 43 Pueblo, Colo. Nov. " "	B 175 Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 309 Portsmouth, N. H. Jan., 1915
C 44 San Francisco, Cal. Nov. " "	M 180 San Jose, Cal. Nov. " "	B 310 International Falls, Minn. Nov. " "
WS 48 San Francisco, Cal. Nov. " "	B 181 Easton, Pa. Nov. " "	B 312 Chattanooga, Tenn. Dec. " "
B 49 Savannah, Ga. Nov. " "	B 182 Brantford, Ont. Nov. " "	B 313 Little Rock, Ark. Nov. " "
B 51 St. Louis, Mo. Nov. " "	B 184 Ottumwa, Ia. Dec. " "	W 315 Montreal, Canada Oct. " "
M 55 Edmonton, Alta., Canada Oct. " "	B 187 Bradford, Pa. Nov. " "	B 316 Alamosa, Colo. Oct. " "
M 59 Milwaukee, Wis. Nov. " "	B 188 Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. " "	B 317 Jacksonville, Fla. Nov. " "
B 60 DuQuoin, Ill. Oct. " "	M 189 Portland, Ore. Sept. " "	B 318 Putnam, Conn. Dec. " "
M 61 Tacoma, Wash. Sept. " "	B 190 Bethlehem, Pa. Oct. " "	B 320 Schenectady, N. Y. Nov. " "
M 62 Fresno, Cal. Nov. " "	B 192 Atlanta, Ga. Dec. " "	B 321 Havre, Mont. Nov. " "
W 63 Spokane, Wash. Nov. " "	B 193 Pawtucket, R. I. Nov. " "	B 322 Racine, Wis. Nov. " "
B 64 Milwaukee, Wis. Nov. " "	B 194 Warren, Pa. Dec. " "	B 324 Appleton, Wis. Oct. " "
B 67 Springfield, Mass. Nov. " "	W 196 Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 325 Breese, Ill. Nov. " "
B 68 Cincinnati, O. Nov. " "	B 197 Hamilton, Ont. Dec. " "	M 329 Lynn, Mass. Oct. " "
B 69 Galveston, Tex. Oct. " "	B 199 Jamestown, N. Y. Dec. " "	B 331 Beloit, Wis. Nov. " "
B 70 Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 200 Hartford, Conn. Nov. " "	M 332 East St. Louis, Ill. Dec. " "
B 71 Connellsburg, Pa. Nov. " "	B 202 Canton, O. Dec. " "	B 334 Roundup, Mont. Dec. " "
C 72 Cincinnati, O. Nov. " "	C 203 St. Louis, Mo. Nov. " "	WS 335 Toledo, O. Oct. " "
B 73 Elkhart, Ind. Dec. " "	B 204 Elmira, N. Y. Nov. " "	M 337 Cheyenne, Wyo. Nov. " "
B 76 Syracuse, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 206 Ft. Worth, Tex. Dec. " "	B 339 Portland, Ore. Nov. " "
B 77 Boston, Mass. Nov. " "	B 207 Troy, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 340 Orange, N. J. Nov. " "
B 78 Uniontown, Pa. Nov. " "	B 209 Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. " "	B 341 Logansport, Ind. Dec. " "
B 79 Louisville, Ky. Jan., 1915	B 210 Seneca Falls, N. Y. Nov. " "	W 342 New York, N. Y. Nov. " "
W 80 Boston, Mass. Nov. "	B 212 Youngstown, O. Nov. " "	B 343 DeSoto, Mo. Jan., 1915
B 81 Holyoke, Mass. Nov. " "	B 213 Pana, Ill. Nov. " "	C 344 Syracuse, N. Y. Nov. " "
B 82 Westfield, Mass. Dec. " "	B 215 Wausau, Wis. Nov. " "	B 345 Watertown, N. Y. Dec. " "
B 88 Woburn, Mass. Nov. " "	B 216 Toledo, O. Nov. " "	M 346 Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. " "
B 84 Taunton, Mass. Dec. " "	B 217 New Haven, Conn. Dec. " "	M 348 San Antonio, Tex. Nov. " "
B 85 Lowell, Mass. Nov. " "	B 218 Streator, Ill. Nov. " "	B 349 Oshkosh, Wis. Dec. " "
B 86 Lynn, Mass. Dec. " "	W 219 New York, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 350 Vincennes, Ind. Nov. " "
B 87 Athol, Mass. Oct. " "	M 220 Eureka, Cal. Nov. " "	B 351 Charleroi, Pa. Dec. " "
M 88 Louisville, Ky. Nov. " "	B 221 Kewanee, Ill. Dec. " "	B 352 Flagstaff, Ariz. Oct. " "
B 90 Lawrence, Mass. Dec. " "	B 222 Dayton, O. Dec. " "	WC 353 St. Louis, Mo. Nov. " "
B 91 Newburyport, Mass. Dec. " "	M 223 Des Moines, Ia. Dec. " "	R 354 Burlington, Ia. Nov. " "
B 92 Marlboro, Mass. Nov. " "	B 224 Erie, Pa. Dec. " "	B 355 Yonkers, N. Y. Dec. " "
B 93 Haverhill, Mass. Dec. " "	B 225 Meadowville, Pa. Dec. " "	B 356 New London, Conn. Nov. " "
B 95 Worcester, Mass. Nov. " "	WC 226 Boston, Mass. Oct. " "	B 357 Sioux City, Ia. Nov. " "
B 96 Milford, Mass. Jan., 1915	B 227 Collinsville, Ill. Nov. " "	B 358 Wallingford, Conn. Dec. " "
B 97 Fitchburg, Mass. Nov. "	B 228 Albany, N. Y. Dec. " "	M 360 Mullan, Idaho Nov. " "
WS 98 Los Angeles, Cal. Nov. " "	B 229 Derby, Conn. Oct. " "	B 361 Allentown, Pa. Nov. " "
B 99 Fall River, Mass. Nov. " "	W 230 Auburn, N. Y. Dec. " "	B 363 Jerome, Ariz. Sept. " "
B 100 New Bedford, Mass. Dec. " "	B 231 Newport News, Va. Dec. " "	B 365 Moorhead, Minn. Dec. " "
M 101 Great Falls, Mont. Dec. " "	W 232 Trenton, N. J. Sept. " "	B 366 Cumberland, Md. Dec. " "
B 102 Granite City, Ill. Dec. " "	B 235 Oil City, Pa. Oct. " "	B 367 Norwich, Conn. Dec. " "
B 104 Guelph, Ont. Dec. " "	B 236 Olean, N. Y. Dec. " "	B 368 Kalamazoo, Mich. Nov. " "
W 106 Cleveland, O. Nov. " "	B 237 Sudbury, Ont. Oct. " "	B 369 Cohoes, N. Y. Sept. " "
WS 107 Cleveland, O. Oct. " "	W 239 Seattle, Wash. Nov. " "	B 370 Gardner, Mass. Dec. " "
B 108 Cleveland, O. Nov. " "	WS 240 Seattle, Wash. Nov. " "	M 373 Shamokin, Pa. Aug. " "
W 109 Newark, N. J. Dec. " "	B 241 Murphysboro, Ill. Dec. " "	B 376 South Chicago, Ill. Nov. " "
M 110 San Francisco, Cal. Nov. " "	B 242 Alton, Ill. Dec. " "	B 377 Plainfield, N. J. Dec. " "
B 113 Northampton, Mass. Dec. " "	B 244 New York, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 378 Bakersfield, Cal. Dec. " "
B 114 Pittsfield, Mass. Dec. " "	B 246 South Bend, Ind. Nov. " "	B 379 Kankakee, Ill. Sept. " "
B 115 Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. " "	B 247 Des Moines, Ia. Nov. " "	C 381 Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. " "
B 116 Chicopee, Mass. Nov. " "	B 248 Birmingham, Ala. Dec. " "	R 382 Boone, Ia. Nov. " "
B 117 Belleville, Ill. Dec. " "	B 249 St. Louis, Mo. Nov. " "	B 383 Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oct. " "
B 118 New York, N. Y. Oct. " "	B 251 Centralia, Ill. Dec. " "	B 386 Hannibal, Mo. Dec. " "
M 119 Silverton, Colo. Nov. " "	B 252 Mansfield, O. Dec. " "	B 387 Evansville, Ind. Nov. " "
B 120 Utica, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 253 Alliance, O. Dec. " "	B 389 Carnegie, Pa. Dec. " "
B 123 Ware, Mass. Dec. " "	B 254 Waterbury, Conn. Nov. " "	B 390 Montgomery, Ala. Nov. " "
B 124 Trenton, N. J. Dec. " "	B 255 Danbury, Conn. Nov. " "	B 391 Roslyn, Wash. Dec. " "
B 125 North Adams, Mass. Nov. " "	B 256 Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. " "	B 393 Three Forks, Mont. Dec. " "
B 126 Oneonta, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 257 Savre, Pa. Nov. " "	B 395 Grand Rapids, Mich. Nov. " "
B 127 Massillon, O. Dec. " "	B 258 Edwardsville, Ill. Oct. " "	B 397 Norwalk, O. Oct. " "
B 128 Cortland, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 260 Braddock, Pa. Dec. " "	B 398 Manchester, N. H. Nov. " "
B 129 Leadville, Colo. Oct. " "	B 262 New Castle, Pa. Feb. 1915	B 399 Lincoln, Neb. Dec. " "
B 131 Newark, N. J. Dec. " "	B 263 Camden, N. J. Oct. 1914	WS 400 Snokane, Wash. Nov. " "
B 132 Geneva, N. Y. Nov. " "	B 264 Omaha, Neb. Sept. " "	Digitized by Google
B 133 Silverton, Colo. Nov. " "	C 266 Kansas City, Mo. Nov. " "	

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

B 401	Chicago, Ill.	Aug., 1914
W 402	San Diego, Cal.	Nov. "
B 403	Stockton, Cal.	Nov. "
B 404	Dover, N. J.	Oct. "
W 405	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. "
B 406	Eureka, Cal.	Nov. "
M 407	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. "
C 408	St. Paul, Minn.	Nov. "
M 411	Muskegon, Mich.	Nov. "
B 412	Newark, O.	Sept. "
B 417	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Dec. "
B 419	Memphis, Tenn.	Nov. "
B 420	Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. "
B 421	Newport, R. I.	Dec. "
B 422	St. Joseph, Mo.	Dec. "
B 423	Columbus, O.	Nov. "
B 424	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Nov. "
B 425	Vancouver, Wash.	Oct. "
M 426	Wallace, Idaho	Nov. "
C 427	Missoula, Mont.	Nov. "
B 428	Washington, D. C.	Nov. "
B 429	Portsmouth, O.	Dec. "
B 430	Middletown, N. Y.	Oct. "
B 431	East Liverpool, O.	Nov. "
B 432	Miles City, Mont.	Nov. "
B 435	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Nov. "
B 436	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Nov. "
B 437	Indianapolis, Ind.	Dec. "
B 438	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Nov. "
C 440	Montreal, Canada	Nov. "
W 443	Evansville, Ind.	Nov. "
W 444	Peoria, Ill.	Nov. "
B 445	Mojave, Cal.	Nov. "
B 447	Pensacola, Fla.	Nov. "
B 449	Altoona, Pa.	Dec. "
C 450	Spokane, Wash.	Nov. "
M 451	Everett, Wash.	Nov. "
M 452	Salem, Ore.	Nov. "
B 454	Everett, Wash.	Nov. "
B 455	Stamford, Conn.	Nov. "
B 456	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. "
M 457	Butte, Mont.	Nov. "
C 458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. "
M 459	Victoria, B. C.	Oct. "
B 461	Springfield, Mo.	Nov. "
B 463	Cle Elum, Wash.	Nov. "
B 465	Macon, Ga.	Nov. "
B 466	Wilmington, Del.	Nov. "
B 468	Madison, Wis.	Oct. "
B 469	Middleton, Conn.	Dec. "
M 470	Ellensburg, Wash.	Dec. "
B 474	Toppenish, Wash.	Dec. "
B 476	Tucson, Ariz.	Nov. "
B 478	The Dalles, Ore.	Nov. "
B 479	LeCrosse, Wis.	Nov. "
B 480	Henderson, Ky.	Oct. "
B 481	Sunbury, Pa.	Oct. "
B 482	Butler, Pa.	Dec. "
W 483	Ottumwa, Ia.	Nov. "
WS 484	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. "
B 485	Spokane, Wash.	Nov. "
B 486	Fulton, N. Y.	Dec. "
B 488	Jersey City, N. J.	Nov. "
M 489	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Nov. "
B 491	Atlantic City, N. J.	Nov. "
B 495	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Dec. "
B 497	Brainerd, Minn.	Nov. "
B 498	Lewistown, Mont.	Dec. "
B 499	Springfield, O.	Nov. "
W 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	Dec. "
WS 603	Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. "
B 504	Terre Haute, Ind.	Dec. "
B 506	Montreal, Canada	Nov. "
B 507	Chicago, Ill.	Dec. "
B 512	Globe, Ariz.	Oct. "
B 513	East Chicago, Ind.	Dec. "
B 516	Oelwein, Ia.	Oct. "
B 517	Nashville, Tenn.	Dec. "
B 518	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Dec. "
B 519	Willimantic, Conn.	Dec. "
B 520	Peru, Ind.	Dec. "
B 521	Kenosha, Wis.	Nov. "
M 524	Miles City, Mont.	Dec. "
B 525	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. "
B 526	Johnstown, Pa.	Dec. "
B 527	Dubuque, Ia.	Nov. "
B 529	Branford, Conn.	Nov. "
B 531	Jefferson City, Mo.	Dec. "
B 532	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. "
B 533	Helena, Mont.	Dec. "
B 534	Gary, Ind.	Nov. "
B 535	Keokuk, Ia.	Nov. "
B 536	Winkelman, Ariz.	Nov. "
B 539	Hamilton, Mont.	Dec. "

Local No.

B 542	San Rafael, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 543	Danville, Ill.	Dec. "
B 544	Richmond, Ind.	Dec. "
B 545	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov. "
B 546	Waterloo, Ia.	Oct. "
B 547	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. "
B 548	Hudson, N. Y.	Oct. "
B 549	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Dec. "
M 550	Bakersfield, Cal.	Oct. "
B 551	Akron, O.	Sept. "
C 552	Richmond, Va.	Nov. "
B 553	Millvale, Pa.	Dec. "
B 554	Newark, N. J.	Dec. "
B 555	North Yakima, Wash.	Nov. "
B 556	Olympia, Wash.	Dec. "
B 557	Salida, Colo.	Nov. "
B 558	San Bernardino, Cal.	Dec. "
M 561	Sacramento, Cal.	Nov. "
B 562	Detroit, Mich.	Nov. "
B 563	Mobile, Ala.	Dec. "
B 564	Fresno, Cal.	Nov. "
M 567	Olympia, Wash.	Nov. "
B 568	Gillespie, Ill.	Dec. "
B 569	Harrisburg, Pa.	Nov. "
M 572	Stockton, Cal.	Nov. "
B 573	Springfield, Ill.	Nov. "
B 574	Duluth, Minn.	Nov. "
W 575	Jersey City, N. J.	Nov. "
B 577	San Jose, Cal.	Nov. "
B 579	Phoenix, Ariz.	Nov. "
B 580	Palestine, Tex.	Dec. "
B 584	Montpelier, Vt.	Nov. "
B 585	Charleston, W. Va.	Nov. "
B 587	Bozeman, Mont.	Nov. "
B 590	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Dec. "
B 591	San Pedro, Cal.	Dec. "
M 592	Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Nov. "
W 593	Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. "
B 594	Argenta, Ark.	Dec. "
B 595	Richmond, Cal.	Oct. "
B 596	Superior, Wis.	Nov. "
B 597	Bisbee, Ariz.	Oct. "
B 598	East Grand Forks, Minn.	Dec. "
C 600	Duluth, Minn.	Nov. "
M 601	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov. "
B 603	Sacramento, Cal.	Nov. "
B 608	Salem, O.	Nov. "
B 609	Great Falls, Mont.	Dec. "
B 610	Hazleton, Pa.	Nov. "
M 613	Helena, Mont.	Nov. "
B 613	Lexington, Mo.	Nov. "
B 614	Marion, Ind.	Jan., 1915
B 616	Barberton, O.	Dec., 1914
B 617	Miami, Ariz.	Nov. "
M 619	Holyoke, Mass.	Nov. "
B 620	Austin, Tex.	Nov. "
B 621	Bonne Terre, Mo.	Dec. "
M 624	North Yakima, Wash.	Nov. "
B 626	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Dec. "
M 626	Walla Walla, Wash.	Nov. "
B 627	Cairo, Ill.	Nov. "
B 628	El Paso, Tex.	Nov. "
B 630	Prescott, Ariz.	Nov. "
W 631	Phoenix, Ariz.	Nov. "
B 632	Kalispell, Mont.	Dec. "
B 633	Nashua, N. H.	Dec. "
B 639	Moline, Ill.	Dec. "
B 640	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Nov. "
B 642	Newburg, N. Y.	Nov. "
WS 644	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. "
B 647	Concord, N. H.	Dec. "
B 648	Paterson, N. J.	Nov. "
B 649	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. "
B 651	Seattle, Wash.	Nov. "
B 652	Moberly, Mo.	Dec. "
B 654	Bryant, Tex.	Nov. "
B 656	Anderson, Ind.	Dec. "
B 657	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Nov. "
M 659	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. "
B 660	La Salle, Ill.	Sept. "
B 661	Roanoke, Va.	Dec. "
B 662	Macon, Mo.	Dec. "
W 663	Covington, Ky.	Dec. "
B 664	Glendive, Mont.	Dec. "
B 666	Edmonton, Alberta, Can.	Dec. "
M 667	Renton, Wash.	Oct. "
B 669	Helena, Ark.	Oct. "
B 670	Beardstown, Ill.	Nov. "
B 671	Jackson, Mich.	Dec. "
M 672	Paragould, Ark.	Oct. "

Local No.

M 673	San Bernardino, Cal.	Nov., 1914
B 674	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Nov. "
B 675	Oswego, N. Y.	Nov. "
B 676	Vancouver, B. C.	Oct. "
B 677	Berlin, N. H.	Nov. "
B 679	Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho.	Oct. "
M 680	Miami, Ariz.	Nov. "
B 682	Elizabeth, N. J.	Nov. "
B 683	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	Jan., 1915
B 684	Monongahela, Pa.	Nov., 1914
B 685	Eau Claire, Wis.	Nov. "
B 686	Burlington, Vt.	Dec. "
B 687	Bay City, Mich.	Dec. "
B 689	Passaic, N. J.	Nov. "
B 690	Owensboro, Ky.	Dec. "
M 692	Virden, Ill.	Dec. "
C 693	Hoboken, N. J.	Nov. "
B 696	Norfolk, Va.	Nov. "
B 697	Temple, Tex.	Dec. "
B 699	Marysville, Cal.	Oct. "
W 700	Paterson, N. J.	Oct. "
B 701	North Walpole, N. H.	Dec. "
B 702	Kensington, Ill.	Oct. "
B 704	Raymond, Wash.	Oct. "
B 706	Rockville, Conn.	Nov. "
B 707	Tacoma, Wash.	Nov. "
B 709	Clinton, Ariz.	Dec. "
B 710	Ashland, Wis.	Dec. "
B 711	Mingo Junction, O.	Nov. "
B 713	Mansfield, Ore.	Nov. "
B 714	Joliet, Ill.	Dec. "
B 716	Rutland, Vt.	Dec. "
C 719	New York City	Oct. "
M 720	Boise, Idaho	Sept. "
B 721	Salt Lake City, Utah	Nov. "
B 722	Berlin, Ont., Can.	Nov. "
B 723	Port Arthur, Tex.	Dec. "
B 725	Walla Walla, Wash.	Nov. "
B 726	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Oct. "
B 727	Columbia, Ga.	Nov. "
B 729	Ottawa, Ill.	Dec. "
M 730	Bremerton, Wash.	Nov. "
B 731	Great Barrington, Mass.	Dec. "
B 732	Middletown, O.	Nov. "
B 733	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	Dec. "
B 737	York, Pa.	Dec. "
B 738	Baton Rouge, La.	Jan., 1915
B 739	Brownsville, Pa.	Dec., 1914
B 740	South Manchester, Conn.	Nov. "
B 741	Pasco, Wash.	Nov. "
B 742	Southbridge, Conn.	Nov. "
B 743	Natick, Mass.	Nov. "
B 744	Waco, Tex.	Dec. "
B 746	Anaconda, Mont.	Nov. "
B 749	Galveston, Tex.	Nov. "
B 750	Houston, Tex.	Nov. "
B 761	Beaumont, Tex.	Dec. "
B 752	Texas City, Tex.	Oct. "
B 753	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Nov. "
M 754	San Pedro, Cal.	Nov. "
M 755	Port Arthur, Tex.	Nov. "
B 756	Chief River Falls, Minn.	Dec. "
B 757	Port Arthur, Ont.	Dec. "
M 759	Crookston, Minn.	Dec. "
M 760	Monroe, La.	Nov. "
B 761	Ft. Williams, Ont.	Nov. "
B 762	Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	Nov. "
W 763	Rochester, N. Y.	Oct. "
B 765	Tampa, Fla.	Nov. "
B 768	San Diego, Cal.	Nov. "
B 771	Hoquiam, Wash.	Nov. "
B 774	Aberdeen, Wash.	Nov. "
B 784	New Westminster, B. C.	Nov. "
M 791	Aberdeen, Wash.	Nov. "
B 793	Latrobe, Pa.	Dec. "
M 798	York, Pa.	Dec. "
B 800	Lafayette, Ind.	Dec. "
M 801	Elma, Wash.	Oct. "
B 802	Taylorville, Ill.	Sept. "
B 804	Hoquiam, Wash.	Nov. "
B 805	Covington, Ky.	Nov. "
B 806	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Nov. "

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	
B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah	Dec., 1914	2 6 October, buttons	65 00	5 579 November	15 86
M 809 Lewistown, Mont.	Oct. " "	2 70 October	101 35	5 664 November	6 50
B 810 Witt, Ill.	Dec. "	2 109 November, stamps	75 00	5 842 Nov., supplies, button..	14 26
B 812 Port Chester, N. Y.	Nov. "	2 144 October	6 60	5 857 November	4 05
B 813 St. Cloud, Minn.	Dec. "	2 158 November	81 50	5 Rein. G. C. Ward, Local	
B 814 Victoria, B. C.	Nov. "	2 159 October, November	86 15	424	10
M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah	Nov. "	2 180 October, supplies	24 25	5 147 Nov., stamps, supplies..	9 30
B 817 Missoula, Mont.	Dec. "	2 256 July	27 00	5 259 October, stamps	11 15
B 818 Pekin, Ill.	Dec. "	2 304 November	32 55	5 609 November	28 60
M 819 Port Angeles, Wash.	Oct. "	2 341 Nov., supplies, duplicate		5 730 Stamps	2 65
B 820 Sheridan, Wyo.	Dec. "	charter, bound Mixer		7 48 November	137 60
B 821 Kittanning, Pa.	Dec. "	and Server	18 85	7 62 October	24 15
B 822 Booneville, Ind.	Dec. "	2 399 November, stamp	14 45	7 88 Oct., balance due Oct.,	
B 823 Ocala, Fla.	Nov. "	2 561 October	44 30	1918, report	2 15
M 824 Raymond, Wash.	Nov. "	2 598 November	9 60	7 274 November	14 20
B 826 Etna, Pa.	Nov. "	2 738 December	2 80	7 345 November	16 80
B 827 Joplin, Mo.	Nov. "	2 813 Nov., Dec., balance due		7 378 December, supplies	35 40
B 829 South Bend, Wash.	Oct. "	bound Mixer and Server	12 15	7 426 Oct., stamp, supplies....	10 45
B 830 Anacortes, Wash.	Oct. "	2 871 Balance due supplies...	50	7 444 Nov., stamps, supplies,	
B 832 Sedalia, Mo.	Dec. "	2 12 November	83 65	buttons	5 20
B 833 Elyria, O.	Nov. "	2 263 December, buttons	9 45	7 550 Buttons	1 00
B 834 Royalton, Ill.	Oct. "	2 254 October, stamp	17 05	7 577 November, supplies	34 70
B 835 Taylor, Tex.	Dec. "	2 285 October	12 85	7 687 Supplies	3 00
B 836 Centralia, Wash.	Oct. "	2 468 October	77 50	7 822 December, stamp	3 05
M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo.	Nov. "	2 543 Nov., supplies, balance		7 848 Stamps, supplies	11 10
B 838 Casper, Wyo.	Nov. "	due March report, bound		7 Rein. A. J. Burkett, Lo-	
M 839 Herrin, Ill.	Nov. "	Mixer and Server	23 85	cal 105	1 60
B 840 Chester, Pa.	Nov. "	2 759 Nov., supplies	7 80	7 596 October	30 65
M 842 Casper, Wyo.	Nov. "	2 845 Nov., supplies, buttons	8 70	7 673 November	8 20
WWC 843 Worcester, Mass.	Dec. "	2 188 October	5 60	7 73 December	8 05
B 844 Staunton, Ill.	Nov. "	2 355 October, November	27 20	7 169 November	14 60
B 845 New Kensington, Pa.	Nov. "	2 10 October, stamps	17 85	7 203 October, November	39 75
M 846 Sheridan, Wyo.	Sept. "	2 181 November	80 50	7 427 November, supplies	12 30
B 847 Postoria, O.	Dec. "	2 190 October	8 40	7 506 November	46 75
M 848 El Paso, Tex.	Nov. "	2 Jack Conley, M. A. L.	5 25	7 524 December, supplies	21 70
B 849 Franklin, Pa.	Nov. "	2 411 November, supplies	17 40	7 613 November	5 00
B 850 Rock Island, Ill.	Dec. "	3 49 November, stamp	4 85	7 858 November	6 60
B 851 Peckskill, N. Y.	Oct. "	3 90 November	40 30	7 Myrtle Foster, M. A. L.	2 25
B 852 Tiffin, O.	Nov. "	3 100 November, buttons	89 55	7 437 November	127 35
B 854 Jeannette, Pa.	Nov. "	3 163 November	9 10	7 659 November	47 20
B 855 Livingston, Mont.	Dec. "	3 256 August	26 00	7 814 October	17 00
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark.	Dec. "	3 387 October	46 95	8 69 October	32 55
B 857 Laramie, Wyo.	Nov. "	3 402 Oct., supplies, buttons	36 25	8 78 November, supplies	16 60
B 858 Pine Bluff, Ark.	Dec. "	3 628 Stamps	11 80	3 255 Oct., Nov., stamps	32 85
B 859 Billings, Mont.	Nov. "	3 689 November	10 60	3 350 Sept., Oct., Nov.	95 80
B 863 West Warwick, R. I.	Nov. "	3 Interest	66 21	8 542 Stamps	3 50
B 864 Lansford, Pa.	Aug. "	3 51 October, buttons	153 20	561 Supplies	5 00
C 865 Chicago, Ill.	Nov. "	3 243 November, stamps	17 40	597 October	16 20
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass.	Dec. "	3 257 October, November	9 20	614 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska	Nov. "	3 429 November	15 40	624 November	12 35
B 868 Nome, Alaska	Oct. "	3 580 November	4 40	628 Stamps, supplies	23 50
B 869 Juneau, Alaska	Dec. "	3 661 November	18 00	804 November, stamps	7 60
B 870 Augusta, Ga.	Oct. "	3 839 November, stamps	11 45	J. Christopher, M. A. L.	3 00
M 871 Juneau, Alaska	Nov. "	3 H. R. Ingersoll, M. A. L.	75	J. E. Bard, M. A. L.	1 50
RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER, 1914.					
Date. Local.				8 221 December	7 25
1 2 Oct., supplies, buttons	\$74 80	3 231 November	6 80	248 November, supplies	31 55
1 61 September, supplies	46 50	3 76 November	58 40	8 251 Stamps, bound Mixer	
1 129 October	8 85	3 230 October, November	4 40	and Server, rein. of local	12 20
1 249 October	10 75	3 152 Supplies	1 00	8 429 Balance due supplies,	
1 534 October	9 60	4 247 November	26 80	bound Mixer and Server	4 05
1 620 November	5 85	4 274 Supplies, button	1 50	8 690 December	6 20
1 714 November	28 40	4 Allen Jones, M. A. L.	75	8 603 Nov., supplies, buttons	46 55
1 729 Nov., cash, balance due		4 408 Oct., Nov., stamps	44 55	8 621 Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.	
supplies	10 10	4 418 November, bound Mixer		Dec.	39 00
1 810 November, supplies	11 15	and Server	7 20	8 714 Supplies	2 35
1 832 November	8 80	4 488 October, supplies	56 90	8 216 November	34 85
1 40 Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.,		4 544 November, stamps	17 80	8 526 Charter and outfit, stamps	
supplies	8 95	4 584 Stamps	1 00	supplies, buttons	32 75
1 J. E. McCafferty, M.	A. L.	4 598 Supplies	2 85	8 125 November	6 80
1 25		4 610 November	6 70	207 November, stamps	11 60
1 11 November	5 00	4 213 October, November	3 60	8 230 Supplies, buttons	5 00
1 99 October	48 25	4 749 Nov., stamps, supplies	18 00	8 354 November	11 80
1 120 October, stamps	42 30	4 866 Nov., balance due April		8 361 November, supplies	32 65
1 128 October	4 60	report	27 20	8 531 December, supplies	11 70
1 154 October	24 25	4 188 Sept., supplies, cash	34 15	652 December	6 80
1 175 October	78 85	4 279 November	42 80	8 818 November	10 60
1 210 Nov., stamps, supplies	6 45	4 Rein. Albert Eli Merrick	12 85	8 8 Fine, acct. Roy Pontius.	10 00
1 279 Button	1 00	4 755 November	2 85	8 378 Supplies	50
1 553 Sept., Oct., Nov.	8 00	4 812 November	6 70	8 445 November	8 80
1 762 Stamps, cash	8 80	4 72 Supplies	25	555 November	9 00
1 87 Oct., Nov., Dec., stamps	9 60	4 744 November	14 90	8 612 Nov., supplies, balance	
1 171 Supplies	5 00	4 428 Supplies	5 00	due July report, buttons	80 15
1 663 November, supplies	15 10	5 55 October, supplies	19 00	8 631 November	29 60
1 59 October	25 75	5 96 December	8 20	8 780 Supplies	1 00
1 376 October	24 50	5 173 November	84 15	8 829 October, November	4 00
1 420 Supplies	1 00	5 380 November, stamp	8 05	9 148 Nov., Dec., rein. of local,	
1 567 October	7 65	5 491 November, supplies	20 15	supplies, buttons	11 60
2 8 October	47 00	5 536 October, November	11 00	9 152 November	146 95
		5 579 Account protested check.	16 10	9 157 Buttons	1 80
				9 222 Supplies	2 85
				9 223 November	7 90
				9 264 Stamps	40 00
				9 367 Supplies	1 00
				9 408 November, supplies	40 90

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
9 405 Nov., buttons, balance due supplies, bound	Mixer and Server, balance due Sept., Oct. reports 21 00	11 14 Supplies 4 00	12 44 November 217 55	16 315 Oct., stamps, supplies, cash 12 40	
9 455 Sept., Oct., Nov., stamps, supplies 26 65	12 142 November 10 40	16 430 Supplies 1 75			
9 Rein. Otto Russ, Local 432 12 35	12 220 November 7 80	16 601 November 5 45			
9 600 November 12 40	12 440 November 10 20	16 72 Nov., stamps, supplies 26 10			
9 685 Nov., stamps, supplies, buttons 11 60	12 667 December 6 00	17 8 November 49 20			
9 727 November, buttons 5 00	12 721 November 56 65	17 88 November 4 20			
9 743 November 5 05	12 760 Nov., supplies, buttons 8 50	17 173 Supplies 3 35			
9 765 November, stamp 16 45	12 856 December, supplies 7 30	17 289 December 4 40			
9 833 October, November 10 80	12 110 Nov., stamps, bound Mixer and Server 172 85	17 423 Supplies, balance due May report, bound Mixer and Server 6 40			
9 852 November, buttons 10 30	12 322 Stamps, supplies 4 25	17 528 November 17 65			
9 156 November, supplies 14 15	12 339 Supplies 2 50	17 556 Dec., bound Mixer and Server 9 00			
9 288 December 5 40	12 517 Supplies 3 25	17 687 December 13 85			
9 348 November, stamps 7 70	12 784 November 8 40	17 824 November 8 35			
9 398 November, stamps 30 10	12 161 Supplies 50	17 20 November 113 35			
9 443 Nov., supplies, balance due C. and O. 4 25	12 344 November 7 25	17 77 November 341 90			
9 478 November 6 60	12 224 December 40 95	17 84 December, supplies 15 15			
9 538 November, supplies 21 55	12 312 December 18 20	17 640 November 3 00			
9 549 December, stamps 15 75	12 671 December 13 20	17 654 November 2 60			
9 616 December, stamps 6 35	14 35 Supplies 5 00	17 686 December 4 40			
9 670 Stamps, supplies 18 50	14 182 November 4 80	Rein. John Gallagher, Local 636 12 35			
9 792 December 5 00	14 209 Stamps, buttons, supplies 14 00	17 419 November, cash 7 00			
9 192 November, supplies 23 30	14 406 November, stamps 11 70	17 823 Oct., Nov., bound Mixer and Server 7 60			
9 428 November, stamps 30 40	14 452 December 7 40	17 573 November 48 55			
9 562 November 85 60	14 495 Nov., Dec., supplies 12 25	17 320 Nov., supplies, stamps, cash 27 65			
9 687 Supplies, cash 4 25	14 535 November 7 60	Rein. Ruth Johnson, Local 396 1 35			
9 97 November 9 00	14 550 October, supplies 35 75	17 77 Stamps 5 50			
9 866 Oct., Nov., Dec. 19 45	14 600 Stamp 20	18 85 November 41 00			
9 19 Supplies 1 00	14 552 November 4 00	18 170 Supplies 1 75			
10 212 November 38 15	14 575 November 12 40	18 321 November, supplies 10 20			
10 298 Nov., stamps, supplies 17 45	14 602 Stamps 2 20	18 469 Nov., balance due Mar. report 5 45			
10 357 November 31 45	14 674 Nov., stamps, supplies 75 55	18 740 Nov., balance due Aug. report, cash 4 80			
10 358 November, December 5 80	14 680 November 7 95	18 863 November, supplies 13 65			
10 382 November 4 80	14 709 November 7 00	18 503 Nov., stamps, supplies, buttons 22 80			
10 396 December, stamps 14 00	14 725 November 15 85	18 339 November 113 40			
10 395 Nov., stamp, balance due Oct. report 44 95	14 730 Buttons 1 20	18 865 Supplies, buttons 3 30			
10 675 November 7 25	14 791 Nov., stamp, supplies 20 70	18 452 Nov., supplies, balance due bound Mixer and Server 8 75			
10 71 Nov., stamps, supplies 9 90	14 817 Dec., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 14 40	18 356 Balance due Oct. report 05			
10 108 Supplies 5 00	14 838 Buttons 4 00	18 584 Bound Mixer and Server, 1911, 1912, 1913 6 00			
10 107 Oct., supplies, buttons 32 35	14 489 Supplies 1 00	18 297 Nov., Dec., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 17 80			
10 692 Nov., Dec., supplies, buttons 25 55	14 587 November 2 80	18 263 Oct., stamps, supplies 17 60			
10 750 November, stamp 27 25	14 821 December, supplies 10 35	18 134 November 43 55			
10 538 Nov., stamps, supplies 13 30	14 567 Nov., supplies, buttons cash 10 40	18 293 December, stamp 5 85			
10 101 November 31 95	15 127 Supplies 50	18 64 Nov., stamps, supplies 44 80			
10 218 November 10 80	15 188 Nov., stamps, supplies 215 05	18 579 Supplies 1 25			
10 286 Stamps 1 00	15 197 November 31 40	18 806 November, supplies 4 88			
10 Rein. C. D. Phillips, Local 471 12 35	15 294 November, stamps 10 00	18 824 November, stamps 17 40			
10 592 Supplies 1 00	15 297 Nov., Dec., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 18 70	19 6 Supplies 4 00			
10 800 December, supplies 22 35	15 305 October, November 88 55	19 10 Balance due reports, bound Mixer and Server 4 35			
10 818 December 9 80	15 313 November, stamps 20 20	To balance accounts 14 10			
10 91 December 2 00	15 449 November 13 45	19 108 Supplies 4 00			
10 466 November 22 90	15 526 Stamps, supplies, buttons 8 45	19 120 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server, balance due Aug. report 8 75			
10 287 October, November 58 30	15 593 October, stamps 8 40	Rein. J. Cooney, Geo. Graham, Local 347 10 20			
10 632 December 4 65	15 771 November, supplies 9 90	19 123 Bound Mixer and Server 4 00			
10 586 November, supplies 11 75	15 30 Dec., stamps, account bill rendered 13 16	16 82 December, supplies 19 154 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 10 00			
11 204 November 15 00	15 225 December, stamps 8 55	16 240 November 8 05			
11 236 Stamps 1 00	15 498 November 9 50	16 256 Sept., Oct., stamps 57 70			
11 329 October, buttons 20 35	15 507 November, supplies 24 20	16 290 September, October 5 20			
11 381 Oct., stamps, supplies 10 20	15 609 Supplies 2 25	16 351 November 11 90			
11 470 November, December 8 85	15 619 Nov., stamps, balance due Aug. report 19 55	16 352 Buttons 10 00			
11 572 November, supplies 31 30	15 113 December, supplies 12 05	16 471 November 19 431 November 11 90			
11 693 Stamps 40	15 390 October, November 8 00	16 518 Buttons 10 00			
11 711 Nov., stamps, supplies 11 10	15 754 November 8 95	16 632 Supplies 1 25			
11 837 Nov., stamps, cash, balance due bound Mixer and Server 16 10	15 798 Supplies 1 75	16 836 September, October 13 70			
11 119 November 14 75	16 370 December 5 05	16 171 Supplies 1 00			
11 219 November 19 90	16 284 November 135 00	16 282 November 17 337 Supplies, buttons 8 00			
11 425 October 4 60	16 317 Nov., stamps, supplies 25 25	16 356 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons 20 85			
11 557 November 3 60	16 340 November 8 05	16 461 November, stamp 15 00			
11 633 December 11 40	16 491 Stamps, supplies, buttons 3 50	16 299 September, October 5 20			
11 170 Stamps 8 00	16 575 Buttons 1 00	16 359 Nov., Dec., stamps, supplies 24 40			
11 215 November, supplies 11 45	16 647 November 8 85	16 601 November 11 90			
11 279 Supplies 1 00	16 726 Stamps 10 00	16 630 Buttons 10 00			
11 365 December 19 60	16 370 December 5 05	16 632 Supplies 1 25			
11 391 December 6 65	16 356 November 11 60	16 838 September, October 13 70			
11 626 Nov., supplies, stamps, bound Mixer and Server 16 85	16 33 November 71 55	16 172 Supplies 1 00			
11 679 October 5 05	16 206 December 30 45	16 850 Supplies 6 00			
11 751 December 6 60	16 209 Buttons 1 00	16 351 November 14 60			
11 756 December, supplies 8 50	16 462 Stamps, rein. of local, account bill rendered 36 35	16 91 Balance due bound Mixer and Server 1 25			
11 421 November, December 27 40	16 81 Oct., Nov., balance due Sept. report 54 60	16 104 December 5 20			
11 447 November, supplies 6 30	16 136 December, buttons 6 85	16 115 November 172 30			
11 529 Sept., Oct., Nov. 7 20					

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.
21 150 November, buttons	18 20
21 295 Stamps, supplies, cash	17 55
21 400 Nov., supplies, bound	
21 Mixer and Server	10 10
21 450 November, supplies	24 60
21 474 Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	11 45
21 566 November	17 70
21 567 Supplies	2 55
21 575 Seal L. J. E. B.	3 50
21 592 November	24 75
21 625 Dec., bound Mixer and	
21 Server	8 95
21 651 November, supplies	118 65
21 652 Supplies	2 25
21 659 Button	1 00
21 682 November, buttons	12 30
21 683 January	3 80
21 713 November	8 00
21 716 Dec., balance due No-	
21 vember report	6 35
21 730 Supplies	2 00
21 827 November	11 65
21 77 Balance due November	
21 report	2 00
21 79 January	40 15
21 181 November	15 80
21 239 November	68 35
21 380 Supplies, buttons, cash	7 25
21 402 Supplies	3 35
21 407 Balance due July, report,	
21 account H. R. Ingwers	3 00
21 501 May, June, July, Aug.,	
21 Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.,	
21 rein. of local, supplies,	
21 buttons	20 00
21 697 December	4 60
21 30 November	354 05
21 Dennos Parlors, M. A. L.	1 60
21 610 Bound Mixer and Server	8 80
22 M. Yatty, M. A. L.	8 00
22 499 Stamps, cash	1 05
22 768 November, supplies	38 65
23 Rein. Francis H. Schilb,	
23 Local 808	12 35
22 331 November	8 20
22 454 Nov., bal. due supplies	14 00
22 438 November	11 05
23 27 November	11 45
23 127 December	9 70
23 240 November, supplies	77 40
23 252 December, stamps	18 55
23 288 November	61 20
23 302 November, supplies	50 15
23 341 Supplies	1 75
23 351 December, stamp	11 30
23 451 November, supplies	14 30
23 550 Button	1 00
23 631 Supplies	2 35
23 706 November	4 60
23 739 Dec., bound Mixer and	
23 Server, buttons	10 30
23 435 Stamps	19 00
23 62 November, supplies	31 55
23 513 December	9 60
23 449 December	13 40
23 264 Button	1 00
23 166 November	24 40
23 226 October	4 65
23 331 Dec., stamp, supnies	7 75
23 276 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
23 318 Dec., stamps	5 90
24 14 Buttons	4 30
24 294 Supplies	2 75
24 141 November, buttons	20 00
24 144 Balance due October re-	
24 port, bound Mixer and	
24 Server	4 05
24 150 Supplies	1 00
24 197 December, supplies	32 25
24 217 Buttons	2 00
24 370 Stamps, supplies	14 40
24 499 Stamps	20 00
24 209 Stamps, supplies	27 00
24 292 November	8 00
24 67 November, stamps	42 45
24 114 Dec., bound Mixer and	
24 Server	15 00
24 157 December, stamps	18 80
24 193 November, stamps	22 25
24 384 Dec., stamps, supplies,	
24 bound Mixer and Server	11 45
24 596 Nov., supplies, bound	8 40
24 639 December, supplies	25 70
24 Date.	Local.
24 656 December	9 60
24 657 November	8 10
24 759 Supplies	50
24 850 Nov., stamp, supplies,	
24 bound Mixer and Server	23 55
24 86 December	33 20
24 278 December	17 60
24 1 Nov., balance due July	
24 report	141 05
24 Max Prager, Chas. Klein-	
24 man, August dues t. c.	1 70
24 18 November, supplies	20 25
24 35 November, supplies	72 40
24 95 November, supplies	47 80
24 123 November, December	10 40
24 155 December, buttons	29 45
24 171 November, stamp	81 30
24 184 Stamps, supplies	5 70
24 200 Nov., supplies, buttons	58 80
24 230 December, supplies	12 70
24 247 Stamps	12 00
24 286 Supplies	5 35
24 287 Supplies	1 00
24 335 October	17 65
24 345 December, button	17 70
24 377 Oct., Nov., Dec., stamps,	
24 bound Mixer and Server,	
24 cash	15 80
24 399 December, supplies	15 87
24 470 November	10 95
24 485 November, supplies	50 35
24 518 December	14 35
24 599 December	8 40
24 592 Supplies	2 35
24 648 November	28 55
24 721 Supplies, stamps	6 40
24 729 December, supplies	9 20
24 741 November	4 00
24 761 November	9 50
24 765 Balance due Jan., 1912,	
24 report, bound Mixer and	
24 Server	4 90
24 807 December	10 85
24 820 December, supplies	9 35
24 835 Dec., supplies, buttons	6 35
24 848 November, supplies	11 30
24 J. Greenwald, M. Jones,	
24 M. A. L.	4 50
24 802 November	72 15
24 432 Stamps, supplies	32 80
24 542 Stamps, supplies	45
24 558 November	11 20
24 598 December, supplies	10 10
24 394 Account expressage not	
24 prepaid, return of funds	3 86
24 456 November	46 75
24 28 November	23 05
24 240 November	12 90
24 274 Buttons	2 00
24 357 Supplies	1 25
24 420 November, stamps	145 95
24 458 Supplies	8 35
24 463 November	9 90
24 465 Nov., Dec., bound Mixer	
24 and Server	15 95
24 498 December, supplies	12 20
24 504 Dec., supplies, buttons	79 60
24 608 Nov., stamps, supplies,	
24 buttons	3 75
24 617 November	7 75
24 676 Oct., supplies, bound	
24 Mixer and Server	61 50
24 757 December	9 40
24 798 December	6 60
24 Rein. Lewis Nelson, Lo-	
24 cal 419	5 10
24 72 Supplies	50
24 Art Artus, M. A. L.	2 25
24 Nelson A. Berg, M. A. L.	75
24 647 December	9 00
24 759 December	7 20
24 41 November	241 45
24 216 Supplies	5 00
24 217 December, cash	56 85
24 222 December	27 50
24 262 January, February	4 80
24 353 Oct., Nov., bound Mixer	
24 and Server	18 48
24 614 January, stamps	1 80
24 814 November	16 45
24 849 November	2 40
24 92 November	9 35
24 707 Nov., balance due sup-	
24 plies and Sept. report	35 45
24 844 November	13 05
24 227 November	6 40
24 Date.	Local.
24 249 November	10 30
24 696 November, supplies	28 80
24 850 December	40 55
24 236 December	9 50
24 355 December	14 40
24 59 November	24 65
24 266 Nov., supplies, cuts	33 75
24 96 Jan., stamp, supplies	4 60
24 181 Supplies	2 00
24 196 November	44 25
24 202 December	21 35
24 251 December	8 60
24 269 Dec., balance due sup-	
24 plies, buttons	14 00
24 272 November, December	4 40
24 273 November, stamp	30 50
24 280 November	78 15
24 527 Nov., supplies, cut, cash	24 85
24 532 November	18 00
24 543 December	21 30
24 574 November, stamps	47 15
24 642 November	6 00
24 722 November	6 00
24 843 Nov., Dec., stamps, sup-	
24 plies, buttons	26 20
24 W. H. Sellner, M. A. L.	3 00
24 349 December, stamps	9 30
24 561 Supplies	4 00
24 593 November, supplies	26 40
24 663 November, December	12 60
24 29 Nov., supplies bound	
24 Mixer and Server	47 90
24 366 December, stamps	4 60
24 585 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
24 51 November, stamps	143 85
24 563 December	13 90
24 627 November, supplies	23 85
24 723 Dec., supplies, bound	
24 Mixer and Server	11 61
24 830 November, stamps	20 00
24 869 Dec., stamps, buttons	14 90
24 133 November	6 10
24 525 November	82 37
24 4 Nov., balance due Dec.,	
24 1913, report, bound Mix-	
24 er and Server	44 45
24 6 Nov., bound Mixer and	
24 Server	64 40
24 19 November	38 20
24 90 December, supplies	41 05
24 98 Nov., balance due Sept.,	
24 Oct. reports	4 45
24 90 Buttons	2 00
24 108 November	97 70
24 159 December, stamps	18 00
24 161 November	40 40
24 170 Stamps	9 00
24 199 December	16 65
24 228 December, supplies	29 25
24 248 December, stamps, sup-	
24 plies	28 30
24 260 Nov., Dec., stamps, sup-	
24 plies	37 80
24 309 Jan., balance due July,	
24 Nov. reports	10 20
24 429 December, stamps	15 00
24 488 Supplies	50
24 526 Stamps	21 00
24 569 Nov., stamps, supplies,	
24 cash	9 90
24 630 November	5 80
24 693 Nov., balance due Oct.	
24 report	2 10
24 727 Stamps, supplies	5 16
24 742 November	2 40
24 31 November	108 95
24 38 Nov., Dec., stamps	35 65
24 393 December	4 00
24 484 November	62 85
24 534 January	2 80
24 534 November	9 05
24 554 November, December	4 80
24 709 December	6 80
24 93 Nov., Dec., supplies	26 30
24 101 Dec., supplies, balance	
24 due July report	36 65
24 120 November	41 00
24 124 Dec., stamps, supplies,	
24 buttons, bound Mixer	
24 and Server	34 50
24 68 November	98 40
24 128 November	4 60
24 300 Nov., cash, balance due	
24 bound Mixer and Server	26 20
24 342 November	7 55
24 254 November	16 60

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.	Date.	Date.	
31 590 December, supplies	16 70	14 Tax, A. F. of L.	404 40
31 69 Supplies, buttons	4 00	14 Tax on Canadian membership	31 74
31 279 Button	1 00	15 Wm. O'Connor, Death Claim No. 6315, Local 412	50 00
31 544 December, stamps	18 10	15 Geo. A. Kelley, Death Claim No. 6351, Local 768	50 00
31 876 November	24 25	15 Woodie C. Bearss, Death Claim No. 6365, Local 293	50 00
31 583 December, stamps	15 25	15 Finley B. McGrew, Death Claim No. 6382, Local 129	50 00
31 746 November, stamps	11 10	15 Valentine Hafner, Death Claim No. 6395, Local 768	50 00
31 Anna Carey, M. A. L.	3 10	15 Victor H. Hall, Death Claim No. 6397, Local 558	50 00
31 80 November	114 85	15 Edward P. Fursey, Death Claim No. 6398, Local 95	50 00
31 99 November	48 70	15 Chas. J. Hill, Death Claim No. 6400, Local 175	50 00
31 102 December, stamps	18 80	15 David J. McHugh, Death Claim No. 6402, Local 696	50 00
31 106 November, supplies	100 70	15 Harry Beck, Death Claim No. 6403, Local 181	50 00
31 107 Supplies, buttons	2 00	15 Lester J. Rauber, Death Claim No. 6404, Local 171	50 00
31 144 November, supplies	7 30	15 Jas. McKenzie, Death Claim No. 6405, Local 114	50 00
31 154 Nov., Dec., supplies, buttons	58 05	15 Maurice J. Barry, Death Claim No. 6406, Local 77	50 00
31 193 Stamp	25	15 John D. Oliver, Death Claim No. 6407, Local 77	50 00
31 274 Allen Jones, M. A. L.	75	15 Robert H. Schemmel, Death Claim No. 6408, Local 591	50 00
31 832 Dec., stamps, supplies	19 35	15 Timothy J. Kilday, Death Claim No. 6410, Local 73	50 00
31 867 Nev., Dec., cash	18 80	15 Attilio J. Lertora, Death Claim No. 6418, Local 41	50 00
31 432 Stamps	1 00	15 John H. Robison, Death Claim No. 6415, Local 485	50 00
31 664 December	6 60	15 Andrew J. Berg, Death Claim No. 6416, Local 504	50 00
31 731 November, December	7 20	15 Albert M. Oesterle, Death Claim No. 6417, Local 188	50 00
31 738 January, supplies	3 05	15 George Brown, Death Claim No. 6418, Local 633	50 00
31 805 November	13 50	15 George A. Vernon, Death Claim No. 6419, Local 44	50 00
31 816 November	44 50	15 Jas. A. Smith, Death Claim No. 6420, Local 6	50 00
Total	\$15,152 85	15 Chas. Koper, Death Claim No. 6421, Local 110	50 00
EXPENDITURES FOR DECEMBER,		15 George W. Andrews (alias E. W. Andrews), Death Claim No. 6422, Local 670	50 00
Date. 1914.		15 Fred Travnor, Death Claim No. 6423, Local 378	50 00
1 Rent	\$103 50	15 Arthur W. Murphy, Death Claim No. 6424, Local 525	50 00
1 E. Maloney, defense, Local 484	200 00	15 Jack Moran, Death Claim No. 6426, Local 725	50 00
2 W. H. Foster, account trip to Peoria, Ill.	32 85	15 F. Sesma, Int'l. Org.	100 00
4 Account defense Local 457	34 35	15 F. E. Merryfield, Int'l. Org.	100 00
5 Clerks	52 00	15 T. J. Durnin, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	15 W. E. Reynolds, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00	15 Josh Brady, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 W. Woods, L. S. O., J. E. B., Chicago, Ill.	15 00	15 A. C. Beck, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00	15 A. Martel, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48	15 00	15 W. E. Horne, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	15 F. B. Hobby, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 F. P. Anderson, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	15 Ben Gorton, Int'l. Org.	105 75
7 Jos. E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00	15 W. B. Joyce, Int'l. Org.	126 97
7 J. D. Atkinson, L. S. O., Local 72	15 00	15 Jere F. McCarthy, Int'l. Org.	100 00
7 F. McClogan, L. S. O., Local 287	15 00	31 Clarence E. Dunlap, Death Claim No. 6359, Local 430	50 00
7 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19	15 00	31 Emanuel Lorenzen, Death Claim No. 6385, Local 749	50 00
7 W. A. Donnelly, L. S. O., Local 230	15 00	31 Frank Rappel, Death Claim No. 6390, Local 389	50 00
7 W. Guillofoyle, L. S. O., Local 843	15 00	31 Gustav Bernert, Death Claim No. 6409, Local 10	50 00
11 Seals	4 30	31 George Winter, Death Claim No. 6412, Local 814	50 00
11 T. S. Farrell, account delegate to A. F. of L. Convention	48 44	31 Wm. Farrell, Death Claim No. 6414, Local 320	50 00
12 Clerks	52 00	31 George Winter, Death Claim No. 6427, Local 3	50 00
14 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	31 Geo. R. Small, Death Claim No. 6429, Local 188	50 00
14 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00	31 Geo. Graham, Death Claim No. 6430, Local 817	50 00
14 W. Woods, L. S. O., J. E. B., Chicago, Ill.	15 00	31 Charles Blomberg, Death Claim No. 6431, Local 376	50 00
14 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00	31 Frank M. Ivory, Death Claim No. 6432, Local 487	50 00
14 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48	15 00	31 Edward Bannon, Death Claim No. 6438, Local 714	50 00
14 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	31 Herman F. Runge, Death Claim No. 6435, Local 188	50 00
14 F. P. Anderson, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	31 Howard A. Lane, Death Claim No. 6437, Local 171	50 00
14 Jos. E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00	31 J. Michael Young, Death Claim No. 6438, Local 761	50 00
14 J. D. Atkinson, L. S. O., Local 72	15 00	31 Ferd. W. Joschoneck, Death Claim No. 6439, Local 10	50 00
14 F. McClogan, L. S. O., Local 287	15 00	31 Jacob Forster, Death Claim No. 6440, Local 30	50 00
14 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19	15 00		
14 W. A. Donnelly, L. S. O., Local 230	15 00		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Date.	Drawn from Death Fund, December, 1914	3,300 00
31 John Greisman, Death Claim No. 6441, Local 77.....	31 Chas. J. Schramm, Death Claim No. 6487, Local 115	50 00	50 00
31 Thos. J. O'Connor, Death Claim No. 6442, Local 77.	31 Frank Shuck, Death Claim No. 6469, Local 886.....	50 00	50 00
31 Lawrence Schallmo, Death Claim No. 6443, Local 411	31 W. Wrage, defense, L. J. E. B., Hoboken, N. J.....	50 00	150 00
31 Rufus Dilts, Death Claim No. 6445, Local 690.....	31 John J. Griffin, defense, Local 68.....	50 00	300 00
31 John L. Lloyd, Death Claim No. 6446, Local 284.....	31 Jere L. Sullivan, account expenses to A. F. of L. Convention	50 00	138 87
31 John F. Corbett, Death Claim No. 6447, Local 488	31 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas.	50 00	225 00
31 Floyd Carner, Death Claim No. 6449, Local 204.....	31 Janitor	50 00	12 00
31 Chas. Robers, Death Claim No. 6452, Local 108.....	Stamps received and used..	50 00	5 50
31 Philip H. Mayer, Death Claim No. 6453, Local 155	Towel Supply Company.....	50 00	90
31 Robert W. Smith, Death Claim No. 6454, Local 721	Postage	50 00	110 06
31 Frederick Foley, Death Claim No. 6455, Local 144	Red Cross Stamps.....	50 00	35 00
31 John L. Costello (alias J. J. O'Brien), Death Claim No. 6456, Local 339.....	Revenue Stamps	50 00	3 00
31 Arthur Ceynowa, Death Claim No. 6458, Local 2..	Office supplies	50 00	10 31
31 Richard S. Ryan, Death Claim No. 6459, Local 309	Telegram	50 00	1 00
31 Anton Johnson, Death Claim No. 6460, Local 152.....	Express not prepaid.....	50 00	2 46
31 John Hoffman, Death Claim No. 6461, Local 176.....	Expressage	50 00	38 43
31 George Davis, Death Claim No. 6462, Local 176.....	Total	50 00	\$12,878.29
31 C. Edward Hopper, Death Claim No. 6463, Local 437	Amount on hand Dec. 1, 1914 \$76,337 55	50 00	
31 Wm. A. Herron, Death Claim No. 6464, Local 437	Receipts for December, 1914..	50 00	16,152 86
	Total	50 00	\$91,490 40
	Expenditures for December, 1914	50 00	12,878 29
	Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1915 \$78,612 11	50 00	
	In Death Fund Dec. 1, 1914. \$24,868 01	50 00	
	Appropriated to Death Fund, December, 1914	50 00	4,566 77
	Total	50 00	\$29,434 78
	Balance in Death Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	\$20,160 51
	In Defense Fund Dec. 1, 1914	50 00	\$20,529 27
	Appropriated to Defense Fund, December, 1914	50 00	1,957 19
	Total	50 00	\$22,486 46
	Drawn from Defense Fund, December, 1914	50 00	2,325 95
	Balance in Defense Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	\$20,160 51
	In Convention Assessment Fund Dec. 1, 1914	50 00	\$1,204 10
	Receipts for December, 1914	50 00	
	Total	50 00	\$1,204 10
	Refunds for December, 1914	50 00	
	Balance in Convention Assessment Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	\$1,204 10
	Amount in General Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	\$31,112 72
	Amount in Death Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	26,134 78
	Amount in Defense Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	20,160 51
	Amount in Convention Assessment Fund Jan. 1, 1915	50 00	1,204 10
	Total	50 00	\$78,612 11

LUKE MCLUKE SAYS:

A boy always feels sorry for a pampered, lap-raised poodle that never gets to play with other dogs.

When two liars meet, the first liar is going to be outclassed as soon as he gets through talking.

When a single man finds things unpleasant in his boarding house he can pack up and move to another boarding house. But a married man hasn't that kind of a cinch.

The man who carries Shooting Gallery cigars to give to his friends is always surprised to learn that you have quit smoking when he meets you the second time.

The Safety First campaign has worked a lot of good. But the Innocent Bystander is still getting his with great regularity.

There is too much bull in the world. It has got so that driving a garbage wagon is a "position" and not a job, and \$7 per week is "salary" and not pay.

A woman will stall around the house wearing a green boudoir cap, a red kimmono with orange trimmings, and a pair of Bulgarian Massacre bedroom slippers. And then she will wonder why it is that she feels so nervous.

When the Bartender begins to fix a drink for a man as soon as the man enters the door of the cafe, and before the man has ordered anything, you can bet that the Bartender is fixing the right drink and that the man is a fellow who brags that he is a Moderate Drinker.

This is a speedy age. Some brides begin saving up money to pay a lawyer for a divorce before they get all the rice out of their hair.

It is funny that a girl knows that you can't see the hole in the heel of her stocking, but is afraid you will see the hole if it is located

The old-fashioned man who believed that any man who would let a barber shave him was a Dude, now has a son who lets a girl manicure his nails three times a week.

There are lots of Perfect 36s on the street who are Imperfect 23s when they are in the Hay and the Props are on the Dresser.

Nature doesn't give the men a fair deal. Why is that the young girls run to dimples and the young fellows run to pimples?

As a rule you could leave the bridegroom's name out of the "among-those-present" list at a wedding and nobody would notice the difference.

They can Reform all they want to. But there will always be trouble in this world as long as kisses taste as good as they do.

And if kisses tasted as good after marriage as they did before marriage a whole lot of lawyers, Judges and detectives would be selling wringers for a living.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who didn't need a tie because it would only hide his plate-glass-studded collar button?

Every girl wants to marry an economical man. And every girl would hate to be engaged to one.

One reason why a farmer doubts a great deal that he reads about wonderful new inventions is because no genius has ever had brains enough to devise a dingus that will prevent a horse from getting its tail over the lines.

It takes an unmarried woman to realize how much care and attention she would give a husband if she had one.

A clever man is one who makes you think yourself clever.

A single man is innocent until you can prove him guilty. A married man is guilty until he can prove to his wife that he is innocent, and even then he is under suspicion.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

HOLYOKE, MASS., December 24, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

November 27 held two open meetings, afternoon and evening, in the interest of the waitresses of the city of Boston. I regret to say that both meetings were poorly attended, while those who did attend were interested and signed the charter list. I haven't given up the fight by any means, but am going to work all the harder, and by the first of the year I hope to see a waitresses' union established in Boston. One of the many obstacles I am up against is the fact that the waitresses were organized in this city some time ago by an individual who collected a considerable sum of money and hasn't been heard from since. The former organization has no connection whatever with our International, but was a clever scheme to get the girls' hard earned money; consequently, the girls working at the craft are rather skeptical about joining another organization, and I guess we will have to show them. However, I hope to win out in a short time.

I attended a meeting of Local 843, Worcester, which was largely attended, and several important matters were taken up and acted upon, as well as a financial report made regarding our work in going over the former financial officer's books and accounts and of the present incumbent in office. I submitted my report to the General Office on same, and recommended certain changes in the system of bookkeeping, which were adopted. I believe the new secretary-treasurer, Brother Peterson, is fully capable of carrying on the work as it should be done. The former financial secretary was allowed a reasonable time to make good and straighten out matters.

To Springfield in the interests of Culinary Local 416, also to Holyoke to be in attendance at the city election. The Yes and No question was one of the hardest fought battles in years. The No-License League had funds unlimited, with the press and the Ministers' Association of the city working zealously for them. The members of Local 81 deserve credit for the able and efficient manner in which they carried on their fight. Notwithstanding the many obstacles, the city went license by 1,400.

To Lowell to take up work in that city. I stopped off at Worcester, called on a number of the cooks and waiters in the interest of the formation of a local in that city that I am trying to establish. While this work is rather slow on account of the business depression and the large number of men out of work at the present time, I anticipate success in the near future. On my arrival in Lowell, I called on the officers of Local 85, went over the existing trouble, and, with the assistance of Secretary J. J. Quirk, took up several grievances that were pending, and was fairly successful in straightening out the trouble

in some of the houses that were employing non-union men. Others were allowed to go over until a later date, when we hope to be able to reach a satisfactory adjustment. I also had the pleasure of presiding over one of the largest attended meetings in the history of Local 85. Officers for the ensuing term were elected, and most all of the old officers were re-elected. It is too bad the members could not see their way clear to turn out in such large numbers once a month. It would then certainly be an honor to hold office in Local 85. If this was carried out, there would be something doing in 1915. I addressed the meeting along the right lines, particularly on the license question in Massachusetts and other states throughout the country.

To Boston in the interest of the formation of the waitresses' union. I left for Worcester to meet General President Flore, at which time the existing trouble between the wholesale wine clerks and bottlers and drivers was taken up with both organizations holding a joint conference, which resulted in a better understanding by all concerned. In company with President Flore, I attended a special meeting of Local 843. The members were much impressed with the able address delivered by President Flore, and the results obtained by his visit. The report of the outcome of the joint conference was well received.

I left for Dover, N. H., to take up work in that city in establishing a bartenders' local, and I am pleased to say that I was successful in my efforts. I sent to the general office for charter and outfit and hope to have the new local in working order by the first of the year.

To Worcester to continue work in the interest of the culinary workers. On the 21st held an open meeting of the waiters. The meeting was not very well attended. The only excuse that can be offered for the slim attendance was the severe storm we had that day. However, I secured several signatures to the charter list, and in a short time I anticipate sending for a charter.

To Holyoke to attend a meeting of Local 619, to straighten out trouble that had arisen at a recent date. Officers were also elected for the ensuing term, and I installed same.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 28—To Worcester	\$ 1 00
" 30—To Holyoke	1 40
Dec. 2—To Lowell	3 20
" 8—To Boston	60
" 10—To Worcester	1 00
" 12—To Dover	2 68
" 19—To Worcester	2 68
" 22—To Holyoke	1 40
Hall rent	5 50
Postage and money order	3 00
Typewriting	1 90

Car Fare	2 30
Telephone	1 10
Telegrams	1 03

Total \$28 79

With my sincere wish that you may have a happy and prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN.

International Organizer.

Ft. SMITH, ARK., Dec 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December, extending from November 25 to this date.

As I explained to you in my last report that I had just come to the State of Arkansas, and that I had found the city of Ft. Smith, the home of Local 559, dry, and had been so since August 1 of this year owing to the ruling of a defeated (for another term of office) Circuit judge after the city had been granted license in January by the county judge and had run openly for seven months. I informed you in my November report of the bad conditions existing in Ft. Smith after only four months of prohibition, and they are steadily growing worse at this writing, and will continue to go from bad to worse until the city has been granted license and the saloons re-open, which, in my opinion, will be done before this is in print. Our people have secured the names of what they believe is a large majority of the white adults of the city, women from eighteen years old and over included, and have had them published, as the notorious Going law directs. This law, passed by the 1913 legislature, compells up to secure the names of a majority of the white adults, women from eighteen years old and over included, and publish the same in a bona fide newspaper at least twice ten days before license can be lawfully granted by a county judge. The law eliminates the negro entirely, or in other words, it disfranchises him. It matters not if he was born in the State and is worth a million dollars. As I have told you in former reports, this law was fathered by the biggest pinhead in the State of Arkansas, who, since the bill became a law, has been indicted by a grand jury for trying to bribe a jury and for giving whiskey to a minor.

As stated, our people in Ft. Smith have succeeded in getting the petition perfected and it has been published according to law, and we have a promise from the county judge that he will convene court on January 1 to hear the claim for license, and if found according to law will grant the same. I think there is no doubt but what 12 o'clock January 1, 1915, will find our boys at the same old places dishing out the same old goods to the same old smiling faces of yore. Organized labor to a man in Ft. Smith have shown their loyalty to us in this fight, which will show to the world the great good of our boys organizing and affiliating with every branch of organized labor. Without the help of the union men and women in Ft. Smith we could have no possible hope of winning out against the long-haired bunch.

I attended a regular meeting of Local 559 on the 20th, and a very enthusiastic meeting it was, too. The boys have been scattered to the four corners of the earth since the city went dry, but they are returning to their first love in droves,

expecting to go back to their old jobs January 1. There were many glad faces present at this meeting. Numbers had not seen each other since the city went dry, when each started out to find work to feed their families, which the sky pilots and hypocrites had deprived them of doing at their home. Just think of a bunch of long-haired holier-than-thou's stepping up and saying: "Sir, you shall not work any longer; your job don't suit us, and if you don't like it, hit the road, rob trains, or beg. We don't care if your wife and kids go hungry, naked or freeze to death; it's all right with us. Get out and hunt you a job, they are plentiful and easy found." How long, oh Lord, are we to be tormented by these animals in the shape of human beings? There is only one way to fight these people, and that is to organize. I would to God our people everywhere could realize these facts for once. Organize and remain organized. Don't organize today and disband tomorrow. We have got to organize our forces if we hope to hold our positions, otherwise we are gone.

At the above stated meeting Local 559 elected the following named officers for 1915: Tom Fenolio, president; Sam Rainey, vice-president; Tom Bridges, chaplain; Dave Henderson, recording secretary; D. E. Weakley, financial secretary; M. W. Grober, treasurer; W. O. Gilbert, inspector; H. G. Martin, inside guard; J. R. Skidgel, T. F. Green, Pete McAdams, trustees; T. W. Bridges, Tom Fenolio, John Angel, delegates to Trades and Labor Council. A good selection of officers, and all that is needed is for Ft. Smith to be granted license for another year and then Local 559 will come into its own again.

We are going to try to revive the culinary workers in Ft. Smith if there is a possible chance to do so. We once had a live culinary local here, but the members became unconcerned and allowed the local to go suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax to the International. I believe that if we can get a live culinary local in Ft. Smith we will put some of the non-citizens out of business or force them to naturalize. Ft. Smith, from a culinary standpoint, is like every other city where we have no union. The Japs, chinks and other classes of non-citizens find good picking. Where we have local unions these people find it hard for them, and generally move on. Ft. Smith is today overrun with just this kind of people in the hotel and restaurant business, and they have almost got the city grabbed, from a culinary standpoint.

Wishing you and yours a happy New Year and that 1915 will be the most prosperous year of our existence, believe me to be

Yours fraternally,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 24, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December:

December 1st attended meeting of Bartenders' Union 488, of Jersey City, N. J. This local union has lost the stride it had in recent years, which possibly may be accounted for their changing around in headquarters and failing to hold well attended meetings. There is a lacking interest somewhere, and if the rank and file fail to locate same very soon, something is going to snap. The members of Local 488 are old enough

in the movement to know that they should support their officers continuously. They should learn at once that Business Agent Murphy's time could be better utilized other than going around from saloon to saloon collecting their dues. It's a bad practice and the chief cause for non-attendance, because quite frequently the average member figures that with his dues paid up to the local he should cease right there. Permit the writer to state to that element, if the Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Hudson County, connected with the First Baptist Church is successful in his mission, you members in Hudson County will perhaps realize that the obligation administered upon becoming affiliated meant more than you gave thought to. Brothers Oxele, Schwartz, Cahill, Hale, and many others are boosters, and I trust from now on they will get together and take heed to the advice that I gave them and bring Local 488 to the same standing that they were in when they held meetings on Jersey avenue. If you fail, rest assured the wages and hours you are now enjoying will certainly take a slump.

December 2 attended Hudson County Labor Alliance meeting, which was held at the Musicians' Union, Local 526 in Jersey City. There was very little work for the alliance to handle, and after a few remarks to the representatives present pertaining to the close relationship that existed between the musicians, cooks, bartenders and waiters of Hudson county, this meeting adjourned to meet the following week in Hoboken, N. J.

December 3rd had the pleasure of attending and addressing the members of Waiters' Alliance, Local 575, of Jersey City, who held a special meeting at their cozy headquarters on Mercer street. Brother Muldoon presiding, certainly handles the gavel in a masterly way, and much credit should be given him. The green button boys of Jersey City are on record as opposing segregation.

Business Agent Bill Kavanaugh, of Local 575, is a candidate for delegate to the 18th general convention which convenes at San Francisco, Cal., next June, and from the way things look Bill has a grand chance of capturing the credentials. I want to say that this local, considering the times in the East, is holding its own, and that every member of Local 575 is at all times willing to assist any man or woman that possesses a union card without any hesitancy. Brothers Kavanaugh, King and the undersigned captured a waiter that they have for a long time tried by waiting in his place of business until nearly 4 a. m. That's the kind of stuff that goes to make up Local 575 nowadays. Their steward, Brother Green, must also be complimented for the way in which he keeps their headquarters and the manner in which he receives traveling members.

December 7th went to Elizabeth, N. J.; got in touch with Brother Froelich of Local 682 and learned that his members were mostly working and receiving fairly well conditions taking into consideration the slump in their mainstay, which is the manufacturing plant of the Singer Machine Co., 75 per cent of these employes being on the idle list.

From Elizabeth to Plainfield, and upon my arrival there met Secretary Guinee, Local 377, at Queen City Hotel, and later on Brother Angerbauer at the Kensington Hotel. This local union from all accounts is doing very nicely and I am led to believe, if nothing hampers them, will be on the map at San Francisco next June. I have

instructed Brother Guinee of the necessity of sending his monthly reports in time and the inconvenience it makes to all concerned when our local representatives falter. Local 377 will hold their annual election shortly, and from all accounts there will be some changes made in the various offices for the good of the craft. By that I am not and don't want to offend the first officers of this grand little union, but the present incumbents figure as though it is time that every member does his little share of the executive work of their union.

December 8th—One year makes quite a difference in a person. This day a year ago in the company of Secretary Sallee, of Dover Bartenders' Union, Local 404, we visited the Dover Hotel and used every effort imaginable to induce William Kanause, a so-called manager, to affiliate but failed. This year on same date he is knocking on the door of Bartenders' Union, Local 404, of Dover, for admission and willing to pay any fee they ask, but the boys in that mountainous district are wearing "ear muffs" and refuse to hear him pleading. This individual when he was rejected by Local 404, with his employer, H. A. McGillivray, whom I am led to believe was a former member of Bartenders' Union, Local 152, of Minneapolis, Minn., jumped a train for Newark, N. J., and through misrepresentation an application was filed and he was admitted to membership in Bartenders' Union, Local 131. It took the Dover boys very little time to cite section 8 of our International law and had this man's membership cancelled. Before this was done I had an interview with Mr. H. A. McGillivray, also with his bartender, Wm. Kanause, and stripped him of his membership book and blue button that he received in Newark, N. J. I advised his employer and himself that in the event that he at some future date would seek admission in Local 404 it would be much more pleasant to speak kindly of organized labor in Dover than they were in the habit of. From all accounts they pursued the opposite path, and when Kanause again presented his application for consideration, once more did Local 404 reject him. In the meantime I took the matter of McGillivray Cafe up with the Knitters' Union of Dover, N. J., and requested of them to patronize only establishments where the union bar sign was displayed. This organization of textile workers is one of the chief supporters of our industry at Dover and I am convinced if a little effort shown on their part, McGillivray will dispense with the services of Kanause and place to work a member of Local 404. The boys, I am informed, are going to give him a fight along these lines, and I don't think they will have any trouble in making him sit up and take notice.

From Dover I went to Orange, N. J., the home of Bartenders' Union 340. After visiting a number of cafes to get a line on the general conditions of our craft in that city, and learning more than I cared to know, set out to locate the officers of that organization. Located the new secretary, Brother William Hardwick and found him to be a person with fairly good knowledge of what might be expected of him. Had the pleasure of meeting Tom Lipsitt now in business and former member of Local 340. Took up the general conditions of the liquor traffic in his town and the relationship that should exist at this time with the employe and employer. Inasmuch as he is a member of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, he informed me that he tried time and

again to bring about such a relationship with the members of the employers' association for the protection of the industry, but he had a queer lot to deal with and was not successful. Times have changed a little and he is of the opinion that with the newly elected officers, he will be more successful, and if such proves he will try to locate me so as I can be of some service to Local 340.

Dropped into Bartenders' Union 131 and reviewed case of Kanause and made report to the general office on same. Stopped off at the Waiters' Union, Local 109, of same city in the hopes of meeting Brother Malone or Maertens as to the success the Cooks' Union, Local 294, was making since they were placed on business lines a month ago. Secretary Isaacs giving me the information desired, I then traveled to Jersey City to attend meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 488. A poor attendance being present, and again permit me to say that if you Jersey City bartenders don't wake up and take some advice a bundle of you will be working the old 14-16 hour trick you done prior to the time Bill Big Kavanaugh organized you. I was pleased to note the spirit our visiting members displayed from Locals 4 and 575, and if Local 488 will please copy hereafter, the undersigned won't have any cause to find fault. Local 488 is also on record as opposing segregation, and Brother Schwartz from all accounts will be the logical candidate to represent that local in San Francisco.

December 10th attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 4, of Hoboken, N. J., and was pleased to note the fine showing the boys made. Bartenders' Union, Local 4, not like Local 488, is attending every meeting of the Hudson County Central Labor Union and receiving the support of that central body. Quite a number of speakers from other crafts attended this meeting and I might say just at this time that Local 4 certainly has a friend in Brother Charles H. Felten, president of the central labor union. There is no doubt in my mind that Brother Felten has seen that there is a "punch" behind this local and is willing to give them his attention during his spare moments. The members of Local 4 requested of me to notify all traveling members to keep away from Hoboken as there is not sufficient work in their city to supply the members of their local, owing to the European trouble and the mooring of the steamships to the piers of their city for the past six months. The crews of the ocean greyhounds are now not under salary and you might imagine the number of culinary workers employed there that would jump into either a bartender, waiter, or cook's job if they get the opportunity. Local 4, if everything turns out O. K., will possess a working agreement before January 1st with the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Hoboken, something that they have long sought. If success favors this local they will be represented on the floor of our next convention, and will oppose any division in our present International Union.

December 11th went to Englewood, N. J., in the hopes of saving Bartenders' Union, Local 728, and upon interviewing nearly every bartender in town figured it was a hopeless job. I then took up the matter with Brother Chris B. Stephen, secretary of the building trades council of Englewood, and upon learning what he knew and what I had already saw myself, considered it best to withdraw the charter of that local. Some day or

other if Mr. Prohib strikes this jerk water center not only will the bartender begin to pull tight on his thinking cap, but his employer will do likewise. Returned to Hoboken the day following.

December 14th, with President Felten, Central Labor Union of Hudson County, Brothers Thiery and Rowoldt of Local 4, Brother Wragge of Local 10 and their business agent, we toured the city, stopping in numerous places in the interests of the cooks, bartenders and waiters, resulting with some success.

December 15th, with Brother Kavanaugh, Waiters' Union, Local 575; Rowoldt, Bartenders' Union, Local 4 of Hoboken; President Felten, County Central Labor Union, appeared before and addressed the executive board of the New Jersey State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association in the Eagles' Home, 15 West Park Street, Newark, N. J., on matters concerning our crafts in Hudson County. Presented a resolution to this board; same was referred to committee on labor inasmuch as a similar committee of the State Federation of Labor was to meet the liquor dealers the day following in Newark.

December 17th left Hoboken for Yonkers, N. Y., under instructions, and after a tough time of it in that city managed to place Waiters' Alliance, Local 501, on the map once more. Was assisted to some great extent by Business Agent John J. Kennedy of Bartenders Union, Local 355. These men in the city of Yonkers under no consideration whatever would reorganize unless they were protected by someone that possessed a fair knowledge of union affairs and selected Brother Kennedy while in conference to handle their financial and business accounts from now on. To this Brother Kennedy readily accepted, knowing how they were trimmed by past officers that especially held their money. While in the city I found quite a number of culinary workers that were bitter towards organization, but with the assistance of Organizer John T. Windell of the Federation of Labor; Brother James Norris, President Local 355; Brother John Myer, of same local union, and F. M. Haight, secretary of Trolley-men's Union 490 of Yonkers, I imagine the biggest "little man" of Yonkers, that is, John J. Kennedy, should have no trouble in bringing Waiters' Union, Local 501, around again, as he had it for some four years ago.

December 18 and 19th visited about fifteen restaurants and cafes in the city of Yonkers with Brothers Mullen, McNamara and a few others. Pointed out to them the unsanitary conditions of the same; have also taken up the flagrant violation of the 54-hour law pertaining to the employment of females in restaurants and hotels. Brother John E. Connors no doubt will be assigned to this matter as soon as I hear from Commissioner of Labor, James Lynch. Women are employed in various restaurants working twelve and fourteen hours daily without any rest in seven days, and if this is not a nice time to place some of the "blood-sucking employers in jail" by a little action on the part of the Yonkers Federation of Labor, then I don't know what I am talking about. The names of the places where these unfortunates are toiling their life away I have furnished and I believe there will be a battle on in the near future. I told a few that I only wished that I was the turnkey in some penal institution, and they being placed in my care to give them a taste of long hours to see how they would relish it.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Saturday afternoon of the 19th tried to get in touch with the Confectioners and Bakers' Union 144 of Yonkers, N. Y., for the purpose of putting a similar question up to them that they four years ago placed before Waiters Union 501, which took place in the "*slave drivers'*" lunch room conducted by a person by the name of *Blanchard*, but when wanted they could not be found. Waiters' Union 501 went out on strike for the Bakers' Union 144 of this city four years ago because *Blanchard* employed *non-union* bakers, and through going out made it possible to win the *strike*. Now today *Bakers Union 144* permits their members to remain at work in *Blanchard's* on Getty Square working with *scab* culinary workers. I wonder if they intend to be as liberal trades unionists as they found the boys of Local 501 when they were almost in their infancy. New York State Department of Labor laws pertaining to the employment of women are very plain and should be given a fair trial at this time in the city of Yonkers for the protection of the feminine sex. Same reads as follows:

Article 12, Section 161. "Hours of labor of minors and women; no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any mercantile establishment, business office, telegraph office, RESTAURANT, HOTEL, APARTMENT HOUSE, theatre or other place of amusement, bowling alley, barber shop, shoe-polishing establishment, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise, articles or messages, or in the distribution or sale of articles more than six days or forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day, or before eight o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening of any day." This being the law, the undersigned is of the opinion we have right and just grounds to force same at once in the hotels and restaurants of the above city, and seek the aid of the Yonkers Federation of Labor.

December 21st returned to Jersey City to take up some unfinished work, and on the 22d attended meeting of Bartenders' Union 488. President Hilleman being absent I was requested to preside. Took occasion to note that this local union has failed to carry out previous instruction pertaining to the bonding of their president and gave them one week more to fulfill the requirements of section 64, and when said bonds are executed to notify the general office. Business Agent Murphy of Local 488 explains the inconvenience he has been put to regarding the auditing of 1914 books by his members failing to send in their membership cards. Should the members of this local want to be "on the level" with themselves and get a complete audit for the current year by all means assist Brother Murphy by sending in your books so as this matter can be straightened out.

December 23rd New Jersey State Federation of Labor Executive Board will confer with the Jersey City Retail Liquor Dealers in the Fuller Building, 3 p. m. There is not a doubt in the mind of our crafts in Hudson County but what they will be well taken care of in the hands of Business Agent Kavanaugh, who is a member of this executive staff.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Dec. 1—Floral Park to Jersey City.....	\$0 56
" 7—Jersey City to Elizabeth.....	30
" 7—Elizabeth to Plainfield.....	40

Dec. 8—Plainfield to Dover.....	\$1 55
" 8—Dover to Orange.....	90
" 8—Orange to Newark to Jersey City	30
" 11—Hoboken to Englewood.....	39
" 12—Englewood to Hoboken.....	39
" 15—Hoboken to Newark and return..	30
" 17—Hoboken to Yonkers.....	40
" 20—Yonkers to Floral Park.....	75
" 21—Floral Park to Jersey City.....	56
Telegram, postage and stationery.....	2 46
Baggage checked and transferred.....	1 00
Telephone (long distance).....	1 80
Local and interurban car fare.....	3 00
Removing bar labels Englewood, N. J....	75
Printing as per receipted bill.....	2 50

\$18 31

With the advent of a new year, with its attendant significance, I desire to express my appreciation to the members of our International Union, and to extend to you one and all, sisters and brothers, my sincerest wishes for a most Merry Christmas, a Joyous, Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 28, 1914.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December:

December 1st I went to the city of Chicago and on my arrival was met by Vice-President Maloney and Special Organizer Frakes. After getting settled I called on the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor and discussed the strike of Waitresses' Union, Local 484, also met officers of our different local unions and attended a hearing before Judge Baldwin on the "Knab Injunction" and met with the attorneys for our local unions. After meeting with the different representatives of our unions I settled down to the business which prompted my visit to the "Windy City."

During my visit I attended a meeting of the Bartenders' District Council and got better acquainted with the officers of our bartenders' organizations. After the meeting of the council I attended a meeting of Waiters' Union, Local 35. An exceptionally large membership greeted me and it was quite a pleasure to renew old acquaintances. The meeting was well conducted and the arguments presented of an instructing and educational character. After the meeting I met with President Mayer and Brother Parker. We spent a pleasant evening and disposed of several matters upon which we differed.

The following day after attending to business at hand, I made arrangements to meet with the following brothers: Secretary of L. J. E. B. Kilgus, Fred Ebeling of Cooks, Business Agent Stein of Waiters, President Philip Hartmann, (Loop) Bartenders, formerly of Local 131, Newark, N. J.; Secretary Schober, (Loop) Bartenders, and Brother Schwartz, of Local 35. A pleasant evening was spent. We met for the purpose of discussing business propositions. The outcome of our deliberations was highly satisfactory to all, so much so, that we decided a little recreation in order and as the guest of the aforementioned we proceeded to pay our respects to the noted places of the city.

During my visit Vice-President Maloney and

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I went over in detail the existing trouble. Everything possible is being done to bring about a victorious settlement. It's a hard fight, but one that's deserving of every possible support. A powerful combine is arrayed against our members, but the dissolution of the existing injunction, which we expect, will mean that a successful fight has been fought and the benefits will be far reaching. Space alone prevents my mentioning the many "old timers" whom I had the pleasure of meeting during my visit, omission of their names in my report does not by any means mean they're forgotten. I hope to have the pleasure of meeting them all again soon.

I returned to Belleville, Ill., in time to attend a special meeting on the 9th. A reception had been arranged in my honor, and being a little unused to such attention and consideration, I was at a loss how to proceed. We had as our guests, officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association and all past delegates to our International Union's conventions. We enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant evening. The entertainment and reception was held in the bartenders' own home, which is a credit to a union and city the size of Belleville. I am authorized to announce, that Belleville will be represented at the next convention in Frisco. Her only miss in 14 years was Denver, and the excuse advanced was a worthy one.

After a week spent in St. Louis I went to Jefferson City, Mo., where by appointment I met a committee of gentlemen who will preside as part of the law making body of the State of Missouri, during January, February and March, 1915. My business attended to in that respect, I proceeded to Kansas City, where I arrived on the morning of the 19th. I was met on my arrival by President Hyles, of Local 420. After meeting with the different officers of Local 420, I made arrangements for conferences with the officers of the Cooks, Local 266, Waiters, Local 19 and Waitresses, Local 503.

Sunday, December 19th, I attended the twelfth anniversary banquet and reception of Local 420. It was without exception the most elaborate undertaking I have ever witnessed by a local of our International Union. All our local unions were represented and the banquet was in charge of Brother Dan Balling, business representative of Cooks' Union, Local 266. The table decorations were elaborate and as pictures were taken, I hope our members will have the pleasure of seeking the fac-simile in the **MIXER AND SERVER**. Our guests of the occasion numbered judges of the circuit and district bench, lawyers and professional men of the city. The principal address was delivered by Brother John T. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Federation of Labor and the organizer of the union. He brought us back to the day of the union's inception, with six members and a charter fee of \$10.00, through its many struggles, its victories and defeats up to the present, and with just pride pointed to the fact that Local 420 today stands as the largest individual local union in Kansas City, Missouri. Other addresses were delivered by prominent men of Kansas City, and it sure made us all feel good to listen to the words of praise and the position we occupy in the hearts of our friends. Local 420 has good reason to feel proud of her record and the conditions enjoyed by her members. It will take more than idle talk to break through her solidified ranks.

December 20th and 21st I held meeting with our local officers of Locals 19, 266 and 503. Work is very scarce in Kansas City and the culinary workers have a fight on their hands involving about thirty-five men and women. The manner in which this trouble is being handled warrants me in saying they will win out in their struggle.

December 23rd I returned to St. Louis for the holidays.

Christmas Eve I attended the celebration extended to the families of the trades unionists of St. Louis by the trades labor assembly. It was one of the largest and most successful undertakings ever attempted by the unionists of this city. Over two thousand families were provided with all that goes to furnish an elegant Christmas dinner. An entertainment from 7 p.m. until 1 a.m., under the auspices of the Theatrical Unions, the dining room which was continuously occupied, was under the direction of the cooks, waiters and waitresses of St. Louis and last but not least, the chairman of this gigantic undertaking, was no less a person than one of our own members, Brother George Miller, of Bartenders' Union, Local 51. Brother Miller worked night and day for two weeks to make the affair a success and too much credit cannot be given for his wonderful accomplishment. Brother Miller had a good working committee, but the bulk of the work fell upon his own shoulders. The waiters were in charge of Brother George Ringler, of Local 20; the cooks in charge of Brother Lang, and the waitresses in charge of Sister Walsh. The service was gratis and exceptionally well performed.

On Christmas Day I was invited to attend a dinner tendered the unemployed members of Local 20 by that organization. As Brother "Jack" Carpenter said: "There were no hard times, at least not in Local 20's headquarters that day." There was plenty and to spare. We sure enjoyed one Merry Christmas, despite the fact that we had over one hundred unemployed members present on the occasion.

Our local unions in this section are having a hard time providing for their members in this section, and I would advise all traveling members to "steer clear" and give Illinois and Missouri a wide berth. Many matters of importance were handled during the past month, but as space would not permit of a resume, I have filed a report in detail with general office.

The following is my expense account for the month of December:

Dec. 1—Transportation to Chicago, including sleeper	\$9 25
" 4—Transportation to St. Louis, including sleeper	9 25
Expenses account of Chicago trip.....	10 00
Trip to Belleville and return.....	40
Transportation to Jefferson and Kansas City	7 50
December 23rd, Kansas City to St. Louis..	7 50
Postage for month.....	1 40
Local car fare.....	1 20
Telegram to Chicago.....	40
Telegram to Kansas City.....	35

\$47 25

Fraternally yours,

J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

SPOKANE, WASH., December 25, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December, also November 27th to 30:

As stated in my November report, I had called a special meeting for culinary workers of North Yakima for the 27th. The attendance was fairly good and we had as visitors Brothers Wilkenny and Smith of Local 33, of Seattle. President Otto Nickel presided. President Nickel called attention to the fact that several of the offices were vacant and proceeded to call for nominations. As stated above, the attendance was fairly good, but in spite of that fact it was not possible to get anyone to accept office. After discussing matters, it was decided, in view of the fact that I had made arrangements to be in Walla Walla on the 29th, that I would return on the 30th, and in case the local could dig up someone to take the secretary's position, that I would make another effort to straighten matters up. To stimulate interest in the membership, we decided to give a dance, Brothers Nickel, Reglein and myself being selected to take full charge.

To Walla Walla, arriving in time to stir up the boys for meeting on the 29th. Attendance very good, the boys voting unanimously to continue the organization to the last ditch. Sorry to report the death of Brother Ed. Carter, who passed away on the 28th in the city of Pasco. The Pasco boys wired to the effect that the body would arrive early on the morning of the 30th. Walla Walla secured a floral piece and several of the members met the body on arrival, attending funeral services. At this time I also want to report that Brother Jack Robinson who passed away on November 20th, was given burial honors by the boys and girls of Seattle on the 22nd of November, the writer also attending. Brother Robinson was at the time a member of Local 485 of Spokane.

Back to North Yakima. With Brothers Nickel and Reglein final arrangements for the dance to be held in Eagles' Hall, December 10th, were made, also went over the books, finding a total in good standing of 59 and a bank account of \$66.18, surely sufficient encouragement for the boys and girls to keep going. Attended meeting of the Labor Council on the 2nd and found the council interested in the welfare of the culinary workers.

December 3rd, meeting of culinary workers. Attendance good, Brother Fred Reglein elected as secretary-business agent. Brother Joe Davis being elected as recording secretary; address, Box 1214.

December 4th to Cle Elum on case of ex-member Martin Bogoty, at request of President Ernest Marsh of the State Federation of Labor. Satisfactory settlement will no doubt be made at the Federation Convention in January.

December 6th meeting of North Yakima Bartenders Local 555. Considerable important business transacted, officers elected for next term, and delegates elected to Federation Convention. The local has decided to hold a dance in the near future. While there was some talk of disbanding, the sentiment has evidently changed and the boys are determined to hold the fort.

December 7th assisted in attempting to elect a member of organized labor as city commissioner, but sorry to state we were defeated by the very narrow margin of 71 votes, chiefly because many union men instead of voting a "plug-vote" for

our candidate alone, voted for either one or the other of his opponents along with him and thereby assisted in his defeat.

December 8th, with President Nickel and Business Agent Reglein, made a tour of the cafes and restaurants, lining the members up, and advertising the dance.

December 9th, found to our surprise that Mr. Gronvold of the New Grand Hotel had replaced his union kitchen crew with a bunch of "Japs." As the Labor Council was meeting at 8:30 P. M., the case was called to their attention, with the result that a committee of three was appointed to visit Mr. Gronvold. This the committee did only to find Mr. Gronvold in the bath (5 P. M.), evidently having been tipped off that the committee was in waiting for him. Feeling quite sure of the result, we had a banner painted for use at the dance, calling attention to the fact that the New Grand employed Japs in preference to white help. As Mr. Gronvold did not care to talk matters over, we proceeded to go on about our business and of course placed the banner across the hall above the orchestra. As there were over 150 couples dancing, and most of them were in the habit of visiting the New Grand for refreshments, as that place was the closest to the hall, the result was a transfer of business to the Kensington Bar around the corner. About 12:15 P. M., Gronvold and several of his employees came to the dance, Gronvold being very much under the influence of liquor and insisting upon being allowed to make a speech to those present, from the platform. He was informed that those present did not come to hear him make a speech, and that he would have to do his talking to the committee from the Labor Council. As this is the third city in which he has discharged white help in favor of Japs, Mr. Gronvold will undoubtedly find that he has about reached his limit.

December 11th to Toppenish, where, with President "Teddy" Roosevelt, and Secretary Dave Blight, reports for balance of year were made out and matters of interest gone over.

December 12th to Pasco. Tough times have certainly hit this little town, but the boys there are made of the right stuff and propose to stick until the finish.

Sunday, December 13th, 2 P. M., attended meeting of the local and afterwards enjoyed one of those "famous Mulligans" which the Pasco boys pull off every meeting. Officers were elected for the next term, our old friends "Jeff" Fausset as president, and John Thomas as secretary-business agent.

To Spokane, and on arrival got in touch with the officers of the locals relative to conditions in the city. At night attended meeting of the Labor Council, being assured that our culinary locals would be given all the assistance possible. Sorry to say, the labor movement here is not as aggressive as it should be, this city being sadly in need of a movement such as Philadelphia has had, a labor forward campaign.

December 14th attended meeting of Waiters' Local 63. Attendance very poor, however, arrangements were made for a general meeting of culinary workers on the 19th, when arrangements will be made for a strenuous campaign.

December 17th placed a picket on the Quick Service Cafe after a futile attempt to settle the trouble without picketing. With Secretary Gray and others visited other places in an attempt to line them up, but failed, so we will have to pay

them a visit after we get through with those now on fire.

December 18th attended meeting of Cooks' Local 450, the members displaying considerable interest in proposed plans for the betterment of the crafts.

December 19th also placed a picket on the College Inn Cafe, this place employing "Chinks" in the kitchen. Banners seem to be delivering the goods, as both proprietors are making desperate efforts to get injunctions.

At 9 P. M. called special meeting of culinary workers to order, Brother Allen of Local 63 being elected as chairman for the evening. Plans were discussed and it was agreed that each local would select a committee of six to form a general committee which would have full power to handle all matters of importance relative to the picketing. The membership of each local was assessed a certain amount for expense purposes. It was further agreed that there would be a special meeting on the 21st for cooks and helpers, on the 22nd for waitresses, and on the 23rd for waiters.

December 20th attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 485. This being the day for election, the attendance was above the normal. Delegates were elected for the State Federation of Labor as well as officials.

December 21st again on the picket line. During the afternoon some "shyster" lawyer called up the headquarters and informed Secretary Gray that in case the pickets were on the line for dinner that we would run up against an injunction. As we were on the job for dinner and nothing doing, I presume we called their bluff. The next day I received a telephone call saying that the injunction was waiting for us at noon, and before I had time to answer, the phone was hung up. Anyway, we were there on the proper time, still no injunction.

At 8:00 P. M. attended meeting of cooks and helpers, they unanimously agreeing to the plans proposed. Later attended meeting of Labor Council.

December 22nd passed peaceably except for a demonstration by the proprietor of the Quick Service Cafe. That lady became very much excited and after trying to knock the block off of the picket and the writer, attempted to tear the banner to pieces. Failing in both she subsided and retired to the inside of the cafe.

On the 22nd and 23rd attended meetings of waitresses and waiters respectively, both organizations agreeing to plans of strike meeting. At the meeting of Waiters' Local 63 the writer was elected unanimously to represent the local at the State Federation of Labor at Olympia, in January.

We are, at this writing, still up and at them. The proprietors in Spokane, hiding behind the plea of "poor business," are trying to cut wages on all the employees. Our boys and girls are united for the first time in several years and don't propose to stand for the cut. To the victor belong the spoils.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 28—North Yakima to Walla Walla.....	\$3 90
" 30—To North Yakima	3 90
Dec. 4.—To Cle Elum and return.....	3 70
" 11—To Pasco, via Toppenish.....	2 65
" 13—To Spokane and sleeper.....	7 10
" 19—Printing notices, per bill.....	2 00
" 19—Special meeting, hall rent.....	3 00
Car fare and telephone.....	3 90

Stamps	1 50
Typewriting paper and stationery.....	2 85
Total	\$34 50
With best wishes,	Fraternally yours,
	A. C. BECK, International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., December 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December:

Ever since I have been in San Diego, my time has been taken up with the work of Locals 768 and 402, and also trying to get a line on who and how many cafes would be in operation in the San Diego Exposition, but for some reason or another, better known to the management of the Exposition, they have seen fit to keep the matter very secretly and almost impossible to secure any information from them; and although the Exposition will be opened on New Year's day, have only been able to secure the information that one cafe will be opened, and the management of said cafe will import the help to San Diego, notwithstanding that San Diego has more help than can be employed if ten cafes would run in the Exposition.

Local 768 has signed one of the last places it had on the unfair list, the saloon realizing at last that it was a good thing to have the good will of everybody.

On December 13th Bartenders' Local 768 had the annual election, and the following were elected for the ensuing term: President, Earl Hyatt, (Brother Hyatt comes from that good Local 721 in Salt Lake City); vice-president, Adolph Groux; secretary and business agent, C. E. Kiser, and with Brother Kiser's re-election Local 768 is bound to progress in leaps and bounds; treasurer, John Sachs; trustees, Al Cutten, Jas. Griffin and O. C. Wade.

Local 402 is doing nicely. In the last few days four new restaurants have signed up with the local and the prospects for the future are very good. Press agent, Brother Bulius Becker, is right on the job and also every member of the local. The following were elected at their last meeting: President, Al. Wilt; vice-president, Sister Margaret Lockbaum; secretary and business agent, Claude McClellan; recording secretary, Fred Moore.

December 8th attended the regular meeting of Bartenders' Local 591, of San Pedro, Cal. As usual the good fellowship that exists in the local is beyond expression. The following officers were elected: President, H. G. Abnet, formerly of Local 339 of Portland, Ore., and no doubt that those who know his union principles will know that Abnet will make good; vice-president, C. J. Steinkamp; secretary and business agent, A. J. Smith, (he tried to let some other member be business agent but they would not stand for it; consequently he was elected by acclamation); chaplain, J. J. Fitzgerald; trustees, H. Parks, Wm. Olsen and H. Hansen.

At the same meeting Local 591 voted unanimously for a bigger International Union and against segregation.

The following is my expense account:

Nov. 30—Los Angeles to San Diego.....	\$3 85
Dec. 5—San Diego to Los Angeles.....	3 85
" 6—Los Angeles to San Pedro and return	50

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Dec. 7—Los Angeles to San Diego.....	\$3 85
" 19—San Diego to Los Angeles.....	3 85
Telegrams	80
Long Distance phones.....	85
Car fare	1 50
Postage	1 75
	—————
	\$20 80

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,

International Organizer and General Delegate,
San Diego, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 27, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Since my last report our locals in Philadelphia have kept up their stride, each local increasing their membership to a considerable extent. This has been more than pleasing, as the calamity howlers were prophesying nothing but failure, claiming that our success rested solely on the American Federation of Labor Convention, and after the adjournment of the convention there would be a sudden decrease in membership, and activities would be a thing of the past. But nothing of the kind has happened; actually the reverse. Our locals, at the present writing, in the city of Philadelphia, have been inoculated with the spirit ("I will") that spells success. There is just one little handicap that confronts all of our locals, and that is a percentage of the members—a small one, thank goodness—seem to think that their duty ceases when they proudly show their book with the current month paid, and perhaps a few months in advance. There does not appear to be any remedy for this. They are not to be convinced, notwithstanding the colmans that have been printed in our journal along the lines of every member becoming active. Now for a case of my own personal knowledge. Local 115 received an application for membership and the candidate, Brother Wood, was accepted and initiated. He immediately became active, and at the first meeting following secured 15 applications. At this meeting our International officers were present, and they touched on the matter of activity among the individual members. Sequence: At the next meeting Brother Wood had 25 new applicants, and several members all the way from 1 to 5. When I left Philadelphia Brother Woods informed me that he was going to have 40 at the next meeting. That stirred up the rest of the members, and they are all on the job. The same can be said of Local 279. All the members are becoming active, and all are striving to do all in their power to put Philadelphia on the map.

Our new local of waitresses are progressing, not in leaps and bounds, but in a steady manner. The Local Joint Executive Board is doing all in its power to assist this local. We realize that theirs is not an easy task for several reasons we do not care to go into detail about at this writing, but suffice it to say, that from the very organization of this local they were handicapped by a Judas who saw fit to inform certain managers that perhaps in the near future the girls would try to better their conditions.

The State Brewers' Association held their convention in Philadelphia this month, and along with Mr. Bonner, president of the State Retail Dealers' Association; Business Agents McDevitt, of Local 115, and Weinstock, of Local 279, I mingled with the delegates and had an

opportunity, through the courtesy of Mr. Bonner introducing us to the delegates, to lay the matter of closer affiliation with our International. I believe much good will come out of this talk. Mr. Bonner has the happy faculty of calling a spade a spade, and not a shovel. If there is a man in the State of Pennsylvania who recognizes the power of organized labor in a wet and dry fight it is Mr. Bonner. He is not a theorist, but a practical man.

In reviewing my work in Philadelphia I want to say that I honestly believe that the large increase in the membership in our locals spells permanency. I take this opportunity to thank the trade unionists for the staunch support they gave me, particularly Brother Ritchie, chairman of the Labor Forward Committee. This committee, by their active work in behalf of the unorganized workers, proved a revelation to those skeptics who laid down on the job and who said it could not be done.

The following is my expense account for the month of December:

Local car fare for month.....	\$3 30
Expense incurred on account of Brewers' Convention	4 00
Postage for month.....	90
December 23, Philadelphia to Milwaukee. 28 30	
Transfer of baggage, Broad street station..	50
Transfer of baggage, LaSalle station to Northwestern	50

Total \$37 50

Wishing all a prosperous and Happy New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 26, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In my last report I left the readers of the MIXER AND SERVER in Madison, Wis., where I found the affairs of Local 468 in a complicated condition, the main cause being internal dissension, the officers having been quarreling among themselves for the past year, and some of the members claim that Local 468 was not receiving the support of organized labor, that they thought they were entitled to. Others were dissatisfied with the benefits paid by our International, and there were several protests along other lines, which clearly convinced me that the members of Local 468 were sadly lacking in their knowledge of unionism, and also in the way our International was financed and conducted, and we will not condemn them for this lack of knowledge. We held a meeting on December 6th and I am sorry to say it was not a very harmonious one, so we made preparations for a special meeting for December 13th.

On December 7th I visited the meeting of the Madison Federation of Labor and informed the delegates present as to the condition of affairs in Local 468, and I was told very plainly that our boys had been very negligent in their attention to the federation, and this was the principal reason why they did not get the support of organized labor. I also found out that the Madison Federation had done a great deal of work for Local 468, but our boys did not seem to appreciate it, neither did they do anything to help themselves, so I will relieve the Madison Federation of any responsibility for the dilapidated condition of Local 468. I also thanked the hon-

orable body for their efforts in our behalf in the past.

We had a good crowd at our special meeting on the 13th and I gave them all kinds of advice in regards to what they must do if they wanted to build up a good organization, and what to do in order to receive the support of organized labor, and I hope and trust that they will heed my admonition and all get busy and each do their share towards building up their organization. For if they desire to remain in business they will have to do something to protect their interests against the onslaught of the antis in the spring of 1915. Madison had only sixty-seven majority for the wets in 1914, so it is up to the members of Local 468 to get right down to business. But in order to have success crown the efforts of our work, we must, first, be regular in attending the meetings of the union; second, let harmony prevail in our ranks and among our officers, and also have the delegates to the federation be on the job at every meeting. And by doing this you will be in a position to gain the support of organized labor, for this will be the means of demonstrating to them that your members are real union men and want to do their share towards advancing the cause in Madison.

I went to Racine the 14th and attended the "booster meeting" of Local 322 on the evening of the 15th. We had a splendid crowd in attendance and initiated sixteen new members. This makes seventy members for Local 322, the high water mark for this organization. New officers were elected and the fact that several of the offices were contested for, it made the election very interesting. The new president, Pete Beck, is a fine fellow and a good worker. Vice-president Joe Kapauen is a live wire and one of the hardest workers in the organization and well liked by everyone. No change was made in the office of the secretaries, for it would be hard to find a team like Brothers Henningfeld and Feleatreau. Geo. Henningfeld is a glutton for work and is busy all the time, and is one of the best recording secretaries I ever met. Lew Feleatreau is a good running mate and I must compliment the boys of Local 322 for their wisdom in choosing such a splendid bunch of officers. Brother Henningfeld has a set of by-laws all ready for its first reading and the outlook for a successful organization in Racine is much brighter than ever before, and I feel that the interest will continue and that Local 322 is in the race to stay.

I went to Milwaukee on the 16th and attended the meeting of Local 64 on that evening, and as this was the day for the election of officers there was a good crowd present. Brother Sorweid was chosen as president without opposition, and also as delegate to the International convention. Brother Engler was also the unanimous choice for recording secretary, and the old war horse, John Hart, was elected as treasurer without opposition, and the hustling agent, R. H. Robson, was given a big majority over Brother Philips, which clearly demonstrates that Brother Robson's work is appreciated by the members of Local 64. "Bobby" claims that Local 64 must have at least three hundred members the ensuing year and we will start out on a campaign about January 20th to try and bring about this result.

I went to Joliet on December 18th and attended the meeting of Local 714 on that date and there was a splendid attendance. It was a most

interesting meeting, and the spirit of enthusiasm displayed was pleasing to note. Local 714 is in splendid shape, and although only six months old, has a nest egg of \$417 in the treasury. Local 714 will elect officers on December 29th and there will be several spirited contests. Secretaries Becker and Conway and Treasurer Sullivan have no opposition, and this goes to show that their work is entirely satisfactory. This is a trio that would be hard to beat, all being hard workers and well liked by all their associate members, and I feel that with these boys in the job, Local 714 is destined to be a splendid organization.

I went to Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 19th and attended the meeting of Local 368 on the morning of the 20th. There was a fair attendance and there seems to be a little more life in the organization than was displayed a few months ago, but a little more ginger will not do any harm. Brothers Jones, Phelps, Harrison and Smith work hard for Local 368, but they do not receive the encouragement from the members that they are entitled to.

I went to Jackson on the afternoon of December 20 and attended the meeting of Local 671. There was a good crowd in attendance, and after the meeting all present enjoyed the luncheon and the many good things provided for the occasion.

Local 671 is in good shape and I find that Brothers Essen, Golden, Turcotte, Fallon and Kruck on the job all the time and doing all in their power to keep up the interest in the local. They have close to a one hundred per cent organization, but there is one place where they are lacking and that is a very important one; that is, that their delegates do not attend the meetings of the Jackson Trades Council. Now if Local 671 wants the support of organized labor, get in the game and show them that you are entitled to it. Get busy now, boys, as you will need their support in your wet and dry fight in the spring of 1915. A stitch in time saves nine, so get busy, boys, and do all you can to assist Brothers Essen, Golden and Turcotte.

I arrived in Detroit on Sunday evening, December 20th, and was met at the depot by Brother Fred Hobby. Brother Hobby has been working on the waiters in this city and from what he tells me he is up against the same old game that I bucked last summer, and the working conditions now are even worse than at that time, but these poor mortals are afraid to say their soul is their own. I hope that Brother Hobby can line them up, but no one knows what he is up against as well as some one who has been in Detroit and tried to do any work in the organization line. It is an awful tough game to beat in this beautiful city of Detroit.

My expense account for the month of December is at follows:

Dec. 14—R. R. fare Madison to Racine..	\$ 2 12
" 16—Racine to Milwaukee.....	48
" 18—Milwaukee to Joliet.....	2 54
" 19—Joliet to Kalamazoo.....	4 54
" 20—Kalamazoo to Jackson	1 36
" 20—Jackson to Detroit.....	1 51
Stationery and postage for month.....	1 65

Total.....\$14 20

Fraternally yours,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

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THE MIXER AND SERVER

DETROIT, MICH., December 26, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November, 1914:

After submitting my report for the month of October, I remained in the city of Logansport, Ind., until November 3rd, using my best efforts to establish a culinary local. I was assisted by the following members of Local 341: Hart Wilson, president; Geo. J. Gross, secretary, and Earl Schorting, treasurer. We took the matter up with the Organization Committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly. Brother Gross, being secretary of that body, was in a position to render assistance. After we had canvassed the situation, however, we were compelled to come to the conclusion that the few white culinary workers in that city were of an inferior quality and those who had sufficient experience to make good at the craft were not willing to join hands with organized labor to better their conditions. We gave the matter up as a bad job for the time being, with the understanding that our brothers in Local 341 in conjunction with the Trades Assembly, would keep them in mind if at some future time things cleared up we could expect their assistance. I wish to say for Local 341 that they have the right idea when they keep active workers upon the floor of their central bodies. I feel that if more of our locals would emulate their example in this respect we would have less dry cities to contend with.

November 3rd to Peru, Ind., where I met several of the officers and members of Local 520, including Brothers John Marshall, Ellis Hance, Geo. Eppert and W. P. Sturnes, who showed me around the city, until I became convinced that there was nothing doing in the culinary line until the burg grew large enough to support a few better class eating establishments, and a demand for skilled culinary workers. I was informed that Local 520 was getting along fine and that conditions of the trade were good.

As I had previously received instructions to reach Detroit, Mich. as soon as possible, I left Peru November 5th for the city of Ft. Wayne, and stopped over long enough to say howdy to those of our members whom I could come in contact with. I met Brothers E. Redrup, M. G. Botzler, Wm. A. Jackson and others of Local 305 and learned that the bartenders were a strong local and doing fine. I also met a number of the members of Local 489, including Brother E. L. Brown, and I was pleased to hear of the progress that is being made by that local.

November 7th to Detroit, Mich., to take up the work allotted to me. I attended a meeting of Local 562, November 24th. I find the conditions of the bartenders improved since my visit to the city about seven years ago. The Bartenders' Union is much stronger than at any time in the history of the city. They are making good headway in the line of organization and if they keep the good work going there is no reason why Detroit could not be among the best in the near future. President O'Brien and Business Agent O'Rourke seem to have the support of the balance of the officers and members and I think that they will soon have the situation fairly well in hand.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 3—Transportation and baggage from Logansport to Peru..... \$0 85

Nov. 5—To Ft. Wayne	2 00
" 7—To Detroit, Mich.....	4 50
Advertising meeting in Logansport.....	2 75
Local car fare for month.....	2 25
Telephone	1 70
Postage	1 50

Total \$15 55

Yours fraternally,
FRED. B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 27, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December.

Since my last report my entire time has been put in working in the city of Detroit, Mich., with the exception of one day, when I paid a visit to the city of Pontiac, Mich. Pontiac was not upon my route list, but as I had a little time and had received favorable reports from there, I decided to look the situation over. About seven years ago I was successful in forming a bartenders' local there, but in a few weeks the city was voted dry by a county option vote. I believe that there is an opportunity to start another local in January that will be more successful.

I mentioned in my November report that Bartenders' Local 562, Detroit, was doing nicely. There is one thing that I wish to mention at this time, however, and that is the fact that the men that come here from other cities and carry a traveling or withdrawal card from the International Union had better live up to the International laws in the near future. We have several on the list now, and some working managers as well. Take notice, as Local 562 can today boast of about 500 members.

I have assisted the local upon several occasions when called upon to protect the label, as well as to visit brothers who came here from other cities and failed to deposit their cards.

The balance of my time has been taken up with the waiters and cooks, but I have no report to make for publication at this time other than to say that Detroit is a good place to stay away from unless you have plenty of money or a return ticket to a man's town. There are over 200 waiters walking the streets today who are living from hand to mouth. I have discovered about 40 union waiters here, or at least they were union men when they arrived. I hope they will still fight for the principle. I know, however, that many of them have been compelled to let their cards go by default because of the bad condition of trade. I have said more than I intended at this time regarding this matter, but you can look for some unvarnished facts in the near future.

As I did not appear in the last issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, I will, at this late day, extend to the officers and members of the International Union the greetings of the season.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

December 19, Pontiac and return.....	\$1 10
Local car fare for month.....	1 75
Telephone for month.....	1 90
Postage	2 20

Total \$6 95

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 26, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of December.

With the ebbing away of the eventful year 1914 and the advent of 1915 many will ask: What will it bring to us? I think it will depend a great deal on us; on every individual member of our great International union; on our work, steadfastness and our resolution to do better. Many locals paid dearly last fall for their inactivity—for their slumber. The question is: Will the others wake up? Will the culinary workers, who are made to believe that they have no direct interest in the closing of saloons and bars in hotels and clubs, wake up to the fact that they have? Will the locals all over the States brace up and see to it that every member is a bona fide voter, and when election comes, that he votes? When that is done the culinary worker will have something to show his boss why they should get their support. The only plausible reasons I can find why cooks in large centers are not organized is because they are afraid of losing their jobs if they organize. Still, the bosses themselves are strongly organized, and so are the stewards and the clerks. Here in the Twin Cities the waiters (hotel and club) are dominated by headwaiters high up in the Geneva Association, and prevented by them from joining our organization. But the cooks are not, and that is why we have such a splendid local as Northwestern Cooks' Association No. 458 in Minneapolis. We also have Local 600, Duluth-Superior, a 97 per cent local, and Local 408, St. Paul, which bids fair to emulate the others if the newly-elected officers get the support they deserve from the members. The lack of interest of the individual member, shown by his absence at the meetings, discourages the officers, and has been the cause of the downfall of many a union. Waitresses are refusing to join the ranks because they think they don't need to belong, as the fifty-eight-hour State law for women workers is protecting them. I suppose if we had a like law for men it would be the same excuse. Still, organized labor is the sponsor of that law. Take a mirror and give yourself a kick!

On November 30 Local 408 nominated its officers for the ensuing year, and the election was held on December 14. On the 6th Local 287 nominated their officers and two delegates to the San Francisco Convention, and the election was held on the 20th. On the 11th Local 458 held its annual election. Local 152 held its election on the 13th. This local re-elected practically all of its officers, the only race being run by the seven candidates for delegate to the San Francisco Convention, the lucky ones being Brothers Gigrich, O'Brien and Kaehn. Brother Alberti is saving his money, as he couldn't miss a convention. Local 593 held its election on the 22d. Bro. Thomas P. Wood is acting in lieu of Sister Louise Parks Riordan, who is sick, but is recovering. Last month twenty-six applications were made to this local, of which twelve were initiated. All members are working. On the 11th Local 408 gave a free entertainment to its members and to the members of Local 287 at the new bartenders' hall. The reason for giving this was for the families to get acquainted. The boys know one another, but not the women folks, and we all know how much one wife could help another brother's wife in case of sickness. Their

first venture was a big success, and let us hope they will keep it up, and that other locals will follow suite. Minneapolis was well represented. Local 458 is going to have a public installation on the 8th of January, followed by festivities. Christmas Day I spent with my family.

The following are the results of the elections in the different locals:

Local 408, St. Paul: Wm. Stevens, president; Chas. Durose, vice-president; H. Landis, recording secretary; Carl Bennett, financial secretary; Aug. Baumgartner, treasurer; Tom Rose, chaplain; F. Stone, inspector; A. Miller inside guard; H. Landis, A. Kirmser, Wm. Stevens, trustees.

Local 287, St. Paul: Al Johnson, president; Ad. Hentges, vice-president; C. Leighton, recording secretary; C. Stone, financial secretary and business agent; T. O'Malley, treasurer; M. J. Lally, inspector; H. Schiller, inside guard; F. Neid, chaplain; Ad. Hentges, J. Kennedy, Chas. Dewey, trustees; Adam Hentges, J. Biersdorff, delegates to San Francisco Convention.

Local 593, waiters and waitresses, Minneapolis: Chester Beiter, president; Alice Slosser, vice-president; Louise Parks Riordan, recording secretary; A. Bogardus, treasurer; Thomas P. Wood, financial secretary and business agent; Jas. McDonald, press secretary; Hattie Lange, inspector; M. Buckwalter, sergeant-at-arms; F. A. McTaggart, chaplain; Carrie Atkinson, Anna Ashland, Michael Stevens, trustees.

Local 458, cooks, Minneapolis: Ad. Burger, president; G. Reynolds, vice-president; Chas. Gearon, recording secretary; Leslie Sinton, financial secretary and business agent; J. M. Sullivan, treasurer; Frank Perry, inspector; J. Bernier, inside guard; Wm. Brushweiler, press secretary; W. Day, Wm. Briggs, Vic Nelson, trustees; Dan Smith, chaplain; Dr. W. Taft, physician.

Local 152, bartenders, Minneapolis: W. Gigrich, E. O'Brien, J. A. Kaehn, delegates to San Francisco Convention.

As seen by the foregoing all the locals seem well represented. Let us hope that the rank and file will give them all the support they need.

My expenses for the month are:

Car fare Minneapolis-St. Paul and return for month	\$5 20
Local car fare.....	1 60
Postage	16
Telephone	30
Total	\$7 26

Wishing you all a Happy New Year, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows:

Left Pittsburg on December 3rd, arriving in Johnstown, Pa., the same date and immediately took up the matter as per your instructions in a previous letter, advising me of the situation in that city and the possibilities of organizing a bartenders' organization there. After seeing a number of those working at the business, a conference was agreed upon for the next day, as there were some matters that had to be settled pertaining to the old local, etc.

At the conference the next day everything was

satisfactorily explained and it was agreed that a postal notice be sent out for a called meeting for the following Sunday. There was a large attendance at the Sunday meeting and I requested Mr. Elmer Marsh, now Brother Marsh, to take the chair, state the object of the call, and then I would discourse on the necessity of organization, etc. The result of the meeting was upon the question being put, "All being in favor of forming a bartenders' local in Johnstown, will please arise. Every one in the room, and there was sixty-five present, immediately responded. Brother Marsh turned to me and said: "McCarthy, can you beat that?" "No, Mr. Chairman," I replied. "I'll be d—d if you can beat a unanimous vote."

The books were then opened and all present paid the initiation fee. Before adjourning it was agreed to that we would meet the following Sunday in the same place, Eagle Hall, Main street. Brother Wm. J. Brawley was present at the meeting and by request from Brother Mash acted as secretary. Brother Brawley works over in South Fork, Pa., and has maintained his membership in the I. U. as a member-at-large for several years.

At the following meeting, December 13th, twenty-seven new members were added to the roll, making a total of ninety-two. We had expected to cross the one hundred mark, but the weather was in blizzard shape and we felt more than gratified for so large an increase under such weather conditions.

The union was then instituted and the following officers elected: Elmer Marsh, president; J. Kelly, vice-president; W. J. Scollins, recording secretary; C. Caughey, financial secretary; G. Shaffer, treasurer; W. McCauley, chaplain; E. Lysett, inspector; M. Strayer, inside guard, and Ben Gribble, outside guard. After installing the officers I addressed the organization along the usual lines and gave them many valuable hints from the result of my experience how an organization should be run.

The bartenders of Johnstown impressed me very much, clean cut, level headed men and above the average in their enthusiasm for the cause. The possibilities of the organization when it is taken into consideration that there is a number of small cities adjacent, looks awfully good. They anticipate in a short while to have a local union that will be close to the three hundred mark. I want to say further that I heard many compliments passed upon them by the proprietors, for their activities in the November election, in helping to elect by good majorities officials who were friendly to their interests. I want to thank the members of Local 188 for the spirit they manifested in our efforts to organize Johnstown. It was the old story of suspended members, and instead of Pittsburg demanding its full reinstatement fee, I was informed by Secretary Hackett that his local had agreed to let down the bars for thirty days and any one of their former members working in Johnstown, would be reinstated for the initiation fee that they were charging in Johnstown. Thanks again to the boys in Pittsburg. This is the true spirit of unionism as I see the light, may its influence spread farther and the example become contagious throughout our International Union.

Left Johnstown on the 17th, arriving at Harrisburg the same day. Soon got in touch with M. A. Hagey, treasurer of the local there, 569;

spent the evening and the best part of next day meeting many old acquaintances and making new. Called on President Maurir and Secretary Quinn of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Brother Hagey states that the local there is in good condition; their membership has gained since I was there last. The boys have a fine meeting hall which they fitted up at their own expense, and rent the same to other organizations. They are striving to reorganize the central body here and I am informed the prospects are excellent.

Left Harrisburg on the 18th, arrived in Baltimore the same evening. The next day visited quite a number of places where our boys hold forth, meeting President Flanagan, of Local 532, and later in the day Business Agent Chenoweth. Both express themselves as more hopeful now than for a long time since that Local 532 is at last on the road to success.

Left Baltimore on the 19th, arriving in Washington, D. C., the same date. On my arrival I soon found that the Hobson amendment was the talk of the town and speculations as to its possible passage in the house were pro and con, with the under feeling amongst the local trade that at last the showing made would reveal positively what hopes they had to continue in business here, for there are at present two bills in Congress for total prohibition in the District of Columbia to take effect January, 1916. While the anti-saloon forces are disappointed over the vote December 22nd, which was a 197 to 189, falling away short of the necessary two-thirds vote, yet they are gratified to know that they can, as they believe, hand out here that long coveted package. Already they are lining up their forces and to my mind we are in for the hardest fight of our lives to save the capital city from their wrath.

My expenses for month follows:

Dec. 3—Pittsburgh to Johnstown.....	\$2 30
" 14—Sending seal, books, etc., of old Local 526 to headquarters.....	38
" 17—Johnstown to Harrisburg.....	5 09
" 18—Harrisburg to Baltimore.....	2 82
" 19—Baltimore to Washington.....	1 00
Stationery and stamps for month.....	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$13 09

With best wishes to all for a Happy New Year,
I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

THE UNQUENCHABLE.

The power of Armies is a visible thing,
Formal, and circumscribed in time and space;
But who the limits of that power shall trace
Which a brave People into light can bring
Or hide, at will—for freedom combating
By just revenge inflamed? No foot may chase,
No eye can follow, to a fatal place
That power, that spirit, whether on the wing
Like the strong wind, or sleeping like the wind
Within its awful caves.—From year to year
Springs this indigenous produce far and near;
No craft this subtle element can bind.
Rising like water from the soil, to find
In every nook a lip that it may cheer.

—From WORDSWORTH.



The Mysterie of Berbruers

The following is an inventory of the utensils of the brewhouse of Richard, a minor, son of Laurence le Long, situate in the Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, in London, in January 25th, 1335.

Two leaden vessels.
One leaden cistern.
One tappetroghe (tap-trough) of lead.
One old chest.
One mash-fat (mash-vat), value 18d.
One raryng-fat (fining-vat), value 6d.
One heyr (?) for tuns, value 12d.
Three sets of handmills, value 4s.
One piece of lead, value 2d.
One tun.
One-half tun, value 8d.
One yel-fat (ale-vat), value 18d.
Two kemelynes (tubs for brewing), value 10d.
One cleansing becche, value 4d.
One alegeste (gist or stand for small cask ?).

The said Richard possessed one brewhouse and three shops, probably the earliest mention extant of "tied houses." The nett yearly value of the whole was 40s. 2d. (223).

The year before the foundation of the free town Hull, Henry le Galeys, Mayor of the city of London, presents a writ of our lord the King to this effect:—"Forasmuch as we have heard that bakers, brewsters, and millers, do frequently misconduct themselves in their trades, and that misdoers by night going about the city aforesaid with swords and bucklers, and other arms, as well at the procuration of others as of their own malice, do beat and maltreat other persons, and are wont to perpetrate many other offences and enormities to no small damage and grievance of our faithful subjects," the Mayor and Sheriff were bidden to chastise all such bakers, brewsters, and misdoers with corporal punishment. This writ was dated 28th May, 26 Edward I. at York (224); at the same time the King was considering the humble prayer of the people of the vill of Hull, that he would grant them the liberties of a free town.

In 1345, we find that "whereas of old a certain conduit was built in the midst of the city of London, that so the rich and middling persons therein might have water for preparing their food and the poor for their drink," the brewers had well nigh taken possession of it. The Mayor and Aldermen thenceforward forbid the water of the chepe to the brewers. If any disobeyed, the tankard [a large pail holding about 3 gallons] or tyne in which he brought it was forfeited, and he was to be fined 40d. (225).

In Hull, among "the most ancient laws, ordinances, and constitutions of ye town, which were according to custom proclaimed every year in ye Market Place (226)," were the following:—"That no Taverner, Brewster, nor Tippler keep any guests after coverfeu be rung, on pain of 4d." "That no one presume to sell a pound of candles for more than one penny, or a gallon of ye best ale for more than ye same, or a gallon of small ale for more than a half-penny." Again in the ordinances of 18 Henry VI., "That all brewers shall sell their best ale for no more than 1d. a gallon, and their small ale for no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ d." In 1426, "That no vintner or aleseller sell any ale or wine unto any one before 11 o'clock on Sunday, unless to strangers, under penalty of 6s. 8d." It is interesting to find modern early and Sunday closing regulations thus anticipated.

The ordinances which follow contain several points of interest. People of various trades had taken to brewing beer, but this was to cease, except for their own use. Only

Mr. Mayor and his brethren the Aldermen might have a craftsman to assist them. This, however, seems to have been resented, and the words "every honest burgess who may dsire it" were inserted. The two kinds made were "doble bere" and "merchaunte (or shipping) bere," and both were to be "lastyng and helthsome." For every tun of beer made, 2d. was paid in the town. There are no express ordinances as to searching. It is stipulated that the hired workmen must be those who have served the seven year apprenticeship.

The Hull ale was celebrated. The Merchant Company's Book shews that a cask of ale was a favorite present for sending to London to the members of Parliament, when engaged in special services on behalf of the Company, and the same practice was in vogue by the Mayor and Town's Chamber. The following ordinances shew the trade as it was in the time of Queen Mary.

To all trewe Xpian people unto whome theis Composytion indented shall come:—

Robarte Dalton, Mayor of Kingeston aponne Hull, and his Brethren the Aldermen, wth the Burgesses of the same, Greating in or lord god everlasting, for somuche as th'occupacon of mysterie of the Berbouers wthin the same town of Kingeston apone Hull inhabitynge

The Mysterie is in
greate ruyne and de-
cay.

havyngre greate charge and beinge contributorye in all assessementes, taxacons, and duties levyable wthin the same town or bureghe of Kingeston apone Hull, presentlye ys in greate Ruyne and decay, not onely by reason of th'enordynate and hyghe prices of all maner of thinges to the sayed occupacon or Science apperteneng. But also by reason that dyverse and sundry other persons having & occupying other good and sufficient trades to lyve appone, and also beyng not experte in exhercysing of the sayed occupacon or mysterie of Berbruyng nowe of late tyme have taken in hand to exhercise, practyse, and use ye mysterie of berbruyng, by reason whereof the saied occupacon or fellowshipp of berbruars w^{ch} have ben apprentices to the occupacon or mysterie afor-saied, and broughte upp in the same, having non other traid of lyving, and beyng fre burgessez of the same town, cane gete noo sufficient lyving as heretofor they have hadd, by reason that their occupying is taken away from them, and the King and queens Subjects thereby muche worse served and the commen welthe hyddred. For reformacon wherof, and to revyve the same commen welthe in this behalfe, and soo to be governed, ordered, and kept contynually according to the king and queens highnes Lawes and statutes, Know ye us the sayed Mayor and Burgesses by one assente and consent, and by the consent of the commonaltye of the same town, To have granted and concluded, and by theis presentes doo graunte and conclude and agre wth John Dalton, James Scalles, Richard Hargell, James Chapman, William Rooper, William Clarke, alias Sevyer, Herry hornecastell, and John Ryearby, Berbruers:—

1.

The Berbruears to
be one Company.

To elect yearly one
Warden.

And two Stewards.

And one Searcher
if it be thought
necessary.

All to take their
corporal othes.

2.

None to brew ex-
cept for his own use
or to sell, unless ap-
prenticed for seven
years and a brother.

That the Berbruears inhabityng wthin the same town ffrom hensforth shalbe one companye or fellowshipp, and that yerely and by yere appon Saynte Mathewe day before the feaste of Saynt Mychaell, Archangell. The same occupaton shall nominate, Electe, and chose of themselves oon sobre and dyscrete person by their discrecon to be Warden of the same occupacon or mysterie of Berbruars, and two persons to be Stewardes of the same, to stonnd for one year. And yf yt be thought necessarye one conveyente person to be Sercher of the same occupacon, lykwyse to stand for one yere, And soo successyvely and yerly to be chosseen apone the same Sainte Mathewe day, And after eleccon of the sayed Warden, Stewardes, and Sercher, they and everye of them t' appere befor Mr. Mayor for the tyme beyng, and ther to take ther corporall othes apone a book for the Due execution of all thinges conteyned and declared in this presente Composition or Wryting indented.

Item yt ys covenanted, concluded, and agreyd That noo person nor persons shall exercyse, occupye, or use the sayed mysterie of ber bruyng wthin the same town of Kingeston apone Hull otherwise then for the provysion of his or ther howse or howses, neyther shall they brewe to Sell, uttre by retaylle nore ingrosse, anny kynde of bere by lond or by water, excepte the same person or persons have bene prennytse at the same occupacon by the space of viij yeres, or otherwyse having knowleg, be laufulllye admytted by Mr. Maior for the tyme being, and his brethren and the same occupacon, in payne of foriffauctur of everye hoggeshed Barrell, demy barrel, kyldrekyn, fyrkyn, or other vessel of greater or smaller measure, brewed or sold contrarye to this ordenaunce, xxs.; for every gallon potell, quarte, pynte, or gyll, vis. viiid., ffrom tyme to tyme to be levied of the goodes and cattalls of the offendr or offendors by

the mayer and his brethern. And th' one moytyme therof to be to the usse of the townnes chambre of Hull, And th' oder moytyme thereof to th' use of the same occupacon. Provydede always that every inhabitaunte wthin the same town dwelling may lawfully brewe for the Provyssyon and Serving of there own house or housses, putting non to Sale, neyther ingrose nore retaille.

3.

Promise to serve all the inhabitants, strangers, and shipping with lastyng and helthsome bere.

Item the same occupacon of berbruars for them and there Successors Doo Covenante, graunte, and promyse to and with the sayed Mayor and Burgesses and ther Successors, appone reasonable warnyng, to serve all th' inhabitauntes wthin the sayed town of Hull, and all Strangers Resortynge unto the same Bothe for Shippynge and otherwise, At all tyme and tymes lastyng and helthosome bere, At and by such Reasonable Prices as shalbe lymted unto them by Mr. Mayor for the tyme beyng, and his brethern Aldermen, wheder yt be for the tonne or other vessell of greater or smaller measure, the prices in rysng or fallyng of malte, hoopes, and other thinges belongyng to the said occupacon from tyme to tyme reasonably conserded.

4.

Not to entice another servant.

Item it is ordeyned yt' noo person nor persons being of that occupacon doo allure or intyce anny servaunte or servauantes reteyning to or wth anny other being of the same Scyence to departe out of Servyce unto such tyme as the same servaunte or servauantes have fully and holly accomplaysshed his or ther tearm or promyse mayed, in Payne of every defaulde dueley proved, iij.s. iiijd., to be levied to th' use aforsaid.

5.

Ships to be served only by the Company.

Item all maner of Shippes, Crayers, and Keilles, for ther necessary viciuallyng(a), at the request of the owners of the same, shalbe served here in this porte by the same occupacon onely, and by non other person or persons, in Payne of every tonne bere delvered to the contrary xxs., and every other vessell under a tonne xs, to be levyed as is above rehersed unto the use aforsaid.

6.

6s. 8d. upsett.

Item that every person whiche from hensforthe shalbe admytted and allowed to be one of the same occupacon, and ys willing to have and enjoye the benefyte of this occupacon, shall furst agre withe the same Wardens and Stewardes, and pay unto them for his upsett vis. viiid., whereof the one moytie to be to the use of the town chambre, And th'odre moytie to the saied occupacon.

7.

No servant to be engaged unless he has been apprenticed 7 years.

Item that non of that occupacon shall relevee noo servaunte in wages except that servaunt have ben prentyse seven yeris at that occupacon. Provydede yf Mr. Mayor or anny of his brethern th' aldermen [or any other honest burgess, (interlined)], be dysposed to have helpp or ayd for brewyng of bere wthin his or there own house or houses for ther own provyson wthin ther houses, that then appon requeste to the Warden of the same company he shalbe appoyneted to have such oon for his ayd as shalbe thought mete for that purpose.

8.

May make ordinances.

Item yt shalbe laufull to the Warden and Stewardes, by consent of ye occupacon, to make such laufull orders for ye occupacon as shalbe nothing prejudicall to the commen welthe.

9.

Mayor, etc., may sett the price of doble bere and merchante or shipping bere.

Item it shalbe laufull to the Mayor and aldermen Justices at all tymes to sett price of doble bere and merchante bere, oyerwise called shippe bere.

10.

Persons refusing to come to election or meetings, 3s. 4d.

Item yf any persons or person being of the compayne of the same occupacon doo obstynatly wthdrawe hymselff, and will note come unto the same warden eyther at the eleccon tyme or at anny oyer tyme reasonable when he haythe warnynge, then every suche person to foriffaite and losse to th' use aforsaid for every defaulde iij.s. iiijd.

11.

Warden to yield account within 14 days of expiration of office.

Item that every Warden, wth the Stewardes of the same occupacon wch have remayned for one yer, shall yelde and make ther juste ac-compte from yer to yer unto the newe Warden and his company within xiij. dayes next after the eleccon, and theraponne to mayke payment of all suche Sommes of money as shall remayne or be fonde in his or ther handes, apponne Payne of every defaulde xls., to be levyed to th' use aforsayed.

12.

Every brother to be agreeable to the Warden and the rest, or be expelled.

Item it is ordeyned and agreyd that every broder of the same occupacon or mysterye shalbe agreeable to & wth the Warden & other officers, wth the reste of the company of the same occupacon from tyme to tyme, in Payne of foriffacture for the furst defaulde xiij., The Second defaulde iij.s., And the thryd defaulde iij.s. iiijd., to be levyed to the usse aforsaid. And yf anny further variance, controversye, debate, or stryff do ensewe by reason of the sayed partie offending as befor, then he to be clerely dysmyssed oute of ye saied company wth suche punishment as by Mr. Mayor for the tyme beyng shalbe thought reasonable.

13.

Brewers will pay 2d. for every ton of beer they brew.

Further the sayed occupacon or mysterye of berbruars (videlicet), John Dalton, James Scolles, Rychard Hargell, James Chapman, William Rooper, William Clarke, alias Sevor, Henry Harnecastell, and John Rycarby, for them and their successors, berbruars of ye same town, Doo

covenante, promyse, & graunt to & wth the saied Mayor & Burgesses & yeir Successors, That they the sayed occupacon and yeir Successors, berbruars of ye same town, Shall for the having, usyng, & enjoying of all and singular the premysses mencionned & declared in ye saied componicon, shall yeld and pay yerelye and successyvely for ever unto the use of the chamber of Kingeston apon Hull aforsaid for every tonne of bere which they or anny of them shall brewe, to sell two pense ynglysshe money, and the same to be payed and answered quarterlye (videlicet), at Mychaelmes, Xpenmas, Easter, and Mydesomerre, appon the othes and consciences of hym or them yat soo shall brewe the same, unto the Chambrelayns of the same towne, and the commen officer for the tyme being. And the same occupacon or mysterie of Berbruars always to be ordered, perswaded, and Ruled in matters of varyaunce and matters touching the publique welthe, by Mr. Mayor for the tyme being and his brethern th' aldermen of the same towne. In witness whereof to th' on partie of theis indentures Remaynyng wth the saied John Dalton, James Scolles, Richard Hargell, James Chapman, William Rooper, William Clerke, alias Sevyer, Henry Hornecastell, & John Rycarby, the sayed Mayor and Burgesses have putte ther Common Seal of the same towne, And to th' oder partie of theis indenturs Remaynyng wth the sayed Mayor and Burgesses the sayed John Dalton, James Scolles, Rycharde Hargell, James Chapman, William Rooper, William Clarke, alias Sevyer, Henry Hornecastell, and John Rycarby have putte ther Severall Sealls. Datede at Kingeston apon Hull aforsayed, the ixth day of february, In the fflourte and ffylte yeres of the Reigne of oure Sovereign Lord and ladi Philipp and Marye, by the grace of god King and Quene of England, Spayn, ffrance, Bothe Tytolls, Jerusalem and Irelond, Defendors of the ffaythe, Archeduckles of Austria, Duckes of Burgundy, Myllan, and Brabant, Countees of Haspurg, flanders, and Tyrrol.

[The signatures are on the strips of parchment by which the seals are appended.]

John Dalton.

Jhayms Scolles.

Richard Hargyll.

Jhams Chapfan.

Harry Hornecastel.

Wym. Roper.

William Clarke.

Jhon Rycarbee.

[Endorsed]
Ber Browesers.

(223) Riley, p. 194.

(224) Piley, p. 36.

(225) Riley, p. 225.

(226) De la Pryme, MS.

(a) The word "victualling."

(From "Two Thousand Years of Guild Life," by Rev. J. Malet Lambert, M.A. LLD.)

STILL PLAYING UNDER COVER.

Last September we printed an item which directed attention to the well laid plans of the Sacred Septette in depriving the rank and file of Local 30, San Francisco, Cal., from securing at their home addresses the official monthly magazine of our International Union, the MIXER AND SERVER.

We also set forth in later issues of the MIXER AND SERVER our conclusions as to why the approximately SIXTEEN HUNDRED members of Local 30 were so ruthlessly denied a privilege which their monthly dues entitled them to.

The management of Local 30 evidently is under the thumb of the Sacred Septette and from this distance it would seem that they are in accord with the scheme which prevents the men who elected them to office from obtaining what they help support, via the payment of monthly per capita tax.

If for example, your local union officials were to imitate the tactics of the "management of Local 30," and instead of withholding the monthly issues of the official magazine, laid plans to withhold for their own use the payments made to your local union for Death Benefits, what would you call such an action? What name would you apply to the officials guilty of such an abuse of your confidence? Supposing another case—that your officers laid plans to convey the impression that there was no such thing as a Death Bene-

fit Fund in connection with our International Union, and that they so manouevered things as to deny legal and proper benefit payments. In other words they laid a scheme to "put the International Union in bad," yet did not benefit financially by their work, and that their scheme was as partially outlined, to pay tax, to keep from the membership the official journal, so that the membership might be kept in ignorance as to financial transactions, and when the member died, these foolish officials would neither seek to secure proper forms or records for filing benefit claims, in fact would act just the same as if the International Union had no such benefit. What do you think you would do with such officials after discovering their criminal actions?

Now don't misunderstand us, we are not accusing the "management of Local 30" of manouering any one out of a death benefit, that would be an accusation which so far as we know is untrue, but we do accuse the officers of Local 30 with positive and seemingly premeditated neglect of their plain duty as officers of that local union when they deliberately decline to furnish the general office with the names and addresses of all of their members; we emphatically accuse them of doing in a minor way a proportionate injustice as that which would be committed by scheming to hide the benefit fund and ignore its existence. We are convinced now and have been for many months that the Sacred Septette is not

giving expression to the united judgment of the over sixteen hundred members in Local 30 that the **MIXER AND SERVER** is not wanted, we would have to be furnished with more reliable evidence than the unsupported statement of the Sacred Septette, who have already shown a disregard for truthful utterance rather startling to behold.

Probably the fact that the membership of Local 30 which puts up the "dough" for The Culinary Craft does not receive that publication may in a measure lessen the enormity of the allegations which we make. In the September, 1914, number of The Culinary Craft we find this bit of illuminating information: "*The total cost of this publication (The Culinary Craft) is less than \$90 per month.*" Any one who pretends to know the cost of printing and publishing a paper the size of The Culinary Craft need not express doubt over that quoted statement; that is approximately the cost of *one thousand copies* which is about the total circulation of The Culinary Craft.

Just take your pencil and calculate that probably out of that number of copies they have a paid circulation of two hundred, that they attempt to send one copy to each of the secretaries listed on the official roster of our International Union, approximately 600, which means under the estimate noted that the Seven Sacred Scribes have left exactly *two hundred copies* of The Culinary Craft to satisfy over sixteen hundred members of Local 30.

Perhaps we will be advised in a later number that the circulation is sufficient to care for all that over sixteen hundred members of Local 30, but just how they will be able to reconcile a larger circulation with that claimed expense of "*less than \$90 per month*" we are anxious to observe.

If, as appears to be the case, The Culinary Craft is as exclusive among the membership of Local 30 as the **MIXER AND SERVER**, we again arise and want to inquire, what kind of sleep producing stuff has that Sacred Septette discovered and used on their fellow members in Local 30?

We are still writing 1914, as this is being written, and it is with confidence that the statement is made that the "management of Local 30" is afraid to permit their membership to read the **MIXER AND SERVER** and that *no mail list* will reach us before closing forms on Christmas Eve, for Waiters' Union Local 30, of San Francisco, Cal., the self-styled leaders for segregation which is but another word for secession.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

LIVING UP TO THEIR REPUTATION.

A perusal of the editorial (?) page of the November, 1914, issue of *The Culinary Craft*, offers added evidence that, the proclivity for prevarication and misrepresentation appears to be a part of the nature or make up of the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh street, San Francisco. After pinning them down and compelling admission that they were careless in the handling of the truth, we have another opportunity of further showing them up as about as ruthless and conscienceless a bunch of fabricators as have clouded the horizon of our organization in years and attempted to divert the attention of our members from the work of endeavoring to further increase their numbers and perfect their respective local unions.

In the article referred to the following appears:

"*The opposition forces consist of our Big Little Chief, our Jerry, salary \$225 per month. Our private assistant to our big chief, salary —. Our great Lobbyist in Washington, salary \$200 per month. Our eleven General Organizers, salary \$200 per month. Our Delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions, remuneration \$8 per day and expenses. Our Vice-Presidents, generally selected by the little chief, some of whom eat at the pie counter. Our thirteen Special Organizers, \$15 per week. Our three Auditors, salary \$5 per day and expenses, and twice as many job seekers as there are jobs at the pie counter.*

"*We admit that this is a formidable army who when driven to the wall will no doubt battle for their lives—or jobs! But hirelings have ever fought against the rank and file and their loyalty to principles, with varying degree of success for a time, to eventually succumb to the wrath of those they have deluded for years. This army is being continually augmented by new appointments as special organizers and by promises of future patronage. Just how large it will be by June, 1915, is hard to foretell.*

"*The friends and supporters of segregation can depend, however, on their presence as delegates to the convention, for many small locals, unable to financially bear the burden of sending delegates, are induced to issue credentials to these hirelings, on the ground that it will not cost the local anything as the general membership foots the bill. It will be well to note that during the time that this army is representing locals as delegates, their salary goes on even though not engaged in their work.*

"*Never before has such a formidable army been organized by the little chief or such activity displayed.*"

The quotations offered contain in their entirety a sample of the "done" upon which the secessionists hope to create dissatisfaction and secure converts, and if the reader permits an analysis of the statements made by the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, will follow:

That salary of "\$225 per month to the Big Little Chief, our Jerry."

Refer to the proceedings of the Boston convention and you will find that Resolution No. 100 was referred to the Committee on Law and said committee reported favorably on same. The convention, without dissenting vote, concurring, and said resolution became Proposition No. 15 on the referendum ballot which was submitted to the membership for a general vote. In the returns you will find (page 14, August, 1911, **MIXER AND SERVER**) that Local 30 returned exactly *six* votes in opposition, while *ninety-six* (96) voted yes, it is significant that the number voting *no* is one less than the present editorial staff of The Culinary Craft. The fact that a majority of the members attending the meeting of Local 30 believed that the General Secretary-Treasurer was entitled to a raise in salary seems to put the Sacred Scribes at variance with proportionately that number of the present membership, who as heretofore intimated do not attend meetings, hence unaware of what the management of Local 30 is doing. "Our private assistant to our big chief, salary —."

Assuming that the title big chief refers to the general president, although direct reference to him is not included in any other portion of the "formidable salaried army" if the general presi-

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dent has such a "private secretary" he is paying the expense out of his own pocket, and so far as we have knowledge of our laws, he has a perfect right to spend his salary in that direction if he feels so disposed. The expenses of the general president are printed in the MIXER AND SERVER every month, he makes no secret of his expense account and has the manhood to subscribe his name to whatever he is the author of. If, on the other hand, the reference to the "big chief" and his "private assistant" is intended for the general secretary-treasurer, the use of dashes can be dispensed with hereafter, for he is not fortunate enough to have any *private* secretary or *private* assistant. The employees of the general office are paid out of the funds of the International Union, and the Sacred Scribes' veiled insinuation is quite in keeping with the smudging campaign which they have carried on for a year or longer.

"Our great lobbyist at Washington, salary \$200 per month." Every member of our International Union, excepting something like Sixteen hundred members of Local 30, who have been deprived of the privilege of reading the MIXER AND SERVER by methods and for purposes fully set forth in these pages, know that International Organizer Brother Jere F. McCarthy has been stationed at Washington for the purpose of watching and endeavoring to overcome inimical legislation to the catering industry; there has been no effort to conceal that fact, for the brother makes his reports monthly and if space permits we print it. His reports contain the amount of expenditures incurred, which reference thereto will disclose the fact that they are smaller generally than his co-organizers on the pay roll of our International Union: "Our eleven general organizers, salary \$200 per month." The writer will shoulder his share of the responsibility for the continuation of the men carrying credentials as international organizers; the general secretary-treasurer does not appoint them, they are the candidates who were successful in securing the approval of the present and previous General Executive Boards. They were informed when they were engaged that their employment was not a reward for alleged wire pulling or to make good on pre-election promises.

Each and every one of them were advised in language quite as plain as could be written that "they were now regarded as employes of the International Union, that their efforts should be so directed as to bring to the organization the greatest measure of success." "If you have enemies in the organization you cannot afford to descend to such a thing as using your official position to get even with them, or to in any way annoy or harass them. All members in good standing are equal in the eyes of an officer and are therefore entitled to consideration. As an employe of the International Union you are not the personal representative of any officer or individual, you are not appointed for either political purposes or for payment of alleged or so-called promises made by any officer or member, and you should always keep constantly in mind that no matter what impression may prevail among the general membership, you are laboring for the International Union and not for the general president, general secretary-treasurer or members of the general executive board.

"As an organizer you will be expected to do your utmost for the advancement of the general

welfare of the entire membership; time and patience will be required, problems will confront you and you will be called on to solve them in a manner which will enhance the real value of the organization. Organizers are not expected or required to do any boosting for officers, nor for that matter would it be fair to have them as employes knocking said officers. If the officers of this organization have not by their labor endeared themselves to the membership, have failed to perform their full duty, then no amount of hot air slinging by paid representatives will ever convince the membership that they are in error. You don't have to please me or any other executive officer; your work and the results secured therefrom, is the one and only method employed to judge your success. Personal friendship should not and does not cut any figure with the general secretary-treasurer who, under our laws, directs your efforts. The one way and the only way to merit my friendship on the part of an organizer, is to have him show by good hard hustling that he knows what he is on the job for and can produce the goods in the shape of good working locals and satisfied members.

"I do not expect the impossible, I know that every man tries to do his level best and consequently, so far as I am concerned he is given the greatest measure of consideration and whatever help I can offer to win success.

"Don't make the mistake that the possession of an International organizer's credential gives you the right to 'lord it over the members,' remember that you are as much an employe of that member as if he were, and in reality he is, a part owner of the International union. That don't mean undignified cringing, it means simply that all members are entitled to courtesy and kindly consideration, no more and no less is exacted. Lead, don't push, for you can obtain better returns by showing how than uselessly interrogating *why?*"

The writer challenges any present holder of an organizer's credential or any ex-holder of such to produce any evidence which will show that the organizers of our International have ever been directed to perform work at any time or place, not even excepting conventions, which was contrary to what is set forth in the foregoing literal copy of instructions given to all such employes. As to the success achieved by these men, that remains for the general membership to decide, it is not left to the exclusive judgment of the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh street.

The organizers who attend conventions are not retained on the pay-roll during the week of the convention, the exceptions are those employed in the work of the convention. At the Denver convention two of these men assisted in keeping the records of the convention and their names appear in the printed records of that gathering as "Assistant Secretaries of the Convention."

The members of the general executive board meet before, during and after the convention and are compensated for that service; one of them was employed in San Francisco, Cal., as an International organizer before the convention and his salary was paid him for the week of the convention. Organizers Merryfield and Reynolds did not attend the convention. They were employed as organizers and were compensated for their work during that week the same as for weeks before and weeks since that event. Therefore the statement that the organizers are being

paid by the International while representing poverty stricken locals at our conventions is unwarranted and opposed to fact.

"Our delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions, remuneration \$8 per day and expenses." It will be news to the delegates of our various conventions to be advised that they have been bunched into adding to the formidableness of "That Army" which The Culinary Craft takes exceptions to. It will also be news to many of them to be informed that the "expenses" so glibly referred to in the quotation consists of transportation to and from the seat of the A. F. of L. conventions by the most direct route. It is true the laws provide for paying our delegates \$8 per day, but it is not true that we pay their expenses, their hotel bill is an expense, and they pay that out of their own allowance, hence the use of the word "expenses" is misleading and was used for no other purpose than to create the impression that our funds were used to provide junketing trips for delegates to the A. F. of L.

Probably the pertinent fact that "Our Delegates to the A. F. of L." refused to be instructed by the management of Local 30 may have some bearing on the mental attitude of the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh street.

"Our vice-presidents, generally selected by the little chief, some of whom eat at the pie counter." Section 100 before its amendment at the Denver convention read: *"The President, Eight Vice-Presidents and SecretaryTreasurer shall be elected at the General Convention."* That is the law as it read when the present general executive board was elected by the Denver convention, in substance it is the law now. San Francisco Locals 41 and 44 sent six delegates to the Denver convention, five of that number voted for President Flore; and a similar vote was cast for the present general secretary-treasurer.

First Vice-President Hesketh was nominated by delegate McEachern of Local 167, Cleveland, O. Among the delegates offering a second to the nomination was delegate Steiner of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal. Brother Hesketh was the unanimous choice of the convention; Secretary Sullivan did not beg the convention to take that action, it was unnecessary, for the delegates without exception were as warm admirers of Bob Hesketh as the "little chief" ever claimed to be. If it were left in the hands of the writer to make the "selection" Bob Hesketh would be his choice.

Second Vice-President Hoffman was the recipient of similar favors at the hands of the delegates, there was no opposition to his re-election and it was made unanimous. Had it been up to the "little chief" to "select" he unhesitatingly avers that Hoffman would be his selection.

Third Vice-President Foster was the one and only nominee for the position, and the delegates took similar action as to his "selection," as his two colleagues that preceded him. There was one dissenting voice, a delegate asked to be recorded as not voting; the "little chief" did not at that time acquiesce in that dissenting vote, nor does he now as he believes "Bill" is all right.

For the Fourth Vice-Presidency late Brother James J. English was put in nomination by Delegate Conley of Local 77, Boston, Mass. Jas. H. Anderson, retiring fourth vice-president, seconded the nomination and Brother English was unanimously elected by the convention. Needless for me to add that no man or woman in our International Union occupied a warmer spot in the

hearts of our general membership than late Brother James J. English and, had the privilege been accorded the "little chief" to make a "selection" for the position which the convention elected him to, Brother English would have been the man.

There was a contest for the position of fifth vice-president, and the records disclose the fact that four out of the six delegates representing San Francisco unions voted for the winner, Brother C. W. McCurdy. The fact that he won in an election indicates that the majority believed in him and his work. The "little chief" did not "select" Brother McCurdy; if, however, he were asked to do the selecting McCurdy would have been the man.

Sixth vice-president was another officer whom the "little chief" did not "select." Brother Sesma was nominated by a Californian, Brother Al. Hassel of Local 284 and two other Californians seconded his nomination, and he enjoyed identically the same pleasure and privilege accorded to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Vice-President nominees, election by acclamation. Had the convention said "little chief" you "select" a member for Sixth Vice-President, the ballot would have read F. Sesma, and Sesma is one of those referred to as "some of whom eat at the pie counter."

For Seventh Vice-President Delegate Josh Brady said, in placing in nomination his candidate: "Fellow Delegates, there is little need to eulogize the candidate whom I have in mind to present to you for the position of Seventh Vice-President. She has shown that she measures up to the best brains in our organization and has the courage to give expression to her convictions, Sister Elizabeth Maloney, she has made good." That the delegates to that convention agreed with Delegate Brady is evidenced by the fact that she was elected by acclamation, and the writer unqualifiedly approves of the verdict rendered. Another "selection" of the "little chief" had he the power which it is alleged he "generally" uses. And now we come to the Eighth Vice-President, which position was sought for by two members of our International Union, both excellent men and active members, and the convention record discloses that our California delegates, six in number, voted one way and landed on the winner, Brother Paul Steffler, of San Antonio, Texas, so it will be noted that they aided materially and owe apologies to no one in the job of "selecting" the present members of the general executive board, and the writer is confident that none of the brothers from Locals 41 or 44 either asked the "little chief" for advice or were solicited by him to vote one way or the other on that "selection" or any other before the convention. Despite the foregoing absolute facts, the statement made that the Vice-Presidents are "generally selected" by the "little chief" was offered to the readers of The Culinary Craft to mislead them and to create the impression that the "little chief" was a tough little rascal wielding an iron hand which could not be unclamped, not even by several hundred delegates, many of whom he had never seen before the ninth day of June, 1913.

"Our 13 Special Organizers, \$15 per week." Local Special Organizers have accomplished a great deal of good. To include them in that "formidable army" would be humorous if it were not a fact that, in the main, the general secretary-treasurer accepts the appointment made by the

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local unions and his sole duty thereafter is to sign a check which is forwarded to them weekly, and to give such Local Special Organizers whatever suggestions may be of value to them in trying to increase the membership of their respective local unions. Out of approximately one hundred local special organizers who have worked for their local unions and received part compensation from the International Union, less than ten of those members have ever put in an appearance at any of our conventions, so that whatever of "formidableness" may attach to the alleged "army" they will have to show up at San Francisco in greater numbers than heretofore to be even a minor factor. In connection with the subject of Local Special Organizers, the General Executive Board authorizes the general secretary-treasurer to grant local unions such assistance for limited periods. The local unions invariably selecting the member for the job.

"Our three auditors, salary \$5 per day and expenses." As every member knows our laws require local unions to submit the names of nominees which, when received at headquarters, are re-submitted to the members of the General Executive Board. The members of the board have seldom acted on these names without being importuned by local unions and members to favor their special candidate; the General Executive Board is wholly responsible for the selections, the general secretary-treasurer possessing gumption enough to refrain from voting for any candidate for auditor whose duty it is to audit his accounts.

The International auditors receive the amount stated, \$5 per day, the only expense allowed them is their transportation to and from Cincinnati. Out of that five dollars per day they pay their own hotel expense account, therefore the word "expenses," as used by the Seven Sacred Scribes, is as misleading as its use in other parts of their joint mental dribble which they flatter by calling it an editorial.

If as the Sacred Seven aver the organized opposition to segregation centers entirely with the job holder and job seeker, then there are many thousand job seekers inside of our organization. Formidable, indeed, is that army, so conscious of what they want that when the end of the week June 14, 1915, has passed into history they will have shown the real job seekers of Seventh Street that they don't measure up to the requirements of live organizations such as our International Union. The crude effort of the Sacred Seven Scribes to make it appear that the "little chief" is a bone of contention and that he is the obstacle in the path of progress, finds mighty few friends among the intelligent membership of our International Union. It would make positively no difference to the Seven Sacred Scribes who was an officer, he would be an obstacle unless he swallowed their dope and followed their directions.

The predictions of the Seven Sacred Scribes is about on a par with their courage, they combine their puny brain drips in the construction of insinuating and prevaricating drivel. Their use of the terms "Big Little Chief" and "Little Chief" in their productions indicates neither approbation or recognition of ability or service; they studied the effect of bestowing titles which would convey "bossism" and all that such implies. In that action they were crude imitators, which prompts repeating Ashton Stevens' com-

ment: "Originality is known by the frightful friends it makes."

Their attempt to create an impression that the general secretary-treasurer contrived by some hocus-pocus to organize and then foist on the pay roll of our International Union that "formidable army," emphasizes how splendidly equipped they are to assume directorship of one big or two small International Unions and to prevent the "official scoundrels" now in office from continuing their damnable machinations.

In thus insulting the intelligence of their fellow members in Local 30 and the readers of their monthly "effort," they but repeat and emphasize how truly small they are, yet the article as a whole is about as wise as their concept of the intelligence of the rank and file permits.

Being provincial and dense themselves, the Sacred Septette assume an attitude which is not any too complimentary to those whom they claim as followers and advocates of secession.

They assert that "Segregation is sweeping the country," probably they were thinking of prohibition, which is truly doing a sweeping stunt of no mean proportions. Let us say again what has been printed in these pages before, Segregation is DEAD, but SECESSION is a very much alive proposition in and adjacent to where the Seven Sacred Scribes manage to hold sway.

If the readers of the compositions of the Sacred Septette required any further admissible evidence to convince them that the Sacred Seven were morally unfit to lead any procession except of their own kind, their combined effort as described in this article is presented for consideration.

Men who pretend to criticize, yet use doubtful methods such as perverting facts and figures, who deliberately offer untruthful declarations and illustrations may be honorable and sincere, let those who read these lines be the judges.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

GENEVAISM.

Reading the criticism of an article by Mr. Sharp on the Geneva Association in our official Journal of October, 1914, by General Secretary-Treasurer, Jere L. Sullivan, I think it appropriate to add these few comments:

The Geneva Association commonly known as the kindergarten, with its splendid record of scabrecruiting wherever it came into evidence and an opportunity presented itself for its most beloved activity, pursues tactics, which explain the otherwise unexplainable fact of its maintenance and support on the part of a goodly number of craftsmen.

Yes indeed, the perpetuation of ignorance and the imbuing of false ideas on the part of the lickspittels among the membership, which by the way is almost wholly recruited when they, as mere inexperienced boys, enter our trade, is one of the main principles and general practice of the Geneva Association.

Sure enough, no one who is not a lickspittel that will always heed the pallbearers of Genevaism, or is sufficiently ignorant so he can be molded according to the Geneva recipe, can never be an officer of the Geneva anywhere for any length of time. Those who doubt this may try for themselves.

The Geneva brand of education for its membership runs from these fundamental fountains of "wisdom." Discussing the position of the

Waiter as a social asset, that is to say, the strata in which the craft finds itself in every day life, runs something like this in Geneva doctrine:

The Waiter is a class by themselves, they have nothing in common with anyone who is earning his livelihood by the performance of labor, they are people who, owing to the (*other*) privilege of being permitted to wait upon marquis, earl, count and (no-account) other titled and not titled (?) (parasites and bloodsuckers) can never put themselves on a level with the fellow who happens to contract horny hands or wear overalls while earning his living, why the Waiters never soil their hands, they never wear overalls, they are wearing a white collar, they perform their pleasantries in evening dress (which is often decorated with gold or silver braids for the reason that some lady (?) who happens to have indulged in a little too much of the pearly stuff may not make a mistake) they never touch objectionable things, they are always in society (and if they should soil themselves while in it even that dirt is refined). This is about the condensed gospel of the Geneva bible.

Again they say, when you belong to the Geneva, you are so much so privileged by the proprietors, managers, chefs and headwaiters, etc., that they, whenever they visit our clubrooms, look upon you with a footing of equality, why this alone should make you realize your importance of being a Geneva (product), keep this everlasting in mind and do not lower our standard by even once entertaining the thought of joining a labor union which says, that you are a workingman, that the interests of the horny-handed son of toil and your interests are the same, that you must stand side by side and help to remove the yoke of oppression which bears you and them alike down, why never degrade yourself in that manner, because if you do you no longer are one of ours, you will be beyond repair, boy, those with such doctrines, they are all revolutionists. Heavens, boy, for Geneva's sake never think or do that.

Now let's see how this doctrine applies itself and how much the products of the kindergarten benefit by it.

In Germany in the early part of 1902, a law came into effect, giving the hotel and restaurant employees a twenty-four-hour and a twelve-hour rest-day within two weeks. As soon as this law made itself felt it caused consternation in the camp of the then well organized proprietors. Resolution after resolution was presented to the legislative bodies arguing, pleading and begging for the repeal of that law. Aside from the argument that it would destroy their business, the main argument in these resolutions was this: That the hotel and restaurant employees were invariably drunk on their day off and were unfit for work the next day, that the otherwise thrifty employee did not know what to do with himself on his day off and consequently got drunk, which in due time would lead him to the road of an immoral life. (Prohibitionists take notice! Advocate fourteen hours work a day, seven days a week and the now prevailing immorality which you so much bewail shall be cured.)

Here Genevaism puts its official stamp of approval on these resolutions by endorsing them in full. (Copies of these resolutions are in the hands of Br. Baumeister, Secretary of the Gastwirthsgehilfen Verband in Berlin, Germany.) Just imagine a resolution which not only places their own rank into that of imbecility, but also

endorses seven days' work a week for their loved ones. Oh Ignorance, thou art the most powerful of all gods!

Now a few instances of their unlimited scabbing record:

In a strike of Waiters in London, England, at the Poplar Cafe and Trocadero of Lyons' and Co., with their fame as union-wreckers, the Geneva branch on Shaftesbury avenue, furnished the strike-breakers for these establishments. Two shillings 6 pence was charged the members of their own organization for the privilege of being strike-breakers. A Scotchman who was then secretary of that branch got two sound thrashings for his excellent service by some of his own clan.

Here you must understand that in Europe one largely depends upon the employment shark for a job and pays very heavily, if he happens to get you one. Naturally the Geneva Association is not behind in running such offices, as it reaps them a rich harvest, especially of non-members, which they, as a rule, charge double the amount of fees than members. (Another fine instance of Geneva administration.) Also I wonder if Mr. Sharp has ever heard of the strike in Paris in 1906, where the scabs in the Hotel Continental and De Russe were sent from the Geneva Association, and whereupon the French Federation of Waiters excluded every foreign member from their organization.

Yet only take the recent strikes of the now defunct I. H. W. U. in New York, where it is only through the occupation of the Geneva Club rooms on the part of the members of the I. H. W. U. which kept Mr. Engelhardt from sending out scabs as at Lyons, Elster, Blochlinger and Hinze, officials of the then I. H. W. U. can verify.

But what else can you expect of an organization created as a dual organization to labor unions, by proprietors and managers and financed by them and of which a great number of them are members and direct Geneva affairs.

After such a mass of facts of doings of the Geneva Association I do not understand how Mr. Sharp interprets solidarity as a slogan used by a Geneva Association.

Strange it is indeed that Mr. Sharp, who I suppose is an active Geneva member, never heard of any of these few facts mentioned above, but I suppose like many others, Mr. Sharp has never studied Genevaism at its birthplace in Europe.

PAUL K. BENNET,
Member of Local 209.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, December 19, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Permit me to express my views through the columns of the MIXER AND SERVER, in reference to the question of Segregation of this International Union. I have read with much interest the question discussed in the past few issues of the MIXER AND SERVER. I have also read the subject matter discussed in the Culinary Craft, a Journal published by Local 30, San Francisco, Cal. While my vote is on record in the Toledo convention as having voted for segregation, I did so at that time under instructions of my local who at that time thought that this would be to the best interests of the International Union, however, at the following convention I was instructed to vote and oppose such action if such became necessary. Glad to say, however, that the question of segregation was

never since the Toledo convention introduced in any of the succeeding conventions.

My personal views on this question is known to many delegates to the past conventions as opposed to the question for various reasons, a few of which I shall discuss: First, I can see no real reason for wanting to destroy the present International Union. It has grown in the past fifteen years in proportion more than the majority Internationals of other crafts; it has fulfilled its obligation to its members in every sense of the word; it has organized thousands of men and women in the catering industry, thereby making life happier to untold thousands in the labor field; it has developed a higher craft skill; it has materially assisted in the battle against antagonistic legislation in order that we might follow our chosen vocation, and last but not least it has paid out thousands of dollars to the widows and orphans of members of this International. Then why segregate? To please whom and what?

In some of the arguments made by those in favor of segregation they assert that their main reason for wanting to segregate was because the workers in the culinary crafts were not being organized as they should be. Having been a member of the G. E. B. for the past two years I am in a position to know what the International has done along this line, in fact throughout the entire South our organizers have devoted their time principally to organize the culinary crafts. I hear of the organizers in other sections of the country doing all in their power to organize culinary locals. It is true that bartenders' locals are easier to organize, but why not organize them when an organizer is in a locality where such is possible. A house divided against itself can never stand and our International divided would not in my opinion be of interest to either craft. We are too closely allied to be apart and the catering industry rightfully belongs together. Our interests are identical, and we should share each other's burden. I respect the opinion of those that honestly believe that segregation would be of benefit, but they should be fair with those that differ from their opinion. I believe that the greatest calamity that could befall our International Union would be to segregate, and those in favor of this move have not been able to convince me that such would be of interest to either craft.

It has taken years of hard, relentless work to bring our International Union to the position it occupies today in the labor field, and to those that have enlisted under the banner of the Segregationists let us say, you have been led astray, come back to the fold and boost for one great International Union.

With New Year's greetings,

Fraternally yours,

PAUL STEFFLER.
Seventh Vice-President.

DES MOINES, IOWA, December 24, 1914.

MR. EDITOR—I am a waiter. "Broke in" in 1891, joined Local 23 in 1898, have worked in "Stew Joints," have "Slung Beer," been a "servant" in clubs and "served" in first-class hotels. I represented my local at the Louisville convention first and have been in attendance at every convention of our International Union since. Have served as an organizer and have been a member of the General Executive Board for several years. Have I qualified? Yes? All right.

I have watched the rise of the department store tea room, the drug store luncheonette and the cafeteria, and the corresponding fall of the waiter and prophesy that ere many years roll by the field for waiters will be restricted to clubs, high-class cafes and hotels. Have the waiters in such establishments enrolled under our banner in the past? No. Why? Because the "tip system" imported and encouraged by the hotel interests, gave them compensation in excess of any scale of wages we could enforce. Conditions? Oh! Well! of course conditions are bad but the "pickings" are good and we can stand the rotten deal we get from the boss.

Have we tried to organize them? You bet we have and they have promptly told us: "You could never enforce a scale of wages in the house where I work for the "prop" expects the guests to take care of his pay-roll and besides I won't mix with that bunch of 'Stew Peddlers' and 'Beer Slingers' you've got in that local of yours." Out of such material have sprung associations and where our locals of good honest struggling workmen and women have become strong enough, they are willing to let our organization help them, through unholy alliances but their "first love" still remains with the subsidized association. Thousands of waiters have been enrolled under our banner only to lapse and these associations have been one of the principal causes of disorganization. Statistics are not available but my experience leads me to believe that ninety per cent of waiters in clubs and associations have at one time or other been members of our International.

We are now told by the editors of Culinary Craft that we have been "barking up the wrong tree," that we have not been going about it right. They even intimate that the management of the International is incompetent. Had the present organization been in their hands, things would have been different. Every trick known to "natural born insurgents" has been used to throw discredit on the present management of this International Union. They say we have failed and add as a small detail, that the organization as a whole is wrong. We have not done our duty; could not do our duty for the whole plan of organization is wrong, but listen. Eureka! they found the solution—SEGREGATION. That will solve the whole problem. But will it? Have they shown how they are going to organize these thousands of club and association waiters? They confess to an alliance with them and this is open violation of Section 24 of our laws. Are law-breakers good people to tie to? What particular inducement will they offer to the culinary workers of this country that has not already been offered by the present organization?

In a recent article in the Culinary Craft an argument is offered to the effect that cooks and waiters naturally should be organized under one head on account of the close relation one bears to the other, both working for the same proprietor in the same establishment, but that the bartender belongs to quite another class and should be in an organization by himself. They convict themselves. Show me any combination of crafts more closely related than are the bartenders and waiters. If their argument will hold water then it is the cook who should desire an International by himself for he is farther away from the waiter than is the bartender.

The fact of the whole matter is, that the cook, the bartender, the waitress and the waiter all work at the same calling for the same man in the

same building and barring the waitress have nearly all worked at one or all of the different callings named, at some time in their lives. They are just exactly what the Culinary Craft calls them—"Conglomerants." They are a conglomerant whole so closely allied in their calling that the only improvement I have to offer is that we should also have the bakers and butchers under our wing. "Overhead expenses" should be considered. It takes too much money now, to oil the machinery of labor organizations. What improvement would we gain by two or three separate Internationals, each with an "overhead expense" of its own. Let's get closer together still and eliminate this cumbersome "overhead expense."

This article is written by a waiter and from a waiter's standpoint, but those who know me, know that I am a strong International man and have fought with equal energy for the cook, bartender, waitress and waiter and should my fondest dream come true it would be something like this: OUR INTERNATIONAL protecting waiters working under decent conditions for good wages, proud of their calling, spurning gratuities and carving for themselves a place alongside of skilled craftsmen who do not have to offer an excuse for their calling; cooks, "the noblest handiwork of God," working in sanitary kitchens, short hours and happy in good work well done; waitresses proud of their independence and calling and unashamed to look any man in the eye, and bartenders working alongside, dispensing that sunshine that comes from a contented heart. Yes and I would like to see the butcher and baker in our International too, and then it would sure be some dream.

Every opportunity to the unorganized is open now, how can Segregation accomplish more than has been done? CONGLOMERATE: remove overhead expense, continue education and success will eventually crown our efforts.

C. W. McCURDY,
Fourth Vice-President.

WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

To the Officers and Members of All Affiliated Locals:

SISTERS AND BROTHERS—Having read quite a few articles from the pen of Brother Jere L. Sullivan in our official journal, the MIXER AND SERVER, it has occurred to my mind, probably some of the members might become imbued with the idea that his articles upon that "spook" Segregation, were unsupported by members of the General Executive Board. As none of that body has as yet been heard from upon that subject—Segregation—permit me at this time to offer just a few lines as a member of the G. E. B., and as one of the rank and file as well.

I thought that the subject matter of segregation was dead, buried and forgotten, and in fact would still carry that impression, being justified in doing so after hearing from the general membership.

Why do those who are seemingly clamoring for Segregation want it?

They have not advanced one positive fact or argument whereby such would benefit any of our allied crafts, and surely not the culinary workers which end of the trade they are presumably engaged in.

If it is a fact that the alleged dyed-in-the-wool Segregationists mean what they say and believe

in it; why so secretive with plans; why not advance something which the membership can understand; why not give them something to mull over?

What was the object of establishing a journal? Was it to reach all or only a selected few? If the reasons are so strong for segregation why conceal them? Why not come out in the open and let the men and women who are the final court get wise to what you have to present.

Our International has had this subject up for discussion at several conventions and it was rejected often enough to satisfy almost any one.

Is it necessary to further discuss it, to take up time and divert the membership from truly important things.

Advocates of segregation emphatically declare that segregation will take place at San Francisco during June, 1915. From whom do they derive authority to so declare, are they the possessors of evidence which would convince the ordinary member that they know whereof they speak?

Making claims is an easy and pleasing task to some, probably the segregationists are having enjoyment easily secured now, but how about the convention's judgment, is that also cut and dried?

To assume that our membership is anxious to follow in the footsteps of other allied crafts' disputes, to invite strife and discord, to seek for trouble in addition to what already confronts them, is to accuse our general membership of weak mindedness. They have had a sufficiency of other labor organizations fighting, they have heard the accusations one against the other, and that sort of thing does not appeal to them; at least it does not secure favor from those who know what has transpired.

Craft jurisdiction troubles are serious enough as it is without seeking to accentuate them by adding to the numbers engaged in that folly.

Where the wave of fanaticism that is now and has been sweeping the country will end, none of us can foretell. Shall we make our burden heavier by helping the fanatics, or shall we get closer and do our best to overcome the opposition?

Words molded into pretty meaningless sentences may attract the idle and win support from those who fail to think; conditions in this great land compel thought in order to combat fanaticism, the unthinking don't care, but they will suffer quite as heavily as the thoughtful worker.

Our members after a careful study of conditions and an understanding of what our International Union has succeeded in doing, are not likely to complain for something to retard their progress and make less the benefits for the future. If they seek to decrease their prestige and usefulness by division such as segregationists desire, they block the road wherein real success awaits.

What is to become of our financial system and the accumulations set aside for benefits? Can these be disposed of by simple motion or resolution of a small body of representatives? Are you acquainted with any plan or program submitted by segregation advocates which will answer that query?

I take it that the membership of our International Union desire to go ahead and win support by reasonable activity and sensible plans; if in such a conclusion I am anywhere near correct, then the advocates of segregation will get a short, swift jolt during the week of June 14, 1915. If, on the other hand, we are tired of reaping a fair

amount of success, why we will join the divisionists and jar our organization out of existence and substitute *what?* Have the lessons taught by the electrical workers' dispute been forgotten so quickly? There have been others quite as serious and few of them quit until strife had exhausted their funds and their future was dismal enough to satisfy the worst enemy of unionism.

Where will our International Union be after the San Francisco convention? In my judgment it will be doing business at the old stand with all of the symptoms of belly-ache and other disorders eradicated.

I am now and always have been opposed to a division of our allied crafts into separate International Unions, those who call themselves segregationists can have that privilege, but this much I know and am confident of, that I know I don't want any of it in mine.

W. H. FOSTER,
Third Vice-President.

SEGREGATION.

By E. D. SKINNER.

Several months ago a flood of "Segregation" literature was poured down upon my unoffending head. Since then I have been putting in my spare time trying to digest the whole business. I have read all their arguments carefully, I have read the MIXER AND SERVER and I have approached the whole subject, in the light of some personal knowledge of the most of our country, for the single purpose of determining what is for the best good of the workers concerned.

I know the "Segregation" crowd to be a "live bunch," and they show that they have some real criticisms to make and that they have some good writers in their outfit, but I cannot avoid the suspicion that somebody has an ax to grind. "Somebody" would like to be the international head of an international labor organization or I miss my guess. While this may be no crime, still it is a long ways from a good reason for tearing the entire fabric of our organization to pieces. In other words, they would suit me better if they would be satisfied with reforming the organization that we now have without attempting to "reform" it out of existence. One strong union looks better to me than two weak ones.

While some of their criticisms are the real thing, still I fail to find any that necessitates the disruption of our present international. Their criticism of our failure to effectively handle the "clubs" and "associations" appears to hit the mark, but they fail to tell us why we cannot change our laws so as to create a special classified membership to solve the special problems of this special class of culinary workers.

Their howl about there being no culinary local in Cincinnati makes a noise entirely out of proportion to its size. If they would tackle the job of organizing a culinary local in Cincinnati perhaps they would discover the difference between that place and San Francisco. I have been in both places and know something about the matter.

The above also applies to their complaint that the bartenders are being favored in our organization work. I have taken the trouble to check up the reports of our International organizers for several months back and find that, in the aggregate, they have devoted considerable more effort to the organization of the culinary workers than they have to that of the bartenders. If they would get out and work in the general field for

awhile perhaps they would learn that there is a difference between organizing the culinary workers and turning the same trick with the bartenders. In fact, there are a number of things they might learn with benefit to themselves, but this one fact outweighs any argument and all arguments they have produced for segregation. The two crafts are closely allied in many of their working conditions and can both materially benefit the other in one International organization. But if we are separated, who is going to hold the culinary workers together? "Uncle" Jere hits hard when he calls attention to the failure of the "national" culinary union already in existence.

The perfection of their local organization in San Francisco is indisputable and their success in fighting prohibition in California deserves all praise. I believe they have done their share and would not rob them of the glory, but without a perfectly organized backing, how much would they have accomplished all alone by themselves? California has learned one lesson and learned it well. All unions, strictly organized and working harmoniously, may be welded together into a solid force that can rule the earth. Here again there is a difference between doing things in California and trying to do the same thing in the East.

Finally one fact weighs heavily with me. When our present secretary-treasurer tackled this job our International had one foot in the grave with the other slipping fast. Our reversal of form after he took hold was one of the startling events in union labor history, and our progress since that time has been steady and consistent. Others may be found with greater abilities for beautiful flights of poetic fancies, but he has delivered the goods and I feel timid about trying experiments.

OVERCOMING PREJUDICE AND MAKING CONVERTS.

Some years ago one of our boys wrote, asking us to try and help him and his colleagues out of a pocket which they had gotten into. The case, as we recall it, was a certain craftsman—a high-class workman—who, for some reason or other, did not think very well of unions generally, and had no special love for one composed of men working at his own trade.

It was suggested that, at the next meeting, and beginning alphabetically, the president should appoint seven members, one for each day of the week, they to stand instructed to make a visit at the most opportune time, get into casual conversation with the non-member, and without using up much of his time—a few moments at most—say, on leaving him or during the conversation, using his name of course: "I sure would like to have the privilege of bringing up your application to our union and having you as an active member." As the local in question did not meet but twice a month, the brother who made a Monday call would repeat, thus getting to the non-member twice in fourteen days, and the other six "visitors" would do likewise, making fourteen requests during the fortnight. If the non-member managed to resist the importunities of these seven brothers, another batch of seven were to be appointed, and that line of effort persisted until the non-member surrendered.

The plan was tried, and at the outset things looked anything but encouraging, for the non-member would either decline or be drawn into

conversation or else replied curtly that he never intended to affiliate with any union, no matter what its purpose. Three sets of committeemen or visitors had worked on this one man without success, and the fourth installment was appointed, and the second day afterwards the non-member woke up to the fact that he was the center around which was revolving a rather persistent effort to secure him as a member. Turning to the last visiting committeeman he inquired if it were possible to see him that evening. Receiving an affirmative reply, he made an appointment. Meeting the committeeman that evening, he dug right into the subject of the union and inquired how many members the local carried on its roster. He was advised that every craftsman in the town, sixty-four in number, were members, and that if he were to put in an application they could claim to be 100 per cent organized.

"I suppose," said the non-member, "that it is the intention of the union to keep up this daily visiting until I succumb."

"Yes; that is about the size of things," replied the committeeman.

"How does it happen that none of you men have approached my employer and urged him to discharge me and put a union member in my place? Surely your union, with the support of the labor unions, could make it rather warm for both of us if we refused to accede to such a request."

"We have considered such a step, but, my friend, we have a real object in our efforts to secure you as a member. In fact, our aim is to organize all of the men working at the trade, and we would fail of our mission if we allowed you to get away without making use of every legitimate persuasive method in order to induce you to become one of us. We might use coercive tactics and force you into the organization, but what would be your feelings after we succeeded? You would feel aggrieved; you would not be in accord with us nor our general aims: you might never be required to make a choice between doing what we asked and what you were inclined to do, but if the test came, and you were what we call a forced member, more than likely you would, to use a common expression, fail to make good as a union member, not because you thought the principle involved was contrary to your views, but to get even with what you probably concluded was an invasion of your rights. We want you as a member, and will do any reasonable thing to convince you of our sincerity. We desire that you shall come to us feeling kindly toward us and our union, for we know that if you come in of your free will and on our invitation you will feel like a member of our family and genuinely pleased with your decision, as well as the closer acquaintanceship of our boys."

The result of that effort, as set forth briefly, was making a convert and overcoming a prejudice of long standing. Several months later that convert moved to another city, and in writing back to his local union said:

"I have had many experiences in my career, but one of the most pleasant occurred to me within two days of my arrival in this city. I went, as you suggested, to visit the secretary and deposit my traveling card. He gave me a very cordial greeting and inquired whether I was ready to accept employment in the event of a call coming in for a man. Really I did not want

to begin working right away, for I figured on having a few weeks' vacation and rest, but I replied to the query that I was ready to start to work just as soon as an opening occurred. The following morning my sister called me to the telephone, saying: 'Who in the world are you acquainted with in this city.' Taking up the receiver I quickly recognized the voice of the gentlemanly secretary of the union asking me to call on him in an hour; that he had an opening for me. I said nothing about my appointment to my folks, but went to the place where the secretary was employed, and he forthwith put me in communication with the employer who wanted a man. I advised the employer that I was an absolute stranger, and that if he desired references it would be necessary for me to write for them. He quickly disposed of my uncertainty by saying: 'You are a member of the union, and that is good enough reference and recommendation for me. Come on up and go to work. At that juncture the secretary pulled out an outfit and offered to loan it to me until I could get my own. With all of this crowding itself into a very few moments, I still had time to recall what a real boor I must have been in the days when I lived in the old town and persisted in holding aloof from the union. Really, brothers, felt ashamed of myself, and I promised myself to do penance so as to clean up that blotch on my record, and my penalty is going to consist of offering my services at any and all times to reach just such blockheads as I must have been for years, and use every bit of patience and persuasion to convert them to the cause which prompts such fraternalism."

At another time a similar plan as described in the forepart of this screed was put in operation, and added thereto was the following. Inside of other local unions there are numberless men who willingly accept suggestions and act on them. These members patronize establishments where our men and women are employed. They are known to be craftsmen connected with the metal or building trades, or for that matter, any one of the hundred trades organized. They were asked to suggest to those who served them with food or drink to consider the advisability of affiliating with the union of their craft. It is surprising how many other trades unionists there are who are willing to put in a boost for other unions, and who really do it with finer grace than when boosting for their own craft organizations. And it is also passing strange that our crafts are more susceptible to reason and urgings when an outsider endeavors to convert them to trades unionism. Just why this is partially so is one of those problems which is rather difficult to solve.

In every town or city there are forces which can be set to work for the benefit of our crafts. All we need to do is to look for them and utilize them. But lest we make the mistake which some have made, refrain from asking other workers to do something for you and your union unless you are equally willing to reciprocate. Seeking for co-operation and getting it, and then rewarding those who have aided you in creating a good, strong local union by denying to them similar effort for their union or for the products which bear the label of their craft, is mighty close to ingratitude which none of us care to be accused of.

It is, indeed, a poor union which does not possess one or several hardworkers—members who

allow no opportunity to get by without trying to secure additions to the membership roster—but even these members become discouraged when they discover that the great majority of the members are indifferent. When you find yourself confronted with such conditions don't surrender; make up your mind that the spirit of that old Biblical saying, "That there is more joy in Heaven over the return of a sinner," etc., is going to tinge your efforts. Wade in and test your ability as an "inducer," for if you are successful in bringing to wakefulness the lagging, indifferent members of your union, the satisfaction of such accomplishment is very sweet.

A man must be a pretty poor "stick" if he can't inspire confidence in the breast of another man. Let that thought sink in deep when you feel inclined to get on the "Oh-what's-the-use Wagon." Carrying even a light load of discernment will enable you to see and take advantage of many an opportunity to put in a word here and there for the trade union movement, and every time you boost the other fellow's union you are helping to make the general movement that much stronger. Some men are so constituted that the easy things are slighted. They want hard, difficult problems to handle, and it is to that very fact we attribute much of the success of many locals which were formerly on the down grade and are now live, aggressive, worth-while unions.

We have just begun the new year. There are many events to occur during the interval before you can salute your friends and acquaintances with another Happy New Year. If you are in accord with the desires and wishes of most of our members, you will show a willingness to decrease the number of non-unionists and increase the number of trades unionists. Our International made a very fair record during the year just closed, but not by any means as fine headway from a numerical standpoint as could have been achieved. We lacked that steady, insistent pull and boost. We did not go after non-members with a determination to stick on the trail until they were inside and converted. With over Sixty Thousand men and women giving a few moments' time to obliterating the prejudices which non-members possess, and converting such to active members of our organization, we ought to walk into our general convention, June, 1915, showing an increase of substantial proportions. In fact, produce such a record as has not been made in recent years.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

That is one of the real problems for local unions which have in mind the election and sending of one or more delegates to the coming convention at San Francisco, Cal., beginning June 14, 1915.

In order that our members may get a pretty good idea of the probable cost, the following definite information may be helpful. This information is gleaned from official circulars issued by the Trans-Continental Passenger Association.

As a basis for locals situated in the Middle and Eastern States the rate from Chicago to San Francisco and return is \$62.50. That means by what is known as direct routes. The dates of sale for securing such rate is March 1, 1915, to November 30, 1915, inclusive. The time limit is

three months from date of sale. It therefore follows that if one were to purchase a ticket on June 1 the ticket would be good until the last day of August.

A generous measure of stopovers is permitted either going or coming, but they must be taken advantage of within the final limit of the ticket; that is to say, within the ninety days.

The fare from St. Paul and Minneapolis, by direct route, will cost \$63.85.

The fare from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo., will be \$45.

The fare from Memphis, Tenn., will be \$57.50, and the same for the trip to and from St. Louis, Mo.

The fare from Salt Lake City, Utah, will be \$35.

The fare from Dallas, Ft. Worth or Houston, Tex., will be \$52.50.

The fare from New Orleans will be \$57.50.

The fare from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., will be \$80.60.

From Missouri River Gateways the fare will be \$50.

Validation of tickets at destination is imperative.

The Eastern and Trunk Lines Passenger Associations have not supplied us with information relative to reduced fares, but it is a fair conclusion to reach that proportionately reduced rates as those based on the rates herein quoted will be offered.

Intermediate rates and conditions will reconcile with the rates as offered.

Unions situated in territory not coming under the rates as herein presented can obtain definite information from their local ticket or passenger agents. It is suggested that such information be secured in order that our unions may be in a position to know positively what amount shall be set aside to care for sending delegates.

A pretty good idea of the amount saved under the proffered rates for the time mentioned can be obtained from the fact that the writer secured a ticket, Cincinnati to San Francisco and return, which included all the stops made on the trip which was described in the November, December, 1913, and January, 1914, numbers of the *Mixer and Server*, including San Diego, but excluding side trip to Great Falls and Helena, Mont., for \$141.25. A similar trip under the reduced rates as offered by the railways for 1915 could be made for \$80 or \$90. That is to say, for transportation alone. Sleeping car rates west of Chicago depend on whether one prefers standard or tourist service.

As to hotels and rates, there is little doubt but what the Convention Arrangements Committee of our San Francisco unions will forward for publication at an early date all the information which may be required by our delegates and visitors who propose to visit San Francisco during the week of the convention.

Local unions are urged to direct one of their officers to visit the local passenger agents of their respective cities and secure information in connection with rates and stopover privileges going and coming from San Francisco.

Reservations for sleeping car accommodations should be made in ample time to prevent disappointment. It is barely possible that such reservations can be made several weeks in advance. There is likely to be considerable travel toward the Pacific Coast States during the year 1915. Thousands who formerly made annual

trips to Europe will find that privilege denied them on account of the war, hence the suggestion relative to making reservations in advance seems appropriate.

REMARKABLE ALLEGORY WRITTEN OVER THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In a publication called Omens of the Great War the following remarkable allegory, written by Brother Johannes three hundred years ago, appears. In deciphering the allegory it must be remembered that

France is represented by a Cock;
England by a Leopard;
Russia by a White Eagle;
Germany by a Black Eagle; and
Austria by the "other Eagle;"

while the Lamb stands for justice, mercy and truth.

"Toward the year 2000 the Antichrist will manifest himself. His army will surpass in numbers all that can be imagined.

"There will be Christians among the legions and there will be Mahometans and savage soldiers among the defenders of the Lamb.

"For the first time the Lamb will be all red. There will not be a single spot in the Christian world that will not be red, and red will be the Heavens, the Earth, the Waters and even the Air, for blood will flow in the domains of the four elements at once.

"The Black Eagle will throw himself on the Cock, who will lose many feathers, but will strike back heroically with his spurs. He soon would be crushed were it not for the help of the Leopard and his claws.

"The Black Eagle will come from the country of Luther, will surprise the Cock from another side and will invade the country of the Cock up to the middle of it.

"The White Eagle, coming from the North, will surprise the Black Eagle and the 'other eagle' and will invade the country of the Antichrist from one end to another.

"The Black Eagle will see himself forced to liberate the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, and the Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into the country of the Antichrist to help the White Eagle.

"The battles fought up to then will be as nothing compared to those which will take place in the country of Luther, for the seven Angels will together pour in the fire of their censers on the impious Earth, which signifies that the Lamb will order the extermination of the race of Antichrist.

"When the Beast sees that he is lost he will become furious, and for many months the beak of the White Eagle, the claws of the Leopard and the spurs of the Cock will furiously strike at him.

"They will cross rivers over the bodies of the slain, and these, in places, will change the course of the waters. They will bury only the men of noble families, the leading commandants and the Princes, because to the carnage made by the armies will be joined the wholesale death of those who will die of hunger or the pest.

"The Antichrist will ask many times for peace, but the seven Angels who walk in front of the three Animals defending the Lamb have declared that victory will only be granted on the

condition that the Antichrist be crushed like straw on the barn floor.

"The executors of the justice of the Lamb can not stop fighting as long as the Antichrist possesses soldiers to fight against them.

"That which makes the decree of the Lamb so implacable is that the Antichrist has pretended to be a follower of Christ and to act in His Name, and if he does not perish, the fruit of the Redeemer would be lost and the doors of Hades would prevail against the Savior.

"The fight which will take place where the Antichrist forges his arms will not be in any way a human fight.

[This may have reference to Essen, where the Krupp works are, and many authorities believe that the decisive battle may take place in Westphalia.]

"The three Animals defending the Lamb will exterminate the last army of the Antichrist, but they will be forced to erect on the battlefield a pyre as large as a city, for the bodies of the dead will change the aspect of the countryside, as there will be mounds of the slain.

"The Antichrist will lose his crown and will be in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but none of them will any longer possess fortresses, armies or vessels.

[Curiously enough, this number coincides with the number of German states.]

"The White Eagle, by the order of St. Michael, will drive the Crescent from Europe and will install himself at Constantinople. Then will begin an era of peace and prosperity for the earth and there will be no more wars, each nation being governed according to its desires and living according to the rules of justice.

"There will no longer be Lutherans or Schismatics. The Lamb will reign and the supreme happiness of humanity will begin. Happy will be those who, escaping the perils of that period, will be able to enjoy the fruit of the reign of the Spirit and of the purging of Humanity, which can only come after the defeat of the Antichrist."—New York Herald.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

ACTIVITY OF ANTIS IN MONTANA.

It is also a recognized fact that the most corrupt influence in the public life of today is the power of the saloon in politics. The Progressive party stands for a rigid regulation of the liquor traffic. It is probable that bills will be introduced for the elimination of the saloon in the rural districts, and of restricting each to a certain percentage of the population in the cities. And there is a current report that a bill may be presented for the purpose of submitting the question of prohibition to a referendum vote on the same lines as was done in Washington at the last general election. Among other things to be legislated upon will be the question of reduced railroad rates, the recall of all elected officials, and an investigation of the affairs in the state land office.

John Barleycorn is beginning to mobilize his forces in the state of Washington. John is one of the kings that sits upon a somewhat wobbly throne. It is even beginning to look blue for His Hilarious Highness in the state of Montana.

If the new plan of regulating the saloons of the state to one for each thousand of the popu-

THE MIXER AND SERVER

lation goes into effect, Butte will not have any more "poor men's clubs" than Helena has now; and Helena will have about as many as Clancy.

The above clippings were taken from the *Montana Progressire*, the official Bull Moose paper for Montana. The intention of such editorials is obvious, the party ran in fourth place last fall in the election returns and the most of us thought that politically they were a dead one, but they have started out on a new program. Every issue of the paper is playing the prohibition issue in the editorial columns, while the other papers of the state may make reference to some speaker still to date they have refrained from making any editorial comment on the question. With the Bull Moose party it is different, they wish to get in power, and about the only chance they have left is by playing up the prohibition propaganda to the newly enfranchised voters of the state, that is, the women.

Already they are distributing buttons all over the state with the inscription of Prohibition 1916. Who is responsible for the distribution no one seems to know as yet. They are using women for the work and the women I have talked to do not seem to know who is really responsible either for the expense or the distribution of the buttons.

EDWARD DRAKE.

CINCINNATI TIMES - STAR REFUTES STATEMENTS OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SPEAKERS.

Various heads of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League are traveling through the State, speaking in churches in different towns and cities, in an effort to collect funds for a State-wide campaign for 1915.

A spectacular climax to their "Vaudeville Act" is the statement that at the recent election, revolvers were flourished at the polls in Cincinnati to scare citizens into voting wet.

This is such an obvious untruth that it should need no explanation. The impossibility of such acts is sufficient to guarantee the falseness of the statement.

The Cincinnati Times-Star is not partisan to the wet interests. The following statement which appeared unsolicited in the regular issue election night, November 3, was not elicited by any particular friendship for the liberals, but was simply a fair statement of facts brought out by a true and deserved admiration of the manner in which the wet element did their work at the polls.

Any further explanation of the dry speaker's statements would be an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of Ohio:

"WET" WORKERS TOOK NO CHANCES ON VOTERS.

WENT TO SUBURBS NIGHT BEFORE TO BE ON HAND EARLY.

The perfect organization of the "wets" at the voting places was evident at the opening of the polls Tuesday morning. Each voting place had a worker guarding every approach to the voting place, just outside the "dead line" and not a voter escaped a personal appeal. In addition a man with an automobile made rounds of the various voting places within his district to see that the workers were "on the job" and under-

stood their duties. In the extreme outlying districts of the city and county these workers arrived Monday evening and remained over night, so as to take no chances of not being at the voting places on time for the first voter. It was noticeable that these workers were not of the kind so familiar in the days of "practical politics" of several years ago, but were clear up to the present standard of present day workers at the polls—well dressed, courteous and tactful. Many of them had the appearance of being traveling men or office employees.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The article below appeared in a late issue of *The Lancet*, published in London.

The Lancet is recognized as the leading medical journal of England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET:

Sir—The great wave of temperance which has swept over civilized peoples in recent years has gained much of its impetus from the efforts of many distinguished members of our own profession. It is, therefore, with great diffidence that I venture to raise the above question in your columns. Nor do I wish for a moment to advocate any esential modification in the non-alcoholic diet of our army in the field, however anxious I may be to prove my own thesis that the value of alcohol in the present campaign should not be under-estimated.

I will endeavor to put my points as concisely as possible. One of the arguments against the use of alcohol even medicinally, often quoted by scientific temperance lecturers, is the statement that alcohol inhibits phagocytosis, thereby impairing the first line of defense against the infections. I have never discovered the experimental evidence upon which this statement is made, and about five years ago I did some research work on my own account to ascertain its accuracy or otherwise. *The Lancet*, of November 5, 1910, published a research which I had made upon the influence of quinine and morphia on phagocytosis, and it was on the same lines that I endeavored to investigate the influence of alcohol on the same process. My researches, though they entailed much intricate and laborious microscopic work, did not appear to me of sufficient importance to publish until I had confirmed my early conclusions by many repetitions of the experiments, nor was I anxious to enter the lists against the champions of total abstinence until I had made my weapons more effective. The experiments, so far as they went, showed clearly that large doses of alcohol (e. g., the equivalent of 10 oz. for an adult of 10 st.) destroyed the phagocytic action of the blood upon all the common pathogenic bacteria used in my experiments (*pneumococci*, *B. coli* *streptococci*, and *B. influenzae*), but that moderate doses (2 oz.) distinctly increased phagocytic action against these organisms. This confirmed conclusions which I had come to in clinical observations spread over twenty years of active practice, and I have met many able practitioners who have agreed with me on this point.

Last year, at the International Congress of Medicine, a paper was contributed to the section of Bacteriology and Immunity by Professor Besredka, of the Pasteur Institute, on the sub-

ject of anaphylaxis. One series of his experiments quoted therein showed how anaphylaxis could be brought about in test animals. They received an injection of some foreign proteid, and on a subsequent date had become so sensitive to this that a second injection produced rapidly fatal results. Another series of experiments was made in which the test animals were divided into two sets; all received the same initial dose of proteid, and all received the same lethal dose on the day of greatest sensitiveness, but one-half—the controlled animals—during the interval had been given a certain amount of alcohol. All the teetotal animals died and all the alcoholics survived. It was evident that the alcohol had in some fashion neutralized the poison, stimulated the animal's blood to develop an anti-toxin, or narcotized the nervous system so that the higher centers were impervious for a time, and the virulence of the poison abated before the protective effect of the alcohol had passed away.

It is conceivable that, given an injury—say, an infected wound—followed by a prolonged exposure to cold or damp, and also in many diseases, conditions are met with closely analogous to this experimental anaphylaxis. Many apparently healthy people are unwitting carriers of pathogenic bacteria, such as various types of influenza, bacilli, pneumococci, the large family of streptococci, and the *B. coli* group. These only need some depressing factor in the shape of danger, hunger, damp and cold to lose their normal resistance to the germs and fall an easy prey to acute infections which may assume the form of influenzal fever, rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis, or septicæmia. When numbers are herded together severe epidemics may easily arise from such a focus, and a virus which has suddenly taken on a greater degree of virulence spreads very rapidly. I have not the slightest doubt that in the first stages of most of this group of cases moderate doses of alcohol are valuable in aiding the natural resistance of blood and tissues. It is too late to be of any service when the patient's tissues are already infiltrated with excess of toxin, and I believe that it is the futile attempts to save dying men by the administration of alcohol which have led so many able observers to say that alcohol is useless as a medicine.

I suggest that if there were under the control of company officers a supply of alcohol which could be served out at their discretion, very much in the same way that our naval officers ordered tots of Jamaica rum to the spent sailors in the days of Nelson, there would not be much fear of abuse. It would be distinctly understood that it was an emergency ration, and since the dose need not exceed 1½ oz. of alcohol (good London gin, Scotch whiskey, Jamaica rum, or good cognac is available) it would not form a very bulky addition to the ammunition columns. Our heroic troops are not likely to be brutalized by this "prophylactic" use of alcohol, and if it prevented the death of only one in every one hundred of them it would be well worth the cost and trouble of supply. If I have not misread Mercier's delectable writings upon alcohol and insanity, it is not the use of alcohol which drives men mad, but the insane man who makes insane use of it.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
H. LYON SMITH.

Bentinck street, W., Oct. 1, 1914.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

Many Long-Lived Men Who Were Moderate Drinkers.

In view of the recent statement made by an insurance actuary before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents relative to the high mortality among persons making free use of alcoholic beverages the results of an investigation made by the British License Trade Organization are interesting.

This organization recently made inquiries into the habits of persons over 80 years of age whose deaths were reported in the press, or to whom, if living, public reference was made. On September 20, 1913, 1,408 cases had been recorded; 595 from 80 to 85 years of age, 346 from 85 to 90, 260 from 90 to 95, 87 from 95 to 100, and 120 from 100 and upward. Since that time 200 cases have been added, every one of them reporting the use of alcoholic beverages in moderation, with beer the prevailing drink.

The United Kingdom Alliance, formed more than 50 years ago, "for the total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic," was greatly perturbed at the result of this investigation. Through its official organ, the Alliance News, it called upon its friends to exert themselves to discover all the instances possible of total abstainers who lived to be 90 years and upward. The result was far from gratifying to the prohibitionists. After a six weeks' investigation made by thousands of the total extremists, scattered over the whole of Great Britain, but five such cases were discovered.

It is a matter of history that very few really great men were total abstainers. Men of character and ability, like Gladstone, Asquith and Salisbury; giants of intellect like Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Bismarck, Milton, Shakespeare, Luther, Bunyan, Wellington, Pitt, Socrates, Napoleon, Darwin, Dickens and a host of others, were temperate, but not total abstainers.—*New York Sun*.

WRY THOUGHTS ON RYE TO GOVERNOR RYE OF GOOD BOURBON STATE FROM SECRETARY BRYAN.

The "wets" and "drys" of politics will no doubt be interested to read a letter written by the Secretary of State to Governor-elect Thomas C. Rye, of Tennessee. It says that the liquor element must be driven out of the Democratic party. Here is the letter:

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR—I wired in answer to your telegram, but must write again since learning of your majority. It was so large that my trip was shown to have been unnecessary, but I am glad to have come—glad to have had a chance of becoming acquainted with you.

"You have a great opportunity to unite the party, make the State permanently Democratic. Such an opportunity comes to but few. If I can be of service to you, call on me.

"You will note that four more States went dry, and two more went for woman's suffrage. The taking of the liquor side defeated us in Colorado and Ohio, and a whiskey Democrat defeated us in Kansas, because we did not take the wet side.

"The liquor element must be driven out of the Democratic party. It disgraces us when it is with us, and betrays us whenever it can serve its ends by doing so.

"We did well in the nation, gained three in the Senate, and have thirty-one in the House. This would look big but for the fact that we have a larger majority in the present Congress. But this larger majority is due to a division in the Republican party, now almost healed.

W. J. BRYAN.

"P. S.—The candy arrived safely. Many thanks."—Washington Post.

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION WOULD DESTROY LOCAL GOVERNMENT"

Former President Taft Declares That National Prohibition Would Result in a Great Political Machine.

Boston, Dec. 29 (Associated Press Dispatch)—Speaking before the Bar Association last night, former President William H. Taft discussed national prohibition, during which he said: "It would revolutionize the National Government. It would put on the shoulders of the Government the duty of sweeping the doorsteps of every home in the land. If national prohibition legislation is passed, local government would be destroyed. And if you destroy local government, you destroy one of the things which

go to make for a healthy condition of the National Government. National prohibition is non-enforceable; it is a confession on the part of State governments of inability to control and regulate their own especial business and duty; if the matter were placed under Federal control it would result in creation of a machinery of Government officials large enough to nominate and President, and would offer too great an opportunity to persons seeking to perpetuate their power in Washington."—Times-Star, Dec. 29, 1914.

CATHOLIC BISHOP WILL BRING SUIT.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 5.—Bishop Henry Granjon, head of the Catholic Diocese of Arizona and New Mexico, has engaged attorneys to contest the validity of the State prohibition law. The contest, it is stated, will be instituted in the name of Rev. Thomas Connolly, pastor of All Saints Church in this city, and will be based on the contention that the prohibition measure is unconstitutional because its sweeping provisions would prevent the use of wine in the sacramental ceremony of Mass and thereby contravene the fundamental rights of religious organizations.

THE MASTER'S EYE.

The Master's eye knew beauty well—
The wondrous glow of sky and sea,
The radiance of blossomed dell
And sweet Judean lea;
But, finer than this witchery,
He found a sight as forth He went
Unmatched by star or sod or tree—
The gaze of penitent!

The Master's ear held music's store—
The chant of breeze and chime of rill,
The flutes of feathered throats galore
On gay Judean hill;
But something stirred Him deeper still,
He caught a sound more eloquent
That zephyr's call or songster's trill—
The cry of penitent!

The Master's hand was tuned to bliss—
The Virgin's clasp from day to day,
The patriarch's and pilgrim's kiss
On blest Judean way;
But more than these He felt the stray,
Sad token of an anguish pent—
Where yet the nail would pierce it lay—
The tear of penitent!

He saw them bowed in drear array—
The sinners, seared by error's stain;
He heard their sob of soul dismay
Across Judean plain;
He thrilled at touch of tragic pain
As, lorn and lost, and racked and rent,
The wanderer came home again—
The heart of penitent!

—JAMES C. McNALLY.

MUSIC.

A ripple of music,
Like waters at play;
Like little birds waking
To sing of the day;
Like pearls of the Orient,
Paler than dew;

Like silver bells ringing
Or violets blue;
Like revels of fairies
On pansy beds sweet:
Like tales of vague beauty
The soft winds repeat;
Like blooms of wistaria
Blown on the air:
Like hyacinth perfume
Or columbine fair;
Like gold of the sunshine
Or green of the grass;
Like tiny winds laughing
That dance as they pass,
So ripples that music
So winsomely wild—
That sweetest of music,
The laugh of a child!

—ROBERT FRANCIS ALLEN.

NEWARK, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to the MIXER AND SERVER.

Local 109 held its semi-annual election on December the 18th, and all officers except those who declined, were re-elected without opposition. The following officers were duly elected and installed: President, H. Harringer; vice-president, C. Rittelman; secretary-treasurer, H. Maertens; financial secretary, L. Isaacs; trustees, A. Putman, E. Pinkney and L. Selig; business agent, J. Dowling; inside guard, A. Freedman; inspector, H. Mulvany; chaplain, D. Stein; local joint executive board, H. Maertens, J. Flint and J. Oehl.

Local 109 has a bunch of good fellows who have always been enthusiastic workers and when occasion demands have always been found on the firing line.

Things in Newark are slow at present, I wish to warn all traveling members to stay away from Newark, as we have a large list of unemployed on hand.

Fraternally yours,

H. MAERTENS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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CHAT OF THE CRAFT

DISCRIMINATION BY RED CROSS.

Where was the Red Cross during the recent Colorado war, which, as a matter of fact, is not yet concluded, for federal troops are still in the district? Of course it was an amateur war, but it was waged with much vigor on both sides and a great deal of bloodshed and misery resulted, quite enough, we should think, to get the attention of at least a small corner of the Red Cross. But maybe the Red Cross is somewhat particular as to the kind of wars it associates with, and maybe the Colorado war was not quite respectable enough for it. May be such relatively small quantities of dead and wounded are beneath the notice of a mammoth organization with international influence. Maybe an organization that has real kings and real emperors on its visiting list can be excused from bothering with mere industrial kings and labor emperors. But if the Red Cross is going to pick out only the more glorified and high-toned affairs, we ought to know it, so that we can get up a Blue Cross or a Green Cross or a Pink Cross for local and internal application.—Life.

Our idea of procrastination is putting off till tomorrow or next week that effort to convince the non-union craftsman or craftswoman working at the catering industry the need of organization and especially the immediate necessity of their getting into a mental attitude of friend-ship towards organized labor. Don't procrastinate. Do it now; if you begin this month the eleven that follow will find you helping your local to gain numerical strength which is the need of the hour. Get your persuading duds on and go at the job now.

Secretary C. W. Miller of Culinary Alliance Local 626, of Walla Walla, Wash., replying to a communication from headquarters seeking information as to the effects the operation of the prohibition law would have on culinary workers, writes optimistically and asserts that the members of 626 will do everything in their power to keep going along as heretofore. The final paragraph of his letter is quite complimentary to the members of Local 627 and reads: "Nevertheless, we shall continue to hope for the best, and the cooks and waiters of Walla Walla cer-tainly take their hats off to Local 627 for the stand they have taken in continuing their organization here, instead of disbanding as one would naturally suppose they would in the face of such odds." That is the brand of stickto-it-iveness which has made so many converts to our movement—may it increase and grow to tremendous proportions, for there is no gainsaying that without organization there is little chance of reaping results. To quit after the first wallop does not mark the aggressive craftsman; you've got to lick our boys and girls and lick

'em good before you can boast of having them down and out; that fact has been borne home to the Anti-Saloon agitators long before this, and it is the main reason why they are waiting with anxiety to see whether we are big enough chumps to make it easier for them by weakening our own forces.

THE BAIT WITH A STING.

The railroads of the country, especially those who come under the heading of Trans-Continental Lines, have expended millions of dollars advertising the beauties of the States with per-petual sunshine and flowers. They make the average reader of their advertising WANT the Climate and Flowers, as well as the Sunshine. Thousands of poor devils who have perused these alluring lines and looked at the splendid pictures used in the advertising literature get the "bug" and begin making preparations to set out for the country where they imagine over-coats are never used, and where milk and honey is to be had in generous profusion. Members of our allied crafts are famed as "tourists," and that does not except any of us. Pretty near every one of us have the wanderlust imbedded in our natures. We seem to breathe it in with our work. But whatever else we may be guilty of, no one can accuse us of lacking good, plain every-day horse sense, of taking a "peek" ahead and trying to see what is in sight. There are two expositions in California. One at San Diego, advertised to, and no doubt will, open on the date set, January 1, 1915; the other at San Francisco, equally well advertised, and no doubt will open its gates on February 20, 1915. At the present moment there are, in the two cities mentioned, enough surplus bartenders, cooks, waiters and catering industry employes to care for an added two hundred thousand visitors to each city in excess of the normal transient trade. Any one who has ever given the subject matter of exposition attendance consideration can easily appreciate the fact that, with an occasional ex-ceptional fete day, the attendance falls consider-ably lower than estimates made months in ad-vance of such affairs, and none of the fairs held in America came within speaking distance of the estimated attendance. If the two cities men-tioned care for an average added population of two hundred thousand souls a day during the time the expositions will be open, they will not require another allied craftsman or craftswoman to be called into help them prepare food and drink and serve same. With such an outlook, and it seems within reason to take such a view, where are the thousands of men and women of our allied crafts going to locate a job or se-ure employment that will "pay expenses?"

During the St. Louis Fair "tourists" crowded into that city in such overwhelming numbers that they were almost eating each other for a chance

to get a job, with the natural result that those who had lived in the city were forced into severe competition to hold a situation, and mighty few had the satisfaction of leaving the town with enough coin to warrant saying it was worth while. St. Louis, be it remembered, is situated right in the very heart of this country. Its facilities for absorbing visitors were greatly in excess of what either of the Pacific Coast exposition cities can boast of, and despite that advantage work was not plentiful, nor were wages in excess of what they had been previous to the fair, all things considered.

California is unquestionably a beautiful State. It has sunshine and flowers, and boasts of its magnificent climate, but these attractions will not fill an empty stomach, nor pay room rent. Then men and women of our own unions on the Coast should not be made to suffer, and that they will be required to do if one-half of 1 per cent of those of our allied crafts who propose to trek to that section of the country seeking employment during the expositions.

If, through your frugal habits, you have accumulated sufficient coin to make the trip there and back, by all means go to it, and we wish you the greatest measure of enjoyment and pleasure. But if it is your intention to enlist in that steadily increasing army of out-of-work barboys, cooks and waiters, we urge you to desist and do so as emphatically as our common language will permit. Keep in mind this one thought: Can I be truly a union man and at the same time assist in making my brother member suffer by trying to take from him his job—his bread and butter. Now is the time to think, not when that great expanse of country lies between you and the place you left, and no friendly side-door Pullman to make the way shorter.

"OLD STUFF."

About this time we may expect the Sacred Seven of Seventh Street to pull off some of their stunts, they have begun to urge their friends to send in proposed laws for publication, soon we will find "shine" proposals intended to attract attention and cause discussion, some of these may pass muster, in fact may be better legislation than they read, but the purpose is to get you and others impressed with the idea that there is a real campaign on for splitting up our International Union. We have watched the efforts of the Sacred Seven to organize what they call "Secret Sevens" in cities outside of California, perhaps they have been successful, then again perhaps not, at any rate we are willing to admit that some of their "sevens" are following instructions carefully, but writing letters to headquarters and trying to keep the official stationed there so confounded busy that he won't find any time to pay attention to the Secession movement, is so crude and ancient that it is wobbly, in fact it is "old stuff." That little maneuver has been worked before and, well it didn't succeed in doing other than increasing the general postage account. Members whom the editor visited during the months of October, November and December, 1913, will testify to the fact that he manages to get along with less sleep than the average man engaged as an employee of others, and they will readily agree that at no time or spot on the road did he yell to quit. If it becomes necessary to put in 21 out of the 24 hours in order to put our members wise to the efforts of the Secessionists,

that number of hours will be used, but we haven't even been asked to go at moderate speed as yet, and it will take more than several fake resolutions and added correspondence to make us throw in the speed clutch, and even when going "fast" we will always have our eyes peeled for the next move of the Sacred Septette.

GETTING "HEP" TO THEMSELVES.

"Medical men are discussing whether the brain is of any use to human beings. Judging from the vast number who make no use of their brain, the medical men may be right."—The Culinary Craft.

The editorial Septette of The Culinary Craft have evidently been taking stock of the mental equipment of themselves, their readers and the members of Local 30, which presumably pays the printing bill for getting out The Culinary Craft. The information relative to medical men is probably accurate enough, for the press dispatches relate that the medical fraternity are busy these days, for instance, over in Philadelphia they are deeply interested in a man whose skull has thickened an inch in the last nine months; they are trying to discover something to stop the further growth of that man's skull. Can it be possible that one of the Sacred Seven Scribes is absent or missing from dear old San Francisco and that he has been sending the "editorials" by mail to his colleagues on Seventh street? The Sacred Seven should be a bit more cautious in emphasizing their lack of possession. The readers of The Culinary Craft probably concluded long ago that the Sacred Septette were getting along without gray matter and were probably a part of the "vast number who make no use of their brain," though to accuse the Sacred Septette of having even a small portion remaining is to offer fulsome flattery.

EVENING PRAYERS OF A PEOPLE.

Lord, from this storm-awakened isle,
At this dark hour on land and sea,
'Twixt bugle call and Sabbath bell
Go up our prayers to Thee.

For the long years of sanctuary
We tender thanks, O Lord,
For peaceful fields and sacred hearths,
And the unused sword.

Thine be the praise. And now when quake
The world, and trials come,
O God, preserve inviolate
Our ancient island home.

O had we died untried, unproved,
And missed this hour of stress—
Praise be to God for this last gift,
The joy of steadfastness.

Where'er our people be to-night,
Our husbands or our sons,
Tossed on the thunder-bolted deep,
Or bivouacked by the guns;

Who tread the mire of foreign lands,
Or guard our native coasts,
Be Thou their shield and comforter,
We pray Thee, God of Hosts.

—Glasgow News.

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THE MIXER AND SERVER

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A BLACKTHORN STICK FOR JERE L.

As the readers of the **MIXER AND SERVER** have frequently observed during the trouble in Europe the use of the term, "Delayed in Transmission," indicating that the news imparted was not exactly up to the minute, we propose to revise that somewhat by saying that the following information was "hooked" and left hanging. After the meeting of the General Executive Board last June, Vice-President Hesketh made a visit to Scotland to see his dear old mother and relatives in that section of the world. After a brief visit Bob couldn't very well resist the temptation to visit the land of the Shamrock where he spotted a fine Blackthorn Stick and forthwith exchanged the necessary shillings and pence, thus becoming the owner of that valuable bit of property. On arriving back in this country Bob shipped the Blackthorn to Jere L. with his compliments, the stick arriving in the best of condition and even as we write "smiles" at this bit of belated acknowledgement and thanks.

Big Jim Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L., once said that "an Irishman was incomplete without a blackthorn or a shillalah." Jim being a Bonny Scott all the same Bob Hesketh, the latter can feel satisfied that he has helped finish the job of completing a "Mick."

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.

During the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L., ex-Secretary of Local 134, Scranton, Pa., Brother Henry W. Zeidler, dropped into the Hotel Walton to pay his respects to our delegation, which of course included ye editor. During the evening Brother Zeidler put this one over:

"The automobile was a thing unheard of by a mountaineer in our community, and he was very much astonished one day when he saw one go by without any visible means of locomotion. His eyes bulged, however, when a motorcycle followed closely in its wake and disappeared like a flash around a bend in the road.

"Gee Whiz," he said, turning to his son, "who'd s'posed the dam thing had a colt?"

TOOK AN ALUM DIP.

Secretary Joe Lane, of Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah, when writing us not long ago injected the following bit of news into his letter:

"Prohibits and Betterment League held convention in this city October 5, 1914. They made arrangements for an attendance of 1,000 or more; they had by actual count 58 present. Needless to say that they refrained from nominating candidates for their ticket.

"Outlook so far as legislation is concerned affecting the beverage industry appears encouraging at this session of State Legislature. Local 721 has the habit of remaining on the Firing Line, hence won't be caught napping."

The United Mine Workers' Journal, in its new dress, is a pleasing advance which the hundreds of thousands of members of that organization will appreciate. The quartette in charge of the Journal are William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, Edgar Wallace, Joseph Poggiani and Michael Halapy, each contributing his share in such a manner as to produce a clean, classy weekly magazine worth reading and keeping for reference.

Vindictiveness is one of the first things a member must get rid of before he can even pretend possessing the required ability to act as an officer of a local union. To accept office with the intent of avenging one's real or fancied wrongs indicates that such officer is too small for a big job, a task which to accomplish successfully must adhere to the spirit of the Golden Rule.

THE COUNTRY.

I am longing for the country where they still eat mush and milk,
And where the socks have not yet changed from wool to lustrous silk;
Where the good wife still wears calico and 'bout styles never frets,
Where girls still smell of wood smoke, not of talc and cigarettes.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

I'm longing for the country where I used to have cold feet;
Where the winters are a terror and the summers are a treat;
Where the women and the children do not fear the outdoor air,
And a fellow's private business is no neighborhood affair.

—Nebraska Journal.

I am longing for the country; I am longing just to be
Where I can let the whiskers grow upon the face o' me;
Where I can let my hair grow in a wild and woolly way,
And where father does the farmin' and there ain't no board to pay.

—Houston Post.

If you have by active experience discovered a good, quick method of convincing non-members of our locals to become attached to your local union, it is safe to assume that similar methods employed by a fellow member in another city might produce satisfying results. Why not take time, jot down occasional memorandum and when you have a chance compose an article for publication. You may be sure that there will be many readers who will peruse your article and accept your suggestions. What method are you using to secure converts? Don't be backward; tell us about it and give us a chance to get alongside with a stronger and better organization than we have now.

CASE OF 50-50.

Alabama furnished Hobson and Underwood, leaders of both sides in the prohibition fight, which is a delicate feat of balancing for any sovereign State.—Chicago Herald.

WILL THE PROHIBITIONISTS TRY TO GET COLONEL GOETHALS' SCALP FOR THIS?

Colonel Goethals and his wife visited New York City just before Christmas, and in an interview said, among other interesting things:

"I wanted to establish canteens on the zone where good cold beer could be sold to the men at reasonable price. Congress disagreed with me and we have no canteens. The consequence is that when the men feel like drinking they go

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into Panama or Colon, outside the zone, where I have no control, and drink too much. Men who drink to excess and are brought to my notice are dropped from the pay roll. If we had canteens the trouble over the liquor question would be greatly diminished, if not completely wiped out."

In view of the determination of the Antis and Prohibs to "get" the scalps of every one of the 189 congressmen who voted against the Hobson bill, they are not likely to overlook such a shining mark as Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. Of course we can judge how very popular such a move would be when it is known that the Colonel comes real close to being one of the biggest men of this century. But, pshaw, the fanatics would re-crucify Christ were he to come to earth again and try to make their followers believe they had accomplished something nifty. It has been said by students who study the rise and fall of more or less popular fanatical fads, that the higher they go the harder they fall, and it seems to the ordinary observer that the DRYs are about due to get an old-fashioned trimming, which will set them back where they belong. But that desirable event won't transpire as long as the men and women who depend on the catering industry are too busy "pecking at one another" instead of getting rid of superfluous junk and wading in to whip those who are making it more difficult for them to earn a decent living. This is about as fine a season of the year for our boys and girls to set their thinking cap on and not take it off until they have sized up the situation. That is all we ask. If you do that we are willing to bank on your judgment. Clear thinking is what made Colonel Goethals master of his profession. You can't do less than imitate such men.

Just a little spare time and a bit of energy, some persuasion and an application blank. Result: a new member. Huh?

General Secretary-Treasurer H. J. Conway of the Retail Clerks Protective Association, with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., made many of his friends and fellow members of his organization smile with pleasure over a holiday remembrance which the recipients will retain and use. A signature blotter with autographed signature of the recipient tastefully gotten up was what Secretary Conway sent, and the editor of the *MIXER AND SERVER* is glad that he was on H. J.'s mail list. Speaking about clerks brings to my mind that the Retail Clerks' Protective Association is going along very nicely and making exceptional headway; the fact that our members are boosters of that organization must make them feel gratified over the knowledge that the clerks are gaining ground and growing husky with added members. If you haven't acquired the habit of asking for a union clerk to wait on you, it is none too late to begin. Remember, every boost for other labor organizations is a boost for your own.

SNIFTERS

New York, Dec. 23.—Because his house is too small to accommodate all his 141 descendants at one time, John August Bach will celebrate his one hundredth birthday, which falls next Monday, with a two-day party beginning Sunday morning, at the home of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Brohm, in Newark, N. J.

Mr. Bach, hale and hearty, said:

"When I want a drink of beer or whiskey I take it and if I want two I take 'em. It's going to bed early each night that has kept me young. I look forward to living another 20 years or more."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

We wonder if the Prohibitionists can match that youngster with one of similar age. Who ever heard of a centenarian who didn't take his toddy or his beer? The good die young; but who wants to die?

250,000 PRESBYTERIANS QUIT IN LAST FIVE YEARS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.—More than 250,000 members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States have been placed on the "suspended" roll within the last five years, according to the report of the Rev. William Fulton to the General Assembly Committee on educational policy, now in session in the city.

He gives as the cause "the growing love of pleasure; disregard for the Lord's day and the word of God; the increasing craze for amusements and the influence of worldly company."—*Chicago Tribune*.

It is not our purpose to question the Reverend Doctor Fulton's conclusions, but he reminds us forcibly of our friend Will Whelan's poem, "He Never Thought—He Jumped." Students of the trend of liberalism as well as the persistency of church organizations in their departure from purely Christian policies and their overwhelming invasion of the political field, especially that part of politics having to do with liquor legislation, are not at a loss to understand why church communicants are willing to be "suspended" from church rolls. Most of us take church matters seriously, quite as seriously as we do affiliation to political parties and platforms, and when one attempts to dictate to the other they invariably cause a smashup which usually leaves the political warrior victor. The Presbyterian General Assembly seldom permitted an opportunity in the last fifteen years without attempting to invade fields other than ecclesiastical or theological, and such invasion being generally regarded by communicants as assuming functions not laid down in the Good Book, they have shown resentment in the one way which was open to them—they cut loose. Two hundred and fifty thousand "suspensions" in five years indicate that the powers that be directing the affairs of that organization are due to wake up and get back to first principles—teaching communicants the Word and showing the right way of living a Christian life. The Rev. William Fulton probably could have, in fact, may have, adduced other significant reasons to his associates while in session, but if he overlooked the point made in the foregoing he is due to make a more careful examination of conditions which caused such an enormous addition to non-supporters of the faith and such an immense decrease in revenue. Just as long as the Presbyterian General Assembly ties up with the Anti-Saloon League, it will be looked on as it should be—as a quasi-political combination seeking for the promotion of political success.

ATTEMPT IS RIGHT.

A lot of individuals will attempt to adopt prohibition on January 1, however.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Louis Coltenhouse in charge of the several dining rooms at the Holtel Walton, Philadelphia, made a splendid record for himself during the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He was one of the busiest officials under proprietor Lukes and gave such general satisfaction that everyone departed for their homes with a feeling which made them boosters of Hotel Walton service. The banquet service especially came in for some very pretty compliments on the part of men who are frequently guests of honor at such affairs in all sections of America, therefore when they offer praise it must be real class. Needless to say that Mr. Coltenhouse receives the hearty co-operation of his large working force, all of whom are paid up to date members of our locals.

The General Office reports with some pride, as well as pleasure, the result of the recent election in Ohio as it relates to our craft industries.

The offensive, unfair Rose county option law is annulled and Home Rule on the liquor question is restored throughout the state by a decisive majority. Prohibition overwhelmingly defeated. The vote in Hamilton County, where our headquarters is located, is as follows:

For Home Rule	90,542
Against Home Rule.....	21,694
Majority for.....	68,848
For Prohibition	17,496
Against Prohibition	82,490
Majority against	64,994

These figures are official.

WILL CONGRESS MAKE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DRY?

To the members of our International Union the most significant and important action taken by the United States Congress previous to the holiday recess, was the vote on and defeat of Congressman Hobson's pet prohibition measure. The vote stood 196 for and 189 against the measure, which means that a majority of the law makers in the lower house are seemingly favorable to dry legislation. The two-thirds vote for ratification were lacking but there is little doubt in any one's mind as to the attitude of the major vote casters on the question of prohibition. The Anti-Saloonists and Prohibitionists are greatly elated over their success, and while enjoying their victory, as they call it, they propose to keep right on the job and get half a loaf if possible, but a few slices at any rate. The prospects of having the upper house consider prohibitionary legislation before the close of the present session in March are fairly encouraging to the Prohibitionists.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, has a similar proposal as the Hobson bill before the Senate, and there is every reason to believe that he will not be influenced by the vote taken in the lower house, but will endeavor to bring the measure forward for disposition. To adopt the Hobson measure it would have required a two-thirds vote; there are 386 votes recorded; that means that the measure lacked sixty-one votes, 258 being the required two-thirds. The District of Columbia has been a mark for the Anti guns for many years, and for that reason anxiety is

felt by our members in the District, for, as we understand the regulations, it would not require other than a majority vote of the house to instruct the commissioners of the District to cease the issuance of any further licenses for the sale of liquors. The drys are feeling rather cock sure of their ground, for they have demonstrated that they have a following which can not be sneezed at, and if that following agrees to vote "yes" on a bill to make Washington DRY, it is going to be DRY. There is just a ray of hope in the situation—the law-makers are not a bit different from others who are willing to legislate restriction just so long as the law does not affect themselves; they spend most of their official existence in that city, and it is doubtful whether they are so wedded to the prohibition stuff as to deprive themselves of their little "nip" when they want it, and many of them want it pretty regularly. Restrictive measures, such as the Hobson bill, are usually passed along for home consumption—that is to say, for the patriots who do the voting at the ward or precinct booth, but the law-maker is a hesitating cuss when he is asked to pass anything which may squeeze his own toes while engaged in the laborious task of reforming things by law.

With Washington City DRY, many conclude that the next logical step will be to insist on injecting a DRY PLANK in the dominant political platforms, and it is a foregone conclusion that if one party adopts such a plan the other will follow just as vigorous a declaration. We may assume that this is an improbable expectation, but the lean facts point to continued aggressive agitation on the part of sumptuary legislationists with no stop or weakening effort in the near future. A perusal of the Congressional Record of December 22, 1914, will disclose many things, not the least of which is the recorded vote of the advocates and opponents of the bill which contemplated putting many of us out of a job and the chance to make a living.

Just a little patience and perseverance will help you wonderfully in converting that non-union craftsman whom you tried to secure as a member of your local in 1914. Years ago there was a popular song which, as we recall it, began with "Never take NO for an Answer." If our bunch of persuaders will keep that idea in mind and continue to insist, the harvest will be bounteous enough to satisfy. New and reinstated members is the need of the hour; just as soon as they have been induced to get right, that moment they should be started off on a series of thinking stunts, each of which should have the idea of active citizenship well in evidence.

Unionism and citizenship should go forward hand in hand, for one does not thrive without the company of the other. If you doubt that statement just make a quiet investigation and you will discover that a large per cent of union failures are due to the separation of these twins or an attempt to get along without giving them serious consideration.

Make up your mind that you can truthfully state that you have helped your union to reach a numerical point greater than it occupied in the year just closed; and the way to do that, need we say, is by swallowing the foregoing at one gulp and putting it into practical use with several sustained efforts. Our bee hive does

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not kill the drones, or rather the occupants of it are not of homicidal proclivities, yet they feel more or less exasperated with those occupants of the hive who neither dig for bait or hold a line.

THAT NEW YEAR CARD.

Whisper—take a look at the picture of the editor of the *MIXER AND SERVER* on page 2 of this month's cover and guess who would be tickled to the point of exhaustion if the Little "Turk" was really trimmed as the illustration shows. Bet two "chuckles" and a "jit" you can guess the first time. Too bad we didn't label some of that Irish confetti, *secession* and *segregation*.

Write to your congressman and ask for a copy of the Congressional Record containing the reports of the debate and vote on the Hobson measure, and after you secure it, make up your mind to read every line, in order that you may the better understand what our allied crafts are facing in the not too distant future. After you have perused it carefully, make up your mind to quote extensively from it and let the quoting stunt be pulled off before employees and employers who persist in carrying the impression that the antis are a bunch of pin-heads shooting hot air for exercise.

If any incident which has transpired in America in several decades is of more importance to bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses and catering industry employees and employers than the discussion and action on the Hobson bill at this session of the United States Congress, we have not had the privilege of its acquaintance, nor have we knowledge of it.

The *MIXER AND SERVER* has for years urged not only the members of our International Union to get on the firing line, but endeavored to show our employers the necessity of doing likewise, but we have failed to make them see how important and ceaseless was the opposition. Probably after giving a little time and thought to the incidents surrounding the consideration of the measure referred to, it may dawn on them that we have been telling them real facts and telling them in plain, every-day language.

Some of our folks may think that we won something, but a little real serious reflection and sound thought will disclose a different view.

There is ample room on the firing line for every man and woman engaged as an employe or as an owner; there is no chance to renig unless you don't care a continental, and if that is the way any of you think and feel, then you should have the decency to get out of an industry which you refuse to protect when its very existence is jeopardized.

WELL, IT IS NONE OF OUR BUSINESS.

Mrs. Henry Kruskamp was at Gallipolis Friday shopping and came back loaded.—Vinton (Ohio) Leader.

EASY GOING—MAYBE. BUT TOUGH COMING BACK.

Just for the sake of absorbing a little bit of information which may prevent heartburnings later on, take up a railroad map and give it a glance.

For instance, you are a resident of New York State, and of course that State is rather well cut up with railways, but just let your eyes glance at New York City, and thence on to the city of Chicago—some distance—make no mistake on

that point. From Chicago to Denver is quite some traveling; at least you would so conclude if you had remained in a car from New York City. In fact, you would begin to think you had "gone some" from Chicago to Denver. But do you realize that Denver is approximately but half way to the Pacific Coast from Chicago, and that you travel over the Rockies in reaching San Francisco. Schedule train time back East is one thing, and schedule train time going over the "hills" is another. There are no sixty-mile-an-hour trains shooting through the mountains. You could easily understand that little point if you ever had the privilege of making the trip from coast to coast. The writer recalls many, many miles of what some folks call "God Forsaken Country" which must be passed to reach the "hills," and there are two sets of these "hills." He has seen an occasional "Boe" doing that "long, long way" stunt, and none of them looked happy; not a one of 'em but what would have "loved to be setting on the cushions," for it's easier on shoes and temperament. Before you "lay out your route" for the year, just let this little thought seep into your brain-box. There will be so many side-door Pullman seekers that their very numerosness will compel the railways to "brush 'em off" before they leave the water-tanks. And believe me, water-tanks are not a bit more "comfy" in the hills than those you find in the lowlands. You may get to the Golden Gate on the cushions, but how about getting back on the "rods," or worse still, trekking it back a la bo.

A mile in the sands of the desert, another in the hills, may be the same number of yards, but jumping sassafrass, what a difference between 'em and a mile of real country pike! The writer knows, for he has tested all of them, and thinks he is putting you wise to facts. Distance lends enchantment, so it is said, but what a foolish fellow you will be if you take a chance of riding out to the Coast on velvet and expect to make enough to come back in similar fashion. Look at that map; it's level, but that is only a map. It does not picture the number of tired steps COMING BACK.

THE EYES HAVE IT.

James Eye and Altio Eye, of Independence, Kan., has a divorce.—Kansas City Journal.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

The trial of a notorious old moonshiner was over, and he had been found guilty. The Judge lectured him severely on his long criminal record and then sentenced him to thirty-six years' imprisonment, saying that the court had no feeling of anger toward him, but only of pity.

The prisoner listened stolidly, and said as he left the court room: "Well, I suah am glad he wasn't mad at me."—Worcester Labor News.

APPRECIATIVE REMEMBRANCE.

The General Secretary-Treasurer was the recipient of quite an avalanche of Christmas and New Year greetings, cards and more substantial remembrances, all of which he would have been exceedingly pleased to acknowledge and thank the generous presenters directly and by suitable card, but the task would be so formidable that he begs the indulgence of his numerous well-wishers and asks them to accept this method of receipt and sincere thanks. "May you live long and prosper" is the prayer of Jayelle.

LABOR EDITORS' SPLENDID HOLIDAY NUMBERS.

The exchange table of the **MIXER AND SERVER** was loaded down with some of the finest products of printers' ink, and without exception each paper was the Christmas number of the fast increasing labor papers of America. We tried to pick out a reasonable number in order to make special mention of their excellence of matter and dress, but gave the job up as a task too difficult to dispose of without exceptional expert judgment to aid us. If we are to judge the labor movement of America by the splendid Christmas numbers of the labor press, the outlook is indeed very encouraging, for we noted with satisfaction that each of the labor papers carried a very fair share of advertising patronage, and much of it setting forth the fact that merchants were carrying union labeled products.

It is the rank and file of trades unions which make it possible for daily or weekly papers to thrive and prosper, and it has always seemed to us that union labor papers, which invariably expound the doctrines of organized labor and are everlastingly boosting the trade union movement, should be rewarded with a greater measure of patronage from the men and women whose cause these papers espouse. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and that goes many, many times when the laborer is devoting his talent and time, as well as what little funds he may own, to getting out a paper for and in behalf of the workers. Many labor papers make special reductions to local unions for club subscriptions. In the main, all of them ask really but one-tenth of their real worth as advocates of labor's cause, and we know of no more deserving institution than the labor press, hence urge members and unions to set aside some portion of their income for the support of their local labor paper. Labor editors who secure support are enabled to put up a better medium, without support they can not do the things which they truly desire.

Make up your mind to help the labor press to gain greater strength in this year 1915. SUBSCRIBE FOR ONE COPY FOR YOURSELF ANYWAY.

The annual auditing of accounts in local unions could be made an event of considerable interest and importance if comparisons were offered which covered, in addition to the finances, a resume of several years, showing number of members at January 1—number taken in by card, initiated and reinstated, and number of suspensions, withdrawals and deaths. Some of our locals follow out that idea and print an annual statement which the members appreciate very much. If your auditing committee has not finished its labors, why not submit the suggestion? It will involve but a few hours' added work to their task, but it will greatly help the union to know what's what.

GREAT!

If Mr. Bryan must take a whirl as a prohibition candidate, why doesn't he move to Russia?—*Boston Transcript.*

It is quite appropriate, during this month, to inquire from the officers of your local union how the union stands financially and numerically in comparison to January, 1914. It might be in order to supplement, as a suggestion, that the secretary prepare a list of members, showing how many new recruits each has to his credit

for the year 1914. Such a list might not attract the attention of members who never try to secure a new member, but it will give proper recognition to the real builders in the union.

The disgust of one of our boys of Local 68 who went to the Odeon to an opera, and who, after the performance, said he couldn't see anything worth looking at, may be understood when the information dawns on him that it was the Springer Opera Club which gave the performance and were not advertising that kind of chicken.

A Spokane printer is responsible for the following:

GERMANY VS. THE ALLIES.

The Allies' left is trying to move around the Germans' right, but the Germans' right is also moving around the Allies' left. Now, if the left of the Germans' right moves around the right of the Allies' left, then what is left of the German right must be right where the Allies left. But if the Germans' right's left is left right where the Allies' left's right was right before the Allies left, then the left is left right where the right was right before the left's right left the right's left.

Stutes says: Isn't that right?
Or is it?

A TREAT THAT COUNTS.

If you truly feel kindly toward that old pal of yours who lost out after the parks closed, and whom you know is just about ready for suspension for non-payment of dues, why not treat him to a monthly due stamp, or make it several, and thus help him to pull through until something turns up. He would do the same for you if he were in and you were on the bricks.

As a general thing, we endeavor to furnish our membership with accurate information, and take pride in the boast that we have made a success of our effort. In a recent number of the **MIXER AND SERVER** we presented a list of publications gotten out by the Anti-Saloon League, and when doing so carried the impression that we had the list complete. We are making admission now that we overlooked one publication which carries the title *Collier's*, the national weekly. We were given to understand that *Collier's* was owned and published by the P. F. Collier & Son Co., but if we are to judge from the editorial utterance in each weekly number, the referred to company is heartily co-operating with the plans and policies of the Anti-Saloon League; in fact, offers more and stronger editorials in opposition to the beverage end of the catering industry than all of the Anti-Saloon League publications put together.

It is for that reason that we have arrived at the conclusion that *Collier's*, The National Weekly, is one of the Anti-Saloon League's "Issues" under another name. Every week *Collier's* editorial page shows the editor of that publication to be obsessed with the idea that it is his job to say something real harsh about the saloon. In the last issue to hand he offers fifteen editorials and one illustration, the latter and five of his editorial expressions hit the liquor industry a stiff wallop. *Collier's* double-page cigarette advertising in colors rather puts a crimp in its strength as an advocate of prohibition. Possibly the editor is a "coffin-nail" consumer.

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Local 69, Galveston, Tex., held their ninth annual ball on the evening of Dec. 17, 1914. That the affair must have been a social and financial success is conceded by all those who have ever enjoyed the pleasure of taking part in an entertainment under the auspices of that union. Local 69 has been in continuous existence since June, 1896, but evidently waited nine long years before they pulled off their first annual ball. Eighteen years in existence, having had its share of vicissitude, yet a vigorous youngster, speaks well for the membership of that union.

Now that Yuletide and New Year's have passed into the great book of records, may we be pardoned in calling your attention to some of the things which the outlook for the present year prompts. From pretty near every point of the compass advice is offered that "times are bad and business dull; many of our members are unemployed, and the immediate prospects none too encouraging." Hardly a city or town in the whole of North America but what has confronting them the urgent need of providing food and shelter for innumerable homeless and jobless people. Quite a few of the larger cities are admittedly up against the most severe problems on account of armies of unemployed, and despite a forced campaign for "looking at the bright side," real want prevails quite as much in America as it does abroad, where warring nations are at each other's throats. Many of our members travel to less severe climate for the winter months, and that means overcrowding the towns and cities on the Pacific Coast with allied craftsmen and women, who truly become a menacing factor to those who are real residents of that section of the country. Great efforts have been made to advertise the two expositions in California, and thousands of our allied crafts seems to carry the impression that there is sufficient employment in connection with these two affairs to employ all who may come. A moment's reflection should convince them that the opposite is the case. These expositions are, to all intents and purposes, completed. Hundreds, aye thousands of crafts other than catering industry workers, will be thrown out of work, if that has not already occurred, and these workers alone constitute an immense unemployed list, who probably are seeking for a job at anything in order that they may remain on their own stamping ground. Hundreds of bartenders, cooks, waiters and catering employees out of work in the Coast States now does not offer a very encouraging prospect for those who are thinking of making "Frisco" for their next stopping place. If you must go, take the price along, for you will need it. Those who have hiked across the country from the Golden Gate say it is pretty tough walking, and real hard, hungry work.

FATHER DAN O'MALLEY.

Whin Father Dan O'Malley came as curate to St. Ann's.
There was work in Dublin Alley layin' ready to his han's.
Aye! 'twas work o' sich a nature that no common man could do,
Fur, indade, the only t'acher that the Alley gossoons knew
Was the Devil that was lukin' in the badness of their hearts,
And it's never aisy wurkin' fur to strive again his arts.
But although he's cute; fur, shurt, it is the Devil's trade to shame,

Ye can trust an Irish curate fur to bate him at his game.
There was little dilly-dally in the layin' out of plans

When Father Dan O'Malley came as curate at St. Ann's.

Now, the trouble jisht was layin' in the fact that as a rule

The gossoons thought more of playin' than of goin' to Sunda' school.

Ev'ry plisant Sunda' mornin', faith, ye'd find them at their game,

Nor could any threat or warnin' make them feel a sinse of shame.

An' of all the little divils that desp'iled the holy day,

The ringleader of their rivels was that rascal Paddy Shea.

He could set a top a-spinnin' till ye'd think 'twould never stop,

An' the marbles he was winnin' would have aisy stocked a shop.

Not a soul in Dublin Alley 'd won a vict'ry from his han's

Till Father Dan O'Malley came as curate to St. Ann's.

Father Dan was big and jolly, wid a heart that filled his chist,

An' a smile that it was folly fur ye tryin' to resist.

Well, it took a bare half-hour of one Sunda' morn in May

Fur to dimonstrate his power over roguish Paddy Shea.

Though the bells had rung their rally to the Sunda' school, the hall

Showed no lad of Dublin Alley had appeared at all, at all,

Father Dan wint out a-gunnin' fur the rogues that stayed away,

An' the rascals started runnin', but he captured Paddy Shea.

Thin it was that Dublin Alley passed from out the Devil's han's.

Fur Father Dan O'Malley now was curate at St. Ann's.

"Now, me boy," saz he to Paddy, "you're the champeen player here,
So you'll play wid me, me laddie, jisht to make yer title clear;

Is it marbles ye've been playin'? Well, we'll start agin to play,

But you'll bend yer knees to prayin' whin I've licked ye, Paddy Shea.

Come along, you rogue! Your luck'll not avail ye now to win,

Whisht! More power to me knuckle, 'tis the Church's work it's in."

From the very first beginnin' Father Dan out-played the lad,

An' he wasn't long in winnin' ev'ry marble that he had.

After that the Dublin Alley lads was putty in the han's

Of Father Dan O'Malley, who is curate at St. Ann's.

So the Sunda' school is crowded to the doors this blessed day,

Fur the lads had lost their marbles to the skill of Paddy Shea,

An' the leader o' the Alley has in turn throwed up his han's

To Father Dan O'Malley, who is curate at St. Ann's. — T. A. DALY, in Boston Traveler.



CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

UNION COOKS HOLD RECORD ELECTION; 258 BALLOTS CAST.

Confidence Shown in Old Officers and They are Returned; "Bob" Hesketh Polls Highest Vote.

Two hundred and fifty-eight votes were cast at the semi-annual election of officers of the Cooks' and Assistants' Local Union No. 33, held on Friday afternoon and evening of last week at headquarters, 87½ Pike street. The polls were open from 12 noon until 9:30 p. m. Harry Mitchell, president, and E. L. Hollingsworth, treasurer, were re-elected without opposition.

William H. Fraser's capable administration of the office of secretary and his personal popularity among his fellow craftsmen gave him a decided advantage over Harry Knowlton, his opponent in the race, and he received 203 votes, coming within 2 of leading the ticket, which honor went to Robert B. Hesketh, who was re-elected as a delegate to the Central Labor Council by 205 votes.

Walter Record, running for re-election as business agent, proved that he has made good by annexing 150 votes and a majority over his opponents, Dave E. Jones and George Winslade, who finished in the order named.

Don W. Comeron, renominated for inspector, was re-elected by 127 votes, his opponents being Fred Riggins and Ben B. Beach, who finished in that order. S. H. Hine, sergeant-at-arms, got 131 votes, and was re-elected over Calvin H. Mullen. George Reover, running for re-election as vice-president, received 152 votes and won over William H. Wait.

NINE CANDIDATES IN RACE.

Nine candidates were in the race for the five places on the Executive Board, and Frank Guilky, Joe Porter, Jack Gregory, Arthur Whittier and Ed. Madigan were the lucky ones. Guilky leading with 173 votes and the others following in the order given.

Of the six candidates for the three places on the Local Joint Executive Board, which exercises a general supervision over the common interests of the union cooks, waiters and waitresses, Hesketh, Al G. Moffett and C. L. Gallant won, Hesketh coming first with 198 votes.

Ten candidates were in the running for the honor of representing the union in the Central Labor Council, to which No. 33 sends five delegates, and Hesketh, Fraser, Record, Mitchell and W. W. Levi went under the wire to victory well bunched.

As the heavy vote cast indicated, the members of the union took a lively interest in the election, though the rivalry was friendly throughout.

The voting was done under the Australian ballot system, and the counting was not finished until 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

The newly-elected officers were installed at the regular meeting of the union last night, and a smoker was held following the installation.—Seattle (Wash.) Union Record, Oct. 3, 1914.

SEATTLE, WASH.

LOYAL UNIONIST IS BURIED BY FRIENDS.
An honest woman, here lies at rest,
As e'er God with his image blest;
The friend of man, the friend of truth,
The friend of age, the guide of truth.

Few hearts like hers, with virtue warmed,
Few heads with knowledge so informed;
If there's another world, she lives in bliss—
If there is none, she made the best of this.

—BURNS.

The full funeral ritual of the International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employes was used for the first time by the Waitresses Local Union No. 240 yesterday afternoon when the organization paid a parting tribute to Mrs. Christine Keller, a member who died in the Swedish Hospital last Tuesday after an illness of two weeks. At the request of Mrs. Keller, made upon her deathbed, the union took entire charge of the funeral and no minister of the gospel was asked to officiate. The funeral was held from the Collins chapel, 918 East Broadway, cremation following. About 250 friends and acquaintances, including members not only of the waitresses' organization but of all other local unions of the culinary craft, attended.

The funeral oration was delivered by Robert B. Hesketh, member of the city council and also a member of Cooks' and Assistants' Local Union No. 33. Hesketh eulogized the dead from the viewpoint of a friend for many years, and paid an eloquent tribute to her as a loyal trade unionist, a sincere and earnest worker for the upbuilding of her organization, a true friend and a faithful wife, closing with a quotation from the famous epitaph written by Robert Burns, beginning:

"An honest woman lies here at rest,
As e'er God with His image blest."

May Lambert, a member of No. 240, was the soloist, and Pearl Waring, also a member, acted as her accompanist.

The ritual was carried out by Agnes Adamack, president of Local No. 240, assisted by Margaret Watson, vice-president; Elizabeth Bodwell, recording secretary; Georgia Proctor, inspector; Bessie Palmer, sergeant-at-arms; Alice M. Lord, financial secretary and business

agent, and Ida L. Levy, chaplain. The closing prayer was offered by Mrs. Levi as chaplain.

The casket was heaped with floral offerings, notable among which were elaborate wreaths from Local 240 and Bartenders' Local Union No. 651.

Mrs. Keller was 34 years old and had lived in Seattle about eight years, having been a member of No. 240 all of that time. She is survived by her husband, Charles Keller, also a member of the international alliance, and her mother, who lives in Germany. Mrs. Keller's last days were saddened by the fact that three of her brothers have been killed while fighting under the German flag since the war in Europe began last August.—Seattle Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Conditions are very bad in Syracuse, and there is positively no work; would advise all tourist waiters not to stop off here. While we would do all in our power to help all brothers in distress, we have quite a number of our own members on the out of work list at present.

At our last meeting we held a special election for business agent to take Bro. George Carlisle's place; Brother Dudley Forster was elected. Brother Forster is one good fellow and is doing all in his power for Local 150.

Our annual ball was held on December 17, 1914, and was a great success. With best wishes to all members of the International, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH BAKER,
Rec. Sec'y and Press Agent, Local 150.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Our annual election was held Friday, December 18, 1914, and the following officers were elected for 1915: President, Frank Brown; first vice-president, Chas. E. Girard; second vice-president, Albert Roy; recording secretary, Bert Merlink; treasurer, Vincent Stockman; chaplain, J. Geo. Hafle; inspector, Joseph Ball; trustees, Harry Dixon, chairman, Patrick Arthur, Herbert Stanford; inside guard, Wm. Watkins; outside guard, Wm. Kelley; financial secretary and business agent, P. J. McGowan.

Some of our members can be found at the following places: W. Peters is steward at Local 196; J. Burns, M. J. Crosson and J. Harrison are at Shea's Buffet; J. E. Kieffer, R. J. Warfield, and P. A. Mullen are at the Iroquois Hotel; J. Andrews, R. J. Smith are at the City Hotel; F. V. Poppe at the Hofbrau Cafe; J. P. Kane at Sohern Hotel; L. C. Ganger at Webber & Knab's; H. Fredricks, E. M. Golden are at Percy Albright's Hotel; Wm. Fredricks at Ferry Hotel; Geo. Fraser at Gayety Cafe; Chas. Lytle, John Reilly, Wm. Walters are at Olympic Club.

Local 175 wishes all members of the International a bright and prosperous New Year.

With fraternal greetings,

FRANK BROWN,
President and Business Agent, Local 175.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—Whenever a judge stoops down so low as to prevent workers from picketing for one day's rest in seven, and whenever he is upheld in his action by the people of any community, then that community itself is

like France before the revolution, and like Rome before its fall. From every part of the city comes the protest that the Baldwin injunction is un-American and unconstitutional; two thousand people have sworn to affidavits before notary publics that the picketing was lawful and orderly; the Women's Trades Union League has issued a pamphlet denouncing the outrageous injunction; the Women's Congress in its convention, indorsed the one day's rest in seven measure, and thereby the basic principle of the waitresses' strike. The Chicago Federation of Labor has sent out a financial call, while the Illinois State Federation is sending copies of the injunction to every affiliated local. The Restaurant Trust, with John Vogelsang at its helm, in the face of all this, is cutting wages, increasing hours, and thereby is still increasing the misery of the workers.

On the other hand, reformers are shedding tears for the unfortunate girls. They want to close up the dance halls, saloons, cabarets, bowling alleys, pool rooms, nickel shows and amusement parks, so all the girls would have no other place to go than to church to spend their money. If a bona fide step is taken, however, by the girls themselves to protect their womanhood and characters by a reasonable wage and workday, these reformers line up with the plutocrats in order to prevent the girls from helping themselves. The Chicago reformers are like the Chicago saloon and restaurant keepers; they want to reform everything, if there is money in it. The capitalist newspapers have been called on the job by the State street stores to assist the restaurant keepers in crushing organized labor, thus they stand for low wages for the girls, and on the other hand pretend to stand for a better and higher womanhood. If our International Union forces the Knab, Powers and Efting lunch rooms to sign the contract with our joint board, it will have accomplished more for the real reform than all the reformers ever desired to accomplish.

A girl who works every day without a day of rest has no chance to rise higher than its workshop environments. Give a girl a short workday; a day of rest; and more than merely a living wage, and you will find that it won't be long before hope and reason will be its guide. The fight for organization and education must go on, not only amongst the workers, but also the bosses must be taught that organization and education, and not class and injunctions, are the inevitable solution of the class fights and class differences between employers and employees.

The Chicago Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union has selected the following officers for the next six months:

President, John Staggenburg; first vice-president, Julius Cook; second vice-president, Albert Ehrhardt; third vice-president, John Bernhard; recording secretary, Gust. Politsch; financial secretary and business agent, Fred. Ebeling; treasurer, N. P. Christensen; trustees, Gust. Hegen, J. Haggerty, Martin Hanson; inspector, B. F. Johns; inside guard, Fred. Schable; outside guard, Frank Zeitvogel; Local Joint Executive Board, Chas. Corrigan, John Staggenburg, Martin Miller; delegates Central Federation of Labor, Fred Ebeling, John Staggenburg.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. EBELING.

Sec'y and Bus. Agt.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I suppose it will seem like a voice from the dead or a letter from a long forgotten relative leaving you a legacy of a million, more or less, for the brothers to once more hear from Local 148. However we are still very much alive, as I shall prove to you before you have finished reading this article. I am forced to admit that I have been lax in my articles to our valuable journal, but the fact of the matter is that owing to the beautiful weather of the past summer and a few of our bar-boys being the proud possessors of motorboats and buzz-wagons, and that taken together with clam bakes and baseball, has been the means of keeping a majority of our members from attending meetings, but now that cold weather has set in I shall not be called upon to make any more excuses.

Local 148 held their monthly meeting at Central Labor Hall Sunday, December 6th, and am happy to say that a large attendance was present. Brothers who had not been near the meeting hall since our last election of officers a year ago were on deck. Two new candidates were admitted to membership and new applications were read. Business is quiet, but our boys are all working. We also have a committee at work scouting around and rounding non-union men and back sliders, of which I am sorry to say we have a few, but we expect to have a halter and kicking strap on those few very soon. We also held our annual election of officers Sunday, at which the following were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Wm. Hyland; vice-president, Joseph Ryan; financial secretary and treasurer, T. J. Connors; recording and press secretary, Dan. J. Quinn; trustees, Brothers Hyland, Ryan and Connors; auditors, Thomas Flanigan, James Malley; inside guard, Peter Hygenick; delegates to Central Labor body, T. J. Connors, chairman, J. Higgins, P. Hygenick, T. Flanigan, R. Carroll. Bros. T. J. Connors and Dan J. Quinn are the only brothers succeeding themselves in office.

After the meeting adjourned a smoker and entertainment were held, for which invitations were sent to all cafe proprietors in Enfield, Suffield, Warehouse Point and Windsor locals. Invitations were also sent to brothers in Holyoke, Meriden, Hartford and Springfield.

Brother Joseph Ryan, as chairman of the reception and entertainment committee, in welcoming the guests made a very eloquent and impressive address, but absolutely refused to respond to an encore. Brother Wm. Hyland, our president-elect, filled the office of toast master in a very able manner.

Remarks on the good of the local were made by M. Scanlon of Windsor Locks, an old time member of Local 148, but now in business for himself.

Addresses were made by Phillip J. Sullivan, national secretary of the A. O. H., former Senator M. J. Connors and also by a number of other leading lights of Enfield and vicinity who are not connected with our craft, which only goes to show the good feeling and harmony which exists between the cafe proprietors and other business men and our blue button boys. Vocal and instrumental selections and recitations were rendered by the members of the local, and the smoker ad-

vanced at a late hour, with the best wishes of all present for the future success of Local 148.

With best wishes to all, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

DAN J. QUINN,
Recording and Press Secretary Local 148.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A couple of issues of the MIXER AND SERVER have been sent to the various locals and members without an iota of news from Local 106. The only apology or excuse that can be offered is that our former press secretary was out of the city.

At our regular meeting Friday, November 26, I was elected to the office of press secretary to fill the unexpired term, the office being declared vacant at the previous meeting. I will say that I had a strong opponent in Brother Rezac, as we were going neck and neck until the last ballot was counted, the same being in my favor, so I assure you that all readers of the MIXER AND SERVER will hear all the news regarding the doings of Local 106.

At the meeting of Friday, November 12 a resolution was adopted to amend Article IV of our constitution to provide that "all applicants for membership must have first made application for their citizenship papers." Also we are inducing present members who have not as yet made application for their citizenship papers to do so as soon as possible. This question of having all its members naturalized citizens has been puzzling the different labor organizations of Cleveland for some time, but it was up to Local 106 to set the pace for the other organizations to follow. We are in hopes that the Cleveland Federation of Labor will see the logic in this movement and that they will take a favorable stand on the question involved. Also I think it would be an uplift to the International should the locals of our crafts follow this precedent.

Through the courtesy of the Musicians, a conference was called in which the Musicians, Engineers, Electrical Workers and our crafts were represented. The object was to instill a feeling of brotherhood among all the departments where workers of the affiliated crafts are; in fact, that we work in harmony with one another.

The weather is very cold at present, so our club room is being well patronized. Our members take advantage of our large library and while off watch they while away the time here where it is warm and comfortable, where they can play a game of pool or cards.

Business is quiet, and we have several members out of work, so I would advise any that intend heading Cleveland way, to change their route until spring. There is still an influx of waiters, but I am glad to state that they are very well paid up as a rule.

Brother Farrel has been on the sick list for two weeks, but is back on the job as secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. He is working for the federation with the same vim that characterized his work as business agent of Local 106.

Bro. Ed. Whissemore, our present business agent, is also a hustler, and is working along the same lines that Brother Farrell had been. There is nothing that gets by Brother Ed. Any extra job, be it large or small, is taken care of in a

way that is favorable to the employer and our members. That is why the hotel and cafe managers are calling on us for any emergency, for they know by experience that Local 106 is always reliable.

There will be several extra jobs now that the holidays are near, and this will be a great help to the members that are out of work.

Our membership is better paid up with their dues than at any other time in our history.

With greetings of the season to all members of our crafts,

Fraternally yours,
E. J. CARTER,
Press Secretary Local 106.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am sorry to inform the membership of the death of Bro. Adolph Herman. By his death the labor movement has lost a consistent worker, whose congenial disposition won for him a host of friends who mourn his loss. His striking resemblance to Mayor Wittpen won for him the nickname of Mayor. His funeral was supervised by Bro. F. Stacy. All the boys who could possibly attend were present at the cemetery, where our ritual services were performed by the officers.

Whatever the condition of things are in other parts of the country I do not know, but I do know that the business people of this city and surrounding cities are kicking about poor business, especially in our line.

Sorry to hear that Local 30, San Francisco, is out for segregation. It is too bad that men are elected to office in our locals who can not see any farther than their own nose. The sooner some officers of our locals stop swelling out their chests and begin getting their gray matter working for the benefit of the general membership the sooner they will have peace and well-oiled machinery going nice and smooth.

We are going to hold a ball on the night of Feb. 5, 1915, at Opera House Hall, Bayonne, and it is going to be a success. Brothers Muldoon, Stacey and Kavanagh are hustling like beavers.

Bro. Bill Kavanagh looked after the interests of the labor movement of our county at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Philadelphia, and his report was well received at the last meeting of the County Federation.

President James Muldoon sticks to the ship, and makes a good pilot. He has his weather eye out for those who would try to tear down solidarity.

"No division in our ranks is the slogan," says Bro. Bill Kavanagh. "United we stand, divided we fall," is as good today as ever it was, and we culinary workers here can't see such dam nonsense as secession or segregation.

Bro. Bill Joyce has been here doing good work for the barboys and culinary workers. A visit from one of our general organizers is always appreciated. Come again, William B.

It is so cold here that Brothers Volz, Teehan and Brevogel have put in a good supply of coal for the rest of the winter. Go to it, boys, we will get sense like you some day.

The Anti-Saloon League is on the job in New Jersey, so wake up, boys. Get together, fight together, and if we must, die together. No division in our ranks. I need you, and you need me.

Fraternally yours,

F. BURNS,

Corresponding Secretary Local 575.

SPOKANE, WASH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Last month we voted on the eight-hour law and lost, by nearly one hundred thousand majority in three hundred thousand votes; two to one against us, isn't that some? I don't think it surprises you or me very much. We have had too much experience with the so-called intelligent masses, but the big majority is what hurts—two hundred thousand voters in this progressive state think eight hours is not enough for a man to work, when today there are tens of thousands in the state that can't get one hour's work.

Curtailing the laws of labor is an educational question and one that is worthy the efforts of the greatest minds in the country in studying the result, and so important is the subject to humanity that any man who does not understand and does not spread his knowledge to the world, is a traitor to God, his country, and humanity.

Our government understands the question and eight hours per day is there on the government books, in black and white. But the petty mercenary bunch, that have the upper hand in this great state, think different; and backed by the tricking press and other corrupt influence, they went down the line, fighting as they never fought before. There never was such a lying campaign, and the devil must have had a busy day recording the mass of false prophecy that threatened us with bankruptcy, poverty and starvation, if the law carried. The people fell for this junk, and we lost; and we will have to fight it all over again and again. Aye, a hundred times if necessary until patriotism, humanity and common sense prevail. We knocked out the employment offices by eighteen thousand majority, but they are running just the same, though their time was up on December 3rd. You know how it is, some friendly judge granted an injunction of some kind, and for all we know, the sharks may continue in business forever.

Union business is very quiet, as the election hit us very hard, but we are not crying over spilled milk, as we believe there are better times coming for all of us, and unionism does better in good times.

Local 450 has had, as you know, a hard time of it. A year ago we were two hundred dollars in the hole and only seventy members in good standing, today we have one hundred and eight members in good standing, and we are three hundred to the good. The waitresses have thirty-eight and \$125. Both are under the management of Business Agent Charles Grey. I think this is a good record and I had thought that all the good men in Local 450 had gone to better localities, but I am mistaken, for Grey has made good, and you have to have good men behind you before you can do that. The waiters have about seventy-five in good standing, and the majority are working.

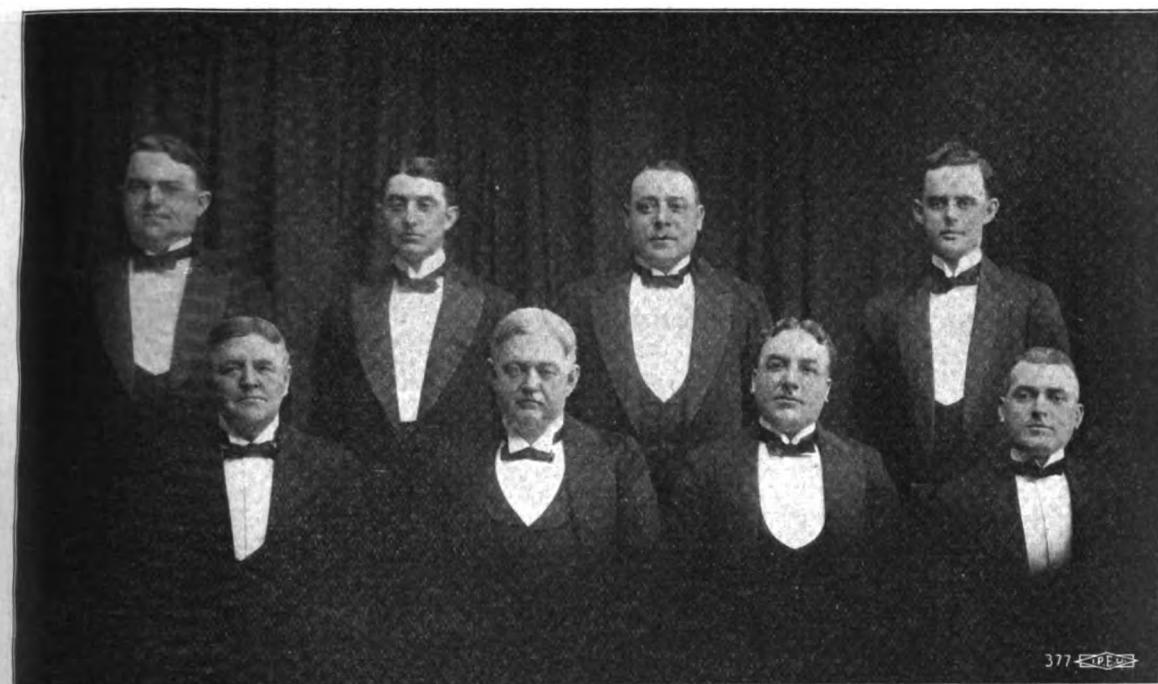
There seems to be some disappointment over the amalgamation idea being turned down, and many think that the locals ought to be granted one single charter owing to the hard times. I do not know the entire sentiment but will canvas the matter, and let you know if you say so.

With the season's greetings, I am

Yours fraternally,

W. L. THOMASSON,
Local 450.

DANCE COMMITTEE 1914 BALL.



377 EXPED

Members of Local No. 97, Fitchburg, Mass.

Back row, reading from left to right: Brothers John P. Regan, Tarven Bonin, Louis St. Germain, Paul F. Horan. Front row: H. F. McManus, Martin Flannagan, James Breau, Edward B. McKenna.

FITCHBURG, MASS.**ELECTION NIGHT DANCE**

Bartenders' Union Hold Annual Party in City Hall with Large Attendance.

The Bartenders' Union, as for several years past, observed election night with its annual dance in city hall, the pastime being enjoyed by nearly 200 couples from 8 till 1 o'clock. Music was provided by Miller's orchestra, which was assisted by the Booster quartette of this city. There was a grand march, led by Mr. and Mrs. John P. Regan, who were followed by about 75 couples. The only decorations were evergreen trees on the stage. During intermission ice cream, cake and other refreshments were served by Caterer J. A. Hills. A souvenir program was issued to all present, containing a group of the officers of the organization.

James Breau was floor manager and John P. Regan floor director, the aides to the latter being Edward B. McKenna, Henry F. McManus, Paul F. Horan, Tarven Bonin, Louis St. Germain, Martin Flannagan, Andrew B. Crowley, Henry C. Bean, Frank H. Hart and Amedee Leclerc. The floor committee was also the committee of arrangements in charge of the party, which was by far the most successful yet held by the organization.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been some time since the good brothers throughout the country have heard anything concerning Local 71, of Connellsburg, I thought I would write for a small space in your valuable MIXER AND SERVER. Well, we moved to our new quarters we have fitted up for ourselves. We have a cozy lodge-room with a neat little buffet attached. Come and see us.

Well, boys, we held our nomination and election; we had an old time union meeting, our retiring officers were as happy going out as our new ones going in. After the meeting we had a turkey lunch and it was fine. Brother Ike Frances rendered a selection, "Won't You Give Me A Nickel?" A nice talk from Brother Toomey. A few remarks from Brother Evans, the retiring president, also a song, "Take Back the Engagement Ring." Brother Dougherty was on the job with the report from Trades Council. If the brothers shine at all meetings like this one we will have two turkeys. You know we meet on the first Sunday of every month.

Things are very slack around here at present; we have seven men on the extra list. We only have eleven hotels and it keeps us hustling.

Well, brothers, our new officers expect to make things hustle. The new officers are as follows: Thos. Keenan, president; Thos. Forkins, vice-president; Tim V. Daily, secretary; Jas. F. Doyle, treasurer; I. W. Francis, chaplain; trustees, Thos. E. Evans, Chas. Thornell, M. Dougherty; audit committee, Jerry Toomey, Walter Wynkoop.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

L. Gethery; inside guard, John Clark; outside guard, J. Murphy; inspector, Jacob Santemeyer.

Now, brothers, don't forget we meet and install our new officers on January 3, first Sunday in the new year. Come, lots of good eats every meeting and any brother not getting his MIXER AND SERVER must give his name and address to our Secretary.

I also have a cake receipt which may come in handy to some of the brothers' wives, it is called an economical cake, no butter or eggs; 2 cups brown sugar, 2 cups water, 2 tablespoons lard, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ box raisins or currants. Boil five minutes and add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda dissolved in water, add 3 or 4 cups flour, bake in slow oven.

With best wishes to the National office and officers, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,
TOM EVANS,
Journal Agent, Local 71.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt our friends have been scanning the columns of the MIXER AND SERVER every month, expecting to see something from Local 19, so here we are:

Almost everyone knows that about eight months ago our treasury was depleted by an absconding secretary. Not only did he take all the cash, but left us about \$275.00 in debt, bills we thought were paid. We are glad to say that we have survived (the fourth time) the storm. We have a few dollars in the treasury, our debts are all paid, and, although the path is not very smooth, you can rest assured Local 19, the direct descent of old Local 32, is going to be on the map, when others are not. There may be wars and rumors of wars, but Local 19 will go on forever.

I had the pleasure of attending the Twelfth Anniversary of Bartenders' Local 420, on Sunday, December 20. When I say pleasure, I mean that it was indeed a pleasure to me to be present and partake of the hospitality of one of the best bartenders' local in our International—about three hundred and fifty loyal union men assembled about 2:30 in the afternoon, two long banquet tables, a number of good cooks, and members of Local 420 acting as waiters, dealt out as great a feast as ever a bunch of union men sat down to. One of the best features was the elimination of the oratorical bombardment so prevalent on such occasions. The toastmaster, C. B. Nelson, Mr. John T. Smith of our Central Labor body, and our own John P. McGinley, being the chief speakers. Organizer McGinley was introduced by Brother James H. Anderson, in Jim's own original way. Then something happened, Brother McGinley was presented with a handsome gold watch by Local 420, as a token of thanks for his efforts in assisting in the defeat of the County Unit Law, at our last general election.

The barboys of Local 420 think pretty well of Mac, and they have a just right to be. He has the "pep." All that was left of the pig, turkey, etc., Local 420 sent to the charity organizations. How many banquets dispose of their left-overs in that way?

Local 19 has the Missouri Waiters' Association (a dual organization) to deal with. We are holding our own, but not gaining to any great extent. Now and then we gain a few, and then we lose a few.

I wish some one would tell me how to handle the club proposition in this town. I have about tried everything my brain can figure out.

Trusting every one enjoyed the Yuletide, and that all will understand that in Unity there is Strength, that nothing can be gained by a division of our force, let us get closer together. I am sure I know what I am talking about.

I will appreciate a letter from anyone. My kindest regards and 1915 greetings to all that know me, mentioning Bob Hesketh, Chet McCurdy, Jere McCarthy, Tim Sullivan, Ed. Horne, Charles McKee, "Frenchie" of Local 14, Conrad Schott, Fred Hobby, Jim Butler, Tom Farrell, and a host of others, not forgetting the force in the general office.

Very fraternally.

C. C. GLOVER,
Business Agent Local 19.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been a long time since anything was heard from the hotel and restaurant employees of Local 69 through the MIXER AND SERVER, I thought I would write a few lines just to let the members of our Big International know that we are still alive and doing just fine.

Last Tuesday, December 15, was our regular meeting night, we had a fine attendance and quite a lot of business was disposed of. The most important event was that of election of officers for the ensuing year. The following names appear on the minutes as the result: M. W. Lusk, president; Antone Pinto, vice-president; Martin Ohnstein, secretary-treasurer and business agent; George W. St. Amand, recording secretary; J. R. Jackson, inspector; Gus Whoelke, chaplain; Louis Ricci, inside guard; Clem Martin, trustee, three years; J. R. Jackson, trustee two years; Gorton Marecraft, trustee, one year; delegates to Labor Council, Brothers Lusk, Ohnstein, Ricci and Mealy.

A letter was received and read from our general secretary-treasurer, Jere L. Sullivan, in which was the acknowledgement of the receipt of our invitation to attend the ninth annual fancy dress and masquerade ball, given by Local 69, but stated that he was sorry that he was unable to attend owing to the fact that it was quite a little distance between Cincinnati and Galveston. Well the ball was a grand affair despite the fact that the weather was unfavorable. The ball room was filled to its capacity with jolly couples; music was rendered by a union orchestra from nine p. m. to one a. m. The grand march was led by Brothers Fred St. Marie and Mike De Vatie, both members of Bartenders' Local 749. Brother De Vatie was masked as *Aunt Jimmie*, and looked almost real. The ball was a success in every way, the only complaint there was, was the fact that the ball room was too small for the crowd (but it is the largest hall for rent in Galveston), so you well know that we had a crowd when there was not room for all to dance at the same time. The ball was pulled off on Thursday, December 17, 1914.

Everything is getting along nicely with our members and very nearly all of them are working at present. There will be a new house opening before New Years.

We had a visitor in our midst from Waitress-

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es' Local 240, Seattle, Washington, at the close of our last meeting.

The following Christmas donations were made to Brother Lusk; Ohnstein and St. Amand, \$15 each, and to Brother Ricci (our janitor and old war-horse) \$25.

With best wishes for a bright and prosperous New Year (don't forget the convention in Frisco, 1915), I am with greetings,

Yours fraternally,

M. W. LUSK,
President Local 69.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has been quite a long time since Local 335 has contributed any news to the MIXER AND SERVER, and to let our brothers and sisters know we are still in the land of the living, we send these few lines:

Our local, the small, is one composed of those who have enough of the fighting spirit to keep ourselves in evidence and surmount whatever obstacles may confront us. We have had some trouble in the past year, various bosses over the city having tried to make us believe we could exist on three or four dollars a week by trying to make us swallow some of their stale brand of smooth talk. The waitresses in Toledo demand at least half-way decent conditions, and to a degree we have gained them, for we work six days a week and at the very most, nine hours in one day, with a fair price for the same, \$7.00.

Like the vast majority of women workers, our education, along lines pertaining to organization and unionism, had been sadly neglected. However we began to see the light of day two years ago, when Brother Durnin and members of Local 216 worked night and day to bring together a little handful of girls. Then began the battle which has been kept up, aided by our brother bartenders, our International officers, and a degree of progressiveness ourselves, and this battle still is being waged, and will continue until we can no longer find anything to fight.

We are all thankful for the assistance given us by the men and women of organized labor, but more especially do we appreciate the aid of those affiliated in the same industry. It is the earnest wish of Local 335 that every man and woman in our grand organization of the catering industry will see the urgent necessity of keeping ourselves all together in one big family, so we may be able to fight our common enemy, the boss. Surely in Union there is Strength, in our keeping together to lend to each other that assistance which real, true, human brothers and sisters should believe in, we can have the strength of Gibraltar and stand the onslaughts of the enemy without even a tremor. The earnest wish of every member of Local 335 is for a very Merry Xmas, and a Happy New Year, with a New Year's resolution to stick to the Good Old Ship of our International Union and turn our back upon the False Pleadings of Segregationists.

Fraternally yours,

NIDA R. PRANGLE,
Business Agent Local 335.

NEWARK, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Will you please correct in next issue of MIXER AND SERVER, Bartenders' Local 131 will hold their thirteenth annual ball and masque of the sick and death benevolent fund at Krueger auditorium, Belmont avenue, on

Monday evening, January 25, 1915. The committee, under the able chairmanship of Philip Warshauer, are doing good work to eclipse all previous events. All members of our International are cordially invited to attend. A handsome prize will be awarded to the sister local (residing out of Newark) who have the largest representation, diamond earrings to the lady having the fanciest costume and a gold watch to the gent wearing the most comical.

With greeting for good luck and prosperity in 1915, I remain

Fraternally yours,
GEO. BROOKS,
Press Agent Ball Committee.

TAMPA, FLA., GOES WET.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Hillsboro County, Florida, has just gone through with a "wet or dry" election in which the "wet" side won.

Much interest centered in the affair, especially in Tampa, which is the county seat and contains the great bulk of the voters of the county.

The prohibitionists were carrying on a strong fight, and expressed great confidence in being able to dry the county. The state has been running under a local option law heretofore, and much of the confidence the drys felt was no doubt due to the fact that a few years ago, in an election in which a couple of prohibition amendments were submitted to the people, this county voted a majority in favor of them. There were also a great many of the voters on the wet side who were not at all over-confident, as the fight was generally considered to be a very doubtful proposition up until December 15th, the day of the election. Hard electioneering work on the part of the wet forces, however, who were supported by the big cigar manufacturers and other business men generally, resulted in a victory in most of the precincts, many of them being carried by overwhelming majorities. Only a couple of the city precincts went dry, and this was not surprising, as they were residential districts in which no saloons had ever existed, but in each instance adjoined territory that went strongly wet. The final vote as canvassed and certified by the county commissioners was: "For selling," 3,692; "Against selling," 2,260; leaving a wet majority in the county of 1,432.

Under the local option law as applied here, those precincts which went dry will have to remain dry, and only those which voted wet will have the right to maintain saloons, which seems a very unfair construction of the law, inasmuch as, it being a county-wide election, had the county gone dry by ever so small a majority, the whole county would have been declared dry. "It's a poor rule that don't work both ways."

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the hard work done by the members of Tampa Local 765, B. I. L. All the saloons in the county were closed and the members of Local 765 were out working hard all day. Even with such strongly opposing forces arrayed on each side of the question, on one side of which were what the prohibitionists are pleased to class under the general head of "the lawless element," it was one of the quietest, most orderly elections ever held in the county, and there was almost universal satisfaction expressed when the result was finally known.

Fraternally yours,
TONY SCHIRO,
Recording and Financial Secretary, Local 765.

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PUEBLO, COLO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let the general membership know that we are still here and while you have not heard very much from us of late, we are just as enthusiastic as we were in the summer and feel just as proud of our little organization as we ever have at any time. We have not got what we want, we have got a good start and part of what we want and we are not going to quit until we gain what we want. We have worked very hard and have not as good a scale of wages as we would like to have, we have got six days and ten hours. We have not been making any headway for only about eight months, and we have just gained enough through our organization to make us feel that it is up to us and us alone through the support of organized labor to get what we want and our members are waking up to the fact that it is only through organization and amalgamation that we can get anything, therefore we feel proud of the fact that most all of our members are getting the habit of demanding the label on all their purchases, no matter where or what they are, and that naturally has a tendency to make boosters of them, and when they are boosting for other organizations they are boosting for their own.

We have a good meeting hall, and have good meetings. Our membership seems to be realizing the fact that it is up to us to row our own boat and that there is no one that is going to row it for us, all other organizations will help, but they will not and cannot run our organization if we do not try, but when we are trying we find plenty of help ready and willing to come to our assistance. Therefore we are all boosting all the time, and if we have any petty grievances we do not bring them to the notice of the other locals, but go to the Trades and Labor Assembly and ask for what we want, and we always found them ready and willing to help us. We have always been very considerate in our demands before the Central body, and have gained what we have gained, without asking the Assembly to put but one house on the unfair-list (and it is trying to sell out). We have not asked them to declare them unfair, but have appealed to them to support only houses that display the cards and buttons. We find that it is better to first educate our own members and teach them to be consistent, and then the different organizations will at all times cheerfully give us their support. It is a great pleasure to go to meetings and find that there is no two gangs but that everything is harmony, and if we do find a member that feels that things are not going as they should a good heart to heart talk with them will soon convince them that there is nothing to be gained by dissention, and it is easy to make a booster of them. All members are entitled to their views, and if they are allowed to express them and are showed where they are wrong there is no hard feelings and all is harmony. *In unity there is strength. By concerted action is the only way we can gain anything.* A house divided against itself can not stand, and the same thing applies to a union. So quit your wrangling among yourselves, if you have a gang go to meetings and eliminate it and get harmony and then boost and get some conditions.

Now for the banner year, *amalgamation and organization*, I remain

Fraternally yours,
J. N. BUTLER, Secretary Local 43.

MOBILE, ALA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 563, Bartenders' International League of America, held a large and well attended meeting on Sunday, December 6, 1914, at which the following officers were selected to serve for 1915: August Shoecker, president; George H. Thomas, vice-president; Jos. A. Ducourneau, recording secretary; George E. Sygalas, financial secretary and treasurer; Jno. F. Flinn, chaplain; George F. Torrance, inspector; Edward P. Barrett, inner guard.

All of the above officers will be installed at our January meeting. The boys also paid up nicely and Brother H. C. Unrath paid his 1915 dues in advance. We also took in one new member and reinstated one. We also donated \$5 to the Salvation Army including Christmas fund; \$5 to the Ladies' of Charity Christmas fund for the poor, and \$1 to the Red Cross seal committee for seals for Christmas. We also adopted the monthly working button for the year 1915.

Business is a bit quiet for this time of the year, but we are all holding our own and expect things to pick up soon.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year to you and yours and all our brothers of the white apron from the boys of Local 563, I beg to remain.

Sincerely yours,
E. E. SYGALAS,
Financial Secy-Treasurer Local 563.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MR. EDITOR—Local 304's program of 1914 has thinned out somewhat; in our estimation it has surpassed all previous years in advanced progress. We have enlarged considerable area of influence in teaching the unbelievers the value of skill, citizenship and combined effort; we are lifting the veil and showing the workers what can be done by concerted action to secure a larger proportion of this world's good for labor expended in justice and fair wages. For those who know and those who have yet to know, the toilers will in their slow current have better things, better transformed conditions. Thousands have cried out of their semi-engulfed slavery for more adequate working hours, and an opportunity to enjoy life with family and loved ones.

A classy 1915 is entering with brilliant prospects in the adoption of one day rest in seven. This will be the most far-reaching step for those employed in the seven-day houses.

Our officers have been elected and they are the vanguard in building up and perfecting our organization, and are extending the hand to all men and women employed in the catering industry.

With the lessons of the past and the knowledge born of experience, our work will go forward reaching the less fortunate who toil 84 hours a week. I am proud to say that had Local 304 not existed we would now be working for the same low wages and long hours of labor that the non-unions are still working for in the unorganized places. We shall continue to rely on the trade union movement to accomplish our ends in which our faith is pinned.

Fraternally,

ALBERT FORNI,
Secretary Local 304.
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HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has been some time since you have heard from us, so just a few lines to let you know that we are in the land of the living but up against pretty hard times at present. We have about 20 or 25 out of work, but hope it won't be long before things take a turn. We had a large attendance and transacted a large amount of business at our last meeting.

Sunday, December 20th, we had an election of officers for the ensuing six months, and the same officers were all elected by acclamation as follows: President, George Hibberd; vice-president, Wm. Cassaday; treasurer, H. Graham; financial secretary, R. Lanaway; recording secretary, J. Murray; chaplain, W. Colyer; inside guard and business agent, W. Pardell; doctor Dr. Wardell.

We are up against an ordinance to be voted on New Year's day reducing hotels to the number of ten, and six or seven liquor stores. We are going to fight hard to defeat it if possible.

Fraternally yours,
ROBT. LANAWAY,
Financial Secretary.

OMAHA, NEB.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Omaha Bartenders' Local 264 held their election of officers Monday evening, December 21, when the following officers were elected: President, Harry E. McConnon; vice-president, Wm. F. Coffee; secretary-treasurer, Ted Huber; recording secretary, Frank E. Sackett; chaplain C. B. Dean; inspector, H. B. Smith; inside guard, Chas. Simonson; outside guard, Geo. L. Miller; business agent, Chas. B. Dean; custodian, E. A. Connolly; trustees, H. C. Edwards and Chas. E. Sheridan. Installation of officers will take place on Sunday afternoon, January 3, 1915.

Brother Joe Bennett has been confined in the Nicholas Senn Hospital for several weeks on account of weak eyes; Brother Chas. F. Shenadan is laid up with the small-pox, but is getting along in first-class shape and will be out in a week or two.

Local 264 is taking in new members at every meeting, and with our newly-elected officers hope to double our membership.

Wishing all the members of the International a happy New Year, I remain

Yours fraternally,
H. C. EDWARDS,
Recording Secretary Local 264.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We held our election on December 16th. The following brothers were elected: David Lynch, president; Joe Goldman, vice-president; Chas. A. Simpson, secretary-treasurer; L. A. Glauburg, recording secretary and business agent; Jack Ramsey, inspector; Bert Skiles, guard; R. L. France and Joe Hayes, executive board; Mike O'Brien, Ed Dale and W. L. Cumbie, trustees..

We sure had a lively old time on election day. A relief committee was started with Bro. John L. Stubbs as chairman and Sister Willie Brookins as secretary; Joe Hays, Ed Hodges, Joe Goldman, and Joe Daniel are the committee.

Hard times, war times and no sale for cotton has caused a slump in business to the extent that some of our members are not as prosperous as they are in the "sweet summer time," so we have adopted a relief fund and also we have donated

to several charitable institutions for their Christmas gifts to union men's children, so I think that Local 659 are surely doing their part towards humanity.

Wishing you a happy New Year, I am

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. A. SIMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 659.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines from Local 592 of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to let the membership know how we are progressing. We held our election of officers on December 10th and the results show that there was not much to complain of in the officers of the year just passed. Frank Evison was re-elected president; Frank O'Brien, vice-president; Teddy Crump, recording secretary; J. Porter, chaplain; W. Ellington, inspector; E. Therien, inner guard, and Frank Sterrock, outer guard; A. W. Smith, business agent; Brothers Crump, Evison, and Sister McFetridge as sick committee, and Brothers Crump, Wacker and Smith as delegates to the Trades Council.

Our local will be one year old on January 7th and we are celebrating the occasion by a big banquet, to be held in the Manitoba Hall on that date. We are also having an at home for all the members and their families on Christmas day in the hall; this is to make sure that every one has a good time on that date. There will be an abundance of refreshments, and a dance and lots of fun for the kiddies.

Speaking about conditions: well, I suppose some of the trades are catching it worse than we are, but at the same time things are very quiet and conditions and wages are a thing out of the question, but the local is holding together and if good times ever strike these parts again, I think we shall be able to make things hum.

We have been able to secure comfortable quarters for ourselves, which have been fitted up into a club where the members can spend an hour or two in comfort, and play a game of billiards or cards to pass away the time.

A number of our men are busy feeding the soldiers these days, and as there are a large number to be fed it is helping to tide the boys over the winter season without feeling the hard times too much.

With the season's greetings from the members of Local 592 to all members of the International.

Fraternally yours,

A. W. SMITH,
Financial Secretary Local 592.

OWENSBORO, KY.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In spite of a fairly long absence from the columns of the MIXER AND SERVER, Local 690 desires to convey the information that it is still in the "Land of the Living" and making progress commensurate with its efforts.

On the 6th of December our election resulted as follows: President, T. M. Ashley; first vice-president, J. L. Ivey; second vice-president, F. P. Whitescarver; secretary-treasurer, B. L. Nixon; secretary, H. L. Hawkins; inspector, U. S. Bretz; librarian, Benj. H. Cummings; guard, Estil Ward; chaplain, John Holzknecht; trustees, W. C. Medley, R. A. Jackson and O. Matthews.

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As the majority of the foregoing have worked in harness before, there is excellent reason to believe that Local 690 should emerge at the expiration of their term with a splendid record and be in an excellent financial condition as well.

As the readers of the **MIXER AND SERVER** are aware, we had quite a contest during the month of September, 1914, and succeeded in winning against the opposition. The election, which occurred on September 21st was rather an "eye opener" and while it is true that we have defeated the Prohibitionists, it would seem to the undersigned that many of our members are inclined to become indifferent to their immediate surroundings. The so-called Prohibition or "fanatical" party are rushing their best speakers in on us and in fact are continuing a very persistent campaign for statewide prohibition, consequently it behoves every individual connected with the beverage industry in Kentucky not only to be on the job early but to remain there, using such efforts as their abilities permit. If they refrain from doing so, our opponents are going to give us a wallop one of these days, and when we wake up we will discover that they have surely got our "goat." Unfortunately, the catering industry in Kentucky is not as well organized as it should be. We have done our level best to spread the gospel of organization but haven't been any too successful along that line. The unorganized, whether they realize it or not, keep our hands tied so that we are unable to receive the service in behalf of our employment which we could receive if there was more thorough organization apparent. We know that efforts have been made, in fact are being continued, but notwithstanding, they somehow or another refrain from getting into line.

I see from recent issues of the **MIXER AND SERVER** that the divisionists are busy. I think that they are making a serious mistake. They may call themselves by whatever title they choose, yet their intent means a body blow to this International Union if their efforts are successful.

We will more than likely be represented at the Kentucky State Federation of Labor Convention at Louisville and trust that we will meet representatives from every local union in the Blue Grass State. We shall also endeavor to be represented at San Francisco, and Local 690 wishes to emphasize its position, namely, that we regard our International as the best institution of its kind and will use every effort to maintain it and increase its usefulness.

Trusting that all of our members enjoyed a merry Christmas, wishing them a prosperous, successful and enjoyable 1915, I am

Yours fraternally,

B. L. NIXON,
Secretary Local 690.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has not been but a month since I have asked permission for space in the **MIXER AND SERVER**, but feel it my duty to let all the brothers know that Waiters' Union, Local 2, of Brooklyn, requests all traveling members to pass Brooklyn up for some time to come, as we have an overabundance of hotel and restaurant workers here now. Business is very dull, with no relief in sight. Quite a number of our members are out of work here at present and we can offer no inducements in the way of

work; but in the face of all this we still have travelers coming our way, and I want to say to the traveling brothers on behalf of Waiters' Union, Local 2, of Brooklyn: "STAY AWAY FROM BROOKLYN."

Hoping you will give this space in the January **MIXER AND SERVER**, and wishing yourself, the Executive Board and general membership, a Happy New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
MAX HASSENBERG,
Rec. Sec'y and Press Agt., Local 2.

ALTON, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 243 to the **MIXER AND SERVER**.

Last August, 1914, Brother Bert Armstrong of Local 387, Evansville, Ind., came to Alton to look for work. As business was slack he was unable to find any. He got a loan from our Local 243, Alton, Ill., for five dollars, he was then on the way to Joplin, Mo. Any information to where he is would be appreciated as we need the money. We still have his book.

Business in our line is on the bum, we have thirty-five men on the spare list. Out of seventy-four saloons we have four unfair, but we are urging them to get their feet wet and join us.

We have had as high as five brothers on the sick list but all are improving. Our financial secretary, Brother Mark Bruggeman, had a streak of bad luck, he was sick for two weeks, and lost his wife just two weeks ago.

I am sending you a little poetry, composed by Bro. Orvie Gunn, which we would like for you to publish with this correspondence.

Thanking you for same, and with best wishes to you and all the brothers.

Yours fraternally,
BEN ROSE,
Secretary Local 243.

It was on a December morning,
And the snow was falling fast;
We had a worthy brother,
And his wife, her life had passed.

She had been at her death-bed for some time,
"Till now is said:
"She had the rest to come."
And now she is lying dead.

Although 'tis sad to brother,
And the local too,
We will live up to our obligations
And see our brother through.

For you know these things are awful,
But we will try and bear them through;
For we cannot tell the time,
.When our time may be due.

And in sympathy are our feelings,
And as God has made us man,
We will always extend our feelings,
And also a willing hand.

Now, as our brother is broken hearted,
And the best friend he had is gone,
We may hope that some day they will meet
In the Land of the Great Beyond.

—Composed by ORVIE GUNN, Local 243.

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THE MIXER AND SERVER



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(Registered.)

This is the Official Journal of the
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and
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Number 2.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1915.

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Cincinnati, Ohio

“Jitney” Judiciousness

For a number of years the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America attempted, and in a measure, carried on the affairs of organization on a per capita tax which called for the payment of a Whole Nickel for each and every member in good standing in each of its affiliated local unions. Needless to say that the number of live local unions were extremely limited and the total amounts paid to headquarters were insufficient to even expect, much less think, of increasing their numbers to any appreciable extent. In fact, the collection of “jitneys” seldom totaled up more than enough to meet the bills for limited correspondence, postage and office rent. For example the report for the month of February, 1898, showed per capita tax income of \$65.35. Just how the salaried secretary fared is illustrated by quoting from the reports: November, 1897, Secretary on account, \$43.60; December, 1897, Secretary on account, \$44.45; January, 1898, Secretary on account, \$45.45.

Those were the good old days of “Jitney Management” and even at that period there were fellows obsessed with the idea that they were paying an “exorbitant salary” to their general secretary. Perhaps after all they were, considering the fact that but two years previous the Executive Board presented a statement from which we quote the following:

“When the present administration assumed control of the offices, April 19, 1896, just two years ago, the organization consisted of sixteen locals in good standing and only nine cities were represented. The total membership was less than one thousand in good standing, the receipts averaged about \$70.00 per month.” The “Jitney Management” in the same report boasted of having reduced the per capita tax from seven and one-half cents per member per month to five cents. As far as final results were concerned may be gleaned when it is recorded that in the month of July, 1899, the “Jitney Management” had shoved the old ship on the rocks with unpaid bills aggregating several thousands of dollars and a roster calling for nineteen locals with a membership approximately of 750 on the continent of North America. Yes indeed those were the good old days when “Jitney Management” which believed in Segregation and practised it to a finish and that finish Bankruptcy both in membership and funds.

The “Jitney” as per capita tax was the law when the present general secretary took over the affairs, but “Jitney Management” was put into the discard never to return, and following right on its heels went single craft organization, that lovely (?) flower which has been watered and cared for by those who style themselves Segregationists.

Are we on the eve of trying another “Jitney” period, are we dissatisfied with a fair measure of progress, shall we experiment with what we know from sad experience is fossilized and non-result producing?

Under the old order, the single bore idea, the pop-gun stage, so to speak, when the “Jitney” and management of the same caliber were in control, our International Union consisted of what? Think it over.

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THE
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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

To know deep down in your heart that you are in error, yet persist in your efforts based on such a foundation, may be pleasing and satisfying to the meagered-soul individual, but such an attitude, coupled with insistent performance along those lines simply proclaim to him who may wish to see, that you are not master of yourself; therefore, being minus that positively essential thing, you are abusing the friendship and confidence of your friends and acquaintances by pretending to be the possessor of the one thing above all others—mastery of self—which characterizes genuine leadership, for it has been truly said that "He who can not master himself has little need to seek leadership of his fellows."

There are leaders and generals in all walks of life. In the labor movement of our continent we find industrial generals whose start in life was of the most humble, in fact, the great majority of them who have left their impress on the economic movement of previous periods, came from the homes of struggling workingmen, and what is true of the generals of the industrial army yesteryear, is applicable to those leaders or industrial army generals of today—men and women selected by their fellow wage earners, who are steadily marching onward toward that better tomorrow when the workers of our time will secure and enjoy a greater measure of remuneration for labor done and additional time to employ in healthful recreation and study. The economic movement of our time is not receding, this, too, despite the seeming slowness of achievement.

A comparison of what the workers enjoy today and that which they were forced to accept a decade ago will show innumerable benefits and advantages which, unfortunately, are frequently minimized by the beneficiaries who in no sense were responsible for the improvement. Efforts are occasionally made by seekers for leadership to inculcate the idea that what has been secured by aggressive generalship and activity is microscopic or imaginary; their sole idea in attempting to create such impression is of doubtful value to themselves and surely of negative value to the movement with which they are identified. Such men secure a small measure of popularity and a following of miniature proportions, for a time, but even their meager following quickly discern that attempting to apportion blame for alleged lack of progress, and basing the blame on individuals instead of on an imposed system adopted by the rank and file; to feed the flames of discontent because of personal dislike, or to secure a petty revenge for fancied or real wrongs presumed to have been committed, or to make aggressive war on officials whom they are unable to influence, marks such self-seekers as wholly unfit to lead or to be followed.

It takes time to inculcate trades unionism and

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when the individual absorbs the gospel of mutual helpfulness he quickly develops into a constructive agent and allows nothing surmountable and reasonable to chance or action of the elements; he truly places his shoulder to the wheel and aids the movement onward and upward.

The constructive trades unionists are not always satisfied, they too, find shortcomings in those whom they elect to executive positions, but they are intelligent enough to appreciate that no man or woman is perfect, all are liable to err, and the spirit of advancement prompts them to get in and push; not get out and bestrew the road with further obstacles. They are not greatly concerned whether the executive may temporarily secure or enjoy the reflected glory of the combined efforts of all; they are, however, concerned in the advancement made, for in that they know that reaping benefits is possible; they appreciate fully the need of executives and will, invariably, bestow on such as prove themselves capable and active, generous measure of praise and suitable reward. The constructive trades unionists believe implicitly in the creed which stands as their platform of principles; they know that their organization will live, thrive and prosper long after its present day officials have passed to the great beyond; they know it will live, not because here and there has been selected from their ranks men or women who develop into bright, brainy, clever generals, executives who diffused energy and light, who endeavored to administer affairs to the best of their ability and with no other thought than the general good of those who honored them by support. They know that all of the ability and brains of the catering industry is neither confined in one person or period and in that knowledge they will continue patiently striving to reach the goal set forth in their professions of trade union faith.

The swan song of our International is neither being prepared or will it be sung as predicted by those whose wish is father to the thought—that fact transcends—all other alleged predictions may occupy thought for a moment, but quickly disappear under the steady light of logic and plain, every-day intelligence, for when the last word has been uttered as to the wisdom of our general membership, no one as yet dared accuse them of being a collection of mental irresponsibles, nor have they, by action, warranted any such conclusion. The one dominant, imperishable fact is—our International Union is now on the trade union map; let him who dares attempt to displace it calculate the consequences before inserting the first wedge.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

After six months of unremitting warfare the contending nations of Europe are as far away from settlement of the differences as they were at the beginning. The American newspapers and magazines have been filled with descriptions of what each side is doing, proposes to do and what they may be expected to accomplish in the months to come. Reams of paper and tons of printer's ink have been used in illustrating the various events which have allegedly transpired; great attention is paid to the methods used to transport troops and care for their well being on long marches, how the medical departments look after the poor victims of shrapnel and bullet, how the signal corps succeed in arranging methods of communication and by no means last or least the

splendid success achieved by the department having to do with food and serving of same. In pretty near every article written stress is made of the equipment which cares for the inner man, how hot coffee and food are served to soldiers in the trenches, how infrequently the soldiers have to miss a meal is due, all writers say, to the methods organized for that specific purpose. The word organization creeps into all truly descriptive articles about the war, for the writers recognise the one impelling fact that, without thorough organization the men in the field would be unable to remain very long in the trenches or elsewhere unless organized effort produced certain effective and definite results. Take the one matter of subsistence and consider it from the viewpoint of men and women who have to deal with such questions in their daily toil. The average layman who simply drops into a cafe or bar and gives his orders does not grasp the significance of the toil required to be able to serve him promptly with the things which he desires, either beverage or food. He does not see the wagons arriving and unloading at the doors of these establishments; he pays little or probably no attention to that phase of catering—all he knows or cares for is that he wants a certain thing, and orders it. If perchance he fails to get it he wants to know why.

He does not look back to the growing grain, nor does he see it carted to the railway stations and loaded on cars; he does not see the railroad men, engineers, firemen, switchmen, working their day or night in aiding to haul that growing grain to destination; he overlooks the teamsters who take care of it on arrival at destination, he knows nothing of the innumerable other workers whose service is required in order that the transportation end is cared for and the grain landed where it is to be prepared for food or beverage. If it is to be flour he does not see the miller and others employed who grind and care for it; if it is to be converted into beverages he does not follow it to the distillery or brewhouse. He sees it when it comes to him for final disposition, and that is about all that concerns him, unless it might be the price which he has to pay for it. What is true of grain is quite as true of meats, the patron who orders his chop or steak seldom looks back to the farm or range from whence the animal came, nor does he follow the animal to the railway car and thence on through its many stages until it is finally delivered to the kitchen; he does not see the irrepressible ice man, the milk man and the other men each bearing burdens and delivering them where they are cared for and prepared for consumption of the hungry and thirsty public. To the lay man none of these moves are noted, yet without them the machinery which brings such speedy results would be handicapped, ineffective. The farm where the stock and the grain was grown accomplished results by a species of organized effort, even our catering industry workers overlook that point at times, yet they must admit that some definite method must have been employed or else the stock or grain would never reach a stage where it would be useful for the purpose designed. Transportation as we understand it today, is organization working to a definite end. That is also true of fabricators of any article which we use or handle in our daily employment. Organization is everywhere for without it there would be chaos. Returning to the subject of

organization among the combatants in Europe, one can pick up almost any daily paper or current magazine and read about the initial steps being taken by the various nations involved. Here is an item about one or several thousand "rookies" being taught how to march, how to jump, how to run, how to mount horses, how to load and carry a gun, how to care for their feet, how to get the most service out of themselves under abnormal conditions; officers drilling thousands in this place how to do this, that or some other maneuver on foot, other drill masters teaching thousands somewhere else how to mount horses and care for their mounts; still other thousands being shown the intricacies of loading and aiming field artillery and larger field guns used in sieges. Other teachers showing how to dig trenches and make them as comfortable as human mind can devise and as impervious to shot and shell as possible. Another item carries the information that aviation corps are teaching recruits how to handle "air birds" under normal and adverse conditions, and another recites the experiences of officers teaching sailors the rudiments of submarine warfare, still other items recite what the navy departments are doing in the way of teaching young men to fill the places which may be made and are being made by losses. Every move, every effort indicates organization, the opposite of individual effort. One does not have to possess great military knowledge to understand how necessary all of this work really is, nor need one possess exceptional intelligence to see what unity of purpose and action produces. We wonder if our general membership truly appreciates the lesson being taught in all of this world trouble; the lesson which all writers on war topics drive home in every other sentence—organization wins where disorganization fills the long shallow grave with dead. Our employers have for years and years shown us the benefits of sticking together; they never question a man's political or religious beliefs, they simply seek his co-operation to the end that the investment which they have in the catering industry shall return to them every penny possible. Employes see these efforts made, watch them grow from infant institutions into national and international bodies which meet at stated periods presumably to discuss ordinary matters in connection with the industry, they make public only such matters of minor importance as they know will not divulge their real campaign, yet deep down at the foundation the meaning of these annual conferences are to make provisions to prevent any further encroachment on the part of the employes to secure any better wages or improved working conditions. We may pat ourselves on the back and assume the position that, our employers pay little heed to what we are doing, but those of you who care to give the matter more than superficial examination will discover that while here and there may be found an employer who seemingly pays little or no attention to what we are doing, the organized employer is paying attention and paying close attention to every move which we make as locals or as an international body of catering industry employes. Every State and many of the large cities have their organizations of our employers, some call themselves by names which do not indicate their real membership, but they are catering industry employers just the same; they have even gone further than the average employer in other lines of industry, they have caused their

chief aids, stewards, chefs, clerks and head bar-men to establish organizations. For instance in the past hotel clerks were known as such, now they parade as Greeters Clubs, the Stewards Association was called by that name, now they appear in some cities as the Purveyors Club, while the barmen and cooks carry quite as misleading titles to those who are unacquainted with the inside facts. Annually these associations and clubs get together and the catering industry journals spread themselves out telling what a brilliant affair it was and then follows a list of catering employers "who honored the event by their presence."

We may work along as individuals until the crack of doom, but we will never accomplish what we are seeking to bring about until we take leaf after leaf from the book of experience of our employers; we need to understand the meaning of organization and just as soon as we absorb that knowledge we must endeavor to inculcate our workers with similar ideas, to induce them to become members of our International Union, and once inside, to encourage them to continue membership and heartily co-operate with us in converting those working at our allied crafts to become members.

Thorough organization is the keynote of every bit of success which we have read about the warring nations; when equal organization meets, then we find them battling for supremacy; when superior organization meets lack of organization we find news items corresponding to what we call routs.

The forces of catering industry employees of America need to get closer and not farther apart; the scattered force is quickly whipped in military contests, quite as quick as in industrial conflicts, and that is the big lesson which the warring nations offer to the reader who is not blinded with a veil of craft superiority. Imagine, if you can, the artillery of any one of the warring armies trying to produce, unaided, what has been accomplished by the combined branches of that army; they would have met with such defeat that the world would have stood appalled. In military tactics each branch serves a special need and in combining the branches they exhibit organization in effective working shape. So it is with the workers in the catering industry—no single craft engaged in the industry can secure tangible results without the co-operation of all those engaged in the industry, and the best way to obtain that character of returns is in an army which can control directly its own destinies. As in military maneuvering, it occasionally happens that the navy or the army wins an occasional victory, but that does not mean a general victory, no more so than the winning of concessions from the employers of one city mean that the workers in all other cities will benefit by it directly. Organization all along the line and united action is the keynote; just as soon as we understand that point, just that quickly will we get together and stick to a finish.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

IS FOXIER THAN HE LOOKS.

And, then, the Czar may have made Russia dry in the expectation that thirst would make his soldiers intrepidly eager to get into Germany, where there is plenty of quench stuff.—*Houston Post.*

MUSSING THE MESSAGE.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of our business men capturing their share of the trade in the countries to the south of us has been their failure to learn by hard study just how to approach the people with whom they want to trade. One of the chief reasons why Germany has succeeded in getting that trade is that her business men have made a study of the Latin American countries and found out in what spirit and in what manner they do business. In other words, the Germans have beaten us at our own game. We had just as much of a message to take to Central and South America as Germany had but we mussed it in giving it expression; Germany did not.

Without dwelling longer upon our relations with the countries to the south of us, we may inquire if in bringing their message to this city the so-called flying squadron did not muss the message they had to bring. The flying squadron have been visiting New Haven for the avowed purpose of interesting the good people of this locality in nation-wide prohibition by means of an amendment to be made to the constitution of the United States. They have a perfect right to visit this city and, to speak in the vernacular of trade, to sell their goods. There is no city on the globe better perfected for the consideration of all questions. In fact all questions are threshed out here day after day by men trained in their subjects. So here, indeed, is an open forum, as it were, and the flying squadron violate none of the courtesies of hospitality by occupying it.

What we would have advised these speakers to do had we been familiar with their literature was to study this field before attacking it, to learn what our habits of thought are, how we like to be approached, how best we can be approached, etc., etc. To tell the thinking people of this community that it would be better for the three thousand studens of Yale to attend the meetings of the flying squadron than sit under the instruction of Mr. Taft, because he does not believe in prohibition as a cure of the evil complained of, is to offer their wares under conditions that make their usefulness unappreciated. We are not accustomed to that method of being led out of the darkness into light. And so in the case of another speaker attached to the flying squadron. He declared that "in the murky atmosphere of the smoking compartment there is more downright philosophy than there is in all Yale University."

We overlook the abuse of hospitality embodied in these views and the statements of them to again remind these and other crusaders that this is no way to sell their wares in the historic city of New Haven. Our habit is to deal with men who respect the views of their adversaries even though dissenting from them. We have not formed the habit of questioning the moral fibre and intellectual integrity of those with whom we are in disagreement. We may pray for them but we do not hit them over the head with a brick.

TAFT MAKES REPLY.

Sets Forth His Attitude on Liquor Question and Gives Reason.

The three days' visit of the Flying Squadron of Prohibition talkers closed in Calvary Baptist church Saturday evening with addresses by former Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana; Dr. Ira B. Landreth, president of the Ward-Belmont

College, Tennessee, and Oliver W. Stewart, a former member of the Illinois legislature. Friday night's address by former prohibition candidate for president, Eugene Chafin, referring to the stand of Presidents Wilson and Taft on the prohibition question caused quite an amount of comment.

When President Taft was asked Saturday if he had any reply to make, simply gave out the information that his views on prohibition were clearly outlined in a speech he delivered in 1908 at Yale on the subject of "Citizenship." On that occasion he said that nothing was more foolish or more utterly at variance with sound public policy than to enact a law which, by reason of the conditions surrounding the community in which it is declared to be a law, was incapable of enforcement and the result was the great argument for local option which was really an instrumentality for determining whether a law can be enforced before it is made operative. "In cases where the sale of liquor can not be prohibited in fact," said the president, "it is far better to regulate and diminish its evil than to attempt to stamp it out. By the enactment of a drastic law and the failure to enforce it there is injected into the public mind the idea that laws are to be observed or violated according to the will of those affected. I need not say how altogether pernicious such a loose theory is." —*Journal-Courier*, New Haven, Conn., December 7, 1914.

CONDEMNATION WITHOUT CAUSE.

We have always maintained that our International Union should be judged by its critics as an institution and not by one or two individuals here or there in its affiliated local unions. We want to be weighed as a whole and not by samples taken from the lot; and while we believe we have a good general average which will compare with other organizations of similar scope, to judge justly of others we must be willing to permit them to render judgment of us. That thought, though probably not as clearly expressed as we should like, offers the opportunity to say a word or two to those locals which appeared to have cause for dissatisfaction on account of the seeming indolence or indifference of other trades unionists in the recent elections. There may be men of other crafts and trades situated in towns or cities who give expression to opposition to the industry which employs so many of our members, but that is no good reason to believe that all of that particular craft or trade wherever found is equally antagonistic to us and the catering industry and would get out on election day and vote us out of our jobs. Because a baker smokes a scab cigar in your town it does not follow that all bakers are smokers of scab cigars. If a carpenter votes the DRY ticket in your city, it does not necessarily mean that all the carpenters in the country are Anti-Saloonists; if a printer advocates no license in a part of your town, it don't follow that all type-stickers want to close out every cafe and saloon in America; if a machinist fails to patronize the eat shop where the Green and White Button is worn by our members, that is no reason to conclude that all machinists are patrons of non-union catering houses. Judge other trades in a similar manner as you want ours to be judged, by the actions of the general membership, not a few here and there who have failed to absorb the true teachings of brotherhood and fraternalism. J. L. S.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

In response to numerous inquiries, the information is imparted that the resolutions alleged to have been sent out by Local 401 of Chicago, Ill., were never submitted to the General Executive Board for investigation or endorsement. Local 401, of Chicago, Ill., is a SUSPENDED UNION; said local has made no report since August, 1914, and has been dropped from the roster of our International Union. The "long list," printed in each issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, gives an accurate record of the financial standing of our local unions. Local unions which are over TWO CALENDAR MONTHS IN ARREARS are not entitled to consideration and should be denied usual courtesies.

When in doubt on matters of this character, write headquarters and obtain official information.

Local 459, Victoria, B. C., informs us that their former secretary, Ray L. King, departed for parts unknown immediately after that local's recent entertainment and forgot to make any accounting whatsoever of the funds of the entertainment of local union. King is described as being 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing about 148 pounds, light complexion, slightly bald, with lump on right cheek; wears, as a rule, stiff hat and light overcoat, shows front teeth when laughing; cook by trade. Information of the whereabouts of said Ray L. King should be addressed to C. B. George, Box 14, Victoria, B. C.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any reader knowing the whereabouts of Grover H. Smith, who left his home at Ketchikan, Alaska, and went to Seattle, Wash., where he was last heard of a year ago last September (said Grover H. Smith may possibly be using the name of McCarthy), 22 years old, 5 foot 6, weight in the neighborhood of 145 pounds, blue eyes and very heavy dark red hair, more than likely to be found working in a theater, restaurant or tending bar, and will kindly send the information to his mother, Mrs. Charles A. Smith, P. O. Box 193, Ketchikan, Alaska, it will be greatly appreciated.

Traveling cards issued by former Local 476, Tucson, Ariz., bearing date subsequent to December, 1914, are null and void, and should not be given recognition by any of our affiliated locals. There is a debit of \$12.08 against all holders of such traveling cards. The amount

must be paid to the general office before legal transfer can occur.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Beware of cooks coming from Minneapolis who do not carry paid-up membership books. We have had two strikes during the past year, and these cooks may have a history connected with them. Perhaps they are in bad with us, as we had to lose a few members for reasons during the last year.

We request all locals and members to show no courtesy to any cook coming from Minneapolis before writing the secretary, Leslie Sinton, 104 Washington avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn. NORTHWESTERN COOKS' ASSO., LOCAL 458.

Wm. Bruschwelder, Press Sec.

WALLACE, IDAHO, Dec. 23, 1914.

WR. J. L. SULLIVAN:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find charges of S. Dilly, former secretary of Local 426, who left town last June with the understanding that he was only going on a visit for a few days and would return, but after two weeks' absence we mistrusted him and we investigated and found him to be short \$159.20 in bank. We therefore put these charges (as instructed by the Executive Board) before you, requesting that the same be published in the MIXER AND SERVER, so that if he should obtain work where there is an existing local, they may try and collect the shortage due Local 426.

Trusting I have complied with the by-laws and general constitution in notifying the International, and with best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Yours fraternally,

[SEAL] (Signed) W. W. BLACKWELL,
Secretary Local 426.

DECEMBER 5, 1914.

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee of Local 426, Wallace, Idaho, do report, on account of S. Dilly and Local 426, Wallace Idaho:

Total collections from January 1 to June 11, 1914	\$242 50
Total disbursements from January 1 to June 11, 1914	236 25

Total balance credit June 11, from January 1 to June 11, 1914	\$6 25
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THE MIXER AND SERVER

April per capita check drawn and reported
lost and no satisfactory receipt to
show same correct..... \$7 85
Cash in bank and on hand January 1, 1914 260 90

\$275 00
Cash in bank and on hand June 11, 1914.. 159 20

Making a total shortage June 11, 1914, of \$115 80

Signed this 5th day of December, A. D. 1914.

JOHN P. BERG, Chairman;
W. S. BLACKWELL, J. W. MURPHY
[SEAL] O. J. EHNER, MARTIN MURRAY,
CARL FICHTNER,

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of January, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
M 103—Worcester, Mass.	T. J. Durnin	
B 149—Newport, Ky.	W. E. Horne	
M 338—Knoxville, Tenn.	G. F. Parker	

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.

Local	Name
17—Clarence L. Pettis.	
20—Sam Povell, Chas. Cannon.	
51—August Becker, Gus. Kayser.	
84—Wm. H. Banks.	
95—John J. Quinn, Nicholas F. Flemming.	
97—Paul B. Horan, Wm. F. Hartt.	
113—Chas. Lamontague.	
115—Rudolph Metzler.	
150—Fred Jewel.	
155—Thos. Clemmens.	
192—H. R. Pitts, Con Gallagher.	
248—Fred Monyot, W. H. Broudes, Fred Chanall.	
279—Albert Nugent.	
284—Jos. DeWitt.	
304—Thos. Cail.	
313—J. S. Jones.	
356—Patrick J. Leary.	
370—David Donohue.	
378—John Ryan, Oscar T. Buck.	
391—Anton Druetto.	
395—Alfred Hickade, Frank Omelia.	
400—Nina Warren.	
420—Frank Morris, Geo. W. Hardin, H. Vernon.	
443—Geo. W. McCoy.	
450—W. J. Gillispie.	
484—Cora Steen, Josie Costello.	
506—F. E. Belley, Geo. E. Gravel, Geo. Vieus.	
513—Steve Simko, Rudolph Dickstein.	
525—Wm. L. Casazza, Jos. L. Lavorel, Fred Buratovich.	
569—Louis Buckignani.	
573—Ralph Jones.	
603—G. E. Murphy.	
639—Roy Miller.	
659—Joseph Bloom.	
707—Wm. M. Carroll.	
721—Chas. Albertson, J. C. Davis.	
746—Chas. Benson, John A. Pyke, Lee D'ira.	
768—John McAlpine.	
800—C. P. Ratzloff.	
827—John Goetz.	
865—John Morris.	

DEATHS.

Local	Name
1—Paul Stottenberg.	
10—Gus. Bernert.	
19—Jewell Johnson.	
20—Andy Moran.	
30—U. J. Bernard, W. A. Callahan, Jacob Forster.	
44—Arnold Hummel.	
76—Lyman Brothers.	
77—M. J. Barry, John J. Greisman, Thomas O'Connor, Bernard Deehan.	
79—Carl Herrle.	
80—Frank Connors.	
85—Patrick Fitzgerald.	
87—Fred Leonard.	
106—Guy Quick.	
115—Jas. P. Malloy, C. J. Schramm, Edw. Mc Govern.	
118—J. Connery.	
129—Finley B. McGrew.	
131—Stephan Weiss.	
144—Fred Foley.	
152—Anton Johnson, L. A. Freming.	
159—Arthur Frazer.	
171—L. J. Rauber.	
188—Albert Oesterle, George R. Small, Herman Rungee.	
196—Alex. Whyte.	
202—A. Sharver.	
204—Floyd Carner.	
210—John J. McCarthy.	
217—Edw. Moriarty.	
226—Dan Nichols.	
240—Christina Kellar.	
246—Frank Hauck.	
252—Paul Jackthuber.	
260—Edw. B. Floyd.	
261—Ambrose Harris.	
278—Thos. Love.	
284—John T. Lloyd.	
292—Willis Clark.	
318—Albert Brousseau.	
339—John J. O'Brien, E. L. Gale, John Natches.	
342—Jas. Smith.	
376—Chas. Blomberg, Harry B. Walton.	
378—Fred Traynor.	
386—Frank Schuck.	
411—Lawrence Schallmo.	
420—E. L. Day.	
422—John Cummings.	
431—H. F. Jeaugernat.	
437—Frank Ivory, Edward Hopper, Wm. Heron.	
456—A. M. Scherer.	
461—Ben Chenoweth.	
470—Frank Fuller, Ed. Gerrard.	
488—John Corbett.	
512—John Lavelle.	
525—A. W. Murphy.	
532—Thos. Bagby.	
547—D. L. Farmer.	
598—Frank Laboda.	
670—E. W. Andrews, G. W. Niemans.	
690—Rufus Dilts.	
721—Robt. W. Smith, J. J. Byrne.	
725—Jack Moran.	
740—T. W. Morrow.	
757—John Arthurs.	
761—J. M. Young.	
763—Valentine Hafner.	
814—J. B. Todd, Fred White.	
817—George Graham.	
851—Jas. F. Donohue.	

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	52
Pennsylvania	50
Illinois	42
Massachusetts	40
Washington	37
California	33
Ohio	31
Canada	26
Montana	22
Texas	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	21
Indiana	20
Wisconsin	14
Minnesota	14
Iowa	13
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	8
Arkansas	7
New Hampshire	7
Oregon	6
Michigan	6
Arizona	5
Georgia	5
Rhode Island	5
Idaho	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Utah	3
Alabama	3
Vermont	3
Nebraska	3
West Virginia	2
Maryland	2
Louisiana	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1



C. W. McCURDY,

Local 223, Des Moines, Iowa.

Delegate to the Seventeenth General Convention, Denver, Colo.; Sixteenth General Convention, Boston, Mass.; Fifteenth General Convention, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fourteenth General Convention, Toledo, O.; Thirteenth General Convention, Kansas City, Mo.; Twelfth General Convention, Rochester, N. Y.; Eleventh General Convention, Philadelphia, Pa.; Tenth General Convention, Louisville, Ky.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

"Mamma," said little Lauretta, "Aunt Mary is getting awfully fat, isn't she?"

"It isn't polite to say 'fat,' dear. You should say 'stout,' rejoined her mother.

At dinner that evening when she was asked what kind of meat she would like, Lauretta replied: "A little of the lean and a little of the stout, please."

Little Lola's papa was very homely and one day after looking at him steadily for some time she said:

"Mamma, was papa the only man there was left when you got ready to marry?"

"You have a bad cold, Elmer," said his mother. "I'll wrap your throat with flannel and give you some cough syrup."

"Wouldn't flannel cakes and maple syrup be better, mamma?" queried Elmer.

"Harry," said the teacher to a pupil in the junior grammar class, "what gender is 'phonograph'?"

"Feminine gender," was the answer.

"No, no," said the teacher. "It is neuter gender."

"Well, it ought to be feminine," replied Harry. "because it repeats everything it is told."—Times-Star.

OH, YOU EGG-NOGG!

A large negro woman, followed by a child, was heard to say: "Come on here, Egg-nogg, what you mean by coming 'long so slow?" A by-stander asked her why she called the child by such a name as Egg-nogg, and she replied: "You know dat nigger Julie Johnson? Well, she done got twins what she calls 'Tom and Jerry,' and I ain't 'g'wine to let no nigger get ahead o' me naming her brats. Come on here Egg-nogg."—National Monthly.

WOMAN'S WAY.

Mrs. Crawford—Why don't you ask your husband's advice?

Mrs. Crabshaw—I intend to, my dear, just as soon as I've made up my mind what I'll do.—Judge.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

The whole course of things goes to teach us faith. We need only to obey. There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word.—EMERSON.

The surest way to keep in touch with what your local is doing is to attend all of its meetings. Any other method fails and you know it.



PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January:

One of the important subjects to be brought to the attention of the Eighteenth General Convention to be held in San Francisco, Cal., during the week of June 14, 1915, will be that of segregating the culinary workers from the bartenders; this subject is worthy of careful and sober study on the part of those who have been or will be selected to represent their local organization at this convention and the rank and file in general. To segregate, is to divide, to weaken and to lessen the efficiency of the organization, which is organized to better the conditions of those engaged in our allied trades, morally, socially and financially.

What is to be gained by segregation? Those advocating that propaganda tell us that the present International has failed to organize the culinary workers, and that to organize them it will be necessary to establish an organization composed strictly of culinary workers; if this is true, then their argument might have some foundation, but is it true? I say most emphatically, NO! The present International has made every effort possible to organize the culinary workers, and I can truthfully say that our efforts to a large extent have been successful, considering the lack of interest on the part of a large proportion of the culinary worker of this country for organization of a trade union character, he being content with a social club where he can spend his few leisure hours and rest in a peaceful mind that his employer is satisfied with his choice of recreation, knowing that were he to discuss the question of bettering his conditions of labor, that his expulsion from the said club would follow immediately. But notwithstanding that feeling on the part of a large number of the culinary workers, we have successfully organized and bettered the conditions of the culinary worker; and every effort has been made by myself, my colleagues on the General Executive Board and those in the employ of the International Union to do everything possible to make the cook, waiter, waitress, bartender and other workers of the catering industry realize that organization of a trade union character is their only salvation to bring about emancipation and their freedom, and the quicker they realize that the sooner they will be able to get a living wage for themselves and their fellow employees.

What have those favoring segregation got to show that they will be more successful than the present International? NOTHING! Nor have they attempted to present any evidence whereby they will be able to make good. They leave us in the dark on that question and endeavor to cover up that deficiency in their propaganda by trying to debase the intelligence of the rank and file of

our membership with the argument that this International, with over Sixty Thousand men and women, is sustained and maintained for the sole purpose of keeping the secretary-treasurer and others in a position, or in other words, on the pay-roll; the most absurd and ridiculous argument that could be fostered upon the intelligence of our members, who, knowing that organization was necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, have banded themselves together in this International Union.

In a recent issue of their paper, they gave a review of the salaries paid to the officials and representatives, as well as the employees, of the International Union. Have they considered that to form two organizations out of the present International would mean doubling that salary list? And if they have not, then may we ask, is that their reason for advocating this division, in order that they themselves may feed at the "pie counter" as they call it?

During the month I installed the officers of Locals 175 and 196. Both organizations have elected a capable and efficient set of officers for the ensuing term, and they are set on making this year the banner year of their respective organization. Go to it, boys; may your efforts be crowned with an abundance of success, is the wish of yours truly.

On the 13th I visited the city of Hamilton, Ont., and was greeted at the station by our congenial friend, Brother George Hibbard. After depositing my baggage at the hotel, we started out to visit some of the officers, and later in the day, accompanied by Brothers Hibbard, Cassidy, Lanaway, Ollcott, Beven, Cotter and Graham, we got into a buzz wagon and called on several of the members and renewed old acquaintances. During the afternoon I had the pleasure of meeting Brother John Farr, who is now manager of the Jockey Club, but still maintains his interest in our organization.

On the 14th I left for Toronto; was met at the station by a delegation composed of Brothers O'Leary, McCaffrey and Riggs, of Local 280, and Brothers Hinton and Humphries, of Local 300. After registering at the hotel I proceeded to the headquarters of Local 300 and discussed with their executive board several matters of interest to their local union. In the afternoon, accompanied by Brothers O'Leary, Humphries, Parks and McGregor, we witnessed the "Third Party," and in the evening I attended meeting of Local 300 and a meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board.

On the 15th had arrangements for a meeting with some of the old officers of Cooks' Local 439, but none of them showed up; however, I mapped out a plan whereby they were to reorganize and amalgamate with Local 300, which will greatly strengthen that local union and place them in a

better position to organize the unorganized workers of their calling in their jurisdiction.

Attended the sixteenth annual ball given by Local 175, and it was a splendid success. The committee that had the ball in charge is entitled to considerable credit for the success and manner in which the same was conducted.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Jan. 13—To Hamilton	\$1.95
" 14—To Toronto	1.15
" 15—To Buffalo	3.10
Telegram, car fare and phone.....	1.00
Postage	6.00
Traveling expenses	9.00
Total	\$22.20

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 562.

January 2, 1915.

MR. H. MAERTENS, Secretary Local 109, 260 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 26th ult, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Last summer one of our members left our city, after a few months he returned; we charged him back dues for the time of his absence, which he paid. Now he calls on section 55 of the International constitution, claiming that he was not working at the craft and that we had no right to charge him back dues. Did the local union do right in charging him his back dues?"

Section 55 in part says as follows: "When a member is actually leaving the city and can show proofs that he is in a town where no organization exists, that it shall be optional on the part of the locals as to charging him back dues." "That it shall be optional," the phraseology of that sentence puts the question of charging back dues up to the local union, and unless the question is clearly set forth in the by-laws of the local union, they would not be justified in making any exemptions. If this matter is set forth in the by-laws of Local 109 and this member had been living in a city where no local of our International Union exists, and that he had not been following any of the callings coming under the jurisdiction of our International Union, then the local union can exercise their own autonomy in the premises. With season's greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 563.

January 7, 1915.

MR. EUGENE FISCHER, Secretary, Local 273, 22 E. Court Street, Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 273 against Local 67, for placing a bar label in the Hotel Chandler after they had been duly notified that the members of Local 273 were on strike in that hotel.

Local 67 makes a general denial of the said charges and submits statements from the present proprietor and two former proprietors, certifying to the fact that there has been a bar label

displayed in the Hotel Chandler dating back beyond the year 1898, and that the reason for a card of recent issue being displayed in the bar at this time, is that the previous card issued had been mislaid.

It is further contended that the said strike referred to was not called in accordance with section 157 of the International Union constitution and therefore Local 273 was not entitled to any financial or sympathetic strike support.

After having carefully perused the contents of all the statements submitted, I fail to find any grounds upon which these charges can be based; they are therefore dismissed.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 564.

January 7, 1915.

MR. A. A. HUOT, Secretary, Local 116, 47 Madison Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your communication of the 4th day of January, wherein you ask for a decision anent the death claim of the late brother, Frank C. Hunter.

In looking over this claim I find that his dues for the months of March and April were not paid until May 10th, thereby being two months and ten days in arrears, or having automatically become suspended on May 1st. I further find that the said brother did not straighten his membership out until June 27th, that being the time that he actually became reinstated to membership. The due stamps for the months of March, April and May and the reinstatement stamp for June are also missing from his due book. This member having died on the 3rd day of December and not having become reinstated to membership until June 27th, was not in continuous good standing for a period of six months preceding his death, therefore not entitled to the death benefit of the International Union.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 565.

January 9, 1915.

MR. J. L. VITTELOW, Secretary Local 480, 430 Washington Street, Henderson, Ky.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 6th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"It was voted and passed to place a fine of \$1 on any member that did not turn out and march on Labor Day, with no excuse accepted. Now some of the members who failed to turn out and were fined, refuse to pay their fine because they had to work. Has the president the right to take the fine off, or does it have to be voted on and passed by the local?"

The penalty having been imposed by resolution adopted by the local union, it can only be abrogated by authority of the local union; therefore the president has no authority to remit the said fine and the same can only be remitted by action of the local union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

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Decision No. 566.

January 11, 1915.

MR. G. S. ANDREWS, Secretary, Local 482, 241 W. Jefferson Street, Butler, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 9th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Our by-laws provide that when a member is absent from any meeting he shall be fined fifty cents, unless he offers a satisfactory excuse; and, further, that no excuse other than that he was not in the city, that he or some other member of his family was sick on the meeting night, can be accepted by the local union. A member presented an excuse that he had a business engagement on the meeting night and that he did not feel justified in breaking the same; did the local union have a legal right to penalize him for failing to attend the said meeting, notwithstanding the fact that he offered the above stated excuse?"

The local union had a legal right to penalize the said member for his failure to attend the said meeting, the by-laws of the local union set forth very clearly just what excuses will exempt a member from attendance at meetings. The member in question should have known when he made his business engagement, that the same would conflict with his attendance at the meeting of his local union and should have set some other time for the said engagement. I consider the action of the local union in penalizing the said member as being in compliance with its by-laws. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 567.**

January 12, 1915.

MR. W. C. DUNNING, Secretary Local 820, 839 W. Work Street, Sheridan, Wyo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 8th wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Can we rent our bar labels to proprietors where they are doing their own work?"

Local unions cannot rent bar labels under any circumstances.

"Can a proprietor retain our label where he does all his own work, with the exception of having a union bartender work the meal hour?"

Where an employer does all his own work and is not a passive member of your union, the fact that he employs a union man a few hours each day to relieve him for his meals, would not entitle him to the use of our label.

"We have a manager that is working a shift, does he have to become a member of the local union?"

See Decision 117, May, 1912, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER.

"We have several boys who have taken out withdrawal cards and are scattered all over the country and are tending bar where there are no local union, can they do that and retain their withdrawal cards?"

See Decision 285, April, 1913, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER.

"We have two proprietors who have withdrawal cards and are doing all their own work, is it necessary to deposit their withdrawal cards?"

If these proprietors desire the use of our label and do not employ any of our members, it will

be necessary for them to deposit their withdrawal cards and become passive members. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 568.**

January 12, 1915.

MR. EDGAR L. BROWN, Local 504, Filbeck Hotel Bar, Terre Haute, Ind.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 6th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"In November, 1913, we amended our by-laws and provided the following section: 'No member of this local shall hold an elective office in Local 504 unless said member has been in good standing for a period of twelve months.' The member recently elected business agent was in arrears for dues from August 1, 1914, to December 1, 1914, was his election legal?"

The final paragraph of Decision No. 355 will advise you that all amendments to the constitution and by-laws must receive the approval of the General President. The amendment referred to, not having received the approval of the General President, cannot be recognized as being operative so far as this office is concerned; therefore, if this member's dues were paid up and he was reinstated to membership prior to his nomination and election to office in the local union, the said nomination and election was legal. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.**Decision No. 569.**

January 16, 1915.

MR. FRED EBELING, Secretary, Local 865, 167 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 14th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Has this local the right to give a waiver, so that a suspended member of Local 865 is not compelled to reinstate with this local and can join some other local union? Would his membership be legal?"

Section 18. "Suspended members shall only be reinstated by a vote of the local suspending them."

Section 22 (a). "Any member suspended or expelled from any local is ineligible to membership in any other local of this International Union, except by the consent of the local by which he was suspended or expelled."

Except by consent of the local by which he was suspended or expelled. Section 18 sets forth very clearly that a suspended member can be reinstated only by the local in which he was suspended; therefore, it is my judgment that when a local requests another local for the privilege of having a suspended member renew his membership, they can only comply with that request by reinstating the suspended member in their local and issuing him a traveling card, so that he can transfer his membership into the local union making the request.

In the case of an expelled member: a local union in expelling a member severs his connec-

tion with the International Union, and if he should desire to become a member again, he would have to join as a new member; and if, after the expiration of one year as provided for in section 171, the said expelled member desires to renew his membership through some other local, the local to whom the application was made would have to secure the permission of the local in which he was expelled, and if they gave their consent, then and then only, could the local to whom the application was made accept the said expelled member into their organization and thereby renew his membership with the International Union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 570.

January 20, 1915.

MR. FRED SCHWENKER, Secretary, Local 79, Box 591, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 18th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"We have been carrying a sick member as provided for by section 165 and at our last meeting the local was advised that the said member was declared insane by the court and committed to an asylum; do we have to continue him in good standing under section 165? A brother member has offered to pay his dues and keep him in good standing, must we accept the same?"

An answer to your first question will be found in Decision No. 435, published in the April, 1914, issue of the *Mixer and Server*.

In reply to your second question: "can a brother member pay his dues for him?" I am of the opinion that he can and that the local union could not legally refuse to accept the same. There is nothing in the constitution which prohibits one member from paying the dues of another member, and so long as this member who has been committed to an asylum is kept in good standing with the local union, whether by a brother member or friends, the local cannot suspend him or issue him a withdrawal card as provided for in Decision No. 435. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 571.

January 21, 1915.

MR. C. R. JOHNSON, Secretary, Local 639, 1632 Second Avenue, Moline, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 18th, wherein you state that you desire a decision on the following:

"Local 850 of Rock Island issued to Elmer Mizer a probationary travelling card. Brother Mizer was initiated in Local 850 December 13th, 1914. Brother Wynn told him that he could work under the jurisdiction of Local 639 as a probationary member. Brother Wynn on January 11th, 1915, issued to Brother Mizer a traveling card and marked it "Probationary Travelling Card." There is no difference in our initiation fee. Shall Local 639 accept said traveling card?"

Under section 12 (a) of the International constitution, a probationary member is entitled to

the privilege of a traveling card, but the secretary issuing the same must write plainly across the face of the said card "probationary member" and the member accepting the same must pay the local union in which he deposits the said card the difference in the initiation fee, if there be any difference; in cases where the initiation fee is the same, the traveling card is to be recognized in the same manner and form as the regulation traveling card is recognized and accepted.

Therefore my decision is that the traveling card, having been issued to Brother Mizer under Section 12 (a), the same must be accepted by Local 639 subject to those conditions. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 572.

January 21, 1915.

MR. JACK DWYER, Box 1365, Dallas, Texas.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your appeal from the action of Local 69 in penalizing you the sum of \$5 for your failure to deposit your traveling card within the time allowed under Section 13 of the constitution.

During the month of July, 1914, Local 69 brought to my attention the fact that there were some members of Local 659 working in their jurisdiction that refused to deposit their traveling card. One case in particular, Brother Fredrick; his case was taken up with the secretary of Local 659 and he directed Brother Frederick to deposit his traveling card with Local 69 while working under their jurisdiction. I also advised Local 69 at that time that if any members of the International Union were working in their jurisdiction without depositing their traveling card within the time provided for in Section 13, that they would be justified in imposing upon them the penalty provided for in that section.

Now the fact that a member is working in an "open house" does not exempt him from the enforcement of this section, nor is a suspended member exempt; every member, whether active or under suspension, who fails to affiliate himself with the local union under whose jurisdiction he is working within three days after accepting employment, whether it is in an open house, or otherwise, is amenable to the penalty provided for in section 13 of the constitution.

I note in your statement that you claim to have only worked two days and a half out of the seven days that you were in the city, and that was in an open house, and that the business agent of the local never called upon you and that you should have been given permission to work, in order that you could secure enough money to pay up your dues and meet your obligations as a member of the International Union.

The secretary of Local 69 files the following statement: "Brother Jack Dwyer worked in the particular house he is speaking of and which we were working hard to unionize, not less than ten day and if necessary we can get affidavits to that effect. This brother came to me and introduced himself and then asked what right we had to call the "Breakers" an unfair house, and going on with his talk said that he was going to work there as long as he felt like it, without putting in his card, etc."

I am loath to consider your statement as facts, in view of the correspondence had with Local 69.

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in July, 1914, and the statements filed by them anent this appeal. I am therefore dismissing your appeal and sustaining the action of Local 69.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,

General President.

Decision No. 573.

January 21, 1915.

MR. BRUCE OVARLEY, Secretary, Local 800, 1713 Charles street, Lafayette, Ind.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest of Local 800 against the membership of Brother W. J. Butts, who was accepted into membership by Local 341 in violation of Section 8 of the International constitution.

Local 800 contends that the said W. J. Butts made application for membership to Local 800, and on July 5, 1914, his application was rejected and that on October 11, 1914, his application was accepted in Local 341 and he was initiated to membership, which is a clear violation of Section 8.

Local 341 acknowledges that the said W. J. Butts was elected and initiated to membership in their local union on October 11, 1914, and endeavored to defend their action by claiming that the said Mr. Butts was rejected by Local 800 for personal reasons. This charge is denied by Local 800 and they give as part of their reasons, that Mr. Butts worked on the side of the church at the last election, securing data for a vice pamphlet which was distributed among the voters of the city.

The only question involved here is, Was Section 8 violated? The evidence submitted shows that it was and that Local 341 accepted Mr. W.

"THE CLINK OF THE ICE IN THE PITCHER."

Notably fond of music,
I dote on a sweeter tone
Than ever the lute has uttered,
Or ever the harp has known.

When I awake at 5 in the morning
With a feeling in my head
Suggestive of mild excesses
Before I went to bed,

And a small, but fierce volcano
Seems vexing me inside,
And my tongue and throat are furred with fur
That seemeth a buffalo hide;

How sweet are the dews of solace
That over my senses fall,
At the clink of the ice in the pitcher
The boy brings up in the hall.

I've dreamed of the fiery furnace
That was one vast bulk of flame.
I've dreamed I was Abednego
Awallowing in that same.

I've dreamed I was molten lava
And rockets that fizzed and screamed.
In fact I have dreamed the cussedest dreams
That ever a human dreamed.

But all of their burning fancies
Are scattered quick as wink,
When the spirit within that pitcher
Goes clinking its clinkity clink.

J. Butts into membership in less than five months after his application was rejected by Local 800; hence their action was illegal and contrary to the law. Therefore, the membership of W. J. Butts is cancelled in this International Union and Local 341 is directed to remove his name from their roster and to so record it on their next monthly report to the general office. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,

General President.

Decision No. 574.

January 23, 1915.

MR. S. B. NELSON, Secretary, Local 126, 60 Broad street, Oneonta, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 20th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Does a member who is acting as manager in the place that he is working, have to attend the meetings of the local where compulsory attendance exists? If he is fined for non-attendance, can the said fine be collected?"

A member, acting in the capacity of manager, remains an active member of the local union and as such active member is amenable to all the laws governing active members, and if the local has a law which penalizes a member for his failure to attend meetings, that law would apply to all active members, and that includes managers. Therefore, if the said manager failed to attend meetings and a fine was placed against him, the said fine could be collected in the same manner as other fines are collected. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,

General President.

Boy! why so slow in coming
With that soothing, healing cup?
Oh! haste thee to the rescue
Of a man who's burning up.

The piteous clinks it clinks methinks
Should thrill you through and through.
An erring soul is wanting drink
And he wants it P. D. Q.

I never have felt the cooling flood
Go sizzling down my throat.
But I have vowed to Him a hymn.
To that clinkity clink devote.

So now in the prime of my manhood
I have published this lyric gem,
For the use of all good fellows
Who are thirsty at 5 a. m.

But especially for those fellows
Who have felt the pleasing thrall
Of that clink of the ice in the pitcher
The boy brings up the hall.

—EUGENE FIELD.

A REASON FOR FORGETTING.

We may be wrong in our deduction, but we can't help thinking that the Cincinnati man who lost his memory after drinking 100 glasses of beer a day for ever so many days, had been drinking them on tick.—*Springfield Union*.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
W 1 New York, N. Y....Dec., 1914	B 184 Scranton, Pa.Dec., 1914	B 269 South Norwalk, Conn.Dec., 1914
W 2 Brooklyn, N. Y....Dec., "	B 185 Norwich, N. Y....Jan., 1915	B 272 Clinton, Mass.Dec., "
B 3 New York, N. Y....Dec., "	B 187 London, Ont.Dec., 1914	M 273 Springfield, Mass.Dec., "
B 4 Hoboken, N. J....Dec., "	B 189 Lincoln, Ill.Dec., "	M 274 Marshalltown, Ia.Dec., "
M 6 Boston, Mass....Dec., "	B 141 New York, N. Y....Dec., "	W 276 Bronx, N. Y....Oct., "
B 8 Denver, Colo....Dec., "	B 142 Astoria, Ore.Dec., "	B 278 New Brighton, Pa.Jan., 1915
W 10 Hoboken, N. J....Dec., "	B 143 Batavia, N. Y....Dec., "	B 279 Philadelphia, Pa.Dec., 1914
WC 11 New York City....Dec., "	B 147 Greenfield, Mass.Dec., "	B 280 Toronto, Ont.Dec., "
B 12 San Antonio, Tex....Jan., 1915	B 148 Thompsonville, Conn.Dec., "	B 282 Pueblo, Colo.Dec., "
W 14 Denver, Colo....Dec., 1914	B 149 Newport, Ky....Jan., 1915	B 283 Torrington, Conn.Jan., 1915
W 17 Los Angeles, Cal....Dec., "	W 150 Syracuse, N. Y....Dec., 1914	B 284 Los Angeles, Cal.Dec., 1914
C 18 Denver, Colo....Dec., "	B 151 Gloucester, Mass.Jan., 1915	B 285 Providence, R. I....Dec., "
W 19 Kansas City, Mo....Dec., "	B 153 Minneapolis, Minn.Jan., "	B 286 Peoria, Ill.Dec., "
W 20 St. Louis, Mo....Dec., "	B 154 Quincy, Ill.Jan., "	B 287 St. Paul, Minn.Dec., "
M 24 Victor, Colo....Dec., "	B 155 Wilkes Barre, Pa.Dec., 1914	B 289 Fremont, Neb.Jan., 1915
C 27 Los Angeles, Cal....Dec., "	M 155 Reading, Pa.Jan., 1915	M 290 Cleveland, O....Oct., 1914
M 28 Vancouver, B. C....Dec., "	B 156 Paducah, Ky....Dec., 1914	B 292 Wheeling, W. Va....Dec., "
B 29 New York, N. Y....Dec., "	B 157 Woonsocket, R. I....Feb., 1915	B 293 Peterboro, Ont., Canada.Dec., "
W 30 San Francisco, Cal....Dec., "	B 158 Meriden, Conn.Jan., "	C 294 Newark, N. J....Dec., "
M 31 Oakland, Cal....Dec., "	B 161 Brockton, Mass.Dec., 1914	M 295 Douglas, Ariz.Dec., "
C 33 Seattle, Wash....Dec., "	B 162 Trinidad, Colo.Nov., "	B 297 Ridgway, Pa.Dec., "
W 35 Chicago, Ill....Dec., "	B 163 McKeesport, Pa.Jan., 1915	B 298 Wallace, Idaho.Dec., "
B 36 Sharon, Pa....Jan., 1915	B 168 New Britain, Conn.Dec., 1914	W 300 Toronto, Canada.Dec., "
B 37 Decatur, Ill....Dec., 1914	C 167 Cleveland, O.Jan., 1915	B 302 Butte, Mont.Dec., "
B 38 Hammond, Ind....Dec., "	B 169 Hamilton, O.Dec., 1914	M 304 Hartford, Conn.Dec., "
B 40 Dunkirk, N. Y....Jan., 1915	B 170 Lima, O.Dec., "	B 305 Ft. Wayne, Ind.Nov., "
B 41 San Francisco, Cal....Dec., 1914	B 171 Rochester, N. Y....Dec., "	B 309 Portsmouth, N. H....Feb., 1915
M 43 Pueblo, Colo....Dec., "	B 173 Birmingham, N. Y....Dec., "	B 310 International Falls, Minn.Jan., "
C 44 San Francisco, Cal....Dec., "	B 175 Buffalo, N. Y....Dec., "	B 312 Chattanooga, Tenn.Jan., "
WS 48 San Francisco, Cal....Dec., "	M 180 San Jose, Cal....Dec., "	B 313 Little Rock, Ark.Jan., "
B 49 Savannah, Ga....Jan., 1915	B 181 Easton, Pa.Dec., "	W 315 Montreal, Canada.Nov., 1914
B 51 St. Louis, Mo....Dec., 1914	B 182 Brantford, Ont.Dec., "	B 316 Alamosa, Colo.Dec., "
M 55 Edmonton, Alta, Canada.Nov., "	B 184 Ottumwa, Ia.Dec., "	B 317 Jacksonville, Fla.Dec., "
M 59 Milwaukee, Wis....Dec., "	B 187 Bradford, Pa.Jan., 1915	B 318 Putnam, Conn.Jan., 1915
B 60 DuQuoin, Ill....Dec., "	B 188 Pittsburgh, Pa.Dec., 1914	B 320 Schenectady, N. Y....Dec., 1914
M 61 Tacoma, Wash....Oct., "	M 189 Portland, Ore.Oct., "	B 321 Havre, Mont.Dec., "
M 62 Fresno, Cal....Nov., "	B 190 Bethlehem, Pa.Nov., "	B 322 Racine, Wis.Dec., "
W 63 Spokane, Wash....Dec., "	B 192 Atlanta, Ga.Jan., 1915	B 324 Appleton, Wis.Dec., "
B 64 Milwaukee, Wis....Dec., "	B 193 Pawtucket, R. I.Dec., 1914	B 325 Breez, Ill.Jan., 1915
B 67 Springfield, Mass....Dec., "	B 194 Warren, Pa.Jan., 1915	M 329 Lynn, Mass.Nov., 1914
B 68 Cincinnati, O.Dec., "	W 196 Buffalo, N. Y....Dec., 1914	M 331 Beloit, Wis.Dec., "
B 69 Galveston, Tex....Dec., "	B 197 Hamilton, Ont.Jan., 1915	M 332 East St. Louis, Ill.Dec., "
B 70 Brooklyn, N. Y....Dec., "	B 199 Jamestown, N. Y....Jan., "	B 334 Roundup, Mont.Jan., 1915
B 71 Connellsville, Pa....Dec., "	B 200 Hartford, Conn.Dec., 1914	W 335 Toledo, O.Oct., 1914
W 72 Cincinnati, O.Dec., "	B 202 Canton, O.Jan., 1915	M 337 Cheyenne, Wyo.Dec., "
B 73 Elkhart, Ind....Jan., 1915	C 203 St. Louis, Mo....Nov., 1914	M 338 Knoxville, Tenn.Jan., 1915
B 76 Syracuse, N. Y....Jan., "	B 204 Elmira, N. Y....Dec., "	B 339 Portland, Ore.Dec., 1914
B 77 Boston, Mass....Dec., 1914	B 206 Ft. Worth, Tex.Jan., 1915	B 340 Orange, N. J....Dec., "
B 78 Uniontown, Pa....Dec., "	B 207 Troy, N. Y....Dec., 1914	B 341 Logansport, Ind.Jan., 1915
B 79 Louisville, Ky....Feb., 1915	M 209 Pittsburgh, Pa.Dec., "	W 342 New York, N. Y....Dec., 1914
W 80 Boston, Mass....Dec., 1914	B 210 Seneca Falls, N. Y....Dec., "	B 343 DeSoto, Mo.Feb., 1915
B 81 Holyoke, Mass....Dec., "	B 212 Youngstown, O.Dec., "	C 344 Syracuse, N. Y....Dec., 1914
B 82 Westfield, Mass....Jan., 1915	B 213 Pana, Ill.Nov., "	B 345 Watertown, N. Y....Jan., 1915
B 83 Woburn, Mass....Nov., 1914	B 215 Wausau, Wis.Dec., "	M 346 Schenectady, N. Y....Dec., 1914
B 84 Taunton, Mass....Jan., 1915	M 216 Toledo, O.Dec., "	M 348 San Antonio, Tex....Jan., 1915
B 85 Lowell, Mass....Dec., 1914	B 217 New Haven, Conn.Jan., 1915	B 349 Oshkosh, Wis.Dec., 1914
B 86 Lynn, Mass....Jan., 1915	B 218 Streator, Ill.Dec., 1914	B 350 Vincennes, Ind.Nov., "
B 87 Athol, Mass....Jan., "	W 219 New York, N. Y....Jan., 1915	R 351 Charleroi, Pa.Jan., 1915
M 88 Louisville, Ky....Dec., 1914	M 220 Eureka, Cal.Dec., 1914	WC 353 St. Louis, Mo....Dec., 1914
B 90 Lawrence, Mass....Jan., 1915	B 221 Kewanee, Ill.Jan., 1915	B 354 Burlington, Ia.Dec., "
B 91 Newburyport, Mass....Dec., 1914	B 222 Dayton, O.Jan., "	B 355 Yorkers, N. Y....Jan., 1915
B 92 Marlboro, Mass....Dec., "	M 223 Des Moines, Ia....Dec., 1914	B 356 New London, Conn.Dec., 1914
B 93 Haverhill, Mass....Dec., "	B 224 Erie, Pa.Jan., 1915	B 357 Sioux City, Ia.Dec., "
B 95 Worcester, Mass....Dec., "	B 225 Meadville, Pa.Jan., "	B 358 Wallingford, Conn.Jan., 1915
B 96 Milford, Mass....Feb., 1915	WC 226 Boston, Mass.Nov., 1914	M 360 Mullan, Idaho.Dec., 1914
B 97 Fitchburg, Mass....Jan., "	B 227 Collinsville, Ill.Jan., 1915	B 361 Allentown, Pa.Dec., "
WS 98 Los Angeles, Cal....Dec., 1914	B 228 Albany, N. Y....Jan., "	B 365 Moorhead, Minn.Jan., 1915
B 99 Fall River, Mass....Dec., 1914	B 229 Derby, Conn.Jan., "	B 366 Cumberland, Md.Dec., 1914
B 100 New Bedford, Mass....Jan., 1915	W 230 Auburn, N. Y....Dec., 1914	B 367 Norwich, Conn.Dec., "
M 101 Great Falls, Mont....Jan., "	B 231 Newport News, Va....Dec., "	B 368 Kalamazoo, Mich.Nov., "
B 102 Granite City, Ill....Jan., "	B 235 Oil City, Pa....Jan., 1915	B 370 Gardiner, Mass.Feb., 1915
M 103 Worcester, Mass....Jan., "	B 236 Olean, N. Y....Jan., "	M 373 Shamokin, Pa.Dec., 1914
B 104 Guelph, Ont....Jan., "	B 237 Sudbury, Ont.Dec., 1914	B 376 South Chicago, Ill....Dec., "
W 106 Cleveland, O....Dec., 1914	W 239 Seattle, Wash....Dec., "	B 377 Plainfield, N. J....Jan., 1915
WS 107 Cleveland, O....Nov., "	B 241 Murphysboro, Ill.Jan., 1915	B 378 Rakersfield, Cal.Jan., "
B 108 Cleveland, O....Dec., "	B 243 Alton, Ill.Jan., "	B 379 Kankakee, Ill.Jan., "
W 109 Newark, N. J....Jan., 1915	B 244 New York, N. Y....Dec., 1914	M 380 Pisbec, Ariz.Jan., "
M 110 San Francisco, Cal....Dec., 1914	B 246 South Bend, Ind....Dec., "	C 381 Brooklyn, N. Y....Dec., 1914
B 113 Northampton, Mass....Jan., 1915	B 247 Des Moines, Ia....Dec., "	B 382 Boone, Ia.Dec., "
B 114 Pittsfield, Mass....Jan., "	B 248 Birmingham, Ala....Jan., 1915	B 383 Mt. Vernon, N. Y....Oct., "
B 115 Philadelphia, Pa....Dec., 1914	WS 249 St. Louis, Mo....Dec., 1914	B 386 Hannibal, Mo....Jan., 1915
B 116 Chicopee, Mass....Jan., 1915	B 251 Centralia, Ill....Feb., 1915	B 387 Evansville, Ind....Dec., 1914
B 117 Belleville, Ill....Feb., "	B 252 Mansfield, O....Jan., "	B 389 Carnegie, Pa.Dec., "
B 118 New York, N. Y....Dec., 1914	B 253 Alliance, O....Feb., "	B 390 Montgomery, Ala....Dec., "
M 119 Silverton, Colo....Dec., "	B 254 Waterbury, Conn....Dec., 1914	B 391 Roslyn, Wash....Jan., 1915
B 120 Utica, N. Y....Dec., "	B 255 Danbury, Conn....Nov., "	B 393 Three Forks, Mont....Jan., "
B 123 Ware, Mass....Dec., "	B 256 Bridgeport, Conn....Oct., "	B 395 Grand Rapids, Mich.Dec., 1914
B 124 Trenton, N. J....Jan., 1915	B 257 Sayrc, Pa....Jan., 1915	B 397 Norwalk, O....Dec., "
B 125 North Adams, Mass....Jan., "	B 258 Edwardsville, Ill....Dec., 1914	B 398 Manchester, N. H....Dec., "
B 126 Oneonta, N. Y....Jan., "	B 260 Braddock, Pa....Jan., 1915	B 399 Lincoln, Neb....Dec., "
B 127 Massillon, O....Jan., "	WC 261 Louisville, Ky....Aug., 1914	WS 400 Spokane, Wash....Dec., "
B 128 Cortland, N. Y....Dec., 1914	B 262 Newcastle, Pa....Feb., 1915	B 402 San Diego, Cal....Nov., "
M 129 Leadville, Colo....Dec., "	B 263 Camden, N. J....Oct., 1914	B 403 Stockton, Cal....Jan., 1915
B 131 Newark, N. J....Jan., 1915	C 266 Kansas City, Mo....Dec., "	
B 132 Geneva, N. Y....Dec., "		

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B 404	Dover, N. J.	Dec., 1914
W 405	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec., "
B 406	Eureka, Cal.	Dec., "
M 407	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept., "
C 408	St. Paul, Minn.	Nov., "
M 411	Muskegon, Mich.	Jan., 1915
B 412	Newark, O.	Dec., 1914
B 417	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 419	Memphis, Tenn.	Dec., 1914
B 420	Kansas City, Mo.	Dec., "
B 421	Newport, R. I.	Jan., 1915
B 422	St. Joseph, Mo.	Dec., 1914
B 423	Columbus, O.	Dec., "
B 424	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Nov., "
B 425	Vancouver, Wash.	Dec., "
M 426	Wallace, Idaho	Nov., "
C 427	Missoula, Mont.	Dec., "
B 428	Washington, D. C.	Jan., 1915
B 429	Portsmouth, O.	Jan., 1915
B 430	Middletown, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
B 431	East Liverpool, O.	Jan., 1915
B 432	Miles City, Mont.	Dec., 1914
B 433	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Dec., "
B 436	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Dec., "
B 437	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jan., 1915
B 438	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Nov., 1914
C 440	Montreal, Canada	Nov., "
W 442	Evansville, Ind.	Dec., "
W 444	Peoria, Ill.	Dec., "
B 445	Mojave, Cal.	Dec., "
B 447	Pensacola, Fla.	Dec., "
B 449	Altoona, Pa.	Dec., "
C 450	Spokane, Wash.	Dec., "
M 451	Everett, Wash.	Dec., "
M 452	Salem, Ore.	Nov., "
B 454	Everett, Wash.	Dec., "
B 455	Stamford, Conn.	Nov., "
B 456	Chicago, Ill.	Dec., "
B 457	Butte, Mont.	Dec., "
C 458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dec., "
M 459	Victoria, B. C.	Jan., 1915
B 461	Springfield, Mo.	Dec., 1914
B 462	Sandiego, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 463	Cle Elum, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B 465	Macon, Ga.	Dec., "
B 466	Wilmington, Del.	Dec., "
B 468	Madison, Wis.	Dec., "
B 469	Middletown, Conn.	Jan., 1915
M 470	Ellensburg, Wash.	Jan., "
B 474	Toppenish, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B 478	The Dalles, Ore.	Dec., "
B 479	LaCrosse, Wis.	Dec., "
B 480	Henderson, Ky.	Dec., "
B 481	Sunbury, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 482	Butler, Pa.	Jan., "
W 482	Ottumwa, Ia.	Dec., 1914
WS 484	Chicago, Ill.	Dec., "
B 485	Spokane, Wash.	Dec., "
B 486	Fulton, N. Y.	Jan., 1915
B 488	Jersey City, N.	Dec., 1914
M 489	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Dec., "
B 491	Atlantic City, N. J.	Nov., "
B 495	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Jan., 1915
B 497	Brainerd, Minn.	Dec., 1914
B 498	Lewistown, Mont.	Dec., "
B 499	Springfield, O.	Jan., 1915
W 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
WS 503	Kansas City, Mo.	Dec., "
B 504	Terre Haute, Ind.	Jan., 1915
B 506	Montreal, Canada	Dec., 1914
B 507	Chicago, Ill.	Dec., "
B 513	East Chicago, Ind.	Jan., 1915
B 516	Oelwein, Ia.	Oct., 1914
B 517	Nashville, Tenn.	Jan., 1915
B 518	Dubuque, Ia.	Jan., 1915
B 519	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Jan., "
B 520	Willimantic, Conn.	Dec., 1914
B 521	Peru, Ind.	Jan., 1915
B 523	Kenosha, Wis.	Jan., "
M 524	Miles City, Mont.	Jan., "
B 525	Oakland, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 526	Johnstown, Pa.	Dec., "
B 527	Buena, Ia.	Jan., 1915
B 529	Branford, Conn.	Nov., 1914
B 531	Jefferson City, Mo.	Jan., 1915
B 532	Baltimore, Md.	Dec., 1914
B 533	Helena, Mont.	Dec., "
B 534	Gary, Ind.	Dec., "
B 535	Keokuk, Ia.	Dec., "
B 542	San Rafael, Cal.	Jan., 1915
B 543	Danville, Ill.	Jan., "
B 544	Richmond, Ind.	Dec., 1914
B 545	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov., "
B 546	Waterloo, Ia.	Dec., "
B 547	Dallas, Tex.	Dec., "
B 548	Hudson, N. Y.	Jan., 1915
B 549	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Jan., "

Local No.

M 550	Bakersfield, Cal.	Nov., 1914
B 551	Akron, O.	Nov., "
CC 552	Richmond, Va.	Dec., "
B 553	Millvale, Pa.	Dec., "
B 554	Newark, N. J.	Dec., "
B 555	North Yakima, Wash.	Nov., "
B 556	Olympia, Wash.	Jan., 1915
B 557	Salida, Colo.	Dec., 1914
B 558	San Bernardino, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 559	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Jan., 1915
M 561	Sacramento, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 562	Detroit, Mich.	Dec., "
B 563	Mobile, Ala.	Jan., 1915
B 564	Fresno, Cal.	Dec., 1914
M 567	Olympia, Wash.	Dec., "
B 568	Gillespie, Ill.	Feb., 1915
B 569	Harrisburg, Pa.	Dec., 1914
M 572	Stockton, Cal.	Dec., "
B 573	Springfield, Ill.	Dec., "
B 574	Duluth, Minn.	Dec., "
W 575	Jersey City, N. J.	Jan., 1915
B 577	San Jose, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 580	Palestine, Tex.	Dec., "
B 584	Montpelier, Vt.	Feb., 1915
B 585	Charleston, W. Va.	Dec., 1914
B 587	Bozeman, Mont.	Dec., "
B 590	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Jan., 1915
B 591	San Pedro, Cal.	Jan., "
M 592	Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Jan., 1915
W 593	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dec., 1914
B 594	Argenta, Ark.	Jan., 1915
B 595	Richmond, Cal.	Nov., 1914
B 596	Superior, Wis.	Dec., "
B 598	East Grand Forks, Minn.	Jan., 1915
C 600	Duluth, Minn.	Dec., 1914
M 601	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov., "
B 603	Sacramento, Cal.	Dec., "
B 608	Salem, O.	Dec., "
B 609	Great Falls, Mont.	Dec., "
B 610	Hazleton, Pa.	Dec., "
M 612	Helena, Mont.	Dec., "
B 613	Lexington, Mo.	Jan., 1915
B 614	Marion, Ind.	Feb., "
B 616	Barberton, O.	Jan., "
M 619	Holyoke, Mass.	Dec., 1914
B 620	Austin, Tex.	Dec., "
B 621	Bonne Terre, Mo.	Dec., "
M 624	North Yakima, Wash.	Dec., "
B 625	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Jan., 1915
M 626	Walla Walla, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B 627	Cairo, Ill.	Dec., "
B 628	El Paso, Tex.	Dec., "
B 630	Prescott, Ariz.	Dec., "
W 631	Phoenix, Ariz.	Dec., "
B 632	Kalispell, Mont.	Jan., 1915
B 633	Nashua, N. H.	Jan., "
B 639	Moline, Ill.	Jan., "
B 640	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Dec., 1914
B 642	Newburg, N. Y.	Dec., "
WS 644	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 647	Concord, N. H.	Dec., 1914
B 648	Paterson, N. J.	Dec., "
B 649	Chicago, Ill.	Nov., "
B 651	Seattle, Wash.	Nov., "
B 652	Moberly, Mo.	Jan., 1915
B 654	Bryant, Tex.	Dec., 1914
B 656	Anderson, Ind.	Jan., 1915
B 657	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Jan., "
M 659	Dallas, Tex.	Dec., 1914
B 661	Roanoke, Va.	Jan., 1915
B 662	Macon, Mo.	Jan., "
W 663	Covington, Ky.	Jan., "
B 664	Glendive, Mont.	Dec., 1914
M 667	Renton, Wash.	Jan., 1915
B 669	Helena, Ark.	Jan., "
B 670	Beardstown, Ill.	Dec., 1914
B 671	Jackson, Mich.	Mar., 1915
M 672	Paragould, Ark.	Oct., 1914
B 673	San Bernardino, Cal.	Dec., "
B 674	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Dec., "
B 675	Oswego, N. Y.	Dec., "
B 676	Vancouver, B. C.	Dec., "
B 677	Berlin, N. H.	Dec., "
B 679	Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho	Dec., "
M 680	Miami, Ariz.	Dec., "
B 682	Elizabeth, N. J.	Jan., 1915
B 683	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	Feb., "
B 684	Monongahela, Pa.	Dec., 1914
B 685	Fau Claire, Wis.	Dec., "
B 686	Burlington, Vt.	Feb., 1915

Local No.

B 687	Bay City, Mich.	Jan., 1915
B 689	Passaic, N. J.	Jan., "
B 690	Owensboro, Ky.	Jan., "
M 692	Virden, Ill.	Dec., 1914
C 693	Hoboken, N. J.	Dec., "
B 694	Norfolk, Va.	Dec., "
B 697	Temple, Tex.	Jan., 1915
B 699	Marysville, Cal.	Dec., 1914
W 700	Paterson, N. J.	Dec., "
B 701	North Walpole, N. H.	Feb., 1915
B 702	Kensington, Ill.	Dec., 1914
B 704	Raymond, Wash.	Oct., "
B 706	Rockville, Conn.	Dec., "
B 707	Tacoma, Wash.	Dec., "
B 709	Clinton, Ariz.	Jan., 1915
B 710	Ashland, Wis.	Dec., 1914
B 711	Mingo Junction, O.	Dec., "
B 713	Mansfield, Ore.	Dec., "
B 714	Juliet, Ill.	Jan., 1915
B 716	Rutland, Vt.	Dec., "
C 719	New York City	Jan., "
B 721	Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec., 1914
B 722	Berlin, Ont., Can.	Nov., "
B 723	Port Arthur, Tex.	Jan., 1915
B 725	Walla Walla, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B 726	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Oct., "
B 727	Columbia, Ga.	Dec., "
B 729	Ottawa, Ill.	Jan., 1915
M 730	Bremerton, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B 731	Great Barrington, Mass.	Dec., "
B 732	Middlebury, O.	Jan., 1915
B 733	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	Dec., 1914
B 737	York, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 738	Baton Rouge, La.	Jan., "
B 739	Brownsville, Pa.	Jan., "
B 740	South Manchester, Conn.	Dec., 1914
B 741	Pasco, Tex.	Dec., "
B 742	Southbridge, Conn.	Dec., "
B 743	Natick, Mass.	Dec., "
B 744	Waco, Tex.	Jan., 1915
B 746	Anaconda, Mont.	Dec., 1914
B 748	Galveston, Tex.	Dec., "
B 750	Houston, Tex.	Dec., "
B 751	Baumont, Tex.	Jan., 1915
B 752	Texas City, Tex.	Dec., 1914
B 753	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Dec., "
M 754	San Pedro, Cal.	Nov., "
M 755	Port Arthur, Tex.	Dec., "
B 756	Thief River Falls, Minn.	Jan., 1915
B 757	Porth Arthur, Ont.	Jan., 1915
M 759	Crookston, Minn.	Dec., 1914
M 760	Monroe, La.	Dec., "
B 761	Ft. Williams, Ont.	Dec., "
B 762	Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	Dec., "
W 763	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 765	Tampa, Fla.	Dec., "
B 768	San Diego, Cal.	Dec., "
B 771	Hoquiam, Wash.	Dec., "
B 774	Aberdeen, Wash.	Jan., 1915
B 784	New Westminster, B. C.	Dec., 1914
M 791	Aberdeen, Wash.	Dec., "
B 793	Latrobe, Pa.	Jan., 1915
M 798	York, Pa.	Dec., 1914
B 800	Lafayette, Ind.	Jan., 1915
M 801	Elma, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B 804	Hoquiam, Wash.	Dec., "
B 805	Covington, Ky.	Dec., "
B 806	Devon Lodge, Mont.	Dec., "
B 807	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Jan., 1915
M 809	Lewistown, Mont.	Dec., 1914
B 810	Witt, Ill.	Jan., 1915
B 812	Port Chester, N. Y.	Nov., 1914
B 813	St. Cloud, Minn.	Jan., 1915
B 814	Victoria, B. C.	Dec., 1914
M 815	Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec., "
B 817	Missoula, Mont.	Jan., 1915
B 818	Pekin, Ill.	Feb., "
M 819	Port Angeles, Wash.	Nov., 1914
B 820	Sheridan, Wyo.	Jan., 1915
B 821	Kittanning, Pa.	Jan., "
B 822	Boonville, Ind.	Jan., "
B 823	Ocala, Fla.	Dec., 1914
M 824	Raymond, Wash.	Dec., "
B 826	Etna, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 827	Joplin, Mo.	Dec., 1914

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Local No.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
B 829 South Bend, Wash... Nov., 1914	4 737	December	21 40	7 457 December
B 830 Anacortes, Wash. ...Dec. "	4 832	December	9 30	7 19 Supplies
B 832 Sedalia, Mo.Jan. 1915	4 855	November, December	10 80	8 55 Nov., bound Mixer and
B 833 Elyria, O.Jan. "	4 83	November	1 60	Server
B 834 Royalton, Ill.Dec., 1914	4 437	December	122 80	8 73 January
B 835 Taylor, Tex.Jan. 1915	4	Rein. John E. Keegan,		8 114 January, stamps
B 836 Centralia, Wash.Dec., 1914		Local 567	12 35	8 160 Stamps
M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo.Dec. "	4 169	Dec., stamps, cash	17 60	8 397 November, December
R 838 Casper, Wyo.Dec. "	4 690	January	6 75	8 479 December
M 839 Herrin, Ill.Nov. "	4 456	Nov., balance due bound		8 483 December
B 840 Chester, Pa.Nov. "		Mixer and Server	32 60	8 489 December
M 842 Casper, Wyo.Dec. "	5 78	December	14 00	8 563 Stamps, supplies
WWC 843 Worcester, Mass. Dec. "	5 153	December	8 50	8 613 December
R 844 Staunton, Ill.Nov. "	5 168	December, supplies	10 15	8 686 January
B 845 New Kensington, Pa. Jan., 1915	5 253	Stamps	60	8 689 December, supplies
B 847 Fostoria, O.Dec., 1914	5 348	December	6 25	8 809 Stamps
M 848 El Paso, Tex.Dec., 1914	5 402	November	32 15	8 826 December
B 849 Franklin, Pa.Dec. "	5 857	December, Stamp	4 05	8 863 December
B 850 Rock Island, Ill.Jan. 1915	5 221	January	7 05	8 139 December
B 851 Peekskill, N. Y.Dec., 1914	5 251	Jan., supplies, buttons	13 75	8 189 October, supplies
B 852 Tiffin, O.Jan., 1915	5 261	July, August	15 20	8 218 December, stamps
R 854 Jeannette, Pa.Jan. "	5 354	December	12 05	8 249 Supplies, buttons
B 855 Livingston, Mont.Dec., 1914	5 368	Oct., Nov., balance due		8 478 December
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark.Jan., 1915		bound Mixer and Server	25 05	8 556 January, supplies
B 857 Laramie, Wyo.Dec., 1914	5 531	January	11 40	8 620 Bound Mixer and Server
P 858 Pine Bluff, Ark.Dec. "	5 216	December, supplies	82 15	1912, 1913
B 859 Billings, Mont.Dec. "	5	F. Wood, M. A. L.	3 00	8 675 December
R 863 West Warwick, R. I. Dec. "	5 76	December, supplies	62 00	8 756 January
C 865 Chicago, Ill.Dec. "	5 150	December, supplies	18 00	8 800 January, stamps
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass. Jan., 1915	5 156	December, supplies	12 80	8 859 December, stamp
B 867 Ketchikan, AlaskaDec., 1914	5 279	Supplies	1 00	8 Louis Blume, M. A. L.
B 868 Nome, AlaskaDec. "	5 152	December	147 10	2 25
B 869 Juneau, AlaskaJan., 1915	6 125	December, supplies	7 30	8 219 December
B 870 Augusta, Ga.Dec., 1914	6 167	December	35 85	8 Rein. Ed. Sirois, Local
M 871 Juneau, AlaskaDec. "	6	Rein. Roy Mullinx, Local		554
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2 3 November	\$45 85			8 387 Supplies
2 17 November	45 55			8 575 December
2 24 Nov., bound Mixer and				8 684 December
Server	4 40			8 593 Buttons
2 59 Supplies	2 85			8 550 November, supplies
2 100 December	37 30			8 730 December, supplies
2 109 December	63 25			8 11 December
2 137 November, December	26 65			9 60 November
2 175 November	70 55			9 106 Supplies
2 180 November	21 05			9 274 December, supplies
2 194 Dec., stamps, supplies, bal-				8 12 15
ance due May report	5 25			8 575 December
2 255 Supplies	1 25			8 34 20
2 422 November, December	65 55			8 593 Buttons
2 424 October, November	6 00			8 550 November, supplies
2 469 December	5 00			8 730 December, supplies
2 488 November	51 60			8 11 December
2 Balance account rein. T.				9 60 November
Flannigan	85			9 50 November
2 519 December	4 60			9 106 Supplies
2 589 November, December	40			9 274 December, supplies
2 551 Sept., supplies, cash	26 75			8 12 15
2 561 November	47 00			8 575 December
2 659 Button	1 00			8 34 20
2 661 December	11 60			8 593 Buttons
2 680 Supplies	3 25			8 550 November, supplies
2 744 December	15 00			8 730 December, supplies
2 847 November, December	14 05			8 11 December
2 858 December	6 40			9 60 November
2 285 November	80 25			9 106 Supplies
2 357 November	46 80			9 274 December, supplies
2 547 November	50 75			8 12 15
2 580 December, supplies	5 45			8 575 December
4 10 November	17 50			8 34 20
4 12 December	83 70			8 593 Buttons
4 131 December	78 90			8 550 November, supplies
4 147 December	8 40			8 730 December, supplies
4 223 December	7 45			8 11 December
4 241 Nov., Dec., supplies, bal-				9 60 November
ance due Sept., Oct. re-				9 106 Supplies
ports, cash	16 80			9 274 December, supplies
4 243 December, supplies	17 65			8 12 15
4 253 January	9 55			8 575 December
4 279 December	44 35			8 34 20
4 341 December, stamp	13 50			8 593 Buttons
4 351 Nov., Dec., stamp	19 20			8 550 November, supplies
4 418 December, supplies	5 80			8 730 December, supplies
4 426 Nov., stamps, supplies	11 05			8 11 December
4 436 November	9 00			9 60 November
4 458 November	72 50			9 106 Supplies
4 462 Supplies	75			9 274 December, supplies
4 507 December	21 85			8 12 15
4 542 Stamps	25			8 575 December
4 550 Buttons	2 00			8 34 20
4 558 December	12 25			8 593 Buttons
4 594 December	6 60			8 550 November, supplies
4 609 December	24 00			8 730 December, supplies
4 628 Stamps	20 00			8 11 December

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Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
11 391	January, supplies	8 85	J. F. McCarthy, M. A.	19 608	Supplies
11 444	December, stamps	3 00	L., bound Mixer and	19 532	December
11 596	Supplies	1 75	Server, T. C.	2 10	76 Supplies
11 600	December, stamps	13 65	204 December, supplies	22 10	155 January
11 640	December	3 20	209 Stamps	10 00	404 Stamp
11 680	December	7 75	285 Supplies	5 00	486 Nov., Dec., Jan.
12 30	Supplies	12 50	334 Supplies, buttons, cash	3 70	594 January
12 36	January	11 80	431 December	12 40	363 Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan.
12 97	December	8 80	546 November, December	4 40	cash
12 188	December, supplies	205 35	687 January	15 85	152 Supplies
12 199	January	15 80	700 Nov., Dec., stamps, sup-	19 10	284 December, supplies
12 225	January, stamps	5 80	plies	19 10	550 Supplies
12 412	Oc., Nov., Dec., stamps,		713 December, supplies	9 10	2 Stamps
	supplies, cash	62 70	738 Stamps, supplies	9 50	260 January, stamps
12 616	Jan., stamps, supplies	8 20	761 December	8 40	256 Supplies
12 628	December, supplies	10 80	R. L. Conroy, M. A. L.	1 00	400 Supplies
12 721	December	54 75	59 December	27 35	313 Jan., supplies, cash
12 771	December	7 20	350 Supplies	1 00	365 January, stamps
12 818	January, stamps	10 25	380 December	2 00	417 January
12 110	Dec., stamps, supplies	175 00	425 November, December	9 00	501 January
12 129	Nov., Dec., stamps	10 00	451 Supplies, buttons	8 10	676 December
12 215	December, supplies	9 80	512 December	12 40	685 December, supplies
12 672	Stamps	5 60	784 December	8 40	Dec., supplies, balance
12 338	Charter and outfit	13 85	279 Supplies	1 00	due Aug. report
12 207	December, supplies	12 85	633 January	11 25	C. L. Bloomgren, I. P.
12 370	Stamps	40	15 L. G. Huling, M. A. L.	2 25	Duggin, M. A. L.
12 737	Supplies	5 50	445 December	3 60	Supplies
12 210	December, supplies	8 95	61 December	39 20	20 45 December
12 584	Buttons	1 10	84 January	11 40	287 November, December
12 149	Charter and outfit	13 50	831 Dec., balance due Nov.	20 240	240 December
13 49	December	8 60	report	8 85	282 December, supplies
13 67	December, supplies	42 18	356 December, supplies	12 40	355 January
13 206	January	28 70	406 December, stamps	11 85	451 December
13 220	December, supplies	9 00	523 December	17 00	547 December
13 224	January, buttons	42 60	572 Dec., balance due sup-	20 126	126 December, January
13 288	Jan., supplies, buttons	6 90	plies, buttons	30 05	340 Dec., supplies, buttons
13 317	December	21 30	647 Supplies	2 35	845 December, January
13 324	November, December	9 20	654 December, supplies	2 60	377 January
13 325	Supplies, buttons	5 75	699 Nov., Dec., supplies	27 80	33 December
13 304	Dec., supplies, balance		725 December	15 40	438 Stamps
	due Nov. report	33 80	814 December	15 55	125 January
13 436	Dec., stamps, supplies	14 75	587 January	2 80	202 Supplies
13 462	Stamps	3 15	Chas. Zieman, M. A. L.	10 50	226 November
13 488	Supplies	50	20 December	111 75	625 January
13	Balance account rein. T. F. Flannigan, Local 347	50	43 December	14 25	51 Buttons
13 603	December, supplies	48 80	67 Balance due supplies	62	209 Supplies
13 656	January, stamps	10 10	70 Supplies	1 00	227 December, January
13 719	November	8 35	77 December348 65	300 Supplies, buttons
13 760	December	7 05	141 Buttons	1 00	639 January
13 791	December	12 55	181 December	15 45	760 Supplies
13 824	December, stamps	6 00	215 Supplies	1 00	499 Jan., stamps, supplies
13 866	January, stamps	7 10	235 Nov., Dec., Jan.	13 80	596 December
13 161	Supplies, buttons	9 85	273 Stamps, supplies	2 00	669 Nov., Dec., Jan.
13 822	Jan., supplies, buttons	5 65	289 January	4 05	459 November, December
13 667	January	6 25	468 December	22 15	10 Supplies
13 884	Nov., Dec., balance due C. and O.	5 25	485 December	54 25	85 Dec., supplies, buttons
13 116	December, January	23 60	489 Supplies	1 25	107 Supplies, buttons
13 428	Supplies	50 00	552 December	4 00	134 December, stamps
13 115	December, supplies	192 85	616 Supplies	1 50	239 December, stamp
13 378	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., supplies, stamps, cash, bound Mixer and Server	9 85	620 December	7 05	429 January
13 124	Supplies	50	730 Stamps	5 00	542 January
13 173	December, stamps	34 80	741 December, stamp	4 65	807 January
13 562	December	85 00	743 December, stamps	5 80	842 December
13	J. F. Furlong, Dell Jeffries, M. A. L.	9 50	774 December, January	23 25	Refund account express package
13	Rein. G. St. Jean, Local		806 December	4 40	25
13			27 December	9 85	729 Jan., stamps, supplies
13			98 December	3 20	51 December
13			30 December355 15	118 Nov., Dec., supplies, rein. of local
13			79 Feb., supplies, buttons	40 65	47 00
13			247 Supplies	1 25	279 Buttons
13			285 December, stamps	78 50	318 Jan., balance due Dec. report
13			612 December	18 80	6 25
13			676 November	44 90	Cash
14 81	December, buttons	27 40	719 December	7 80	836 Nov., Dec., supplies
14 107	November	29 80	750 Dec., supplies, buttons	80 40	86 January, stamps
14 113	January	11 20	809 Supplies	50	87 January, button
14 117	January	12 40	817 January	11 20	260 Supplies
14 202	Supplies	2 00	Jos. E. Johnson, M. D.		295 December, cash
14 313	December	20 40	Markham, M. A. L.	8 85	470 January, supplies
14 506	December, supplies	46 15	127 January, supplies	10 15	495 January, cash
14 569	Stamps, buttons	5 55	136 January	5 85	397 Dec., stamps, supplies
14 697	January	4 80	258 January	18 45	551 October, November
14 716	January	5 80	482 January	7 45	682 January
14 814	Supplies	3 85	592 December, stamp	21 25	815 Supplies, buttons
14 342	Supplies, buttons	1 00	630 December, supplies	5 50	837 December
14 401	Supplies	4 60	739 January	7 40	292 December
14 427	Dec., stamps, supplies	12 35	768 December	32 20	128 Button
14 480	Nov., Dec., stamps, sup-		230 Supplies	12 50	246 December
	plies	11 90	241 January, stamps	8 75	500 January
14 573	December, supplies	47 35	316 Nov., Dec., stamps, sup-	7 00	590 January
14 865	December	28 45	339 December	108 25	495 January, cash
14 305	Button	1 00	463 December	9 90	380 November, December
14 249	Dec., supplies, buttons	11 15	548 December	3 60	405 December
14 308	Supplies	2 35	679 Nov., bound Mixer and		69 December
14 701	Jan., Feb., supplies	5 80	Server	7 00	117 February
14 854	December, supplies	15 20	72 December, supplies	19 50	141 December
			517 January	3 20	278 December

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.	Date. Local.	Date. Local.
25 274 Buttons	1 00	28 31 December, supplies ...121 80
25 276 Stamps	2 25	28 661 Jan., supplies, buttons, cash
25 421 January, buttons	14 20	28 714 January
25 430 November, stamps	10 00	28 187 Dec., Jan., stamps
25 450 December, supplies	23 00	28 513 January, supplies
25 476 January, supplies	9 55	28 820 January, supplies
25 525 Supplies	1 00	28 196 Dec., supplies, buttons
25 584 December, January	5 00	28 280 December, stamps
25 619 Dec., stamps, cash	20 55	28 J. Stuart, M. A. L.
25 628 Stamps	20 00	28 420 December
25 Rein. Ed. Warren, Local 418; Chas. Palmer, Local 579	3 20	29 8 December
25 674 December	50 30	29 41 December
25 723 January	7 80	29 106 December, supplies
25 819 Nov., supplies, buttons	6 18	29 150 January
25 848 December, supplies	13 15	29 161 Dec., stamps, supplies
25 851 November, December	10 00	29 273 Balance due Dec. report
25 Rein. T. Mooney, Local 414	28 15	29 341 January
25 332 December	1 60	29 509 December, buttons
25 592 Balance due stamps	2 00	29 832 Jan., balance due supplies, bound Mixer and Server, balance due account bill rendered
25 648 December	28 15	29 E. O. Schmidke, M. A. L.
25 632 Jan., bound Mixer and Server	6 60	29 63 December
25 835 January, supplies	5 00	29 617 December
25 659 Supplies	2 50	29 765 December
25 171 Dec., supplies, balance due Nov. report	83 50	29 286 December
25 456 Stamps	2 50	29 Rein. F. O. Gilmore, Local 434
25 566 December	17 25	29 825 Jan., stamps, buttons
25 612 Balance due Dec. report	10	29 24 December
25 626 Button	60	29 266 Dec., supplies, buttons
25 869 January, stamp	10 65	29 527 January, stamps
26 163 January	8 80	29 592 Supplies
26 170 Dec., stamps, buttons	13 80	29 830 Supplies
26 194 January	4 40	30 99 December
26 216 Supplies	5 00	30 108 December, stamps
26 Rein. C. E. Monohan, Local 18	12 35	30 120 December
26 353 December, supplies	8 86	30 217 January
26 402 Bound Mixer and Server 1009, 1910, 1911, 1912	5 00	30 469 January, stamps
26 Jesse E. Bard, M. A. L.	10	30 461 Supplies
26 553 December, stamps	3 20	30 462 January, supplies
26 809 Supplies	2 00	30 503 Dec., supplies, buttons, stamps
26 850 January	43 25	30 518 January
26 624 December	9 30	30 574 December
26 Rein. Toney Paone, Local 600	12 35	30 642 December
26 Rein. M. Herenden, Local 111	5 10	30 693 December
26 737 January	22 10	30 753 December, supplies
26 762 Dec., stamps, supplies	12 65	30 R. Henderson, M. A. L.
26 166 December	22 00	30 Rein. Berthold Alberz, Jr., Local 492
26 320 December	24 35	30 18 December
27 19 December, stamps	32 10	30 Rein. Hugh F. Ziegler, Local 75
27 40 December, January	4 25	30 523 January
27 95 Dec., supplies, buttons	51 35	30 525 December
27 202 January	21 95	30 583 January, stamps
27 229 Nov., Dec., Jan., stamps, supplies	22 85	30 707 December
27 278 Jan., stamps, supplies	21 15	30 100 January
27 283 Stamp, supplies	1 00	Total
27 320 November	19 70	\$13,127 17
27 338 Stamps, supplies, buttons	8 86	
27 400 December, supplies	6 90	
27 443 December	3 20	
27 504 January	70 80	
27 585 December	4 00	
27 598 January, stamp	9 25	
27 706 December	4 40	
27 W. J. Brawley	10	
27 33 Supplies, buttons	7 50	
27 334 January, cash	7 20	
27 849 December	2 40	
27 236 January, stamp	9 20	
27 R. W. Sargent, M. A. L.	4 50	
27 92 December	9 90	
27 466 Supplies	50	
27 1 December	138 00	
27 133 December	5 80	
27 151 January	7 40	
27 200 Dec., stamps, supplies	53 05	
27 732 January, stamps	11 85	
28 14 December	46 90	
28 35 December, stamps	66 85	
28 193 December	21 00	
28 264 Stamps, supplies	6 00	
28 305 Supplies	8 35	
28 476 December	10 20	
28 696 December	27 15	
28 709 Jan., stamps, bound Mixer and Server	8 80	
28 749 Supplies	2 60	
28 826 January	8 20	
28 584 December	9 40	

EXPENDITURES FOR JANUARY, 1915.

Date.	
2 Rent	\$108 50
2 Clerks	57 00
4 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00
4 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00
4 W. Woods, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Chicago, Ill.	15 00
4 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00
4 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 43	15 00
4 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00
4 F. P. Anderson, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00
4 Jos. E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00
4 J. D. Atkinson, L. S. O., Local 72	15 00
4 F. McGlogan, L. S. O., Local 287	15 00
4 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19	15 00
4 George McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00
5 W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.	100 00
5 Tim Kearnes, account serv-ices rendered	15 00
6 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org.	100 00
7 Defense, Local 457, Butte, Mont.	88 70
8 Seals	7 46
9 Clerks	57 00
11 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00
11 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00
11 W. Woods, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Chicago, Ill.	15 00
11 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00
11 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48	15 00
11 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00
11 F. P. Anderson, L. S. O., Local 228	15 00
11 Joseph E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00
11 J. D. Atkinson, L. S. O., Local 72	15 00
11 F. McGlogan, L. S. O., Local 287	15 00
11 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19	15 00
11 George McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00
11 Frank Guardo, L. S. O., Local 348	15 00
11 E. Maloney, defense, Local 484	100 00
12 A. M. J. Prichard, defense, L. J. E. B., Salt Lake City, Utah	100 00
14 Hy. Weinstock, defense, L. J. E. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	100 00
15 F. Sesma, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org.	100 00
15 Tax A. F. of L.	412 72
15 Tax on Canadian membership	30 93
15 John F. Kuhn, Death Claim No. 6102, Local 723	50 00
15 Jesse P. C. Gantz, Death Claim No. 6376, Local 628	50 00
15 Jas. McGarry, Death Claim No. 6428, Local 124	50 00
15 Joe Markow, Death Claim No. 6434, Local 120	50 00
15 T. W. Morrow, Death Claim No. 6438, Local 740	50 00
15 Edward B. Floyd, Death Claim No. 6444, Local 260	50 00
15 Albert Brousseau, Death Claim No. 6448, Local 318	50 00
15 Jas. J. Smith, Death Claim No. 6450, Local 342	50 00
15 Henry F. Morris, Death Claim No. 6451, Local 193	50 00
15 John B. Todd, Death Claim No. 6457, Local 814	50 00
15 Frank J. Houck, Death Claim No. 6465, Local 246	50 00
15 Jos. McDonald, Death Claim No. 6466, Local 723	50 00
15 Andrew Moran, Death Claim No. 6470, Local 20	50 00
15 Bernard Dechan, Death Claim No. 6471, Local 77	50 00
15 Edward McGovern, Death Claim No. 6472, Local 115	50 00
15 Earl T. Day, Death Claim No. 6473, Local 420	50 00
15 Fred Leonard, Death Claim No. 6475, Local 87	50 00
15 Christena Keller, Death Claim No. 6476, Local 240	50 00
15 Robert McCaw, Death Claim No. 6477, Local 104	50 00

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Date.
15 Arnold Hummel, Death Claim No. 6478, Local 44.....	25 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69.....
15 Paul Jackthuber, Death Claim No. 6479, Local 252.....	25 F. P. Anderson, L. S. O., Local 223.....
15 Harry K. Bowden, Death Claim No. 6480, Local 696.....	25 Joseph Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80.....
15 Michael S. Cahir, Death Claim No. 6481, Local 285.....	25 F. McGloglan, L. S. O., Local 287.....
15 Ben Chenoworth, Death Claim No. 6484, Local 461.....	25 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19.....
15 David A. Monroe, Death Claim No. 6485, Local 77.....	25 George McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17.....
15 Carl Herrle, Death Claim No. 6486, Local 79.....	25 Frank Guardo, L. S. O., Local 848.....
15 Edward Meier, Death Claim No. 6487, Local 115.....	25 Wm. Guifoyle, L. S. O., Local 848.....
15 Stephen Weiss, Death Claim No. 6488, Local 131.....	25 H. Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294.....
15 Wm. T. Grauer, Death Claim No. 6489, Local 139.....	25 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300.....
15 Harry F. Jeanguenat, Death Claim No. 6491, Local 481.....	25 C. Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo.....
15 John J. Barne, Death Claim No. 6492, Local 721.....	27 A. W. Smith, defense, Local 592.....
15 John J. Mullaly, Death Claim No. 6495, Local 3.....	28 Protested check, Local 666.....
15 Frank Connors, Death Claim No. 6497, Local 80.....	29 Supplies.....
15 Carl K. Hill, Death Claim No. 6498, Local 378.....	29 T. M. Kerin, account services rendered.....
15 Frank McNamara, Death Claim No. 6499, Local 525.....	29 E. Maloney, defense, Local 484.....
15 James Cavanagh, Death Claim No. 6500, Local 293.....	30 Clerks.....
15 John W. Noble, Death Claim No. 6503, Local 285.....	30 Supplies.....
15 Michael G. Meehan, Death Claim No. 6504, Local 77.....	30 E. Flore, Gen. Pres.....
15 Willis Clark, Death Claim No. 6505, Local 292.....	30 F. Sesma, Intl. Org.....
16 Clerks.....	30 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.....
18 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484.....	30 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.....
18 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 805.....	30 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.....
18 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 85.....	30 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.....
18 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48.....	30 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.....
18 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69.....	30 A. Martel, Intl. Org.....
18 F. P. Anderson, L. S. O., Local 223.....	30 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.....
18 Joseph E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80.....	30 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.....
18 F. McGloglan, L. S. O., Local 287.....	30 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.....
18 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19.....	30 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.....
18 George McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17.....	30 J. F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.....
18 Frank Guardo, L. S. O., Local 848.....	30 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org.....
18 Geo. F. Parker, Org.'s fee, Local 338.....	30 John Connery, Death Claim No. 6399, Local 118.....
21 Defense, Local 459, Victoria, B. C., Can.....	30 Chas. T. Finch, Death Claim No. 6468, Local 317.....
21 John W. Conley, defense, Local 100.....	30 Frank Fuller, Death Claim No. 6482, Local 470.....
21 A. W. Smith, defense, Local 592.....	30 John Arthur, Death Claim No. 6483, Local 757.....
21 W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.....	30 Leonard Topp, Death Claim No. 6494, Local 284.....
22 Adding machine repairs.....	30 Wm. A. Callahan, Death Claim No. 6496, Local 80.....
22 A. M. Prichard, defense, L. J. E. B., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	30 Thomas O'Rourke, Death Claim No. 6501, Local 123.....
23 Clerks.....	30 W. Frank Barnett, Death Claim No. 6502, Local 659.....
23 E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo.....	30 Paul Stoltenberg, Death Claim No. 6506, Local 1.....
23 W. C. Eddy, defense, L. J. E. B., Sacramento, Cal.....	30 T. Frank Hall, Death Claim No. 6510, Local 428.....
25 Printing January Mixer and Server.....	30 Arthur Frazier, Death Claim No. 6511, Local 159.....
25 Protested check, Local 61.....	30 Harry J. Dunham, Death Claim No. 6518, Local 721.....
25 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484.....	30 Worth Vanzant, Death Claim No. 6516, Local 437.....
25 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 805.....	30 Thomas N. Scates, Death Claim No. 6517, Local 192.....
25 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 85.....	30 Michael D. Sullivan, Death Claim No. 6518, Local 90.....
25 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48.....	30 Edw. Moriarity, Death Claim No. 6519, Local 217.....
25 W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.....	30 Wm. Weitzel, Death Claim No. 6520, Local 70.....
25 Harry E. Pieble, Death Claim No. 6521, Local 202.....	30 Anthony Scharver, Death Claim No. 6521, Local 841.....
25 Hugh McDonald, Death Claim No. 6522, Local 710.....	30 Harry E. Pieble, Death Claim No. 6524, Local 115.....
25 John E. Truax, Death Claim No. 6523, Local 841.....	30 Walter Etter, Death Claim No. 6525, Local 115.....
25 James J. McCormick, Death Claim No. 6526, Local 115.....	30 James J. McCormick, Death Claim No. 6528, Local 115.....
25 John Gibson, Death Claim No. 6527, Local 152.....	30 Elmer D. Morrow, Death Claim No. 6528, Local 284.....
25 Elmer D. Morrow, Death Claim No. 6528.....	
	Total \$13,441 67
	Amount on hand Jan. 2, 1915 \$78,612 11
	Receipts for January, 1915.. 13,134 95
	Total \$91,747 06
	Expenditures for Jan., 1915.. 13,441 67
	Amount on hand Feb. 1, 1915 \$78,305 39
	In Death Fund Jan. 2, 1915.. \$26,134 78
	Appropriated to Death Fund, January, 1915 3,896 08
	Total \$30,030 86
	Drawn from Death Fund, January, 1915 3,900 00
	Balance in Death Fund Feb. 1, 1915 \$26,130 86
	In Defense Fund Jan. 2, 1915 \$20,160 51
	Appropriated to Defense Fund, January, 1915 1,705 76
	Total \$21,866 27
	Drawn from Defense Fund, January, 1915 2,319 60
	Balance in Defense Fund Feb. 1, 1915..... \$19,546 67
	In Convention Assmt. Fund Jan. 2, 1915..... \$1,204 10
	Receipts for January, 1915.....
	Total \$1,204 10
	Refunds for Jan., 1915.....
	Balance in Convention Asst. Fund Feb. 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10
	Amount in General Fund Feb. 1, 1915 \$31,423 76
	Amount in Death Fund Feb. 1, 1915 26,130 86
	Amount in Defense Fund Feb. 1, 1915..... 19,546 67
	Amount in Convention Asst. Fund Feb. 1, 1915..... 1,204 10
	Total \$78,305 39

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January, extending from the 24th of December, 1914. In my December report I informed you of the conditions in Fort Smith, after five months of prohibition in that city, and I also stated that before my letter was in print our boys of Local 559 would be doing business at the same old stands, which has proven true. On January 2d, we were granted license in Fort Smith and saloons were immediately opened, and Local 559 came into its own again. But the prohibs are not satisfied and have appealed the case from the county judge's decision to the circuit court, which will convene in March. It seems that nothing short of a death blow will stop a prohi as long as there is a dollar in sight for him. But I think the business people of Fort Smith have at last had all the prohibition they want, at least, a good majority of them have.

On January 3d, Local 559 held their regular meeting, which was installation day for the officers of that local for 1915, but owing to the fact that they had been closed for five months and many of the boys had been scattered over the country, they decided to defer their installation of officers until the following Sunday and hold a public installation and have a nice spread and invite our friends who had stood by us so loyally to meet with us and all have a good time. A committee was appointed to arrange for a band of music and prepare a dinner fit for the gods and invite the best speakers in the city for the occasion which was done in tip-top shape. We met at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, the 10th, where everything was in readiness for one of the greatest banquets it has ever been my good luck to attend. We had good speakers and music until 6 o'clock, when we rolled back the curtains showing tables decorated with every thing good to eat and drink and invited our friends to come forward and partake of that which we had prepared for them and at the same time extending to them our thanks for their loyalty. The writer had the honor and pleasure of presiding at this meeting, a thing I was certainly proud of, and a thing long to be remembered by your humble servant. I left Fort Smith for Little Rock on the 14th, where I found the city as dry as a bone under the notorious Going law and it is still dry; but in my opinion Little Rock will be open before this is in print; in fact, I think ten days from now will find the saloons open and doing business as of yore. Argenta, just across the Arkansas river from Little Rock, has opened up and Local 594 is at home again. The free bridge between the two cities is full of people from early morning to late at night, from Little Rock, I suppose, to shop in the city of Argenta. I know they are not going over to patronize the saloons, for at least half of these going over

are prohibs, at least they refused to sign the petition for saloons in Little Rock, and we know a man who belongs to the Anti-Saloon League would die before he would take a drink, even if he was sick and the doctor advised a little whiskey for the stomach's sake. Myself, with an acquaintance who lives in Little Rock and who knows as many people in that city as any man living in the city, stood just 25 minutes, near the foot of the free bridge last Saturday evening, and counted the men over 21 years old who crossed the bridge, going to Argenta, and we counted 202, and out of that number, my friend counted 118 whose name does not appear on the petition for license in Little Rock, and who claim to be prohibs; during the time we stood there, we saw several come from Argenta whom my friend said were prohibs, and several carried packages which did not look like dry goods; in fact, some of them looked to me like a half-dozen cold ones, while some were smaller, possibly just a couple of small ones—anyway, they were bringing home the bacon.

The Arkansas Legislature convened in this city on January 11th and every thing went along nicely until the 20th when Senator White, from Pine Bluff, introduced a very drastic state-wide prohibition bill, which has been advanced to second reading in the senate and will possibly come up for third reading and final passage next week in that body. This bill, which is Senate bill No. 75, don't look good to me by any means and the Lord only knows what will happen to us in the next few weeks. Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee, the Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia, and many noted national prohibitionists are stumping the state of Arkansas and asking the people to demand state-wide prohibition from their respective members of the present legislature, and petitions are coming in by the thousand from all over the state. President G. E. Mikel, of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, together with the legislative committee from that organization, are all here and working like trojans to offset any sumptuary legislation, either affecting our crafts or any other craft of the state. They are rendering me great assistance, which is highly appreciated by our members.

The prohibition leaders very frankly claim they have a majority in both houses and openly boast that Arkansas will join Alabama in the down-and-out column on July 1st.

We have not as yet had an opportunity to test our strength in the lower house, but it is very close in the senate. We have lost one man in the senate that we considered pledged to us, but he could not stand the pressure brought on him by the long-haired dictators of what we should eat, drink and wear. One of these old hypercritical witches said to me, she would be willing to see the city burned to ashes if it would be the means of bringing about state-wide prohibition. Talk about Anarchists, what would you call that?

Christianity? Christ like? Well, I guess not. And we have thousands of just such people as this old devil running at large all over this land and country of ours claiming to be Christians and associating with civilized people.

I am unable to give anything definite at this time as to the probable outcome of the situation in Arkansas as far as prohibition is concerned, but I hope to be able to report favorable news before many moons. If we can hold what we have we are safe, and if not we are gone. One thing I can say, the enemy don't have to hunt us, we are on the firing line and easy found.

My expense account is as follows:

Jan. 14—Ft. Smith to Little Rock.....	\$4 76
" 14—Sleeper	2 00
" 14 and 15—Baggage transferred.....	1 00
Street car fare and postage—two months.	4 50
Typewriter work, stationery and supplies.	3 75
Jan. 15—Bus hire	50
 Total.....	 \$16 51

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

SEATTLE, WASH., January 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January:

The beginning of the new year found our pickets on duty in the city of Spokane. Evidently we were getting some results, as the Chamber of Commerce, in meeting, had appointed a special committee to find means of invoking the law against us; however, they haven't succeeded so far.

January 1st to 15th, busy with the culinary crafts in Spokane, attending meetings of locals, local joint executive board, labor council, etc. Assisted in moving into better headquarters, the boys and girls now have a fine place. Glad to report that the dance given on January 15th proved a success, both socially and financially.

January 15th, with delegates of other trades and crafts, left for Olympia, Washington, to attend the convention of the State Federation of Labor; January 17th, in company with Delegates Senac of North Yakima; Lundgren and McCormack of Spokane, attended meeting of Local 107 at Tacoma. Hope to get to another meeting of this local, soon; the boys are of the right material, attending to business in the proper manner.

While our crafts in particular have been rather badly hit lately, the showing made at the convention was very good, there being over 30 representatives present. As was to be expected, a considerable of the time was taken up with the question of unemployment. The Federation will undoubtedly work out some plan of relief in the near future.

Delegate Hughes of Spokane, who is the legislative agent of the Federation, gave a very interesting resume of the actions of some of the lawmakers. Brother Hughes assuring the delegates that unless we were on the job constantly the tools of "big business" would attempt to repeal most of the labor legislation which we are now enjoying.

The convention almost unanimously turned down a proposal to elect the officials of the Federation by referendum, evidence being introduced to prove that that system was not a successful

one in the organizations that had tried it. After spirited debate, a proposal to raise the per capita tax one cent per member per quarter was adopted.

The legislature turned down all proposals made by petition and while we have not entirely given up hope, still it looks very much as though we are up against it good and hard. The following is my expense account for the month:

Jan. 5—Spokane to Coeur D'Alene, return.	\$1 50
15—Spokane to Olympia and sleeper..	12 90
" 25—Olympia to Seattle.....	2 60
Car fare and telephone.....	3 90
Postage	1 50

Total \$22 40

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., January 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January:

The so much-heralded and anticipated Panama California Exposition of San Diego, Cal., which was to bring so much business to this city and surroundings, swung its doors open to the public on December 31st, with weather that you only find in sunny California. The citizens of this city and vicinity, made the grand opening attendance a record breaker. The buildings are very pretty and the grounds most magnificent. The exhibits are only partially displayed, but no doubt that in the near future the whole thing will be completed. But the expected prosperity which would, or was going to make every man, woman and child in this community independent for life, has failed to materialize; but it has on the other hand brought an enormous amount of job seekers, and the vast army of unemployed has jeopardized the positions of a large number of workers in our crafts, especially, the city is over run with men and women seeking employment, and the majority of them carry union cards, but they have failed to deposit them, and my advice to those who intend to come here to work is "Stay away from San Diego"; in fact, stay away from California until such time as the business depression that now exists disappears.

The work of organizing the restaurants is somewhat difficult, owing to the fact that not a single restaurant or cafe, or any other business concern is on a paying basis; nevertheless we are going on smoothly and quietly, and some of the proprietors begin to realize that the L. J. E. B. means to continue its work until every restaurant displays the house card.

We started to picket a place, and in just exactly one week after the labor council had placed the house on the unfair list of the council, they decided to sign the agreement. The police of this city, as usual all over the country, are very antagonistic to us; as soon as a picket is placed in front of a restaurant, he is taken away to the police station and kept there for two or three hours; he is given a nice sermon, but they have not as yet placed a charge against any of the pickets; their method is to scare them with threats that they will see that the pickets will be sent to the rock pile or deported out of town, but with all their intimidations we are going to continue the picketing.

During the month, have attended all the meet-

ings of Locals 402 and 768, also the meetings of the labor council.

The following is my expense account:

Dec. 27—Los Angeles to San Diego.....	\$ 3 85
Jan. 4—San Diego to Los Angeles.....	3 85
" 4—Sleeper	1 50
" 6—Los Angeles to San Diego.....	3 85
" 9—San Diego to Los Angeles	3 85
" 9—Sleeper	1 50
" 10—Los Angeles to San Diego.....	3 85
Long distance phone.....	95
Car fare	1 75
Postage	1 50
Total	\$26 45

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

BOSTON, MASS., January 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month: Attended a meeting of Local 843 to take up several grievances that were pending. The meeting was largely attended. With a new set of officers for the ensuing year, things look bright for future success. I installed the newly-elected officers, and addressed the meeting along progressive lines and appealed to the members to co-operate with the officers in performing their duties. I desire to thank the officers and members of Local 843 for the courtesy and support received while in the city of Worcester, also for their useful gift, which I fully appreciate. I trust the members of Local 843 will carry out the policy laid out for them in the future.

Held an open meeting of those employed in the culinary craft in the city of Worcester, and was successful in securing a number of applications, and sent to the general office for charter and outfit. I look forward to see better results with the new Local 103 than we had with previous locals. This no doubt was on account of lack of interest and proper support that former locals went out of existence.

I attended a special meeting called in the interests of former Local 416, Springfield. The meeting was not as well attended as I anticipated. However, those in attendance seemed interested and promised to bring their friends to the next meeting.

To Dover, N. H., to attend a meeting of new Local 733, and instituted the new local. I assisted the new-elected officers on their books and so forth. The meeting was largely attended and the new local started off in the right direction. I installed the newly-elected officers and at the close of the meeting a fine entertainment and buffet luncheon was served, which was enjoyed by all. President Gibbons and Secretary Snow, of Local 309, delivered an able address, as well as a large number of visiting brothers from sister locals whose names I can not just recall.

Left for Lowell to take up work in that city. Stopped off at Manchester to take up important matters with Secretary J. T. McLoughlin, of Local 398. On my arrival in Lowell, met Secretary Quirk, took up several grievances that were pending since my last visit. I am pleased to report that we were successful in our efforts in straightening out matters. I also noted quite an improvement in local conditions. Brother Quirk reports that recent meetings have been well at-

tended, which means future success for Local 85. I trust the members will continue this practice and encourage their officers.

To Springfield to be in attendance at a meeting of former Local 416. I regret to say that we were not any more successful than on previous occasions. Several reasons were offered for the small attendance. However, we will try once more and hope to have better results. Charter and outfit having arrived, I left for the city of Worcester to institute new culinary alliance. Held two meetings, afternoon and evening. Elected temporary officers. Transacted considerable other important business. Proceeded to Boston to take up work in the interests of the culinary workers. I attended a meeting of Local 6. Business Agent Lane made quite an interesting report on the progress he was making under the existing circumstances. Brother Lane is up against the same proposition that several of our culinary locals have to combat with. Head waiters and members of the International Geneva Association who take charge of dining room, make it their business to discharge our members and employ members of their association or some other dual organization. Local 6 has a good set of officers who are deeply interested in the welfare of their organization.

The balance of the month my time was devoted in the interests and formation of new locals now in hand, and we hope to be successful in our efforts. I have been ably assisted in this work by Vice-President Conley and Business Agent R. W. Garrity.

The following is my expense account:

Jan. 1—To Boston	\$ 2 40
" 3—To Worcester	1 00
" 5—To Springfield	1 25
" 7—To Dover	4 05
" 12—To Lowell	3 00
" 15—To Springfield	2 85
" 17—To Worcester	1 25
" 19—To Boston	1 00
" 25—To Springfield	2 25
Printing	2 50
Postage and money orders	2 35
Hall rent	3 00
Typewriting notices	1 75
Telephone	70
Care fare	3 00
Stationery	1 40
Total	\$33 75

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

HOBOKEN, N. J., January 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month of January follows:

Immediately after Christmas arrangements had been made by the L. J. E. B. to visit the American Hotel, owned by George Gonzales, a former mayor of Hoboken, in the interests of our allied crafts here. The morning of December 28th, this place went up in a blaze. The Dukes House and Hotel Venice are the points of interest at this time and we expect every department will be thoroughly organized in a short time. Hoboken has an effective L. J. E. B. and such officers as Brothers Mester, Doring, Local 693; Newberry and Wrage, Local 10, and Thiery

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and Rowohlt, Local 4, are bound to have success in their dealings with our employers.

January 2d and 4th, visited Mr. Emil Cogen, president of the West Hoboken Retail Liquor Dealers Association, with a committee of Local 4 and their former president, Gus Schildmuller. The prospects of that section of Hudson County are excellent from an organizing standpoint; we took up a matter with Thomas P. Ryan, a former member of Union No. 108 of Cleveland, Ohio, now in business for himself in Union Hill, N. J. A satisfactory adjustment is expected.

January 6th, attended meeting of Hudson County Labor Alliance in Jersey City. Want to state, especially for our members, that through hard work on the part of this alliance, which is composed of Local 4, 10, 693, Hoboken; Locals 488, 575, Jersey City, and Musicians' Union, Local 526, that they have broken the backbone of the I. W. W. musical union, known here as Local 41, by initiating 33 of their members in the American Federation of Musicians, Local 526, on January 5th, and a much greater number since that time. I sincerely trust that some member of our allied craft in Philadelphia will draw this matter to the attention of the officers of Musicians' Union 77 of their city; hope that they will imitate and make it possible to bring about a labor alliance in the City of Brotherly Love.

January 8th, visited Homestead, N. J., with Business Agent James Conlin of Teamsters Union No. 560 and was successful in organizing a place in that section. Accompanied Brother Rotwoldt to Passaic, and took up a matter that vitally concerns Local 4, with Brother Stryker, secretary Local 689. Had the pleasure of learning through Brothers Dime, Lane, and a few others of Local 689 which I can not recall at present, that their organization is in excellent shape. The blue buttons can be seen in every place in Passaic, and the members of Local 689 are certainly boosters. From Passaic to Patterson and visited headquarters of Waiters' Union 700 in the hopes of finding them in session. Took up various matters with President Henry Gross and learning where it may be possible for the writer to be of assistance to Local 700, have promised to return in the Silk City.

January 11th, upon invitation of President Felton of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, attended a conference of the butcher workmen. The sausage makers are on strike in Jersey City, Newark and Hoboken. Strike breakers are being smuggled into this country from Germany, it is alleged. The commissioner of immigration has been asked to investigate this charge, and every person responsible for smuggling strike-breaking sausage makers will be prosecuted. Our allied crafts in this section have been of great assistance to those out on strike, and same has been greatly appreciated by International President Hart and Organizer Modest, who are now on the ground looking after their interests.

January 13th, attended meeting of Cooks' Union 693 of Hoboken. Am pleased to say that while the numerical strength of this local union is not the largest in the International, they possess the best class of workers in their line. Had the pleasure of addressing them. The following officers were elected for the year 1915: Paul Schoknecht, president; Rudolph Greimlinger, vice-president; Charles Mester, business agent; Paul Doring, secretary-treasurer; Tony Bruckmeier, recording and corresponding secretary;

Fritz Schultke, outer guard; William Dabrokow, inner guard; Fred Baccini, chaplain. Brothers Schoknecht, Mester and Doring will represent Local 693 as delegates to the Hudson County Central Labor Union, Hudson County Labor Alliance, and Local Joint Executive Board of Hoboken.

January 14th, presided at Union No. 4. Meeting was well attended. Took special care to recommend weekly meetings in place of monthly. Any member who can not find time to pay his dues at proper place ought to be taught that his book with a money order properly enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the secretary, with postage attached, will find its destination without any trouble, and the work assigned to their officers can then be taken up and which will no doubt bring about better results for all concerned. That evening, attended meeting of Central Labor Union and will say that Hudson County possesses quite a number of "live wires." Business agent of Local 4 was elected vice-president, and Brother Thiery of same local, elected as secretary-treasurer of Central Labor Union. At this meeting Business Agent Kavanaugh of Local 575 of Jersey City, had the pleasure of introducing Magistrate John Warren to the delegates who addressed the body on the necessity of a better compensation law; he told them in very plain words to put every member of the New Jersey Legislature on record immediately. Assemblyman Dolan was present and went on record to help organized labor in the state of New Jersey along the lines as specified by the friend of Bill Kavanaugh. Commissioner of Labor Bryant, coming in a trifle late, addressed the council on a matter concerning organized labor in the vicinity of Hudson County, and which his remarks lasted to the early hours of the next morning the delegates appreciated same, and informed him that they were willing to stay longer if he desired to continue.

January 15th, visited B. P. O. Elks, No. 74 of Hoboken. Had Brother Wm. Frankenberg of Local 10 introduce me to Gustav Bleda, chef, and was successful in arranging for him and his helpers to affiliate with Cooks' Union 693. While in the building, met Brother Fulling of Local 118 and was pleased to hear from him that he is now the manager of Val Schmitt's on North William street, New York City. Brother Fulling is very well acquainted in the downtown district of the big city across the river, and is bound to bring about the results that Val Schmitt desires. I am positive that no culinary worker will get an opportunity to toil in this establishment unless he possesses the proper credentials issued by Local 342 or 719. Brother Fulling explains to the writer that a company is being formed by Val Schmitt and the chain of stores controlled by said company will offer plenty opportunity for our crafts in the near future.

January 17th, attended meeting of Union 340, Orange, N. J.; 40 per cent of their entire membership were present. This local union is being cared for by John J. Tierney, president, and Wm. J. Hardwick, secretary. A labor forward movement is on by the Central Labor Union of that city, and a more effective organization of bartenders will follow if their representatives give more attention to the council meetings. Their cozy rooms on Center street are a credit to them.

January 19, attended meeting of Union 488 of Jersey City and am pleased to state that their officers have been bonded as required by our

laws; report covering this visit was filed with the general office.

January 21st, attended meeting of the L. J. E. B. of Hoboken. Arrangements have been made to hold mass meetings for our allied crafts while the cold weather lasts. Committee appointed have determined to hold five meetings in all, dividing their jurisdiction equally in an effort not to pass up a single unorganized worker. The get-together spirit prevails and I sincerely trust that it is going to be permanent. The joint board have arranged for a ball, March 10, 1915, at New York avenue and Lewis street.

January 22d, attended meeting of Waiters' Union 575, Jersey City, and pleased to note the way same was attended. At the adjournment of said meeting, with a committee of Local 575, visited Arion Hall for the purpose of explaining to Mr. Fritz R. Borpe, the proprietor, the jurisdictional rights of Local 575, and came away with a better understanding. I want to say right now that Mr. Borpe or any other employer in the catering industry has the right to reject any employee that fails to present themselves in the proper uniform when ordered to work.

Our locals will be represented at Trenton during the hearings on local option bills, and those of prohibition, February 2d, to protest.

The following is my expense for the month of January:

Dec 31—Hoboken to Floral Park, return..	\$ 0 90
Jan. 8—Homestead, Passaic, Paterson, return ..	80
" 10—Hoboken to Floral Park, return	90
" 17—Hoboken to Orange.....	30
" 17—Orange to Floral Park.....	85
" 18—Floral Park to Union Hill, N. J.	59
" 23—Hoboken to Floral Park, return	90
Interurban and local car fare.....	3 00
Telephone and long distance.....	2 05
Postage	1 50
Total	\$11 79

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

HELENA, MONT., January 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January:

January 3rd I attended a meeting of Local 51 of St. Louis, Mo. It was the meeting at which delegates to the convention to be held at Frisco were to be nominated. The interest manifested in the coming convention can best be testified to by the announcement that eighteen candidates are in the field, with four to be elected. Whoever the lucky ones will be, we can look forward to them giving a good account of themselves, as each of the eighteen are old timers and hard workers for the local union. Local 51 is to be complimented upon the manner in which the members turn out to meetings. I have attended two meetings of that union and on each occasion more than three hundred members were in attendance.

On January 6 I received instructions from the general office to wind up my affairs in Missouri at once and proceed to Great Falls, Montana. This order was issued after an urgent request for my services had been received from both Local 101, Cooks and Waiters, and Local 609, Bartenders. I left St. Louis on the 8th, arrived

in Great Falls on the night of the 10th. I went by way of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and as I had a lay over of 35 minutes in the latter city, I wired Second Vice-President Hoffman, and was met by him on my arrival. I had time to visit the elegantly equipped home of Local 152 and chatter with a few old time friends.

On my arrival at Great Falls I was met by Brother Nelson, of Local 101, Brother Shields of Local 609, the officers of the Building Trades Council and Cascade Trades and Labor Assembly. After getting settled took up the business which was at hand.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have changed their field of endeavor from Stockton, Cal., to Great Falls, Montana. A combine has been created by that body for the purpose of disrupting the trade union movement of one of the best organized cities in the Northwest. Building operations, with a few exceptions, are being carried on by imported scabs. The Builders' Exchange have made the threat that by spring they will have completely broken the ranks of the organized movement, but they reckoned without taking into consideration the "foreign" forces of organized labor.

The following International representatives are in Great Falls at present and rendering every possible assistance to our assailed sisters and brothers: Organizer Dowler, of the Carpenters; Organizer Stone, of the Bricklayers; Organizer Robbins, of the Electrical Workers; Grand President McNulty, of the I. B. E. W.; T. D. O'Brien, of the A. F. L. and myself. We have organized a joint executive committee of the Great Falls Building Trades and the Cascade Trades and Labor Assembly, and in their hands the future of the Trade Union Movement of this section is placed. The Builders' Exchange has organized against the building trades, the Commercial Club against the miscellaneous trades and the hotel and restaurant employers against the cooks, waiters and waitresses. This is to be a fight that will resolve itself into "a survival of the fittest;" and as there has not been a break in the ranks of labor since the inception of the trouble, the "fittest" in this, as in other like troubles, will be the trade union movement. Some of our members have been arrested and fined, others have been arrested upon trumped up charges of kidnapping scabs (imagine anyone kidnapping a scab). We have appealed for a hearing in all cases, but have been denied. We will have to await the pleasure of the "powers that be." Mass meetings are held every Sunday and each meeting surpasses the other in attendance. The liberal minded people of the Northwest are with the trade union movement in this struggle and have transferred their accounts from all merchants aligned with the interests seeking the destruction of the unions.

January 18th, Brothers Nelson and Shields, in company with myself, visited the city of Helena, to lay the case of organized labor in the city of Great Falls before people, whom we have every reason to believe, are in a position to assist us in bringing about an adjudication. While in Helena we called a special meeting of the cooks, waiters and bartenders and laid our case before them. On the evening of the same day we attended a meeting of the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly and made like representations.

On the 20th a hearing was held in the House of Representatives on the question of submitting to the voters in 1916 an amendment to the Mon-

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tana State Constitution providing for State-wide Prohibition, to become effective July 1st, 1917. The Anti-Saloon League was represented by Mr. Pope, chairman of the Anti-Saloon League of Montana and Rev. Dr. Wolf, president of the same body for the State, and as many suffragettes as could crowd the Assembly Chamber in which the hearing was held. Our side was ably represented at the hearing by Mr. Kessler, of the Kessler Brewing Company of Helena; Bro. M. M. Donoghue, President of the Montana State Federation of Labor; Bro. Laurence Nelson, cook, president of the Cascade Trades and Labor Assembly, and Bro. Daniel Shields, business agent of Bartenders' Union 609, representing the Joint Executive Committee of Labor of Great Falls.

I returned to Great Falls on the 22nd to attend to business in connection with our trouble in that city. Returned on the 25th to Helena where, on the 26th, I am to close for the Wets in rebuttal before the committee on towns and cities which have the bill calling for submission before them on final hearing.

While in the city of Helena we held conferences with the officers of both the bartenders and cooks and waiters, and we are very thankful to Bro. Frank Murray, of Local 609, who is sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives, for the many courtesies extended us during our stay. The Montana State Federation of Labor convenes in annual session at Helena February 1st, and we look forward to one of the most interesting sessions in the history of that body. The representatives of the bartenders, cooks, waitresses and waiters, will hold a State conference a day preceding the convention to determine what legislation shall be presented to that body.

Following is my expense account for the month of January:

Jan. 6—R. R. fare, St. Louis to Great Falls, including sleeper.....	\$47 02
" 18—Great Falls to Helena.....	3 35
" 22—Helena to Great Falls.....	3 35
" 25—Great Falls to Helena.....	3 35
Typewriting as per bills submitted.....	4 50
Postage for month.....	50
Local car fare.....	80
Telegram to Minneapolis (Hoffman)....	61
Telegram to Great Falls (Nelson).....	76
Telegram to and reply from Jere L. Sullivan	1 08
 Total	\$65 32

Fraternally yours,

J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

STOCKTON, CAL., December 28, 1914.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

The settlement of the four months' industrial war-fare in this city three days prior to Christmas, i. e., December 22nd, gave to the locked-out trades unionists and their families a two-fold cause for rejoicing. Conferences were held daily from the 8th to the 17th, when the following peace agreement was presented to both sides for ratification:

This agreement, made and entered into this 17th day of December, 1914, by and between a committee of three members representing the

Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, hereinafter called the Association, and a similar committee of three representing the Building Trades Council of San Joaquin County and the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, hereinafter called the Unions, witnesseth:

That in order to speedily terminate the industrial struggle in the city of Stockton and prevent a further recurrence of the same, it is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

1. That the Unions agree to stop all boycotting and all picketing, and that notice to that effect be sent to all the parties boycotted in the same manner as the original notice of boycott was sent.

2. That the Association agrees to withdraw the letter sent by them to the Building Trades Council and to the Central Labor Council under date of June 26, 1914, and notice to that effect be sent to them in the same manner as the original letter was sent.

3. That the wages and hours are to remain the same as in force on July 8, 1914.

4. That a committee of three from each side be appointed to which shall be referred all questions affecting wages and hours which may arise between the two parties, the decision of said committee to be binding on both sides; it being definitely understood that no drastic action shall be taken by either side until after said committee has considered the matter and rendered a decision.

In Witness Whereof, this agreement is signed in duplicate and delivered on the date first above written, by the conference committee representing both sides hereto, thereunto duly authorized.

ROBT. INGLES,
F. J. VIEBROCK,
EDW. L. GNEKOW,

Committee representing the Associations.

J. T. Woods,
J. B. DALE,
JOSEPH ECK,

Committee representing the Unions.

The above agreement was duly ratified by both parties, and, on December 26th, the M. M. & E. Association in an official letter, withdrew the famous "Open Shop" declaration of June 26th, 1914.

The settlement of the deplorable Stockton controversy cannot be construed as a clean cut victory on the part of organized labor.

On December 2nd I left Stockton for Sacramento to consult with Brothers, Drake, Eddy, Somers and Reid, as to the activity of the M. M. & E. Association in their city, but was immediately recalled to San Francisco, owing to the serious illness of my wife; returning to Stockton on the 6th. I was again recalled to San Francisco on the 11th.

On the morning of the 15th my dear wife passed to eternal rest.

I wish to tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the L. J. E. B. of Sacramento for their floral offering and for their sympathetic thoughtfulness in delegating Brother Reid of Local 603 to attend the obsequies; to the L. J. E. B. of Stockton also for their floral offering and the delegating of Brothers Perrin and Doyle to Local 41 of San Francisco for their floral contribution and the attendance of Brother D. P. Regan; to General Secretary Jere L. Sullivan for his kindly telegram of sympathy and consolation, and to all those brothers and sisters of our International organization who so freely extend-

ed to me the hand of fellowship in my hour of sorrow and grief.

The following is my expense account:

Nov. 29—San Francisco to Stockton.....	\$2 35
Dec. 2—Stockton to Sacramento.....	1 45
" 4—Sacramento to San Francisco...	3 50
" 6—San Francisco to Stockton.....	2 35
" 11—Stockton to San Francisco.....	2 35
" 26—San Francisco to Stockton.....	2 35
Postage	1 00
Typewriting	2 25
Total	\$17 60

(Second Report.)

STOCKTON, CAL., January 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to submit the following report for the past month:

The acute business depression incidental to the industrial war just completed shows little or no improvement. Months will elapse before the community regains the normal prosperity enjoyed prior to the invasion of the aggressive trouble makers of the M. M. & E. Association. Merchants who succeeded in weathering the storm now display the sickly grin that usually accompanies a series of "Never Again" resolutions; whilst the men and women of labor are calmly and cheerfully proceeding with the task of rehabilitation, wearing smiles that won't come off. The discontent apparent, among the rank and file, immediately after the "Peace Protocol" was signed, is rapidly giving away to elation as a result of the working out of the much discussed and severely criticized "Temporary Open Shop" concession. The spirit of organized labor is so strongly in evidence, that the scabs and strike-breakers, finding themselves without the protection of thugs and gun-men, are gradually emigrating to their natural habitat south of the Tehachapi.

Culinary Local 572, battle scarred and badly bent is still in the ring. After over six months' strenuous fighting, with 101 members out of 190 locked out on June the 8th, the local shows up strong with 120 members in good standing. At the recent semi-annual election Bro. James Redenbaugh was re-elected secretary-treasurer by an overwhelming majority over his opponent, Bro. P. H. Weston. Brother Jim has some very uncomplimentary remarks to make a'nen't the failure of certain locals to make good with the fifteen cent assessment levied by the California State Federation of Labor, particularly those who were so loud in proclaiming their undying devotion to the culinary cause. Approximately \$40,000 was contributed by the unions throughout the State to the Stockton fight. This does not include the contributions from Internations that have constitutional provisions for strike benefits, our International contributing \$1,200.

Left Stockton for Sacramento December 29th, where L. S. Calkins, manager of the M. M. & E. Association had transferred his nefarious mischief-making activities. The merchants of Sacto are not falling for Calkins' line of "bull" as easily as he had anticipated, but he is a very persistent individual and may succeed in fomenting trouble.

Left Sacramento for Stockton January 4th to attend a meeting of organizers representing the miscellaneous crafts at which a declaration of policy was drafted to be submitted to Federated Trades Council a'nen't the agreement signed with

the Association of Employers. Returned to Sacramento the same evening.

Local 603 held its special installation meeting at Red Men's Hall on the evening of January 6th. Imbued with the efficiency of the "get together" spirit, invitations had been extended to all crafts connected with the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, and the capacity of the hall was taxed to accommodate the crowd. After the installation of officers the following resolution was submitted and adopted unanimously:

Purpose of Organization.

"Realizing the danger that threatens our interests, knowing the power gained by combined effort, and feeling the need of using all legitimate methods to protect our means of livelihood, all trades unions directly interested in the life of the liquor industry are taking this step to form ourselves into an organization for the purpose of better protecting our interests both individually and collectively and advancing our cause in any and every way that may help to keep the liquor interests as they are at the present time, a licensed business."

Therefore, we beg to submit the following resolution for the consideration of this meeting:

WHEREAS, The continued activity of the so-called "reform" interests in the State of California, who seek to eliminate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages by means of sumptuary legislation; and,

WHEREAS, The success of any program to bring about State-wide prohibition, the extension of the Wylie local option law to cover county units instead of supervisorial districts, or any other ultra-radical, drastic regulation of saloons would result in depriving thousands of workers of their means of livelihood; and,

WHEREAS, We realize to successfully cope with future campaigns we must of necessity direct our best efforts toward more compact organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all labor organizations directly interested in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages send two delegates to devise ways and means for the formation of an executive council for this district to be known as the Liquor Trades Protective Council of Sacramento; that the secretary of this meeting be instructed to so notify all organizations and set a date for preliminary meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to the banquet hall to partake of the abundance of good eats provided through the hospitality of Local 603. President Somers, acting as toastmaster, introduced quite a number of speakers, and amongst those who particularly distinguished themselves, Brothers Drake, Reid and Fletcher deserve honorable mention.

On January 8th I left for Grass Valley and Nevada City, arriving in the midst of an old fashioned snow storm, an unusual experience in this State. The following day canvassed Grass Valley with this result: 27 saloons, only eight bartenders employed; one hotel with three white waitresses employed and Chinese crew in kitchen; two restaurants, one of which is operated by Greeks who hire Japs, the other employs two cooks and one waiter. Wages are far below the average, twelve hours a day and seven days per week. Next visited Nevada City, four miles by traction from Grass Valley; 21 saloons, only five bartenders employed; one hotel with Chinese crew and two white waitresses; one restaurant, em-

THE MIXER AND SERVER

ploying one cool and one dishwasher. Conditions the same as prevails in Grass Valley. These twin towns boast a population of over ten thousand, and mostly Cornish miners. Some years ago a strong miners' union existed, of which a mere handful remains. The wages paid in the mine are very low, \$2.75 for nine hours. There are no other labor organizations in the district. The large number of asloons is accounted for by the low license fee; \$40 per quarter, and it is a puzzle how some of them manage to get by. Returned to Sacramento January 11.

Attended regular meeting of L. J. E. B., full board present. Considerable business was disposed of in a manner to indicate thorough knowledge of local conditions. Sacramento is fortunate in possessing so many able executives, and the harmony that prevails between the two locals is extremely gratifying when compared with other and larger localities.

On the 20th received telegram from the general office directing me to return to Stockton and assist Bro. E. H. Murphy, of Local 403, unravel the tangle left by its absconding secretary-treasurer, J. C. Doyle.

Audit of books shows shortage of \$1,078.75, with an additional shortage of \$12.65 in accounts of L. J. E. B.

The books were properly audited and deposits examined by board of trustees on November 1st. Everything being found all O. K. After this time Doyle seems to have got very busy; paid only such bills necessary to avert suspicion; secured credit from merchants for clothes, shoes, etc.; bilked his landlady for two weeks' room rent, and to cap the climax succeeded in working his bondsmen for substantial loans just prior to making his getaway. This was shrewdly accomplished with a story, that owing to a recent siege with John Barleycorn, he found himself a little short and thought it better to ask them for temporary assistance than to broach the union's funds. As usual in cases of this kind Doyle enjoyed the implicit confidence of all his fellow members, as well as of the rest of the community.

The following is my expense account:

Dec. 29—Stockton to Sacramento.....	\$1 45
Jan. 4—Sacramento to Stockton.....	1 45
" 4—Stockton to Sacramento.....	1 45
" 8—Sacramento to Grass Valley.....	3 25
Car fare Grass Valley to Nevada City, four round trips.....	1 20
" 11—Grass Valley to Sacramento.....	3 25
" 20—Sacramento to Stockton.....	1 45
Telephone, long distance.....	1 40
Postage	1 00
Typewriting	3 00
 Total	\$18 90

Yours fraternally,

FRANK E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month's work is as follows.

On December 29 I attended a meeting of Local 562, Detroit, and found the boys are holding their own very nicely, which plainly shows Business Agent O'Rourke has been doing some tall hustling, for the odds have been against this

local during the past six months. As I have related the conditions existing in Detroit in some of my previous reports, it is not necessary for me to make any further comment in regard to what we have to contend with in our work in that city.

I arrived in Madison on January 2. On January 3 Local 468 held its annual election of officers. While we did not have a very large number present, what we lacked in numbers we made up for in enthusiasm. All the old officers were re-elected, with one exception. Bro. Ed. Grove being chosen as secretary-treasurer. The office was formerly held by Brother Siefert. With the new lineup everything looks promising for Local 468. They started the ball rolling at once by making preparations for an open meeting and smoker, to be given January 10, in Woodman Hall. This meeting proved a success, and the crowd of union men that assembled on this day listened with great interest to the offerings of Bro. Joe Brown, president of the Madison Trades Council, and myself. Other meetings of this kind will be held during the winter months, with the hopes that they will have a tendency towards arousing a little more enthusiasm in the ranks of the organized workers in the city of Madison, where the interest in the movement has been at ebb-tide for some time. But Madison is not the only city troubled with this disease, for it seems to me to be a sort of plague in the Badger and adjoining States. Let us wake up, my dear friends, and try to make 1915 our banner year. When you read this do not pass that old remark, "It can't be done." With that kind of spirit, it is true, nothing can be done. The only way we can ever accomplish anything in our work is by persistent effort on our part, so please forget that word "can't."

I left Milwaukee on the 11th, and stopped off in Watertown that night and found Local 694 had taken a layoff. I interviewed several of the boys, who seemed anxious to get back into the fold. After talking the matter over with President Hinze and Secretary Killian, of the Central Labor Union, we decided to invite the bartenders to attend the meeting of the Central Labor Union to be held on the 22d, and our efforts were rewarded by the attendance of about a half-dozen of the members of Local 694. I was called on for a few remarks at this meeting, and after I had concluded the Central Labor Union went on record as assuring us of their moral support in our work. At the close of the meeting our boys got together and we decided to call a meeting on February 2 and put Local 694 on the map again.

Our work in Milwaukee will be a little slow for a while, but Brother Robson, business agent of Local 64, and myself, have done some hustling. We have been severely handicapped in our efforts, owing to some dirty agitation on the part of some of the boys of Local 64, who undertook to assume the role of special organizers in many places. They have gotten pretty strong, and it will take us some time to overcome the blow they have dealt us, but we hope to be able to land several of the fellows that have become aggrieved on account of the way they had it thrown into them by the over-zealous workers. Business Agent Robson had had a pretty hard row to hoe, but he tells me it is easy now compared with what he had to contend with a year ago. In my next report I will be able to give my readers more of an idea of what we have

accomplished during our campaign in the "Cream City."

Brother Martel has done some splendid work in Milwaukee, and I feel that his efforts will be rewarded with an organization of cooks before many days lapse.

A delegation, composed of Brothers Sorweid, Engler, Robson, Martel and myself, attended a meeting of Local 322, Racine, on Tuesday evening, January 26. A fair-sized crowd was present, and all listened with interest to the reading of the by-laws of the local. As all were concerned in the affair in hand, some sections were entirely eliminated, and a final reading will be given on February 2. After short talks by Brothers Martel, Sorweid and myself, the meeting adjourned, and we then had a nice little social session. Local 322 is now beginning to look like a permanent organization, as everyone seems to display that spirit which means success in the future.

My expense account for the past month is as follows:

Jan 1—Railroad fare, Detroit to Madison	\$9 96
4—Madison to Watertown.....	74
12—Watertown to Milwaukee.....	92
22—Milwaukee to Watertown, round-trip	1 84
26—Milwaukee to Racine, round-trip..	96
Stationery and postage.....	1 70
Total	\$16 12

Fraternally yours,
JOSH BRADY.
International Organizer.

CINCINNATI, O., January 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—On November 18, filed an application for a charter for the bartenders of Middletown, Ohio, the number issued was No. 732. On November 29th the officers of the union were installed; on December 13th we initiated quite a number of new applicants; also on the 27th and January 3d; the union is a 99 per cent one and it is expected that by next meeting the only non-union bartender in the town will have his application filed.

Local 663 requested that I attend their meeting, which would be held on January 7th, and install the officers elect; was surprised when I arrived at the hall to find so many ladies and children present. I was advised that the members had been instructed to bring their wives, children and friends with them, also that the locals in Cincinnati as well as the sister union in Covington had been invited to have representatives present on this occasion, as the installation of officers would be a public one. The officers were installed then the surprises began. First, we were all invited to partake of a nice lunch, after that was over, the tables were cleared away, and the members and their friends indulged in dancing; so that they would not get hungry again a nice buffet lunch was arranged on the side, with plenty of liquid refreshments, from coffee to wine.

On January 12th, organized a bartenders' union at Newport, Ky.; on the 26th attended its meeting. This local has all the earmarks of being as successful a union as that at Middletown, Ohio.

My expenses are as follows:

November 29—Middletown and return..	\$1 10
December 13—Middletown and return....	1 10

December 27—Middletown and return....	1 10
January 3—Middletown and return.....	1 10

Total \$4 40

Yours fraternally,

W. EDWARD HORNE,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January:

December 28th, 29th and 30th were spent in the city of St. Paul, winding up the business there, and giving the new officers of Local 408 instructions for their future welfare.

On the 31st I left Minneapolis for the city of Milwaukee to look over the possibility of organizing the cooks. I arrived there on the first day of the year, which, I hope, will prove a good omen. I at once hunted up Bro. Chas. Sorweid, president of Local 64, and introduced myself. I then went to waiters' union headquarters, where I met Bro. Sibilsky, secretary of Local 59. There learned of the presence in the city of Bro. Ben Gorton, International organizer, and had later the pleasure of meeting him. We both talked over the general situation of the beer city, and he showed me around town.

On the 2nd I met Bro. Bob Robson, secretary of Local 64; he at once put himself at my disposition and offered me the freedom of his office, which I gladly accepted. Bob is a fine fellow and a hard worker. I also met Bro. Vic. Marot, late secretary of Local 600 in Duluth. Vic., is working here now, and as a past secretary, will be a good asset to me here.

On the 3rd I visited the kitchen of the Pfister Hotel and was very much surprised to meet, an old friend of mine in the person of Mr. Chas. Schweitzer, steward; it was fully fourteen years since I had last seen him, when he succeeded me as chef-steward of the Natatorium Hotel in Waco, Texas. He introduced me to the chef, Mr. Rudolph Boerner, whom I found to be a member of Local 865 of Chicago.

On the 5th I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Hemingfeld, recording secretary of Local 322 of Racine, Wis. He invited me to attend one of their meetings and I promised him I would do so at the first opportunity. That night I joined the Cooks' Bowling Club, which meets every Tuesday night. Mr. Emile Reuber, chef of the Gargoyle, the elite restaurant of this city, being the president. I met here a former member of Local 167, Mr. Petersen, who is chef of the Hotel Charlotte. I communicated with Local 167 to inquire about his reinstatement. I got an answer from Bro. Ed. McEachern that Local 167, at a regular meeting, decided to reinstate any former member I might find here at the nominal sum of \$2.50 while I am here. Their regular fee is \$10. This shows very good spirit and I wish to congratulate Local 167 and thank them for the aid they are extending to me.

On the 6th I attended the meeting of Local 64, and had the pleasure to install the newly-elected officers. This local is going to the front, there is a good bunch of hustlers in it, besides Bro. Sorweid. That same evening I attended the meeting of the Federated Trades Council, with 153 members in attendance; that was election night. Was introduced by President Fischer and addressed the assembly, asking them for their

support. There I also met Bro. Schmitt, International organizer of the Bakers, whom I met before in Minneapolis and Duluth.

On the 8th, in the afternoon, I attended the meeting of Local 59. I had also here the pleasure to install the new officers. I am glad to see at the head of this local Bro. J. Foley, who represented Local 59 at the Denver convention. He commands the respect of every brother by his strict discipline at the meetings. Local 59 needed a man like him to steer them to success.

On the 9th, in the afternoon, I received a letter from Bro. Fred Ebeling, secretary of Local 865, Chicago, with an invitation extended to me by the Cooks' Benevolent and Cosmopolitan Society of that city to attend their annual ball. I at once got ready and was on my way to the Windy City, this being my first visit to the big city. My first stop was at Hiller and Wohlgemuth's, where many cooks have their headquarters. I met quite a few boys I knew, but my surprise came when I went to the Coliseum Annex, where the dance was held. There I had the pleasure of meeting, for the first time, Bro. Fred Ebeling, secretary of Local 865, who was on the lookout for me. After the usual greetings he asked me to accompany him around the big hall, so he could introduce me to some of the cooks. To his surprise and to mine, we found that I was pretty well acquainted with many of them, having worked together years ago in the East, but I didn't know they were in Chicago. If you, readers, had seen that bunch standing at the bar, talking about long forgotten pranks we used to play on our chefs, and then singing those old songs over again, you could not have helped but enjoy it yourselves. Next morning Bro. Ebeling took me around town and showed me the different hotels and restaurants. In the afternoon we met sister Elizabeth Maloney by appointment. There is some worker for you. We passed the evening together, talking over the conditions of our crafts in the Windy City. The same night I left to return here. I am very glad of my visit there, as it gave me some idea of my future work there.

On the 13th I had the pleasure to meet Bro. Josh Brady, International organizer, who is going to stay here for a while. Josh is a fine fellow, but for an organizer to be in Milwaukee and not drinking any beer looks rather queer. But he eats in place of it and gets by with it; with me it is different, I am a Dutchman here.

On the 15th I attended a meeting of Local 59, and on the 20th that of Local 64. At this meeting the matter of segregation was brought up, and by a unanimous vote Local 64 decided to stick by section 5 of our International constitution. A signed statement to that effect was ordered sent to general secretary-treasurer.

On the 22nd Waiters' Union, Local 59, passed the same resolution, also by unanimous vote, and ordered same resolution to be forwarded to headquarters. (Bad news for some fellows in Frisco.)

The general situation in Milwaukee, although below par for our crafts, is not so bad as it was pictured to me. Of course the vicinity of Chicago has a lot to do, only yesterday the chef and crew of the Hotel Wisconsin were changed, a ney crew coming from Chicago. I had nine men promised there, now I'll have to start there again. I think I have the situation well in hand, and hope to have an established local of cooks before long. The chief trouble is to pick officers for a union. I'll have to get men that I

know to be home-guards, because the majority of cooks here are not steady, today they are here, tomorrow somewhere else; and some of the old timers here, although willing to join, absolutely refuse to take any office. That is the difficult problem I have to overcome. And then Milwaukee is a city where nearly every labor organization is imbued with too much politics, and you know what kind; and that is just one thing we'll have to avoid, some of our locals have paid dearly for their experience.

I had pamphlets printed and distributed them in the kitchens and among the bosses. They done good work so far. I am trying to arrange for a meeting with some hotel proprietors in order to get their support. I haven't much faith in them, but at any rate they'll have to show me their color.

On the 29th Local 59 will give a smoker to the culinary workers of the city, which will do much to bring my efforts to a successful end.

On the 26th I went, in company with Bros. Josh Brady, Chas Sorweid, Bob Robson and J. Engler, to Racine to attend the meeting of Local 322. We were all well received, the boys there being glad to see that Milwaukee is taking an interest in their welfare. Local 322 is now seventy strong, with several applications to be acted upon. We all addressed the boys and gave them all the encouragement we could.

On the 20th I received a report from Bro. Al. Courtney, president of Local 600, which I wish to incorporate in my report. It is as follows:

"DULUTH, January 19, 1915.

"On January 14th the following officers were installed by Bros. Fred Bernard and Vice-President Weiss of Local 574: Al Courtney, president; W. D. Jones, vice-president; W. Blackney, secretary-treasurer; F. C. Martel, recording secretary; L. Hagensen, inspector; Geo. Bills, chaplain; Chas. Schofield, sergeant-at-arms; J. Gisch, M. More, W. B. Jones, trustees; delegates to trades and labor assembly, Bros. Courtney, Martel, Schofield; delegate to Trades and Labor Assembly to Superior, W. T. Smith.

Total money received.....	\$476 27
Total money expended.....	250 70

Cash on hand..... \$225 57

This is a pretty good report for a six months' old local. I wish to congratulate Local 600.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Dec. 28, 29, 30—Minneapolis, St. Paul and return	\$0 60
" 30—Telegram	51
" 31—Baggage transferred	50
" 30—Minneapolis to Milwaukee.....	6 81
" Sleeper	2 00
Jan. 1—Baggage transferred	50
" 9—Milwaukee, Chicago and return..	2 20
" 9—Car fare in Chicago.....	30
Total car fare for month (Milwaukee)...	2 20
Postage for month.....	1 65
Phone	30
Milwaukee to Racine and return.....	96
Car fare in Racine.....	30

Total	\$18 83
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Fraternally yours,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

DUBUQUE, IA., Jan. 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of January.

Left Milwaukee for Mendota on the 1st. Was disappointed when I found the bartenders there were not ready to get in line, as I understood they wanted to organize. It was the same old story: "We had a local and the secretary got away with the coin [about thirty cents]. What's the use, no one would attend the meetings," and a lot more of that boneheaded stuff. I did not see one or two, but all the boys that I could find on watch, and was unable to even get a start. They seem to think they are safe as far as the drys putting them out of business is concerned, basing their opinion for this on the last vote. I saw there was no use of trying to convince them that another day was coming, and that the only safe plan would be to have something back of them. There being nothing doing, I made up my mind that I had better let them go at this time.

To Dubuque, where the central body is working on a Labor Forward movement. I have been addressing one or more meetings each night. Things look good for Dubuque to come back to the place where they were before the lockout a few years ago. Our meetings are well attended, and up to the present time the majority of our audiences have been men that were former members of the building trades, but have let themselves become suspended. We believe they are doing to come back to their unions. Brother Byrns, of the Boot and Shoe Workers; Brother Snyder, of the Garment Workers, and Brother Leslie, of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, are in the city

representing their internationals, and are on the job all the time. Local 527 is doing fine, there being only two unfair houses in the city, and before this goes to press we will have them in line. Brother Callahan was elected as a delegate to the Frisco Convention. I believe they made no mistake, for he is well thought of here. The central body elected him president at their last meeting, and he got on the job right away. Bro. Jack Hamel is the new secretary of Local 527, and no better could be found. He told them they would have to come to the meetings to pay their dues, and be there on time, or good-night for them when the time came, as he did not intend to hold them on the books. The boys are pulling for the Soxs to win the pennant, as Bro. Clarence Rowland, the new manager of the Soxs, was the first president of Local 527, and still holds his membership in the local. I am working on the culinary workers here, and hope to get them in line. I have held two meetings, but up to date have been unable to get them together, but hope at the next meeting to secure enough names to send for a charter.

My expense account for the month of January is as follows:

Jan. 1—Milwaukee to Mendota.....	\$3 55
3—Mendota to Dubuque.....	3 16
Transfer of baggage, Illinois Central to St. Paul.....	50
Postage for month.....	40

Total. \$7 61

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,

International Organizer.

SPOKANE, WASH.

TO THE EDITOR—Having followed the wake for four years, we realize that an awakening must be called, and we have descended on the enemy with unfurled banners, declaring for just compensation for labor done. Dealers in general have a set price for their wares. Consumers must pay, or leave it. Human labor receives justice only from the honorable, just and righteous, not from the leeches and pilferers who drain the last drop for their selfish greed. Since the strike here conditions have been allowed to slip gradually away, until a halt has had to be called. Now is the time to take on new life. Many places in the culinary line, and others, closed because they associated the beast to the wage-worker. Restaurants that are making money here are the ones that stood steadfastly for our cause for fair wages. We feel the necessity for the amalgamation of the cooks, waiters and waitresses into one solid body at this time for various reasons. The depression that is felt here is felt all over the Northwest. In our line large places have gone to the wall, and small ones have taken their places. Many of these are operated by the boss, his wife, or his partners. This condition cuts into our membership, and is hard to remedy. In the larger places shifts have been cut to pieces, until four or five dollars constitute a week's wages. This must be stopped. The consolidated efforts of the three crafts, working to one end, is necessary to accomplish our aim for future welfare.

Fraternally,

C. ALLEN,
President Local 63.

BOYS, WAIT FOR THIS GIRL.

The girl who is unkind to her mother isn't worth a tinker's dog-gone. This isn't written in any part of the Bible, but it's written in the history of thousands and thousands of misfit homes. If one of you boys ever run across a girl with her face full of roses; with eyes that would dim the lustre of a Colorado sky and with a voice that would make the song of an angel seem discordant, and she says, as she comes to the door: "I can't go for a few minutes, I've got to help mother with the dishes," don't give her up. Stick to her like a burr to a mule's tail. Just sit down on the doorstep and wait. If she joins you in two or three minutes, so much the better; but if you have to stay there on the door-step for a half hour, you just wait for her. If YOU don't somebody else WILL and in time you'll be sorry. For you'll realize what you have lost.

Wait for her, boy. She's worth it.—Ex.

TIPS FROM TEXAS.

If you gain no wisdom from your mistakes you might as well not make them.

Satan pays good wages. But he can afford to, knowing that he will get his money back.

The reason an old man likes a snowstorm is because a young lady likes to have a boil.

As a general thing, if a woman knows her husband hasn't any money she isn't much worried over his whereabouts.—Dallas News.

THE FORUM

DOUBLE-CROSSING THEIR MEMBERSHIP.

"Our international secretary, being short on matter to rave about, he took his pen in hand and wrote an article called 'Fear of Publicity.'"

With the foregoing as an opener, the Sacred Septette endeavors to wiggle out from under the charge made in recent issues of the *MIXER AND SERVER* that the management of Local 30 purposely and with intent to deny the membership of that local union the privilege of securing the official journal of our International Union—the *MIXER AND SERVER*—by the very simple expedient of "forgetting" to send to headquarters the addresses of their membership.

The Sacred Seven will tell their readers that they are on the level and would not, under any circumstances, use other than honorable methods in dealing with them; yet they have "stacked the cards" so as to prevent their supporters from getting any information except what the Sacred Septette properly prepares for their consumption. How exceedingly kind and generous they are; they say in substance: Boys, you are too tender and unsophisticated to permit you to read the ravings of that imp of darkness who is editing the *MIXER AND SERVER*; he would make you believe that the moon is made of green cheese; he would try to convince you that you are better off right now than you were way back "*during the winter of 1900 (when) the cooks, waiters, waitresses, and helpers were paid the smallest wages and were compelled to work longer hours than had even prevailed previously.*"

He would try to convince you that a six-day week and a wage schedule of twelve dollars per week compares favorably with, in fact, is better than what you enjoyed during the winter of 1900 before Local 30 was granted a charter, when "*it was not unusual for men and women to work fourteen and sixteen hours a day for one day's pay.*"

Why, if you were permitted to read that fellow's compositions, which he prints in the *MIXER AND SERVER* every month, you would really believe that we, your Sacred Seven Scribes, were just ordinary fellows, and you would take from us the halo which we have constructed, with great labor, pains and exceptional patience. We don't want you to listen to him, for he is too much of an iconoclast; he would ruthlessly destroy the images which we have constructed for your exclusive worship, in fact, he would try to pull the wool over your innocent eyes and convince you that he was not the arch conspirator which we have pictured him. We have, with your funds and at considerable expense, invested in a monthly journal of our own—read it, brothers—when we permit you—and you will find more than sufficient mental food for your growing intellects; you will find in OUR OWN paper an assortment such as will lead in easy stages along the road which WE have designated as the right one, and you will finally emerge purified and entitled to the dis-

tinguishing title which separates the believer from the unconverted comrade.

Just place your whole confidence in us, we will continue our efforts to get rid of that terrible fellow, the editor of the *MIXER AND SERVER*, and one of these days we will be by ourselves, and then you will be permitted to read what we write for your enlightenment. If any one asks you whether you receive the *MIXER AND SERVER*, hold your hands up in horror and say, "Nay, nay, I don't want that perfidious sheet; I've instructed our secretary to protect me, and he knows how."

In another portion of their attempt to excuse themselves, the Seven Sacred Scribes say: "It is very hard to obtain the address of all the members. Some of them do not wish to give their addresses for one reason or another." How complimentary they are to the men who are keeping them in office and titles; they leave the impression that there are members of their local who are ashamed of where they live, or that, perchance, some one might find them whom they didn't want to see. Usually, when a man hides his home or sleeping quarters address, he has by such secrecy indicated that he is wanted. Are the members of Local 30 willing to permit their Seven Sacred Scribes to convey the impression that approximately sixteen hundred of them are "wanted."

"Local 30 has only one secretary," is another crutch upon which the cripple comes into court. Local 30 has as many secretaries as Local 77 of Boston, Mass., which local has a larger membership than Local 30, yet we have never had to urge that local to supply us with its up-to-date mail lists, nor has Local 77 tried to avoid sending in its mail lists because there was only one secretary in their office.

In another portion of that referred-to article, the Sacred Seven print the following: "There is a big bundle of "The Mixer and Server" coming every month to headquarters." The average reader perusing that statement would have in mind the qualifying word "big" and conclude that it would require quite a "big" bundle to care for the wants of more than fifteen hundred members. That big bundle can be easily pictured in the reader's mind by sizing up his own copy of this month's *MIXER AND SERVER* and then mentally calculating how big a bundle twenty-four more copies of the *MIXER AND SERVER* added to his own copy would make. Headquarters began to send a bundle of twenty-five (25) copies of the *MIXER AND SERVER* to the headquarters of Local 30, February 30, 1913. Even if that number of copies had been distributed among the members who frequent headquarters daily, and we doubt that such distribution ever took place, there would be doubly that number left without a copy. When the writer visited the headquarters of Local 30, November 1, 1913, there were at least sixty to seventy members seated at tables or standing about in groups. Can the reader imagine that number of members being cared for with that BIG bundle containing,

as stated, twenty-five copies of the **MIXER AND SERVER?**

As a final, and presumed to be sizzling, shot from the Seven Sacred Scribes, they say: "They (the **MIXER AND SERVER**) are very seldom read, if ever at all, and the past as well as the present secretary of Local 30 have yet to hear a complaint from members about not receiving the **MIXER AND SERVER.**" But they did have several members ask them not to furnish their address to Cincinnati, as they did not care to receive the **MIXER AND SERVER.** "What a compliment to our official paper." We have in mind, too, individuals who made requests somewhat similar—"not to furnish Cincinnati with their address," but the authorities got them just the same. No doubt the Sacred Septette imagine that its interrogation, "What a compliment to our official journal," is complimentary to the members for whom they presume to speak; probably the readers of the **MIXER AND SERVER** may conclude differently. They may, after reading the foregoing quotations from *The Culinary Craft*, better understand why the Seven Sacred Scribes have such easy sailing and succeed in retaining their hold on that local union. They will also appreciate why the members of Local 30 are seemingly satisfied to pay the expense for a publication of their own and be denied the privilege of reading it. It is a safe wager to lay, that if the **MIXER AND SERVER** were circulated among the members of that local, the grip of the Sacred Seven would speedily weaken.

The Sacred Seven may continue to offer its excuses, may persist in advising that the members of Local 30 don't want the **MIXER AND SERVER**, but the lonesome fact remains that if it were not for the **MIXER AND SERVER** the Seven Sacred Scribes would have exhausted themselves erecting straw men and knocking them down.

As we go to press nothing resembling a mail list of the members of Local 30 has been received; the Sacred Seven are in mortal dread of the time when the **MIXER AND SERVER** may reach the members of Local 30; they are doing their best to postpone that day.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

MONKEYING WITH THE BUZZSAW.

Once more the Sacred Seven of Seventh Street, San Francisco, throw a conniption fit, the latest, presumably, because the delegates representing our International Union voted with the majority at the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, held November 9th to 21st, inclusive, 1914.

The first time that the Sacred Seven castigated our representatives they intimated that our delegates had gone over, bag and baggage, to the camp of the enemy. In the **MIXER AND SERVER** for October, 1914, the writer offered a roll call, which showed that our delegates were in pretty good company and that said company cast a vote of 12,772, while those whom the Sacred Seven wished our delegates to follow, cast a vote of 5,504.

At the Philadelphia convention there were two resolutions presented and referred to the Committee on Resolutions; they were officially known as Resolutions No. 144 and 149. At the night session, held Friday, November 20, 1914, Delegate John P. Frey, secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

"Resolutions 144 and 149 were acted on together, and the committee has endeavored in its report to

announce the policy of the American Federation of Labor."

The committee offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

"The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor should be undertaken through trade union activity, and not be made subjects of laws through legislative enactment, excepting insofar as such regulations affect or govern the employment of women and minors, health and morals, and employment by federal, state or municipal government."

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Immediately following the motion there ensued discussion which lasted during the entire evening, and finally about midnight a roll call vote was ordered by action of the convention. The vote for the substitute offered by the committee was 11,237, opposed to same was 8,107. Delegates representing 607 votes failed to respond to roll call.

The Seven Sacred Scribes use up two pages of the December, 1914, number of *The Culinary Craft* in setting forth their views and conclusions; they are obessed with the idea that unless our delegates to the American Federation of Labor accept direction from them and do their bidding, they misrepresent the men and women who elected them to office.

On another page of this issue of the **MIXER AND SERVER** will be found a letter of transmittal and protest submitted by Local 30 of San Francisco. It is suggested that you peruse same with care. The letter of transmittal bears date of January 5, 1915; the action taken occurred at a meeting held December 16, 1914, and, as already intimated, the Seven Sacred Scribes got their condemning machinery working in advance.

It may not be amiss to offer a suggestion to those who are interested in this subject matter. The records of the Philadelphia A. F. of L. convention can be secured for 25 cents the copy; enclose a remittance for that sum and address your request to Frank Morrison, 801 "G" street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and there is little doubt but what a copy of the proceedings will be forthcoming within a reasonable time. After you secure your copy, turn to page 443 and continue reading until you have finished reading the roll call, which practically closed that session, held, as already stated, Friday night, November 20th. After following out that suggestion you will be in a better position to know whether you are in accord with the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, or the majority of delegates representing international unions on the floor of that convention. The writer is rather proud of the fact that he has been accused of believing in the sentiments concerning labor legislation which is held and expressed by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; he is exceedingly gratified with the knowledge that his colleagues, delegates from our International Union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, appear to be equally impressed with the views of President Gompers, and while President Gompers has no doubt felt the sting (?) of condemnatory resolutions and utterances of the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, from last reports he was engaged in his usual labors as the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor.

We were rather concerned when we read in *The Culinary Craft* that, "The lame excuse offered

was that they acted on the views of a Mr. Gompers." "They"—in this instance—the delegates from our International Union, have offered neither a lame or otherwise excuse to either the Sacred Seven or their local, nor do we believe they pay much attention to the mutterings of fellows in Local 30 or out, responsible for the above quotation. President Gompers has no doubt met up with that "A Mr. Gompers" before when perusing the official mouthpiece of the I. W. W., and it was to be expected from the source from which it came.

In the same wheezy voice the Sacred Septette refers to the vote on prohibition and eight-hour legislation at the recent election. Comparison of the vote returned for San Francisco County may interest the members of our International Union:

	Yes	No
Prohibition	21,678	105,271
Majority		85,593
Eight-hour law	49,629	70,909
Majority		21,280

Population of San Francisco, 1910 census, 416,912; total vote cast at 1914 election, 134,492.

Los Angeles County, with a population of 319,198 (1910 census), cast a total vote of 312,455. On the two proposition, Los Angeles County voted as follows:

	Yes	No
Prohibition	103,645	111,249
Majority		7,604
Eight-hour law	74,583	133,704
Majority		59,121

The readers of the MIXER AND SERVER need hardly be advised that Los Angeles, Cal. has been and is still the seat of probably the most unceasing opposition to trades unionism of any city in America; yet we have the rather startling result shown, that despite San Francisco's superiority in population and trade union membership, Los Angeles cast 74,583 votes for the eight-hour law, while San Francisco mustered 49,629; in other words, the city stricken with anti-unionism shows 24,954 more in favor of a shorter work-day than the city conceded to be the best organized municipality in America. And the Seven Sacred Scribes face such a situation and aver that "the worm has been trod upon," that "traitors will be removed," etc., etc., *ad nauseum*.

Look to home before you attempt castigation in the future. A local union which has been so frugal as to refrain from sending delegates to our conventions, as the local which the Sacred Seven presumably speak for, takes a rather economical method to express its dissatisfaction.

Local 30 nor the Seven Sacred Scribes were noted as being "present" at the Denver convention; in fact, that local has not seen fit to expend any of its funds to send representatives to conventions in recent years. The last time it had delegates on the floor of a convention was at Toledo in the year 1907, but in spite of its chronic absenteeism, it takes unto itself assumed dictatorship. Now that the convention is coming to its own city, and it won't cost them transportation expense to be represented, probably they may succeed in electing representatives to the A. F. of L. who will do their bidding—providing the convention agrees to such an arrangement, which we seriously doubt.

The Seven Sacred Scribes have occupied much time and printers' ink in presenting their

threats as to what they will do next June; they are going to revolutionize things, and one of the principal tasks which they are really determined on, is cutting off the official heads of the delegates who voted with the majority at the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L., and that includes [wait a moment until I feel of my neck now] one of the delegates who signs his name—

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Now that the Sacred Septette of San Francisco makes the admission that "The policy of *The Culinary Craft* differs from that of the MIXER AND SERVER, we are willing to concede that probably after all the Sacred Seven do enjoy an occasional lucid moment. We are free to admit that we were somewhat concerned that our exceedingly busy membership, especially the few who have had the rather limited privilege of perusing *The Culinary Craft*, would not fully appreciate, owing to lack of time to consider, that there is a decided difference between the policy under which our official magazine is conducted and the policy of *The Culinary Craft*, which is supposed to be the property of Local 30, San Francisco, and the avowed champion of secession, even though the campaign is made under a segregation banner.

The policy of *The Culinary Craft*, as practiced by the Sacred Seven, differs considerably from month to month; it lacks stability, in fact is rather weak on its legs. For example and in order to illustrate how that policy works, we will quote from the "Announcement of the Press Committee."

"No hard and fast policy has been laid down by the committee to govern its editorial work."

"The committee reserves the right to edit all articles accepted for publication."

The foregoing has appeared as a part of the "Announcement" referred to in every issue of *The Culinary Craft* (August, 1914, excepted) since Local 30 assumed the burden of permitting its name to appear as owner of said journal. In the article, which acknowledges that there is a difference in the policies of the MIXER AND SERVER and *The Culinary Craft*, we find several statements which we shall call attention to.

For instance, the Sacred Septette say: "We aim to give every culinary worker a chance to express himself in this journal (*The Culinary Craft*) regardless of whether it pleases the Press Committee or not."

We know of one instance where that statement proved untrue. Brother Charles Fleischman, of Local 44, compiled a very interesting and instructive series of articles which were offered for publication. The Press Committee permitted several of these installments to occupy space, and when it insisted on coloring the compositions which had been offered, to close the series as we understood it, the author bucked and refused to permit his name to be used. In his letter relative to this experience, which was printed in the October, 1914, number of the MIXER AND SERVER, page 31, Brother Fleischman said: "I have for some time past published a history of the (our) unions here (San Francisco, Cal.) in *The Culinary Craft* of Local 30. When I originally started on the job my copy was acceptable as it was. Lately the committee in charge has changed same to suit themselves." Yet, "the Press Committee," the Seven Sacred Scribes of

Seventh Street, San Francisco, have the effrontery to continue printing such statements as "We aim to give every culinary worker a chance to express himself in this journal regardless of whether it pleases the Press Committee or not." The Sacred Septette are in error when they further affirm that "The editor of the MIXER AND SERVER does not understand such a policy." The editor of the MIXER AND SERVER "understands" better than those who carry out the policy of *The Culinary Craft* want him to understand; they may imagine that they are getting by unnoticed, but they will probably be convinced before they are through with their task.

But the real nugget in that article, on page 4, of the December, 1914, number of *The Culinary Craft* reads as follows:

"If the MIXER AND SERVER will adopt the same policy, *The Culinary Craft* would cease publication and its contributors would assist in making the MIXER AND SERVER readable to all the men and women that pay per capita to keep it going."

The editor and associate editors of the MIXER AND SERVER, the General Executive Board of our International Union, respond to that invitation with a vigorous and decided "NO," and in doing so voices the level-headed judgment of a general membership who would emphatically protest opening the pages of the MIXER AND SERVER to the unsigned dribble which characterizes every issue of *The Culinary Craft* under the management of the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco. A membership which would be heard in no uncertain language were we to even attempt to imitate the policy responsible for getting out *The Culinary Craft*.

We are not quite ready to assume an attitude indicating loss of reason and manhood, the price offered is too confounded cheap; it would not increase materially in value if included therein were the body, boots and breeches of the Sacred Septette.

Indeed, yes—the policy of *The Culinary Craft* differs from that of the MIXER AND SERVER.

The policy of the MIXER AND SERVER differs immeasurably and we expect to further accentuate that fact by steadily avoiding any semblance of following the unsteady gait of the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street.

The MIXER AND SERVER is an international trade union publication, which voices the collective expression of its owners—the general membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America—they have absolute power to make and insist on the carrying out of the policy of our International Union, which policy is not a doubtful or uncertain one. It is not the voice of one individual, nor yet that of seven, be they sacred or profane; its columns contain, without exception, the best thought of our people and our times, and if our general membership were as seemingly dissatisfied with the contents of their official paper as the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, they have not taken steps to bring about a change. When they desire a change of policy, they are intelligent enough to proceed with the job without promptings from the Sacred Septette.

The MIXER AND SERVER differs from *The Culinary Craft* to the extent that its management endeavors at all times to reach the "men and women that pay per capita tax to support it." It does not require its owners to pay for a publication and then deprive them of it, as is the case with

the alleged owners of *The Culinary Craft*. They are paying the price, so we are informed, but are denied the privilege, doubtful though that may be, of reading the indiscreet and bewildering compositions presumed to have been constructed by the Sacred Septette.

The policy of the MIXER AND SERVER does not admit to its columns the uncouth and unsigned smudge which parades itself as humor; it does not give asylum and space to skulking, spineless individuals whose attacks from ambush conform to their ideals of manhood; it denies space to anonymous slime slingers and mud heavers, and wastes none of its pages in advocacy of sabotage, duel unionism or secession; it is not an I. W. W. tin whistle, nor does it secure its inspiration from those who urge culinary workers to imitate Lucretia Borgia; it neither solicits or carries political advertising, nor yet that of any concern which has non-union products to exchange for union earned wages; it carries no confused ideas as to its mission and makes no pretensions whatever of seeking the approval of those who lack intelligence enough to understand the definitions of manliness and decency.

Thank goodness, the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, recognize the distinction, that they realize there is a wide difference between the policy which obsesses them and which they exhibit in their combined editorial capacity, and the policy which carried the MIXER AND SERVER to its present splendid position, a policy which has met and merited the approval of the owners of the MIXER AND SERVER—the membership of our International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

CONCERNING CANADIAN CULINARY CRAFTSMEN.

The limited number of readers of *The Culinary Craft*, Local 30's burden, and the alleged official mouthpiece of the secessionists, have probably paid but scant attention to much which has been printed in that more or less turgid publication, and probably less to what has appeared under the caption "Announcement by the Press Committee." As the readers of the MIXER AND SERVER have been informed, Local 30 of San Francisco, Cal., took over as a possession, in January, 1914, a year go, a publication with the title, "*The Culinary Craft*," and forthwith selected seven members as a press committee; this committee immediately caused to be printed the referred-to "Announcement"; said announcement has appeared for one entire year, occupying rather valuable space which might have been used to print sensible suggestions on the subject of organization and the conduct of local unions, or otherwise, utterances of value to the men and women who are occupied in making a living at the catering industry. The first paragraph of the referred "Announcement" reads:

"*'The Culinary Craft'* is published by San Francisco Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, as a means for the interchange of thought and dissemination of interesting information, suggestions and plans for the benefit of the hotel and restaurant workers throughout the United States."

Culinary workers of the cities situated in British North America may accept the foregoing for exactly what it reads. Whether they realize it or not, the great, sympathetic hearts which we have been advised beat ceaselessly for the down-trodden, abused and much maligned culinary

workers, the heart or hearts which have beat the air and sounded the tom-tom of alarm for these past twelve months, through the medium known as *The Culinary Craft*, does not beat or worry for them nor whatever of deplorable conditions they are confronted with now or may be henceforth.

Boys and girls, we tender to you our sincere sympathy; we have waited patiently for these twelve months, in the hope that that immense obstacle (?) the truly frightful prospect of being disowned by so-called fellow craftsmen, would be removed; but it is still there, warning you to be gone and help yourselves or depend on that awful mixed international union which the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, aver is such a terrible infliction and odoriferous failure. The Sacred Septette and those who support them are adamant, they are persistently obdurate, inflexible and because you are on the other side of that imaginary line, you can't be saved from the fates which impend. Perhaps it is well that you were not made acquainted with the attitude of the culinary saviors earlier, had you really known that you were outlawed by the Sacred Septette, you may have committed indiscretions for which you would now be sorry, and see what the lack of information has done for you. It has permitted you to go on and on trying to convert the benighted catering industry employe, and today in Canada your numerical strength compares very favorably with previous periods. Possibly some of you have eaten of the "dead sea fruit" and will have cause to beat your breasts and tear your hair, you may even have accepted some of the false friendship which has been offered you by those who sought your support only to throw you into the discard after they had used your strength. Flippancy aside, don't you, who reside in Canada and who are engaged in the culinary trades feel complimented? If not, you should, for that deliberate attempt to throw you over is it not an admission that you possess too much intelligence to be caught with secession chaff, that you are too wise to be led to slaughter on the altar of secession or so-called segregation; we are at a loss to find other definite reasons which would be susceptible of acceptance. Had that "annoucement" appeared but a few times, and then was amended to include you, we would have called it an oversight corrected, but men who make such professions of acute perception, who say that they possess a sure enough monopoly of the bright, brainy, clever, astute co-workers, who are specially proficient in finding flaws in the mangement, conduct and general administration of our International Union, would not leave such a definite and unquestioned declaration stand for 365 days, fifty-two weeks, twelve whole months, unless they meant that it should stand. Now, this little item, declaration, pronouncement or platform is neither indefinite or ambiguous; we have quoted it ABSOLUTELY word for word; it stands for exactly what it reads, "for the benefit of the hotel and restaurant workers throughout the UNITED STATES."

After all, fellow-members across that "imaginary line," it will be solace and comfort to you and your fellow countrymen to know that the Sacred Septette has not accomplished "throwing you out" of our International Union, and it will be comforting to you to be informed that, long before, and no doubt long after they have "shot their bolt" of wisdom (?) there was and will be an

International Union composed of catering industry workers.

Before the Sacred Seven began their task of trying to dismember our International Union, it thrived and prospered, it is too big and great an institution to be obliterated by the orders of any small body, such as control the destinies of Local 30 of San Francisco; and you can rest quite secure in the conviction that, even if the Sacred Septette and their limited number of followers don't want you, your welcome as members of our International is quite as sincere and hearty as it was when yourself and your associate workers were invited to become members.

Speaking for every member of the General Executive Board and every trades unionist connected with our International Union, we express sincere regret over the action of a few men who, seeking to destroy our splendid International Union, are not over particular as to the methods they employ. You have the satisfaction of knowing that you will get over their slap, but the infliction which bothers them is deep seated and the careful service of skilled surgeons will never be able to supply them with what they lack.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

DES MOINES, IA., Jan. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In speaking of the "booze" question depriving so many wives and children of a living in this country, I wish to say that we have something worse than "booze" in this country that is robbing these poor ones of their existence. It is something that each and every voter should acquaint himself with before casting his ballot to decide the right or wrong. If the people who are so opposed to liquor being sold would only turn their attention to the real cause of the non-existence of so many laboring men's families, they would today be fighting what is known as the "dollar insanity man," who is stealing the production of the laboring man of this country. We do not have to guess at the homeless of West Virginia and Colorado. We know it to be a fact, and we know that liquor had nothing to do with it. The greed of the almighty dollar by the "dollar insanity man" was the cause of it all. We do not have to guess at the real cause of so many of our brother laborers being without the real sustenance of life during the winter season right in our own locality. We know that if they had gotten their share of the profit produced during the labor season, they would have been supplied with the necessities to tide them over the present crises of the no-work season. But our enemies must have something to hide behind; they must have a coat that shines on the outside with that purity of an angel, while on the inside it is stained with such rottenness that the reptile would scorn with shame. I believe all pleasures were put here on earth for us to enjoy, and should these pleasures be taken away from us, we would count life a sham. Many of us enjoy different pleasures in life. I may like to drink, smoke, chew or dance, and I may not, but some other union man and brother may like some of these pleasures, and why should he be deprived of any of them just because some other man makes them an excuse to hide his own robbing tyranny.

It is the extreme of anything that makes it bad. The extreme low profit on what we produce as laboring men today is what causes the

insufficient supply to families of today. If I but had the time to write my full views on this question, they would certainly exonerate the use of liquor as the cause of so much suffering today.

T. S. DODD, street car man.

TEMPERANCE.

What's in a name? Or a word? Often a great deal. And catchwords are often of great importance in a fight of opinions, or rather sentiments.

This is true of the prohibition question. We insist upon temperance, the prohibitionist upon abstinence. In order to weaken our case, he appropriates the word "temperance," and by constant misuse of it has succeeded in giving to it, in the minds of many people, a secondary meaning almost the same as abstinence.

This may seem a little matter to write about. But it is not. It is a matter of decided importance. For in "temperance" lies the chief point of the whole drink question. The difference between virtue and vice, between food and poison, between common sense and unreason, lies in the word "temperance." We should not yield to the anti-drink propaganda the exclusive right to the word "temperance" because it is constantly abused by them. Having your consent to a statement about "temperance," they will, by a common logical trick, carry your consent to apply to the secondary use of the word, which makes it equivalent to abstinence. Temperance means temperate use; it means neither abuse nor disuse. To use "temperance" as synonymous with "abstinence" is a perversion of language and covers up dangerous fallacies. Few people will oppose temperance in the proper sense of the term. It is, in fact, the most important of all the virtues, the governor of all the others. But the prohibitionist takes what is said in favor of temperance and applies it to abstinence by using the word temperance in its secondary, false meaning. In that way he is constantly misleading people.

After the Cosmopolitan Magazine offered a prize for the best essay distinguishing between temperance and prohibition, and the noted men who composed the committee had awarded the prize to a manuscript, without knowing the iden-

tity of its author, it was found that the victor was a woman and a mother, Mrs. A. F. Hendricks of Philadelphia. She said, among other things:

"I have brought up my boys, remembering constantly that I must leave them, and that any exercise of my will power could only be temporary. I have had in mind, as I believe all mothers and makers of laws should have in mind, that success and good living must come from within. Outside influences may encourage and develop temperance and strength of will; they can not force those qualities upon mankind, or upon the individual.

"Ignorance of life or a childish promise made to a mother is a poor weapon when the mother is gone. Knowledge, temperance, self-control, based upon good example and thorough understanding of the world—these produce the strong, balanced man.

"Hysterical exaggeration, coercion in the place of argument, mysterious dread that arouses curiosity—such are the beginnings of many a drunkard's career.

"Temperance and not prohibition would solve the drink question. No paternal severity will keep a boy temperate, when his father is dead, and no straight-jacket legislation will keep the individual temperate against the individual's will."

Temperance is a constructive force. Prohibition is destructive. Temperance builds character—perhaps it is not too much to say temperance IS character. Prohibition substitutes the will of the government for the will of the individual, destroying the power of self-direction and self-control, hence dissolving the basis of character. It would make parasites of all men, living on the strength of others and losing their individuality.

In opposing prohibition, let us insist that the term "temperance" belongs to us, to those who believe in the freedom of the individual to decide for himself whether he will indulge temperately in alcoholic beverages or not, and let us make it clear that temperance, so far from meaning the same as abstinence, is the direct opposite of that idea, that a temperate person can not entertain the idea of prohibition because it is of the essence of intemperance.—*Labor Advocate*, Quincy, Ill., Jan. 8, 1915.

CENSORSHIP.

Hesitaish? Ah, dat's-a rot'
You gotta do-a da fox-a-trot
An' jump-a, pump-a, bump-a 'round da floor.

Hulda to Ole.
Ay know all dose ladies faces.
Ay banc maid at lots o' places.
Ay skall tall you, Ole Bensen,
Ven dee do deer Tango densen
Dee don't kaar hoe tight men hold 'em—
No von ever came to scold 'em.
Ven dee go avay from haar
Ve vill dense da grizzly baar.'

Mayme to Steve.
Listen, kid. I'm good and sore
Say we beat it off the floor.
These here dames from Lake Shore Drive
Gets my goat. Let's do a dive.
If the hens stick 'round an' snoop
Me for some place in the Loop
I can't dance Y. M. C. A.,
Lead me to a cabaray.
—ED MCINTYRE, in the *Union Advocate*, Sioux City, Iowa, January 6, 1915.

The society ladies of Lake Shore Drive and Sheridan Road, Chicago, have intruded into the municipal dancing halls of that city and insist upon chaperoning the dancers and censoring the dances. The young women who attend the dances resent the interference.—News Note.

Yetta to Ignatz.
Egnatz, in dot hesitation,
Hold me loose—like some relation—
Eff dee choperone gots mad
Dot veelmek me feel so bad.
Oye! I got it such a feelink
Dot it makes my head go reelin
Mrs. Potter Palmerstein
Veel not like dot dip of mine.

Fiametta to Tonio.
Joost-a-waut-a one a-minute-a, Tonio.
Dees-a hug-a me tight-a beez-a, he no go.
I gott-a for you-a joost-a leet-a tip—
Dees a—what-a you call-a?—lame-a duck an' dip
You gotta cot out-a, queek, You mak-a me sore
Nobody dance-a dees-a way no more.

CHAT OF THE CRAFTS

INVITING HIMSELF TO TOWN.

"There's rotting, stinking, corroding, corrupt, hell-ritten, God-defying, devil-ritten New York," is the way Billy Sunday refers to Manhattan town and invites the wobbly pulpit pounders to send him an invitation to "come on in" and slush around in the pool some. Evidently Billy has heard encouraging news from "Dri-Bill" Anderson, superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League, and proposes to "cut in" on some of "Dri Bills" easy pickings. The former "ball tosser" better work up a new act before trying to fill the benches in opposition to the attractions of the Great White Way. There are innumerable old-time character actors pounding the pavements these days and they might call Billy's act "old stuff," much of which these old-timers used in the days when Tony Pastor, Harrigan and Hart, Barry and Fay, Bobby Newcomb, Niles Evans, Bryant and Hoey, made the public sit up and take notice. Some day someone will write Billy Sunday's epitaph; they might search a long while before finding one which was used on a western gun hero and would fit Billy Sunday like a glove:

"Here lies Bill Blank,
He done his damnedest,
Angels could do no more."

REPAIRS IN IOWA.

E. Mallory and Brother Rube are doing some tin work on James Tierney.—*Mercyville (Iowa) Banner*.

SAFE FROM INVASION.

"All the excitement about a possible invasion of New York City by a foreign foe makes me smile," says Adolph Frankl of Local 219. "Do you suppose that the European generals, or whoever it may be which directs or decides on invading other territory than their own, haven't heard of the "gun men" in this great metropolis; and do you imagine any of them foolish enough to invite an attack from such a deadly force. Here's a match, light up and forget it."

Local 219 is Brother Frankl's special concern these days; trade conditions are none too brisk, which means that Secretary Frankl is putting in long hours trying to keep all his boys busy until the frigid period has passed.

THE INVITATION HABIT.

How do you know whether that non-union craftsman is opposed to your organization? Have you ever approached him and put the question as to whether he would consider becoming a member? If you haven't and you don't know anyone who has, don't you believe it would be an excellent idea to discover the true facts by having a confab with him. Don't expect non-members to push their way into your local union. Get the invitation habit and invite them to become a member of the Big Family.

DEAR SIR—The following is an original rhyme and as it is associated with our craft, I thought it would be appropriate if entered in the MIXER AND SERVER, under the heading of Chat of the Craft.

"THE OLD PAPER DICKY."

We will drink a toast to the old paper dicky,
That covered our hearts for so many a year,
Be it Dutch, be it French or the heart of a Mickey,
In the memory to all it will ever be dear.
For we have put them on together when the wine
flowed high,
We have put them on together when the beer
run dry,
We have put them on together in a thousand
kinds of weather,
But I hope we will not need them in the sweet
bye and bye.

Oh, the man behind the dicky, he has grievances
galore,
Little troubles, mighty sticky, that will leave him
nevermore.
But for all his trifling troubles he is still a lucky
Jim,
For of all the wine that bubbles, there's a bubble
left for him.

Just another little toast to the old paper dicky,
Another little spot on its shiny white shirtside,
For we have put them on together when the
goose hung high,
We have put them on together with a song or
sigh,
We have put them on together in a thousand
kinds of weather,
But I hope we will not need them in the sweet
bye and bye.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR LOEB,
Local 106.

SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

Tuesday night, January 12, 1915, is the date which women suffrage advocates are likely to remember for some time to come. The House of Representatives of Washington, D. C., rejected the Mondell proposal to submit a constitutional amendment providing that right of suffrage should not be abridged "because of sex" by a vote of 174 for to 204 against.

The address of Congressman Stanley E. Bowdle was conceded to be the strongest made in opposition to the measure. Those of our members who care to follow the full proceedings will no doubt write their representatives at Washington and request a copy of the Congressional Record containing the debate and vote. In passing it may be added that the disappointment of the Anti-Saloonists was treble that of the on-the-level suffrage advocates.

Smiling, fat and "sassy" Edward Maharg, ex-secretary of Local 175, of Buffalo, N. Y., accompanied by two of Buffalo's substantial citizens, Hon. A. C. Bidwell and Doctor A. E. Campbell, paid headquarters a brief visit about the middle of January. Needless for us to say that we were pleased to grab Ed by the hand and to welcome his friends "to our city" which, as we recall it, was indulging in her usual winter stunt of imitating "Dear Old London," by putting on exhibition a fine sample of dense fog. Brother Maharg found us deeply imbedded in trying to keep the printer-man off our neck and permit the last forms of the *Mixer and Server* to go to press. Under the circumstances we were unable to show any courtesies, for which we hope to be forgiven. Brother Maharg looked like ready money and seemed to be vulgarly healthy, both of which the Old Scout has earned, for they don't make any better boys in the Empire State.

Billy Sunday, the so-called baseball evangelist, is coppering Luke McLuke's stuff from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and using it as his original ideas. In one of his recent sermons (?) he slipped several of Luke's witty sayings over and didn't even presume to give credit. This reminds us of another would-be soul-saver, who, when called on the carpet for using other people's thoughts without credit, replied: "Why, my dear, dear brother, you evidently did not observe that just before I quoted the passage which you refer to, I lifted my left hand with two fingers perpendicular, and when I finished quoting I raised my right hand and showed two fingers perpendicularly, thus indicating to my hearers quotation marks before and after quotations. If Billy Sunday were required to pull off a similar stunt to show when he was quoting the ideas or witty sayings of others, the only original stuff left in his discourse would consist of "Brethern, Dig up your Ducats," or references to the need of getting plenty of the mazuma. As a nickel-picker Billy outclasses any of the pulpitiere, but as a preacher of the gospel, he simply ain't. Philadelphia and her people have our sympathy in the affliction which they are confronted with; it will cost them something to hear Sunday on any day.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, in trying to carry out the wishes of the Anti-Saloon League and make the District of Columbia DRY, added what is known to the law makers as a "rider" to one of the appropriation bills, and for his activity was given a nice little verbal trimming by Senator Kern, of Indiana, who intimated that Sheppard, had he wanted a square fight would have introduced a bill. No matter where you put an anti-saloon fanatic, he will show specks in his make-up, and evidently the Indiana Senator is wise to that fact. Senator Kern has one excellent habit, he won't begin anything unless he finishes it. Which reminds us, if you haven't sent out that petition we sent you it may not be too late to help out.

POSIES OR CHUCK.

In a recent issue of a New York daily paper there was printed an account of a meeting at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, the principal speaker being a minister who, in the course of his address: "Unemployment—What the Church is Doing," averred that "The Only Cure for Unemployment is Employment," and that the church was seeking

methods whereby it could aid the seekers for situations. At the conclusion of the meeting each person attending was given a white rose, though the significance of such distribution is not recited, but it is a cinch bet, that if there were any unemployed in attendance, and it is presumed that there were, they would willingly have swapped their white rose for a bowl of good ox-tail soup and a hunk of bread. Possession of a white rose may alleviate hunger, it may create sufficient heat to make the down and outer feel indifferent to the absence of an overcoat, it may, when shown to the lodging house-keeper or landlord, cause them to forget that they want the price for the use of their property; flashing it on the grocer or eat-shop keeper may cause them to smile and invite one to "help yourself," but we doubt whether the ticket choppers on the elevated or the subway would stand for it, and in fact have a sneaking suspicion that it wouldn't pass any of those mentioned as a substitute for the humble silver dollar.

If we were hungry and had to choose between "posies and chuck," the former would be left at the post, and as a final thought on this bit of news we are willing to bet eighteen inches of liverwurst that the saloons serving the biggest beer and finest lunch closest to Fifth avenue and Tenth street had a more congenial crowd than the contributors of white flowers.

The *New Republic*, one of the numerous publications gotten out by the (American Issue Publishing Company) Anti-Saloon League, took the trouble to print the itemized statement made by the allied organizations which opposed State-wide Prohibition in Oregon. The total spent amounted to \$62,204.10, which, considering the situation, was not excessive; but we note with some regret that the *New Republic* failed to print the "financial sheet" incurred by the Anti-Saloon League and other so-called church organizations.

For every dollar the WETS spent in that contest it cost the DRY'S TWO, and they will no doubt hide that fact by assuming that the law does not require them to present a statement. Fairness and the Antis are opposites, they fight with questionable weapons.

FIFTH LARGEST INDUSTRY.

Five Hundred Million Dollars Invested in the Movie Business.

The development of the movie during the past eight years is a phenomenon which should impel ancient Aladdin—if he knows about it—to turn over in his grave. It is without parallel or comparison. It would challenge the elasticity of the imagination were there not the facts to chain us to actuality. In 1914, up to the beginning of December, American manufacturers have turned out no less than 10,000 separate reels of negative film, from each of which reels 35 "positive" copies, on an average, are made. The standard reel is 1,000 feet long, which makes 360,000,000 feet of film all told, including both the originals and copies! About 68,000 miles of motion pictures—enough to go round the globe a little less than three times. In one year less a month!

The cost of producing the ordinary sort of originals is at least \$2 a foot. This means \$20,000,000 spent in making the negative reels alone. The 350,000,000 of copies cost four cents a foot, which totals \$17,000,000 for these. Altogether

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\$37,000,000 spent in the manufacture of films in eleven months. Some figures! Yes, and they are not all. For this estimate does not take into account the special feature projects recently become an important factor in the film industry, on a single one of which may be spent, as in the case of a much advertised seven-reel drama now playing, as high as \$300,000.

It is estimated that there are today between 17,000 and 18,000 motion picture theatres in the United States, to which more than 10,000,000 people go daily. A commission appointed by the mayor of Cleveland in 1913 reported that one sixth of the population of that city went to movie shows at least once a day. During the summer months of 1914 the National Board of Censorship estimated that in New York City between 850,000 and 900,000 people—one seventh of the total population—attended the motion picture theatres daily. Admission receipts total in 1914 (to December 1) approximately \$318,000,000 for the movie theaters of the country.

Over \$500,000,000 of actual capital has been invested in the business of making and exhibiting films in the United States. Two hundred and fifty thousand employees find in it a means of livelihood. Including all its ramifications and affiliations, the industry is called the fifth largest in the land, and the total value of the property and good will of it all is practically inestimable.—*Harper's Weekly*.

After fully absorbing the foregoing information, it may not be out of place to record the fact, the Anti-Saloon League is helping the "movie" show shops to garner quite a few extra dollars by furnishing them "reels" free of cost. These "reels" depict so-called incidents wherein the saloon and catering industry is given tremendous knocks by intimating that catering establishments are generally used as rendezvous for tough characters and law-breakers generally. In a number of instances "movie" house managers have been discouraged from this sort of thing. Don't simply stay away, see the manager and tell him that when he wants your patronage he will cease showing anti-saloon inspired "reels."

PARTING.

Sodger lad, O sodger lad,

The dawn will see ye marchin'
The nicht draks on—its dark is out
Wi' searchlichts, shiftin', archin'.

Sodger lad, O sodger lad,

Dye mind our summer meetin'?
And noo, ye'll gang. The heather's dead—
I canna keep frae greetin'.

Sodger lad, my sodger lad—

Dye mind, my time is nearin'?
Alone—alone—wi'out yer hand!
How shall I keep frae fearin'?

Sodger lad, O sodger lad,

Far, far awa' ye're goin'—
I'll not dare count the leagues an' days—
Gude God! The cocks are crowin'!

Sodger lad, my iuve, my dear,

Awake! The morn is grayin'!
E'en tho' my heart drags, sick wi' dread,
I wouldna have ye stayin'.
—*New York Times*.

"IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY."
Up to mighty London came an Irishman one day;
As the streets paved with gold, sure everyone
was gay,
Singing songs of Piccadilly, Strand and Leicester
Square,
Till Paddy got excited, then he shouted to them
there.

Chorus.

It's a long way to Tipperary, it's a long way to go:
It's a long way to Tipperary, to the sweetest girl
I know!
Goodbye Picadilly, farewell, Leicester Square.
It's a long, long way to Tipperary, but my heart's
right there.

Paddy wrote a letter to his Irish Molly O',
Saying, "Should you not receive it, write and
let me know!"
"If I make mistakes in 'spelling,' Molly dear,"
said he,
Remember it's the pen that's bad, don't lay the
blame on me."

Chorus.

Molly wrote a neat reply to Irish Paddy O'.
Saying, "Mike Maloney wants to marry me, and
so
Leave the Strand and Picadilly, or you'll be to
blame,
For Love has fairly drove me silly—hoping you're
the same!"

Chorus.

There is no breach of neutrality in printing the above, for according to reliable news gatherers, the song is quite as popular and sung as frequently by the Germans and their co-scrapers as it is by the Allies.

THE LOWEST MUSICAL NOTE.

A 128-foot stop has been installed in an organ at Lowell, Mass., which produces a note an octave lower than has ever been known before, being indicated musically as CCCCCC. A 16-foot pipe, in its lowest note, vibrates 16 times a second, which is near the point below which vibrations cease to produce a continuous sound. In the production of its lowest sound a 128-foot pipe vibrates only four times. A group of pipes giving undertones has been arranged to sound together so as to produce a synthetic note equivalent to that which would be produced by a 128-foot pipe without actually using such a pipe. This low pitched note is described as a "mighty atmospheric throb of most awesome majesty."—*The Pathfinder*.

Our musical education has been sadly neglected, but those six C's look rather significant. About the one and only place where we expect to hear that note struck, hit, made or produced, is in the sanctum of the *Culinary Craft* immediately after they discover that some darned fussy individual has washed the coating of sugar from that Secession Resolution. If they don't produce a "mighty atmospheric throb" of most awesome melancholy it will be because someone has put a dent in the pipes which convey the wind.

One month gone of the year 1915 and the question comes to mind: what speed are we going to make for the remaining eleven months? Just one little effort on your part and we can

come under the wire with something in the shape of an increased membership that will make the hacks and wheezes of the anti-trade unionists, anti-saloonists and anti-humanitarians go way back and locate a seat in the also-ran class. Just think of it, if you and every member of our cracking good International Union were to take the time and exercise patience and perseverance enough you could convert at least one non-union worker of our allied crafts and secure their application to become members. Take it from us, boys and girls, you would only have to repeat that bit of a stunt a few times, when you would have the whole country from one end to the other cleaned up and be able to boast of being the greatest trade union on the map anywhere. It's nice to think of it, even if you won't budge to help get there.

BREAKAGE.

She was but seventeen and very sweet,

Her corn-fed costume was quite shocking;
And when she slipped upon the icy street

She tore a great big hole in her silk umbrella.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

She was sweet sixteen, and you know that means
The happiest time that life can send her;
But when she stepped high to the car

She busted the strap of her imagination.

—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THE MAKIN'S.

Many of our members who are denied their usual opportunity to soak up nicotine via pipe, cigar or cigarette can well sympathize with the soldiers of the armies of Europe, who are prevented from getting their regular smoke, not by reason of any regulation, but because tobacco seems to be about the rarest thing along the firing lines. Officers in command of men know that if their soldiers are well supplied with tobacco they will put up a stronger brand of scrapping, and they have been known in this war to issue orders which made shipments of tobacco take precedence over food supplies.

A writer, quoting an officer, said: "I think tobacco the greatest asset on active service. If the men can only get a 'jag' or a pipe they are content. They pay no heed to discomfort in the trenches or on the march in the worst weather. Even if they are without their rations they won't complain if the 'jags' don't fail. Some have been reduced to smoking their allowance of tea. Others have smoked brown paper or leaves of trees. What shall we send our soldiers—something they'd appreciate. Nearly all the letters from the trenches answered 'smokes' and plenty of them." Another writer recited an event where soldiers actually took chances of being shot full of holes in order to get a paper smoke; they left their trenches and sneaked under cover of darkness to get to a nearby place where they believed they could get "just a few draws." To the cigarette smoker there is nothing which we know of that comes so near being a calamity to him than being cut off from his "coffin nails," and that is measurably true of any man who loves his pipe or cigar. Next time you "light up" and after the first good "draw," let your mind rest on the poor devils in the trenches over in Europe without the "makin's," and then you will understand what Sherman said about war; and you will also the better appreciate living in a part of

the world where the Dove of Peace has not been knocked on the "top knot" and is able to do its usual task of carrying an olive branch.

TO TAKE PERFECT BREATH.

Stand erect by an open window or out of doors. Pucker up the lips as though starting to whistle and slowly blow out the breath and empty the lungs of air. Then, closing the mouth, breathe through the nose, inhaling slowly and steadily, filling the entire lung cavity, which is done by bringing into play the diaphragm, which, descending, exerts a gentle pressure on the abdomen. In the final movement the lower part of the abdomen will be drawn in, which movement gives the lungs a support and also helps to fill the highest points of the lungs. Retain the breath for a few seconds. Then once again pucker up the lips as if to whistle and through the small opening slowly and gently exhale the breath.

—*Kansas City Star.*

SURPRISING SIGNS.

To be a real, regular actor person, a hobby is indispensable. Richie Ling, playing the lawyer in "A Pair of Sixes," at the Lyric, has improved on the ordinary hobby. He has a notebook full of wordings from unique placards and signs. A few results of this scientific research are:

In the Boston public library hangs this sign: "Only Low Conversation Permitted Here."

Over a fish monger's shop in New Haven is: "Phillips and Green, Lobsters."

A Chicago restaurant is proud of: "Small Steaks, 15c; extra small steaks, 25."

Near Radcliffe college—a girls' institution—Ling solemnly swears this sign hangs: "Our swimming tank has a capacity of 2,000 gals."

A Chicago corset shop announces: "Our corsets will fit your waist and bust."

A Cleveland calcimine artist says: "White-washing Done Here In All Colors."

During a recent Dickens celebration in New York, a bargain book store sign read: "Dickens Works Here All This Week for \$3.98."

A Long Island hotel proclaims: "This Hotel Is Patronized by Refined People. Also Caters to Auto Parties." —*Times-Star.*

SMOKE UP.

A casual perusal of the last number of The Culinary Craft, the "voice of secession," should convince almost any reader that the supply of Scopolamin in and about the rendezvous of the Sacred Septette was greatly augmented; in fact, one might say an over-supply of that "dope" which, it is alleged, puts one in dreamland, permitting major operations and leaves the patient without other pains than those connected with the pocket book. We wonder how many members of the local union from which the Sacred Septette receive their powers, have had the "twilight sleep" stuff slipped over on them?

SET YOUR BIG BEN EARLY.

Don't be at all surprised to see several Decoy Resolutions offered for perusal in these pages in the very near future, in fact they are due to put in an appearance about the time that this number of the MIXER AND SERVER is in your hands for perusal, February 25th, 1915, which is the date when forms for the March number of the MIXER AND SERVER closes. The "Wooden Ducks" must be in by that date, otherwise they will have no chance of engaging your attention, and that is

what they are constructed for: to make you discuss them and forget the real trouble maker, the proposal to smash up your splendid International Union.

The secessionists think that they are a "foxy" bunch; they imagine that you have never seen a "Decoy Duck," and that you will fall for their stunt and while you are watching the "floater" they will be hammering the rough spots out of their program and perfect their arrangements for convention floor tactics. The Ballyhoo artists are not all wintering in one place, not this year, at least not according to the latest form sheet.

BACK TO THE SOIL.

Crude, yet fairly consistent agitation toward inducing crowded dwellers in the big cities to migrate to the country and become tillers of the soil seems destined to receive the required impetus to anticipate a fair measure of success. The recently formed National Forward-to-the-Land League appears to have discovered the method which is expected will prove fruitful. The league's platform is simple, yet thorough and reads:

"To give the man without a cent a chance to earn the first payment on his farm; to give the men who has no knowledge of farming a scientific training; to help men to help themselves." If the league could only command an equal amount collected by so-called anti-saloon reformers annually, they would quickly accomplish a great miracle and a lasting benefit to this country.

JOHN BUNNY JOINS LABOR ORGANIZATION.

John Bunny, known wherever there are "movies," was made an honorary member of the Detroit, Mich., Motion Picture Operators' Union as a recent meeting. Bunny was presented with a solid gold life membership card. In responding to the speech of presentation, Brother Bunny praised the work of organized labor and expressed his gratification for the opportunity afforded to be affiliated with the work.—*Decatur Labor World.*

The *Trades Unionist* of Washington, D. C., paid us quite a compliment in its New Year's number by a splendid half-tone reproduction of our New Year's Card. We feel very grateful to Editor Colpoys for this manifestation of friendship toward our organization, and feel that our boys on the Potomac will make good for us in the one way a labor editor desires. Stick to their union and practice trade unionism all the time. The *Trades Unionist* is a vigorous opponent of sumptuary legislation. Editor Colpoys is at his best when puncturing the "holier than thou" bunch.

LETTING GO OF THE TILLER.

The January, 1915, number of the *Journeyman Barber* contains the announcement of the retirement of Editor W. E. Klapetzky after twenty-one years in the service of his International Union. We recall years ago when "Bill" Klapetzky assumed the position of secretary-treasurer of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America. He took over an organization that was pretty near shot to pieces, but Bill was no molycoddle and knew how to hustle, and did put in some hard, strenuous labor. It must be satisfying to him to know that he retires when his organization has attained its greatest numerical

and financial strength. This stepping aside does not mean Bill's retirement from active participation in the labor movement, simply doffing the robes of office. Bill will never quit being a trades unionist, he ain't built that way. We wish you bountiful health in your hours of leisure, you've earned a rest.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

She (pouting)—Before we were married you often used to catch me in your arms.

He—Yes, and now I catch you in my pockets.
—*Exchange.*

THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION.

Real, genuine fraternalism bestows on the less fortunate thoughtful consideration in the form of aid which does not resemble charity, but which is truly greater. "Let me have your membership book, old pal, I will take it up to our financial secretary and have him stamp it up for a couple of months. I can spare the price, you can't. You can do the same for me sometime next summer and we will be even up." Take a look around and see if you can't find a brother member who has space for a few due stamps and no small change to get them. Probably you can recall the time when the price of a due stamp looked as big as a house afire, and how grateful you would have been if one of the boys had acted in the manner described in the foregoing. Times are dull, trade is far from being good; you got a job and pretty sure of holding it down until the May flowers come again. Develop that bump of generosity, it won't hurt you and it will help your fellow member to get over a part of his worries; and while you think of it, you help your local union by keeping a good scout in good standing.

A CULINARY SUGGESTION FOR HOME.

Corned beef and cabbage, spareribs and sauerkraut when cooking on top of a range, advertise the fact all through the house. They can be cooked by putting them in kettle, pot or pan, covering with water. Put vessel in oven and close the door. They will cook just as thoroughly in the oven as on top of the range, and have the added advantage of being practically odorless while cooking. All meats have moisture, so there is no more damage done to the home range than in ordinary roasting. Refer this to the women folks at home. Let them give it a trial and be convinced. The difference in time favors a good oven.

SHOCKING.

An onery pup is Ignatz Grand,
His conduct is distressing;
He went into the kitchen, and
He watched the salad dressing.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

This naughty Ignatz has no sense
Of modesty, in sooth,
On day he met a good man, and
He saw the naked truth.

—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

A shameless cur is Ignatz Grand,
I hasten to declare,
He followed Mother Hubbard, and
He saw the cupboard bare.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

"MOVIE" SHOWS ABUSE THEIR PATRONS

Not so very long ago, while the guest of one of our members, we were taken to a show shop. Between vaudeville stunts, several screen pictures were flashed, among them was an alleged incident where the father of the girl was induced to try rolling a cigarette by the suitor for her hand; any one with half an eye could discover the reason for the picture was to advertise the scabbiest of scab tobaccos, for the picture of "the bag with a tag," magnified many fold, was advertising of the rawest kind. The patrons of that and other establishments which pretend to amuse the public at so much per, are unquestionably inflicting on their supporters a species of abuse which should be "nipped in the bud" and that can be accomplished by proper protest. For several years the "movie" game has held aloof from the inducements of free reels, but they are getting less and less dignified and more prone to make as much coin as their selfishness increases. At first they "tried out" a few reels of the "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" stamp, and as the public seemed to stand for it, they increased their hold, and lately they are running rather frequently anti-saloon stuff and advertising junk such as briefly described in the opening paragraph.

On the level, incidents which depict the saloon and catering establishment as it really exists are all right, none of us but what advocate real temperance and are willing to admit that occasionally "bad actors" make our workshops a congregating place, but we resent the imputation that the men and women of the catering industry are the companions and associates of crooks and law breakers. Legitimate film corporations are not guilty of this crime against the intelligence of the public, nor are the seductive offers of scab products and anti-saloon received with approval, but there are film companies who lack enough gumption and originality to produce a picture without part of its "location" showing a "gin mill" constructed after the ideas of a Hotentot or dime novel author.

The "movie" industry is a big proposition; it has come to stay; it is an educator, and as such it is showing to its innocent public or patrons a libel on the catering and beverage industry which should be "boohooed" every time such pictures are shown. Don't think that the management loves such severe treatment; they don't and you can make them switch mighty quick if you make up your mind to do a little leading. It might sound silly to express disapproval of pictures; if that is true, then it is quite as foolish to laugh or approve by any other method what pleases. If it is considered good form to applaud, then it should be quite as good form to object to or disapprove what displeases us.

ENTITLED TO THE PRIZE.

According to the *Birmingham Age-Herald*, twenty-two cities claim to have "the finest union station in the world," which prompts R. P. McPhee of the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, to say that "Springfield, however, lays undisputed claim to having the worst."

If the "*Ging-Ging Goophus*" man ever visits Cincinnati he will positively change his mind; the doubtful honor of having the "punkiest" union station can't be wrested from the banks of the Ohio and laid down on the banks of the Connecticut river.

Brother Fred A. Somers, president of Local 603, Sacramento, Cal., made us a brief call just before closing forms for this number of the *MIXER AND SERVER*, and left with us the cheering greetings of himself and the membership of that fast growing local union. Local 603 with President Somers, Vice-President E. N. Fletcher, Secretary Jack Reid and Treasurer John Steen, seeing that the wealth of the local is properly cared for, supplemented by the hearty activity of such members as G. C. Jones, John Reeder, Albert Steen, F. G. Moore, J. V. Hughes, Gil Thompson, W. Burke, Ray Johnson, E. F. Raffetto, W. A. Goodwin, Cy Warren, H. Silverhorn, Henry Newman and a host of others whose names would almost fill a page, is making the kind of headway which means "always on the job for the union" and for the general advancement of the cause. It was not so many years ago that Sacramento couldn't boast of a bar-boys active local, but the present organization has shown what steady persistency can accomplish, in fact its progress is quite equal to that of many locals which have been in existence twice as long as Local 603.

Brother Somers' visit includes a number of eastern cities; after seeing friends and relatives he will return to the boys of 603, make no mistake on that, for he idolizes them and believes in his union. Come again, Fred.

Brother Henry A. Draese, who has been secretary of Local 527 of Dubuque, Iowa for ten years, tendered his resignation and has engaged in the bakery business, which he believes will bring him quite as many friends as he won while serving wet goods and hustling for his local union. There is little doubt but what the members of Local 527 will be found saying a good word for Draese's bread and doing a boosting stunt which will make their former secretary smile with satisfaction. Henry says that "you can get a 'bun' at his store, but of course, not the kind which excessive indulgence in wet goods produces. Fact is that patrons can get dozens of buns from Henry, and the oftener they come and purchase, the sweeter will be his smile. Brother Draese merits the good will of his former colleagues and we believe if the matter rests with them, he will be getting the right kind of dough in quantities to satisfy.

Local 300, Toronto, Canada, inaugurated a series of letters to members on the lines employed by Local 207 of Pittsburg, Pa., and has made these letters quite as interesting as the smoky city boys has made theirs, which is saying something. Secretary W. W. Hinton, a sure-enough live wire and a tireless worker, is the editor of these letters and they show exceptional perception and ability. Local 300, due to the aggressive and persistency of Secretary Hinton, is making headway which would no doubt be doubled under different conditions than those which have prevailed in Canada since the "trouble" in Europe. Despite unsettled conditions local 300 has succeeded in keeping the membership of that local keyed up to the highest notch, and but recently secured an agreement with the largest caterer in Canada; they are going right ahead and seem determined to make their city a good place for culinary workers to live in.

A MENTAL TREAT FOR YOU.

In this number of the *Mixer and Server* you will find as fine a collection of splendid contributions as have ever graced its pages, in fact, there are several articles submitted by our members which are decidedly interesting and instructive. If you have carried the impression that those who submit contributions follow ancient styles and ideas, you will be agreeably disappointed by a perusal of several articles which could be mentioned. Fact is, that our boys and girls who contribute to our pages are developing into writers of consequence and handle their subjects with workmanship ability pleasing to observe. Read 'em all, is our recommendation; it will be time well spent.

Not a long-haired "sissy" by a long shot, Jas. W. Faulkner, one of the *Cincinnati Enquirer's* political writers, in a several column article which was printed on Sunday, January 3, 1915, injects the following newsy and exceedingly pertinent-to-us paragraph:

Doffing the spotless robe of pure journalism, polishing up his spectacles and receiving a hypodermic injection of anti-partisan serum, Commodore G. W. C. Perry, of Chillicothe, came over this week on the traction car and projicked around while the Republican caucuses, free and untrammeled, were having their collective minds made up for them by certain lofty-purposed patriots. Returning and resuming his editorial frame of mind, he emitted the subjoined paragraph, which fully substantiates the declaration that the Commodore's power of penetration is not failing:

"The biggest leader in politics today in Ohio is none other than the Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, Ohio's manager of the Anti-Saloon League, for it was he who contributed more to the organization of both the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio's General Assembly than any other one man.

"It was most interesting to note that Wheeler and P. W. Durr, of Cincinnati, were working for the same candidate for Speaker of the House."

To the best of our knowledge this is the first time which has come to our notice that Wayne B. Wheeler was given credit by any political writer of being "master" of the situation. While the liberal voters of Ohio may think they won November 3rd last, they may have another think before the present legislature is finished with its labors.

YOUR INVESTMENT IN YOUR UNION.

Take a few moments, sharpen your pencil, get a pad of paper and begin by setting down the figures representing the amounts which you paid for initiation, follow that up with the amounts which you have paid to your local union as monthly dues. After that has been added up, start another set of figures showing the amount of money you obtained as wages, the number of hours per day and the days which constituted your working week, say for three months previous to becoming a member of your local union. You could make the calculation for the year before you became a member, though that would entail a trifle more labor. Still another set of figures are necessary. Your wages per week now, the number of hours per day and the number of days required to make up your present working week. With the foregoing accomplished it should be an

easy matter to make comparisons which will show whether the union and its influences has actually been financially beneficial. Of course your investment in your local naturally means that you are one of the "proprietors" of our International Union, but aside from that possession or property right you should know whether your local union is or has accomplished definite results which warrant continuing active support.

WHERE THEY SHINE.

Secretary Daniels is the first director of the navy, so far as we recall, that ever accused the "Jolly Jack Tars" of singing. Probably he intended to compliment them when he urged them to confine themselves to the "Star Spangled Banner" and similar patriotic airs. It don't require two octave voices to get by with a "Come All Ye's", which is usually the limit except when on shore leave, and then its "Katie, Bar the Door."

THE NEXT NATIONAL ISSUE.

If one were to consign all the political platform constructors to a special limbo, the lid would be hardly clamped on before a spell-binder would be found who'd declare with emphasis, which left no room for doubt, that the tariff would be the issue next election. You can't challenge the elasticity of such imagination, the best you can do is to forget it.

The Anti-Saloonist press bureau is exceedingly busy these days in offering thinly cothed suggestions relative to the probable planks in party platforms. "Of course the tariff is a big, thriving unsolved problem, but"—. And then they insinuatingly call attention to "recent victories" on the west coast and intimate that the party which puts in a plank for nation-wide prohibition, would receive great support from "The Church in Action." The Drys are busy, they never rest, why should we wait until the eleventh hour?

No matter how much or little you may be interested in the progress of the organized labor movement of America, you must concede that to a greater extent than what has transpired, so far as we have authentic record of, the future of all classes of labor depends on the co-operation of organized labor from the purchasing standpoint.

Take for example the products of union cigarmakers. Union cigarmakers may produce hundreds of thousands of cigars, attach their Blue Union Label on the boxes containing these cigars, and their employer may be able to secure a market for the referred to union-made cigars. The retailer places such cigars on display alongside of the products made by non-union and cheap paid workers, and from that viewpoint they get an even start; if the purchaser of smokes simply asks for a cigar and fails to designate any special brand, its dollars to cents that the retailer will push over the non-union product, for there is a trifle more profit in the handling. The result would be that hundreds of non-union cigars would be sold to one of the union label bearing kind. The dealer cares nothing about the cigarmaker, he is interested in profits and quick sellers and consequently the union-made cigars get shop worn so to speak for lack of activity and thoughtfulness on the part of union men. Union products will not sell themselves, despite conclusions held to the contrary; union men smokers must ask for them, and union men handling cigars should endeavor to sell as many union labeled cigars as

possible and thus in a measure overcome the attitude of dealers who don't care anything about what they sell, except that it bring in profits.

LUKE MCLUKE SAYS

There are 3,424 languages and dialects in the world and yet a man can't think of a word to say when his wife enters his office suddenly and finds him holding hands with a strange blonde.

All women have hearts, but only about half of them have intellects.

It isn't good health that causes a girl to laugh all the time. It is usually good teeth.

The old-fashioned woman who used to serve breakfast in the kitchen now has a married daughter who puts a screen in front of the gas range and eats in the "breakfast room."

There was a time in this country when it was improper to display the ankles, and a girl's lace trimmed pantaloettes came down to her shoe tops. But it is different these days.

Father always gets the worst of it. In summer Daughter's men friends crowd him off the front porch and in winter they hang around the inside of the house and prevent him from going around in his undershirt and feeling comfortable.

A woman is afraid of a mouse. But she'd just like to see a man who could bluff her.

This is a pretty good old world considering the fact that the Fool Killer loaf on the job most of the time.

Some of the clinging costumes seem to cling because they fear a girl wouldn't miss them if they happened to let go.

Parrots are not the only animals that talk all the time without knowing what they are talking about.

The best thing that can be said for Winter is that it covers a multitude of dirty-looking elbows.

We may be finnicky. But we believe that a girl whose props are shaped like a pair of ice tongs is wasting good money when she takes Tango lessons.

One reason why a woman loses her Sweet Disposition after she gets married is because a Sweet Disposition doesn't help much when you are driving a mule.

When Father forgets to take his key and gets home about 2 a. m. he has to ring the bell for an hour and a half before he wakes Mother and gets her to open the door. And next morning Mother will bawl Father out and tell him that she never slept a wink all night waiting for him to come home.

A man may admit that he doesn't excel in some things. But he will let you know that he is a good judge of Human Nature.

Most men are near-sighted when in the neighborhood of a "No Trespassing" sign or a wedding ring on a woman's finger.

We believe in advertising. But that is no reason why an undertaker should talk shop when he is visiting a sick friend.

The Hero always gets the girl in the stage melodrama. But any married woman can tell you that in the Real Life melodrama the Villain usually gets the girl.

Things could be worse. Not all of the boys are combing their hair back so they will resemble sea-lions.

The Maxim silencer for guns seems to have been a bloomer. But the Married Men's Protective Association will make it worth Maxim's while if he will revamp the silencer so it can be used by a woman.

Father is so tired when he gets home that Mother has to go down in the cellar and heave coal in the furnace while Father goes out and heaves a 15-pound ball down a bowling alley.

I may be wrong. But I'll bet that the fellows who have stock in the Suspension Bridge that runs between here and Kentucky were hoping that Ohio would go Dry.

When you are feasting your eyes on a pretty girl it is hard to believe that her batting average in the Snoring League is about .500.

A married woman's idea of a good job would be one in which her husband got \$500 per week and got his afternoons off so he could take care of the children and got his nights off so she could keep him at home and know where he was.

Before they are married she is so Dainty that she pecks at ice cream and cake like a humming bird. But, after they are married, what she can do to a hunk of rye bread smeared with Limburger cheese and covered with raw onions is a Crime.

A wise wife doesn't attempt to Reform her husband. If she will feed him well and treat him well and trust to luck, she will be happy.

Before you laugh at the way other people walk just get in front of a big mirror and walk toward it and laugh at yourself.

A "Soul Mate" is a woman you can go to for consolation when your wife is mad at you.

Sometimes you hate people and don't know why you hate them. Some of the people you hate are people you have never even seen, but you hate them just the same.

When two men have a quarrel, each of them will go around and tell people how much he has done for the other fellow, and that if it hadn't been for him, the other fellow would be picking rags for a living.

A boy will slam the door and make all the noise he can pounding on the steps when his feelings have been ruffled. And a man is only a grown boy.

Some of these days a girl is going to get married and the papers will forget to say that the bride is "beautiful and accomplished."

You may have noticed that the man who takes the wrong umbrella by mistake never makes the mistake of taking a worse umbrella than his own.

When a woman is so shy that she acts as if she had never spoken to a man in her life you can almost bet that she is a widow.

If a man's bank account is all right he thinks the Government is.

She used to marry Him for Better or Worse. Now She marries Him for More or Less.

The old-fashioned man who used to use his money to feather his nest now has a son who uses his money to color his nose.

When a man's neighbors are better off than he is he knows that Opportunity made a mistake in the number of the house.

Fairy tales used to begin: "Once Upon A Time." But nowadays they begin: "O, I'm So Glad You Called, Mrs. Gabb," or, "I Had To Work Late At The Office."

The man who starts out with the idea that his friends are going to prepare an opening for him usually winds up in a hole.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who used to chew tobacco in school and used his high-top boots as cuspids?

When a woman gets a new set of furs the fact that the temperature is 90 in the shade won't prevent her from wearing them—*Cin. Enquirer.*

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CLEVELAND, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—This is "Automobile Show week," and I am glad to state that most of our unemployed waiters are getting a share of the extra work. One of the places, through the efforts of our business agent, Bro. Ed. Whissemore, engaged eight waiters for the entire week. The other places did proportionately as well. Saturday night Brother Whissemore had placed nearly every unemployed man on an extra, so that with the extra work during the balance of the week the members will have recuperated their bank-rolls.

Bros. Harry Overmyer, business agent; Harry Parker, president, and George Flynn, trustee, of Local 216, Toledo, paid us a flying visit a few days ago. Local 216, is having its own troubles with a place named "The Kaiserhof," still I can see only victory for them if the proper methods are carried out.

Our old friend and brother, Fred B. Hobby, general organizer of the International, has been with us for the past few days. Although Brother Hobby is feeling a little indisposed on account of a slight cold, he is the same Fred as of old, always working for the interests of our crafts and willing to help anyone individually. Brother Hobby is going back to Detroit in a day or two to try and organize the culinary workers of that city. Success be with you, Brother Hobby.

Bro. Josh Brady, general organizer, and myself, have tried for two months to pound into the waiters' heads the benefit derived from organization. Last winter and spring the waiters in Detroit were receiving from \$35 to \$40 per month. From time to time this has been cut down, until at the present time they receive \$7 a week steady watch, and \$3.50 a week night watch. Still these poor suckers stand for the reduction. Besides, they are only allowed a measly sandwich at one of the places, as this place does not feed its employees. The men also work seven days a week. Can you imagine a bunch of would-be, intelligent waiters standing for this abuse? The trouble is that they are afraid of losing their jobs should they be seen trying to form an organization for their personal benefit. Several of these same men came to me last summer when I was headwaiter at the Kaiserhof in Toledo and had the gall to apply for a job. Of course they were willing to pay the initiation fee to join the local, providing that I gave them work. I advised them to go back to where they came from, for I could see that they did not give a continental for unionism, but were willing to pay for a position where they had to have a card.

On January 28 the Cooks' and Waiters' Club will hold their annual ball at Moose hall. It is sure to be a success, if past annual affairs are

a criterion. Business Agent Ed. McEachern, of the cooks, is a very active worker, and much of the success will be due to his untiring efforts in promoting this annual ball.

Bro. Thomas S. Farrell, business agent of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, is gaining much prominence through the Cleveland papers for his activities in promulgating ways and means for relieving the situation of the unemployed of this city. He is a member of several committees, among whom are some very prominent business men of Cleveland.

We had a goodly number at our last meeting, and there were some lively discussions, which shows that our members do not lack interest in the "good and welfare" of the organization.

We had the misfortune to lose one of our brothers, January 18, death claiming Bro. Emil Brugger. Funeral services were held Thursday, January 21. Fraternally, E. J. CARTER,
Press Sec. Local 106.

AKRON, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 551 wishes to convey the information that we started out the new year in the hope that 1915 would be quite as successful in every respect as its predecessor. If we are fortunate and enjoy as good results from the present year as the one just passed, we will have excellent reasons to be thankful. We have had very few members out of work, only a limited amount of sickness, and but one or two deaths. We have our cards in all the downtown establishments, with but one or two exceptions, and have had no trouble with any of our proprietors. All members are getting the scale and working union hours, and appear to be enjoying the best of conditions.

Our club rooms are splendidly appointed, where the members may find ample to entertain them. We have very strict rules for the conducting of our club rooms, and our membership respect those rules to the letter.

The foregoing, while not elaborately set forth, depicts the conditions surrounding our affairs, which is very encouraging, indeed. While it is true that the industrial condition could be greatly improved, yet we appear to be enjoying a fair share of patronage, and that is something to be thankful for. Meetings are attended regularly, and a great deal of interest displayed by our membership.

Hoping that other locals, not only in this State, but in adjoining States—in fact throughout the country—are as fortunate as Akron Local 551, I am, with greetings of said local to all affiliated members of the International Union,

Yours fraternally,

HARRY COFFIN,
President Local 551.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We are still with you in your apparent desires to be obtained for the International in the year 1915, and are sorry to complain that, with the season of Yuletide on and the thought of the good things it should bring with it, the members of Local 228 were and are up against a pretty tough proposition, brought about because some members of our International seem to scorn the true spirit of union principles—"one for all and all for one"—in that our International laws are being infringed by members of a sister Local who have been running into the jurisdiction of Local 228 until it became necessary to draw the line and make example of one by invoking constitutional Section 13, which we tried to avoid using, while remonstrating with Thomas Barrett of Local 207, for continuing in employment, when he told us where we got off and what our organization amounted to, and the rest of the stock in trade billingsgate that men of that stripe generally use. We were then forced to demand from his employer (Mr. Eaton) that he return to us our union bar sign. His answer was we could have our label and he would keep Barrett and another man employed by him, who is not a member of our union. We therefore put his place (German Hall) on the "Don't Patronize" list, which was approved by the Central Federation of Labor of Albany, and we believe the gentleman now knows that the fight is on. And to be consistent we were obliged to vacate our meeting rooms in the German Hall building, which we did by resolution at our last meeting in that place, where we have been located for several years. On December 13th we notified the German Hall Association that we had vacated their premises and were no longer their tenants.

Well, we were then compelled to find a hall, and our old friend Joe Myers, 41 South Pearl street, said: "Yes, meet here as long as you like and make it as pleasant as you possibly can with such conveniences as you can find." So we gathered there on Sunday, December 27, 1914, with quite a large number in attendance. President Kearney opened the meeting and quite a lot of business was transacted; one new application was presented and referred to committee, and the following officers were elected to steer the ship, Local 228, for the year 1915: President, Richard Nolan; first vice-president, Michael P. Kearney; second vice-president, James E. Glancey; financial secretary, W. H. Walsh; recording secretary, Matthew F. Dugan; treasurer, Henry Hoffman; inspector, Richard T. Walsh; inner guard, James E. Taylor; outer guard, Joseph Patterson; auditor, James E. Glancey; board of trustees, Max Schwartz, Fred Bender, Chas. Schultz.

The committee appointed to obtain meeting hall reported that they had secured nice rooms in Macabees Temple. Therefore, Local 228, Albany, N. Y., meets second and fourth Sundays each month at 91 North Pearl street.

W. H. WALSH,
Financial Secretary Local 228.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been a long time since anything was heard from Local 320 through the **MIXER AND SERVER**, I would like to say that on the night of January 3, 1915, that Local 320 of Schenectady, held its annual election and elected the following officers: President,

Wallace Frachette; first vice-president, George Kerl; second vice-president, Frank Kernan; financial and recording secretary, F. G. Madill; treasurer, Joseph H. Nolan; inspector, William Wernecke; inside guard, Daniel O'Rourke; outside guard, Grant Neely; trustees, Messrs Henley, Cowie, Neely, McCullagh and Devine; delegates to Trades Assembly, Messrs. Henley, Nolan, Brennan and Madill; delegate to Labor Temple Association, F. G. Madill.

There is an old saying that a new broom sweeps clean. Well, I would like to say that will be the endeavor used by the officers of Local 320 for the year of 1915.

Through the hard work of President Frachette and myself we are going to have better conditions in the Electric City than we have ever had in years gone by, and it should be remembered that Schenectady lights and hauls the world.

Fraternally yours,

FRED G. MADILL,
Financial and Recording Secretary, Local 320.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Pursuant to instructions of the general meeting, held December 16th, herewith find copy of protest on the part of this local, on the vote cast by the delegates of our International at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the eight-hour legislation.

The general meeting passed a motion at the same time requesting that this protest be published in the **MIXER AND SERVER**.

Hoping that the protest will appear in the columns of the **MIXER AND SERVER** and anticipating further correspondence on this matter, we beg to remain, with the usual greetings.

L. A. FRANCOEUR,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

To Affiliated Locals Greeting:

Your attention is directed to the action of the delegates representing our International Union on the eight-hour day legislation at the recent A. F. of L. Convention in Philadelphia.

The question was one of the most vital to the interests of labor that ever came before the convention of the A. F. of L. and we regret to note that these, our delegates whom we sent, wilfully misrepresented us and the well-known sentiments of labor on this question. The State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, and nearly all labor organizations in this and other states have gone on record favoring the eight-hour day. Our own locals in California and Washington who had the opportunity to vote on this question, supported it unanimously at the recent state elections in these two states.

We deem it the duty of every true trades unionist to voice their disapproval and protest against the action of these delegates who voted at the A. F. of L. Convention in Philadelphia against the eight-hour day legislation.

We request that your local draw up suitable resolutions of protest and forward same to the general office at Cincinnati at your earliest convenience, thus emphasizing the fact that the rank and file are watching the action of our representatives.

WAITERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 30.

L. A. FRANCOEUR, Secretary.
HUGO ERNST, President.

ROUNDUP, MONTANA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Our boys in this section of the country are having a real hard fight to hang on to and maintain their jobs; the church and Anti-Saloon people are organized and trying their level best to add this big and glorious state to the DRY column; in fact, they are appealing to the law-makers now in session over at Helena to listen to their petitions and do as they request. There is little doubt but what even before this letter is given space in the *Mixer and Server* there will be several proposals presented which have for their purpose the elimination of the saloon or making such restrictions of the traffic in beverages as will make it hard to retain any great measure of profit, and we all know that when our employer is cut down on the profit line, he is compelled to make up in some other way, and the usual method is getting along without help. The State Federation of Labor meets in Helena during this month and our city will send its full quota of delegates. With the aid of a number of our willing workers the following paragraphs have been constructed. It is hoped that they will be as pleasing to the readers as those who built 'em.

Brother Meyers, the mascot of the bunch, who, by the way, is our worthy president (weight 320 pounds), is a very genial soul and somewhat of a mixer, and very fond of fresh eggs—for proof, ask Cummins—they only cost \$2 each.

Said Jim to Jack: "You blathering little shrimp, I tell you I can kill that duck." Said Jim's wife later, "Why dearies, where have you been and who hit you in the dark?" And thereby hangs a tale. The duck he died and left his blood all over Jim, his face and hair was full, while on his legs and feet he left what he had eaten the day before.

Jim is on the day shift at the Roundup Hotel, and if any of you strike town very dry, just call and say ducks to him and he will supply you with one of Meyers' new drinks, called "Dry-land Farmers Egg Flip."

Last week one of our pals deserted our ranks and joined the "benedicts." Henry says this state has gone for women suffrage, and when it comes to vote next general election there is one woman who will not vote with the drys.

When going through Roundup, do not fail to visit the Exchange and try one of their Round-up cocktails. Spurlock says he is the inventor, but Henry says he did it the night he got married.

The Eagle saloon is near the Citizen's Bank and the bartender has wings, and can give you a drink that will make you fly, climb a tree, or sing a song, with Happy in the lead.

Jim O'Neal is at the Depot saloon just back of the Central depot, and is always glad to see the boys who carry a card. Now, Jim is a good fellow, but denies being a Chink, altho we have proof that he was born in Pekin (Maryland).

The Roundup local as a whole are a loyal bunch and are making arrangements for the fight of their life—that of preventing the state of Montana from going dry. And we entertain only the best wishes for the success of their undertaking.

Just to show you that our boys have the right kind of feeling for the fellow that may have fallen down but who may redeem himself if given a chance, the following from the Roundup *Daily Record*, describes a little event of recent happening:

The local bartenders' union sent to the prisoners at the jail all of the articles necessary for a well rounded out Christmas dinner. The spread included turkey, cranberries, sweet potatoes, oysters, pies, cakes, candy, fruit, nuts, pickles, cigars and tobacco. Sufficient of every thing was sent to give the unfortunate inmates of the jail, three of whom were under sentence to the penitentiary, two full meals. That the donation showed thoughtful charity and that the spirit in which the donation was made was appreciated to the full by the recipients, goes without saying. One of the inmates sent the following communication to *The Record* with the request that it be published: "The inmates of the Musselshell County jail wish to extend their thanks to the good-hearted members of the bartenders' union. There seems to be considerable difference between the so-called God-fearing people of Roundup and the members of the bartenders' union. Christ said, 'When I was in prison, they visited me; when I was in thirst, they gave me drink; when I was in hunger, they gave me food.' The bartenders showed their kindness on the birthday of Jesus Christ, our Savior, by supplying us with our Xmas dinner. Thanking you one and all, and wishing you a happy new year.—Sam P. Walker."

With the best of good wishes to all of our members everywhere and urging the members of our unions in this state to get busy and keep on the job so that the Antis may not sneak one over on us and force us to move on to other fields and pastures, more or less new.

W. H. MORGAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The city of Chicago is now in the grip of a deadly lake winter. As usual, there is not enough work to go around; work is always scarce and the men to do it more than sufficient. Therefore, winter is not a time of great joy to the waiters. Up to the present time though we have done fairly well, our officers managing to distribute the work so as to make the least hardship for the members.

The city council proposes to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors after 1 a. m. at dances. We sent a strong letter to the seventy aldermen of Chicago asking them to use their vote and influence to defeat this measure: it no doubt had some effect as the ordinance has been defeated.

In a previous issue of the *Mixer and Server* appears a statement of one of the officers of Local 865, which seems to imply that the Schoenhoffen Brewery is on bad terms with us. This is not the case; we have always been on the most friendly terms with them and they have always met us half way.

We are still fighting the injunction issued by Judge Jesse Baldwin, which was the most unjust and sweeping of any ever issued to coerce labor. Last week a similar injunction was asked for against the janitors and milk drivers, and they will no doubt find some judge servile enough to issue it, so it is easily seen that it behoves labor to put its best foot forward to compel its dissolution.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has levied an assessment of 5 cents per capita on each member and will carry the fight to a finish. John Fitzpatrick made a strong plea for the financial and moral support of all unions and scored them

in no measured terms, saying that this fight had been left to two or three little unions to carry on and that it would react on every union in Illinois if left on the books. John always was a friend of the culinary craft, and can talk some when he is mad—and he sure was mad about that damnable injunction.

The fight against the Restaurant Keepers' Association still rages and will continue to do so until it is settled to our satisfaction. Several of the proprietors have closed up or gone into bankruptcy, and let us hope that this will be the fate of all unfair employers.

With best greetings for the new year to yourself and all members from Local 35.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK FRENCH,
Press Secretary.

DENVER, COL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—For some time you have not heard from Local 14, owing to the result of the last election. Not having thoroughly gotten over the shock, I had not the ambition to write my report, but hope you will allow me space in the February issue.

We are already realizing the terrible effects of prohibition. Several restaurants and cafes have closed their doors, and many saloons. No more gambling, no more free lunch in saloons, and no more entertainers in cafes. In fact, Denver, once known as the best and liveliest little city in the country, is now as quiet as a cemetery. Many places of amusement and entertainment where gayety and laughter once reigned supreme, will soon have the "for rent" sign on their doors, instead of the word "welcome." We all know prohibition is the downfall of any State, and it seems a pity Colorado had to meet with such a fate, but the "wets" put up one hard, strenuous fight in Denver, but the odds were too strong against us. It should be the ambition of every true citizen to improve conditions, but if the "drys" think they have, by prohibition, improved conditions in this city, they are badly mistaken, for conditions right now are deplorable, and what will it be a few months hence? Men and women of every occupation are out of employment, every establishment where labor is employed is daily laying off help, and everything is at a standstill. This is certainly a good town to stay away from.

Many of our boys are out of work, with nothing in sight. The girls have all the houses, and at present writing, I am glad to say, most of them are working, and those that are not will be this week anyway, for it is "Stock Show week," and extra help will be necessary. All except your "humble servant," as I am confined to my bed doctoring a broken ankle, caused by a fall on a slippery sidewalk. It will be some time before I can serve "ham and."

Brother Thomas Wilson is in the hospital. So far as I know there are no more sick members, but an awfully sick bunch at the association headquarters. Since the State is going dry, this "dual organization" can not possibly exist in a dry State. They do good to "get by" at all. But one thing is certain, "wet" or "dry," Local 14 will still continue. We own our own property, and will occupy it when the association is wiped out of existence.

Some time ago Brother Wade, of Local 20, made mention in the MIXER AND SERVER that if we had some St. Louis waiters here, they would,

as it were, melt all the snow in Colorado. I claim we have some members in Local 14 that are just as capable, but the climate effects us, and we are not quite as "windy" as our Missouri brothers, but we get there just the same.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous year to all members of the International, I am

Fraternally yours,

MAE McCORD,

Vice-Pres. and Press Sec. Local 14.

BILLINGS, MONT.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following parody on the Irish marching song may appeal to some of the boys in Washington who, perhaps, are thinking of moving south. I am glad we don't have to move from Montana as yet:

It's a long ways to California,
It's a long ways to go;
It's a long ways to San Francisco,
The wettest town I know.
Good-bye, Tom and Jerry,
Good-bye, rock and rye,
It's a long, long ways to San Francisco
Since Washington went dry.

Yours fraternally,

CLAUDE HUNTER,
Local 859.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Although the results of our December election are reaching the MIXER AND SERVER in the month of February, and must read a little like ancient history, I am constrained to submit them for the perusal of my readers in the hope that, should they serve no other useful purpose, they will make as good a "starter" for this letter as anything else that I can think of. The officers for the current term are as follows: Charles Davis, president; John Cumming, vice-president; Andy Graham, secretary-treasurer and business agent (how Andy can tote this title around without crutches is a mystery); T. G. Crombie, recording secretary; Mark Foster, chaplain; E. H. Howard, inspector; John Cumming (chairman), G. W. Johnston (secretary), E. H. Howard, Ed. Cosgrove, Mark Foster, executive board; Charles Davis, John Cumming, Andy Graham, local joint board; Andy Graham, T. J. Crombie, M. A. Martyn, Ed. Cosgrove, John Cumming, delegates to Trades and Labor Council.

Labor conditions in general, and as far as the culinary crafts are concerned in particular, out in this corner of the Pacific Coast, are in a deplorable condition. Building operations are nearly at a standstill, and when the building trades are quiet the catering industry is quieter. Unfortunately for our business, outside of the building trades, there is practically no pay-roll in this city. The recruiting of troops in Vancouver for active service at the front is another factor which emphasizes the acuteness of our position here, most of the men enlisting being single young fellows who eat in restaurants and who spend their money around town generally. In fact, the reply of an esteemed fellow craftsman of mine the other day when he was asked as to his prospects, that "he was rapidly rising from affluence to poverty," just about sums the matter up. Under the circumstances, I think it

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would be well for those members of the International who are afflicted with the wanderlust and who may be heading for Vancouver, B. C., to take "Punch's" advice to those about to marry: "Don't." When times are good we are a pretty sociable bunch around here, and even now we always go down to the depot to welcome any brother who arrives with a big wad of money and a good reputation, but when fellow members of the H. & R. E. I. A. blow into this peaceful village on Way-Freight No. 23, with nothing in the world but a bad cough and a hope in a hereafter, it neither improves the position of the culinary workers who already are here, nor does it help to encourage the glad-hand stunt on our part.

Local 28, at least that part of Local 28 which takes the trouble to attend to the business of the union, are at present busy on the formation of a new set of by-laws, and we expect to finish our labors in the near future, when the product of our mighty intellects will be forwarded to the "powers that be" for their approval.

In conclusion, I would like to state, particularly for the benefit of any doubting Thomas who may read this, that Local 28 is still doing business at the same old stand. Furthermore, that it intends to continue doing business at the same old stand, or some other old stand, and that, despite the war and the Chinese problem, which, like the poor, we have always with us, and the rheumatism and several other serious handicaps and disadvantages under which we labor, this, the premier culinary local in Canada, will always be found in the front on the firing line just as long as there is an International flag to fight under, and when there is no longer an international, we'll hoist our own flag. Sounds like a Fourth of July oration, don't it? Dear, dear, tut, tut!

With greetings to the membership, I am

Fraternally yours,

JOHN CUMMING,
Vice-Pres. Local 28.

AUGUSTA, GA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The only way of introducing Bartenders' Local 870 is to write a few lines to the MIXER AND SERVER.

Our local was organized in May, 1913 with only 18 members, but now we have 40 enrolled. Most all the bars in the city are union bars. We have had to fight to keep our union together for there are so many knockers; but every knock is a boost.

We had a contest to see who was the most popular bartender. Brothers Frank Allen and Charley Spradley had a tight race; Brother Spradley won by eight votes. The local gave a ball the closing night of the contest, December 31, 1914. President Whiteley present Brother Spradley with a gold locket with the B. I. L. monogram. The contest was a success, and was for the sick and death benefits.

The new officers were installed for the year 1915, on the first Sunday in January as follows: President, D. A. Whiteley; vice-president, W. M. Garner; recording secretary, J. W. Brooks; financial secretary, Chas. Sims; treasurer, W. E. Adams; inspector, Paul Narvell; inside guard, James Dugan; outside guard, J. A. Norris; chaplain, Eddie O. Tollman.

All of our members have proven themselves loyal to the local.

With best wishes to all members of the International, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. W. BROOKS,
Recording Secretary, Local 870.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 1 held its annual election on January 13, 1915. The following have been elected and installed: President, Sam Furkel; vice-president, Emil Miller; treasurer, H. Reiner; chaplain, Jos. Fischgrund; secretary and business agent, H. Kleinman; controller, Jacob Silberstein; delegate to Bronx council, C. Perence; delegates to the local joint executive board, Sam Furkel, Sam Goldstein, W. Lehman; delegate to the Central Federated Union, B. Korn; delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, Max Furkel; auditors, John Finkelstein, Max Miller, C. Wieser; trustees, L. Scheffler, Morris Furkel and Benny Metz; sergeant-at-arms, A. Auchiesieger; convention delegates, Harry Kleinman, William Lehman.

Yours fraternally,

HARRY KLEINMAN.
Secretary Local 1.
(Fight City Hall.)

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following officers of Local 402 were elected for the ensuing term: Al Wilt, president; J. E. Watson, vice-president; Claude McClellan, financial secretary; Fred Moore, recording secretary and press agent; Mrs. N. H. Smith, Fred Moore, John O'Brien, trustees; C. R. Knowles, Anthony Pierson, J. F. Kirby, Al Wilt, J. E. Watson, executive board; H. E. Edwards, W. G. Stewart, J. F. Kirby, local joint executive board; Claude McClellan, Margaret Lochbaum, C. J. Atkins, John O'Brien, Fred Moore, L. M. Brainie, delegates to Central Labor Council; C. R. Knowles, inspector; R. Daly, inside guard.

Our Thanksgiving ball was the event of the season in labor circles. A prettier scene it would be hard to imagine. The California climate is essentially the "ne plus ultra" for complexions, and rosy cheeks, combined with dainty toilets, suffice to make any ball-room attractive. We are proud of our lassies, of ourselves, and of our ball.

Our press agent is a very busy business man now-a-days. We run nearly a column a week in our Labor Leader, and nothing can equal the kindness and consideration with which the editor accepts our contributions. Not being members of the "fourth estate" ourselves, we realize our deficiencies and accord the editor that sympathy for profanity he may indulge in in wrestling with our copy. One of our members contributes a weekly article, and another, whose name torments would not drag from me, is guilty of verse every week. We often get labor papers from afar, and can not but be pained at the paucity of news of our International locals, and the press agents of our various locals ought really to get a move on. It pays to advertise, and by keeping the local constantly before the labor-reading public, more good is done than letting your local hide itself behind a hayrick. The latest joke, a humorous reference to the habits or hobbies of the more prominent members, or an interesting reference to some by-

gone episode, as well as an occasional recipe from a cook or bartender make interesting reading, and it is wonderful what a lot you can write if you only try.

Local 402 is in very much the same condition mentioned in my last communication. San Diego (as Bro. Van Bebber once remarked) is essentially "the next month town." For nearly two years things are always going to be better next month, and that next month never seems to materialize. Boys, keep away from San Diego. The place is overrun with waiters, and they are arriving at the rate of two score a day, only to realize a disappointed expectation and the keen regret of over-confidence.

Bro. Frank Sesma, our well-known and ever popular sixth vice-president, has been with us nearly two months, bent on obtaining a hundred per cent organization. Frank, however, is a diplomat, and knows the value of silence, but we have faith in him, and should he not succeed no one else can. We have adopted "Watch Us Succeed" as our slogan, and though the path to success is not strewn with roses, we could not for a moment entertain the idea that we will not ultimately achieve that "devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation" which we are bold enough to consider ours by right, combined with the duty of bequeathing to those who follow us a better legacy of unionism than we inherited.

Fraternally yours,
J. BECKER.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 196 held its annual election December 24, and the following officers were elected for the year 1915: President, Brother Fred Fulcher; first vice-president, Brother Chas. Beyers; second vice-president, Brother Chas. Robson; recording secretary, Brother Ed. Allen; business agent and financial secretary, Brother Michael Healey; treasurer, Brother Thos. Tarrant; inspector, Brother Frank Dahmen; sergeant-at-arms, Brother Fred Clark; trustees, Brothers Salters, Deng and Lauer; delegates to the Local Joint Executive Board, Brothers Tarrant, Allen and Wallace; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Brothers Carlton and Fulcher; press secretary, Brother Wm. Smith.

Our General President, Brother Flore, honored us with his presence at one of our October meetings. He made a lengthy and telling address. He made a hit every minute; in fact, some home runs. He put one over the plate when he took a rap at the backsliders who felt put out.

Our sorrel-topped friend, Brother Pat McGowan, business agent of Local 175, our sister local in this city, injected himself into some of our meetings and shot the ginger around. By the way, Local 175 deserves a vote of thanks from Local 196 for the helping hand they extended when Local 196 and its club were forced upon the street last September by a fire that gutted our headquarters. An old proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed," was Local 175. Our new headquarters, located at 611 Main street, comprises two floors, one for the club and one for the union. The press agent of Local 175 gave us the necessary boost when he said our rooms were among the finest in the state.

One of our oldest members, Brother Alex. Whyte, passed away October 28.

Brother Fulcher, who claims to be a charter

member, is back in the chair again. He held it several years ago.

Brother Art. Rooney, who has been unsteadily employed for years, is now steadily employed at Weyands. The triple alliance, Brothers Beyers, Spangler and Ryan, are trying to dislocate him.

Some of our members are trying their hand in business for themselves. The latest addition to this set are Brothers Weaver and Snyder, who took over the Bismarck.

War talk and will Niagara Falls freeze over this winter are the main topics in Buffalo at present.

The new and old Labor Council which have amalgamated, foresee improvements in labor conditions in this city.

Thanking you for publishing this letter, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W.M. SMITH,
Press Sec'y Local 196.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let yourself and members of the International know that Local 815 is still in existence and progressing. But not as rapidly as we want to. We still have a large membership, but have quite a number of men out of work, as things seem to be very quiet at present. But we hope for better prospects as soon as the traffic starts to pass through Salt Lake on their way to the fair. No doubt we will have a few members of the International passing through here on their way to the convention, and I would like to ask all delegates passing through "Zion City" to get a stop-off here in order to show them the wonderful sights of this most remarkable city. It will be interesting to those who have never been here before. We also wish to show those who have been here how Local 815 has progressed under the leadership of Business Agent Charles McKee. Brother McKee has been elected president of the new Union Label League and vice-president of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, so yourself and members can see that Local 815 is being recognized by all labor organizations of this section. But they have not been giving us their ample support in regard to fighting the injunction case that has been preferred against us. If we can hold out until our trial comes off (which we expect to win), we sure will make this local one of the strongest in this inter-mountain country and some outside of it.

Our regular election of officers was held December 29, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: J. S. Dixon, president; F. Standerker, vice-president; Chas. McKee, business agent and financial secretary; Patrick T. Owens, recording secretary; T. E. Kelly, inspector; Charles Hurst, treasurer; Roy Collins, sentinel; John Mullin, Fred Roundy, Joe Ward, Wm. Lynch, James Fuge, trustees; Charles, McKee, Phil Bowen, J. S. Dixon, J. W. Allen, Harvey Curtis, delegates to Central Labor body; John Mullin, Phil Bowen, J. S. Dixon. Joint Executive Board. It is the impression of all members that we have elected a live squad of officers, and when called upon we expect and know that they will give us the best results in regard to maintaining this as a substantial local. At the present time we have a list of about thirty-seven houses displaying the card, and we feel as though we deserve credit, and much of it. We also give Bro. Charles McKee the most

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highly esteemed credit, for previous to his coming here we had in the neighborhood of but seven houses with cards in them.

We expected to have a rush on during the holidays, we were very much disappointed, especially in sending out extra men. As you know, we have quite a number of men idle at the present time. But that is not saying that the worthy members far away from home and friends missed their Christmas spread. I believe the following item, taken from our local labor paper, *The Inter-Mountain Worker*, will explain and illustrate what we did for the unemployed of Local 815:

COOKS AND WAITERS HAVE GREAT CHRISTMAS SPREAD.

"The Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local 815, gave one of the most elaborate spreads in the main hall at their headquarters on State street, Christmas Day, that has ever been given in Salt Lake by a labor organization. The banquet was prepared particularly for the benefit of the unemployed members of the union and those who at present have no homes in which to spend Christmas. Tables were set in the hall usually used for dancing and social purposes, and a meal consisting of turkey, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, and all the usual Christmas dainties was served to about seventy persons. The hall was appropriately decorated for a Christmas festivity."

So things were not so blue for them after all.

We are still picketing two unfair houses, the Grill Cafe and Morgan's Cafe, but owing to the cold weather and lack of funds we can not keep them out on the line any length of time. We just go long enough to let them know that our boys are still out for better conditions no matter what may come up and how much hardship they have to put up with. Very sorry to say that some of our ex-members are scabbing on some of their old comrades who at one time worked side by side with them. I wish all secretaries throughout the country to take notice of the following names of scabs: Charles Hubbard, Nate Young, Bert McNutt, Martin Schuring and Heinie Dittman. There are a few ex-shoeshiners whose names can not be found in the English vocabulary, being foreigners not yet naturalized, who are working in both houses. We know that every member of the culinary craft sincerely hopes, prays and wishes the same fate for these ex-members that Local 815 does, namely, that it will be but a very short time before we see the crews of both of these unfair houses, the Grill Cafe and Morgan's Cafe, walking the streets sparring for coffee and, just the same as some of our most loyal members are doing at the present time. Let us hope that it will be short.

Wishing yourself and sister locals a Happy and Prosperous New Year, believe me to be

Yours fraternally,

PATRICK T. OWENS,
Rec. and Press Sec. Local 815.

ENSLEY, ALA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 248 begins the new year with the following splendid set of officers, elected Sunday, Dec. 27, 1914: John Horan, president; Noble Kountzen, vice-president; W. F. Robinson, financial secretary; R. W. Lochrie, recording secretary; Henry Link, business agent; Henry Frey, inspector; Horace Keenan, inside guard; Felix Rando, sergeant-at-

arms; J. W. Warble, Phil Eharler, Scotty Bryant, trustees; Charles Kuhn, press agent. The future looks bright for Local 248 with a roster of officers that have been tried and found true blue in every instance. In scanning the roster I find great things in store for the local, as the names suggest something doing for the year 1915.

At the sound of the horn (Horan) Local 248 will arise, and in shrill voices, keener an (Keenan) a razor, we will Warble (J. G.) a song of returning prosperity. A song from hearts that are Noble and Constant (Noble Kountzen), a song of times when no man will be found guilty of robbing sons (Robinson) to get the coin. With the return of good times we can say we ran the dough (Rando) into the tills like water. No one will be forced to lock rye (Lochrie) in iron safes to prevent the thirsty mob from purloining same. Scotty, with ever watchful eye and appetite, will suggest a feed and a Coney Island Link (Henry) for business will be brought forth, and over a fire as warm as B. I. L. of A.'s love we will fry (Frey) same, and in pomp it will be served by the coon (Kuhn) in press shape.

As this is my first attempt as press agent, I hope this letter will fall short of the waste-basket. Promising to try and do better in the future, I remain, wishing all a Happy New Year,

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES KUHN.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The regular meeting nights of Local 402 falling on Christmas and New Years days, the installation of our newly elected officers was deferred until the 8th of January.

Once more I take permission to warn members against coming to San Diego or even to the coast. This is a small town and there are certainly not more than three hundred employed in the catering line and there are at least five hundred cooks and waiters in town looking for employment, so it can readily be seen how bad things are. All members coming in on spec are doomed to disappointment and will rue it. Conditions are just as bad on the whole coast from Nome to the Mexican border, and I do not expect to see things improve. Washington, Oregon and Arizona having voted dry members of our crafts from these states are flocking into California at an alarming rate and the end is not yet.

Our plans for a one hundred per cent organization are now well under way and we are putting our life into the campaign. We have given our plans so much thought and guarded against every probability that we can well hope to attain that success to which we feel that we are entitled. It has always been a mystery to me how a card man will patronize non-union eating houses. With business on the bum here union restaurants expect support from union men and if we would accord them that support there would not be room for the open shop and the non-union bosses would have to close up in a week for lack of support. These conditions are a crying shame and an unhealthy sign for those who want a perfect organization.

With best wishes for the new year to you personally and to unionism at large, believe me

Fraternally yours,
J. BECKER.

HARTFORD, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—There was a brilliant soiree, beautiful music, an excellent floor, handsome gowns, charming women and gallant men, at this most wonderful and fascinating entertainment given at Putnam Phalanx Hall, February 4, by Local 304, and from the beginning of the evening our members were constantly alert for the comfort and welfare of the guests, with greetings and cheerful smiles to make them feel at home and at ease. It was a day of gayety imported from fairyland.

The music and dances were very notable for the variety of steps shown, the dancing skill and grace of many guests, the fox-trot, the one-step, the hesitation had all clever and accomplished exponents.

Mr. Picciolo rendered a cornet solo selection that was much applauded. Miss Jennie McIntosh, a typical bonnie-lassie, attracted a good deal of interest bedecked in the National costume with lace and silk, rendered the famous Scottish sword dance marvelously that set every pulse a tingling and your feet a tripping.

Beautiful prizes were awarded to the ladies during intermission. The hall was profusely decorated with tropical plants. The merry dancers wore caps of various colors enhancing the more the brilliancy of each guest suggesting a Carnival of Venice.

The merry whirl of society was kept up to late hours; it was a red letter day for those who conceived this elaborate 14th anniversary ball.

Our beautiful souvenir program has met with favor everywhere; the subscribers were many, making this valuable book a reminder for years to come in perusing this edition de luxe.

Local 304 has proved once more faithful in her tradition to entertain her many friends and admirers.

Greeting from Hartford, Conn.

Fraternally,

ALBERT FORNI,
Secretary Local 304.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The annual installation of officers was held January 8, 1915, at our rooms, 14 E. Eagle street. We were installed by our General President, Edward Flore, ably assisted by Brother Fred Fulcher, President of Local 196. After the meeting refreshments were served by Bros. Edward Ehrman and Joseph Ball. Musical selections were rendered by Brother Tom Peckinham and others.

Brother H. L. Sayers was elected trustee in place of Brother P. A. Arthur, who has gone to Rochester.

Brothers Geo. (Red) Davis and Chas. Kleberg have passed away; they were loyal members and their many friends will miss them.

Brother E. C. Maharg has lost his mother, and Brother Joe Clark has lost his father. They have the sympathy of all the members of Local 175.

Brother Wm. W. Engel is in business with F. Glasher at 125 Sycamore street—The Pine Buffet.

The delegates to the Central Labor Council are P. J. McGowan, Edw. Ehrman and A. W. Killinger; to Local Joint Executive Board, Frank Brown, Bert Merlink and A. W. Killinger.

Brother Chas. Glasher is now a married man. Good luck, old boy.

Brother Bert Merlink is at Flore's Buffet; Brother J. T. Eagen is at Caughlin's Hotel, Walden avenue; Brother J. Murtha is at Callahan's Buffet, Seneca street; Brother McGreevey is out and around again.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,
Press Agent and President Local 175.

KETCHICAN, ALASKA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—For the past few months several members of our local have been insisting on me sending a few lines to our official Journal. While acceding to their request it is partly under duress, or what might be more aptly termed duty. I am not given to letter writing. I don't savvy its moods and tenses, hence leave it to the other fellow.

Many of our members in Pittsburg, Pa., and other towns will vouch for the above as I owe several of them news items. If they should happen to glance over these few lines I hope they will excuse me and "remember it is the pen that is bad, don't lay the blame on me."

Let me state at the outset that the First City in Alaska—Ketchikan—has never experienced such slow times as she is passing through at the present time. This information came to me from a pioneer who was here before Ketchikan ever was. It is even apparent to casual observers. This depression affects all kinds of business; the saloon business more so than others. The consequence is that a number of proprietors are compelled to go behind the timber themselves to make ends meet.

We have twenty-five members on our roster, only ten of whom are working at the trade. Some are unemployed, others working at whatever they can get. This is one of the reasons why I've been asked to write these lines. It is written to warn our unfortunate brothers in Washington and Oregon, who have been voted out of earning a living at their trade. Glaring headlines are appearing daily in the newspapers and glowing accounts written on the great possibilities here in Alaska on account of the new railroad and the opening of the coal fields. Don't be cajoled into spending your hard-earned cash on this trip unless you can well afford it.

To those who have money to spare, a trip to Alaska will be immensely enjoyed, amply repaid and never forgotten. Its very wildness makes it extremely beautiful. The following lines from "The Spell of the Youkon," are not exaggerated:

"I've stood in some mighty-mouthed hollow
That's plumb full of hush to the brim,
I've watched the big, husky sun wallow
In crimson and gold and grow dim,
Till the moon set the pearly peaks gleaming
And the stars tumbled out neck and crop.
And I've thought that I surely was dreaming
With the peace o' the world piled on top."

"The summer—no sweeter was ever
The sunbeam woods all a thrill,
The grayling aleap in the river,
The bighorn asleep on the hill.
The strong life that never knows harness
The wilds where the caribou calls;
The freshness, the freedom, the farness,
Oh, God, how I wish for them all."

This is a great land to see, but the chechaco coming here with little or no money will have rough sledding and will soon find out that he is siwashed by the sourdoughs and pioneers who blazed the way and have withstood the trials and hardships of many seasons, consequently are hardened and trained to the trail. They will be found mushing steadily along when the chechaco tired and footsore, will be forced through inexperience and lack of practice, to fall by the wayside. Of course if he is strong and healthy and makes himself a skookum fellow by potlatching part of his grub to any unfortunate sourdough or tillikum in need, he will get inside and be welcomed by all in the camp. Cotter of Seward writes, advisingly :

"If you can hit the trail in zero weather,
And laugh at frozen hand or foot or face.
If you can eat your dogs and yet keep moving,
And beat the rest and hold the stampeder pace.
If you can stake and dig alone unaided
And hold your ground, if needs be with a gun
And find the gold and have some lawyer steal it
And lose, and start again and call it fun.

"If you can go a year on mouldy bacon
And fight the scurvy off with bayo beans
If you can 'jump' your socks and do your wash-
ing
And smile the while you patch your threadbare
jeans

If you can laugh when sordid hunger mocks you
And smile when passing strangers eat your grub
If you can boost when everybody knocks you
And know him wrong who holds you but a dub.

"If you can kill the pain when 'outside' calls you
And choke back thoughts of friends you still
hold dear

If you can kill the dreams when night befalls you
And wake, and strike again, when eyes and brain
are clear

If you can wait and stick it out a-smiling
When longing letters come to you from home
And then don't find the taste of Hootch be-
guiling
You'll like this land from Ketchikan to Nome."

"Pat" O'Cotter put as much truth as poetry in these lines. Did they have to eat their dogs? Yes. I heard an old-timer say: "You may talk about your bear meat, your porcupine and your wild-cat mulligan, but if I'm real hungry give me a good chunk of well-done roast wolf." They simply had to do this or die. This reminds me of the story of the hunter after the rabbit. He told of having the rabbit cornered and when it saw a tree close by and ran up to the topmost limb, a listener said: "Why you simpleton, a rabbit cannot climb a tree." He answered, "I know it can't, but this one—why this one just had to."

Such was the case with the early settlers when they might get four or five steamers to come within hailing distance in twelve months, they just had to eat what they could get.

This letter, as far as I have gone, would indicate an inclination to pessimism. On the contrary I'm anything but a pessimist. I believe this great big land is only awakening. In this region —this immediate vicinity—there is lots of valuable minerals awaiting capital to develop them. This is curbed to a certain extent by the European war, but it will come as sure as day fol-

lows night. Tons of copper are awaiting those, who, by improved machinery, will unearth and put in on a paying basis. There is a fortune in it. This also holds good with gold and silver, though not to the same extent here. From inside information I look for Ketchikan to be the mecca of an old-time stampede in the near future.

I take great interest in your articles in the MIXER AND SERVER anent Segregation and the Scribes of Frisco. I'm not a politician in unionism—just one of the rank and file—who wishes to give every one a square deal and I can't for the life of me see how segregation is going to give a square deal to any one. It disrupts our organization as a whole, places us in an unfair position before the public, on our inability to foster and protect our pledge, and finally excludes the Segregationists from the protecting arms of the American Federation of Labor. I am glad to see so many cooks' and waiters' locals opposed to such a double-dyed nefarious scheme. I feel confident the majority of bartenders' locals will be found fighting for the right. Unity is the word, united we stand, divided we fall.

I am enclosing a menu card of the first annual banquet tendered Local 867 by Ketchikan Liquor Dealers' Association. I hope you will find space for it in the same issue this appears in. While the menu is lengthy and has a dish for every licensed house in town (except the Seattle Bar, which saw fit to give up its union card, thereby cancelling all affiliation with organized labor, sorry to break up my sentence on this as we will attend to it later) it was necessary to be in attendance to get the full significance—to feel and know the warmth of the welcome. It spoke volumes in itself of the regards in which our organization is held by the proprietors. It was a gala feast and a gala time. It would require an able writer to do part justice in describing it. Our President, Oscar Thomas, sat to the right of the head of the table while yours truly was seated to the left. Probably to prevent trouble President Austin of the Liquor Dealers' Association, as was his right, sat between us. He told jokes so fast I got an appetite and instead of listening to his tongue I went after that Ox Tongue, caled after his bar, a La Log Cabin. Both were good. It required a great effort, however, to restrain the tears when I got some of his pickled onions. When Vice-President George Wilkes, proprietor of the Poodle Dog, made a flowery speech of welcome, I went after his dish, the German Cadevelcalod—whatever that is—but took too much mustard and had to go for the handkerchief. Good thing George was at the lower end of the hall, he might have thought he didn't make a hit if he had seen those tears—but he did. He was all to the mustard. Messrs. Morgan and Martin, of the Cabinet and Sideboard, kept up a fusilade of witicism from start to finish. Mike, that is Mr. Martin, of the Sideboard, presented every one with a face mirror so he could see "hissel as ithers see him." Mike was called on for a German song, but excused himself by paying a wink to the Twang a Doodle Due. They sang "Wacht am Rhine" in such a way that Mike had to treat the very next day. Messrs Hans Apsch, Al. Smith and Hugh Barclay danced a Russian Bear dance that reminded me of the Highland Fling, while Messrs. Clancy, Gommere, Platter and Wishard quartetted a conglomerated ode. The proprietors of The Revilla and Stedman were too busy counting their money to at-

tend, but sent their managers in the august persons of Glen Bartlett and Herb Kingston, who took down the house by rendering: "I Wish I 'Ad That Piccadilly H'accent."

Our boys did well. President Thomas and myself speaking and most all the others singing, telling stories, or doing a stunt of some kind.

The Ketchikan Band, under the able leadership of Professor Rockefeller, rendered popular airs which were well received as evidenced by the many encores. All told it was a time thoroughly enjoyed and long to be remembered.

Our members certainly do appreciate such manifestations of good fellowship from our proprietors and desire to thank them through the MIXER AND SERVER (which all of them read), for their excellent banquet and entertainment. I did not intend, when starting, to write so much but it isn't often you hear from me so I thought best to take up at least a quarter page in the MIXER AND SERVER.

The following are our officers elected for 1915: Andy Anderson, president; Fred Berry, vice-president; Michael Doyle, secretary-treasurer; George Radenbaugh, chaplain; Patrick J. Burke, inspector; Samuel Maxwell, guard; Oscar S. Thomas, F. S. Bradbury, Erle Byron, trustees.

Hoping you will find space for this and the menu in next issue and tendering best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL DOYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 867.

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET

Tendered

BARTENDERS' UNION, No. 867

By the

KETCHIKAN LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION
November 29, 1914, Moose Hall, Ketchikan.

MENU

FISH

Sardines, A La Yacht Club
Here's to good Fellow-Ship

SALADS

Eastern Lobster, French Mayonaise,
A La Cabinet
German Cadevelcalod, Mustard Dressing.
A La Poodle Dog

Sound Shrimp, Egg Dressing
A La Sideboard

RELISHES

Pickled Beets, Chow Chow, Pickled Onions
Dill Pickles Sour Pickles Sweet Pickles

COLD MEATS

Leg of Pork with Apple Sauce
A La Royal

Beef Sirloin, New York Cut

A La Northern

Ox Tongue, Boiled, Pickled Onions

A La Log Cabin

Virginia Cold Boiled Ham

VEGETABLES

Crisp Celery, A La Admiral'

Head Lettuce, A La Stedman

Sliced Tomatoes, A La Lotus

Queen Olives, A La Horse Shoe

Stuffed Olives, A La Revilla

DESSERT

Assorted Cake, Current Jelly

Eat, drink and be merry while you can,
For when Prohibition comes and all barrooms sink
What will we do when we can't buy a drink?

American Cheese Brick Cheese

REFRESHMENTS

Olympia Beer, "It's the Water"
Rainier Beer—The Bohemian Type
Sparkling Sauterne
Cigars and Cigarettes
Whiskey—The Kind We All Drink

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—For the first time in the history of its organization, the Waiters' Union, Local 405, has a few words for the MIXER AND SERVER, the reason being that we at last have what may truly be called a home of our own. It is located at 625 Pine street, and presents a very cozy appearance, being very neatly, though simply furnished.

Our home was dedicated Thursday evening, January 7, 1915, with a banquet, which was attended by almost every proprietor of the better class restaurants in this city. Among the honorary guests present were: J. Bernstein, our first president, and now the proprietor of his own restaurant; W. Malamut, another former officer of the local union who has a place of his own; H. Fisher, M. Malamut, B. Bernstein, M. Leblang, H. Kendis, and A. Moichel, together with a number of visitors from Local 279, and Miss G. Fitzgerald of Local 644.

We held an election and the following were elected officers: A. Moskovitz, president; L. Jacoby, vice-president; L. Hershman, secretary; M. Goldsmith, recording secretary; J. Krantz, business agent; S. Heller, chaplain, and D. Krantz, inside guard.

We are doing very well now and with a full realization that we must all work hard to keep things going, we hope to have a great future before us, and you may expect a regular report of our progress. Fraternally yours,

A. MOSKOVITZ, President.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SIR AND BROTHER—"It's a Long Way to Tipperary," that's the name of the song hit. It's a long time since an article appeared in the MIXER AND SERVER from Baltimore. Just to let the boys affiliated with the International know that we are again going to try and wake up some of the old time enthusiasm by appearing with an article in your columns.

A whole lot of things have transpired in Local 532 since last writing. Some have come and some have gone beyond to the great unknown world—of peace—let us hope. Good work has been in progress among the members for some time. They seem to be getting that hustling "Watch Us Grow" spirit injected into them, and numerous new and old members are coming back into the fold.

We held our annual election on Sunday, December 20, and the meeting room was taxed for space. The election resulted in the following officers being chosen for the ensuing year: President, John F. Flanagan; vice-president, Thomas Nolan; chaplain, Edward Rayne; financial secretary and treasurer, J. Russell Chenoweth; recording secretary, Irwin S. Pentz; assistant recording secretary, Bernard Stern; inspector, Walter Witzgall; inside guard, William H. Roman. After the election a splendid buffet luncheon was served. This Sunday, January 10, the installation of officers as elected will take place in Room No. 5 of the Labor Lyceum, at

which a large attendance is expected. Brother Jere F. McCarthy, International Organizer, will install the officers, after which speeches by members of the different trades organizations and members of the local will be made, and then again to the buffet luncheon, and not forgetting the bar supervision by one "Wild Bill Roman." Afterward the presentation of a handsome diamond locket to Brother Russell Chenoweth, for his untiring efforts as business agent, and as secretary and treasurer of the local. If the local could have made it a better diamond, it would not be too much to hand this member for the great work he has done, and we know there is more good work to follow. The presentation was made by President Flanagan in behalf of the local.

The local will also hold its annual oyster roast on Sunday, February 21, 1915. These roasts have been a great success to the local, financially and otherwise. We are sorry, Mr. Editor, you cannot be with us for some of our old time Maryland cooking and those fine Chesapeake Bay oysters.

Wishing you and the International a happy and prosperous new year, I am,

Yours fraternally,

BERNARD STERN,
Local 532.

EDMONTON, ALTA., CAN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am instructed to ask you to publish the following article in the MIXER AND SERVER:

Owing to trouble Local 55 had with Hurry's Cafe, it was found necessary to declare a strike at the cafe and call the help out, and I am sorry to say, all refused to come out. Charges were immediately brought against the members of Local 55 working in the house, and a special committee appointed, according to Sections 169 and 170. They were fined the following amounts and expelled from said local until such time as the fines were paid: W. E. Burrel, Larson Brickly and Joe Gregory, \$25; Pauline Blaskan and Jask Visn, \$15. The following were also fined for entering the employ of Hurry's Cafe after the place had been declared unfair to Local 55: Murray J. Carpenter, L. Lockheart, Jas McLean and Fred Ritley, \$25.

Thanking you in advance for publication of the aforesaid article, I am,

Yours fraternally,
W. J. BROWNLEE, Sec'y.
J. LAWSON, Pres.

ALTOONA, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As you have not heard from Local 449 for some time, I thought I would contribute an article for our valuable journal, and let the brothers known that Local 449 is still very much alive.

At our last regular meeting of December 20 the following officers were elected: Jno. Ganzenhuber, president; John Sullivan, vice-president; W. H. McKee, recording secretary and treasurer; Craig S. Rhodes, financial secretary and business agent; Jno. McEvilley, chaplain; Jos. Kettrow, inspector; Walter C. Behm, inside guard.

Local 449 is getting along very nicely. We have had the Flying Squadron visit us, and at present we have the Evangelist, Dr. Stough, with us in our city. He promises to make things

lively for us, but as to this, we can tell more about it later on.

There is something I would like to bring to the notice of the general membership concerning Section 84 of our International Constitution. There is no provision made for the holder of a withdrawal card if his local goes out of existence. I had an occasion to write our General President concerning a withdrawal card, and he replied that if the local that issued said card quit clean and this member's withdrawal card was legitimately issued, he can deposit it with the General Office. Now, the question that arises is: Is the holder of a legitimate card (probably 100 miles away from the local that issued it) responsible for the actions of that local? In my mind that is something for our coming convention to work on.

With best wishes for yourself and the International, I remain, Yours fraternally,
CRAIG S. RHODES,
Fin. Sec'y Local 449.

P. S.—Would like to hear from the general membership on this subject.—C. S. R.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—In order to give the general membership a better understanding of what it means to bring the hotel and restaurant workers and bartenders under the banner of trades unionism in the Windy City I desire to go into a little history less than one year old.

John C. Vogelsang is the president and general manager of the Saloon and Restaurant Keepers' Association. This association is composed of all the principal bars in the downtown district. Millions of dollars of wealth is invested, and thousands of workers are earning their livelihood in these places.

At the present time Judge Jesse A. Baldwin is hearing the association's injunction against the waiters, waitresses and cooks.

George Knab, owner of nine lunch rooms has sold out to a wholesale grocery concern.

The petitions as sent out by our general office were taken to the Bismarck saloon and restaurant, but the manager and owner, Mr. Ethel, refused to give permission to our committee to have his employes sign them. In fact, he refused the committee the permission to interview the employes, claiming that it was against the by-laws of the Chicago Saloon and Restaurant Keepers' Association to permit any trades unionist to enter into a conversation with their non-union employes.

A great majority of the employes of the Bismarck, like other places, are not citizens of this country, and have no intention of becoming such.

The committee consisted by Brother Frakes, of the waiters; Brother Kilgus, of the bartenders, and myself.

After being turned down by the Bismarck manager, one of the Ethel brothers, who are the American importers of beer, wines, whiskies and other high-class liquors, the committee called on John C. Vogelsang, the president of the Saloon and Restaurant Keepers' Association.

The same permission was asked of Mr. Vogelsang, and his stubborn reply was: "Between the two evils, prohibitionism and trades unionism, I choose the dry in preference to trades unions, for I would rather see the whole country go dry

than to permit trades union agitation among my employes," and further saying that he did not care whether his employes were citizens or not so long as they did the work required of them.

Mr. Vogelsang pays his waiters \$7 per week, and as the union scale is \$10, he says the union men are unreasonable. His kitchen is in one of Chicago's dirtiest basements, and were it not for the fact that he is able to make our joke of a Health Department shut their eyes, such a basement would not even be allowed to be used as a hog pen in this civilized country, as no hog could live long in a basement without air. And yet our Health Department is permitting human beings to work seven days a week, twelve to fourteen hours per day, in this same basement.

The breweries of Chicago have shown during the year that they choose to stand with the Saloon and Restaurant Keepers' Association and John C. Vogelsang in preference to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The retail Liquor Dealers' Association, under the signature of its president, Fred Rohdie, recently sent out half a million of letters printed in a scab print shop, another sign of how these liquor dealers stack up on the question of trades unionism. Mr. Rohdie is the owner of a saloon on LaSalle street, and refuses to employ a union bartender.

The wet and dry question is now before the legislature, and for three weeks both sides have struggled to get the upper hand by getting control of the Speaker, showing that both will use the steam-roller whenever necessary in order to maintain their control.

Fourteen States have gone dry, and 52 counties out of 102 in Illinois, with a total of 1,400 saloons. The wets can never hope to remain in control with men like Vogelsang, Lee, O'Neil, Browne, Waage, Zermack, Rohdie, Eithel, or any of their type, as the leading lights in the wet fight against the dries. It will be to our interest to clean our doorsteps of this kind of mud, and to do it now, as it may be too late if we wait.

It is high time that the various organizations of the brewery workers, cigarmakers, ice drivers, beer drivers, musicians, plumbers, firemen, engineers, whiskey makers, wine growers, cooks, waiters and bartenders were getting together on this Vogelsang and wet and dry question, and for better wages and shorter hours. Let us have our own men in the legislature instead of standing in the galleries and watching the votes.

If the workers were organized as they should be; if a living wage was paid to cooks, waiters and bartenders, and all had "one day's rest in seven;" if the "hog" saloon was eliminated and only clean and sanitary places permitted; if the workers would take part in our government and refuse to permit the cheapest kind of Europeans, who intend to go back some day, to run these places; if these and other evils were eliminated, there would be no wet and dry issue.

It would be better for us to clean our own house than to let the Anti-Saloon League and the preachers do it for us, for if we let them do it we will not have any house when they get through cleaning it.

If all the employes in the hotels, saloons and restaurants in Chicago affiliated with our International Union, and other wet organizations work in conjunction with us, the work of education, elevation and consolidation carried on by us would eliminate 90 per cent of all the evils complained of by our opponents.

The majority of the people who vote dry do not desire to see the country dry, but vote that way in order to force the wets to adopt a higher standard. It is said that some of the wets can not be made to understand this until after they have had a chance to get sober for a year or two. The real reform of the saloon must come from within instead of from without our ranks. You will find that wherever a State has been voted dry and has gone wet again, that they have always opened up on a higher scale, so why not do it now and not be forced to close up to learn this lesson.

Chicago will be forced to face this issue either this spring or next. I advise the wets to get together with the trade unions and let the workers who do the voting have something to say about this. As Vogelsang has proven himself a failure, the issue is before us. Let us solve it now.

FRED EBELING,
Press and Fin. Sec. Local 868.

NEWARK, N. J.

Considering the fact that the members at large will be interested in knowing the rates and routes for our San Francisco convention in June, 1915, and being in touch with a friend of mine who is a railroad man, it occurs to me that a little article on rates and routes would be timely and of interest to the delegates who are going to the convention:

The Lackawanna Railroad will have on sale daily, starting March 1st, a special round-trip ticket to the coast at rate of \$94.50, and this ticket carries a return limit of ninety days from date of sale. The ticket is first-class in every respect and may be sold via diverse routes so that our members may go one way through St. Louis, Kansas City, or New Orleans, and return via Chicago or vice versa. On payment of \$17.50 additional, or at a total cost of \$111.80, members can travel one way via Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, and other North Pacific coast points. The above fares, however, do not include Pullman service, rates for which are as follows: Lower berth in standard sleeper, New York to Chicago, \$5; upper berth, \$4; lower standard berth, Chicago to the coast, \$13, or \$10.40 for an upper berth. If our delegates desire to economize, they can travel in tourist sleeping cars west of Chicago and St. Louis at approximately fifty per cent of the rates I have quoted for standard sleeping car service.

In my opinion a distinct advantage in using the Lackawanna railroad would be that our members would have the privilege of stopping over at Niagara Falls, that tickets are honored on boat lines, between Buffalo and Cleveland, or Buffalo and Detroit, and very liberal stop-over privileges are permitted at any point west of Chicago. From personal knowledge of the territory traversed, I would certainly recommend that the delegates route one way via Denver, Colorado Springs, and Salt Lake City. This route is one of the most interesting in the country from a scenic standpoint.

On our last trip to the Denver convention, delegates from this territory traveled via the Lackawanna railroad, and they were unanimous with their complimentary remarks of the service furnished for the entire trip.

If any of our people desire more complete details or any information along railroad lines, and

will communicate with me at the undersigned address, I shall be very glad to see that they are furnished with the proper advice.

Yours very truly,

MICHAEL LAND,
428 Plane Street, Newark, N. J.

LIMA, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 170 is doing well at present, and are taking in some new hustlers. We have a few out of work at present, but not enough to say we are having such hard times.

An entertainment in the form of a minstrel show was put on in our hall three weeks ago, proving a successful venture, and we wish to thank the Moose Lodge for helping us out on this occasion. Frank Lyle, the city's best cartoonist took part, also Jack Burke, Mr. Vivias, and many more Moose comedians, who took the audience with their witty sayings and songs. Bro. Bob Werner and Brother McBaron were on this committee, and deserve praise for their efforts.

Louis Keppler, who runs one of the most popular cafes in the city, has now a union card in his place, and as Louie was elected sheriff in the "days of '49," we wish him success in his new undertaking.

We installed the following new officers of Local 170 last Sunday: H. W. Newcomb, secretary and treasurer; Bob Werner, chaplain; Brice Bowersock, inspector; Doc Durr, inside guard; Rob Russell, vice-president; C. Maxwell, president. All the new officers took a resolve to make 1915 one of the best years in unionism.

There are just a few bartenders holding out here, and I think that before many days they will come across, as they speak favorably of our local.

On or about February 10 the bartenders' dance will be the attraction, and we invite all members to attend from different locals throughout the country. We expect to make this dance a success, as we have a number of members sick at the present time.

Jake Boxwell at present is busy selling toilet soap and magazines in these dull times. It is remarkable the ambition this brother has. He went to Indianapolis to sell key-rings. He was relieved of his stock by some husky fellow, and came back here selling Eagle souvenirs when he got well.

Wishing success to the International in these times of trial, we send our greetings.

CHARLES MAXWELL,
President Local 170.

TORONTO, CANADA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The writer was appointed to the position of press secretary by our worthy president, Bro. T. Harding, at the last meeting of Waiters' and Cooks' Local 300, and as it is quite a long time since we had a report in the MIXER AND SERVER, I take this opportunity of sending you a few lines as to our progress.

I am glad to report that Local 300 is in much better shape than it has been for some months, thanks chiefly to the efforts of our live business agent, Bro. W. W. Hinton, who, notwithstanding that he could have earned much more money in his occupation as a waiter, gave up his position to help us put our local on a sound

business footing, and it is the opinion of all our members that he has achieved wonderful results.

We moved into our new quarters two weeks ago, and I think that we now have club rooms that compare with those in the larger cities over the line.

Much credit is also due to the officers and members of the local who have backed up the efforts of our business agent to put this local in the strong financial position which it now occupies.

Local 300 congratulates Bro. E. Humphreys on his appointment as local special organizer, believing he is one of the best men in Toronto for that position, and I know he will receive great assistance from Brother Hinton and all the officers and members in his efforts to build up our union and make it one of the strongest in Canada.

On Thursday, January 15, we had the great pleasure of welcoming General President Edward Flore to our midst. The members of Local 300 are in hopes that we may receive another visit in the near future, when we expect to be able to "show him something." We were helped very much by the advice of President Flore, and, as he said, we realize the possibilities of making Toronto one of the most strongly organized cities in Canada.

We have been working on the organization of the waitresses in this city for some time, and now that Brother Humphreys will be able to put all his time into this work, we are hopeful of being able to announce some definite result in the near future.

Recently we started a campaign in the cheaper lunch counters and cafes, and are trying to create a demand for our union house card and the "green button." In this we are having a good deal of success, and have recently signed up the largest lunch counter in Toronto, the Metropolitan Lunch. Our huge advertising sign, "Demand the Button," is attracting a great deal of attention and is contributing in no small measure to our success.

In conclusion, let me say that you will hear from us more frequently in the near future, and I might add, Keep Your Eye on Toronto.

Yours fraternally,

JOE DARLOW,
Press Sec. Local 300.

NORFOLK, VA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Having recently recovered from the fatal blow dealt our craft on September 22, 1914, by the Anti-Saloon League, when they voted our State dry by 35,000, I will contribute a brief item for our valuable journal.

Local 696 has moved into its new quarters in I. O. O. F. Hall on Church street, which is a much nicer place than our former one. We are doing business just the same as if there had been no wet and dry election. Our members are of the true blue type, and not one has shown any signs of a quitter; in fact, we are getting new members at every meeting, and everybody seems just as happy as ever.

On Sunday, January 10, 1915, we installed our newly-elected officers for the ensuing term, as follows: President, W. L. O'Brien (fourth term); vice-president, A. P. Walker (second term); recording secretary, W. P. Hitchings; financial secretary, R. P. Hollowell (third term); assistant financial secretary, C. G. Brocken-

brough (second term); press secretary, R. P. Hollowell; treasurer, B. F. Crandall (fourth term); inspector, John Whitehurst (second term); chaplain, C. E. Worrell (second term); business agent, B. F. Crandall (second term); guard, B. D. Bourdon (third term); trustees, J. L. Bosco, E. B. Kelly and A. P. Sammon.

After the installation we adjourned to the banquet hall, where the committee had prepared a very nice spread for us and every member thoroughly enjoyed himself, especially Brother Crandall and myself, as we occupied the seats nearest the punch bowl, and believe me, it was some punch, for it had one of those lingering effects for several days. Brother O'Brien, for the first time in his life was on the water wagon, and of course we missed him around the bowl, but he drank a cup of coffee for every glass of punch we drank; so he says.

With the season's greetings from members of Local 696 to all members of the International, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. P. HALLOWELL,

Press Sec'y Local 696.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has been some little time since local 76 has been heard from in the official journal. We have elected a new recording secretary and I am going to see if he will not give us something in the journal at least once or twice a year.

At the election of officers, held December 20, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. M. Gardiner; vice-president, M. Gilbert; financial secretary-treasurer and business agent, C. Yates; recording secretary, Edw. Costello; inspector, John O'Neil; inside guard, Wm. Garlock.

On January 3 the officers were installed. We were very much disappointed in not having President Flore with us. We pulled two or three strings to try to get him, but previous engagements would not allow him to come. Ask Rochester what he missed. We invited several locals in our immediate vicinity to be with us, and the Rochester local responded with bells on. Those who came were Brothers Deniger, Kovel斯基, Wyman, Sargent, Hennessy (not three-star, but Roch says yes) and last but not least, Fritzie, and Local 76 hopes that the boys enjoyed themselves, but I want to say to Rochester I should think they would get a business agent who was not tongue tied.

Fraternally yours,

C. YATES.

Fin. Sec'y Local 76.

JEANNETTE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Our annual election was held on Sunday, December 20, 1914, and the following officers were elected for 1915: President, Frank P. Breining; vice-president, Thom L. Davis; recording and financial secretary, John F. Meyer; treasurer, John R. Davis; chaplain, Larry Quitter; inspector, Fritz Johnson, business agent, John Morris; inside guard, J. L. Davis; outside guard, Frank Matko; trustees, Geo. Weisbecker, Ben Warren, Wm. Wilson, Jake Cotters, John F. Meyer. On Sunday, January 3 the above officers were installed and our ex-President, John Whirlow, was presented with a fine locket, donated to him by the members of

our local, for the faithful manner in which he filled the chair as president. We also had two initiations; James Miller and Wm. Gutchell were made members of Local 854 and will do all they can to help keep our local in the good shape in which it is at the present time.

Quite a few of our members are out of work at this time and we are looking for things to pick up and put us all back to work again. Some of our brothers who have been on the sick list are back to work again. Brothers Harry Carey, Joseph Musick, the captain of the 1,100 pound Beauty Basket Ball team, which is certainly making a big hit in Westmorland County. Brother Frank O'Hare is on the sick list and has not worked for a long time. Brother John Eddison is spending the winter at the Moose Heart Home, near Chicago, Ill., and says he is working there. All our members wish him well.

We also had the pleasure of having our brother and ex-president of our local, Dave Walters, spend a short visit with us, before returning to Cape May, N. J., where he is conducting a bar and doing well.

After the meeting a fine lunch of all the good stuff to eat was served by our steward, W. S. Waits, assisted by Andy Huber, Wm. Wilson, John F. Meyer, and all the brothers enjoyed a fine evening.

This is about all the news until my next letter.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. MEYER,

Secretary Local 854.

ALBANY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few words from Albany, N. Y. On Sunday afternoon, January 10, 1915, the following newly elected officers were installed for the coming year, at our new meeting rooms (Macabee Temple), 91 North Pearl street, and which are considered the finest meeting rooms in the city of Albany: President, Richard Nolan; first vice-president, Michael P. Kearney; second vice-president, James E. Clancy; recording secretary, Matthew F. Dugan; financial secretary, Wm. H. Walsh; treasurer, Henry Hoffman; inspector, Richard Walsh; inside guard, James Taylor; outside guard, Joseph Patterson; chaplain, auditor, James E. Clancy; Board of Trustees, Max Schwartz, Fred Bender, Charles Schultz. After the installation the members journeyed to the restaurant of Mr. Joseph Rau, Sr., who happens to be the papa of our little, fat, red faced, always smiling Brother Joseph Rau, Jr., who by the way, is some entertainer. Brother Rau assisted his papa in serving the boys a genuine old fashioned German supper, and it certainly was some feed—everybody had plenty to eat and drink and then some. He filled the bill to the queen's taste (hats off to our old war horse, Mike).

President Nolan and Second Vice-President Clancy captured the two first prizes in the story telling contest (some stories). Brother Paddy (Gloom) Clancy and Billy Walsh were declared the best beer drinkers. Brothers Joe Patterson, Jim Taylor, Chas. Schultz and Jim Coyle rendered some very new and up-to-date songs and jokes, while Newton Cline and Chas. Hoehn gave a three-round exhibition of boxing, Jas. Campbell acting as referee. Before adjourning the affair was voted the best ever held by Local 228. The

Committee of Arrangements consisted of Brothers Matthew F. Dugan, James E. Clancy and Henry Hoffman.

Our motto is "Watch Us Grow."

Fraternally yours,

MATTHEW F. DUGAN,
Rec. Sec'y Local 228.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Bartenders' Local 420 decided at its last meeting, by unanimous vote, to send four delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention of the International Union in San Francisco, Cal., June 14, 1915. This is the full quota of delegates that Local 420 is entitled to, and entitles the local to twelve votes on roll-call. The election of delegates will be held under special order of business at 3:00 p. m. at the regular meeting of the local on February 7. Several candidates are already in the field, and a lively contest is expected.

Business Representative Voorhees has been a very busy man during the last month, and has accomplished much good for the organization. He has signed up some of the houses, and has prospects of signing up some more of the places who, up to this date, have insisted on "operating the open shop."

With the exception of one hotel, we have our members employed in all the leading hotels, although for certain reasons we are unable to sign an agreement with them.

During the twelve months preceding December, 1914, Local 420 gained in membership the number of 119, and had at the December report 715 members in good standing. Besides this number there are always about 75 to 100 members on the "variation list," which is composed of such members as always get in arrears, staying suspended for short periods and then get reinstated, but who never get so far as to be in beneficiary standing, not realizing that they are the ones to suffer and not the organization, as they have to pay their reinstates when caught on the job, which is always a little more extra than if they were paying regular dues. Ignorance, negligence, indifference, "soreheads" and non-union principles are generally the reasons which keep a good many of this kind of members on this list. They are, as a rule, members because they have to be, and such in name only, and "that's all." With this list of the floating element added to the list of members in good standing, Local 420 would have a membership of 812.

During the above mentioned period Local 420 initiated 123 members, reinstated 283, admitted by traveling card 73, by withdrawal card 26; 255 members were suspended for non-payment of dues, 64 left with traveling cards, 55 with withdrawal cards, 2 members were expelled from the local, and 10 members in good standing died during that time.

The local paid to its members in sick benefits the sum of \$2,034, and paid out of the local treasury \$250 in death benefits.

The per capita tax paid into the treasury of the International Union amounted to \$1,587.10.

Although the local organization is in better condition numerically, financially and otherwise, than ever before, we have a good many members out of employment, and as so many localities are going dry, members of those locals will naturally drift into the cities, and I would ad-

vise members to stay away from Kansas City, as there is not employment for those here.

Local 420 is getting up a souvenir history volume of the organization, and indications point that when the volume is published and distributed among the members and their employers, it will be kept as a memento, as it will contain some interesting reading and information for the benefit of the members of our craft. President Hiles and the undersigned have the publication in charge.

In the report of Organizer McGinley last month I noticed that he mentioned something about the banquet of Local 420, December 20, and asks the members to look for the fac-simile of the picture taken of the banquet. I will state that the reason why no mention was made of it in the last issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER* by our local was because I was waiting for the cut to be made, and as the picture was not as good as expected, a satisfactory reproduction could not be made so that it would look presentable. I regret it very much, but, nevertheless, the celebration was a great success. The 400 members and invited friends enjoyed themselves immensely. The roast turkey, roast pigs, cranberry sauce, and all the other "goodies" and "trimmings," went like "hot cakes," and the "amber fluid" flowed freely. Bro. C. B. Nelson acted as toastmaster in a way that became him very nicely. John T. Smith, of the State Federation, and J. P. McGinley, made some of their characteristic talks, and Brother McGinley was presented with a handsome gold watch as a token for his faithful work against the enactment of the County Unit bill. The arrangement of the banquet was under the direct supervision and in full charge of President Hiles and Business Representative Voorhees, with all respect due Business Agent Balling, of Cooks' Local 266, who greatly assisted the committee.

The legislature is now in session at Jefferson City, and a good many bills are being introduced detrimental to our crafts, such as an 8 o'clock closing law, another for 10 o'clock closing, another prohibiting saloons from being conducted within five blocks from any church, school or educational institution. This would practically drive every saloon out of existence if enacted and enforced. A bill providing for ward option has also been introduced, and no doubt some of them will pass, as the legislature is practically "dry."

We are in hopes that all of these bills will be defeated, but should any or all of them pass, we would not be very much surprised.

I wish to again advise the members of other localities to stay away from Kansas City, as business is awfully dull, and if any of these drastic measures are passed, it will be worse than ever.

With usual greetings, I am

Fraternally yours,

JAMES H. ANDERSON,
Rec. and Press Sec. Local 420.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Consider Springfield on the map as one of the live wire locals of the State of Ohio. While we have not been organized long—in fact, less than a year—no first-class bartender can secure work in this "burg" unless he carries a card. We have made headway because we have a bunch of live ones in the organization who are always on the job.

When our first meeting was called to form an organization only a few came. We were not discouraged. Through the assistance of officers and members of the Trades and Labor Assembly the good work was kept up, and it was only a short time until we had them going. Now we are one of the largest unions in the city, our membership being 125 or better, which is doing quite well we think. Every first-class saloon in the city has the bar card prominently displayed, and in the places where the laws do not permit of bar cards—run by partners—they are friendly to our cause. In fact, there are only a few saloons in the city—not more than three or four—that do not employ members of our union.

At the recent election of officers the members chose practically the same ones who have had the affairs of the organization in charge since its beginning. They are: Arthur Gillette, president; Joseph Singer, vice-president; Charles Moore, secretary-treasurer; William Moore, recording secretary; Gus Munz, chaplain; Gus Eiser, inspector; Gus Munz, Arthur Gillette and Joseph Singer, trustees; Howard Weir, William Weinbrecht, Joseph O'Brien, Edward Graham, "Andy" Weigand and John Green, delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly. These officers are always on the job looking after the interests of Local 499, and before another year rolls around we expect to be able to report a solid 100 per cent union.

An active interest is manifested by the members in the trade union affairs of the city. We give a deaf ear to no local asking assistance, and in several instances we have been of material benefit in adjusting differences. In the recent State-wide prohibition fight the bartenders did their share. They not only contributed to the fund, but were on the firing line at the polls on election day.

Springfield, several years ago, had the reputation of being the largest dry town in point of population in the State of Ohio. It was made so by the unjust Rose County Option law. Three years' experience under this law proved to the citizens of Springfield that the dry fanatics were not a safe bunch to tie to. We believe they have learned their lesson, and as a burnt child dreads the fire we trust that Springfield will never again have to degenerate into a city infested with speak-easies, boot-leggers and blind tigers. Those were some days that we trust no one ever wants to see return.

The bartenders meet on the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month in the Labor Temple, a home owned by the trades unionists of Springfield, and which, by the way, we believe to be the first of its kind in Ohio. We do not let the social time interfere with our business, but immediately following the transaction of our business the boys gather in the rathskeller of the temple, where a good time is enjoyed, particularly in the line of "eats." Several of the meals we have served are in a class by themselves.

The bartenders in this city are also always in the front when anything is sprung that will help the cause. This year the Woman's Union Label League—and these women are classy—decided to feed the poor children of Springfield on Christmas Day. They solicited their funds solely from the labor unions, and the bartenders were there with the big "kick in," along with the other unions. The women raised a nice sum, and they fed more than 1,400 little ones, besides sending out more than 100 baskets. Their act was the talk of the town.

In President Arthur Gillette and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Moore we have two faithful and efficient officers. Neither ever miss a meeting, and they are always planning ways and means to strengthen the local. Both of these men are deserving of a large measure of credit for our success. In saying this we do not want to slight or overlook the other good workers who have always been willing to do committee work or anything else to advance the interests of the local.

W. S. MOORE,
Rec. Sec. Local 499.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt an article from Local 458 will be in order, as some time has elapsed since we have taken advantage of the columns of the MIXER AND SERVER.

Local 458 is a very busy one and has been especially so the last year. The membership has increased 100 per cent, owing to the efficient work of Business Agent L. Sinton, assisted by Brother Benier, who was active at all times, and the work of the membership at large who gave at all times their support to the officers on the job.

At the last election the following members were elected for the ensuing year: President, Adolph Berger; vice-president, George Reynolds; recording secretary, Chas. Gearou; financial secretary and business agent, Leslie Sinton; treasurer, Jere M. Sullivan; inspector, Frank Perry; inside guard, James Benier; press secretary, Wm. Bruschweiler; trustees, Walter Day, Wm. Briggs, Victor Nelson; chaplain, Daniel Smith; physician, Dr. Taft.

On January 8 the above officers were installed at an open meeting, where all cooks and their families attended, also their friends.

Dancing and entertainment took up the balance of the evening, a magnificent buffet lunch was served, and about four hundred persons were present.

Conditions of the culinary workers in this district are bad, about fifteen per cent of the organization are idle at this time. There are large numbers of cooks migrating to this city from Canada, owing to the poor conditions in that country.

A bill has been presented to the State Legislature calling for the licensing of cooks of this State. This is a joint action on the part of Local 458 of Minneapolis; Local 600 of Duluth, and Local 408 of St. Paul. A resolution to this effect was passed on favorably by the State Federation of Labor at its last convention. There is also another bill now in the legislature calling for "one day's rest in seven," for all employees in this State. This bill was presented to the State Federation of Labor by the Cooks' Unions of the State, and received the sanction of the State Federation of Labor.

A bill asking for better control of employment agencies has been presented at the instigation of the Cooks' Unions of Minnesota, so you see we have not been asleep on legislative matters concerning our people. At present, in the city of Minneapolis, the health department is showing an active interest in the sanitation and inspection of kitchens. At the request of the Health Commissioner, a member of Local 458 was endorsed by the union to act as an inspector of kitchens, and we expect to improve the unsanitary conditions that now prevail. In order to be an efficient kitchen inspector, they rightfully realize

that they must secure the services of a practical culinary worker. Local 458 has put in vogue the idea of craft locals in nearby cities as far as possible to visit one another at their regular meetings, as we find in our case it is very beneficial. At the regular meetings of Local 408 of St. Paul there will always be found a delegation from Local 458, likewise with Local 408, when Local 458 meets. This has a tendency to create better fellowship and an opportunity to talk over matters that are of vital importance to the cooks of the Twin Cities.

Delegates to the San Francisco convention have not been selected as yet, but you can feel assured that when the time rolls around the Northwestern Cooks' Association will have a live delegation present. I think it is up to every local of the International Union to see that they have delegates present at this coming convention, as no doubt there will be some important matters to be settled.

The *Northwestern Culinary Journal*, a monthly magazine, edited by Local 458, has become very popular. This magazine is now five months old, and every edition is an improvement over the last one. The January issue was of twenty pages of good reading matter, instructive in both cooking and unionism. The magazine has a good circulation, being subscribed for in a number of States where there are culinary organizations. Subscription price is fifty cents a year. Sample copies can be had on request by addressing Brother A. M. Laing, editor of *Northwestern Culinary Art Journal*, 104 Washington Avenue, south, Minneapolis, Minn.

We trust locals will give special attention to the "Notice" we have in this edition of the MIXER AND SERVER (official pages).

With best wishes to the membership, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

W.M. BRUSCHWEILER,
Press Sec'y Local 458.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the last meeting of Local 166 Past President Kramer installed the following officers for the year 1915: M. T. Kerwin, president; Charles Maier, vice-president; Louis W. Fodt, recording secretary; James E. O'Brien, secretary-treasurer; James Murphy, inspector; James McGrath, inside guard; John Leonard, Joseph Heim, Walter McCabe, trustees; P. H. O'Rourke, chaplain; Louis W. Fodt, press agent.

President Kerwin, who is entering on his second term as president of Local 166, was also elected president of the Central Labor Union of our city, and is also at present senior alderman of New Britain, having been elected as councilman of his ward in 1910 and 1911, and as alderman in 1912, and continuously ever since, also serving on the important Committees of Finance and Railroads.

Secretary-treasurer James E. O'Brien, who was again elected to the important office without opposition and starts on his fifteenth consecutive term, is a very enthusiastic member of the local, and ex-president of the Central Labor Union of New Britain, in which capacity he served for three years.

After the meeting a very enjoyable social was given, and a very fine variety of good entertain-

ers, along with good eating, pleased the members in attendance very much.

It was unanimously voted at the meeting to have the recording secretary notify the General Secretary-Treasurer that Local 166 favored a plan whereby all members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be assessed a small amount to help the United Hatsters of North America to pay the fine which has been placed against them by the United States courts.

The following members were elected delegates to the New England Branch convention at New Bedford, Jan. 17, 18, 19, 1915: M. T. Kerwin, James E. O'Brien and Patrick Corbett.

With best wishes from Local 166 to the officers and members of our great International, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

Louis W. Fodt,

Rec. Sec. and Press Agt. Local 166.

STREATOR, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—On January 3, 1915 the new board of officers were installed by Brother J. W. Kelly, chaplain. The officers for the present term are: President, Harry Ritenhour; vice-president, Dave Cossal; financial secretary, John James; recording secretary, William Benz; inspector, Thomas Halfpenny; business agent, Alex. Gray, and three trustees, Peter Ryan, John W. Kelly and Thomas Carroll.

I am glad to say that Local 218 is in good working order, and all saloons that are fit to display a union label, are doing so. Our sick and death benefit association is on a good and sound basis, and has accomplished a great amount of good during the past year.

Preparations are being made for our fifth annual ball to be given in Armory Hall, February 22, Washington's birthday, which will, no doubt, be a grand success as usual, because Local 218 holds the best reputation for conducting the most successful ball given by organized labor in the city of Streator.

I am sorry to say that the State of Illinois is drying up very fast, but I am glad to say that Streator does not vote on the local option question this coming spring. We are starting the new year with better resolutions, and intend to do more active work along the line, which will assuredly bring better results and success.

With best regards to the entire International membership and officers, I am,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM BENZ,
Rec. Sec'y Local 218.

WOULDN'T IT BE FUNNY TO SEE.

A landlady boarding a train?

A crooked man straighten up?

Two aeronauts fall out over a henhouse?

A deaf man get a hearing in court?

A policeman pinch a felon? Ouoh!

A vaudeville team hitched to a star?

An attorney pressing his client's suit?

A ward heeler arrested for malpractice?

A Chinese laundryman clean up a fortune?

A young rector giving a society belle a ring?

A wife practice on the piano before she tried to lecture her husband?

A train of thought wrecked in a brain-storm?
—Judge.

COMPLETE ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
ALABAMA				
Montgomery	First and third Sundays.	Eagles' Hall, 411½ N. 20th street.....	W. F. Robinson.....	1880 Seventh avenue N. Box 30
Montgomery	Second Sunday, 10:00 am.	Central Trades Council Hall, 69 St. Michael st.....	D. Agostini	P. O. Box 638
			Geo. E. Sygalas	
ALASKA				
867, Ketchikan	Sundays: 1st & 3d, 4:00 pm; June, July, Aug., 3d only	Moose Hall	Michael Doyle	P. O. Box 32
868, Nome	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm.....	Charles Sandford	P. O. Box 311	
869, Juneau	Every other Thursday, 8:00 pm.....	Charles H. Daniels	P. O. Box 933	
871, Juneau	First and third Mondays, 11:00 am.....	John Jurija	P. O. Box 841	
ARIZONA				
295, Douglas	First and third Thursdays, 8:30 pm.....	J. L. Glassbrenner	P. O. Box 647	
350, Bisbee	First and third Thursdays, 8:30 pm.....	John Plant	P. O. Box 3916	
630, Prescott	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm.....	Larry Duff	Care of Birch Bros.	
631, Phoenix	Every other Thursday, 8:00 pm.....	D. H. McClintock	902 N. Ninth street	
680, Miami	First and third Mondays, 11:00 am.....	C. H. Dickerson	P. O. Box 744	
709, Clifton		Robert R. Bliss	P. O. Box 904	
ARKANSAS				
313, Little Rock	Third Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	J. L. McNamara, Jr.	128 W. Markham street	
559, Ft. Smith	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Dave Henderson	Box 211, Route No. 1	
594, Aransas	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	George P. Balma	P. O. Box 68	
669, Helena		W. P. Talaferro	912 Cherry street	
672, Paragould		Elmer J. Schmucker	416 E. Main street	
856, Hot Springs	First and third Sundays.....	A. J. Stafford	808 Central avenue	
868, Pine Bluff	Third Sunday		P. O. Box 833	
CALIFORNIA				
17, Los Angeles	Every Thursday, 8:30 pm, except last, 2:30 pm.....	Ed. B. Palmer	230½ S. Spring street	
27, Los Angeles	Wednesday: 1st, 2d, 3d, 8:30 pm; last, 3:00 pm.....	W. M. Spear	230½ S. Spring street	
30, San Francisco	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm.....	Hugo Ernst	14 Seventh street	
31, Oakland	Thursday: 1st, 3d, 5th, 2:30 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm.....	W. A. Hosking	434 Valencia street	
41, San Francisco	Monday: 1st, 2:30 pm; others 8:30 pm	Dan P. Regan	Alfred E. Steinmetz	
44, San Francisco	Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8:30 pm	Laura Molleda	88 Sixth street	
48, San Francisco	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except last, 3:00 pm	C. C. Lewis	119 Mason street	
62, Fresno	Second and fourth Mondays	W. M. Spear	138½ T. street	
98, Los Angeles	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm.....	James Lewis	230½ S. Spring street	
110, San Francisco	Second and fourth Wednesdays.....	Bertha Conner	Kearney street	
180, San Jose	Every Tuesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 3:00 pm	Mrs. L. Messer	P. O. Box 617	
220, Eureka	First Wednesday	Edward Maltier	P. O. Box 691	
234, Los Angeles	Thursday: 1d, 8:00 pm; 4th, 2:30 pm.....	Wm. F. Wood	Maple Avenue	
238, Los Angeles	Monday: 1st, 2d, 30 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm.....	Claude McClellan	Rooms 4-6, Ingles Block, 42½ "F" street	
402, San Diego	Every Friday, 8:30 pm	Larry L. Chase	Labor Temple, 508 E. Channel street	
403, Stockton	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm	Union Labor Hall	Union Labor Hall	
406, Eureka	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm	Wm. T. Scully	El Dorado street	
446, Mojave	On the 3d of each month	Wm. W. Fulton	Hotel Grand	
626, Oakland	Friday: 1st, 2:15 pm; 3d, 8:15 pm	John Kennealy	General Delivery	
648, San Rafael	First Tuesday	Joseph Stark	419 Twelfth street	
318, Bakersfield	Every Thursday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	Wm. Peterson	First street	
402, San Diego	First and third Sundays, 5:00 pm	W. S. Goodwin	P. O. Box 808	
403, Stockton	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm	Stephen P. Drake	396 Third street	
606, Eureka	First and third Sundays, 8:30 pm	P. L. Grace	1005 Sixth street	
656, Sacramento	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	E. H. Redenbaugh	P. O. Box 758	
668, Fresno	First and third Sundays, 8:30 pm	E. H. Lincoln	1119 E. Main street	
672, Stockton	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	Albert J. Smith	20 S. Fifth street	
577, San Jose	Thursday: 2d, 8:00 pm; 4th, 8:00 pm	J. C. Manning	478 Sixth street	
591, San Pedro	First Sunday, 11:30 am			
595, Richmond	First and third Friday afternoons			

THE MIXER AND SERVER

CALIFORNIA—Continued

603, Sacramento	Wednesday; 1st, 8:00 pm.; 3d, 2:30 pm.	Jack Reid.....	Room 5, Labor Temple
673, San Bernardino	Every Monday afternoon.....	J. R. Admire.....	620 Court street
699, Marysville	Second and fourth Sundays.....	C. J. Kephart.....	"D" street
754, San Pedro	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.....	Harry Pothoff.....	P. O. Box 54
788, San Diego	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	C. E. Kiser.....	P. O. Box 482
CANADA			
28, Vancouver, B. C.	Every Friday, 8:30 pm.....	A. Graham.....	206 Labor Temple
55, Edmonton, Alberta	Every Friday, 8:00 pm., except first, 3:00 pm.	W. J. Brownlee.....	P. O. Box 1525
104, Guelph, Ont.	First Friday, 2:00 pm.....	Fred Smith.....	Care Priory Hotel
137, London, Ont.	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	H. G. Edsall.....	Colbourne street
182, Bradford, Ont.	Last Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	J. A. Beecham.....	Prince Edward Hotel
191, Hamilton, Ont.	First and third Sundays; July, August, first Sunday.....	Robert Lanaway.....	Hughson street, N.
237, Sudbury, Ont.	First and last Sundays.....	A. H. Ranger.....	P. O. Box 280
280, Toronto, Ont.	Fourth Sunday.....	A. O. Leary.....	Havelock street
293, Peterborough, Ont.	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm.....	John Jayes.....	Care White House
300, Toronto, Ont.	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.....	Leonard Smith.....	Richmond street, E.
316, Montreal, Quebec	First and third Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	J. Gray.....	Chateaubriand street
436, Nelson, B. C.	Every other Tuesday afternoon and evening.....	J. O. Gormley.....	P. O. Box 915
440, Montreal, Quebec	Tuesday, 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm.; 8d, 2:00 pm.....	A. Didier.....	Ste. Elizabeth street
459, Victoria, B. C.	Everyday Building.....	C. B. George.....	P. O. Box 14
508, Montreal, Quebec	Third and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Tony Bernault.....	Montana street
592, Winnipeg, Man.	Second and fourth Thursdays, 3:30 and 8:30 pm.....	A. W. Smith.....	716 Builders Exchange Bldg.
674, Winnipeg, Man.	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	F. W. McGill.....	59% Portage avenue
676, Vancouver, B. C.	First and third Sundays.....	G. W. Carnock.....	P. O. Box 424
688, St. Thomas, Ont.	Second Sunday, 3:30 pm.....	Clarence D. Ross.....	25 Park avenue
729, Berlin, Ont.	First and third Sundays.....	W. H. Rau.....	16 King West
736, Ottawa, Ont.	First and third Sundays.....	George T. Marcott.....	143 Church street
756, Sherbrooke, Quebec	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Gosselin.....	58 Laurie avenue
761, Fort Arthur, Ont.	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	William B. Schleigh.....	P. O. Box 93
761, Ft. Williams.....	Second Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	Roy Carson.....	Bethune street
784, New Westminster, B. C.	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	F. W. Jameson.....	P. O. Box 11
814, Victoria, B. C.	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	George Cain	P. O. Box 126
COLORADO			
8, Denver	Every Sunday, 7:00 pm.....	Hall No. 1, Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe street.....	1781 Arapahoe street
14, Denver	Monday; 1st, 3d, 2:30 pm.; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm.	518 Club Building.....	1823 Curtis street
18, Denver	Every Monday, 8:30 pm.....	R. E. Croskey.....	1715 California avenue
24, Victor	Mondays; 1st, 3d, 2:30 pm.; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm.	C. Tiffany.....	251 E. Bennett avenue
43, Pueblo	First and third Wednesdays; first Tuesday	J. N. Butler.....	P. O. Box 84
119, Silverton	Leadvale	George L. McCoy.....	P. O. Box 203
169, Trinidad	New Haven	Oro A. Herrmann.....	P. O. Box 777
283, Pueblo	Central Trades Assembly Hall.....	Edgar Rhodes.....	415 State street
316, Alamosa	119 "P" street.....	Sherman Ayer	217 E. Seventh street
557, Salida	First Sunday, 11:00 am.....	H. C. Wyman	P. O. Box 61
CONNECTICUT			
148, Thompsonville	First Sunday	Timothy J. Connor.....	49 Alden avenue
159, Meriden	Second and fourth Sundays, 1:30 pm.....	Michael J. Spella	114 Sherman avenue
166, New Britain	Sunday; 2d, 4th, 3 pm.; June to Sep., inc., 1 meet'g only	James E. O'Brien	87 Prospect street
100, Hartford	Second and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	F. J. Madden	50 Annawan street
211, New Haven	First and third Sundays	W. H. Daley	8 Church street
229, Derby	Third Sunday	L. Rapp	Box 666, Shelton, Conn.
254, Waterbury	Every Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	W. J. Downey	371 Congress avenue
256, New Haven	Third Sunday	Daniel A. Gorman	40 White street
260, New Haven	First Sunday	Thomas Lavery	12 Union avenue
288, New Haven	Second and fourth Sundays	Herman E. Malmo	16 Main street
	First Sunday	Thomas F. Foley	16 Spear street
		Wearra's Hall	

	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
Continued				
466, London	Second and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm.	Central Labor Union Hall, 100 Pratt street.	Albert Forni.....	102 Wadsworth street 85 Battye street 60 Hampstead street
467, Stamford	Second Sunday, Ad. 4th, 8:00 pm.; June, July, Aug., 3d, 8:00 pm	Hibernian Hall, Main street.	Fred. Mathew.....	13 Wallase row
468, Stamford	First and third Sundays	Einsteinach Hall	James T. Dray.....	50 Union street
469, Stamford	Second and fourth Mondays	Forsters' Hall, Main st., on Franklin square.	Michael F. Luby.....	50 Union street
470, Hightstown	First Sunday, 1st, 11:00 am.	Central Labor Union Hall.	George F. O'Neill.....	50 Union street
471, Willimantic	Winter months, 1st and 3d.	A. B. S. Hall, Main street.	Arthur F. Ballou.....	135 Milbank av., Greenwich
472, Rockville	Third Sunday	Tooles' Block, Main street.	Matthew E. Griffin.....	227 Main street
473, Manchester	Second Sunday	Brueachers' Hall, Village street.	Michael P. Driscoll.....	Hotel Hooker
474, South Manchester	Second Sunday	Winklers' Hall.	M. J. Toole.....	256 Main street
475, Wilmington	First Sunday	Michael J. O'Connell.....	Prospect street
476, Wimington	Last Sunday	John Campbell.....	Care Waranoke Hotel
477, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Painters' Hall, Sixth and "G" streets, NW.	James Slevin	101 Walnut street
478, Washington	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Painters' Hall, Sixth and "G" streets, NW.	John Clarkson	520 Newton pl., N.W., Washington
479, FLORIDA	First and second Sundays, 3:00 pm.	46½ West Bay street.	A. B. Simmons.....	100 Main street
480, Jacksonville	First Sunday	K. of P. Hall.	Daniel Bergin.....	604 E. La Rue street
481, Pensacola	First and third Sundays	Tony Schiro.....	1313 Twelfth avenue
482, Tampa	First Sunday, 11:00 am.	Bartenders' Hall, Carlisle Building.	W. R. Pedrick.....	Ocala, Fla.
483, Ocala
484, GEORGIA	Second Sunday, 11:00 am.	Labor Hall, Bay and Dayton street.	Adolph Flathmann	126 E. Anderson street
485, Atlanta	First Sunday, 10:30 am.	Union Temple, Room 3.	W. J. Burnette.....	3½ Main street
486, Macon	Every other Sunday, 10:30 am.	W. W. Brundage.....	661 Elm street
487, Columbus	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.	110½ Broad street.	H. D. Park.....	1400 First avenue
488, Augusta	First and third Sundays, 11:00 am.	Labor Hall, cor. of Jackson and Ellis street.	Charles E. Sims.....	518 Reynold street
489, IDAHO	Trade and Labor Hall.	A. C. McDonald.....	P. O. Box 17
490, Wallace	First and third Sundays, 1:45 pm.	Trades and Labor Hall.	Ross Schermerhorn	P. O. Box 171
491, Mullan	Second and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	McConnell's Hall, Kellogg, Idaho.	W. S. Blackwell.....	P. O. Box 135
492, Wallace	Second Sunday, 5:00 pm.	Frank H. Toogood.....	Wardner, Idaho
493, ILLINOIS
494, Chicago	Every Tuesday, 8:00 pm.	167 N. LaSalle street.	William Ulmark	167 N. LaSalle street
495, Decatur	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am.	Eagles' Hall.	Frank Devalon	P. O. Box 416
496, DuQuoin	First Sunday during summer months.	Eagles' Hall, cor. Main and Division streets.	P. C. Schickodan	26 W. Main street
497, Granite City	Every other Friday, 2:00 pm.	Trades Council Hall.	P. M. Buckley	2100 "A" street
498, Belleville	Second and fourth Mondays, 8:00 pm.	Bartenders' Home, 23 N. Illinois street.	George L. Frey	2117 N. Spring street
499, Lincoln	First and third Sundays.	Bartenders' Hall, 128½ S. Chicago street.	O. O. Connell	1008 Clinton street
500, Quincy	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.	Labor Temple, Ninth and State streets.	L. G. Hunsaker	300 S. Fifth street
501, Anna	October to April, 2:30 pm; April to October, 10:00 am.	Carpenters' Hall, cor. Second and Locust sts.	Charles H. Pierson	109 N. Franklin street
502, Streator	First Sunday, 7:30 pm.	Eagles' Hall.	William Benz	607 Little street
503, Kewanee	First and third Fridays, 7:30 pm.	Third and Chestnut streets.	W. H. Aldrich	Care Annex
504, Collinsville	First and third Wednesdays.	Fulton Hall, Vandalia and Clay streets.	George Hartmann	728 W. Clay street
505, Murphysboro	Second Tuesday evening, fourth Thursday afternoon.	Fulton Hall, Third and Piasa streets.	H. M. Smith	Ninth and Chestnut sts.
506, Alton	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.	Labor Hall, Third and Piasa streets.	M. T. Brueggemann	804 E. Fifth street
507, Centralia	D. Freeman	Simon Kellerman, Jr.
508, Edwardsville	111 Purcell street	John Huber
509, Peoria	First and fourth Wednesdays, 8:30 pm.	City Hall.	Henry Reiman	340 Fulton street
510, Breeze	First and third Fridays, 7:00 pm.	187 Collingsville avenue.	P. O. Box 384	137 Collingsville avenue
511, East St. Louis	First and third Thursdays.	Thursday, 2d, 2:30 pm; 4th, 8:00 pm.	Hunter B. Keith	810 E. Ninety-second street
512, South Chicago	Theo. Lask	Frank Bradley
513, Kanakae	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	131 N. Schuyler avenue.	155 Court street	120 N. Madison street
514, Peoria

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
ILLINOIS—Continued				
456, Chicago	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	232 N. Clark street.	George J. Schober	232 N. Clark street.
454, Chicago	Friday, 1st, 2d, 3d afternoon, 4th evening	1608 Clybourn avenue.	E. G. Reynolds	35 S. Dearborn street 2117 Pensacola avenue
607, Chicago	First and third Mondays, 8:00 pm.	16 E. Main street.	Robert Boyle	710 Commercial street Gillespie, Ill.
548, Danville	First Thursday	Ganey's Hall	J. F. Turner	1611 Patton avenue
568, Gillespie	First and third Mondays	Odd Fellows' Temple	A. W. Wallace	1815 Washington avenue
672, Springfield	Second and fourth Mondays.	Ascalon Hall	Logan Parham	Second avenue
627, Carroll	Second and fourth Mondays, 7:30 pm	Industrial Home Hall	Charles R. Johnson	1632 W. Madison street
639, Moline	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm	768 W. Van Buren street.	Herman Karl Huff	1300 E. Fourth street
649, Chicago	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm	B. of R. T. Hall	C. L. Dodson	1100 E. Fourth street
670, Beardstown	First and third Sundays, 7:30 pm	Dogson's Hall	Victor Jacobson	P. O. Box 645
692, Virden	Second and last Sundays, 2:30 pm	24 E. 11th street	Charles J. Conway	34 E. 11th street
708, Kenosha	First and third Fridays, 8:00 pm	Och's Hall, Jefferson street.	Lewis P. Gagel	117 Herkimer street
714, Joliet	First and fourth Fridays, 8:00 pm	Mate Siennetz Building	Frank Grimes	Lock Box 372
729, Ottawa	Last Sunday of month, 9:00 am	Partenders' Home, 418 Court street.	Gus Zuckweiler	301 Court street
810, Witt	First and third Wednesdays.	Partenders' Home, 418 Court street.	I. E. Hicks	313 N. Thirteenth street
818, Peoria	Second and fourth Sundays.	Partenders' Home, 418 Court street.	J. R. Johnston	P. O. Box 219
834, Royalton	Second and fourth Mondays.	Partenders' Home, 418 Court street.	L. A. Wynn	1819 Second avenue
839, Herrin	Every Thursday	167 N. LaSalle street.	Fred Ebeling	167 LaSalle street
INDIANA				
38, Hammond	Second and fourth Thursdays.	Fluehn's Hall, 525 Holman street.	Fred J. Wilhelm	40 Clinton street
78, Elkhart	First and third Saturday evenings.	610 1/2 S. Main street.	G. H. Hardy	1101 Middlebury street
246, South Bend	Second and fourth Tuesdays	110-112 S. Michigan street.	David B. Shuey	P. O. Box 317
306, Ft. Wayne	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm	New Trades Assembly Hall.	E. C. Wehrmeister	1221 N. Oak street
341, Logansport	Every Sunday, 10:00 am.	22 1/2 Locust street.	George J. Gross	500 S. Broadway
380, Vincennes	Every Sunday, 10:00 am.	Germany Hall.	Ollie Inderrieden	621 N. Seventh street
387, Evansville	Every Wednesday, 8:00 pm.	App's Hall, 916 Calhoun street.	Ralph Stevens	804 Main street
407, Indianapolis	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Partenders' Hall, 503 Wabash avenue.	Hugh Shanks	126 W. Court street
437, Indianapolis	Wednesday, 1st, 2:30 pm; 3d, 8:00 pm.	Moss Hall, 4732 Olcott avenue.	Charles A. Roeder	379 S. Delaware street
443, Evansville	Second and third Wednesdays	68 N. Broadway.	Alvin A. Roeder	1004 N. Rowley street
489, Ft. Wayne	First and third Wednesdays	Bartenders' Hall, 10 1/2 Sixth street.	Edgar L. Brown	Fairfield avenue
504, Terre Haute	Wednesday, 1st, 2:30 pm; 3d, 8:00 pm.	John Green	Joe Red	Care Filbeck Hotel Bar
618, East Chicago	First Sunday, 1:30 pm.	Bartenders' Hall, 10 1/2 Sixth street.	Ellis Hanace	801 Chicago avenue
690, Peru	First Sunday	Bartenders' Hall, 10 1/2 Sixth street.	William H. Hummel	N. Hood street
634, Gary	First Sunday	Bartenders' Hall, 10 1/2 Sixth street.	Carrie Hart	N. Sixth street
614, Marion	First Sunday	Bartenders' Hall, cor. Third and Ferry streets.	N. Marchal	12 Short & 1st, Gas City, Ind.
636, Anderson	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	Central Labor Union Hall.	Tim Greene	1713 Charles street
800, Lafayette	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.	Bartenders' Hall, cor. Third and Ferry streets.	Bruce Overley	Charles Bohn
822, Bonville	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.	Bartenders' Hall.	Ed. Atkins	Boonville, Ind.
164, Ottumwa	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Eagles' Hall	L. O. F. Building	
528, Des Moines	First and third Thursdays.	Labor Temple Hall, W. Eighth and Locust	C. W. McCurdy	305 Youngerman Building
247, Des Moines	First and third Wednesdays.	Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.	G. M. Lucas	826 Morton avenue
524, Marshalltown	First and third Sundays, 9:30 am.	Labor Hall, cor. Main and Valley streets.	W. Sweeney	Room 6, Kibby Bldg.
524, Burlington	Second and fourth Thursdays	Labor Temple Hall, corner Ninth and Alien streets.	W. H. Grothe	301 S. Eighth street
524, Sioux City	First Saturday, 9:00 pm.	Labor Hall, cor. Court and Main streets.	Frank Schmidt	205 Market street
524, Boone	First Sunday, 10:00 am.	Labor Hall, cor. Court and Main streets.	R. A. Rose	1628 Second street
524, Cherokee	First Sunday	First Sunday, 10:00 am.	I. C. Rea	1628 N. Holt street
524, Iowa	Second Sunday	Second Sunday, 10:00 am.	Robert Alberts	14 S. Tenth street
524, Ottumwa	First and third Sundays.	First and third Sundays.	John P. Hamel	106 W. Locust street
524, Ottumwa	First Sunday	First Sunday	Henry Blaisdell	623 Paican street
524, Ottumwa	First Sunday	First Sunday	M. J. Fowler	327 South street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
Second and third Fridays and third Sundays.....	208 Commercial Building.....	Fred. Schwenker.....	P. O. Box 691 P. S. Shelly street.....
First and third Sundays, 1:30 pm.....	Germania Hall, Jefferson street.....	John Bailey.....	1438 Thornton street Fred. Weber.....
Second Sunday and fourth Thursdays, 8:00 pm.....	Bartenders' House, 116½ S. Fourth street.....	A. L. Redmon.....	338 Kentucky avenue H. S. Rosborough.....
First Sunday, Apr. to Sept., inc. 10:00 am; Oct. to Mar., inc. 9:00 pm.....	Klee's Hall, Main street.....	Joseph D. Vittow.....	639 Jacob street C. & O. Hall, 108 Pike street.....
First and third Fridays, 8:15 pm.....	Dawson Hall	Joseph Beckmann.....	480 Washington street Craig street.....
728, Baton Rouge.....	First Sunday, 11:30 am.....	B. L. Nixon.....	534 416 Eighteenth street 108 Pike street.....
760, Monroe	Third Sunday	C. Thomas	59 W. Sixth street.....
MASSACHUSETTS			
6, Boston	First Monday, third Tuesday, 8:30 pm.....	Chris Lane	78 Baltimore street Sunday, 2d, 4th, 11 am; summer months, 2d only 11 am.....
87, Springfield	Sunday, 2d, 4th, June, July, August, 2d only.....	Albert S. Duquette	216 N. Milton avenue Wednesday, 2d, 4th, June, July, August, 2d only.....
77, Boston	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	John J. Kearney	119 Pleasant street 386 Harrison avenue.....
80, Boston	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	John P. Conley	P. O. Box 833 Central Labor Union Hall
81, Holyoke	Second Sunday, 3:00 pm.....	George J. Brent	183 Court street Carpenter's Hall, High street
82, Westfield	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	James M. Doherty	63 Shawmut avenue Jones' Block, Broadway
83, Woburn	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Thomas J. Weater	75 Hampshire street Shores street
84, Taunton	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Wm. H. Philips	8 Stoddard street Trades and Labor Hall, 32 Middle street
85, Lowell	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	John J. Quirk	42 Seventh street A. O. Hall
86, Lynn	First Sunday	John J. Griffin	10 Central avenue Charles J. Bates
87, Athol	First Sunday	John F. Casey	503 Main street First and third Sundays, 10:30 am
90, Lawrence	First Sunday	John F. Mahoney	413 Essex street Burke Block, 116 Main street
91, Newburyport	First Sunday	David J. Forrest	1½ Olive street 120 Merrimack street
92, Marlboro	Fourth Sunday, 10:00 am	E. F. Jones	26 Hill street 20 Madison street
93, Haverhill	Second Sunday	James H. Longhlin	23 Walnut street A. O. Hall
95, Worcester	First Saturday, 2:30 pm	Thomas F. Sheehan	458 Park avenue F. A. C. Building, Wallace avenue
96, Milford	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm	Ed. McKenna	96 Main street P. J. Mullins
97, Fitchburg	Sunday, 2d, 4th, June, July, August, 2d only	M. H. Sullivan	21 Birch street 34, 35 Borden Block
99, Fall River	Sunday, 1st, 3d; June to September, 2d only	11-12 Dawson Bldg., cor. Linden and Purchase	194 Albion street 27 Trinity street
100, New Bedford	Second Sunday	Michael J. O'Neill	Hotel Beckmore Frank J. Mara
103, Worcester	Second Sunday	A. A. Huot	159 North street Louis A. Strack
113, Northampton	First Sunday	James Smith	148 Belcher street Mansfield's Hall
114, Pittsfield	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm	James Hennessy	74 Breezwell avenue First Sunday, 2:30 pm
116, Chicopee	First Sunday	W. E. Dench	335 Main street First and third Sundays
125, North Adams	Last Sunday, 10:30 am	Thomas J. Donnelly	20 E. Main street First and third Tuesdays, 8:00 pm
147, Greenfield	First and third Saturdays, 3:00 pm	James R. Butler	104 Ford street Second Tuesday
151, Gloucester	Second Tuesday	Michael F. O'Malley	5 Marble street First and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm
161, Brockton	First and fourth Sundays, 11 and 12	Charles E. Sands	386 Main street 35 Monroe street
226, Boston	First Sunday	James W. Day	22 E. Court street Ryan's Hall, 46 Parker street
272, Clinton	Second Tuesday	John W. Rafferty	328 Union street C. E. Smith
273, Springfield	First and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm	John Veely	358 Elm street
329, Lynnfield	Second Sunday, 10:00 am	W. V. Roycroft	865 Hampton street P. O. Box 62
370, Gardner	Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8:10 pm	E. P. Bourett	Hotel Columbia
619, Holyoke	Second Sunday, 3:00 pm	First Sunday	15 Avon street
731, Great Barrington	First Sunday	Digitized by Google	743, Natick
742, Southbridge	First Sunday, 2:00 pm		
Spanish War Veterans' Rooms, Masonic Block			

THE MIXER AND SERVER

MASSACHUSETTS—Contin.

843, Worcester	Second and fourth Sundays.....	419 Main street.....	15 Taylor street.....
868, West Springfield	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	Central Labor Union Hall.....	29 Westfield street.....
368, Kalamazoo	First and third Sundays.....	120 W. Main street.....	R. G. Phelps.....
395, Grand Rapids	Sunday: 1st & 3d, 10:00 am; June, July, Aug., 1st only.....	111 N. Burdick street.....	Henry Christopher.....
411, Muskegon	Second and fourth Thursday.....	241 Valley avenue, N. W.	William Welsh.....
562, Detroit	First and last Tuesdays, 2:30 pm.....	16 Western avenue.....	200 Russell street.....
671, Jackson	First and third Saturday evenings.....	James A. Golden.....	1602 Cooper street.....
687, Bay City	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	F. W. Krause, Jr.....	701 Adams street.....

MINNESOTA

169, Minneapolis	Every Sunday	239 Second avenue, S.....	Frank Hoffman
287, St. Paul	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	C. A. Stone	239 Second avenue, S.
310, International Falls	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	A. B. Deverell	624 Temperance street
365, Moorhead	First Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	Martin Redman	P. O. Box 312
408, St. Paul	Alternate Fridays, 2:30 and 8:30 pm.....	C. Hubert Landis	5th street, S.
468, Minneapolis	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Leslie Sinton	E. Fourth street
497, Brainerd	Thursday, 2d, 2:00 pm.....	T. J. Coffey	Washington avenue, S.
574, Duluth	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Fred Bernard	Front street
593, Minneapolis	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Thomas P. Woods	E. Michigan street
598, East Grand Forks	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	L. S. Gorder	104 Washington avenue, S.
600, Thief River Falls	Thursdays: 2d, 2:30 pm; 4th, 8:30 pm.....	Walter Blakney	P. O. Box 281
756, Thief River Falls	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Harry Heasley	412 N. Forty-third ave., W.
769, Crookston	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Elmer Johnson	111 Duluth avenue, N.
813, St. Cloud	E. J. Kellermann	Palace Hotel
			628 Ninth avenue, S.

MISSOURI

19, Kansas City	Every Tuesday, 8:00 pm.....	290 W. Eleventh street.....	C. C. Glover
20, St. Louis	Every Wednesday, 2:30 pm.....	705½ Pine street.....	L. L. Monroe
61, St. Louis	First Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	320 Lucas avenue.....	George C. Wiesemann
303, St. Louis	First Sunday	309 Howard Building, 709 Pine street.....	Emil Geborn
246, St. Louis	Wednesday: 2d, 8:30 pm; 4th, 3:30 pm.....	Federation Hall	Cecilia Walsh
266, Kansas City	Every Tuesday	Trades and Labor Hall, cor. Main & Way	J. M. McComas
343, St. Louis	First and third Sunday evenings.....	1815 Grand avenue	Myrtle Avenue
386, St. Louis	Second Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	Bartenders' Headquarters, cor. 7th & Ulessanic	P. O. Box 394
386, Hannibal	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	Pythian Hall	R. O. Brawley
420, Kansas City	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Court House, in Union Hall	C. C. Kriegbaum, Jr.
492, St. Joseph	First and third Sunday afternoons	W. F. Daley
461, Springfield	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Henry Wildberger
503, Kansas City	Third Sunday	Joe G. Routh
631, Jefferson City	First Sunday	Miss Sarah Green
613, Lexington	First Sunday	Anton Miller	1928 E. Fourteenth street
691, Bonne Terre	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	N. H. Blumeyer	Madison street
695, Cape Girardeau	First Sunday	Thomas Hood	212 Madison street
695, Moerbe	First Sunday	J. F. Doyle	Twenty-third street
699, Macon	First Sunday	Leonard T. Cook	Bonnie Terre, Mo.
827, Leopin	First Sunday	J. C. Croarkin	Thermis street
828, Sedalia	Second and fourth Sundays	Joseph A. Dorizzi	120 S. Morley street
		W. H. Brown	124 Madison street
			1030 W. Sixth street
			120 W. Main street

MONTANA

Great Falls	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.....	36 W. Park street.....	P. O. Box 167
Butte	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Chestnut Hall	P. O. Box 760
Havre	First and third Thursdays, 8:00 pm.....	Central Trade and Labor Council Hall	P. O. Box 70
Billings	First and third Thursdays, 7:30 pm.....	Old Fellow's Hall	Roundup, Mont.
Helena	Second Wednesday	Eagles' Hall	P. O. Box 786
	First and third Tuesdays	Elks' Hall	Care Vienna Cafe
	First Sunday, 11:00 am.....	Wibaux Hall	General Delivery
Every Friday, 8:30 pm	Carpenters' Hall	408 W. Mercury street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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Name	Address	Place of Meeting	Time of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
NEBRASKA					
384, Omaha	Every Tuesday evening.....	Corner Farnen and Nineteenth streets.....		Ted Huber.....	318 S. Seventeenth street Care Archdale Farm
289, Fremont	First and third Tuesdays.....	Labor Temple.....		George Ronin.....	620 S. Twenty-ninth street
399, Lincoln	First and third Tuesdays.....	Eagles' Hall, West Main street.....		D. J. Hartnett.....	
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
309, Portsmouth	Second Sunday.....	Eagles' Hall, Manchester street.....		George W. Snowlin.....	6 Washington street
398, Manchester	Sunday, 1st, 3d; May to Aug., inc., 1st only.....	Concord Hall, North Main street.....		John T. McLaughlin.....	46 Granite street
633, Nashua	First Sunday, 11:00 am.....	A. C. A. Hall, Main street.....		Dennis J. Surhre.....	6½ Burritt street
647, Concord	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am.....	A. O. H. Hall, Central avenue.....		Alex McDonald.....	5 Spring street
677, Berlin	First Sunday, 8:00 pm.....	516 Pine street.....		J. A. Garand.....	P. O. Box 445
701, North Walpole	Second Tuesday, 8:00 pm.....	9 Center street.....		J. E. Peck.....	29 Williams, Bellows Falls, Vt.
733, Dover and Somersworth	First and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	Trades Council Rms, Plainfield Bldg., W. Front		M. V. Quinlan.....	20 Third st., Dover, N. H.
NEW JERSEY					
4, Hoboken	Second Thursday.....	1814 Hudson street.....		Fred A. Stimmel.....	1314 Hudson street
10, Hoboken	First and third Fridays.....	126 Hudson street.....		William Wrage.....	126 Hudson street
109, Newark	Every Friday, 8:00 pm.....	260-264 Washington street.....		H. Maertens.....	260 Washington street
124, Trenton	Second and fourth Sundays.....	112 S. Broad street.....		Charles J. Glenn.....	338 E. State street
131, Newark	Second Tuesday, 8:00 pm.....	68 Thirteenth avenue.....		August Meister.....	63 Thirteenth avenue
263, Camden	First and third Sundays.....	516 Pine street.....		Philip Gorman.....	919 Linden street
294, Newark	First and third Sundays.....	9 Center street.....		H. Maertens.....	260-264 Washington ave.
340, Orange	Second Sunday, 8:00 pm.....	Trades Council Rms, Plainfield Bldg., W. Front		William Hardwick.....	38 Springdale place
404, Dover	First and third Fridays.....	180 Newark avenue.....		P. W. Guiney.....	108 W. Second street
488, Jersey City	Every Tuesday evening.....	Union Hall, 138 Smith street.....		Fred Burr.....	77 N. Sussex street
491, Atlantic City	Second and fourth Wednesdays.....	Walters Hall, 24 Mercer street.....		Joseph Murphy.....	180 Newark avenue
545, Perth Amboy	Second and fourth Wednesdays.....	10 Hamilton street.....		Henry Specht.....	1890 Atlantic avenue
555, Jersey City	Every Friday, 8:00 pm.....	239 Bloomfield street.....		Charles Dietzman.....	94 Smith street
601, Perth Amboy	First Tuesday, 8:00 pm.....	239 Bloomfield street.....		W. F. Kavanagh.....	24 Mercer street
618, Paterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Tuesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.....		L. R. Coddington.....	229 Hamilton street
632, Elizabeth	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Tuesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.....		John Webb.....	335 Second street
639, Passaic	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Tuesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.....		Harry Z. Stryker.....	371 Main avenue
663, Hoboken	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Tuesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.....		Paul Doring.....	329 Washington street
700, Paterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Tuesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.....		Aurust Bianchi.....	61 Spruce street
782, Harrison and Kearney	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Tuesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.....		Michael Herzog.....	250 Devon st., Kearney, N. J.
NEW YORK					
1, New York City	Every Friday, 8:30 pm.....			Harry Kleinman.....	12 St. Marks Place
2, Brooklyn	First and third Fridays, 8:00 pm.....			Henry Rusing, Jr.....	139 Evergreen avenue
3, New York City	First Monday, 8:00 pm.....			Henry Kossoff.....	631 Third avenue
11, Bronx	July, Aug.: 1st Wednesday; Executive Board, 3d Friday	The Bronx Casino, 2004 3d ave., opp. 154th st.		James H. Hooper.....	86 W. 18th street
29, Bronx	Third Thursday			A. Toby.....	2994 Third av., opp. 154th st.
40, Dunkirk				Ernest W. Walters.....	83 Lake street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Secretary's Address

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary
NEW YORK—Continued			
70, Brooklyn	Every Friday, 8:00 pm.	405 Evergreen avenue.	Otto Patberg
76, Syracuse	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Bartenders' Hall, Clinton Block.	Charles Yates
118, New York City	First and third Mondays.	2 New Chambers street	Edward F. Earle
180, Utica	First and third Sundays, 11:00 am.	Trades and Labor Council Hall, Reynolds Block.	M. G. Roberts
126, Oneonta	First Sunday	Trades Assembly Hall	S. E. Nelson
183, Cortland		Turner Building	William F. Kerman
188, Geneva	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.	12 St. Mark's Place	M. F. Tracy
136, Norwich	Tuesday, 1st, 3:00 pm; 3d, 8:00 pm.	12 St. Mark's Place	William J. McCruican
141, New York City	First and third Fridays, 2:30 pm.	Carey, Genesee House	John Speciale
144, Batavia	Every Friday, 2:30 pm.	W. J. Lottis	17 Clinton Block
160, Syracuse	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	332 E. Genesee street	1 Catherine Slip
171, Rochester	Second and fourth Sundays, 4:00 pm.	104 Reynolds Arcade	Linwood place
178, Binghamton	Friday, 1st, 3d evenings all year; 2d, 4th afternoons Oct. 1 to Apr. 1.	160 Washington street	60 Broad street
175, Buffalo	Every Friday, 3:30 pm.	14 E. Eagle street	12 Brown avenue
196, Buffalo	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.	611 Main street	P. O. Box 162
199, Jamestown	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.	Arcade Building	Eagles Hotel
204, Elmira	Last Thursday	Trades and Labor Hall	12 St. Mark's place
207, Troy	Second and fourth Mondays.	C. F. of L. Hall	Carey, Genesee House
210, Seneca Falls	Every Tuesday, 3:30 pm.	121 Second avenue	W. J. Lottis
219, New York City	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm.	91 N. Pearl street	Foster Dudley
228, Albany	Second and fourth Sundays.	Eagles' Hall	104 Reynolds Arcade
230, Auburn	First and third Sundays.	Opera House Block	Michael Foley
236, Olean	Second and fourth Thursdays	228 E. Eighty-sixth street	145 Water street
244, New York City	Every Thursday, 3:30 pm.	3327 Third avenue, cor. 168th street	145 Water street
276, Bronx	First Sunday, 3:30 pm.	Trades Assembly Hall	121 Second avenue
320, Schenectady		342 E. Genesee street	42½ Madison street
342, New York City	Every Thursday, 8:00 pm.	Trades Assembly Hall, Arcade street	42½ Madison street
344, Syracuse, N. Y.	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.	12 N. Broadway	42½ Madison street
345, Watertown, N. Y.	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	238 Wyckoff avenue	42½ Madison street
346, Schenectady	First and second Tuesdays.	Lenox Hall	42½ Madison street
356, Yonkers	Last Sunday, 2:00 pm.	Second and Water streets	42½ Madison street
381, Brooklyn	First Sunday	Cor. West First and Bridge	42½ Madison street
383, Mt. Vernon	First Thursday	Schirzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's place	42½ Madison street
480, Middletown	Second Sunday, last Wednesday	38 Exchange street	42½ Madison street
483, Poughkeepsie	Fourth Sunday	Peck's Hall, Adee street	42½ Madison street
488, Fulton	Second Thursday	Labor Hall	42½ Madison street
495, New Rochelle	Last Sunday	246 Huguenot street	42½ Madison street
501, Yonkers	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Lenox Hall	42½ Madison street
548, Hudson	First Sunday	Second and Water streets	42½ Madison street
664, Newark	First Sunday	Cor. West First and Bridge	42½ Madison street
684, Newburgh	Second and fourth Thursdays, 8:00 pm.	Schirzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's place	42½ Madison street
675, Oswego	First and third Tuesdays, 8:00 pm.	38 Exchange street	42½ Madison street
719, New York City	Every Friday, 8:00 pm.	Peck's Hall, Adee street	42½ Madison street
762, Rochester	Every Wednesday, 8:00 pm.	Labor Hall	42½ Madison street
812, Port Chester	First Friday, 8:00 pm.	246 Huguenot street	42½ Madison street
851, Peekskill		Lenox Hall	42½ Madison street
OHIO			
53, Cincinnati	First and third Wednesdays, 2:00 and 8:00 pm.	S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Walnut streets	Charles Bentz
54, Cleveland	Second and fourth Fridays.	1120 Prospect avenue	Charles Bentz
55, Cleveland	Last Sunday, 2:00 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	Cr. Joe Sheve, 22 E. 13th st.
56, Cleveland	Every Friday, 3:30 and 8:30 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	John Bookians
57, Cleveland	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	Miss Kitty Donnelly
58, Cleveland	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	Michael Goldsmith
59, Cleveland	Every Thursday, 8:00 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	George C. Hambach
60, Cleveland	First and third Sundays, 8:15 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	Ed. McEachern
61, Cleveland	Every other Sunday, 8:15 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	Arthur Burns
62, Cleveland	Second and fourth Sundays.	1120 Prospect avenue	205 S. Third street
63, Cleveland	Every other Sunday, 8:15 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue	H. W. Newcomb
64, Cleveland	Second and fourth Sundays.	1120 Prospect avenue	Theodore Marpe
65, Cleveland	Second and fourth Sundays.	1120 Prospect avenue	813 E. Market street
66, Cleveland	Second and fourth Sundays.	1120 Prospect avenue	813 E. Tus street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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<i>Time of Meeting</i>	<i>Name of Secretary</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Secretary's Address</i>
First and third Sundays.....	John J. Graney.....	Bartenders' Hall, 27 N. Hazel street.....	27 N. Hazel street 416 Huron street 7 Market street
Every Sunday, 8:00 pm.....	Harry Overnayer.....	Lafayette Hall.....	Care Fashion Saloon P. O. Box 204
Every other Sunday, 8:00 pm.....	J. F. Eichhorn.....	76½ N. Walnut street.....	F. Sixty-ninth street Empire Arcade Bldg.
First and third Sundays.....	L. R. Cee.....	Bartenders' Club Rooms, 204 E. Main street.....	Charles F. Downey.....
Fourth Sunday, 9:30 am.....	Mrs. Sadie McEachern.....	Alternate Mondays, 9:30 and 8:30 pm.....	Charles F. Downey.....
Every Tuesday.....	Miss Nida R. Fangle.....	108 Empire Arcade Building.....	Charles F. Downey.....
Alternate Mondays, 9:30 and 8:30 pm.....	Art Reinick.....	First Sunday, 8:00 and 4th June, July, August, 2d only.....	Charles F. Downey.....
First Sunday, 8:00 and 4th June, July, August, 2d only.....	V. J. Pieri.....	S. E. Cor. East Main and Webb streets.....	V. J. Pieri.....
Every Sunday, 8:30 pm.....	Jerry Neville.....	128½ S. High street.....	96 Wilson street
First and third Sundays.....	I. H. Austin.....	128½ S. High street.....	128½ S. High street
First and third Sundays, 10:30 am.....	Thomas G. Bromby.....	218 Market street.....	I. H. Austin.....
Second and fourth Sunday afternoons.....	Charles Moore.....	Fowler Building.....	128½ Dresden avenue
Every two weeks on Monday, 8:00 pm.....	R. L. Graves.....	Labor Temple.....	96½ Link avenue
First Sunday, 10:00 am.....	C. H. Loop.....	294 S. Main street.....	294 S. Main street
First and third Thursdays.....	R. Byers.....	143 E. Main street.....	5½ Broadway
First and third Thursdays.....	L. O. O. M. Hall, Park avenue and Second.....	100 O. M. Hall, Park avenue and Second.....	316 N. Second street
Commercial street.....	John Atkins.....	Commercial street.....	47½ S. 5th st., Steubenville
First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	Thomas J. James.....	Commercial street.....	90½ William street
First and fourth Sundays.....	Sam May.....	First and fourth Sundays.....	218 Cascade street
Second and fourth Sundays.....	Charles E. Schiarf.....	Second and fourth Sundays.....	353 W. High street
Second and fourth Sundays.....	Charles Kopp.....	Second and fourth Sundays.....	352 Sycamore street
First and third Mondays.....	Charles Kopp.....	First and third Mondays.....	Sherman Bar, North Bend, Ore.
Alternate Sundays.....	August Nelson.....	Labor Hall.....	64½ Commercial street
Every Tuesdays, 8:30 pm, except second, 2:30 pm.....	Henry Harder.....	24½ Stark street.....	24½ Stark street
First and third Sundays.....	Charles Grassman.....	205½ First street.....	205½ First street
Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8:15 pm.....	C. A. Lee.....	Labor Temple, Patton Hall.....	Care White House
Second and fourth Sundays.....	John Atkins.....	Schanno Hall.....	Care Dales Hotel
Second and fourth Sundays.....	C. S. Kellogg.....	Second and fourth Sundays.....	C. S. Kellogg.....
OREGON		Eagles Hall.....	Sterling Gangwer T. V. Dailey C. N. Cooper Richard Pipping Patrick J. Canavan William Kennedy H. Norman Underkoffer John A. McNail William Lipkey M. T. Ronan Charles Hackett Louis Taglang George Carlson Michael N. Birra Joseph Kress John Purse O. H. Haines Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward L. J. Tucker Harry Weinstock John Miller William Reese Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward L. J. Tucker Harry Weinstock John Hansen Robert Bryden Wilson H. Rau Michael O'Brien C. Williams L. Hershman.....
PENNSYLVANIA		Eagles Hall.....	Hotel Garfield, Dunbar, Pa. 230 E. Main street 701 N. Eighth street 220 Lackawanna avenue 217 Moyalan street 22 Orange street 1084 Berlin street William Lipkey..... M. T. Ronan..... Union Labor Temple New Merchants Hotel Struthers' House 607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Miller..... William Reese..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
142, Astoria.....	Sharon.....	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
189, Portland.....	Connellsburg.....	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
339, Portland.....	Uniontown.....	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
452, Salem.....	Philadelphia.....	First and third Sundays.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
478, Wilkes-Barre.....	Scranton.....	Second and fourth Sundays.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
166, Reading.....	South Bethlehem.....	First and third Sundays.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
163, McKeesport.....	Warren.....	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
181, Easton.....	McKeesport.....	Fourth Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
187, Bradford.....	McKeesport.....	First and third Sundays.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
134, Scranton.....	McKeesport.....	Second and fourth Sundays.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
134, Wilkes-Barre.....	South Bethlehem.....	First and third Sundays.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
194, Warren.....	Reading.....	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
209, Pittsburgh.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	Fourth Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
221, Erie.....	Pittsburgh.....	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
225, Meadville.....	Pittsburgh.....	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
235, Oil City.....	Pittsburgh.....	First Sunday.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
260, Braddock.....	Pittsburgh.....	Second Thursday.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
269, New Castle.....	Pittsburgh.....	Third Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
278, New Brighton.....	Pittsburgh.....	Last Sunday.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
279, Philadelphia.....	Pittsburgh.....	Every Wednesday, 3:30 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
297, Ridgway.....	Pittsburgh.....	First Sunday, 3:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
351, Charleroi.....	Pittsburgh.....	First Sunday, 3:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
361, Allentown.....	Pittsburgh.....	First and third Sundays, 4:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
383, Shamokin.....	Pittsburgh.....	First and third Sundays, 4:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
389, Carnegie.....	Pittsburgh.....	First and third Sundays, 4:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
406, Philadelphia.....	Pittsburgh.....	Every Thursday, 9:00 pm.....	607 Webster avenue Joseph Kress..... John Purse..... O. H. Haines..... Robert M. Horton Hugh Ward..... L. J. Tucker..... Harry Weinstock..... John Hansen..... Robert Bryden..... Wilson H. Rau..... Michael O'Brien..... C. Williams..... L. Hershman.....
		625 Pine street.....	625 Pine street.....

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued				
417, Mt. Pleasant	Third Sunday, 3:00 pm.	Moose Hall	John Dolan	Box 123, Stauffer, Pa.
424, Mt. Carmel	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.	S. of V. Hall	Milton Delcamp	6 S. Maple street
449, Altoona	First and third Sundays	Union ave and Sixteenth street	S. Rhodes	80 Twelfth street
462, Shenandoah	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.	Mellert's Hall	Oliver V. Whalen	15 N. Market street
481, Sunbury	Second Thursday, 9:30 pm.	"Younkins' Building	Calvin J. Rankin	Belmar Hotel
482, Butler	First Sunday	Milvale M. M. B. A. Hall, Fornoff street	G. S. Andrews	21 W. Jefferson street
526, Johnstown	Second and fourth Sundays	Union Labor Hall, corner Fourth and Walnut	C. Caughey	502 Main st., Kelly's Cafe
568, Millville	First Sunday	Union Labor Hall, corner Fourth and Walnut	John Servatius	512 North avenue
569, Harrisburg	Second and fourth Sundays	Union Labor Hall, corner Fourth and Walnut	Morris A. Heagy	Capitol Hotel
610, Hazleton	First Sunday	Deboise Hall	D. J. Slattery	111 S. Wyoming street
644, Philadelphia	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.	Owls Club Rooms, cor. Main street and Allev	Miss Jennie Murphy	1108 Arch street
684, Monongahela	Every other Sunday, 1:00 pm.	Givens Auditorium, cor. George and Newton	Charles B. Sell	Hotel Main
737, York	Second Sunday, 10:30 am.	Goldstein's Hall	J. Paul	Care Rathssteller Cafe
789, Brownsville	First Sunday	Deboise Hall	Edward O'Donnell	Hotel Caulley
793, Latrobe	Every other week, 1:00 pm.	Givens Building, East Newton	James Brown	Hotel Loyal
798, York	First Sunday	K. of P. Hall	William Free	W. Princess street
821, Kittanning	Every third Sunday, 2:00 pm.	New Freeport Hotel	Thomas Kranthauer	217 Chestnut street
826, Enola	Second and fourth Sundays	Nolan Building, Fifth and Market streets	John Slatcher	Hotel Windsor
840, Chester	Fourth Sunday	Blosier's Hall	William A. McClung	Arcade Hotel
845, New Kensington	Last Sunday	Central Labor Council Hall	Joe Roethle	221 Walnut street
849, Franklin	First and third Sundays	Central Labor Council Hall	P. N. Falter	Cor. Thirteenth & Otter
854, Jeannette	First and third Sundays	Central Hotel	John F. Meyer	Central Hotel
RHODE ISLAND				
167, Woonsocket	Sunday: 1st and 3d; July to Sept., inc., 1st only	Bernard Head	George Hoch	831 Market street
193, Pawtucket	First and third Sundays	Michael J. Core	Lynn M. Hall	836 Victoria street
285, Providence	Sunday: 2d, 4th, 2:30; July to Sept., 2d only, 10:30 am	Walter A. Polk	J. C. Smith	315 N. Gay street
421, Newport	First Sunday, 7:30 pm.	Frank Guarino	William E. Rainey	108 Jefferson street
863, West Warwick	First Sunday, 7:30 pm.	J. L. Warren	1112 Eighth avenue, S.	1112 Eighth avenue, S.
TENNESSEE				
312, Chattanooga	First Sunday	Trades Council Hall	Paul Steffler	836 Victoria street
338, Knoxville	Second Sunday	Moose Hall, 82½% Monroe street	Martin Ohnstein	820 Winnie street
418, Memphis	First and second Sundays, 2:30 pm.	1006½ Commerce street	Walter A. Polk	101 Main street
611, Nashville	First and second Sundays, 2:30 pm.	Trades Council Hall, 606 Indiana avenue	Frank Guarino	408 E. Quincy street
TEXAS				
12, San Antonio	First Sunday	Labor Temple	J. L. Warren	1004 St. Louis street
69, Galveston	Second Sunday	1802½ Elm street	G. P. Milton	2500 Kemp boulevard
206, Fort Worth	First and third Tuesdays	Eagles Hall, Second street	Ed. Wells	381 Debard street
348, San Antonio	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.	1006½ Commerce street	J. W. Garber	P. O. Box 492
547, Wichita Falls	First and second Sundays, 2:30 pm.	Trades Council Hall	William Grant	412 San Antonio street
549, Palestine	First Sunday	Labor Temple	R. N. Christie	Care Kentuckey Bar
580, Palestine	Second Sunday, 2:30 pm.	1802½ Elm street	N. F. Vitojoli	Bryan, Tex.
690, Austin	First and third Sundays	Eagles Hall	Charles A. Simpson	P. O. Box 1366
691, El Paso	Wednesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:00 pm	Joe Dushoff	J. W. Atterton	814 East avenue, C.
692, Corpus Christi	Second Sunday	W. O. W. Hall	Paul Castbergue	408 Proctor street
694, Bryan	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 31½% Tremont st.	Joe Dushoff	707 S. Fifteenth street
695, Dallas	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	304½ S. Main street	John I. Doherty	3802 Broadway
697, Temple	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.	Eagles' Hall, corner Orlean and Bowie street	W. P. Davis	908 Congress avenue
700, Port Arthur	Second Sunday	Hartford Building	Gaston Fantrieux	808 Wall street
744, Waco	Second Sunday	Taylor Rifles Armory	B. Franklin	P. O. Box 906
745, Galveston	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	Central Labor Union Hall	F. E. Landis	P. O. Box 498
746, Beaumont	Second Sunday	Central Labor Union Hall	A. A. Laferrie	909½ San Antonio street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm. First and third Sundays, 3:30 pm. Every Tuesday, 8 and 8:30 pm; first Sunday, 2:30 pm.	Labor Temple Smith Hall 838½ S. State street	Joe Lane W. F. Morris Charles McKee	P. O. Box 89 P. O. Box 9 328½ S. State street
First Sunday, 2:30 pm. First Sunday, 2:30 pm. First Sunday, 2:30 pm.	68 Main street Painters' Hall, Church street. Moose Hall, Merchant row.	James C. Monaghan Walter Butler Dan H. Kennedy	31 Court street Dorn's Cafe 148 Library avenue
Every second Sunday, 12:30 pm. Sundays: 2d and 4th, 3 pm; July, Aug., Sept., 8d. Second and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm.	Labor Temple, cor. Thirty-first & Huntington. Price's Hall, corner Third and Leigh streets. Salem avenue and Commerce street, S. W.	George F. Schott R. J. Hobson Val Gardner R. P. Hollowell	3600 Huntington avenue 817 Buchanan street 530 Commonwealth av., NE 111½ W. Seventeenth street
Every Friday, 8:30 pm. Tuesday, 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm; Thursday, 3d, 3:00 pm. Every Tuesday evening.	87 Pike street Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 1313½ "C" street. 36 Symons Block.	William H. Fraser Gus E. Hammatt Charles C. Gray	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488
2d and 4th Fridays, 8:30 pm. Sunday: 1st, 2d, 3:30 pm; Apr. to Oct., 1st only. Wednesdays: 2d, 4th afternoon; 1st, 3d, 5th, evening.	67 Pike street Labor Temple, corner First and Pen streets. Arcade Hall Eagles' Hall	Ed. T. Levi Alice M. Lord Andrew McLean Charles C. Gray H. E. Hobert Charles C. Gray Harve Thompson W. T. Linahan T. R. Thorber L. T. Gott Dave Birth Charles A. McCullough M. J. Mechiel Ray E. Baker Fred McCullum F. Regelin Fred C. Campbell W. C. Miller V. A. LaSoy G. J. Kirschner W. C. McFarland P. O. Morris H. P. Thurnes John R. Thomas J. P. Tyo George W. Hamilton John Dobrovich A. E. Hill Mrs. J. G. Bailey G. H. Davis Bert Haley I. L. Newton W. E. Asselin W. R. Conrad	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488 Labor Temple Heidelberg Bar Care St. Elmo Bar P. O. Box 510 Labor Temple Heidelberg Bar Care Carlton Hotel P. O. Box 1214 11 Adams street Care Carlton Hotel P. O. Box 38 P. O. Box 585 P. O. Box 992 P. O. Box 1065 P. O. Box 431 W. C. Morris 514 Chase avenue H. P. Thurnes John R. Thomas P. O. Box 612 New York Hotel 609 Randall street 110 N. Alder street Ema Wash. Port Angeles, Wash. P. O. Box 747 South Bend, Wash. Care Heidelberg Bar 123 E. First street
Every Tuesday evening. First and third Mondays, 8:30 pm. First and third Mondays, 4:30 pm. Sunday: 2d, 7:30 pm; 4th, 2:30 pm.	Labor Temple Jerrie Hall, corner First and Pen streets. Arcade Hall Eagles' Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm. First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm. First Sunday.	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm. First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm. First Sunday.	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
First and third Fridays.	First and third Fridays.	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Alternate Sundays, 8:30 pm. First Sunday, 12:30 pm (noon).	Eagles' Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Alternate Sundays.	Thirteenth and "E" streets	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Labor Temple	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Every Sunday, 1:30 pm; last, 7:30 pm.	Union Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Tuesday: 2d, 1:30 pm; last, 7:30 pm.	P. O. E. Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Second and fourth Sundays, 1 pm.	Labor Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
First and third Sundays.	Bartenders' Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Every Sunday, 2:00 pm.	Lumber Exchange Building, Room 2	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Once a week, 8:30 pm.	Oddfellows Hall, 509 Eighth street	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Second Sunday, 1:30 pm.	First and third Mondays, 8:30 pm.	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
First Monday, 8:00 pm.	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Second and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm.	Longshoremen's Hall, Second street.	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	
Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.	Eagles' Hall	P. O. Box 994 1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 610 P. O. Box 488	

WEST VIRGINIA

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First and third Sundays.
First and third Sundays.

209½ Charles Street...
209½ Charles Street...

P. O. Box 489

612 Ohio avenue

J. L. Pauley

P. O. Box 489

J. L. Pauley

THE MIXER AND SERVER

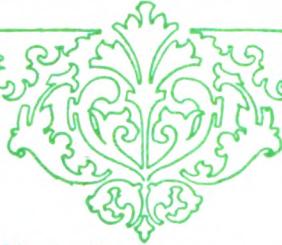
Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
69, Milwaukee.....	Every Friday, 3:00 pm.	428 E. Water street.....	A. H. Sibilsky	423 E. Water street
64, Milwaukee.....	First Wednesday, 2:30 pm; third Tuesdays, 8 pm.	428 E. Water street.....	R. H. Robson	423 E. Water street
216, Wausau.....	First Wednesday	Hotel Ritger	Albert Reineking	1 Washington street
928, Racine.....	First and third Sunday mornings.....	L. A. Filaliatreau	1018 LaSalle street
334, Appleton.....	First and third Sundays.....	Julie Smith	775 College avenue
381, Beloit.....	First and third Sundays.....	Thomas Burns	317½ State street
349, Oshkosh.....	August F. Koplitz	278 Congress street
468, Madison.....	First Sunday.....	Madison Federation of Labor Hall.....	Clarence G. Bakken	105 N. Hamilton street
477, La Crosse.....	Fourth Wednesday.....	A. Nakola	617 Cass street
523, Kenosha.....	First and third Tuesdays.....	L. S. Kimball	824 Market street
690, Fond du Lac.....	First and third Mondays, 8:00 pm.....	Trades and Labor Hall.....	T. R. Sussex	23 S. Main street
598, Superior.....	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	1715 Eighth street	R. S. Phelps	1715 Eighth street
685, Eau Claire.....	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	Charles F. Voss	319 N. Barstow street
710, Ashland.....	A. D. Zasada	Tremont Hotel
337, Cheyenne.....	First and third Mondays, 4:00 pm.....	Labor Temple	Harry W. Fox	P. O. Box 997
486, Rock Springs.....	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	41½ W. Seventeenth street	Roy Soubis	P. O. Box 818
657, Cheyenne	First and third Sundays.....	Eagles' Hall	Clyde Hackney	P. O. Box 582
890, Sheridan.....	Stock Exchange Club Rooms, 128 S. Center st.	M. C. Dunning	839 W. Works street
887, Kemmerer	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	Eagles' Hall	Charles Von Orff	Kemmerer, Wyo.
888, Casper	F. J. Sturgeon	188 S. David street
887, Laramie	Second Sunday	Thomas B. Browne	General Delivery
			John C. Davidsen	P. O. Box 103
WYOMING				
337, Cheyenne.....	First and third Mondays, 4:00 pm.....	Labor Temple	Harry W. Fox	P. O. Box 997
486, Rock Springs.....	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	41½ W. Seventeenth street	Roy Soubis	P. O. Box 818
657, Cheyenne	First and third Sundays.....	Eagles' Hall	Clyde Hackney	P. O. Box 582
890, Sheridan.....	Stock Exchange Club Rooms, 128 S. Center st.	M. C. Dunning	839 W. Works street
887, Kemmerer	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	Eagles' Hall	Charles Von Orff	Kemmerer, Wyo.
888, Casper	F. J. Sturgeon	188 S. David street
887, Laramie	Second Sunday	Thomas B. Browne	General Delivery
			John C. Davidsen	P. O. Box 103

A Roster of Live, Progressive Local Unions

That is what is represented in the foregoing tabulation. It means that in each instance where a local union appears that there is a live, up-to-date and progressive trade union composed of workers at the Catering Industry. It means in each town and city an aggregation of Live Wires who are conceded to be aggressively intelligent---who know what they want and have organized into local unions to secure some measure of the wants which they want, and won't be satisfied until they get. It means that the men and women of the Catering Industry believe in organized effort, that they make a distinction between "sympathy for" and "active participation in"---that the former are the Flat Wheels of the Catering Industry and the latter are the Live Wires; that the former are doing the wishing while the latter are busily engaged in "Getting Results."

Be a Live Wire—Don't be a Flat Wheel

THE MIXER AND SERVER



This is the Official Journal of the,
Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance
and
Bartenders International League of America

Affiliated with the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Volume XXIV.

Number 3.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, MARCH 15, 1915.

Press of
Roessler Brothers,



Commercial Tribune Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

GRUNTERS

America probably leads the world in varieties of organizations, some of which are purely local while others cover the entire continent; in a sense and to a greater degree than is generally known, America has the organization habit so well developed that few indeed are without the pale of an organization of some kind or character. In one of the most widely circulated Year Books or Almanacs which makes an annual appearance there are approximately one hundred pages devoted to brief description of organizations, their purpose and other information of an interesting character, and these run the gamut from A to Z; in fact, having exhausted the alphabet some have gone to numerals in order to secure a title satisfying to their membership. A roster of labor organizations also appears in the referred to Year Book or Almanac, that is to say National and International bodies, and they occupy several pages not included in the above approximate total. In the list of Fraternal organizations we find that the total membership for the United States and Canada is given at **15,674,220**, approximately as many persons as are supposed to be engaged in the European war; that point is made to impress the reader with the immensity of numbers. Labor Organizations in America will probably add to that great number, but members of labor unions are quite frequently members of fraternal organizations; but it is probably no exaggeration to say that eighty per cent of the population are affiliated with an organization of one kind or another.

Take that close on to sixteen millions of fraternal membership and consider what it means from an organization point of view. The records of fraternal organizations go to show that their members fluctuate to an extent, but not quite so much as is the case with labor organizations. There appears to be some sort of a kink in men generally, which somehow prompts them to stick to their fraternal organization when it comes to a pinch as to which of the two, labor or fraternal they will give up. Just why this is true no savant that we have heard of has so far made explanation; neither have those who are not classed as wise men, savants, offered reasons for the possession of the "kink" referred to. Another most remarkable thing in connection with fraternal organizations is the seeming unquestioned loyalty of their membership; one has to travel long distances to find members of fraternal organizations abusing and questioning the policies of their Grand High Priests, Sovereign Grand Commanders, Grand Master, Chief Templar, Most Worthy Patriarch, Supreme Regent, Supreme Chancellor, Head Consul, Supreme Chief Ranger, Grand Exalted Ruler or Grand President. You seldom, if ever, find members of fraternal organizations criticising the work of their Grand Supreme Councils on the corners or anywhere else. They seem to keep whatever troubles they may have "right at home" in their lodge rooms; the public knows nothing of any dissension, if any exists.

But how different with labor organizations, men become attached to their craft unions and hardly before they have paid a month's dues, they begin to "Want to Know" why this, that or some other thing has not been done and what the thunder becomes of ALL THEIR MONEY; inside of two months they are at liberty to and use their license unhesitatingly to call the General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and General Vice-Presidents and all who may come under the title of administration, a lot of cheap pikers and grafters who belong in the penitentiary; and while thus engaged are usually the recipients of the applause and encouragement of their fellow GRUNTERS, the same fellows exactly who take almost identical obligation in their fraternal organizations, who know that if they made a "cheep" as loud as a two-day-old chick, they would get a wash-boiler hung to them and be kicked into the street. If you are one of the GRUNTERS—take something for it, let your manhood have a chance.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL
ALLIANCE

THE
MIXER & SERVER

AND
BARTENDERS
INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE OF
AMERICA

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The journal shall be issued monthly under
the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who
shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the
Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all mat-
ter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold
the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a per-
sonal or other nature inimical to the interests of the Interna-
tional Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employes generally.

Innumerable predictions have been offered by writers, statesmen and military experts, as to the period of time it will require to exhaust the resources of the warring nations of Europe. Some assume that the least turn in the situation may result in a terrific final battle and immediately following efforts of the non-combatant nations will increase and insist on peace proposals being considered. Others take the position that the efforts being made to recruit additional forces, to secure munitions of war, and to provide finances, indicate that the war will not terminate inside of two or three years. At this writing extraordinary effort is being made to surround the warring countries with a line of floating fortresses, so as to bring about practical starvation, or at least to get as close to that end as their marine strength will produce.

To the non-military mind it would seem, and we judge from lectures and writings of men who have been in the field as trained observers for American periodicals and newspapers, no man born of woman, would be able to stick it out on the firing line for many more months after passing through the terrible experience of the last few months. It is almost beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals to understand how an immense army of men are able to withstand the frightful experiences of living in trenches and yet retain courage enough to continue susceptible to orders. Can you imagine the terror of continuously being under fire, of having to withstand the terrible ravages of wind, sleet, rain, snow and bitter cold? How many of us can remain out of doors, even with extra warm coverings for one day and a night without feeling the effects of it for weeks afterwards, and yet the men of the armies of Europe have been out for months in the bitterest part of winter, no chance to take off their garments and slip between clean sheets or have an occasional bath, no friendly fire to toast their feet in front of, no shave, no accommodations such as most men have been accustomed to, even in the poorest of homes. With a gun as a waking and sleeping companion, eternally waiting and watching, no knowing the moment when shot or shell will come and put them out of misery, or mayhap maim or injure them, making them unfortunate cripples for the remainder of their lives and dependent on the alms of quite as poor devils as themselves. The havoc of war needs no press agent stuff to drive home its horrors, snow and sleet need no pen and pencil pictures to emphasize their painful presence, winter is winter in the countries at war quite as much as it is in the coldest parts of America; "Mulligan Stew" is not a whit more wholesome and appetizing in the trenches or in the hills of Europe than it is anywhere on the North American continent, as an every day

THE MIXER AND SERVER

diet it is as welcome as the smallpox; men in the trenches do not enjoy a change of bill of fare, fact is they are frequently forced to go without food, not even the despised "Mulligan Stew" reaches them. With all of this and much more which could be crudely described is it flaunting humble opinion to give expression to the conviction that the soldiers who have passed or will be able to say that they have withstood the terrific ravages of this winter on the firing lines in Europe will be as anxious and willing to keep going at that pace for one, two or three years longer? We sincerely doubt it and in giving expression to that doubt we intimate probable finish before the present year has passed into history. You may differ with that view, that is your privilege, but there is another phase of matters in connection with the war which should be given thoughtful consideration. If one-half of the stories which have been circulated and printed by the press of this and other countries are true, there are hundreds of towns and cities razed to the ground, families scattered to all points of the compass and whatever possessions they may have had before the conflict destroyed or obliterated. Immense sections which formerly offered a living and sustenance to thousands, devastated and uninhabitable; to even bring about partial reconstruction will require years and years of toil; farms where formerly were grown produce enough to satisfy the meagre wants of their owners will hardly be in shape for agricultural purposes, it will take time to remove traces left by the war and as far as immediate results are concerned they must be closely wedded to want of the pinching kind. With the outlook for labor such as lack of finances and indefiniteness entail, what is more probable than serious reflection on the part of the mustered out soldiers. Won't they look at matters with less patriotism than before they suffered the tortures referred to in a previous paragraph? Is it barely probable that after sizing things up and knowing as they must that the burdens which they bore during the war are but the beginning of their task—won't they consider the fact that in order to pay the awful cost of war, they and others who remain must give unheard of financial tribute to their governments. Will they be willing to accept the yoke which means a life of drudgery for them and those dependent on them, or will they swallow the alluring and enticing steamship advertising and come to America, the alleged land of the free and the home of the millionaire. America, to the average European, is a land of sunshine, honey and money, thanks to the tourists who have invaded Europe and scattered their dollars broadcast; and there is little doubt but what at the conclusion of hostilities an invasion of America will take place which will make former immigration figures look puny by comparison.

We of the catering trades may imagine that such immigration will not affect us; we may conclude that men and women unable to speak English will have little chance to become competitors, but a little careful thought and examination of the subject will quickly disclose facts which cannot very well be overlooked. Direct influence may not be apparent, but indirectly a flood of people from Europe means probably more to our allied crafts, more genuine competition than has heretofore existed. It would take pages to even enumerate what we have a right

to expect in the matter of immigration, and additional pages to recite what we must do in order to avoid becoming victims of this expected invasion. Having failed to impress our law-makers with the necessity of more stringent exclusion laws, the only thing left for us to depend on is our organizations; and on them we must devote time, energy and patience, to make them better and to induce our non-union fellow craftsmen and craftswomen to become attached to and take an active part in our affiliated local unions. With as near thorough organization as we can bring about we will be better able to determine the rights of those who seek to engage in the industry. We are not opposed to accepting skill and capability, but we are opposed to an invasion of our trades by those who have neither skill or citizenship to boast of. The catering industry of America depends too much on the whims and caprice of the law-makers. As well as being attacked by fanatics, workers at the industry minus the right to vote and thus protect the industry, are a menace to its continuation, and consequently jeopardizes our opportunities for a future livelihood.

This is one of the biggest and most pressing problems of our time. We may not grasp its full significance here and now, but unless we give heed the time is coming, probably sooner than any of the predictions so generously sprinkled in the forepart of this article indicate; and when it does confront us we must be prepared or suffer the consequences.

The old saw that "self-preservation is the first law of nature" is offered as a closing word; if we decline to protect ourselves we cannot expect others to assume the task and finish it properly.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Any person who makes the least pretension to knowing whereof he speaks, recognizes the fact that the membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America are engaged in preparing and serving food and drink to such patron or patrons as may come to the establishments where our members are employed, and they cannot help appreciate the further fact that, with mighty few exceptions, every man and woman engaged in the catering industry sells direct or indirectly intoxicating beverages. Some of the culinary workers may be the exceptions noted, but even in the so-called temperance cafes, restaurants or dining rooms, it frequently happens that ale, wine and liquor is used in the preparation of food, so that the statement relative to exceptions holds good to an extent surprising to the uninitiated.

With that view of the allied trades in mind, we propose to offer what we believe is just and merited criticism of any institution which assumes the right to question our moral sphere and unqualifiedly condemns us without the inalienable right of being heard by our peers before judgment is rendered. The institution which employs hundreds of thousands of men and women to preach the gospel of Christianity should be the last to be found guilty of misrepresentation; that it is guilty no one with any sense of fairness or justice will attempt to deny, for hardly an hour or a day passes but one can pick up the newspapers, magazines, trade and church papers and find article after article which give expression and opinion of so-called ministers of the

gospel, and invariably they consist in denunciation of the persons directly or indirectly engaged in the vending of beer, wines and liquors. There is seldom any qualifying term or saving phrase, all are indicted and forthwith condemned by the near preachers, and if their wishes were carried out none of us would escape the fiery pits of hell. That may seem like a very intemperate utterance, and yet you, who peruse the publications referred to, must admit that in comparison to some of the statements made by near preachers, we are decidedly modest, in fact, the personification of that word.

The attitude of these near-preachers toward the catering industry employe and employer is one of the peculiar puzzles of present-day problems. Somewhere in the good book there is a quotation which in substance reads, "Bear ye one another's burthen," which in our crude way we interpret to mean that all men and women are members of the human family and that it is the bounden duty of the strong to aid the weak, to assist them to overcome whatever obstacles may lie in their paths, to in fact be truly helpful and considerate. If our humble definition is reasonably accurate and we think it is, the attitude of these near-preachers who unqualifiedly condemn all persons who may vend beer, wine or liquors, is that of unjust judges and not brothers or sisters of that great big family which is admonished to "bear ye one another's burthen."

Assuming, for the sake of clean-cut discussion of the subject that some of our members were what we usually term "bad actors," boys and girls who were going along the paths of unrighteousness and doing those things which decent men and women regard as breaches of social laws, is it complimentary to the alleged men of the cloth, these near-preachers, to make no visible effort to head such poor, unfortunates off and endeavor, by manly persuasion, to convert them to live clean, wholesome lives? Many an unfortunate has been induced to give up lives of immoral tendencies by the sweet cheering word of a clean fellow member of the human family. Innumerable incidents can be recited to prove that statement, and yet these near-preachers instead of bearding the devil in his vicious work, appear to be content to utter unmanly and vicious accusation and condemnation, reaching the unwarranted conclusion that every one connected with the catering industry is a "bad egg" simply because an occasional individual connected with the catering trades has been found lacking in his obligation to society.

Evidently these near-preachers—sky-pilots we prefer to call them—for until they show a disposition to imitate the meek Nazarene, anything but minister of the Gospel is theirs by right, and that honorable title can be won and worn only by worthy men and women. As we started to say, evidently these sky-pilots have taken their theology in meager doses, they have overlooked that part of the good book which reads, "Judge not lest ye be judged;" in fact, there are many wise admonitions in the Bible which these sky-pilot fakers either never read or lack intelligence enough to understand.

Christianity and its disciples has come to a pretty pass when its near-preachers can find nothing in His Word but uncomfotting accusation and unwarranted denunciation.

Possibly we were in error, but for years and years we carried the idea that men of the cloth were evolved from clean thinking, honorable per-

sons who had the image of Him in their hearts and believed that their mission in life was to preach His Word, to carry succor to the afflicted, to help the discouraged and to lead the youth into paths of virtue and truth; we had supposed that from preachers of the Gospel we would secure a greater measure of square dealing than from individuals who had not been privileged to attend the seminaries and theological colleges; we thought, and with some measure of reason, that the admonition, "Go ye into the highways and byways and spread the Gospel of the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God," meant something besides a useless platitude. We had been of the opinion that inasmuch as the preacher was the walking delegate of the church, which taught us that God was a just judge, that those who lived by the Gospel would imitate God in his justness and righteousness; that when we said "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive the trespasses of others," it meant each and every one of the human family, that there were no exceptions, not even near-preachers.

When Christ said "Forgive them, my Father, for they know not what they do," he left to mankind the spirit of tolerance, love and forgiveness; he did not rise in the market-place and denounce those who spat in his face; he pitied and forgave them, and oh, how far removed are they whom we call near-preachers from that spirit of compassion and love.

These false-alarm pulpit pounders would convey by their actions that Adam would not have sinned in the Garden of Eden if there had been enough sky-pilots around to organize an Anti-Saloon League. The Garden of Eden would have merited their close attention, for there, so we are taught, was everything to sustain life and make one happy, and that, as intimated, would have meant attention of the Antis had they been on earth at that time. They see no smile worth while that is not given to their kind, and Eden would have had a sign hung on it which read, "Closed by legislation; singing, smiling or laughing is strictly prohibited on or in the vicinity of these grounds."

That paragraph may sound extravagant, but is it more so than what the actions of the near-preachers would lead one to infer; they believe in legislating wings on the multitude, little thinking that if such could be accomplished they would lose their occupation and would be forced to do a man's work among men. But what we are concerned in is their persistent and unwholesome attitude toward the men and women of our allied crafts and their efforts to place us in a class among the wilful and vicious law breakers of the land; their every effort in that direction is accepted by the unthinking who, as yet have not discovered that many of these alleged men of the cloth are false prophets and are really in supplanting attitude before the modern Golden Calf.

They have forgotten the Commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness toward thy neighbor," for many of them take the assertions of the Anti-Saloon League mountebanks as equivalent to His Word; they neither delve or dig for facts, and their condemnations are based on false premise.

Man was placed on this earth to enjoy the fruits of his labor, to work out his own salvation, to so act toward his brother that he could in truth say, "I am my brother's keeper"; he who injures him does an injury to me.

In His Book there is nothing which commands

men to go through life crucifying the flesh for six days and devoting the Sabbath to lamentations; there is real joy and sunshine in being a loyal, laughing Christian; there is none in following the lead of four flushing sky-pilots who interpret His Word through a dollar mark and gauge brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God by a measure which never did ring true to other than fanatics, for it was a short measure at the outset and grows less and less by improper use.

"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done," to the real Christian means much more than the pin-headed sky-pilots ever conceived. His Son came to earth and illustrated moral cleanliness and right living. Had Christ taught his followers that the handling of wines and beverages was wrong the present alleged followers in His steps would have foundation for their assault on a legalized industry, but immature minds, such as the average sky-pilot possesses, is never satisfied unless it tries to add something to a finished product.

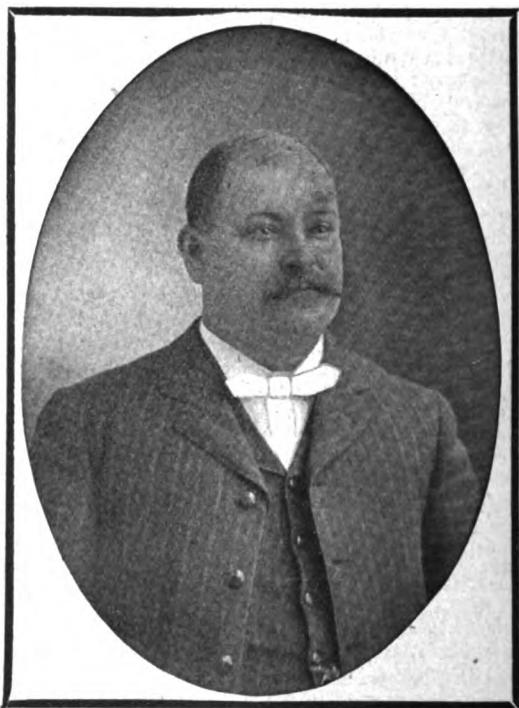
The men and women of our organization hold no medals for being either better or worse than the average male or female workers in any trade or calling; they go about their labor with a cheerfulness and pleasure which evidently annoys the puny-hearted near-preachers. That they may not attend Sabbath service is not to be wondered at; they must possess intelligence to continue as either bartenders, cooks, waiters or waitresses, and if we know our little book, and we think we do, the possession of intelligence marks the finish of faking ministers, for they thrive on the ignorance of their foolish followers.

Our members are not law-breakers, nor are they inclined in that direction; they secure employment with the distinct understanding of being able to render efficient and acceptable service; they are susceptible to orders from their employers, who in the main are decidedly more honorable than to convict and condemn their employes without a hearing; in that respect they differ from the condemning near-preachers. Proportionately, there are just as many scalawags wearing the uniform of preachers as there are among the wearers of catering industry uniforms. Man to man and woman to woman, with the preachers and their followers, we believe we can hold our own. Because we are employed to serve food and drink does not necessarily mean that we are either drunkards or gluttons; there is probably just as much clean living and clean thinking among the members of our International Union as any ministerial association boast of; there are quite as many loyal husbands, faithful sons and loving daughters among our boys and girls as can be found among the near-preachers and their supporters; there are just as many proportionately who lead real Christian lives among our members as those who condemn us and our trades. Our men are just as manly and our women just as womanly as any of the members of the faking preachers congregations. The cheery laugh of baby, the loving kiss of wife, and the sweet hug of dear old mother or father, awakens in the breast of our boys and girls quite as honest responses as ever came from the successors of Adam or Eve.

Once in a great while a minister of the Gospel wakes up and truly investigates the conditions which surround the catering industry, and just then he is forced to acknowledge that the church and its apologies for representatives have been

working on the wrong tack, that instead of trying to teach true temperance and clean living, they have been satisfied to let erring souls to plod on whatever path seems easiest, the only solace which they offered was negative in value, for condemning a man before giving him either trial or chance to defend himself, smatters much of what is supposed to have transpired in the Dark Ages. But so few of the men of the cloth have had the gumption to dig underneath, that the four-flushing horde have practically monopolized the field and thus it happens that institutions such as the Anti-Saloon League thrives and grows fat on the offerings of dupes who know no better than what they have been taught to accept without dissent, never to investigate and know from contact what is what.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.



WILLIAM F. ROBINSON

Former Vice-President of Our International Union.

"Pale death approaches with an equal step, and knocks indiscriminately at the door of the cottage, and the portals of the palace."—HORACE.

Once more we are called upon to record the passing to the great beyond of one of our old, staunch and true labor warriors. Former Vice-president William F. Robinson died after a brief illness Sunday night, February 7, 1915, at his home in Birmingham, Ala., and was buried Tuesday, February 9, 1915, in that city. Late Brother Robinson had occupied the position of secretary of his Local Union 248 almost from its inception, and with the exception of a few months when he was absent from that city, remained the active secretary of Local 248 until his death. Brother Robinson succeeded Vice-president Al Baumberger when he resigned in September, 1906, and continued as a member of the General

Executive Board from that time until July 1, 1911, when he retired, having declined to permit his name to be presented for re-election at the Boston convention May, 1911.

As a member of the General Executive Board late Brother Robinson gave time, patience and labor to the disposition of the innumerable problems which he and his colleagues were called on to dispose of; he brought to the board a judicial temperament finely wedded with excellent perseverance and weighed matters with a kindness which showed faith in his fellow-man.

He believed in our International Union, and that belief prompted him to put forth exceptional effort in behalf of the men and women workers of the catering industry.

Brother Robinson was one of those men whom the title lovable-character fitted well—his many deeds of kindness will long be remembered by those who, through misfortune's needs, sought "Bill" for succor; he was generous to the limit, to him all workers were members of the great human family, and none sought his advice or aid without securing what they sought.

In and out of season he worked for the common uplift of the toiler; he was tireless in his endeavors in opposing un-American policies and fanaticism, and lived such a clean, honorable life that his opponents were forced to respect him and fear his strength. He was a strong advocate for his people and proved a giant in times of stress. With a willingness seldom equalled he shouldered burdens, which he carried safely and successfully, and the members of his local, as well as our International Union, are proud of the record which he made.

To his wife, family, relatives and friends, we offer the sympathy and hand of his sisters and brothers of the organization, our International Union, who knew him to love and respect him. We join with all who mourn his going and say that we believe that the world is better for having had our "Bill" Robinson live therein. J. L. S.

LABOR WAR NOT WANTED.

And now the men who brought upon the people of Stockton an industrial war which for six months checked the development of the city and cost employers and employes thousands of dollars are seeking to lay the same burden on the people of Sacramento.

It would seem that the record these industrial Hessians made in Stockton would satisfy them. Peace has just been established there, apparently to the great satisfaction of employers as well as employes. All the costs of the conflict after months of war have not yet been paid.

Profound peace reigns in Sacramento and yet these breeders of dissension are striving to bring about a conflict. They would force on this city a struggle which would cost the merchants and workers thousands of dollars at a time when business conditions are just recovering from the check caused by the war and the tight money market.

Although these promoters of war make the claim that they desire only to bring the employers and employes into harmonious relations, the real explanation of their activity is found in their desire to make money.

Jobless newspaper men are employed to spread war under the guise of peace. Their only interest

is to get the money. Of course these men are simply hired by others. They are only the mouth-pieces of men behind the scenes. But they have a large share in inspiring their employers with a desire for war.

It does not seem possible that the employers will permit themselves to be talked into a labor war, particularly when the men chiefly engaged in the talking are purely selfish in their purposes.

They will not pay the costs of the struggle if they succeed in forcing one. On the contrary, they will draw good salaries for assisting in the conduct of the war. The burden will fall on the business men and working men of Sacramento.

The promoters of the struggle will reap the profit.

The foregoing editorial is from the Sacramento (*Cal.*) *Union*, December 28, 1914, which, despite its name is not a labor paper. Our members in Sacramento are on the job and will exert every effort to checkmate the trouble aggregation.—Editor MIXER AND SERVER.

WHY ARE GIRLS SO UNGRATEFUL?

Women, it has often been demonstrated, are the unselfish sex. They will sacrifice themselves and all they hold dearest for the sake of making other people happy. They will refuse to count the cost if it is the gain of any one they love. They will give up life and all that makes life worth living with a cheerful smile at the behest of those they want to please.

They are magnificent in this virtue. There is positively no limit to the unselfishness of which a good woman is capable; but even the best of women are not noted for their gratitude.

It is a curious fact, and perhaps it in some measure accounts for it, that people who are generous in bestowing are generally ungrateful. They are so used to self-sacrifice that they don't appreciate sacrifices at their full value when other people make them. They take as a matter of course what selfish people would regard with awe and wonder.

They take a proposal in a dozen different ways. They may shy at it, avoid it, try to escape it. They may refuse it with contempt, with indifference, with indignation; but how often do they feel an emotion of gratitude in connection with it? Nay, even when they accept they are not grateful. Pleased they may be—elated, gratified, filled with rapture; but the emotion of gratitude is the very last one that presents itself to their minds.

What woman was ever grateful to the man who works for her? He may toil and slave, and expend the sweat of his brow to an unlimited extent, and she will never think she has reason to thank him for it. He may work for years to have means to support her; and once those means are secured he may work no less hard to keep the household. She only thinks he is doing a foolish thing in devoting so much time to his business, and she grudges the hours he spends over it, and regards it with hatred as her rival.

No, gratitude is not a feminine virtue. The obligation of a favor received sits lightly on a woman's mind. Instead of being anxious to repay it, she is like the gentleman who thought that one good turn deserves another: and because his neighbor had lent him \$2 last week he was entitled to borrow \$5 from him today.—Exchange.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION.

To all Affiliated Locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America,
Greeting:

The Eighteenth General Convention of the above-named International Union will convene Monday morning, June 14, 1915, in the city of San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

The opening session will be called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 14, 1915; at the New Civic Center Auditorium.

All delegates-elect are urged to be on time and thus avoid being reported absent from the initial session. The rules of our conventions in the past required delegates to deposit attendance cards; a similar rule will no doubt operate at the coming convention.

It has been customary to announce that the coming convention will be the most important in the history of our organization. There is little need to emphasize that the Eighteenth General Convention will undoubtedly be as important, if not more so, than any of its recent predecessors. One needs but recall events of quite recent occurrence, especially in the political field, to warrant concluding that the coming gathering will be confronted with problems such as no other conference of representatives from our local unions have been asked to solve. The continued discrimination shown by fanatical advocates of sumptuary legislation, their ceaseless endeavors to curtail the field in which we may find employment at our chosen vocations, added to the depression in industries generally which have caused unprecedented crowding of the unemployed labor market of America, present difficulties of sufficient weight to compel serious deliberation on the part of the men and women who will congregate at our convention, representing an immense army of our allied crafts.

Our International Union, since its last session, has succeeded in converting a fairly good number of non-union workers into trade union adherents who have in turn endeavored to convert others to the cause in which we have enlisted, and while our advance forward was not quite as rapid as all of us would have been pleased to see, we have little foundation upon which to erect reasonable dissatisfaction or to complain of insufficient accretions to our ranks.

Under the laws of our International Union our general conventions are law-making congresses;

that fact should be borne in mind when our locals are called on to select from their number the men or women whom they wish to take part in such important gatherings as their legal representatives, for it rests on the character, ability and knowledge of your representatives as to whether good or inferior legislation shall be the outcome of their deliberations.

The delegates to the coming convention should be the most capable which our unions have in their midst. Unions which foist on conventions incompetent representatives admit lack of intelligence and show an unwarranted disregard for the future welfare of our International Union.

An idea of what the coming convention may be called on to handle can probably be gleaned from the proposals submitted and printed for the first time in this number of the MIXER AND SERVER; there may be other proposals offered to the convention. Under our laws, amendments may be offered and considered by consent of a two-thirds vote of the delegates of said convention.

Laws which have done service in the past may be adequate for continued use, there may be changes necessary to strength present provisions, or to modify such legislation as has proved cumbersome or ineffective.

Plans and policies for the incoming term will be subjects of import; ways and means to carry out both must be cared for, and these subjects will necessitate wise judgment on the part of your legal representatives in order that the aims and objects of our movement may be achieved.

Your General Executive Board following in the footsteps of their predecessors, tender, on behalf of our International Union, a fraternal and cordial invitation to all affiliated local unions to elect and send representatives to the Eighteenth General Convention. We hold the view that unceasing attendance on the part of members is necessary for the best interests of local unions, and by a similar token we believe that our locals are in duty bound to attend our general conventions through legally elected delegates from such local unions. Our general conventions echo the sentiment of only such sections of the country as are fully represented by delegates; that fact has been borne emphatically home on several occasions, hence if your local union expects its interests to be cared for by others, it will probably experience as much disappointment as the absentee from local unions, only multiplied considerably. We have no desire to make our membership feel that par-

tiality is shown to attending unions, but we would be unfair to ourselves and the men and women who placed us in position if we were to try to convey the impression that absenteeism is conducive to the benefit of general legislation. In line with our predecessors, we sincerely urge every local union attached to our International Union to put forth every ounce of energy and effort to the end of sending delegates to this coming convention, the larger the attendance, the more locals represented on the floor of the convention, the more widespread will be the application of our ideas of majority rule.

Our conventions meet every two years. Annual meetings were dispensed with in order to enable struggling locals to lay aside sufficient funds to defray the expense of representation. We have reasons to hope, in fact, expect, that the attendance at this convention will outstrip all previous gatherings. With every affiliated local represented by delegates on the floor of this convention it will mean legislation, plans and policy for the coming term, originated and concurred in by majority rule and the utter rout of the charge made against a few previous gatherings of minority legislation for the majority.

We have been assured repeatedly that our local unions in San Francisco have been engaged in perfecting arrangements and planning entertainment for the benefit of those who attend; there is little doubt but what accommodations will match, if not be superior to what we have enjoyed at other convention cities, and we look forward to meeting the best brain and ability which our affiliated locals can boast of possessing.

Particulars with reference to hotel accommodations and rates will be printed in the **MIXER AND SERVER** in ample time to make suitable reservations. We have been assured by the transportation companies that railway rates and accommodations, stop-off privileges, etc., will be superior to what has ever been offered; that this is to be expected goes without saying; the big expositions in the convention city as well as at San Diego, Cal., will call into employment transportation equipment such as will delight travelers.

To enable our members to quickly grasp the laws on representation and voting strength at our conventions, the following International Union laws are reproduced:

CONVENTION.

Sec. 120. The convention shall be held the second Monday in June, 1913, and biennially thereafter. The convention shall be held in the city designated by the preceding convention.

(a) All proposed amendments to the International Constitution, excepting as provided in Section 174, shall be printed in the official journal of the International Union at least three months previous to the date of a convention; no other amendments will be considered by a convention unless by sanction of a two-thirds vote of the delegates of said convention.

Sec. 121. Every delegate to the convention must be in possession of certified credentials. He must be a member of the International Union for at least twelve consecutive months; excepted from this rule shall be such delegates whose locals have not been in existence for such a length of time.

JUNE						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				



Sec. 122. No local union shall be permitted representation in a convention unless it has been chartered at least 45 days and has paid at least one month per capita.

Sec. 123. The expenses of delegates to the convention must be borne by the locals. The expenses of the General President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be borne by the International Union.

Sec. 124. The representatives of the locals of the convention shall be as follows: Locals of fifty members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each succeeding fifty members or majority fraction thereof, until a membership of one hundred and fifty has been attained; for each additional five hundred members, or majority fraction thereof, one additional delegate.

Sec. 125. The vote in convention shall be one vote for each fifty members in good standing or majority fraction thereof; provided, no delegate shall cast more than three votes.

Sec. 126. Each local shall notify the General Secretary-Treasurer, at least three weeks before the convention is held, of the names of its delegates, giving address and trade.

Sec. 127. The credentials to the convention must be upon the blanks furnished by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and only such delegates be admitted to the convention as are in possession of credentials to which the seal of the local and the signatures of its chairman and secretary are affixed.

Sec. 128. One-third of the delegates present in the convention shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 129. The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer shall not accept credentials from any local union as delegate to general convention; they shall represent the International Union at conventions.

Sec. 130. The officers elected at each convention shall assume and perform the duties of their respective offices in accordance with Section 99.

Sec. 131. No proxies shall be allowed in the convention.

Sec. 132. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare for the use of the convention a printed poll-list containing the number of votes the delegates from the local unions are entitled to, based upon the average paid-up membership for the year preceding the convention and ending with the last day of April in the year in which the convention is to be held.

Sec. 133. The convention shall elect repre-

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sentatives to the American Federation of Labor; said representatives to be subject to instructions of the General Executive Board. They shall receive remuneration at the rate of eight (\$8.00) dollars per day.

Sec. 134. No delegates shall be seated in a convention from any local unless all per capita tax and other indebtedness which may be owing to the International Union, shall be paid.

Sec. 135. Every city desiring to secure the convention of this International Union shall give notice of this fact not later than two months before the time set for the convention, through the columns of the **MIXER AND SERVER**. The name of no other city shall be presented, except by a majority vote of the convention.

Careful reading of the foregoing sections is suggested so that no misunderstanding may arise.

Our laws (Section 126) provide for official notification to headquarters of the name, address and trade of delegates elect; the purpose of that law is to permit the general office to transmit the information as to number of delegates expected, to the convention city arrangements committee, to compile convention roll-call, order badges, and innumerable details which can not be closed until information is received from our locals.

While THREE WEEKS may seem a sufficient period of time, we urge our locals to return their duplicate credentials to the general office as quickly as conditions will permit: failure to return duplicate credential may necessitate leaving your delegate's name off the roll-call; this roll-call must be printed earlier than usual on account of the distance between headquarters and the convention city. The hearty co-operation of our local unions will greatly facilitate matters and permit of complete arrangements in advance of convention date.

The following tabulation will enable any local union to calculate the number of delegates it is entitled to and its voting strength on the floor of the coming convention.

In making compilation, calculators should remember that the vote is based on the AVERAGE PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP for the year preceding the convention and ending with the last day of April, 1915: in other words, the membership of May, 1914, to April, 1915, inclusive.

REPRESENTATION AND VOTES UNDER OUR LAWS.

50 Members or less	1 Delegate	1 Vote
76 Members	2 Delegates	2 Votes
100 Members	2 Delegates	2 Votes
126 Members	3 Delegates	3 Votes
150 Members	3 Delegates	3 Votes
176 Members	3 Delegates	4 Votes
200 Members	3 Delegates	4 Votes
226 Members	3 Delegates	5 Votes
250 Members	3 Delegates	5 Votes
276 Members	3 Delegates	6 Votes
300 Members	3 Delegates	6 Votes
326 Members	3 Delegates	7 Votes
350 Members	3 Delegates	7 Votes
376 Members	3 Delegates	8 Votes
400 Members	3 Delegates	8 Votes
401 Members	4 Delegates	8 Votes
426 Members	4 Delegates	9 Votes
450 Members	4 Delegates	9 Votes
476 Members	4 Delegates	10 Votes
500 Members	4 Delegates	10 Votes
526 Members	4 Delegates	11 Votes

550 Members	4 Delegates	11 Votes
576 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
600 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
626 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
650 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
676 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
700 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
726 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
750 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
776 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
800 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
826 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
850 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
876 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
900 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
901 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
926 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
950 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
976 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,000 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,026 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,050 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,076 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,100 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,126 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,150 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,176 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,200 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,226 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,250 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,276 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,300 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,326 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,350 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,376 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,400 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,401 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,426 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,450 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,476 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,500 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,526 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,550 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,576 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,600 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,626 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,650 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,676 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,700 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,726 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,750 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,776 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,800 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,826 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,850 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,876 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,900 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,901 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
1,926 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
1,950 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
1,976 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,000 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,026 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,050 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,076 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,100 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,126 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,150 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,176 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,200 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,226 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,250 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,276 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,300 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,326 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes

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2,350 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,376 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,400 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,401 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,426 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,450 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,476 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,500 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,526 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,550 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,576 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,600 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,626 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,650 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,676 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,700 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,726 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,750 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,776 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,800 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,826 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,850 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,876 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,900 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,001 Members	9 Delegates	27 Votes
3,401 Members	10 Delegates	30 Votes
3,901 Members	11 Delegates	33 Votes
4,401 Members	12 Delegates	36 Votes

CREDENTIALS FOR THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO ALL LOCALS AFFILIATED. IF YOUR SECRETARY FAILED TO SECURE SAME, THE GENERAL OFFICE SHOULD BE ADVISED SO THAT ANOTHER SET MAY BE SENT. LOCAL UNIONS WHICH PROPOSE TO SEND MORE THAN ONE DELEGATE SHOULD MAKE APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL CREDENTIALS AT ONCE.

Reiterating our cordial and fraternal invitation to every affiliated local union to elect and send their full quota of delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention, we need the services of the most capable, brainy and willing workers which your union boasts of having; by sending such you will enhance the value of your own union as well as aid in making our International Union the success which we are all aiming at and anxious to secure. With the general and genuine co-operation of your representatives we hope to make the Eighteenth General Convention an unqualified success, a convention which will leave its mark sufficiently high as to merit taking it as a model for succeeding gatherings under the auspices of our International Union. The date is June 14th, this year, 1915, and the place San Francisco, California, U. S. A. Come to SAN FRANCISCO and help in the good work briefly outlined in this call.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
President.

ROBERT HESKETH,
First Vice-President.

FRANK HOFFMAN,
Second Vice-President.

W. H. FOSTER,
Third Vice-President.

C. W. McCURDY,

Fourth Vice-President.

F. SESMA,

Fifth Vice-President.

ELIZABETH MALONEY (Miss),

Sixth Vice-President.

PAUL STEFFLER,

Seventh Vice-President.

JOHN W. CONLEY,

Eighth Vice-President.

JERE L. SULLIVAN,

Gen'l Secretary-Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1915.

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The following information is communicated to us by Brother Dan P. Regan, secretary of the Convention Arrangements Committee for the Eighteenth General Convention at San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A., June 14, 1915:

The New Civic Center Auditorium, one of the best buildings for convention purposes, has been selected by the 1915 Convention Committee as the hall in which our International will hold the Eighteenth General Convention.

The 1915 Convention Committee has selected the Hotel Sutter as the headquarters hotel. This is one of the best appointed and best equipped hotels in the city. Popular prices will prevail.

Delegates coming to the Eighteenth General Convention should communicate with Dan P. Regan, secretary of the Convention League, and make arrangements for hotel reservations. The number of reservations secured at the Hotel Sutter are not sufficient to accommodate all of the delegates and their friends who will accompany them, and as June is the big month here in regard to conventions, it is well that delegates should take the precaution of securing rooms in advance.

Bro. Dan P. Regan's address is 115 Valencia street, San Francisco, Cal.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

In compliance with the laws of our International Union, the following proposals offered by the unions whose names are attached, are submitted for the first printing, they will be printed in the April and May numbers, thus carrying into effect the provisions of our laws.

The object sought to be attained by our laws, is to present all suggested changes or additions and enable the general membership to peruse and consider, and if they so desire offer for publication argument for or against any or all proposals. Members who desire to discuss any of the proposals are requested to take pains in composing matter for publication, write plainly and avoid crowding too much matter on a single sheet of paper. Contributors are requested to confine their discussion to the merits or demerits of the subject under discussion. Write on one side of the paper only and if your contribution covers more than one page number the pages consecutively; type-written copy is preferable as it materially lessens chance for errors.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 15, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 593 submits the following amendments for the consideration of the next general convention.

Fraternally submitted.

Digital
THOS. P. Woods,
Secretary Local 593.

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To strike out Section 18 and insert a new Section to read as follows:

Section 18. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-admitted to any local of his craft upon the payment of the reinstatement fee of the local under whose jurisdiction he may be working.

Provided that all fines or assessments have been paid to the local by which he was suspended.

The local that suspends him to be notified at the time when application was made for re-admission.

Amend Section 22, Paragraph "A." By striking out the words (suspended or) after the word (member) and the words (suspended or) after the word (was).

Amended paragraph to read as follows:

Section 22, Paragraph "A." Any member expelled from any local is ineligible to membership in any other local of this International, except by consent of the local by which he was expelled.

Amend Section 23. By striking out the words (suspended or) after the word (admitting).

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 23. The names of all suspended or expelled members, must be reported to the General Secretary, locals admitting expelled members must on being notified thereof, suspend such members until full investigation has been made or stand suspended by the International Union.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 20, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, International Secretary-Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In submitting a proposition to strike out Section 18 of the International Constitution, and also to change Sections 22 and 23, I have in mind the necessity of having all three Sections read alike, so as to conform to each other.

I would like also to give my views of these necessary changes in order that the general membership may thoroughly understand what the intent of these proposals really are.

For example, if a member of Local 593 for instance, working in Minneapolis was suspended for non-payment of dues, left that city, and went to Chicago and found work or saw the chance of getting a job, went to Local 35, paid the reinstatement fee of Local 35, he would have the same privileges as if the reinstatement fee were sent to Local 593.

This rule would work both ways but the home local would have the advantage, as under the present by-laws a member works the balance of the month before the home local derives any benefit, and in some cases these benefits have been won only after a long hard fight.

It should be an understood thing that under the present by-laws, any local has the privilege to have their reinstatement fee conform to these new proposals, or, if necessary, have a special fee for members coming into the local under this head, provided that it is in accord with Section 62 of the International by-laws.

I have found after thirteen years' experiment that secretaries as a rule find it easier and more convenient to collect a reinstatement fee for the home local than to collect and send it to another local, also that the majority of suspended members take the same point of view, particularly in regard to men employed in first class hotels in cities where they are not thoroughly organized.

The change in these sections would be equally beneficial to all, as I think it would add an incentive to locals to get out and rustle up all old members, thereby deriving the benefit instead of sending it to another local. As it is necessary to write for a reinstatement price on all suspended members from other locals, time is lost, but all these objections would be overcome if these proposals meet with the approval of the next general convention.

Here I pause to ask why a local should have a larger reinstatement fee for persons outside their jurisdiction? Probably because it is thought to be much easier for another secretary to collect it.

Trusting that the new propositions will meet the approval of the members, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. P. Woods,
Secretary Local 593.

CLEVELAND, O., February 5, 1915.

Be it resolved by this convention of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. that we add to our International constitution a new section, to be known as Section 14 and to read as follows:

"Members of this International having been in continuous good standing for at least twenty-five years shall thereafter be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments without losing any right or privilege of active membership, even though they should adopt a vocation not covered by the charter of this International."

Respectfully submitted by Local 106,

THOMAS S. FARRELL,
President.
JOHN BOOKJANS,
Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 11, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Gen'l Secretary:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Please find enclosed resolutions adopted by this local at our last regular meeting held on February 10, 1915, said resolutions to be published in the MIXER AND SERVER, according to the International Constitution.

Fraternally yours,

COOKS' HELPERS' UNION, LOCAL 110,
ALFRED PRICE, President.
JAMES LEWIS, Secretary.

Resolution No.....

Local 110 of San Francisco, Cal., believing Section 88 of the International constitution to be discriminating in its character and a menace to the good and welfare of a local that may have a few members less than a sister local where a controversy between said locals is to be acted upon by the local joint executive board to which both locals are affiliated. Therefore, Local 110 offers a resolution (to be considered by the 1915 convention of the I. U.) to amend Section 88 of the International constitution, to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances.

"There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint board.

JAMES LEWIS, President.
ALFRED PRICE, Sec'y-Treas.
Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local 110,
Digitized by Google
San Francisco, Cal

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DENVER, COLO., February 23, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary:

Enclosed find amendment to Section 64 of the International by-laws and constitution. This is one amendment that I think should be adopted for the protection of local unions, as the general office will know if a local has its officers bonded. I think it will stop the absconding of officers handling funds. If there is anything that will make this amendment stronger kindly let me know and I will submit it to the convention.

Hoping this is satisfactory, with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. WESSEL,

Secretary Local 8.

The following amendment to Section 64 is offered for the consideration of the convention to be held June 14th at San Francisco:

"Section 64 amended to read as follows: It shall be mandatory on the part of all affiliated locals to bond their treasurers and other officers who handle funds. Bonds to be procured by the local through the International secretary-treasurer. A penalty of Ten (\$10) Dollars shall be imposed on local unions failing to apply to the International secretary-treasurer for bonds before installing officers handling funds."

Submitted by

F. WESSEL,
Secretary Local 8.

OAKLAND, CAL., February 6, 1915.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 178 and to read as follows:

Section 178. The rights and powers not delegated to the International Union by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the locals or the members of the International Union are reserved to the locals and to the members respectively.

Section 144 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 144. A copy of the official Journal shall be sent to each member of the International Union, and the secretary of each local shall be required to send the names and addresses of all the members of his local to the general secretary-treasurer every six months so that every member shall receive a copy of the Journal whenever issued, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize the secretary-treasurer to refuse or neglect to forward a copy of the Journal to every member at the expiration of said period of six months upon the failure of the secretary of the local to furnish the names and addresses herein required; provided, however, that the secretary-treasurer shall have authority at any time to cease forwarding a copy of the Journal to a member after receiving notice from the Postal Department that mail cannot for any reason be delivered to such address. A bound volume of the MIXER AND SERVER shall be sent to each local annually; it shall be mandatory for locals to purchase same.

HERMAN LOORZ, President,
JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary,
Local 525.

OAKLAND, CAL., February 8, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed amendments to constitution, proposed by Local 31, of Oakland, California.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

Section 176 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 176. All laws, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this constitution shall be null and void in so far as they conflict.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 177 and to read as follows:

Section 177. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to limit the authority of the International Union and the members thereof with the sanction of the American Federation of Labor to change or alter the name, jurisdiction, form or manner of organization and affiliation of the constituted crafts, locals and members of the International Union.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 19, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Sec'y-Treas., Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Enclosed please find five amendments to the International constitution, submitted by delegates-elect Canny and Battles, which have been approved by the local, for publication in the official Journal.

With greetings,

Fraternally yours,
COOKS' UNION, LOCAL 44,
JOHN HAWKINS, President
ALFRED E. STIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 43 of the constitution relating to jurisdiction over lunch, oyster and steam-tablemen to read:

Section 43. Cooks' locals, or mixed locals where cooks have no separate local, shall have jurisdiction over lunchmen, oystermen and steam-tablemen, regardless of whether such work is in a kitchen or dining room.

Fraternally submitted by

MICHAEL H. CANNY,
Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President
ALFRED E. STIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 83 of the constitution relating to proprietors, to read as follows:

Section 83. Whenever a member of the International Union becomes a proprietor he may retain membership in a local, provided that he does not attach himself to any organization known

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as a proprietors' organization. The payment of dues to locals by proprietors shall be left to the discretion of the locals. Any member of a local whose name is attached to any license where the sale of liquor transpires is a proprietor. Proprietors working at the trade shall be entitled to all the rights of the local union of which they are members, except that they shall not be eligible to election either as delegates to the conventions or to any office within the gift of a local union. Proprietors not working at the trade shall have neither voice nor vote, nor hold office of any kind.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,

Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

A resolution to abolish withdrawal cards.

Whereas, the system of withdrawal cards is being constantly violated and constitutes a ready means for the evasion of our laws; and,

Whereas, those who do not work at the business may readily become reinstated upon becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the International Union, and there is no particular hardship in enforcing such a system of reinstatement to take the place of withdrawal cards;

Therefore be it resolved, That Sections 77, 78, 81, 82 and 84 be and are hereby repealed.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,

Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 7 of the constitution relative to allowance of member's dues for securing of applications:

Resolved, that paragraph B of Section 7 be and is hereby repealed.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY.

Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 17, 1915.

A subsidiary amendment to the International constitution relative to (Section 15) covering the United States and its possessions where charters are issued:

"All persons making application in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America in this United States or its possessions, who have not already obtained their First Citizen Papers, upon being initiated into a local in this U. S. or its possessions, shall pay One (\$1.00) Dollar in excess of local's initiation fee, said One (\$1.00) Dollar to be retained by said local where member was initiated; if said One (\$1.00) Dollar is not sufficient for cost of securing First Citizen Paper for said newly initiated member,

then said member will be assessed twenty-five (25c) cents per month in excess of all dues and assessments that may be levied on or by said local where member was initiated in U. S. or its possessions till the amount has been acquired for the cost of procuring First Citizen Papers. Such money collected will be permissible to transfer from one local to another when shown to be for said purpose. Upon initiation into a local no member will be compelled to renounce his Alliance to his Flag or Country, yet his pronounced refusal to obtain his First Citizen Papers deprives him of being eligible to hold any office in this International or its affiliated locals within U. S. or its possessions; he shall also forfeit such money at the expiration of one year except he can show that he has not made his livelihood in the U. S. or its possessions since the time of his initiation into a local in U. S. or any of its possessions. No member's money to be forfeited by monthly suspension from any local in U. S. or its possessions for the period of one year. Six month's grace will be granted to members initiated into a local in U. S. or its possessions upon proof that they have not made their livelihood in the U. S. or its possessions, and no further extension of time will be allowed and said member's money is considered forfeited. The secretary of a local in his monthly report shall acquaint the General Office of newly initiated members whose money is deposited in a local for the procuring of First Citizen Papers. All such money forfeited to be forwarded to the General Executive Board of this International and to be apportioned as following: One per cent of forfeited money to defray the general expenses of this International; five per cent to be deposited in the death benefit fund of this International; eighty-five per cent to be set aside as a fund to be known as a Culinary Union's Home Fund, for the purpose of buying land and thereon build a home for aged and infirm members of culinary crafts who have been in good standing in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America for eighteen consecutive years. Said land, when being purchased, to be voted on by a referendum of the locals of this International" (In conformity with Section 120, International).

Fraternally submitted,

F. P. BATTLES.

Delegate to the June Convention.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President
ALFRED E. STIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 19, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to enclose a constitutional amendment, proposed by Local 30, which was unanimously adopted in the regular meeting of this local on February 10, 1915.

Kindly publish same in the MIXER AND SERVER as per requirement and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

HUGO ERNST,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY
LOCAL NO. 30.

A resolution to amend the constitution by amending Section 76 thereof, relating to manner of crediting dues of traveling members.

Resolved. That Section 76 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 76. When a traveling member deposits his card before the seventh day of any month, the dues of such member for said month shall belong to the local accepting the card, and such dues if already paid and other dues if paid in advance, shall be remitted to said local upon demand therefor being made under seal to the local which is in possession of such dues."

HUGO ERNST,

Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

A. C. ROSE President.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., February 12, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Inclosed find two proposed changes to our International Constitution in the form of resolutions to be presented at the Eighteenth General Convention:

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Whereas, Section 24 of the International Constitution has never been enforced, and,

Whereas, it has been the means of causing quite a few of the locals to have a very hard time in enforcing same. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Eighteenth General Convention in session at San Francisco, Cal., June 14 to 19, 1915, that Section 24 of the International Constitution be stricken from said constitution.

Proposed by W. M. Spear, Local 27.

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Whereas Section 88 of our International Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each member that per capita tax is paid on; said vote to be cast in equal proportions by its delegates. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances. There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Whereas, the above section has caused so much wrangle and dispute in the various cities among our crafts, therefore be it

Resolved, that said Section 88 be changed to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate present; no delegate shall cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances; there shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Proposed by W. M. Spear, Local 27.

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of February, 1915:

Local No.	Location.	Organizer.
WS 112	Boston, Mass.	John W. Conley and T. J. Durnin.
B 195	Gloversville, N. Y.	John A. Flett
M 296	New Bedford, Mass.	John W. Conley and T. J. Durnin
M 308	London, Ont., Canada	H. G. Edsall
WS 416	Springfield, Mass.	T. J. Durnin and John I. Casey.
B 709	Transferred from Clifton, Arizona, to Lordsburg, N. M.	
C 872	Milwaukee, Wis.	A. F. Martel

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	53
Pennsylvania	50
Illinois	42
Massachusetts	42
Washington	37
California	33
Ohio	30
Canada	28
Montana	22
Texas	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	21
Indiana	20
Wisconsin	16
Minnesota	14
Iowa	13
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	8
Arkansas	7
New Hampshire	7
Oregon	6
Michigan	6
Arizona	5
Georgia	5
Rhode Island	5
Idaho	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Utah	3
Alabama	3
Vermont	3
Nebraska	3
West Virginia	2
Maryland	2
Louisiana	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.

17—George Way.
20—James P. Hayes, Ike Terker, F. H. Manning, J. J. Boshoff, M. Denbig, J. H. Satterwhite, Joe Kartye, Peter Van Rysel.
35—P. J. Casey, J. P. Bradley.
51—Julius E. Guenther.
71—Edw. Holley.
76—Jos. Kelly.
110—W. Odell, T. O. Murray.
139—John J. McCarthy.
157—Henry Beaulieu.
190—John Huth.
196—Herman Rudisile, Frank Thompson.
248—C. W. Burton.
266—Harry McLaughlin.
284—U. S. Grant, Morris Singer, W. Dowdy, H. M. Lockwood, Frank A. Ellerkamp, Mike Moreland.
305—Wm. Thomas.
310—D. A. McLellan.
387—Frank Aust, Gilbert Gudgel, Jos. A. Stork, Oscar Feuerbach, Louis Youngmeier.
456—F. Hierleman.
459—Fred Barnes, K. G. Reber.
463—Geo. Raymond.
524—Nebo Hofmann.
543—Frank Wilson, Oliver Kidd.
573—Geo. Eddings.
670—John Daily.
685—Bert Jacobson.
719—William Roth.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

DEATHS DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

- 3:—Walter Gustave.
 8:—Chas. A. Covert.
 10:—Ferd W. Joschoneck.
 29:—Chas. Bambach, Edw. Clark.
 41:—Harry Pratt, Aug. Studer, J. Connolly.
 44:—Wm. Harlock.
 51:—Joe Koblitz, Albert Stoll.
 63:—John Hanson.
 67:—Frank Gauthier.
 76:—John G. Fogarty.
 77:—David A. Munroe, M. G. Meehan.
 79:—Lee Helm, Charles Ritter.
 81:—Fred Laporte, Alphonse Phaneuf.
 88:—Claud Jones.
 115:—Walter Etters, James McCormick,
 Harry Preble.
 124:—Jas. McGarry.
 125:—James W. Keley.
 134:—Thos. P. Hart.
 139:—Wm. T. Grauer.
 152:—John Gibson, John K. Gilbo, Adolph
 Peterson, Chas. A. Berger.
 171:—Bert Archer, Geo. Lane, P. J. Brawl,
 Wm. Nippert.
 175:—Chas. Kleeberg.
 184:—John M. Dixon.
 188:—Chas. E. Pearson.
 192:—Thos. N. Scales.
 193:—Henry Morris.
 196:—Mac Coffee.
 225:—A. L. Herrington.
 228:—Martin J. Rourke.
 240:—Marie Miller.
 266:—Wm. Greenwill.
 284:—Leonard Topp, E. D. Morrow.
 285:—Michael S. Cahir, John W. Noble, Emil
 Drieffke.
 286:—Frank Wurst.
 293:—James Cavanagh, Wm. J. Bassett.
 297:—Chas. P. Johnson.
 317:—Chas. T. Finch.
 341:—John E. Truax.
 355:—John Bartono.
 378:—Carl Hill.
 387:—Luther Greer.
 395:—Hugh Morgan.
 420:—C. H. Byrnes.
 422:—James T. Chilton.
 428:—T. Frank Hall.
 430:—C. Dunlap.
 436:—Dennis Burella.
 437:—John Schlagle, Martin Sharkey, Worth
 Vanzant, Frank Clark.
 466:—Edw. B. Gipp.
 506:—Alfred Marcham.
 525:—F. McNamara, W. H. Battersby.
 526:—L. M. Clark.
 548:—Chas. McArthur.
 558:—Mel. Wilkinson.
 566:—Spiro Vucovich.
 573:—Alonza Rine.
 591:—Harry E. Pond.
 633:—Euclid Bouley.
 674:—Ed Vicario.
 687:—John McDonald.
 696:—H. K. Bowden.
 709:—Robert Sanderson.
 710:—Hugh McDonald, Jos. Gramprie.
 713:—A. E. Johnson.
 721:—Harry Dunham, W. J. Campbell.
 740:—Wm. D. Murray.
 865:—John J. Morris.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of William Doherty, chef, who left Boston, Mass. about fourteen years ago, went to Baltimore, Md., presumably to work at the trade in one of the hotels of that city. Native of Ireland; married to Mary Quinlan, four children surviving; family still residing in Boston. Information with reference to the foregoing will be gratefully received by the family. Address Mr. John W. Conley, eighth vice-president, 183 Court street, Boston, Mass.

NEWARK, N. J., February 18, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Kindly insert the following in the **MIXER AND SERVER**:

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. A. Schroeder, a cook, will confer a favor by notifying Cooks' Local 294, of Newark, N. J.

Fraternally yours,

H. MAERTENS,
 Special Organizer Cooks' Local 294.

SCRANTON, PA., Jan. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The accompanying communication is submitted for publication. There is little need for me to make comment, unless it might be to say that wherever the **MIXER AND SERVER** reaches the letter may help others to look before leaping.

P. J. CANAVAN, Sec. Local 134.

To the Officers and Members of the Scranton Central Labor Union:

GENTLEMEN—Some time ago I wrote an article which appeared in the Bookbinders' Magazine, official organ of the Bookbinders, in which I made slurring remarks about the delegates to the Central Labor Union and the members of the Brewery Workers' Union, to wit: "Why are we compelled to stand shoulder to shoulder with moral degenerates from the Brewery Workers and Bartenders' Union, to affiliate with them and call them brothers?" Further I said: "Let us make it possible for a decent man to walk in a Labor Day parade without being obliged to trail along behind a brewery wagon like a quarry slave scourged to his dungeon, or walk in the same line with a lot of MORAL DEGENERATES who are too lazy and unprincipled to engage in an honorable occupation."

All this and more I said, which reflected seriously upon the manhood of those men, and I now confess, after having had time to investigate more thoroughly, that I had no grounds for making such charges; that I never learned of any of the men whom I so basely accused being guilty of any act which would in any manner make them unfit to parade or walk with decent men. I therefore apologize for what I said and the groundless accusations which I made. I further realize that as a consistent union man and one who should, above all others, have acted fairly, that I failed to do so, and that I am deserving of the censure which such unfair, unwarranted and unjust action deserves.

I have no specific instance to cite which would in any manner justify me in making such charges or dumping such odium as I dumped upon those men. I never knew them to do a wrong act, and I have never learned of any of them doing any-

thing which a decent man would hesitate to do. Therefore, I offended grievously against the men, but more particularly against the labor movement, when I said, without possessing the slightest evidence, that under its protecting folds it harbored degenerates, knowingly or otherwise.

I also realize, and the realization came to me after I made the charges, that I did not act either justly or fairly with the men against whom I tried to point the finger of scorn. The article in question was uncalled for, there was no ground or foundation for it and I should never have written it.

I sincerely hope the officers and delegates will accept this apology which may help to right the great wrong I did the men whom I so basely accused.

(Signed) W. J. ARMSTRONG.

WILLIAM F. ROBINSON—AN APPRECIATION.

By WILL L. BORK, of Local 312, Chattanooga, Tenn.

On Sunday, February 7th, a message flashed over the wires to us from a neighboring city, stating that our life-long friend and co-worker, William F. Robinson, of Birmingham, Ala., was dead.

The waters of the laurel fringed mountain creek of another life has reached the sea. A shadow deep and dark surrounds us on receipt of this saddest of all sad messages, and silently with tear-dimmed eyes and deep emotion we mourn the loss of our faithful, loyal friend. This broad, liberal, tolerant man; this loving father, devoted husband and friend to man, has discharged life's duties and answered the call from the mysterious beyond. Just as the sun's rays crossed the lofty mountain crags he loved so well, the angel of death kissed his eyelids to sleep.

The dead needs no stately marble shaft to perpetuate his memory, for towering above all such "vanities of the dead" is the living testimonial of his bereaved friends and grateful co-workers. They knew and loved this kindly, sympathetic man. His gold was in the sunset, his hopes were in the skies.

In his private life he was above reproach; he lived for man and womankind. It was his belief that in "casting bread upon the waters it would be returned to him many days hence." He was a devout trades unionist, and few men served that cause more diligently or accomplished so much in their locality for the upbuilding of their fellowman. He was no partisan; his heart was large enough for organized and unorganized alike; he believed that the logical for the organized was among the unorganized; he loved all mankind and his life was full of kindly deeds, and few men gave so much of their time to aid and cheer their fellows who were stumbling, overburdened along life's highway; he loved to render assistance and to extend the helping hand, and untold numbers bear testimony in their hearts to the ministrations of this kindly man. He did not belong to the tribe of the self-righteous; he did not sit on the scorners' bench, nor hurl the cynic's ban, but lived in a house by the side of the road and was a friend to man. He searched for the hidden virtues of his fellowman and sang their praises; his creed was love for his fellowman and justice to all irrespective to creed, color or previous conditions; he hated shams, detested superstition,

and with the finger of scorn pointed out mocked modesty and hypocrisy. He spent his life helping others to secure conditions for the betterment of themselves and their families, and shared their sorrows and their joys. He was a man of character—I mean by that, stability, fixedness of purpose. Trades unionism was his ideal and in that he rose above the petty trickery so common among those who sacrifice the good of all concerned for their own selfish ambitions. He was a builder of men and institutions, and during his long career as a unionist his personal ambitions never prompted him to draw one nail nor strike one note of discord that would have a tendency to weaken the superstructure of our great international organization. He was honored with office in our international as a representative of the middle southland, and done his best to serve us, and in course of time asked to be relieved, giving as his reasons that others were available who he believed could serve us better. This kindly man and friend was possessed with those elements of human life that measure our purpose and characters, our aims and our destinies; the warp and woof of our being that gives stamina and stability to life and lift to that high plane of moral, social and intellectual excellency so necessary to the common good of all. Such a man was the dead. He was not an orator, and only under the most pressing circumstances did he speak on the floor at our conventions. He did not wish to appear that which he was not; however, he was a student of human nature, a judge of men and a recognized organizer of his fellows. He was of rustic, pioneer stock, and blazed the way through unknown industrial forests to lead, but never followed; he was at all times kind and thoughtful; to win the confidence of his fellows his weapon was sympathy and love. No taint or touch of malice was in his blood. To him his fellowman was not wholly bad; within the heart of each he searched for virtues and sang their praise.

Men are fond in the abstract of the high, the lofty, the ideal; yet, when it comes down to the measurement of mankind's worth it is only human to measure with the tape-line of results. Measured by this standard the dead "filled his saddle." Peace to the dust of this honest, loyal, kindly man, and may his memory entwine about us of the Southland as the creeping vine clings to the crags of the towering mountain peaks, where he first saw the light of day.

CHEER UP.

If you have an old lead dime,
Pass it on.
Do not fuss and waste good time;
Pass it on.
You may feel real mean, it's true,
But in just a week or two
It will come right back to you.
Pass it on.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

If you have a good umbrell',
Pass it on.
'Tisn't yours, you know full well;
Pass it on.
If you know just where you got it,
From your recollection blot it;
Some wet day the owner'll spot it,
Pass it on.

Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of February:

On February 9th, I started for St. Louis. Met Vice-President Foster at Decatur and went over several matters touching on the situation in the State of Illinois. Arrived in St. Louis on the 10th and was met at the station by Brothers Lyons, Wieseman and Miller, of Local 51; Scully, of Local 20; Huddleston, of Local 203, and Sister Walsh, of Local 249. After exchanging greetings, I was hustled into a buzz wagon and under the directions of Homer Ziegler, we headed for the farm. However, the pace set was too hot and the machine gave out and while waiting for another machine, Brother Lyons made a raid on a delicatessen store and blew himself to a brick of cheese, but Brother Miller said he had to foot the bill. We finally reached the farm and an elegant dinner was served and after partaking of a little other refreshments we returned to the city and attended a meeting of Local 249, which was presided over by Sister Minnie Boundary. I had also planned to attend the meeting of Local 20, but on account of the train that I arrived on being two hours late, their meeting had adjourned.

On the 11th, in company with Brother Lyons, I visited East St. Louis and had the pleasure of listening to Brother Hunter Keith give an interesting review of the deadlock on the speakership at Springfield, the "Wets" and "Drys" fighting for supremacy, the "Wets" finally succeeding in electing their candidate. In the afternoon, along with Brother Keith, we journeyed to Belleville, and had a very interesting visit with the officers of Local 117; refreshments were also served. In the evening we returned to East St. Louis and accepted the hospitality of Brother Keith.

On the 12th, I visited the headquarters of Locals 20, 51, 203 and 249.

On the 13th, to Jefferson City, where I was met by Brothers Lindley, Blume, Morgan, Donnell and Huegel. Called on several of the members and took up the question of pending legislation at the Capital. Anyone visiting Jefferson City, should make inquiries of Secretary Blume anent Washington Park; nuf sed.

On the 14th to Kansas City. Was met by Brother Anderson and after taking care of the inner man, went to the headquarters of Local 420, and had the pleasure of addressing a special meeting of that local. After the meeting adjourned, accompanied by Brothers Anderson, Hiles and others, we attended a meeting of Industrial Council, where the courtesy of the floor was extended to me. It was pleasing to note so many of our members present at the said Council meeting. It shows that they are interested in their work and are taking no chances on letting the "Drys" slip something over on them.

On the 15th, I visited St. Joseph. Was met by Brothers Widman, Miles, Theisen, Francis, Swarhouse and Hastings. What that bunch did to me is a caution. I believe that we visited every barboy in the town and finished up with a meeting in the evening and some more visits. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

On the 16th, I returned to Kansas City. Attended a meeting of Local 19, presided over by Brother John Ringler. The meeting was very well attended and our boys were very much interested in the review that I gave them of the conditions that are surrounding our International Union at the present time.

Attended a meeting of Local 266, presided over by Brother Franklin. Brothers Franklin, Hiles, Anderson, Ringler and several other members addressed the meeting, as well as yours truly, and it was pleasing to see the harmony that is existing between our various organizations in that city, each being concerned about the welfare of his sister local and willing to render any aid that will bring about success. The cooks, waiters, waitresses and bartenders are all doing fine work and we can look forward to seeing Kansas City one of the best organized cities under our jurisdiction before many moons go by.

Held a conference with some of the officers of Local 503 and went over several problems that are confronting their organization at this time. Sister Sarah Green is making a hard fight against a certain restaurant on Twelfth street, and I feel satisfied that they will have the place lined up before this report reaches our members. They went into court and had an injunction restraining them from picketing, modified, so that they could proceed to picket against this establishment in a peaceful manner and believe me, those girls know how to picket and they cannot help but succeed.

From Kansas City I was to go to Omaha and try and get the bartenders back in line, but received word that my presence in Des Moines was desired immediately and I proceeded direct to that city.

Upon arriving in Des Moines, I was met by Brothers Forseman and Lucas and the conditions that I found in that city were surely deplorable. All the saloons in the town closed and one hundred and eighty-six members out of employment and no likelihood of them ever opening up again, at least not for some time. It was surely discouraging to see the members applying for traveling or withdrawal cards, most of them intending to leave the city, but knew not where they were apt to land. A number of them disposing of their household belongings for little or nothing, in order to get them off of their hands, the thought struck me, that if some of our barboys that are favoring the segregating of our International Union, could witness a scene of this kind, whether they would not be satisfied in their own mind, that the segregating of the bartenders is coming

last enough by the process of the civil laws, without them endeavoring to urge it on by other means.

The city of Des Moines was lost to us and our efforts were directed in trying to save the State; there was a bill before the House of Representatives for the repeal of the "Mulct Law." The repeal of this law placed the State back in the "State-wide Prohibition Column," the repeal having already passed the Senate. The following representatives of our local unions in the State of Iowa were in attendance at a conference held in the Labor Temple on the 17th, in the city of Des Moines: Local 527, Dubuque, Brothers Draese, Calahan and Dally; Local 535, Keokuk, Brothers Blaisdell and Riley; Local 518, Fort Dodge, Brother Calahan; Local 382, Boone, Brother Rose; Local 357, Sioux City, Brother Gibson. It was the sense of the conference that they ask for a hearing before the committee on "Suppression of Intemperance," and if the bill passed the House, to apply to the Governor for a hearing. An appeal was then made to the House and by a vote of 42 to 33 a public hearing before the House was granted. All of the above named representatives addressed the House, along with the President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and yours truly, but the House the following morning passed the repeal bill by an overwhelming majority. We appealed to the Governor for a hearing and it was granted and the same appeal was made to him, all of the above named representatives, along with yours truly, addressing his Excellency, all to no avail, as he later signed the bill, which places Iowa in the "Dry" column on January 1, 1916.

While in the city of Des Moines, I was the guest of Local 247 at a dinner, at which the following members were in attendance: Brothers Benson, Lucas, Forseman, Sweeney, Pletscher, Murphy, Hupp, Linnane and Freeborn, and which was very much enjoyed. I also had the esteemed honor of accepting the hospitality of Vice-President and Mrs. McCurdy, and words fail me in trying to express my appreciation of that kindness.

On the 19th, to Minneapolis, and I was met by Vice-President Hoffman and President De Lapp of Local 152, and Secretary Woods of Local 593. Attended a meeting of Local 458. The meeting was addressed by Vice-President Hoffman, Secretary Sinton, yours truly, and others. The members were very much interested in the various addresses. Local 458 has been making excellent progress and they are not going to rest until they have a one hundred per cent organization and what is more, they have the material to do it with.

To St. Paul, in company with Vice-President Hoffman and Secretary Sinton, we visited the headquarters of Local 408 and held a conference with some of its officers and members, also the headquarters of Local 287 and met several of their officers and members, and after a little talk and some refreshments, we were hustled into a gasoline car and under the directions of Brothers Johnson, Stone and McGlogan, we went out scouting for the Blue Button boys, and we met several of them and finished up at the thirst parlors of Brother Biersdorf. Did we enjoy our visit? Every minute of it and what more, those boys in St. Paul know how to do things and they are making good. You can always find Brother Hentges on the job.

On the 21st, attended a meeting of Local 152. The attendance was good and the members are

very much interested in the various campaigns going on through the country, on the "Wet" and "Dry" question and they are alert to the conditions confronting them in their own State, where the legislature has passed the "County Option Law" and they are doing everything in their power to prevent it from receiving the approval of the Governor. Local 152 has a good, progressive bunch of boys and when they start out to do anything, they usually succeed. Local 593 is making fine headway. The business of the organization is being very ably carried on by Secretary Woods. I was very sorry to learn of the illness of Sister Parks Riordan. I sincerely trust that she will rapidly recover her usual good health.

To Rock Island, where I was met by Brothers Wynn and Ivins, I was hustled into a buzz wagon and away to a hotel and after partaking of a little food, we were joined by brother Lage and set out for Davenport, which is in the jurisdiction of Local 850. On our return a visit to the Rock Island Arsenal was enjoyed and then we proceeded to pay our respects to the boys in Rock Island. In the afternoon I had the pleasure of addressing a special meeting. Up to this time Commissioner Ivins, Secretary Wynn and Treasurer Lage had kept me so busy that I had not had an opportunity to get introduced to my room at the hotel and as a delegation from Local 639 had arrived to escort me over to Moline, I begged to be excused for a few minutes in order to polish up a bit and in a short while thereafter I found myself speeding on to the city of Moline, under the escort of Brothers Rangstrom, Postom and Young. In the evening I addressed a meeting of Local 639, which was presided over by President Watts.

Thence to Chicago, where I was met by Vice-President Maloney and a delegation representing Locals 35, 456, 507, 649, and 865. Was the guest of Vice-President Maloney and Brothers Ebeling and Frakes, at dinner and in the evening I had the pleasure of accepting the hospitality of Locals 456, 507 and 649. The balance of my time in the city was taken up in trying to adjust various matters of interest to our membership in that city. I was very sorry that I had to disappoint the Cooks' local, having promised Brother Ebeling that I would address the meeting, but circumstances made it impossible for me to get there.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Feb. 9—To St. Louis	\$16 35
—Pullman	4 00
" 11—East St. Louis and Belleville and return	50
" 12—To Jefferson City	2 50
—Pullman	50
" 14—To Kansas City	3 16
" 15—To St. Joseph and return	2 33
" 16—To Des Moines	4 80
—Pullman	2 00
" 19—To Minneapolis	5 27
—Pullman	2 00
" 21—To Rock Island and Moline	6 69
—Pullman	2 00
" 23—To Chicago	3 62
—Pullman	60
" 26—To Buffalo	13 10
—Pullman	3 00
Postage	5 00
Care fare, telegrams and phone messages	7 01
Traveling expenses	51 00

Respectfully submitted, \$135 43
EDWARD FLORE, General President.

Decision No. 575.

January 28, 1915.

MR. E. L. HILES, Secretary-Treasurer L. J. E. B., 1815 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 22nd, asking for a decision on the following:

"On January 9, 1914, a restaurant was placed upon the unfair list by the L. J. E. B. On December 29, 1914, it was decided by the L. J. E. B. to call out all the members working in the said house. Members of Locals 19 and 503 came out, but Local 266, at their regular meeting the following night voted not to call their members out, claiming that the L. J. E. B. had no right to order a strike or to call any of their members out without the consent of their local and without providing for strike benefits. The L. J. E. B. contended that they had jurisdiction over all strikes where more than one local was involved and at a meeting held January 7, 1915, they requested Local 266 to call out their members and at a special meeting of Local 266 the request was complied with and the members ordered out. However there appears some doubt as to the authority of the L. J. E. B. in matters of this character and they desire a decision on the following:

"How far does the powers of the L. J. E. B. extend in a case of this kind?

"Who has autonomy where more than one craft is involved in a strike or lockout?

"Has any local the right to refuse to call their members out where the L. J. E. B. has directed them to do so?"

Section 157. "To the end that strikes may be less frequent and more effective, this Union will render financial support only to such strikes as have received the sanction of the General Executive Board before being ordered. This section shall not be construed to deprive any local union of the right to strike whenever they feel their interests can only be served by such course; provided that any local union ordering such strike does so entirely upon its own resources and risk, and has no claim upon the General Union for financial aid or upon other branches for financial or sympathetic strike support; and further provided, that no member of this union be permitted to accept employment in the department where such a strike exists."

Article 5, of the by-laws governing L. J. E. B.'s is as follows: "The granting of 'Bar Cards' and 'House Cards' rests exclusively with the Board where members of more than one craft are employed, and no local shall have the right to declare a strike against any place where such cards are displayed, except by consent of the Board."

Article 7 reads as follows: "Boycotts and strikes which may be ordered by the Board shall be handled by a strike board, consisting of the Treasurer of the Board and the Business Agents of the locals, under the direction of the board."

From the reading of the above, it is plainly shown that where more than one branch of the craft is employed, that neither branch has a right to declare a strike without the consent of the L. J. E. B., and if they do so without the consent of the General Executive Board, they are not entitled to any financial or sympathetic support.

Section 158 gives the General Executive Board the right to assume full jurisdiction over any strike or lockout that has received its sanction, and while Article V of the by-laws of the L. J.

E. B. does not set forth that right as clearly as does Section 158, yet it says that no local shall have the right to declare a strike against any place where more than one branch of the craft are employed, and the only inference that can be drawn from that is, that when the consent of the L. J. E. B. is asked to call a strike where there are two or more branches of the craft employed and that consent is granted by the said board, that action practically carries with it the right of the board to assume jurisdiction over that strike and in assuming jurisdiction, they are vested with the same powers that the General Executive Board or its authorized representative would be vested with, in the event that they assumed jurisdiction and which power and authority would authorize them to order out all branches of our craft that were employed in any establishment where a strike had been declared in accordance with our laws. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 576.

February 1, 1915.

MR. L. HEISHMAN, Secretary, Local 405, 625 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 29th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"The local passed a resolution directing that each member purchase \$1.00 worth of tickets, the proceeds to be added to the local treasury. Some members refused to purchase them and a resolution was passed directing that a settlement for the said tickets must first be made before any further dues will be accepted from a member; the question is now raised that the action of the local not being part of the by-laws, cannot be enforced. Can the local union insist upon the payment of this \$1.00 before accepting any further dues from a member and was their action legal?"

Decision No. 521 states that a local has a right to refuse to accept dues from a member until a fine assessed against him has been paid and the same rule is applicable to the above. A local has a right to take certain actions by resolution adopted and enforce that mandate, without it necessarily being part of their local by-laws. Anent the resolution referred to above, wherein a resolution was adopted directing that each member take \$1.00 worth of tickets and a subsequent resolution directing the same must be paid before any dues would be accepted from any member owing the same; the action of the local was legal and the same can be enforced. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 577.

February 8, 1915.

MR. A. A. HUOT, Secretary, Local 118, 148 Belcher Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your protest against the membership of Brother S. Genza, who was initiated to membership in Local 120, June 8, 1914. Your protest is based on the ground that Brother Genza was, up to a short while prior to his applying for membership in Local 120, a resident of Chicopee, which is in the

jurisdiction of Local 116 and that he left your city with the evident intention of joining a local in some other city, in order to avoid the qualification requirement and high initiation fee of Local 116.

The Secretary of Local 120 in a statement submitted, says that he was after Brother Genza's application for about eight months before he finally got it and that he was initiated to membership, June 8, 1914.

Brother Genza submits the following over his signature:

"I left Chicopee, Mass., for Utica, N. Y., on January 3, 1914."

If Brother Genza did not leave Chicopee until January 3, 1914, he could not have been in Utica, N. Y., more than about five months before becoming a member of Local 120, I have no knowledge how long he was in the city before receiving employment at the trade, I tried to get that information off of the Secretary of Local 120, but he failed to reply.

As this protest is filed under Section 11 of the

constitution and as this office has held in prior cases, that a six months' residence is required in the case of a candidate seeking membership coming from the jurisdiction of another local union before he can be admitted without the consent of the local from whose jurisdiction he came and as the statement submitted by Brother Genza shows that he did not leave Chicopee until January 3, 1914, or five months and five days prior to him securing membership in Local 120, and as he was accepted into membership by Local 120 without the consent of Local 116, and as provided by Section 11, I do therefore sustain the protest of Local 116 and do hereby cancel the membership of Stanley Genza in this International Union. Local 116 is directed to return his traveling card to Local 120 and they are (Local 120) directed to make a note of the cancellation of his membership on their next monthly report to the International Union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN.
 When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's
 in the shock
 And you hear the kyoock and gobble of the
 struttin' turkey-cock.
 And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin'
 of the hens,
 And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on
 the fence;
 O, it's then the times a feller is a-feelin' at his
 best,
 With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of
 peaceful rest,
 As he leaves the house, bareheaded, and goes out
 to feed the stock,
 When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's
 in the shock.
 There's somethin' kinda' harty-like about the at-
 mosphere,
 When the heat of summer's over and the coolin'
 fall is here—
 Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms
 on the trees,
 And the murble of the hummin' birds and buzzin'
 of the bees;
 But the air's so appetizin', and the landscape
 through the haze
 Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airy sum-
 mer days
 Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to
 mock—
 When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's
 in the shock.

The husky, rusty rustle of the tassels of the corn,
 And the rasin' of the tangled leaves, as golden
 as the morn;
 The stubble in the furries—kindo' lonesome-like,
 but still
 A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they
 growed to fill;
 The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in
 the shed;
 The hosses in their stalls below—the clover over-
 head!—
 O, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the tickin' of
 a clock,
 When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's
 in the shock!

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

It would help some if we had more soft spots in our hearts and fewer soft spots in our heads.

This is a Free Country. That's why every man believes that he has a right to force other men to listen to his opinions.

Every woman hopes some day to be able to wear a \$50 hat. And every man knows that there ain't no such animal as a \$50 hat.

When they are engaged he will read her love letters over and over and think them perfect. But about a year after they are married he begins to criticize the spelling and the grammar she uses in her letters and begins to wonder if she ever went to school.

Once in a while when you get a whiff of a man's breath you wonder why it doesn't catch on fire when he lights a cigar.

If every man could be his own judge we would all be wearing Hero Medals.

After they have been married about ten weeks and he starts to go out after supper and doesn't offer to take her along, the Honeymoon begins yelling for oxygen and prepares to croak.

We all know that when the Other Fellow is talking he makes a lot of noise without saying anything.

If women did get the vote Father would have to eat down town about three months in the year while Mother was out campaigning for one of her friends.

No man who ever tried to hook his wife's dress up the back can go around bragging that he never made a mistake.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

JOINING THE "GET THERE" CROWD.

The "ginger" and "swing" shown in reports received at headquarters up to a few days before closing forms for this number of THE MIXER AND SERVER seem to point to greatly increased additions to the steadily growing "Get There" crowd. This is fine, "fellers" and girls, just keep that swing and there won't be any organization on the map which will be able to beat you numerically.

Determination to be a member of the greatest and best International Union on earth is positively putting us way up where the band plays.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR FEBRUARY, 1915.

Local No.

W 1	New York, N. Y.	Jan., 1915
W 2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 3	New York, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 4	Hoboken, N. J.	Jan., "
M 6	Boston, Mass.	Jan., "
B 8	Denver, Colo.	Jan., "
W 10	Hoboken, N. J.	Jan., "
WC 11	New York City	Jan., "
B 12	San Antonio, Tex.	Feb., "
W 14	Denver, Colo.	Jan., "
W 17	Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan., "
C 18	Denver, Colo.	Jan., "
W 19	Kansas City, Mo.	Jan., "
W 20	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan., "
M 24	Victor, Colo.	Jan., "
C 27	Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan., "
M 28	Vancouver, B. C.	Jan., "
B 29	New York, N. Y.	Jan., "
W 30	San Francisco, Cal.	Jan., "
M 31	Oakland, Calif.	Jan., "
C 33	Seattle, Wash.	Jan., "
W 35	Chicago, Ill.	Jan., "
B 36	Sharon, Pa.	Feb., "
B 37	Decatur, Ill.	Mar., "
B 38	Hammond, Ind.	Dec., 1914
B 40	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Jan., 1915
B 41	San Francisco, Cal.	Jan., "
M 43	Pueblo, Colo.	Jan., "
C 44	San Francisco, Cal.	Jan., "
WS 48	San Francisco, Cal.	Jan., "
B 49	Savannah, Ga.	Feb., "
B 51	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan., "
M 55	Edmonton, Alta., Canada	Jan., "
M 59	Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec., 1914
B 60	DuQuoin, Ill.	Jan., 1915
M 61	Tacoma, Wash.	Nov., 1914
M 62	Fresno, Cal.	Jan., 1915
W 63	Spokane, Wash.	Jan., "
B 64	Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan., "
B 67	Springfield, Mass.	Jan., "
B 68	Cincinnati, O.	Jan., "
B 69	Galveston, Tex.	Jan., "
B 70	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 71	Connellsburg, Pa.	Jan., "
W 72	Cincinnati, O.	Jan., "
B 73	Elkhart, Ind.	Feb., "
B 76	Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 77	Boston, Mass.	Jan., "
B 78	Uniontown, Pa.	Jan., "
B 79	Louisville, Ky.	Mar., "
W 80	Boston, Mass.	Jan., "
B 81	Holyoke, Mass.	Jan., "
B 82	Westfield, Mass.	Feb., "
B 83	Woburn, Mass.	Jan., "
B 84	Taunton, Mass.	Feb., "
B 85	Lowell, Mass.	Jan., "
B 86	Lynn, Mass.	Feb., "
B 87	Athol, Mass.	Feb., "
M 88	Louisville, Ky.	Jan., "
B 90	Lawrence, Mass.	Feb., "
B 91	Newburyport, Mass.	Feb., "
B 92	Marlboro, Mass.	Jan., "
B 93	Haverhill, Mass.	Jan., "
B 95	Worcester, Mass.	Jan., "
B 96	Milford, Mass.	Mar., "
B 97	Fitchburg, Mass.	Feb., "
WS 98	Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan., "
B 99	Fall River, Mass.	Jan., "
B 100	New Bedford, Mass.	Feb., "
M 101	Great Falls, Mont.	Jan., "
B 102	Granite City, Ill.	Feb., "
M 103	Worcester, Mass.	Jan., "
B 104	Guelph, Ont.	Feb., "
W 106	Cleveland, O.	Jan., "
WS 107	Cleveland, O.	Jan., "
B 108	Cleveland, O.	Jan., "
W 109	Newark, N. J.	Jan., "
M 110	San Francisco, Cal.	Jan., "
WS 112	Boston, Mass.	Feb., "
B 113	Northampton, Mass.	Feb., "
B 114	Pittsfield, Mass.	Feb., "
B 115	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan., "
B 116	Chicopee, Mass.	Feb., "
B 117	Belleville, Ill.	Mar., "
B 118	New York, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
M 119	Silverton, Colo.	Jan., 1915
B 120	Utica, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 123	Warc, Mass.	Feb., "
B 124	Trenton, N. J.	Feb., "
B 125	North Adams, Mass.	Feb., "
B 126	Oneonta, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 127	Massillon, O.	Feb., "
B 128	Cortland, N. Y.	Jan., "
M 129	Leadville, Colo.	Feb., "

Local No.

B 131	Newark, N. J.	Feb., 1915
B 133	Geneva, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 134	Scranton, Pa.	Jan., "
B 136	Norwich, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 137	London, Ont.	Feb., "
B 139	Lincoln, Ill.	Feb., "
B 141	New York, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 142	Astoria, Ore.	Jan., "
B 144	Batavia, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 147	Greenfield, Mass.	Feb., "
B 148	Thompsonville, Conn.	Feb., "
B 149	Newport, Ky.	Jan., "
W 150	Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 151	Gloucester, Mass.	Jan., "
B 152	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb., "
B 153	Quincy, Ill.	Feb., "
M 154	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Jan., "
M 155	Reading, Pa.	Feb., "
B 156	Paducah, Ky.	Jan., "
B 157	Woonsocket, R. I.	Mar., "
B 159	Meriden, Conn.	Feb., "
B 161	Brockton, Mass.	Jan., "
B 162	Trinidad, Colo.	Dec., 1914
B 163	McKeesport, Pa.	Feb., 1915
B 166	New Britain, Conn.	Jan., "
C 167	Cleveland, O.	Feb., "
B 169	Hamilton, O.	Jan., "
B 170	Lima, O.	Dec., 1914
B 171	Rochester, N. Y.	Jan., 1915
B 173	Birmingham, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 175	Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan., "
M 180	San Jose, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 181	Easton, Pa.	Jan., 1915
B 182	Brantford, Ont.	Feb., "
B 184	Ottumwa, Ia.	Feb., "
B 187	Bradford, Pa.	Jan., "
B 188	Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan., "
M 189	Portland, Ore.	Oct., 1914
B 190	Bethlehem, Pa.	Dec., "
B 192	Atlanta, Ga.	Feb., 1915
B 193	Pawtucket, R. I.	Jan., "
B 194	Warren, Pa.	Feb., "
B 195	Gloversville, N. Y.	Feb., "
W 196	Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 197	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb., "
B 199	Jamestown, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 200	Hartford, Conn.	Jan., "
B 202	Canton, O.	Feb., "
C 203	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan., "
B 204	Elmira, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Feb., "
B 207	Troy, N. Y.	Jan., "
M 209	Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan., "
B 210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 212	Youngstown, O.	Jan., "
B 213	Pana, Ill.	Feb., "
B 215	Wausau, Wis.	Jan., "
M 216	Toledo, O.	Jan., "
B 217	New Haven, Conn.	Feb., "
B 218	Streator, Ill.	Jan., "
W 219	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
M 220	Eureka, Cal.	Jan., "
B 221	Keweenaw, Ill.	Feb., "
B 222	Dayton, O.	Feb., "
M 223	Des Moines, Ia.	Jan., "
B 224	Erie, Pa.	Feb., "
B 225	Meadville, Pa.	Feb., "
WC 226	Boston, Mass.	Nov., 1914
B 227	Collinsville, Ill.	Jan., 1915
B 228	Albany, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 229	Derby, Conn.	Jan., "
B 230	Auburn, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 231	Newport News, Va.	Feb., "
B 235	Oil City, Pa.	Jan., "
B 236	Olean, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 237	Sudbury, Ont.	Dec., 1914
W 239	Seattle, Wash.	Jan., 1915
WS 240	Seattle, Wash.	Jan., "
B 241	Murphysboro, Ill.	Feb., "
B 243	Alton, Ill.	Feb., "
B 244	New York, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 246	South Bend, Ind.	Jan., "
B 247	Des Moines, Ia.	Jan., "
B 248	Birmingham, Ala.	Jan., "
WS 249	St. Louis, Mo.	Jan., "
B 251	Centralia, Ill.	Mar., "
B 252	Mansfield, O.	Feb., "
B 253	Alliance, O.	Mar., "
B 254	Waterbury, Conn.	Jan., "
B 255	Danbury, Conn.	Jan., "
B 256	Bridgeport, Conn.	Dec., 1914
B 257	Sayre, Pa.	Feb., 1915
B 259	Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec., 1914
B 260	Braddock, Pa.	Feb., 1915
WC 261	Louisville, Ky.	Dec., 1914

Local No.

B 262	Newcastle, Pa.	Apr., 1915
B 263	Camden, N. J.	Nov., 1914
B 264	Omaha, Neb.	Oct., "
C 266	Kansas City, Mo.	Jan., 1915
B 269	South Norwalk, Conn.	Feb., "
B 272	Clinton, Mass.	Feb., "
M 273	Springfield, Mass.	Feb., "
M 274	Marshalltown, Ia.	Jan., "
W 276	Bronx, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
B 278	New Brighton, Pa.	Feb., 1915
B 280	Toronto, Ont.	Jan., "
B 282	Pueblo, Colo.	Jan., "
B 283	Torrington, Conn.	Feb., "
B 284	Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan., "
B 285	Providence, R. I.	Jan., "
B 286	Peoria, Ill.	Jan., "
B 287	St. Paul, Minn.	Jan., "
B 289	Fremont, Neb.	Feb., "
B 292	Wheeling, W. Va.	Jan., "
B 293	Peterboro, Ont., Canada	Feb., "
C 294	Newark, N. J.	Jan., "
M 295	Douglas, Ariz.	Jan., "
M 296	New Bedford, Mass.	Feb., "
B 297	Ridgway, Pa.	Feb., "
B 298	Wallace, Idaho.	Jan., "
W 300	Toronto, Canada	Jan., "
B 302	Butte, Mont.	Jan., "
M 304	Hartford, Conn.	Jan., "
B 305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Nov., 1914
M 308	London, Ont.	Can., Feb., 1915
B 309	Portsmouth, N. H.	Mar., "
B 310	International Falls, Minn.	Feb., "
B 312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Feb., "
B 313	Little Rock, Ark.	Feb., "
W 315	Montreal, Canada	Dec., 1914
B 316	Alamosa, Colo.	Feb., 1915
B 317	Jacksonville, Fla.	Jan., "
B 318	Putnam, Conn.	Feb., "
B 320	Schenectady, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 321	Havre, Mont.	Jan., "
B 322	Racine, Wis.	Feb., "
B 324	Appleton, Wis.	Dec., 1914
B 325	Breese, Ill.	Jan., 1915
M 329	Lynn, Mass.	Dec., 1914
B 331	Beloit, Wis.	Jan., 1915
M 332	East St. Louis, Ill.	Jan., "
B 334	Roundup, Mont.	Jan., "
WS 335	Toledo, O.	Dec., 1914
M 337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Feb., 1915
M 338	Knoxville, Tenn.	Feb., "
B 339	Portland, Ore.	Jan., "
B 340	Orange, N. J.	Jan., "
B 341	Logansport, Ind.	Feb., "
W 342	New York, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 343	DeSoto, Mo.	Mar., "
C 344	Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 345	Watertown, N. Y.	Feb., "
M 346	Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
M 348	San Antonio, Tex.	Feb., 1915
B 349	Oshkosh, Wis.	Feb., "
B 350	Vincennes, Ind.	Dec., 1914
B 351	Charleroi, Pa.	Feb., 1915
WC 353	St. Louis, Mo.	Dec., 1914
B 354	Burlington, Ia.	Jan., 1915
B 355	Yonkers, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 356	New London, Conn.	Jan., "
B 357	Sioux City, Ia.	Jan., "
B 358	Wallingford, Conn.	Feb., "
B 360	Mullan, Idaho.	Feb., "
B 361	Allentown, Pa.	Jan., "
B 365	Moorhead, Minn.	Feb., "
B 366	Cumberland, Md.	Jan., "
B 367	Norwich, Conn.	Feb., "
B 368	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Jan., "
B 370	Gardner, Mass.	Mar., "
M 373	Shamokin, Pa.	Dec., 1914
B 376	South Chicago, Ill.	Jan., 1915
B 377	Plainfield, N. J.	Feb., "
B 378	Bakersfield, Cal.	Feb., "
B 379	Kankakee, Ill.	Feb., "
M 380	Bisbee, Ariz.	Jan., "
C 381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 382	Boone, Ia.	Jan., "
B 383	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Jan., "
B 386	Hannibal, Mo.	Feb., "
B 387	Evansville, Ind.	Jan., "
B 389	Carnegie, Pa.	Feb., "
B 390	Montgomery, Ala.	Dec., 1914
B 391	Roslyn, Wash.	Feb., 1915
B 393	Three Forks, Mont.	Feb., "
B 395	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jan., "

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.		Local No.		Local No.	
B 397 Norwalk, O.	Dec., 1914	B 584 Gary, Ind.	Jan., 1915	B 676 Vancouver, B. C.	Jan., 1915
B 398 Manchester, N. H.	Jan., 1915	B 585 Keokuk, Ia.	Jan., "	B 677 Berlin, N. H.	Feb., "
B 399 Lincoln, Neb.	Feb., "	B 542 San Rafael, Cal.	Feb., "	B 679 Kellogg and Wardner,	Idaho. Dec., 1914
WS 400 Spokane, Wash.	Jan., "	B 543 Danville, Ill.	Feb., "	M 680 Miami, Ariz.	Jan., 1915
B 401 Chicago, Ill.	Oct., 1914	B 544 Richmond, Ind.	Feb., "	B 682 Elizabeth, N. J.	Jan., "
W 402 San Diego, Cal.	Jan., 1915	B 545 Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov., 1914	B 683 St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	Mar., "
B 403 Stockton, Cal.	Jan., "	B 546 Waterloo, Ia.	Mar., 1915	B 684 Monongahela, Pa.	Feb., "
B 404 Dover, N. J.	Feb., "	B 547 Dallas, Tex.	Jan., "	B 685 Eau Claire, Wis.	Feb., "
W 405 Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan., "	B 548 Hudson, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 686 Burlington, Vt.	Feb., "
B 406 Eureka, Cal.	Jan., "	B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex.	Feb., "	B 687 Bay City, Mich.	Feb., "
M 407 Indianapolis, Ind.	Oct., 1914	M 550 Bakersfield, Cal.	Dec., 1914	B 689 Passaic, N. J.	Feb., "
C 408 St. Paul, Minn.	Jan., 1915	B 551 Akron, O.	Nov., "	B 690 Owensboro, Ky.	Feb., "
M 411 Muskegon, Mich.	Feb., "	CC 552 Richmond, Va.	Jan., 1915	B 692 Virden, Ill.	Feb., "
B 412 Newark, O.	Dec., 1914	B 553 Millvale, Pa.	Feb., "	C 693 Hoboken, N. J.	Jan., "
B 414 Lethbridge, Alta, Can.	Feb., 1915	B 554 Newark, N. J.	Feb., "	B 694 Watertown, N. Y.	Jan., "
WS 416 Springfield, Mass.	Feb., "	B 555 North Yakima, Wash.	Dec., 1914	B 696 Norfolk, Va.	Jan., "
B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Feb., "	B 556 Olympia, Wash.	Feb., 1915	B 697 Temple, Tex.	Feb., "
B 419 Memphis, Tenn.	Feb., "	B 557 Salida, Colo.	Jan., "	B 699 Marysville, Cal.	Dec., 1914
B 420 Kansas City, Mo.	Jan., "	B 558 San Bernardino, Cal.	Feb., "	W 700 Paterson, N. J.	Dec., "
B 421 Newport, R. I.	Feb., "	B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark.	Feb., "	B 701 North Walpole, N. H.	Feb., 1915
B 422 St. Joseph, Mo.	Jan., "	M 561 Sacramento, Cal.	Jan., "	B 702 Kensington, Ill.	Jan., "
B 423 Columbus, O.	Feb., "	B 562 Detroit, Mich.	Jan., "	B 704 Raymond, Wash.	Jan., "
B 424 Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Jan., "	B 563 Mobile, Ala.	Feb., "	B 706 Rockville, Conn.	Jan., "
B 425 Vancouver, Wash.	Dec., 1914	B 564 Fresno, Cal.	Jan., "	B 707 Tacoma, Wash.	Jan., "
M 426 Wallace, Idaho	Jan., 1915	M 567 Olympia, Wash.	Feb., "	B 709 Lordsburg, N. M.	Feb., "
C 427 Missoula, Mont.	Jan., "	B 568 Gillespie, Ill.	Feb., "	B 710 Ashland, Wis.	Jan., "
B 428 Washington, D. C.	Feb., "	B 569 Harrisburg, Pa.	Jan., "	B 711 Mingo Junction, O.	Feb., "
B 429 Portsmouth, O.	Feb., "	M 572 Stockton, Cal.	Jan., "	B 713 Mansfield, Ore.	Jan., "
B 430 Middletown, N. Y.	Jan., "	B 573 Springfield, Ill.	Jan., "	B 714 Joliet, Ill.	Feb., "
B 431 East Liverpool, O.	Feb., "	B 574 Duluth, Minn.	Jan., "	B 716 Rutland, Vt.	Feb., "
B 432 Miles City, Mont.	Jan., "	W 575 Jersey City, N. J.	Jan., "	C 719 New York City.	Jan., "
B 435 Nelson, B. C., Can.	Jan., "	B 577 San Jose, Cal.	Jan., "	B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah	"
B 436 Rock Springs, Wyo.	Jan., "	B 580 Palestine, Tex.	Jan., "	B 722 Berlin, Ont., Can.	Dec., 1914
B 437 Indianapolis, Ind.	Feb., "	B 584 Montpelier, Vt.	Feb., "	B 723 Port Arthur, Tex.	Feb., 1915
B 438 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 585 Charleston, W. Va.	Jan., "	B 725 Walla Walla, Wash.	Feb., "
C 440 Montreal, Canada	Jan., "	B 587 Bozeman, Mont.	Jan., "	B 726 Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Jan., "
W 443 Evansville, Ind.	Jan., "	B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis.	Feb., "	B 727 Columbia, Ga.	Jan., "
W 444 Peoria, Ill.	Jan., "	M 591 San Pedro, Cal.	Feb., "	B 729 Ottawa, Ill.	Jan., "
B 445 Mojave, Cal.	Jan., "	M 592 Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Feb., "	M 730 Bremerton, Wash.	Feb., "
B 447 Pensacola, Fla.	Jan., "	W 593 Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan., "	B 731 Great Barrington, Mass.	Feb., "
B 449 Altoona, Pa.	Jan., "	B 594 Argenta, Ark.	Feb., "	B 732 Middletown, O.	Jan., "
C 450 Spokane, Wash.	Jan., "	B 595 Richmond, Cal.	Jan., "	B 733 Dover and Somersworth,	N. H.
M 451 Everett, Wash.	Jan., "	B 596 Superior, Wis.	Jan., "	B 737 York, Pa.	Feb., "
M 452 Salem, Ore.	Nov., 1914	B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn.	Feb., "	B 738 Baton Rouge, La.	Jan., "
B 454 Everett, Wash.	Jan., 1915	C 600 Duluth, Minn.	Jan., "	B 739 Brownsville, Pa.	Feb., "
B 455 Stamford, Conn.	Jan., "	M 601 Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov., 1914	B 740 South Manchester, Conn.	"
B 456 Chicago, Ill.	Jan., "	B 602 Sacramento, Cal.	Jan., 1915	B 741 Pasco, Tex.	Jan., "
B 457 Butte, Mont.	Jan., "	B 603 Salem, O.	Jan., "	B 742 Southbridge, Conn.	Jan., "
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan., "	B 608 Great Falls, Mont.	Jan., "	B 743 Natick, Mass.	Jan., "
M 459 Victoria, B. C.	Jan., "	B 610 Hazelton, Pa.	Feb., "	B 744 Waco, Tex.	Jan., "
B 461 Springfield, Mo.	Feb., "	M 612 Helena, Mont.	Jan., "	B 746 Anaconda, Mont.	Jan., "
B 462 Shenandoah, Pa.	Jan., "	B 613 Lexington, Mo.	Jan., "	B 749 Galveston, Tex.	Feb., "
B 463 Cle Elum, Wash.	Jan., "	B 614 Marion, Ind.	Mar., "	B 750 Houston, Tex.	Jan., "
B 465 Macon, Ga.	Jan., "	B 615 Barberton, O.	Feb., "	B 751 Beaumont, Tex.	Feb., "
B 466 Wilmington, Del.	Feb., "	M 616 Holyoke, Mass.	Feb., "	B 752 Texas City, Tex.	Feb., "
B 468 Madison, Wis.	Jan., "	B 620 Austin, Tex.	Jan., "	B 753 Sherbrook, Que., Canada	Dec., 1914
B 469 Middletown, Conn.	Jan., "	B 621 Bonne Terre, Mo.	Dec., 1914	M 754 San Pedro, Cal.	Dec., "
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash.	Feb., "	M 624 North Yakima, Wash.	Jan., 1915	M 755 Port Arthur, Tex.	Feb., 1915
B 474 Toppenish, Wash.	Dec., 1914	B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Feb., "	B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn.	Feb., "
B 478 The Dalles, Ore.	Feb., 1915	M 626 Walla Walla, Wash.	Jan., "	B 757 Port Arthur, Ont.	Feb., "
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis.	Feb., "	B 627 Cairo, Ill.	Jan., "	M 759 Crookston, Minn.	Jan., "
B 480 Henderson, Ky.	Feb., "	B 628 El Paso, Tex.	Dec., 1914	B 760 Monroe, La.	Feb., "
B 481 Sunbury, Pa.	Jan., "	B 630 Prescott, Ariz.	Jan., 1915	B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont.	Jan., "
B 482 Butler, Pa.	Feb., "	W 631 Phoenix, Ariz.	Jan., "	B 762 Harrison and Kearney,	N. J.
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia.	Feb., "	B 632 Kalispell, Mont.	Feb., "	W 763 Rochester, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
WS 484 Chicago, Ill.	Jan., "	B 633 Nashua, N. H.	Feb., "	B 765 Tampa, Fla.	Jan., 1915
B 485 Spokane, Wash.	Jan., "	B 634 Moline, Ill.	Feb., "	B 768 San Diego, Cal.	Jan., "
B 486 Fulton, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 640 Corpus Christi, Tex.	Jan., "	B 771 Hoquiam, Wash.	Jan., "
B 488 Jersey City, N. J.	Jan., "	B 642 Newburg, N. Y.	Jan., "	B 774 Aberdeen, Wash.	Feb., "
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Jan., "	WS 644 Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan., "	B 784 New Westminster, B. C.	"
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J.	Jan., "	B 647 Concord, N. H.	Jan., "	M 791 Aberdeen, Wash.	Jan., "
B 495 New Rochelle, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 648 Paterson, N. J.	Jan., "	B 793 Latrobe, Pa.	Feb., "
B 497 Brainerd, Minn.	Jan., "	B 649 Chicago, Ill.	Nov., 1914	M 798 York, Pa.	Jan., "
B 498 Lewistown, Mont.	Feb., "	B 650 Seattle, Wash.	Dec., "	B 800 Lafayette, Ind.	Feb., "
B 499 Springfield, O.	Feb., "	B 652 Moberly, Mo.	Feb., 1915	M 801 Elma, Wash.	Jan., "
W 501 Yonkers, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 654 Bryant, Tex.	Jan., "	B 804 Hoquiam, Wash.	Jan., "
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo.	Jan., "	B 656 Anderson, Ind.	Feb., "	B 805 Covington, Ky.	Jan., "
B 504 Terre Haute, Ind.	Feb., "	B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo.	Jan., "	B 806 Deer Lodge, Mont.	Jan., "
B 506 Montreal, Canada	Jan., "	M 659 Dallas, Tex.	Jan., "	B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah	Feb., "
B 507 Chicago, Ill.	Jan., "	B 661 Roanoke, Va.	Feb., "	M 809 Lewiston, Mont.	Dec., 1914
B 513 East Chicago, Ind.	Feb., "	B 662 Macon, Mo.	Feb., "	B 810 Witt, Ill.	Feb., 1915
B 516 Olwein, Ia.	Oct., 1914	B 663 Covington, Ky.	Jan., "	B 812 Port Chester, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 517 Nashville, Tenn.	Feb., 1915	B 664 Glendive, Mont.	Feb., "	B 813 St. Cloud, Minn.	Feb., "
B 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Feb., "	M 667 Renton, Wash.	Feb., "	B 814 Digitized by Google	"
B 519 Willimantic, Conn.	Feb., "	B 669 Helena, Ark.	Jan., "		
B 520 Peru, Ind.	Feb., "	B 670 Beardstown, Ill.	Jan., "		
B 523 Kenosha, Wis.	Jan., "	B 671 Jackson, Mich.	Mar., "		
M 524 Miles City, Mont.	Feb., "	M 672 Paragould, Ark.	Jan., "		
B 525 Oakland, Cal.	Jan., "	M 673 San Bernardino, Cal.	Jan., "		
B 526 Johnstown, Pa.	Jan., "	B 674 Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Jan., "		
B 527 Dubuque, Ia.	Jan., "	B 675 Oswego, N. Y.	Dec., 1914		
B 529 Brantford, Conn.	Feb., "				
B 531 Jefferson City, Mo.	Feb., "				
B 532 Baltimore, Md.	Jan., "				
B 533 Helena, Mont.	Feb., "				

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

B	814 Victoria, B. C.	Dec., 1914
M	815 Salt Lake City, Utah	
B	817 Missoula, Mont.	Jan., 1915
B	818 Pekin, Ill.	Feb., "
M	819 Port Angeles, Wash.	Jan., "
B	820 Sheridan, Wyo.	Feb., "
B	821 Kittanning, Pa.	Feb., "
B	822 Boonville, Ind.	Mar., "
B	823 Ocala, Fla.	Jan., "
M	824 Raymond, Wash.	Jan., "
B	826 Etina, Pa.	Jan., "
B	827 Joplin, Mo.	Jan., "
B	829 South Bend, Wash.	Jan., "
B	830 Anacortes, Wash.	Dec., 1914
B	832 Sedalia, Mo.	Feb., 1915
B	833 Elvira, O.	Jan., "
B	834 Royalton, Ill.	Dec., 1914
B	835 Taylor, Tex.	Feb., 1915
B	836 Centralia, Wash.	Dec., 1914
M	837 Kemmerer, Wyo.	Dec., "
B	838 Casper, Wyo.	Feb., 1915
M	839 Herrin, Ill.	Jan., "
B	840 Chester, Pa.	Nov., 1914
M	842 Casper, Wyo.	Dec., "
WWC	843 Worcester, Mass.	Jan., 1915
B	844 Staunton, Ill.	Feb., "
B	846 New Kensington, Pa.	Jan., "
B	847 Fostoria, O.	Feb., "
M	848 El Paso, Tex.	Jan., "
B	849 Franklin, Pa.	Jan., "
B	850 Rock Island, Ill.	Feb., "
B	851 Peekskill, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	852 Tiffin, O.	Jan., "
B	854 Jeannette, Pa.	Jan., "
B	855 Livingston, Mont.	Dec., 1914
B	856 Hot Springs, Ark.	Feb., 1915
B	857 Laramie, Wyo.	Feb., "
B	858 Pine Bluff, Ark.	Jan., "
B	859 Billings, Mont.	Jan., "
B	863 West Warwick, R. I.	Jan., "
C	865 Chicago, Ill.	Jan., "
WWC	866 Springfield, Mass.	Feb., "
B	867 Ketchikan, Alaska	Jan., "
B	868 Nome, Alaska	Dec., 1914
B	869 Juneau, Alaska	Feb., 1915
B	870 Augusta, Ga.	Jan., "
M	871 Juncau, Alaska	Jan., "
C	872 Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb., "

RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1915.

Date. Local.

1	1 Supplies	\$ 2 00
1	2 December	70 25
1	6 December, buttons	61 20
1	17 December	44 20
1	29 December	48 60
1	F. G. Ware, M. A. L.	1 50
1	68 December	97 95
1	85 Buttons	18 00
1	97 January	8 60
1	131 January	79 15
1	144 December	6 40
1	128 December	4 85
1	157 February, buttons	18 60
1	167 January, supplies	84 75
1	244 December	14 70
1	254 December, stamp	16 25
1	257 December, January	9 20
1	300 December	22 55
1	345 January	16 90
1	376 December, supplies	25 10
1	379 Jan., rein. of local	12 40
1	380 Jan., stamps, cash	49 10
1	458 Dec., supplies, balance due Oct., report, bound Mixer and Server	71 75
1	484 Dec., cash, balance due May, 1913; Jan., 1914, reports, bound Mixer and Server, 1913	61 55
1	548 January	8 60
1	559 Jan., supplies, cash	13 70
1	567 December	7 75
1	618 January	4 80
1	627 December	19 85
1	657 Dec., Jan., cash	14 95
1	671 Jan., Feb., Mar., stamps	28 90
1	679 December	5 20
1	688 February, supplies	4 50
1	719 January	7 80
1	742 December	2 40

Date. Local.

1	882 January	9 65
1	G. W. Williams, M. A. L.	1 50
1	Pete Yuvanich, Local	
	476, M. A. L.	1 10
1	842 December	7 65
1	80 December	114 65
1	101 January	31 25
1	562 Supplies	2 00
1	815 December	51 35
1	John Ross, M. A. L.	2 50
1	175 December	69 70
1	222 January	28 00
1	456 December, cash	85 40
1	612 Supplies	2 25
1	808 December	13 40
2	49 January	8 60
2	60 December	5 40
2	70 December	97 60
2	170 Button	60
2	109 January, supplies	65 15
2	243 January, stamps	17 50
2	253 February	9 90
2	488 December, stamps	50 40
2	543 January, stamps	22 15
2	459 January	14 85
2	608 December, stamps	10 00
2	614 February	1 80
2	312 January	18 20
2	419 December, stamps	5 45
2	485 Supplies	2 25
2	768 Stamps	10 00
2	124 January	25 90
2	294 December, stamps	6 95
2	8 December	44 60
2	10 Dec., stamps, balance due supplies	16 85
2	196 Balance due December report	7 50
2	309 February, stamps	9 40
2	284 Supplies	2 50
2	96 February, supplies	3 45
2	102 January, stamp	16 65
2	152 January	147 35
2	266 Balance due supplies, bound Mixer and Server, 1910, 1912, 1913	4 58
3	287 Dec., stamps, supplies	59 20
3	343 February	2 80
3	308 January	3 80
3	428 January, stamps	71 65
3	520 January	9 15
3	533 January, stamp	18 65
3	584 Feb., balance due Dec. report	8 10
3	592 January	29 65
3	593 December	25 20
3	Jack White, M. A. L., Local 512	1 00
3	649 Stamps	2 00
3	659 Supplies	1 25
3	686 February	4 40
3	689 January, supplies	11 20
3	126 Supplies	1 25
3	153 January	31 60
3	251 February, stamp	9 00
3	387 Dec., stamps, supplies	42 80
3	568 January, February	6 00
3	248 January, supplies	30 45
3	663 January, supplies	6 10
3	752 November, December	7 85
3	90 January, buttons	45 05
3	76 January, supplies	59 25
3	358 January	2 80
4	12 January	33 25
4	180 December	21 75
4	848 January, supplies	12 70
4	411 January, buttons	17 50
4	428 Buttons	5 00
4	561 December	46 45
4	744 January	14 70
4	818 February, stamps	12 45
4	842 Supplies	3 10
4	833 December, January	10 40
4	403 December, January	71 15
4	35 Supplies	2 50
4	259 December	10 45
4	431 January	10 80
4	810 January	2 80
4	823 Dec., supplies, buttons	3 55
4	575 January	12 65
4	644 December, January	4 85
4	426 December, stamps	10 95
4	Rein. T. H. Moore, Local	
4	861	5 10
4	479 January, stamp	17 75
4	544 Jan., supplies, stamps	18 00
4	612 January	16 85
4	14 Buttons	1 00
4	437 January	120 70
5	4 Supplies, stamps	1 60
5	147 January	8 00
5	488 January, supplies	5 75
5	491 Dec., stamps, supplies, buttons	17 80
5	501 January	2 00
5	664 January	6 60
5	758 January	6 80
5	119 January	14 10
5	203 Dec., Jan., sup., but.	35 40
5	129 Jan., supplies, balance due Nov., Dec. reports, cash	16 40
5	279 January	43 60
5	263 November	15 60
5	481 Stamps, bal. due bound Mixer and Server, 1918	19 30
5	840 Buttons	3 00
5	749 January, stamps	20 00
5	61 Account protested check	57 28
5	555 Dec., stamps, supplies, cash	12 25
5	798 January, stamps	6 90
5	402 Dec., supplies, balance account bill rendered	42 20
5	Interest	78 54
5	169 Supplies	50
5	274 Jan., stamps, supplies, cash	14 00
5	684 January	4 60
5	818 Dec., Jan., supplies, cash	19 85
5	857 January	3 80
5	Rein. C. G. Conover, Local 695	1 85
5	Shoe Dealers' Adv. Co.	118 95
5	124 January	2 40
5	Supplies	5 00
5	12 Buttons	1 00
5	88 December	1 60
5	161 Supplies	8 00
5	190 December	8 20
5	255 Dec., supplies, buttons	24 05
5	829 Buttons, cash	1 30
5	279 Supplies	1 00
5	300 Buttons, cash	1 30
5	322 January	10 70
5	337 January	8 95
5	344 January	7 45
5	378 February, supplies	29 65
5	398 January	29 85
5	438 December, January	11 00
5	478 January	6 00
5	489 January	11 90
5	659 January	45 70
5	730 January	8 75
5	760 January, stamps	8 45
5	763 December	29 25
5	844 December	12 40
5	666 Account protested check	24 50
5	73 February	7 60
5	842 January	10 35
5	427 January	12 20
5	T. Morhan, C. A. Galbraith, C. Hansen, M. A. L.	6 75
5	F. E. Boyd, M. A. L.	1 00
5	Server	16 40
5	124 December	110 75
5	746 Stamps, supplies	10 80
5	756 February	6 25
5	829 December, January	3 40
5	169 January, stamps	15 25
5	407 October	17 45
5	308 Charter and outfit	13 50
5	72 Supplies	50
5	169 January, stamps	15 50
5	221 February	6 60
5	579 Return of funds	4 60
5	798 February	5 40
5	838 January, stamps	8 80
5	W. G. Stewart, M. A. L.	2 25
5	110 January	168 80
5	241 February, stamps	8 90
5	849 Jan., stamps, buttons	11 40
5	354 January	12 15
5	382 January	4 80

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
9 652 February	6 80	13 304 January	27 70	17 304 Balance due Jan. report.	3 00
9 690 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	9 85	13 350 December	8 60	17 817 Jan., stamps, supplies..	23 25
9 231 January	6 40	13 461 January	14 20	17 351 February	10 80
9 269 January	10 20	13 498 January	9 20	17 866 Jan., supplies, buttons..	13 80
9 457 January	32 25	13 600 January	11 00	17 482 February	7 70
9 182 January, stamps	5 25	13 667 Feb., stump, supplies..	6 90	17 662 February	1 80
9 455 December, January	16 20	13 685 January, cash	6 40	17 672 Nov., Dec., Jan., stamp	3 05
10 11 January	5 00	13 702 January	7 40	17 743 January	5 40
10 85 Buttons	12 00	13 739 February	7 40	17 765 January, stamps	19 80
10 125 Feb., supplies, cash	9 85	13 740 Jan., stp., sup. cash..	5 55	17 865 Jan., bound Mixer and Server, stamps	82 00
10 212 January	37 20	13 771 January	7 60	17 866 February	6 00
10 223 January	4 85	13 774 February	11 95	17 30 January	874 80
10 386 February	12 40	13 870 January, supplies	9 30	17 35 Supplies	5 00
10 399 January, supplies	18 10	13 414 Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., supplies	16 00	17 59 Round Mixer and Server	3 00
10 465 January, supplies	7 80	rein. of local	16 00	17 20 Feb., stamps, supplies	81 00
10 499 Stamps	75	13 60 January	5 40	17 282 January, stamp	17 05
10 581 February	11 60	13 93 January, stamp	12 90	17 389 January	104 55
10 603 January, supplies	44 35	13 337 Stamps	1 00	17 551 Bound Mixer and Server, 1918, 1914; balance due Oct. report	5 85
10 626 January, stamps	10 70	13 440 December, January	23 05	17 697 February, supplies	5 50
10 647 January	8 80	13 507 January	20 30	17 865 Supplies	1 00
10 670 January, stamps	10 00	15 62 January	21 25	17 64 January	89 95
10 704 Stamps	10 50	15 71 January, supplies	8 40	17 112 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	27 60
10 719 Supplies	1 25	15 77 January	347 40	17 459 Feb., supplies, buttons	11 15
10 722 December	6 00	15 215 January	8 05	17 627 Bound Mixer and Server	3 00
10 256 November, December	56 90	15 218 January, stamps	12 00	17 33 January	65 95
10 69 Supplies	4 00	15 246 January	12 75	17 230 January	11 25
10 216 January, supplies	79 50	15 289 February, supplies	5 00	18 79 March, buttons, bound Mixer and Server	42 00
10 491 January, supplies	15 35	15 321 January	9 20	18 85 Jan., supplies, buttons	42 40
10 104 February	3 65	15 367 Jan., Feb., stamp, buttons	8 65	18 108 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server	7 00
10 148 Jan., Feb., stamps, supplies, button	9 90	15 391 February	5 80	18 200 Jan., stamps, buttons	55 00
10 204 January, stamps	15 40	15 454 Jan., stamps, supplies	14 45	18 252 Bound Mixer and Server	3 00
10 468 January, cash	10 30	15 519 January, supplies	5 85	18 253 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
11 1 Supplies	1 00	15 526 Jan., stamps, supplies, buttons	41 80	18 264 Stamps	20 00
11 88 January	3 65	15 535 January	7 80	18 292 January	6 85
11 91 January, February	4 00	15 542 February	3 25	18 829 Supplies	1 50
11 107 December, supplies	82 15	15 553 January, February	8 40	18 883 Nov., Dec., Jan., supplies, buttons	17 80
11 Rein. James J. Curley, Local 105	12 85	15 558 January	11 20	18 436 January, stamp	8 80
11 209 Stamps	10 00	15 633 February	10 90	18 519 February, supplies	6 00
11 273 January	29 80	15 Refund account lost	15 40	18 520 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
11 408 Dec., stamps, supplies, cash	25 80	package	65	18 854 January, stamps	14 50
11 445 January	8 60	15 114 February	13 85	18 863 January	9 05
11 549 February	11 95	15 213 Dec., Jan., Feb.,	5 40	18 43 January	13 80
11 585 December	7 00	15 276 November, December	6 00	18 428 Supplies, buttons	5 00
11 625 February	5 40	15 381 January, stamp	9 80	18 517 February	3 00
11 631 January	16 40	15 408 Jan., stamps, supplies, buttons	20 80	18 620 January	6 70
11 733 Stamps	7 20	15 447 January	6 25	18 654 January	8 20
11 760 Stamps, supplies	3 00	15 504 Supplies	2 00	18 169 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
11 791 January	10 25	15 526 January	4 00	18 192 Feb., stamps, supplies	19 75
11 822 February	2 40	15 552 January	3 20	18 800 Button	50
11 856 February	5 85	15 640 January	6 50	19 77 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
11 871 January, stamps	8 15	15 680 January, stamps	7 60	19 86 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	35 20
11 Rein. Herman P. Leid, Local 863	7 35	15 713 January	4 40	19 116 Feb., supplies, button	14 20
11 895 January	45 55	15 806 January	11 20	19 149 Supplies, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	12 50
11 416 Stamps, reorganizing of local	18 50	15 817 February	29 20	19 889 Jan., Feb., stamps, bound Mixer and Server	24 10
11 594 Buttons	5 00	15 872 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	5 80	19 318 February, buttons	6 20
11 844 January	12 65	15 872 Buttons	2 00	19 827 January	10 60
11 154 January	23 50	15 858 January	5 80	19 Refund account package	3 15
11 156 January	12 05	16 36 February, supplies	14 60	19 20 January	110 55
11 527 Supplies	50	16 51 January	140 85	19 289 January	68 50
11 751 February	8 25	16 139 January, supplies	7 50	19 497 January	6 40
11 298 January, stamps	16 00	16 173 January, stamp	84 50	19 850 Stamps, supplies	85 85
11 587 January, supplies	3 10	16 188 January	199 75	19 68 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server	8 25
11 632 February	4 80	16 220 January, stamps	9 10	19 548 February, stamps	3 70
11 29 Supplies, L. J. E. B.	8 00	16 225 February	5 60	19 879 Balance due Dec. report, bound Mixer and Server	2 25
11 401 September	31 20	16 435 Dec., Jan., stamps	18 00	19 269 February	10 00
11 55 Stamps	15 50	16 466 Jan., stamps, balance due Dec. report	24 95	19 506 Buttons	1 80
12 134 Supplies	2 5	16 577 January	27 95	19 419 January, February	10 80
12 224 February	40 75	16 591 February	7 20	19 843 January, stamp	11 25
12 293 January, February	9 60	16 680 Supplies	3 50	19 877 February	4 80
12 815 December, stamps	6 80	16 821 February	8 40	19 702 Supplies	50
12 357 January	30 65	16 839 Dec., Jan., supplies	18 50	19 43 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
12 361 January	31 85	16 61 November	42 20	19 67 January	42 80
12 398 Stamp	20	16 331 Jan., stamps, cash, supplies	15 80	19 677 January, February	11 40
12 557 January	3 20	16 624 January	7 95	19 860 January	2 05
12 550 December	27 55	16 692 January, February	21 30	20 6 Supplies	1 00
12 573 January	44 45	16 694 Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., rein. of local	19 00	20 62 December, supplies	26 80
12 610 January	5 40	16 398 February, stamps	4 75	20 80 Supplies	2 50
12 616 February, stamps	6 30	16 370 March, stamps	10 40	20 222 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
12 673 Jan., supplies, buttons	7 65	16 136 February	5 80	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 Toney Paone, M. A. L.	4 50	16 822 Stamp	50	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 721 Jan., balance due Dec. report	58 80	16 284 January	134 10	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 784 January	8 70	16 763 Supplies	1 00	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 800 February	18 25	16 44 January	221 45	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 687 February, buttons	17 55	17 82 February	9 05	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 283 February	5 40	17 84 February, supplies	11 90	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 716 Feb., balance due Jan. report	5 90	17 222 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00	20 247 January, supplies	39 85
12 J. I. Keefe, M. A. L.	4 50	17 247 January, supplies	39 85	20 247 January, supplies	39 85

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.	Date. Local.	Date. Local.
20 209 January 20 00	24 379 Feb., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 14 65	26 287 Jan., buttons, bound Mixer and Server 49 20
20 252 Supplies, cash 5 00	24 63 January 10 35	26 399 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 14 60
20 338 January 70 05	24 400 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 7 85	26 420 January 14 60
20 851 Balance due Feb. report. 05	24 450 January 20 05	26 420 Supplies, L. J. E. B. 50
20 398 Balance due bound Mixer and Server, 1914. 80	24 420 Bound Mixer and Server 1 70	26 423 Jan., Feb., stamps. 78 65
20 470 February, supplies 4 80	24 438 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	26 488 Balance due Oct., 1914, report; bound Mixer and Server 2 05
20 546 Jan., Feb., stamps, cash, bound Mixer and Server 7 70	24 506 January 48 60	26 499 Feb., stamps, supplies. 20 90
20 580 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 6 65	24 656 Feb., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 12 70	26 504 February 68 60
20 566 January 17 50	24 683 March 4 00	26 569 January, stamps 11 20
20 616 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 2 25	24 870 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 2 50	26 585 January 4 00
20 682 January 10 20	24 Rein. I. Domnier, Local 178	26 619 January, February 80 30
20 741 January, stamp 4 85	24 31 January 12 35	26 741 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
20 757 February 7 00	24 156 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 108 50	26 760 February 7 75
20 760 Balance due supplies, bound Mixer and Server 2 65	24 197 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 8 00	26 807 February 9 60
20 818 February 5 00	24 354 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	26 835 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 6 25
20 840 Buttons 3 00	24 387 January, stamps 45 30	26 286 Jan., stamp, bound Mixer and Server 64 20
20 85 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 66 10	24 486 Feb., stamps, balance due bound Mixer and Server 8 78	26 298 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
20 280 Supplies 12 50	24 680 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	26 513 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 10 85
20 840 January, supplies 9 75	24 87 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 5 40	26 547 January, stamps 47 95
20 72 Supplies 50	24 169 Supplies 50	26 573 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
23 19 Supplies 1 00	24 182 Buttons 2 00	26 173 Supplies 4 00
23 20 Stamps 40	24 335 November, December. 33 15	26 238 February 85 20
23 55 Jan., stamps, supplies. 18 55	24 529 Dec., Jan., stps., but. 6 80	26 523 Supplies, balance due Dec. report, bound Mixer and Server 8 40
23 70 Buttons 3 60	24 195 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons 18 85	26 610 Supplies, buttons 8 75
23 106 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	24 55 Supplies 2 00	26 141 Jan., supplies, buttons. 17 40
23 184 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 42 20	24 240 January 71 80	26 424 December, January 8 00
23 254 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	24 463 January 9 80	26 68 January 88 55
23 274 Balance due bound Mixer and Server 1 50	24 562 January, stamp 86 55	26 126 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 11 90
23 315 Supplies, buttons 2 50	24 648 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 29 70	26 266 January, stamps 85 85
23 337 Bound Mixer and Server, cuts 3 50	24 824 January, stamps 5 40	26 837 February, buttons 12 30
23 368 December, January 22 80	24 19 January, stamps 33 05	26 339 Bal. due supplies, bound Mixer and Server 4 50
23 380 Supplies, buttons 6 75	24 408 January 19 90	27 6 January, stamps 61 50
23 420 Supplies 1 00	24 609 January 20 70	27 4 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 45 55
23 448 Jan., stamps, supplies, buttons, bound Mixer and Server 5 90	24 642 January 6 30	27 82 Bound Mixer and Server 9 00
23 444 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 8 January 44 80	27 99 January 47 50
23 485 January 41 90	25 41 January, supplies 253 35	27 108 January 100 35
23 517 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 95 Jan., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 52 45	27 166 January, stamp 22 40
23 562 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 113 Feb., stamp, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 13 90	27 167 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 86 75
23 594 Balance due supplies, bound Mixer and Server 2 01	25 260 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 20 70	27 194 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 6 20
23 627 January, button 21 35	25 W. Harrison, M. A. L. 1 50	27 217 February 54 50
23 723 February, supplies 8 70	25 297 January, February 7 80	27 440 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
23 754 Dec., stamps, buttons. 9 35	25 488 February 5 65	27 639 Feb., stamp, bound Mixer and Server 21 60
23 768 January, cash 33 85	25 563 February 18 20	27 693 January 2 95
23 804 January, stamp, buttons. 6 75	25 595 January, supplies 8 75	27 896 January, supplies 27 40
23 866 Stamps, bound Mixer and Server 2 40	25 596 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 38 90	27 738 Stamps, supplies 5 04
23 872 Return of funds. 88	25 848 Jan., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 17 45	27 761 January 8 55
23 12 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 859 January, stamp 17 00	27 888 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
23 14 January 44 95	25 18 Jan., supplies, buttons. 19 65	27 Rein. J. K. Anders, Local 444 5 85
23 80 Supplies 6 25	25 395 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 2 60	27 17 Supplies 8 50
23 69 January 25 75	25 417 February 8 45	27 820 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 9 90
23 429 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 729 Stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 19 95	27 844 February 11 60
23 449 January 13 70	25 183 January 6 30	27 Interest 678 35
23 751 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 800 January 22 30	Total \$13,739 66
23 798 Supplies 50	25 805 Stamps, supplies 43 50	
23 800 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 865 February 19 60	
23 867 January 4 80	25 457 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	
23 248 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 824 Bound Mixer and Server, 1918, 1914 4 00	
23 296 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons 14 55	25 99 Jan., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 18 80	
23 241 Supplies, balance due bound Mixer and Server 2 85	25 150 Supplies 1 50	
23 451 January 18 80	25 159 February 16 60	
23 847 January, February 14 45	25 198 January 46 30	
23 709 Feb., duplicate charter and press seal. 9 10	25 288 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	
23 E. W. Crockett, M. A. L. 2 25	25 633 Balance due bound Mixer and Server 1 90	
23 193 January 21 00	25 155 Feb., stamps, supplies. 36 40	
23 318 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 21 20	25 181 January 15 50	
23 610 February, supplies 16 00	25 249 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 11 85	
23 162 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	25 72 Jan., stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 20 90	
23 801 January 3 40	26 28 Jan., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 29 40	
24 1 Jan., supplies, buttons, bound Mixer and Server, cash 140 00	26 134 Supplies 1 25	
24 199 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	26 154 Supplies 50	
24 246 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00		
24 252 Feb., stamp, buttons. 20 85		
24 261 Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. 31 95		
24 278 February 17 80		

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY, 1915.

Date.	
1 Rent 103 50	
1 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484 15 00	
1 Fred Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 866 15 00	
1 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35 15 00	
1 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48 15 00	
1 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69 15 00	
1 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223 15 00	
1 Jos. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80 15 00	
1 F. McGloglan, L. S. O., Local 287 15 00	
1 C. G. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19 15 00	

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.		Date.	
1 G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00	15 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 800	15 00	19 American Year Book	3 00
1 Frank Guardo, L. S. O., Local 348	15 00	15 Clyde Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo	15 00	19 E. Maloney, defense, Local 484	100 00
1 W. Guilfoyle, L. S. O., Local 843	15 00	15 D. Casey, L. S. O., Local 416	15 00	20 Clerks	57 00
1 H. Maertens, L. S. O., Local 284	15 00	15 C. H. Landis, L. S. O., Local 408	15 00	20 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00
1 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300	15 00	15 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00	20 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00
1 Clyde Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo	15 00	15 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	20 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 86	15 00
1 David Casey, L. S. O., Local 416	15 00	15 Jas. M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00	20 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48	15 00
1 C. Hubert Landis, L. S. O., Local 408	15 00	15 Jesse R. Rathburn, Death Claim No. 6507, Local 699	50 00	20 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00
1 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00	15 Frederick White, Death Claim No. 6508, Local 814	50 00	20 J. W. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00
1 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	15 Harvey Hazel, Death Claim No. 6512, Local 888	50 00	20 G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00
2 Defense, Local 459	14 35	15 Wm. D. Murray, Death Claim No. 6516, Local 740	50 00	20 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300	15 00
3 Bond Secretary-Treasurer	350 00	15 Carl Bambach, Death Claim No. 6531, Local 29	50 00	20 Clyde Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo	15 00
4 Defense, Local 408	71 15	15 Wm. Greenwell, Death Claim No. 6543, Local 266	50 00	20 D. Casey, L. S. O., Local 416	15 00
4 Seals	5 94	15 Euclid Bouley, Death Claim No. 6546, Local 633	50 00	20 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00
5 Clerks	57 00	15 James J. Macklin, Death Claim No. 6547, Local 423	50 00	20 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00
5 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	15 John G. Fogarty, Death Claim No. 6548, Local 76	50 00	20 James M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00
5 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00	15 John M. Dixon, Death Claim No. 6549, Local 184	50 00	20 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00
5 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00	15 Martin J. Rourke, Death Claim No. 6550, Local 228	50 00	23 Printing February Mixer and Server	2,341 79
5 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 43	15 00	15 Charles McArthur, Death Claim No. 6551, Local 548	50 00	23 W. C. Eddy, defense, L. J. E. B., Sacramento, Cal.	100 00
5 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	15 Harry T. Pratt, Death Claim No. 6552, Local 41	50 00	23 Dan P. Regan, defense, L. J. E. B., San Francisco, Cal.	100 00
5 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	15 Charles A. Berger, Death Claim No. 6553, Local 152	50 00	25 Supplies	580 18
5 Jos. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00	15 Milton F. Dorne, Death Claim No. 6555, Local 381	50 00	27 Clerks	57 00
5 F. McGlogan, L. S. O., Local 287	15 00	15 Alonzo L. Rine, Death Claim No. 6556, Local 573	50 00	27 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00
5 C. C. Glover, L. S. O., Local 19	15 00	15 Frank Wurst, Death Claim No. 6557, Local 286	50 00	27 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00
5 G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00	15 A. L. Harrington, Death Claim No. 6559, Local 226	50 00	27 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00
5 W. Guilfoyle, L. S. O., Local 843	15 00	15 Gustav Walter, Death Claim No. 6560, Local 2	50 00	27 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 48	15 00
5 H. Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294	15 00	15 Manuel Duarte, Death Claim No. 6561, Local 100	50 00	27 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00
5 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300	15 00	15 Charles F. Nelson, Death Claim No. 6562, Local 152	50 00	27 J. W. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00
5 Cl. de Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo	15 00	15 James F. Chilton, Death Claim No. 6563, Local 422	50 00	27 G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00
5 D. Casey, L. S. O., Local 416	15 00	15 Harry E. Pond, Death Claim No. 6564, Local 591	50 00	27 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300	15 00
5 C. H. Landis, L. S. O., Local 408	15 00	15 James F. Donohue, Death Claim No. 6565, Local 851	50 00	27 Clyde Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo	15 00
5 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00	15 Thos. Colligan, Death Claim No. 6566, Local 851	50 00	27 C. H. Landis, L. S. O., Local 408	15 00
5 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	15 Alfred A. Laporte, Death Claim No. 6567, Local 81	50 00	27 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00
5 E. Maloney, defense, Local 484	100 00	15 Robert J. Smith, Death Claim No. 6568, Local 216	50 00	27 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00
5 A. W. Smith, defense, Local 592	100 00	15 D. E. Osborne, Death Claim No. 6570, Local 721	50 00	27 James M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00
5 Defnse, Local 457	32 25	15 Wm. P. Nugent, Death Claim No. 6574, Local 298	50 00	27 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00
5 Dan P. Regan, defense, L. J. E. B., San Francisco, Cal.	100 00	15 Jos. Salvetor, alias Chas. J. Smith, Death Claim No. 6575, Local 30	50 00	27 E. Maloney, defense, Local 484	100 00
5 E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo.	100 00	15 Martin Sharkey, Death Claim No. 6576, Local 437	50 00	27 Dan P. Regan, defense, L. J. E. B., San Francisco, Cal.	100 00
5 Tax A. F. of L.	412 80	15 Wm. M. Schmidt, Death Claim No. 6577, Local 817	50 00	27 A. M. J. Prichard, defense, L. J. E. B., Salt Lake City, Utah	100 00
5 Tax on Canadian membership	32 31	15 Fred Sesma, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo.	100 00
5 Clerks	57 00	15 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 H. Weinstock, defense, L. J. E. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	100 00
5 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	100 00	15 Thos. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.	100 00
5 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	100 00	15 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 C. B. George, defense, Local 459	100 00
5 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	100 00	15 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 W. C. Eddy, defense, L. J. E. B., Sacramento, Cal.	200 00
5 J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 43	100 00	15 A. Martel, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 Elmer E. Owens, defense, Local 55	200 00
5 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	100 00	15 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 E. Flore, Gen. Pres.	222 20
5 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	100 00	15 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	122 40
5 J. W. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	100 00	15 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org.	112 57
5 G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	100 00	15 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	116 51
5 W. Guilfoyle, L. S. O., Local 843	100 00	15 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.	100 00		
5 H. Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294	100 00	15 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.	100 00		
		15 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org.	100 00		
		19 A. M. J. Prichard, defense, L. J. E. B., Salt Lake City, Utah	100 00		

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.		Drawn from Death Fund, February, 1915	2,650 00
27 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org....	101 10	27 Harry P. Veazie, Death Claim No. 6598, Local 699	50 00	Balance in Death Fund, March 1, 1915.....	\$27,389 77
27 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org....	118 83	27 Albert Stoll, Death Claim No. 6598, Local 51.....	50 00	In Defense Fund, February 1, 1915	\$19,546 67
27 Josh Bradly, Intl. Org....	116 12	27 Paul Kramer, Death Claim No. 6595, Local 603.....	50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, February, 1915	1,675 26
27 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org....	138 75	27 Daniel H. Griggs, Death Claim No. 6596, Local 603	50 00	Total	\$81,921 92
27 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org....	100 00	27 Chas. Erickson, Death Claim No. 6599, Local 51.....	50 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, February, 1915	8,262 75
27 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org....	111 79	27 John Schlagle, Death Claim No. 6602, Local 487.....	50 00	Balance in Defense Fund, March 1, 1915.....	\$17,959 17
27 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org....	107 81	27 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas.	225 00	In Convention Assessment Fund, February 1, 1915.....	\$1,804 10
27 F. Sesma, Intl. Org....	100 00	27 Janitor	12 00	Receipts for February, 1915.....	
27 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	118 90	27 Stamps received and used...	2 41	Total	\$1,804 10
27 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.	100 00	27 Towel Supply Company...	90	Refunds for February, 1915.....	
27 Alfred Marchand, Death Claim No. 6554, Local 506	50 00	Postage	71 00	Balance in Convention Assess- ment Fund, March 1, 1915	\$1,804 10
27 Mahlon Wilkinson, Death Claim No. 6558, Local 558	50 00	Office supplies	11 20	Amount in General Fund, March 1, 1915.....	\$32,047 70
27 John Hanson, Death Claim No. 6569, Local 400.....	50 00	Revenue stamps	10 00	Amount in Death Fund, March 1, 1915.....	27,389 77
27 Wm. W. Latham, Death Claim No. 6571, Local 382	60 00	Telegram	39	Amount in Defense Fund, March 1, 1915.....	17,959 17
27 William J. Bassett, Death Claim No. 6578, Local 298	50 00	Expressage not prepaid.....	28	Amount in Convention As- sessment Fund, March 1, 1915	1,804 10
27 Edward L. Gale, Death Claim No. 6579, Local 389	50 00	Expressage	209 18	Total	\$78,600 74
27 Fred'ck Rakeman, Death Claim No. 6580, Local 44	50 00	Total	\$18,444 81		
27 Lee Helm, Death Claim No. 6581, Local 79.....	50 00	Amount on hand Feb. 1, 1915	\$78,305 89		
27 Luther Greer, Death Claim No. 6582, Local 387.....	50 00	Receipts for February, 1915.	13,739 66		
27 John Bartono, Death Claim No. 6583, Local 355.....	50 00	Total	\$92,045 05		
27 James A. McKenna, Death Claim No. 6584, Local 188	50 00	Expenditures for Feb., 1915.	13,444 81		
27 Shelton G. Cabier, Death Claim No. 6585, Local 428	50 00	Amount on hand March 1, 1915	\$78,600 74		
27 Jos. Connelly, Death Claim No. 6586, Local 41.....	50 00	In Death Fund Feb. 1, 1915.	\$26,180 86		
27 W. F. Robinson, Death Claim No. 6588, Local 248.....	50 00	Appropriated to Death Fund, February, 1915	8,908 91		
27 Geo. Deedim, Death Claim No. 6589, Local 412.....	50 00	Total	\$30,089 77		

MAKING GOOD ON HIS ONLY CHANCE.

When Fred Somers was visiting headquarters recently he pulled this one off on one of his members, whose name we withhold. Fred met the youngest of this member one day carrying a great big umbrella and accosted him with a cheery howdy and interrogated him, "Why do you carry that great big umbrella, it is not raining. In fact, the sun is not shining brightly." "Uh huh, that's so, the sun ain't shining and taint raining, but when it rains pa wants the umbrella, and when the sun shines brightly ma wants it, and this is the only kinda weather I can git to use it, and I'm doing it, that's all."

AS SHE DESCRIBED IT.

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend, Maude, in relation to the slowness of a certain you man at proposing. "Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well, but just at the critical moment he always skids."—Judge.

If you are going to run for delegate to the coming convention better use up some of your spare moments in studying the laws of the International Union. Can't tell, some other member may ask you what you think of Section 65, or any other section, and you would feel rather cheap, now wouldn't you, if you had to stop and read it to find out what he was talking about? Of course no one expects that you shall memorize every word of our book of laws, but you should have a pretty good working knowledge of them before you aspire to become a member of the gathering whose purpose is to make laws.

A CLEAR VIEW.

Under the caption of "Agitators vs. The People," the Baltimore Trades-Unionist says: "The public is gradually but slowly coming to realize the truth of the statement that the liquor contest is not one between the moral forces of the nation and the manufacturers and distributors of liquors, but is one between the great majority of the American people, who desire to use the beverages of their choice in peace, quiet and moderation, and a few agitators who seek to deny them the right to do this."

WILL THEY EVER GET WISE?

Probably those employers whose investment in the catering industry amounts in the aggregate to many millions of dollars will ultimately wake up to the fact that organization really does accomplish things. For instance, the United States Government recently increased its demands on the beverages of alcoholic components, and just previous to doing so set aside \$40,000 at the solicitation of the Anti-Saloon League to entertain the delegates to the International Non-Alcoholic Congress. In other words, exacting from the makers and vendors of alcoholic beverages money to enable prohibitionists to make further headway towards eliminating the catering industry. If the hotel, restaurant and saloon of America had been as well organized as the Anti-Saloon aggregation, their protest against this unwarranted waste of government money might have been effective. The longer our employers remain asleep the more it is going to cost them and their employees.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

HAZELTON, PA., Feb. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER— The following is my report for the month of February:

Attended the hearing on local option at Trenton, N. J., on February 2. Hon. Thomas B. McOran, former speaker of the house and a resident of Passaic County, spoke in opposition to the local option bill—his speech aroused wild enthusiasm. He argued that the bill in its present form is most unfair. By the provisions of the measure the drinking of liquor in the homes is not prohibited and according to the speaker the measure would take what the local optionists believe to be a "hell-destroying institution" and take it away from a public place and place it in the homes of the rich and fairly well-to-do. Mr. McOran insisted that this bill would bring the liquor question into politics. He said that a man can not be made better by law, but his manhood must be appealed to. He compared the industries of the State of New Jersey with those of dry states and gave as a reason for the wonderful progress of industry here the fact that there was no prohibition.

Colonel E. C. Stahl, representing the German-American Alliance, very forcibly opposed the passage of the Gaunt bill, claiming that it would be a crime to those people who would reserve the right to take a drink when they wished to. He related the ineffectiveness of prohibition and mentioned particularly the city of Bridgeton, N. J., which is a prohibition town, but which is well supplied with about twenty-five so-called clubs.

Ex-Governor Griggs spoke in opposition, and said that he believed that the good people of his state who appeared for the bill thought that the drinking of intoxicating liquors was a sin and the sin could be legislated out by the legislature. He said there was a vast difference between the use and abuse. The question was how to legislate so as to diminish the abuse, but the passage of the local option bill was not the right method. He argued that the state could safeguard the drinking of liquor with barbed-wire entanglements and the people will still get liquor.

The Rev. Edward A. Masson, of Newark, opposed the bill. He is an Episcopalian minister. The proponents of the bill, especially those of who wear the cloth, looked askance at our friend Masson as he pleaded for the defeat of the anti-liquor proposition. He quoted statistics to prove his argument. He said that prohibition Maine, with sixty years of dryness behind it, was the forty-sixth on the list in the records of divorces—that is, there were only two states worse. New Jersey, the liberal, leads the nation in the matter of purity of home life, as shown by the divorce statistics.

Henry Hilfers, and Brother Wm. F. Kava-

naugh, representing the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, spoke in opposition along similar lines as the former speakers.

Ex-Senator William E. Bebbardt, at present supreme court clerk, made the rebuttal for the local optionists.

February 4th, after spending several days trying to revive Waiters' Union 233 of Trenton, and learning that Charles Pomeroy the secretary of that alliance, had used the funds to go into the restaurant business on North Broad street, I picked up their charter and forwarded a report fully covering the matter to the general office. Had the pleasure of meeting President Mulryne and Secretary Glenn of Local 124, and can report that there exists in that city a relationship with the employing forces that I am proud to report.

February 6th arrived at Atlantic City and immediately took up matters with the executive officers of Local 491 for the betterment of their local union. Their meeting on the following day was well attended. During the two weeks' stay I appeared before the printers, pressmen, electricians, painters, bricklayers and masons, carpenters, plumbers, bakers, and paperhanglers' unions in behalf of Local Union 491, drawing their attention to the laxity on the part of the Atlantic County Liquor Dealers' Protective League towards organized labor. I am of the impression they received more correspondence in those two weeks than they have in the past six months.

February 8th, with Business Agent Cole and Secretary Specht of Local 491, better known to the residents of Atlantic city as "How are the chances," took a trip to Pleasantville, a suburb, to attend the common council in the granting of a liquor license to the saloonless town. In less than two minutes after said license was granted to Stetser Brothers, we popped the question as how he stood on the employing of union bartenders, waiters and cooks. Will say the New Rodney Hotel will do business with our allied crafts before the certificate is placed in a frame.

February 12th, Lincoln's birthday, had a committee of Local 491 to circularize every place at Atlantic City, giving each proprietor a circular letter, and another worded differently to each bartender, waiter and cook, with an application blank accompanying. I might say that these went to the white and colored workers, and if this fails to bring about a strong culinary workers' union here before long, I certainly will be very much disappointed. That evening made a trip to Pleasantville. Upon returning I met Organizer Glover of the United Hatters of North America, and Organizer Kerker of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Unions. Might add that Organizer Glover in his visits to the various unions of Atlantic City spoke

very favorably and in the interests of our allied crafts, which was greatly appreciated, not only by the writer but also by the executive members of Local Union 491.

February 16th, visited the Dunlop Hotel on the boardwalk, and a number of minor places that employ white help, for the purpose of lining up a union of cooks and waiters. They are earning the large salary of \$15 monthly, which is \$10 less than the colored worker receives. Later on in the day made a trip to Ocean City in the interest of Local 491.

February 17th, with brothers Cole and Specht of Local 491, attended the Liquor Dealers' meeting. When we presented our credentials and made known our mission, quite a number of their members did not feel as though their employes ought to be admitted to address them on any subject. However, we gained admission and addressed them.

February 20th, with instructions, left Atlantic City, N. J., for Hazelton, Pa., in the interests of Local Union 610. Attended meeting the following day. Meeting was miserably attended. Can report by next Sunday, with the support of Brothers Miller, Fisher, Slattery, Schaefer, Yennis, Needham, Emmons, Greisting, Deliva, Murray and Hensel, that Local 610 will be running in good shape again. Local Union 610 will draw up an agreement in the near future.

February 24th, went to Freeland, Pa., during the afternoon, for the purpose of looking over that town whereby the interests of Local 610 will hereafter be benefited. "Hit the Trail Hough" and his followers have certainly hurt Hazelton and the neighboring towns. Yes, he carried out thousands of dollars with his evangelistic rot, and the sooner our members of Local 610 realize the necessity of attending their meetings—that is the union meetings—more regularly, the better off they will be.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Jan. 31—Hoboken to Floral Park, N. Y.	\$0 56
Feb. 2—Floral Park to Trenton, N. J..	1 89
" 6—Trenton to Atlantic City, N. J..	2 10
" 16—Atlantic City to Ocean City, N. J., and return.....	50
" 20—Atlantic City to Hazelton, Pa..	5 12
" 24—Hazelton to Freeland, Pa., and return	30
Pastage and stationery.....	1 95
Baggage transferred and checked.....	1 20
Local and suburban car fare.....	2 60
Telephones	1 65
Expressage on Local 233 charter and outfit	32
Telegram	26
Total	\$18 45

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer

OELWEIN, IOWA, Feb. 23, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The closing week of the Labor Forward movement in Dubuque was the best we have had, not only in point of numbers in attendance, but the interest shown by the non-union men. Every local in the city has increased their membership. Local 527 can now boast of a 100 per cent local. I was unable to get the culinary workers to organize and I was

somewhat disappointed in this for I was led to believe that they were sick and tired of working any old number of hours and under any old conditions, and for any old wage. But after trying, time after time, I was compelled to give up. Now this is no fault of the trade unionists of Dubuque, for they gave me all the assistance possible. I have left some application blanks with the officers of the Trades' Congress and they are going to take the matter up at a latter date. I want to mention here, that the culinary workers of Dubuque are the poorest paid and the poorest fed of any city that I have ever visited. On the 7th left for Oelwein, where I think our people got the worst deal that was ever handed to a set of men who are trying to make a livelihood and live up to the law.

Now, to start with, if the Mulct law is enforced to the letter it would not permit a bartender to live. In the first place they invoke the enjoining act. They enjoined seven of our boys from working, through no fault of theirs. A minor dropped into the places and, while the bartenders did not serve them any drinks, their presence in the saloons did the work, and if they are found guilty that stops them from working as bartender for five years in Iowa. And here is another case. One proprietor was put out of business for engaging two bartenders who are not voters in the state.

This would be a splendid place for one of our brothers to drop in with a traveling card. And here is another hot one: The law says that you can not sell to any one who has ever taken any liquor cure, and two more of our boys were put on the enjoined list for selling to two men who took the Keeley Cure twenty years ago. And still another one, and this is a "beaut": All the saloons have what they call a saloon police, and his duty is to stand at the door and stop all minors and "cure" people from coming into the place. Well—they have a mail carrier in Oelwein that is under 21 years of age, and, of course, they can not let him in, so they are compelled to go to the post-office for their mail.

There are quite a number of other angles to this freak of a law—but what's the use in wasting printers' ink.

Well, the state has repealed this rotten law and it is now up to the governor, and those that know him best say that he will surely sign and make Iowa a dry state. This, notwithstanding that the Republican as well as the Democratic state platform goes on record as being opposed to repeal of the Mulct law; and the governor, senate and lower house went before the voters on this platform and were elected with the understanding that they would not repeal the Mulct law. But there is as much honor among these people as there is among a set of cut-throats. But one should not be surprised at this, for any one that ever had any dealings with the Anti-Saloon League or any of their following, know just what to expect from them. The senate passed the repeal bill on Lincoln's birthday and the drys said to the lower house, it would be a grand thing to pass it in the house on Washington's birthday—it would be the essence of patriotism. Can you picture George or Abe going back on their word of honor? I think not. I believe that those Antis never heard the cherry-tree story, and if they did they would say: "George was wrong when he says 'I can not tell a lie!'" They

are such infernal liars themselves that they can't give any one credit to, be on the square.

The board of supervisors met on the 17th and the Drys came before them and tried to have the petition knocked out. And when their lawyer (Antis) tried to have the petition knocked out they called his bluff and said they would try to run the business of the board according to the law and they had heard about enough from him. They gave the Drys ten days to canvass the petition and get their withdrawals. This is quite a change from the last board who gave the Drys everything that they asked for. In fact, it was the board of supervisors who practically closed the saloons in Waterloo.

At this writing it looks as if the saloons would open up and run until January 1, 1916. But the Drys are working hard and this is some of the dope they are handing out: The state will be dry anyway the first of the year, and you might as well put it dry now. And then, there is another reason you should take your name off the petition; we want Waterloo to boom this spring, and if we can keep the saloons out why we will be able to get the better class of workmen to come in and the manufacturers will start to make things hum. And a lot more of that sort of junk. Then when that won't turn the trick they use coercion—we have proven this. There is a young man working in one of the manufacturing plants here who had the choice of withdrawing his name from the petition or losing his position. He chose the latter, and at the present time the business men of this city have taken up his case and if it can be proved that he did lose his position through refusing to withdraw his name from the wet petition, they are in hopes they can put this manufacturer in a place where he will be looking out instead of looking in. That is, of course, if we can get a judge that is square and not acting under orders from the Anti-Saloon League or any of their hangers-on. I would not put it by this infamous organization to bribe any one. Even if Christ came to earth, I believe they would work on him.

There is a feeling here that I have never seen before in any city. When the business men of a town get up in arms and declare themselves, then things look brighter, and that is what the Business Men's Association has done in this city. And I would advise some of our legislators who went back on their word and the platform of their party, when they return to the city, to come in on a night train and go home via the alley route, for if they don't they will be compelled to do considerable explaining.

My expense account for the month of February is as follows:

Feb. 7—Dubuque to Oelwein.....	\$1 92
" 9—Oelwein to Waterloo.....	98
Two round trips to Denver (Iowa)....	1 08
Sending notice and hall rent in Dubuque,	
Culinary Workers	1 50
Postage for month	80
Phone and local car fare.....	90
 Total	\$7 18

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, Feb. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of February, extending from January 25th to this date.

My last report left me in Little Rock, where at that time I informed you we was up against a tough proposition with the Arkansas Legislature, as they were doing everything in their power to put Arkansas dry with a state-wide prohibition bill, which I am sorry to say was passed by both houses and signed by the governor, and takes effect on January 1, 1916. We had one of the dirtiest packages handed us in this Arkansas Legislature ever handed to any set of people on earth. In my last letter I stated that we were all right if we could only hold what we had, but if we failed we were gone. We simply failed to hold what we thought we had, therefore we lost and the State of Arkansas will go dry January 1, 1916.

I attended a regular meeting of Local 594 on February 14th, with nearly all members present, and we had a very enthusiastic meeting, taking up several things important to the local and disposing of them satisfactorily to all concerned. Local 594 is in splendid condition and all are enjoying good conditions. Brother George P. Balmat is still holding the office of secretary, which he has held since the local was first organized. I found the boys very much disheartened over the state-wide prohibition bill passed a few days previous to the meeting.

After the legislature had passed the state-wide prohibition bill and the governor had signed the same, the prohibitionists were not satisfied with the law going into effect January 1, 1916, and a bill was drawn and was ready to be introduced making it unlawful to operate saloons within ten miles of a certain church in every city in the state where license had been granted, this law to take effect immediately after passage. They are not satisfied for us to go on the tramp January 1, 1916, but wanted to put us out at once.

The first bill called for state-wide prohibition to take effect June 1st of this year, but the senate amended the bill to read January 1, 1916, and the house accepted the amendment and the governor signed it just as soon as it could be carried from the lower house to his office. The governor, in his first message to the legislature, asked that body to submit the liquor question to the people at the 1916 general election, but after he had been in close communion with Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee, and the Rev. Sam Small of Georgia, he had a change of heart and sent a special message asking for state-wide prohibition whether it suited the people or not. It seemed that all the prohibs of the nation gathered in Little Rock and remained there until they got about what they wanted. It will not do for me to write all the facts in this letter explaining just what took place during the pending of this state-wide bill, and who was the cause of prohibition in Arkansas. Should I write my sentiments and have it come before the public, I would be hung by the prohibitionists, as they don't care what they do, say or swear. If my thoughts were known I would go to the penitentiary for a thousand years.

On February 19th, I made a trip to the eastern part of the state, at the request of some of the people who are interested in our welfare. I

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visited several places, returning to Little Rock on the evening of the 21st, in time to attend a meeting of Local 313, where we had a full house and much business came before the local at this meeting, which was disposed of in tip-top shape. This being the first meeting held by Local 313 after the opening of the saloons in Little Rock, there was a good attendance and everybody had something to say. Local 313 voted to send a delegate to our convention in San Francisco in June, and from the number of nominations for the place they are going to have a lively time on the day the delegate is elected, which will be the third Sunday in March. It's a safe bet Local 313 will have a live wire on the ground at Frisco in June. While Arkansas will go dry (maybe) January 1st, our two locals in Little Rock and Argenta will live on. The boys have no idea of surrendering their charters, as they expect to be doing business again in 1917 at the longest, and possibly before that time.

The mayors of the cities which have saloons in Arkansas are now urging the legislature to pass a bill placing an occupation tax on the citizens of their respective cities, and also on real and personal property to meet the deficit which will occur when the license money is taken away from them. I would be perfectly willing for this increase in taxes if it would apply to the hypocrites who are in favor of and who worked so hard to make the state dry, and leave the liberal people out, but the increase will not hurt long, as the property will decrease in value so fast and the people will leave for other and better cities and the people left behind will need no taxes nor anything else. Show me a dry town and I will show you a bat roost always.

On February 22d, I left Little Rock for Monroe, La., where I found a live young local. I was very much surprised when I arrived at the home of Local 760 to find such an enthusiastic bunch as I found in the members of this local. They have all the saloons in Monroe lined up excepting three, and nearly all restaurants are working union waiters, with the addition of one of the large hotels, the Bohemia, lined up. Brother Roper, president, and Charles Guerriero, secretary of Local 760, are the right ones in the right place—just made to order is all I can say, without making my letter too long for publication; and they are not alone in boosting for the local, as all members of Local 760 are real, live boosters and I found no one laying down on the job, but on the other hand every member has an application blank in his pocket for fear he might run onto some non-member and would not have the proper blank to take his application.

While this part of the country has had very little prohibition to contend with, up to the present time, they are now going to get a genuine taste of the real thing. There is to be an election in this city next week and I see the lines are tightly drawn even in this city, from a prohibition standpoint. The dry element have their candidate for mayor, and believe me they are rallying to his support, while our people are divided as to who to vote for. I have only been in the city of Monroe three days, but I can see clearly the hand of the prohibitionists. The State of Louisiana will be the next victim, mark my words.

My expenses for the month of February are as follows:

Jan. 28—Long distance telephone.....	\$0 70
“ 30—Telegram	40
Feb. 19—To Des Arc, Ark.....	2 36
“ 21—To Little Rock.....	2 36
“ 22—To Monroe, La., and sleeper..	7 65
Baggage transferred, Little Rock and Monroe	1 00
Street care fare and postage.....	3 80
Typewriting work	3 00

Total..... \$21 27

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

SEATTLE, WASH., Feb. 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of February.

February 1, to Tacoma, working there until the 3d. Found Business Agents Hammer, of Local 61, and McFarland, of Local 707, with plenty of work on hand. Assisted as much as possible, with a promise to return on the 4th. To Seattle for a conference with Brother Hesketh relative to anti-labor bills which were before the State legislature at Olympia, also bills relative to special election on liquor license.

February 4, to Olympia. Found our friends in the two branches of the legislature (we have actually got a couple who are real friends) busy watching the moves made by the enemy. Senator "Johnny" Campbell and State Federation of Labor Representative Harley Hughes are always on deck for a fight against laws detrimental to the welfare of the workers.

On the 5th, to Tacoma. Business Agent McFarland, of Local 707, has been a very busy man lately keeping the boys of that local lined up, thereby preventing a cut in wages for those that are employed. With McFarland and Secretary Hammer, of the culinary local, I made a round of the houses, and aside from lining up several delinquents, gave out special notices of the meeting of the bartenders on the 7th. As a result the boys had a fairly good attendance, and considerable business of importance was transacted. Due to the fact that their treasury was practically depleted, the local found it necessary to curtail some of the expenses of the local. Every once in a while we find some one who will cheerfully sacrifice time and money when occasions of this character arise. Secretary McFarland proved the man in this case. Mac volunteered a cut in his salary of about 60 per cent, and promised the boys that he would endeavor in the future to do as well for the local as he had in the past. Glad to report that the Central Labor Council has moved its headquarters into the quarters of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, thereby making a considerable saving for Local 61 in its expense account.

After talking matters of business over with Vice-President Hesketh I left for Centralia. Found this place particularly bad, due to a great extent to the fact that two of its principal banks had failed and most of its lumber mills were shut down. Went over matters of business with Secretary Conrad and President McElroy, of Local 836. Being informed of the sickness of a former member of Local 704, of Raymond, I hunted the brother up, and am sorry to report that I found Bro. Ora Berger very low with the terrible white plague. To make matters worse,

he was located in a tent without a floor on a low swampy piece of ground, and without funds. His parents resided in a house about fifty yards from the tent, and evidently were resigned to his fate. I took the matter up with the Centralia boys, who responded generously, and promised to bring the case to the attention of the Raymond local, where Brother Berger was a member in good standing. This I did, and found that the Raymond boys had been very liberal, and would assist further.

February 10, to Raymond. Conditions there are as discouraging in a financial way as at Centralia. Both of our locals were hanging on with the expectation that conditions of trade would improve soon. The culinary boys were having some trouble with a cook who has usually been in the habit of playing Frisco and Seattle. This man, even in view of the fact that his wages in the house were at least three dollars a week higher than they would be if there wasn't any local in the town, didn't want to pay any more dues, because he didn't believe in unions in small cities. Then he "flashed" a copy of The Culinary Craft, stating that the culinary unions were soon going to be busted up anyway. There is a lot of that kind floating around working on a suspended card, and in every way possible belittling the labor organizations which are doing all possible to better the conditions of their employment. The excuses that fellow dug up would fill two editions of the MIXER AND SERVER and The Culinary Craft combined.

February 11, to Hoquiam and Aberdeen. Both of these cities are in a better condition in the way of business than many other small cities of the State. In Hoquiam some of the proprietors were cutting expenses by having relatives and bar porters take the places of bartenders. With President Houser, visited the proprietors and insisted that our boys be given the work, showing the work done by the local at the recent election, and in response we were assured that the change would be made. The cooks and waiters of Hoquiam miss their secretary, Mrs. Janet G. Bailey, who is taking a vacation. Meantime President Anna Truedue is looking after affairs. In Aberdeen the boys are plugging along, although conditions for the culinary workers are not any too good, due to conditions of trade, which is now showing a slight improvement. Just to make me feel homesick, Bro. "Tim" Murphy invited me to partake of a "home-cooked" feed at his home. Believe me, the "better half" of that Murphy combination can sure put out some spread. The best of all was a standing invitation to "come again." Your on, folks.

February 14, to Seattle. Attended a meeting of Local 651, which was fairly well attended, the members taking considerable interest in the movement which is being put forward to present to the people of the State some form of legislation which would offset the prohibition measure passed last November. Sorry to report that Business Agent Jack Welch was hit by a "jitney bus" and seriously injured. Bro. Harry Raynor is taking Brother Welch's place during his absence.

February 19, attended a meeting of Cooks' Local 33. Some effort is to be made to line up the hotels which now employ Orientals. The local has a "Publicity Committee," composed of Brothers Fleming and Miller, who are sending out literature to the country hotels of the

State with the information that the local is able to furnish competent help at all times.

Attended a meeting in Labor Temple on February 21, the purpose of which was to further the candidacy of Harry Bolton, business agent of the Bakers' Union, who is a candidate for the office of councilman. Brother Bolton ran second highest at the primaries, and if organized labor does its duty he will be elected on March 2.

On February 22 attended a meeting of the State and Local Provision Trades Council. Considerable business was transacted. Brother Hesketh, of Local 33; Brother Levi, of Local 239, and Brother Hoffmeirer, of Local 651, were selected to go to Olympia to look after our interest before the legislature.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Feb. 1—To Tacoma	\$ 0 50
3—To Seattle	50
4—To Tacoma	50
4—To Olympia	1 10
5—To Tacoma	1 10
7—To Seattle	50
8—To Centralia	3 20
10—To Raymond	1 75
11—To Aberdeen	3 85
14—To Seattle	3 95
12—Telegram to Local 33.....	25
16—Cards, per bill.....	2 00
19—Telegram to Tacoma.....	50
Car fare and telephone.....	3 85
Stamps and stationery.....	2 70
Total	\$26 25

With best wishes, Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month.

January 25 held an open meeting of the waitresses of Springfield, Mass., at which time plans were laid out for the reorganization of former Local 416. To Boston to continue work in that city. Attended a meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board. Important matters in the interests of our crafts in the city of Boston were acted upon. Attended a meeting of the waitresses of Boston, and hope to get those working at that branch of the trade interested in a short time. As per instructions from the general office, proceeded to Brockton in the interests of the culinary workers of that city. Attended a meeting of the local, and regret to say that the meeting was not well attended. International Vice-President Conley was in attendance, and gave some good advice to the members of the local. It was agreed that a special called meeting be held February 6, and that Vice-President Conley and the undersigned would attend and see if it was possible to get the members interested in their organization and give the proper support to the officers.

To Springfield to attend a special meeting of former Local 416, at which time the former local was reorganized and the same submitted to the general office. I anticipate that Local 416 will be back once more on the firing line, and that we will have a good live local. Bro.

David Casey, who is handling matters in the interests of the waitresses, made an encouraging report.

To Boston to be in attendance at a special meeting of the waitresses of that city. The meeting was fairly well attended, and much interest shown by those in attendance. A large number of those present signed the charter list, and same was forwarded to the general office.

As previously arranged, proceeded to Brockton to take up work in the interest of Local 161. Went over the local situation with the officers, and, with the assistance of Secretary Glasier, visited several of the establishments where grievances were existing and non-union men and women were employed. I am pleased to report that we were successful in our efforts in straightening out matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. In company with International Vice-President Conley attended a special meeting of Local 161. Sorry to say that we were confronted with that same old trouble, members not interested enough to devote at least one hour to transact the business of the organization. The members of Local 161 have none to blame but themselves for the present conditions that confront them, and can not put the responsibility on the labor movement when they are not willing to display the working button of their craft, which is quite noticeable in a city like Brockton. I trust Local 161 will carry out the advice given them by Brother Conley and the undersigned, for then there will be no question but that there will be a big improvement in a short time.

To New Bedford in the interests of the culinary workers of that city. After interviewing the men and women working at the craft, I was successful in securing quite a number of signatures to the charter list and forwarded same to the general office, and I hope to be in possession of the charter in a short time. I want to thank Secretary Sullivan of the bartenders for the able assistance rendered me while in his city.

Returned to Boston to continue work in the interests of the new Waitresses' Local 112. Attended a meeting of Local 77, also the Boston Central Labor Union.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Jan. 26—To Boston	\$2 25
Feb. 2—To Brockton and return.....	90
7—To Springfield	2 25
9—To Boston	2 25
15—To Brockton	45
17—To Boston	45
18—To New Bedford	1 20
20—To Boston	1 20
Typewriting notices and circular letters..	4 50
Hall rent, Boston.....	2 50
Car fare	3 50
Telephone	1 70
Printing	2 50
Postage, sending out notices, and money orders	3 00
Stationery and telegram.....	96
 Total	\$29 61

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

HELENA, MONT., Feb. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is submitted as my report for the month of February.

February 1 the convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor convened in the city of Helena for the purpose of considering legislation desired by the organized workers of the State. The convention lasted one week, and was announced as one of the best conventions held in the past twenty years. The bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses were represented by fourteen delegates, and all received important committee assignments. The measures advocated by our representatives and endorsed by the convention were an amendment to the nine-hour law for women, which, if passed by the present legislature, before whom the bill is pending, will give to the women of Montana an eight-hour work day; a resolution which was later drafted in the form of a bill and introduced in the Senate by Senator MacKenzie, of Havre, Mont., to prohibit the employment of white women with, by or for males of the Chinese or Japanese races (this bill, if enacted into law, will go a long way towards decreasing the popularity of the Chinese restaurants in the State). A bill placing the State Federation of Labor on record as opposed to prohibition was concurred in by the convention after a lengthy debate. Our delegates took an active part in the passage of all legislation of a constructive character.

After the adjournment of the convention I paid a visit to Billings, Mont., and interviewed the officers of the bartenders union and discussed with them several matters of importance pending. I was sorry to learn, on my arrival, that Brother Lockwood, their secretary, was in the hospital at Rochester, Minn., undergoing an operation. I also interviewed many of the cooks and waiters of the city and arranged to return during the month of March, at which time they will organize and send to the office for a charter.

From Billings I returned to Great Falls, where the situation which I reported last month is still unchanged.

I was again called to Helena by the officers of the Montana State Federation of Labor to assist them in the defeat of several bills affecting our allied crafts. The legislature at this time has passed a State-wide prohibition bill, which will be voted upon by the people in the year 1916. This bill, if passed upon favorably by the people, will become effective Dec. 31, 1918. They have also passed a bill providing that saloons shall not open for business until 8:00 a. m. and close at 12:00 midnight. This bill becomes effective upon being signed by the governor, which will be done before the session of the legislature adjourns. Another bill now pending with possibility of passage, is one to prohibit the sale of liquor between the hours of midnight Saturday and 8:00 a. m. Monday. We have been ably assisted in our endeavors to defeat legislation inimical to our interests by the officers of the Montana State Federation of Labor, and by Bro. M. M. Donoghue in particular. They have been equally active in assisting us in the passage of the eight-hour day for women, and the bill to prohibit employment of white women by Chinese or Japanese.

The following is my expense account for the month of February:

Jan. 27—Helena to Great Falls.....	\$ 3 40
Feb. 1—Great Falls to Helena.....	3 40

Feb. 10—Helena to Billings.....	\$9 15
14—Billings to Great Falls.....	8 20
19—Great Falls to Helena.....	3 40
Postage for month.....	80
Two telegrams to Great Falls.....	70
Telegram to General Office.....	76
 Total	 \$29 81

Fraternally yours,
J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for January and February.

I left Detroit for the city of Cleveland, O., January 14, as per instructions. The day following my arrival in that city I was compelled to go under a doctor's care and was confined to my room for the better part of three weeks. I desire to thank our brothers in Cleveland for the favors extended to me during my illness. While I did not have an opportunity to attend any meetings, owing to my illness, I had the pleasure of meeting a great number of the old guards, as well as the new active workers in our movement, and I can assure our readers that our allied crafts in Cleveland are not going backward, but, on the contrary, are keeping pace with the advancement of the city. The activities displayed by them in the past has placed them in the front rank of organized labor in the State of Ohio. I could elaborate "if I so desired," but will not. Suffice to say that our allied crafts in Cleveland, O., have active workers upon the boards of the State Federation and Cleveland Federation at all times. At this writing I can point with pride to the fact that Bro. Thomas S. Farrell, whom you all know by reputation if not in person, has the distinction of representing the Cleveland Federation of Labor as their business representative, and I might mention that our locals from that city had the distinction of having three delegates upon the floor of the American Federation of Labor Convention at Philadelphia representing our International Union, the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Cleveland Federation of Labor, Brothers Farrell, McEachern and Goldsmith, waiter, cook and bartender. I have taken this space at this time because I believe that all of our locals would do well to emulate the example set forth by the Cleveland locals in the past and present, which has always stood for solidarity of our allied crafts and the present form of our International Union for the advancement of all.

February 8, to Toledo, arriving there about 6:00 p. m. After partaking of a lunch at the Kaiserhoff, I proceeded to the magnificent club room of Local 216. Almost immediately upon my arrival there appeared a committee from Local 335, headed by Sister Nida R. Pangle, the hustling business representative of that local. They informed me that their meeting would be held that evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting was well attended, although the night was somewhat stormy. The business was conducted with neatness and dispatch. Three candidates were initiated. I am of the opinion that Local 335 has decided to remain a factor in the labor movement of Toledo. Keep it up, girls, don't follow in the footsteps of the local that went defunct after our convention in your city in 1907. Later in the evening I returned to the club rooms of

Local 216, where I spent a pleasant hour meeting old friends and new acquaintances. Among them were Bro. Harry Overmeyer, business agent of Local 216; Brother Parker, and my old friend Brother Flynn, with whom I have had many a debate in the past. I will not try to enumerate all of them. I can say, however, that there seems to be a different feeling existing in that city than we found in 1907. At that time, while all branches were organized, we found one of our locals upon the floor of the convention instructed for segregation. Today the blue button and the green button boys are in one local, No. 216, fighting harder than before, and practically controlling the situation, as was demonstrated in the Kaiserhoff trouble. From what I saw while in that city I am convinced that Locals 335 and 216 are working in strict harmony.

February 10 I returned to Detroit, Mich., to give the culinary workers another opportunity to line up with the trades union movement. I was ably assisted by Bro. Wm. C. O'Rourke, business manager of Bartenders' Local 562; Brother Baker, organizer of the Retail Clerks; Brother Gorman, of the Upholsterers, and the local Organization Committee of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Meetings were held upon the following dates: February, 18 and 21, in the afternoon, and February 25 at midnight. I must report, however, that we were not successful in establishing a local. We felt that the interest shown, however, would warrant a further effort upon our part, and called another meeting for the afternoon of Monday, March 1. Bartenders' Local 562 is progressing slowly, but nevertheless, surely. They have pledged their support in our efforts to form a culinary local, and I believe that they are doing the best that they can to carry out their pledge. They are pretty busy now, however, before the primaries, trying to assist in the nomination of the proper men for the offices.

My expense account is as follows:

Jan. 14—Detroit to Cleveland.....	\$4 50
Telephone and car fare.....	2 25
Postage and money order.....	3 10
Stationery supplies	1 60
Feb. 8—Cleveland to Toledo.....	3 15
10—Toledo to Detroit.....	1 25
Printing, as per bills.....	7 50
Hall rent	2 00
Distributing cards.....	5 00
Long distance telephones.....	90.
Car fare for month.....	1 50
Postage for month.....	1 25
Telephone for month.....	80

Total \$34 80

Fraternally submitted,

FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

P. S.—In looking over my report I find that in mentioning the names of the members that I had the pleasure of meeting in Toledo I neglected to mention the name of W. Arthur Booth, who is one of the oldest and hardest workers of our International Union. He still carries that perpetual smile and feels fine.

F. B. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows.

The situation here has been fraught with the gravest of perils that could befall our organ-

ization. Scheming Anti-Saloon Leaguers, with their many friends in Congress, have worked night and day to bring to full fruition their long cherished idea of a dryless Capital, especially for the purpose of pointing a moral and adorning a tale. If they ever succeed in sizzling this city bone dry, how they will gloat and chuckle, from every cross road, from every point of vantage within the confines of this, the great "land of the free." Peons of fanatical praise, embellished with Puritanism, hypocrisy and cant, will smite the circumambient air as it was never smote before, and then the arguments that will follow—methinks, I hear the thunders of applause that echo from afar when their cadaverous looking disciples upend themselves to extol upon what the mighty minds of the nation's Capital, the brains of our country, in the greatest parliament of the world, HATH DONE to the fair city of "Magnificent Distances." Well, the evil day has not as yet fallen upon us; the tankard and the tile, the cup and the smile, are still in evidence, and we'll be merry while we may.

Now that Congress is soon to adjourn, and as there is important legislation to be looked after and finished before adjournment, we have no further fears or apprehensions that "our mornin's mornin'" will be curtailed.

During the present session there were several bills pending pertaining to prohibition in the District of Columbia, and if they could have been brought forward out of committee to the floor, might have proved disastrous for us. Now, however, in the dying days of the session, it seems almost impossible for their appearance in any form whatever. There was, nevertheless, strenuous attempts to land us on the dry side.

The action of Senator Sheppard, of Texas, in tacking on a "rider" of prohibition on the District appropriation bill, caused alarm, and the alarm was justified, for it came dangerously close to going through. Having failed along this line, and feeling that there was a possibility of getting a direct vote on a prohibition measure, he introduced a special bill of his own. He felt sure that the committee of the Senate on District of Columbia, who were favorable, would act quickly and report it back to the Senate in a few days, and then perhaps the Senate and the House would soon do the rest, but, thanks to the Shipping bill, that measure came up in the Senate and the prolonged debates and then the filibuster over the bill consumed so much valuable time that the Senate henceforth will have to move with more than its accustomed speed to enact legislation for governmental needs and necessities, consequently sidetracking prohibition questions and many other measures of more or less importance.

The Central Labor Union, of which I am a member, representing Local 428 while I am here, has been our steadfast friend. The resolution passed sometime ago by that body, demanding a vote or referendum by the citizens of the District of Columbia on all prohibition measures before being enacted into laws by Congress, has had some effect, with many other things that are making the people of our city dissatisfied with the present form of government, many congressmen and senators are favorably disposed to grant us municipal autonomy, and the very latest word is here presented from the Washington Press under date of February 26:

"At a banquet last night tendered to Repre-

sentative Barthold, of St. Louis, who is retiring from Congress, Speaker Clark, of the House of Representatives, in discussing the system of government in vogue in the District of Columbia, said in part: "Not a single man in the House or Senate is fit to be a member of the Washington Council; they do not know local conditions. What I would like to see is some system inaugurated and perpetuated which would prevent this everlasting squabble over District taxes. I would like to let the people of Washington fix their own taxes, pay their own taxes, AND ATTEND TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS."

God bless you, Mr. Speaker, that is the proper utterance—attend to our own business, not to have a Senator Works from California, nor a Senator Jones from the State of Washington, nor a Senator Sheppard from Texas, to fasten upon us here a prohibition measure without our censure or action.

I have given considerable attention to organizing the culinary crafts, but so far I have not met with flattering success. The bunch that came down here several years ago from New York—the I. W. W.'s—has so queered our fellow workers that organization as yet seems almost a dead issue, still there are some signs on the horizon, and time and patience may yet produce results.

In spite of the putting out of commission of two hundred saloons here, Bartenders' Local 428 is making steady progress. New applicants are coming in every meeting. The official make-up of the local is excellent. The new president, Bro. John Conroy, makes a fine presiding officer, and is earnest and honest in his efforts for the best good of the organization. Vice-President Curtin is another hustler for the local, and I have noticed that he is always there with some witty remark that brings the glad smile to serious lips. Secretary Frank J. O'Donnell is a worthy successor of yours truly in the office he occupies; in fact, I think he is putting it all over me, as evident by the paintaking manner he takes in all matters pertaining to his office and official duties. The secretary-treasurer, John F. Clarkson, who was the first president of the local, and an active member from the beginning, is filling the bill in his new position to the entire satisfaction of the members. He is one of the enthusiastic and hard workers of the organization, and I have full confidence that the future will prove his true worth to Local 428. The other officers who are hustling and striving for the general good are: P. J. Curtain, chaplain; P. McDonald, inspector; J. O'Neil, inside guard, and Michael Flynn, outside guard. The organization is in good financial condition, pays six dollars a week sick benefits, one hundred dollars death benefit, and has a goodly membership. Best of all, it has a large attendance at each and every meeting.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of February.

In my last report I announced that Local 59 would give a smoker, to follow an open meeting, on January 29. Well, we had both meeting and

smoker, and both were a success. Bro. Josh Brady and myself gave the cooks a talk that woke them up. Bro. J. Foley made the opening address, after which a letter from City Attorney Dan Hoan was read, in which he expressed his regret at not being able to be present. Following the speeches a fine entertainment, flanked with plenty of Dutch lunch "and Schlitz," kept the assemblage on the go till 2:30 a.m.

On February 2 held a meeting at which 18 cooks were present. I decided to postpone signing up to the 12th, at which date I held another meeting.

On the 3d attended a meeting of Local 64, at which 7 candidates were initiated. It was also voted to defray half the expenses, giving 50-50 with Local 59, for the big smoker to be given at the institution of the cooks' union. Too much praise can not be given to both locals for their unrestricted support and endeavor in giving the cooks a start. They shall not forget.

On the 5th attended the meeting of Local 59. On the 9th had cards and circulars printed for a meeting on the 12th. On that date I attended the afternoon meeting of Local 59, and in the evening the cooks' meeting. Bro. Josh Brady and I again explained to them the reasons why they should organize, and the result was that 32 signed and paid \$3 apiece. The next day I sent for the charter which arrived on the 16th. The new locals name is Milwaukee Cooks' Local 872. We decided to hold the institution of the new local on the 19th, so I had the printer busy again. In the meantime I collected 8 reinstatements from former brothers now working in this city, who will swell the ranks of Local 872. On the 17th attended meeting of Local 64, and on the 19th, the institution of the new cooks union. I had invited Brothers Ebeling and Staggenberg of Local 865, Chicago, and received a telegram that they would arrive in the evening. Brothers Brady, Robson and myself went to the depot to welcome them. I think both these brothers will ever remember that evening. I assigned the following as officers (per honorem) for the proceedings: Brothers Chas. Sorweid, president of Local 64, chairman; J. Staggenberg, president Local 865, Chicago, vice-president; J. Foley, president Local 59, chaplain; R. Robson, secretary Local 64, inspector, and Fred Ebeling, Local 865, Chicago, as secretary. Brother Josh Brady was master of ceremonies and we went through the work without a hitch. Doors were opened and Brother Sorweid gave the boys the "welcome to our midst" in a rousing manner. Temporary officers were elected until all can be initiated, as half of them work at night. Next week a general meeting will be held when officers will be elected for the entire term. Brother Sorweid then introduced Mr. Dan Hoan, city attorney of Milwaukee, a former cook, who in a lengthy speech explained his experiences in the kitchen, its unsanitary conditions, and promised the cooks of Milwaukee, his unrestricted support. He was followed by Mr. Kleist, attorney at law, candidate for circuit court judge. Mr. Kleist, in an eloquent speech, expressed the hope that the cooks will soon get what they ought to have, but said they would never get it until they were organized. He was followed by Brother Staggenberg, president of Local 865, of Chicago, who went over in details the situation of our crafts in Chicago. Brother Staggenberg, is an able exponent and has the fighting grit in him, which is a necessary

accessory in the Windy City. Brother Fred Ebeling followed him, and in an able way, congraduated the cooks of this city for their wisdom in organizing, expressing the hope that the cooks of Chicago will follow suit. A rousing speech was made by Mr. Henderson, of Detroit, international organizer of the machinists, and also by Mr. J. Devering, international organizer of the teamsters of Chicago. This closed the speech making and the entertainment started. I should mention that Mr. Rigo's band, the world-famous violinist, entertained us in a masterly way—nothing too good for the cooks, eh? Chairs were at a premium, as fully over 300 persons were present. Dutch lunch and Schlitz were a plenty. Local 872 has now 39 members signed up, and a bank account of \$75.

On the 22d, I went with Brothers Brady, Sorweid and Robson to Kenosha to attend the Labor Forward Movement meetings. Brother Josh Brady was the principal speaker, and acquitted himself splendidly. I arranged with Brothers Ebeling and Staggenberg for a mass meeting in Chicago to be held in the near future.

Waiters' Local 59 is making great headway and promises a fine future for the boys.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Postage for month.....	\$1 69
Car fare for month.....	85
Phone for month	45
Stationery	35
Typewriting	50
Feb. 9—Printing cards and circulars.....	5 00
" 16—Printing cards and circulars.....	3 50
Distributing	1 00
Feb. 22—Kenosha and return.....	1 36
Total	\$14 70

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Feb. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of February.

Since my last report we have increased the picket line, and we now have two places on the unfair list. The best of it is that the pickets are now unmolested, and the work or organizing the restaurants will not be as hard as in the past. Mr. Restaurant Keeper has changed his attitude and is more willing to listen, but he would be more willing to reason with us if our own members who are here from other locals had deposited their traveling cards in Local 402, instead of keeping them way down in their jeans, and at the same time standing all kinds of abuses from the boss and working for much less money than the scale of the local. Not satisfied with keeping their cards, they become very prominent members of this or that "club," where the proprietor knows he can get cheap labor, and as long as Mr. Waiter and Mr. Cook continue such tactics, just so long it will be almost impossible to convince the proprietors to give our members decent conditions and better wages.

The labor movement of this city has given our locals their hearty support, and with their assistance and good work of our members it will not be long before we will have all those who work at our craft inside the ranks of our locals.

January 26 attended the meeting of the Labor

Council. One of the principal matters to be disposed was the election of officers. Bro. C. E. Kiser, secretary and business agent of Bartenders' Local 768, after serving as president of the Labor Council for the last two years, gracefully retired, to give way to ambitious workers in the ranks of labor. Bro. Jacob Beckel, of the Brewery Workers, was the choice of the majority for president. I. H. Markwith was almost unanimously re-elected, and Bro. Claude McClelland, secretary of Cooks' and Waiters' Local 402, was elected trustee.

January 27 to Los Angeles, where I attended a meeting of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. It being election night, the hall was packed. The main contest was for the office of president, between the incumbent and Bro. A. B. Hassell, business agent of Bartenders' Local 284, but with the undivided support of our members and staunch friends, genial Brother Hassell was elected president of the Labor Council. Al was entitled to it, having been vice-president of the council for two years past, and always ready and willing to assist all locals in their fight for better conditions, our friend, L. W. Butler, of the Teamsters, was elected for the hundredth term as secretary of the council. More power to both of them.

February 7 a real ball game took place between the Brewery Workers and bartenders of Local 768. What the blue button boys did to the foam producers is better told by the press agent, who was no other than Albert Howard, formerly of Cleveland, but now a native of the Golden West. The following is copied from one of the morning papers:

"For a long time there has been considerable discussion between the members of the Brewery Workers and the Bartenders' Union regarding their ability as ball players. The discussion and doubt was terminated yesterday when the white-aproned crowd walloped the sud-makers by a score of 12 to 10, before a large and very enthusiastic crowd at Una Park. The poor Brewery Workers are so down-hearted that they have asked for a return game, but we have told them to go and practice for a while and build up a reputation by defeating some other teams and then perhaps we would take the matter under consideration."

February 14 went to Los Angeles and attended a special meeting of Bartenders' Local 284, held for the purpose of devising ways and means and to discuss the Wine Growers' Bill No. 874, introduced in the Assembly of this State. The said bill provides, among other obnoxious features, the licensing of bartenders. The meeting was attended by a large majority of the membership. Bro. Henry H. Lyon, a member for many years of Local 284, now State Senator, dealt with the bill in its entirety, and especially with that part which would materially affect our membership if the bill became a law of this State. Assemblyman Phillips also pledged his support against the bill. After a lengthy discussion of the demerits of the bill and the adoption of a campaign against it, the announcement by the good-natured and pleasant president of Local 284, Bro. Wm. J. Getsinger, that refreshments would be served was cheerfully received by the invited guests and members. There was a plentiful and varied assortment of meats, salads, relishes, and all the necessary trimmings, with plenty of the amber fluid, cigars and cigarettes, along with good music, both instrumental and vocal.

Bro. F. Ellerkamp, who is the proprietor of "Frank's Place" and a jolly good fellow, rendered "Sympathy" and "A Fool there Was." Bro. F. H. Rickett sang "Memories of the Past." L. D. Biddle, father of Local 284, with his usual smile and energy, sang "Johnny Schmocke" and other comic songs. A. J. Mooney, editor of Union Labor; L. W. Butler, secretary of the Central Labor Council; E. B. Palmer, secretary of Waiters Local 17; M. Micaroli, treasurer of Local 284; J. E. Evans, A. B. Hassell and yours truly all spoke on subjects beneficial to our craft and the labor movement in general.

The committee who arranged all the details of the feast was composed of Bros. Frank Keeler, Wm. Behrns, "Doc" Collini, Ed. ("Casey") Malter and A. B. Hassell, deserve special mention for their untiring efforts.

The following is my expense account for the month of February:

Jan. 27—San Diego to Los Angeles.....	\$3 85
Sleeper	1 50
Feb. 2—Los Angeles to San Diego.....	3 85
13—San Diego to Los Angeles.....	3 85
Sleeper	1 50
15—Los Angeles to San Diego, round trip	6 25
Car fare	1 25
Postage	1 75
Total	\$23 80

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the past month is as follows:

On January 29th the members of Waiters' Local 59 acted as host at an open meeting and smoker, to which all of the hotel and restaurant employes had been invited, and despite the fact that the weather was extremely cold and other counter attractions, there was a pretty good crowd present, among whom were 16 chefs and cooks, prospective members of the new cooks' organization, which Brother Martel has been working on for the past three weeks. Brother James Foley acted as chairman, and after calling the meeting to order, he stated the object of the open meeting; after the crowd had listened to the offering of the different speakers provided for this occasion, all proceeded to do justice to the many good things provided by the members of Local 59. After the midnight hour had passed, entertainers from the many cabarets presented themselves and entertained the crowd until the wee small hours had arrived, and everyone left well satisfied and all joined hands in saying that the members of Local 59 were splendid entertainers. Several applications were made for membership in the different organizations of our allied crafts.

On February 2d, I went to Watertown, Wis., for the purpose of putting Local 694 on the map again, and after visiting the several places in that city where the boys were employed, we held a meeting in the C. L. U. Hall, and the boys were all willing and anxious to renew business again. Brother Art Gehrke was chosen as president; Billy Beesner as recording secretary, and little Al Cavanagh as secretary-treas-

urer. With these boys on the job the outlook for Local 694 is a bright one.

I attended the meeting of Local 64 on Feb. 3d and we initiated seven new members, and several new applications were received. Brother Robson and I continued our visits to the various organizations in the city pleading for their moral support. In making the rounds we found the meetings very poorly attended; in many instances there were just enough present to constitute a quorum—the lack of interest in the various organizations being plainly apparent. If I were to make an attempt to offer in detail the experiences that Bobby and I had in making the rounds of the various places of business, I would fill the *MIXER AND SERVER* from cover to cover.

February 5th I attended the meeting of Local 59, and at this meeting the boys let the bars down by lowering their initiation and reinstatement fee in order that they might get in a number of new members as well as a number of backsliders. We initiated two at this meeting.

The week following the above I devoted a portion of my time in assisting the committee on by-laws to draft a new set for Local 59. At the meeting of Local 59 on the 12th we took in one new member and had three reinstatements.

On the 17th I made a trip to Oshkosh to assist in the adjustment of a little trouble in that local union. After my arrival there I found that our meeting had been called for the 18th instead of the 17th, so I took a run up to Appleton to assist the boys of Local 324 in adjusting a little difference that was cropping out in this local. I found the genial "Butch" Hauser on the job, ably assisted by that trio of live wires, namely Brothers Jule Smith, Matt Doerfler, and Jack Bennett, and when we got our heads together the little trouble was amicably adjusted. Local 324 is in splendid shape in every way, and the above-named members are on the job all the time.

I returned to Oshkosh on the 18th and attended the meeting of Local 349; the little differences were easily adjusted. President Henry Beth is a good, old head and his two right-hand men, Brothers Koplitz and Albrecht, are always on the job. Local 349 is in good shape. Ex-President Benny Steuck is always on the job and usually found on all committees where there is work to be done.

I returned to Milwaukee on the 19th and assisted Brother Martel in establishing the new cooks' local, No. 872. We initiated 17 members at the first meeting out of the 32 that had signed up I will not make any enlarged reference to this meeting as Brother Martel will give it in detail in his report.

February 22d I attended the meeting of Local 523 of Kenosha, and after the meeting we went to the Carpenters' Hall, where I was slated to address a mass meeting, which was one of a series of open meetings held under the auspices of the Kenosha Trades Council. This Labor Forward meeting being held for the purpose of increasing the interest in the movement in that city.

On the evening of the 23d Bro. Geo. Perkins, general president of the C. M. I. U. was to have spoken at the opera house, but on account of illness was unable to be present. But fortune favored us, however, as we had a very able speaker in our midst, Bro. James Henderson of the I. A. M., and as Bro. Willard Best had been

substituted for Brother Perkins, the crowd was well satisfied. Before the curtain dropped I was called on and talked on our "Purchase Power." It is hoped that after this trades union revival, which lasted four days, that it will be the means of arousing some of the union men in Kenosha from their winter sleep.

Our new Local 872 will hold their second meeting on February 27, and we expect to initiate another large class. Permanent officers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting.

My expenses for the past month follows:

Feb. 2—Milwaukee to Watertown and re-	
turn	\$1 84
" 17—Milwaukee to Oshkosh.....	1 60
" 17—Oshkosh to Appleton and return	70
" 19—Oshkosh to Milwaukee.....	1 60
" 22—Milwaukee to Kenosha	68
" 24—Kenosha to Milwaukee	68
Local car fare for month.....	2 50
Stationery and postage.....	1 60

Total.....\$11 20

Fraternally yours,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., February 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to submit the following report for the past month:

Attended the regular meeting of Local 403 on January 27th. A complete report was submitted with reference to audit of accounts of absconding Secretary J. C. Doyle. About sixty members were present, all expressing a ready willingness to do everything possible to accomplish the financial re-habilitation of the organization. After a lengthy discussion, an emergency was declared to exist necessitating a suspension of rules. The local then proceeded to abolish the combined office of secretary and business agent, creating in place the three distinct offices of secretary, treasurer and business agent, thereby reducing the monthly budget almost one hundred dollars. Bro. L. L. Chase was elected secretary, and Bro. L. Stemmer treasurer by unanimous vote. For the office of business agent a spirited contest ensued between Bros. Fred Funk and Michael Powers, the former winning by a narrow margin.

The L. J. E. B. (re-organized), held first regular meeting January 29th. Matters of importance relative to policy of the culinary workers in dealing with the so-called "Open Shop" houses was handled in a manner that speaks well for the efficiency of the new board. Permission was refused members to work in either the Stockton Hotel or in Madden's Cafe. The board again reiterating its declaration of "unfair" as to these two firms. The new officers of the L. J. E. B. are W. F. O'Donnell, president, and Gomer Roberts, secretary.

Upon adjournment of L. J. E. B. attended meeting of Executive Board of Local 403. In addition to full board, found Bro. J. B. Dale, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and Bro. T. J. Vitaich, business agent of the Federated Trades Council also present. This meeting was called to consider a protest questioning the legality of Bro. L. L. Chase's election to the office of secretary. Upon motion the legality of the election was upheld. President Perrin alone dissenting.

In view of the importance that must be attached to the question of proper surety bonds for officers handling finances, the following explanatory note is here inserted in order to warn others of the necessity of investigating the character of all surety bonds. Section 64, of the International Constitution distinctly specifies officers shall secure bonds through a "reputable bonding company." If this provision had been adhered to in this instance a large loss would have been avoided.

Ex-Secretary Doyle's surety bond, as originally drawn, specified the four following names as securities: Hews, Wall, Carroll and Goldsworthy, with a joint liability of \$1,500.00. Goldsworthy and Carroll signed the document in the usual manner before a notary, with the understanding Doyle would secure the signatures of Hews and Wall and thereby complete the execution of contract. This Doyle failed to do, and, after erasing the names of Hews and Wall by pen stroke, he turned the document over to the President of the local who, presuming everything correct, placed it in safe keeping. Attorneys consulted declared without hesitation that failure to complete execution of contract rendered the instrument null and void; adding the opinion that whilst Carroll and Goldsworthy could not be held responsible at law, they were morally bound to the extent of one-quarter each of the total defalcation. Assuming these two prominent business men, in order to avoid the unenviable reputation of Welching, do make good as morally obligated: The local will still suffer a considerable loss, the result of misplaced confidence, lax supervision and gross negligence.

After assisting Brother Redenbaugh, business agent of Local 572, adjust some trouble with the Acme Restaurant and the Commercial Oyster House, I left for Sacramento on January 30.

L. S. Calkins (late of Stockton), business manager of the M. M. & E. Assn., is now maintaining elaborate headquarters in the Travelers' Hotel in Sacramento and his pernicious activity is becoming apparent from day to day. Where any friction appears between employer and employee, Calkins is on the job, urging the employer to stand fast, magnifying the trouble, and using every argument to secure a new member for his union-busting aggregation. He is not always successful, however, as on several occasions he was forcibly ejected by his prospective candidate. Incidental to his appearance, some unnecessary discord has arisen within the ranks of organized labor, and I would not be surprised if Sacramento developed another union traitor of the type of the notorious Richard Godsil of Stockton. Some very ugly insinuations are in circulation regarding a member of one of the oldest organizations in the city and a quiet investigation may result in uncovering a rascal of the lowest order. Our locals are keenly alive to the situation. Brother Drake with his usual efficiency, has outlined a plan of campaign for the protection of the culinary workers, and is well prepared to face any contingency that may arise. Incidentally his well known aggressiveness resulted in his forcible ejection from the Travelers' Hotel. Brother Drake is rather modest in referring to this exploit; eye witnesses, however, claim it took five men to do the job.

The M. M. & E. Assn. of Marysville and Yuba City, declared for the "Open Shop" February 4. No immediate trouble is anticipated as no union contracts expire until 1916. These declarations

are merely skirmish alarms; but there is a strong probability of a battle royal in San Francisco after the closing of the fair.

At the request of Brother A. E. Steimer, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, I left Sacramento for Santa Rosa to again endeavor to organize our crafts in this small Italian community. Santa Rosa having been selected for the seat of the next convention of the Federation. This is the center of the largest wine growing industry in the State. The county contains over thirty wineries and includes what is said to be the largest wine-making plant in the world: the Italian Swiss Colony, Inc. Regretted to observe the bitter animosity prevailing between the retail liquor and the wine interests, due to the activity of the latter in initiating legislative measures for the regulation of saloons. Threats and counter threats are freely used to the great satisfaction of the prohibitionists. A deplorable state of affairs sure to result disastrously to all concerned.

Left Santa Rosa for San Francisco on February 18, in order to participate at the opening of the fair. The greatest ever. Judging from secretaries' reports, over one thousand of our people secured employment as a result of the opening, materially reducing the unemployed congestion within our ranks.

Returned to Santa Rosa on February 22. At this time of writing have met with little success here.

Expense account:

Feb. 13—Sacramento to San Francisco...	\$2 50
Feb. 14—San Francisco to Santa Rosa....	1 25
Typewriting, postage and telegraph.....	3 60
<hr/>	
Total	7 35

Yours fraternally,
FRANK E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

THE VICTOR.

The live man victorious
Rode spurring from the fight;
In a glad voice and glorious
He sang his delight,
And dead men three, foot-loose and free,
Came after in the night.

And one laid hand on his bridle rein—
Swift as the steed he sped.
“Oh, ride you fast, yet at the last,
Hate faster rides,” he said.
“My sons shall know their father’s foe
One day when blades are red.”

And one laid hand on his stirrup bar
Like touch o’ driven mist.
“For joy you slew ere joy I knew,
For one girl’s mouth unkissed,
At your board’s head, at mass, at bed,
My pale ghost shall persist.”

And one laid hands on his own two hands,
“O brother o’ mine,” quoth he,
“What can I give to you who live
Like gift you gave to me?
Since from grief and strike and ache o’ life
Your sword stroke made me free.”

The live man victorious
Rode spurring from the fight;
In a glad voice and glorious
He sang of his delight,
And dead men three, foot-loose and free,
Came after in the night.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON.

THE FORUM

DINNER COSTS LESS IN BERLIN THAN IN LONDON OR NEW YORK.

Food Plentiful in the German Capital, and for Sale at Half the Price Charged in London—Blockade Has Brought No Famine in Germany as Yet.

By HERBERT COREY

(Copyright, 1915, by Herbert Corey—Courtesy of The Associated Newspapers.)

London, January 2.—Berlin isn't feeling the pinch of hunger, if one may judge by her restaurant prices. Neither is London. By the same test New York is on the verge of starvation.

A dinner which in Berlin costs \$2.80 costs \$4.97 in London and \$7.30 in New York. One tips at the same rate—a 10 per cent rate—in the three cities, always adding a few pennies when necessary to make the sum come out even. So that in Berlin the waiter received 30 cents for his portion of the entertainment. In London he would be given 53 cents, and in New York, 75 cents. The total cost would therefore be:

New York, \$8.05; London, \$5.50; Berlin, \$3.10.

There is a restaurant in each of the three cities which may fairly be compared with the other two. They serve the same sort of people with the same sort of food. In Berlin the restaurant is located just off the Friedstrasse; in London it is on Regent street, in rear of Piccadilly Circus, and in New York on a side street near lower Broadway. In Berlin more food is given you for your money. In London it is more courteously served. In New York it is more daintily prepared. This is the actual bill of fare for two persons in which the comparison is made.

	New York	London	Berlin
Cover charge	\$0.12	..
Hors d'ouevres	\$0.75	.36	\$0.40
Soup35	.36	.25
Two squab chickens en casseroles	2.50	1.63	80
Two vegetable50	.25	.15
Salad70	.25	.25
Dessert50	.25	.25
Four coffees40	.50	.20
Four cigars40	.50	.20
Two brandies40	.25	.10
Four seidels of Munich beer80	.50	.20
Total.....	\$7.30	\$4.97	\$2.80

Hors d'Oeuvres a Meal in Berlin.

It is quite possible to stop after the hors d'oeuvres in Berlin if one has the courage. In London and New York one is served with a sufficient amount of small, spicy appetizers. They don't do it that way in Germany. There the theory is that one gets up an appetite by taking a short run over the gastronomic course. The platter of hors d'oeuvres included half of a baby lobster, claw and all; a bowl of chicken salad

and another of potato ditto, two sets of joints of roast chicken, and innumerable dabs of spiced and pickled and smoked fish and ham on bits of toast, and small saucers of queer vegetables.

London and Berlin are alike in their devotion to pea soup. New York's restaurant declares for the bean variety. The minor items of the dinner show for themselves. Neither my companion nor myself had sufficient German to combat the eloquence of the waiter. Events proved that we must have assented to his prescription of a squab chicken en casserole each. They would have tempted the palate of an invalid, and they cost 40 cents each. In New York, when you can get them, such birds run about \$1.25. It is only on such luxuries that the London restaurateur concedes that war is going on. One pays three-and-three each for them against the half a crown of peace times.

Coffee in Berlin is a gastronomical mistake, in London it is a luxury, and in New York a commonplace. Hence, the varying prices. In London and New York it is good. In Berlin it is muddy and bitter. The waiter in Berlin does not expect you to order coffee. When you take your seat at his table he puts a couple of papier mache mats in front of you. Then he asks:

"Light or dark?"

The fact that the Berlin coffee is only five cents a cup does not reconcile you to it. The cigar that in New York cost a dime brings six-pence in London. You can't get it in Berlin. So far as my experience goes, when one pays more than five cents for a cigar in Berlin one is throwing away money. Above that price they all taste alike. Incidentally it is said there is a growing shortage of cigars in Germany. It is very certain that there are few customers in the cigar stores.

There is probably a freight and tariff reason why the seidel of Munich beer which costs twenty cents in New York is retailed at a nickel in Berlin. In peace times one can get it for sixpence in London. Just now it is not for sale at any price. The Londoners have abjured the German and all his beers. The Gambrinus restaurant—one of the famous after-dark resorts of London—is now known as Oddindino's Imperial. There are cruel rumors that its cellars still hold barrels of German beer, but one can find no confirmation on the walls. Placards offer only Holland beer—light and dark.

Some Things the German Lacks.

In spite of the—to New York eyes—unreasonable cheapness of the Berlin bill of fare, certain economies are practiced. You may have white bread if you demand it, but it is not served until then. If you will put up with "war bread"—which is a whole wheat bread or a rye and wheat bread or a potato and flour bread, according to the restaurant—you will be given the chance to do so. It is conceded that the pedigree of the

average cup of coffee is uncertain. There is an abundance of butter, which is well charged for in London. It is sometimes difficult to get a morning egg. Germany has been importing some millions of eggs annually from Russia. That source of supply is now closed of course.

Hotel prices are about on a parity in the three cities. So are the prices in the hotel restaurants. Berlin has managed to get something of a supply of the famous French cheeses in spite of the war. But in the matter of fruit she has failed completely. She has always relied on France, and although she has been able to get a little fruit through, it is very little indeed. Americans who have always been accustomed to fruit at breakfast find themselves easily cured of the habit, confronted by 50-cent pears and 40-cent apples.

London lacks fruit, for that matter. Not that there is not enough fruit, but the quality is rather poor and the prices are high. There were constant reports of apples rotting on the ground in English orchards, and berries going to waste, and other fruits offered in the public markets for prices which did not pay for the gathering. But these facts—if they are facts, did not affect either street stand or restaurant prices.

In the restaurants one pays from sixpence to a shilling for a good pear or apple. Only the small and acid Jamaica orange could be had at the time this was written. Thanks to the war, almost no American fruit was in the market. It was not that the steamers were interfered with, but that the importers did not feel themselves justified in loading up with costly perishables. A small pineapple costs three shillings on the street stands. It is rarely to be found on a restaurant menu.

A raw apple costs a dime in the New York restaurant, on whose prices comparison has been made. Baked, it comes to fifteen cents, with cream.

For the consolation of New Yorkers this may be added:

There are 228 items listed on the New York bill. On the London bill there were 110, and on the Berlin bill 215.

SWEET CHARITY.

Some little amount of talk in various quarters about the spirit of charity brings up involuntary thoughts regarding the queer tendencies of human nature, and invites anew to a study of man and his ways. Take the Belgians, for instance, a people more sinned against than sinning, whether the blame may be put. The great American heart has gone out to them in their distress, with just a bit of trumpet blare. But not a word as to the suffering in the next block or the next county.

Which recalls an address of an extemporaneous character, and consequently from the heart, made by Sim Leatherman in the old meetin' house on Lapparel Ridge, something like forty years ago. Unless Sim was mistaken, or human nature has since changed, it might have its application in this day of concerted effort and get-together methods.

The occasion was rather informal in character, although not divested of the accustomed Wednesday night prayer meeting solemnity. The Ladies' Aid had completed arrangements for the oyster supper to be given in the town hall on the following Monday. Things were moving along com-

fortably when a mild bombshell was thrown into the midst by the announcement that the annual contribution for the enlightenment of the heathen was shockingly small. Whereupon Brother Leatherman arose, not with the air of dignity that marked the fallen Lucifer, since he was not built along majestic lines. Yet there was dignity, mingled with humility, while a plaintive air of appeal lent a measure of force to his arguments which no dogmatic manner could ever have conveyed.

"Bretherin," he began, "far be it from me to check the outpourin' of mercy and money if you all air a gravitat'in' thataway. But as none of ye seem to be snatched I would like to add what ba'm I kin to our conscience, at the same time throwin' in a touch of aloes and other such bitternesses as may break the languid symptoms which betoken no good to our souls."

"I've no doubt the pore benighted heathen is a sufferin' for creature comforts, as well as spiritual. Yet, as near as I can recollect, the pictures in the geogr'phy of scenes on the Gilhooly River showed the natives with but a small allowance of calico and no socks a tall. Which reminds me ag'in that on my way to this here meetin', a beatin' of my hands ag'in my breast to keep 'em warm inside my big woolen mittens, I seen Dave Parker's boy withouten any socks and scarcely any shoes. He's the boy some of the noblest sisters in this meetin' won't allow their boys to play with. Which may be right, and ag'in it mighthn't. Howsomever, that boy probably has fellin's, same as the little Chinese we've been a sorely neglectin', and, if he has, the wind and the frost on this lovely Janoory evening which we are a havin' in our midst must have been a sarchin' 'em out! At least it looked thataway to me, as it also set me to thinkin'."

"Pears like, somehow, we can always see sufferin' a long ways off much better than when it's nigh. Also, that we can do so much good anywhere or any time than where we are at this present speakin', so to put it. Ain't there no way for us to git right on these p'ints?"

"Last Sunday we was a communin' together over the Scripter about the pore widow that put her only two mites into the treasury. Some thought one thing and some thought another. But I just kep' a thinkin', God knows she couldn't help bein' a widow, but why didn't one of them Pharisees, or even one of the common republicans, that was always hangin' around in them days, go down in his jeans and shell out a few? And then I got that 'shamed, for I'd passed old Mis' Pollock the day before, and she was a pickin' up dead limbs from the fence corners. and me a drivin' past with a load of the finest chestnut oak and split ash in the land!"

"The more I think of it the more it seems like the right kind of charity is the kind that just sort o' percolates out and keeps on a goin' through what it meets without bein' fired up in the air, and then rickoshayin' offen the high places. A feller told me once about light, how, if you lit a candle and placed it ten yards off, it shone so much, then if you brought it five yards closer it shone, not twice, but four times as strong. Mebbe it's thataway with charity, and we've been a sheddin' of our sunshine in a way that means a heap of waste."

"Now, if these feeble suggestions are a hurtin' any of ye, just charge it up to my own feelin's. The reflections I have been a dwellin' on made me feel much the same way. And if you are a

takin' 'em too mild, I'm a fearin' they'll do you no good. I mind how the persidin' elder told us of the good woman who had a husban' and seven children, but her only cross was she couldn't do nothin' for the Lord. 'A husban' and seven children, sister,' sezze, 'and you want to do somethin' for the Lord? Well, you've certainly got a chanct!'

"So it looks to me as though weuns, too, have got a chanct, and that it ain't so far off. The good book says: 'This is religion pure and undefiled, to visit the fatherless and widders in their affliction, and keep yourselves unspotted from the worl'. And I kind a think a little extra exertion will help remove some of them spots we do get occasional, casuel like, as it were, while moseyin' through this wilderness scene."

"What I says I says for all, myself first, and includin', seein' that I am a pore, weak sinner, and asks the prayers of you all that I may ever stick out faithful!"

Whereupon Brother Sim sat down, much embarrassed and red in the face, with the light of the Spirit still glowing faintly in his eyes.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, January 10, 1915.

WANTED, A STABILIZER.

One of the oldest maneuvers known to tacticians was employed by the MIXER AND SERVER in order to prove beyond reasonable doubt that certain persons who have been endeavoring for quite a period of time to emphasize their fitness to assume leadership did not possess the necessary qualities, nor were they even within reasonable approach of ever becoming masters of themselves, an essential, so we are advised, to successful leadership.

Beginning with the initial number of The Culinary Craft under the presumed ownership of Local 30 of San Francisco, Cal., there appeared a list of names of members who were given the title of "The Press Committee"; counting them we found they were SEVEN, and we further discovered that they were out aggressively for dividing our International Union. As a salutation to their readers, they made bold to affirm that division was needed—they called it segregation—but their definitions are not binding as yet.

Their initial production pointed their gun in one direction and they filled the bore chock full of reasons why their program should be heeded.

The second issue continued in the steps of its predecessor; the seven scribes in charge of the ammunition succeeded in keeping their gun true to its original target; they waited anxiously to see or hear something from what they called the "Domain of the Czar," but the "little fellow" at Cincinnati said nothing, nor did he write anything for publication; he had absorbed some of that homely philosophy which he had heard on the farm, the kind which is boiled down in the old saying "Give a calf enough rope and it will hang its fool self." Another month passed into the discard or history, whichever way you care to size it up, and the "big gun" located at Seventh street, San Francisco, showed unmistakable signs of wobbling, in fact, it had veered around to such an extent that one of the shots hit another target plainly marked "Courage to defy and break trade union laws." That in truth was a paradoxical position for an aggregation which prided itself on being leaders of an al-

leged new thought which was presumably based on management by majority vote. But preaching one thing and practicing another has been the rock upon which many a general went to defeat. It was not to be expected that inconsistency could be shelved suddenly, the gun pointers had hardly gotten used to their new titles and a little shakiness was bound to show; they probably imagined that their boast would merit approbation among those who had similar desires, but lacked sufficient courage to wilfully violate the laws made by the general membership of our International Union.

They unconsciously warned the culinary workers in advance what they could expect in the event that they were successful, for unless adopted law suited them they would employ similar methods and offer as an excuse that "they knew what was best for them" and disobey the laws with less thought of results than had been shown before. In that same number one of the editors gives expression to the following: "The reason that we are down where we are, where we ought not to be, is simply our lack of cohesiveness, organization, and most of all solidarity." If you will compare that terse statement with the resolution which that and the two previous as well as succeeding issues of The Culinary Craft printed, you will observe how, even seven men may differ as to definitions. It was in that same number that chagrin was shown, because the editor of the MIXER AND SERVER failed to make mention of the existence of The Culinary Craft. We knew that the rope supply was ample, for the final passage of the referred-to item concluded with: "We shall and will be heard from." When that utterance was printed we knew that the plan adopted was bearing fruit; if the secessionists would only talk enough and print enough they would finally prove beyond reasonable doubt how truly intemperate they were and how utterly futile it would be to lay on their shoulders further responsibilities. When the April number came to hand the "gun" began to roar indiscriminately. "Let the membership rule" was one of the platitudes offered, and another consisted of these weighty words: "Give your assent to segregation by your voice, influence and vote, and segregation will be won for the benefit of all affiliated members who believe in majority rule and the right of the majority to determine matters of policy and general conduct of the affairs of the International Union."

"We shall and will be heard from" evidently took hold; they were being heard from all right, in fact the foregoing following their printed acknowledgement that they "had the courage to stand for what was best for them," despite the fact that our laws had been adopted by the general vote of our membership, showed quite plainly what they defined as "majority rule" and what had been their "policy and general conduct" toward rules adopted by our general membership. They might have gone a step farther and asserted with conviction—we are a law unto ourselves. which they have tried to be.

In that same number they constructed several straw men and knocked the stuffing out of them, giving further emphasis to their use of intemperate utterances, but in later issues these intemperate asseverations become wildly hilarious and run the gamut for unbridled license.

In the May issue of The Culinary Craft some one must have extracted the ball-bearings and substituted gravel, for the "gun" begins to grind

THE MIXER AND SERVER

out such involved brain drips that one wonders who was at the helm.

"New Unionism" is the seeming theme and here is how it is defined by the editorial pilots of *The Culinary Craft*: "For the purpose of this article it is not necessary to go into details about the origin and development of this "new unionism." It is sufficient to state the fact that it exists. Nobody, no matter how slightly he or she might be acquainted with the labor movement, can possibly deny this existence of a new tendency in trade unionism. It is known in England as well as in Latin countries as Syndicalism, in Germany as Localism, in this country as the I. W. W. And it manifested itself even in Ireland, where it became known as Larkinism, after one of its leaders." Further along in that editorial (?) masterpiece we find another passage which reads:

"Now we who advocate 'segregation' are industrialists to the core, and because we are such, we are for segregation in this instance, for we know that the indiscriminate heaping of various crafts into one organization, with strongly centralized authority, does not mean industrialism." Could you, my gentle or otherwise reader, take pen or pencil in hand and beat that? "We are industrialists to the core, and because we are such, we are for segregation." In a previous passage attention was directed to the wobbling of the "gun" and how seven men may differ as to definitions, but these few samples are as nothing compared to the following dug out of that same editorial bouquet: "Furthermore, we think it is only a question of time when all of us, bartenders, brewery workers, butchers, grocers, cooks and waiters, and all other workers engaged in public and semi-public service will combine into one great federation (with strict craft autonomy, however) which is destined to play a role only second in importance to that of the transportation workers in the fight for the final emancipation of labor."

Then to clinch the rivet the "gun" lands this parting shot:

"Holding these views, we cannot help but regard segregation as a step in the right direction, although it might appear different and absolutely in harmony with the spirit and tendency of the new unionism."

Without going further back than the May, 1914, number of *The Culinary Craft*, from which the quotations were taken, will the reader indulge the undersigned to the extent of answering to themselves this one question: What brand of trade unionism is this alleged "new unionism" which so fearlessly advocates tearing things up in order to construct something truly indefinite. In one passage these "wisdom slingers" tell us that they admit that they think that "it is only a question of time when all of us will be combined into one great federation." In another passage they affirm with turgid vehemence that they "are industrialists to the core," and still with the echo of that statement in mind they persist that they are the ones to define what industrialism means—at least to them—and they want all others to swallow that definition and trust them to make good.

While they "think that it is only a question of time when all of us will be combined into one great federation," they are unwilling to wait for that time to arrive, they have a "cure-all"

stowed away in their box of tricks and they will never be satisfied until they have given it a trial spin on the trade union track, and their greatest wish is for you and your fellow members to grant them that sought for privilege—and incidentally to "get to the pie-counter"—to which they pay their respects in later issues of their monthly publication.

After treading gingerly through the editorial mazes during the months of January, February, March, April and May, 1914, they discovered that their "gun" was not creating sufficient havoc to satisfy their craving; no one had paid any attention to them or their gun, disappointment was heavy on their brows, in fact their whole being was saturated with it, but they followed the example of the little boy going through the woods, they whistled shrilly to keep up their courage. June, the month of Brides and Roses, delivered the next infant from their sanctum, and again the "gun" wobbled, striking several targets, one of which had this rather suggestive conclusion: "We have 'em on the run." In that issue they shifted their attack somewhat and began to call the editor of the *MIXER AND SERVER* on the carpet where they proposed to give him what was coming to him—in their estimation—which was not any too complimentary to said editor.

The June number also printed an admission that *Solidarity* had taken exceptions, had found fault with the editorial pilots of *The Culinary Craft* for their "exposition of Industrialism." Concluding their reply to *Solidarity* they regretfully announce: "But we must have segregation first, even if 'Solidarity' doesn't approve of it." Need we advise our readers what "*Solidarity*" represents and for whom it speaks—suffice to say it does not advocate the platform and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

"Ye Gods and little fishes," we have been printing enough dope to wake up the dead, but so far the *MIXER AND SERVER* has paid positively no attention to the innumerable "shots" directed toward it and its editor; here we are getting ready to go to press with our July number and not a word has been printed in the *MIXER AND SERVER*, evidently we are going to be ignored to a finish. Something similar must have passed through the "clear-headed industrialists" when they picked up a real trade union magazine, the *MIXER AND SERVER*, and noted absence of "come-back" on account of their campaign. In their July number they became worried, and delivered an admission, which to say the least, must have been gall and wormwood to their few followers. "It is now six months since Local 30 has acquired '*The Culinary Craft*,' with the idea to disseminate information in regards to 'segregation.' Friends, as well as enemies, will want to know what we have accomplished. This we here propose to tell in short. A sub-committee (the Law and Legislative) of the committee which is arranging for the general convention of the H. & R. E. I. A. B. I. L. of A., which is to be held in San Francisco in June, 1915, has sent out, in conjunction with '*The Culinary Craft*', a circular letter to a great many locals trying to ascertain the sentiments as well as the arguments used pro and contra segregation." After six long months of effort they succeeded in sending out a circular letter and getting, so they alleged, replies which they assorted and classified, and they called that accomplishment, no doubt their friends are still wondering whether

they have pulled any stronger oar since that admission was printed, their self-styled enemies don't have to guess—they know.

The old maneuver referred to in the opening of this article contemplated six long months of patient waiting, it meant giving them all the rope which they required and keeping silent while they were tying the knots, it meant seeming acquiescence in their advocacy by that very silence, it brought to us many inquiries as to what we intended to do, some of those writing us expressing convictions that we didn't appreciate the injury which was being done the organization by the advocates of secession, but we waited all the more patiently, for we knew that the secessionists campaign would grow more and more intemperate until it culminated in a mental carousal—a literary drunk which would disgust those who had pinned their faith to the cause which they had espoused. That we were absolutely correct in our conclusions the columns of *The Culinary Craft* illustrate amply; invective run riot, insinuations gone mad and a campaign carried on which has unqualifiedly indicated for what purpose it was started. During the year which they have cavorted over white paper and with printers' ink they have massacred the reputation of more than one man, they have dug and defiled the graves of a few, and have given a crude example of crucifying those who made their organization.

Long before the six months allotted to them to show their hand had expired they had succeeded in proving lack of self-mastery, they had divulged their contempt for the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and put up as their guide and preceptor the official mouth-piece of the one organization in America which boasts of having "raised more trifles and troubles" than all the other workers' organizations from the inception of "craft guilds" to the date on which California rejected Proposal No. 2, November 3, 1914. They have grown more and more abusive, arrogance has supplanted timidity and in truth they have carried to excess their boast: "We shall and will be heard."

They have been heard, in fact our membership are hearing from them daily and monthly, and that membership is now quite anxious for the good day to roll around so that they may take a hand in the matter and see just who is who. We predict when that time comes that the men and women representing the locals of our International Union will be found lined up solidly for American Trades Unionism as taught by the American Federation of Labor in preference to Syndicalism, Localism, Larkinism, I. W. W.-ism, or any other ism which hides under the subtle title of New Unionism.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

CONFUSED MATHEMATICS.

How very much peeved the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, must have been when they perused that record printed on the cover of the December, 1914, *MIXER AND SERVER*, is fully illustrated by the intemperateness of their language in trying to discredit the achievements of our International Union. When seven men can not discover anything in that record but dissatisfaction it would seem to indicate that their mental equipment was clogged up and needed vigorous purging, or mayhap a good strong injection of trade unionism would serve the same purpose, but the latter would

probably fail owing to insufficient foundation to land and work upon.

That reference to the "Sand Lot Wisenheimers" must have soaked in deep, for they began to "scratch" and succeeded in developing a pretty fair sample of "sour grapes"—so sour that they pucker one's lips to even think of them. They set their mental incubator at work to originate phrases which would express their combined disgust and dissatisfaction, and here is what they hatched: "Twice a fool makes no less a fool the real fool." Before going any further, try and get that great chunk of "sand lot" wisdom (?) salted before it evaporates, for it is seldom indeed that such Solomonic epigrams are hurled into the printed page. Here is another evidence of the "hatch:" "2 x Fool—*MIXER AND SERVER*," and then the original stuff petered out so far as captions were concerned, but in the peculiar mélange which followed we find "Double-Headed Hydrant," "The Mixer and Deserter," the latter a ludicrous attempt at punning, yet significant to those who read between the lines. Deserters and Secession were probably in mind, accusing them of possessing such, though to be quite frank, the article in question would indicate otherwise.

In the judgment of the Seven Sacred Scribes it was the work of a mentally irresponsible fellow to have succeeded where their single-hore kind failed when they had the affairs of organization in hand; that for anyone to dare make public the incompetence of their single-hore kind is equivalent to admitting that such daring implies foolishness, bats in the belfry, rattle brain, and all that sort of thing.

It causes considerable annoyance among the Sacred Septette to print facts about the advancement of our International Union while they have naught to offer but "Come into my parlor said the spider to the fly" stuff. It creates disquiet among the Sacred Septette to see printed in such large type the fact that our International Union has weathered the gales of opposition for twenty-four years and is today a live, thriving Allied Craft organization with a real future before it. It causes jealous pangs to shoot through the Sacred Septette to note that, notwithstanding the ceaseless efforts of themselves and others, our Allied Craft International Union is meeting its obligations and actually going ahead with the work which its vast membership planned to accomplish. They would much prefer that we refrained from printing such information as they classify "2 x Fool" information, which shows the difference between the progress of their favorite culinary international union with its dismal record of utter failure. If the editor of the *MIXER AND SERVER* is getting "lame in the brain," it might not be amiss to say that the Sacred Septette can rest easy and not worry; lack of possession makes them immune from a similar attack.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

DEALING FROM THE BOTTOM.

It is rather sad to note the measures employed by the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, to avoid compliance with the laws of our International Union.

Section 144 is still a part of the laws of our International Union, but despite that fact and the announcements made in the *MIXER AND SERVER*

THE MIXER AND SERVER

SERVER, no mail list has been submitted by Local 30, of San Francisco. Does it occur to the members who have been offered The Culinary Craft for perusal that the local which is making so much noise and talking so much about law and progress, is offering an example of what it will do in the event that power is given into its hands?

The Sacred Seven boasted several months ago that their local union deliberately violated the laws of our International Union and were glad of it. That was one admission. Here is the other: They have offered all manner of excuses for their failure to furnish headquarters with a mail list of their membership, but finally declare, in substance, that they don't want the **MIXER AND SERVER**. For lack of originality the Seven Sacred Scribes pass all competitors. Their persistent effort to exclude the **MIXER AND SERVER**, to keep it from their membership, shows that they are many removes from being game sportsmen; they are illustrating the "brick in the mitt" idea of fighters, they would "dope" an antagonist and put him "out" then claim a victory. That method may spell courage and fairness to them, but to the fellow in the bleachers it comes as close to what is called "dirty ball playing" as it is possible to make it.

The cringing fear that the **MIXER AND SERVER** may reach the membership of Local 30 and give them an opportunity of gaining information about our International Union is back of the failure to send a mail list to headquarters. Had the membership of that local been permitted to receive and read the **MIXER AND SERVER** there would have been no campaign for SECESSION.

The membership of our International Union dearly love a good, fair above board scrapper; they despise a piker, and they have no use for short card tactics, whether used in games of chance or otherwise.

They never sneak up behind a man's back and drop him; if they have a "grudge" against a fellow man they come out in the open and try to land a "curtain wallop" that will do the trick. Loaded gloves and secret doping don't sound like sportsmanship to them, and the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street are due to discover that fact before the end of week June 14, 1915. The fellow who secures a thirteen months' start before the other fellow gets into the race may think he is a SPORT, but others have a different way of looking at it.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

INEXCUSABLE EXAGGERATION.

What is called a "partial list of unemployed" in this city has been compiled by a so-called Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, and its shows 562,700 persons out of work, in twenty-one occupations.

Had all the ordinary trade and industrial activities been considered, this Public Forum would presumably have found that everybody was out of work and that we had all perished from starvation.

For example, there are only 7,000 printers in New York City; yet we are assured that 10,000 persons in the printing trades are out of work. We are asked to believe that there are 75,000 store and office workers unemployed in addition to 10,000 department-store employes, 25,000

drivers and general help in the wholesale food-supply and dry goods district and 25,000 hotel and restaurant workers. Not only is everybody out of work, but apparently we are importing unemployed to fill up the gaps.

The war has caused much industrial disturbance here and conditions are generally admitted to be worse than they were a year ago, when the State Labor Bureau reported 33,000 unemployed among the representative labor unions. What the total number of unemployed is at this time nobody knows, least of all the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension. The situation is bad enough without such ridiculous and inexcusable exaggeration.

In Cleveland similar exaggeration is suspected, and men having the credit and welfare of that city at heart have banded the employers of labor and other public spirited citizens together to give jobs to all who are willing to work—this will answer the unemployment question better than any house-to-house canvass, even by a "Church of the Ascension" committee.

Any man who would exaggerate by word or deed unemployment conditions, thereby increasing the unhappiness of his neighbors, is an enemy of the public welfare and deserves the scorn of every decent man and woman in the land—and sooner or later surely will receive it. The richest man in this country is the most unhappy.—New York World.

UNISON PLEADED FOR BY WALSH

In Urging An Attack On "Main Offender, Low Wages"—Industrial Commission Head Deplores Division Of Organizations Working For Human Uplift.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—A plea that all the forces which are striving for the betterment of the human race join in an attack on low wages and "the resultant indecent standard of living," was voiced here today by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, before a meeting of the City Club of Chicago.

"Let us have a new declaration of war and a good mobilization," he said. "I hold that every organization we have for good should strike a blow at the main offender: Low wages."

The speaker deplored what he characterized as "a divided army for good which faced a solid phalanx—the allies of sin and suffering, of disease and premature death."

"When we divide our forces into three great battalions; those working for better economic conditions, those working for better social conditions, and those working for better moral conditions, we make a monumental blunder," he said. "Lines can not be drawn between the economic, social and moral life of the people. They rise or fall together and economic conditions always dominate."

"If those who are concerned with social and moral betterment would join those of us who are primarily concerned with established economic justice; if they would help to force better wages, a decent standard of living, a better environment, more leisure and less laborious situa-

tions on 90 per cent of the people, we could cut their work at least in half."

Declaring that at present we have a "veneration for wealth in this country that has made concrete wealth supra legal," Walsh said: "We have a perfect right to withhold the protection of organized society from one man who is doing many of us hurt. Great fortunes are as active a menace in themselves as they are to their possessors. They lead to greater and greater travesties on justice and a more insane vision of power. They are gold gone mad. Mad with lust of conquest. The owners of such fortunes must have, at some time or other, crossed the line of true economics, ethics, equity and criminal law. An enormous fortune is a wrong proved by itself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ROLL-CALL VOTE OF HOUSE ON BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL.

Those Voting "Nay" Voted in Favor of Having Two Men For Every Job.

The Vote Explained.

The 261 Representatives voting "AYE" voted to protect American workers; voted for American standards of life, and voted for industrial, political, and social welfare.

The 136 Representatives voting "NAY" voted to insure the steel and coal barons an unlimited supply of cheap labor; voted to increase illiteracy and voted to retard industrial, social, and political betterment.

A two-thirds vote was necessary to pass the immigration bill over the President's veto.

If any four of the 136 voting against labor had voted for labor, the bill would have passed.

Alabama—Aye: Abercrombie, Blackmon, Burnett, Dent, Harris, Heflin, Hobson, Underwood. Nay: Mulkey, Taylor.

Arizona—Aye: Hayden.

Arkansas—Aye: Caraway, Floyd, Goodwin, Jacoway, Oldfield, Taylor, Wingo.

California—Aye: Bell, Church, Curry, Hayes, Kettner, Kent, Knowland, Nolan, Raker, Stephens.

Kahn answered "present." He was paired against the bill with Roberts of Nevada, who was paired for the bill.

Colorado—Aye: Seldomridge, Taylor. Nay: Keating, Kindel.

Connecticut—Aye: Donovan, Kennedy, Lanagan, Mahan, Reilly.

Delaware—Aye: Brockson.

Florida—Aye: Clark, Sparkman. Not voting: *L'Engle, *Wilson.

*L'Engle and Wilson were paired for the bill, with Vare of Pennsylvania against.

Georgia—Aye: Adamson, Bell, Crisp, Edwards, Howard, Hughes, Lee, Tribble, Vinson, Walker. Nay: Bartlett, Park.

Idaho—Aye: French, Smith.

Illinois—Aye: Baltz, Buchanan, Borchers, Fitz Henry, Foster, Fowler, Hill, Hinebaugh, McKenzie, O'Hair, Rainey, Tavenner, Thomson. Nay: Britten, Copley, Gorman, Gallagher, Graham, Madden, Mann, McAndrews, Sabath, Stone, Stringer, Williams. Not Voting: Hoxworth.

Indiana—Aye: Adair, Cox, Cullop, Dixon, Gray, Morrison, Moss, Rauch. Nay: Barnhart, Korbly, Lieb, Peterson. Not Voting: Cline.

Iowa—Aye: Good, Green, Haugen, Kennedy,

Kirkpatrick, Scott. Nay: Connolly, Towner, Voller, Woods. Not voting: Prouty.

Kansas—Aye: Anthony, Campbell, Connelly, Doolittle, Helvering, Murdock, Neeley. Nay: Taggart.

Kentucky—Aye: Barkley, Cantrill, Fields, Helm, Johnson, Langley, Powers, Rouse, Stanley, Thomas. Nay: Sherley.

Louisiana—Aye: Aswell, Watkins. Nay: Broussard, Dupre, Estopinal, Lazaro. Not voting: *Elder, Morgan.

*Elder was paired for the bill with Metz of New York against.

Maine—Aye: Guernsey, Hinds, Peters. Nay: McGillicuddy.

Maryland—Aye: Lewis, Linthicum, Price, Talbott. Nay: Coady, Smith.

Massachusetts—Aye: Gardner, Gillett. Nay: Deitrick, Gallivan, Gilmore, Greene, Mitchell, Paige, Phelan, Roberts, Rogers, Thacher, Treadway, Winslow.

Michigan—Aye: Hamilton, Kelley, McLaughlin, MacDonald, Mapes, Smith, J. M. C., Smith, Samuel W. Woodruff. Nay: Beakes, Cramton, Doremus, Fordney. Not voting: *Lindquist.

*Lindquist was paired for the bill with Graham of Pennsylvania against.

Minnesota—Aye: Anderson, Davis, Lindbergh, Stead. Nay: Manahan, Miller, Stevens. Not voting: *Smith.

Steenerson answered "present." He was paired against the bill with Faison of North Carolina for the bill.

*Smith wished to vote "no," or against the bill, but not being in the hall when his name was called was not permitted by the Speaker to vote.

Mississippi—Aye: Candler, Collier, Harrison, Humphreys, Quin, Sisson, Stephens, Witherspoon.

Missouri—Aye: Alexander, Decker, Dickinson, Hamlin, Hensley, Lloyd, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Shackford. Nay: Bartholdt, Booher, Borland, Gill, Igoc.

Montana—Aye: Evans, Stout.

Nebraska—Aye: Barton, Kinkaid, Stephens. Nay: Lobeck, Maguire, Sloan.

Nevada—Not voting: *Roberts.

*Roberts was paired for the bill with Kahn of California against.

New Hampshire—Nay: Reed, Stevens.

New Jersey—Aye: Baker, Browning, Drukker, Hart, Parker. Nay: Eagan, Hamill, Scully, Townsend, Tuttle, Walsh.

New Mexico—Nay: Ferguson.

North Carolina—Aye: Doughton, Godwin, Gudger, Kitchin, Page, Pou, Small Stedman, Webb. Not voting: *Faison.

*Faison was paired for the bill with Steerner-son of Minnesota against.

New York—Aye: Danforth, Hamilton, Mott, Parker, Platt, Underhill. Nay: Brown, Bruckner, Calder, Cantor, Carew, Chandler, Clancy, Conry, Dale, Dooling, Driscoll, Fairchild, Fitzgerald, George, Gittins, Goldfogle, Goulden, Griffin, Levy, Loft, Maher, O'Brien, Patten, Riordan, Smith, Talcott, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Wallin. Not voting: *Dunn, McClellan, *Metz, Oglesby, Wil-som.

*Dunn was paired for the bill with Metz of New York against.

North Dakota—Aye: Helgesen, Young. Nay: Norton.

Ohio—Aye: Allen, Ashbrook, Bathrick, Bow-dle, Claypool, Fess, Francis, Gard, Key, Post, Switzer. Nay: Brumbaugh, Bulkley.

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Crosser, Gocke, Gordon, Sherwood. Not voting: Whitacre.

Oklahoma—Aye: Carter, Davenport, Ferris, McGuire, Morgan, Murray, Thompson, Weaver.

Oregon—Aye: Hawley, Lafferty, Sinnott.

Pennsylvania—Aye: Ainey, Brodbeck, Butler, Carr, Dershem, Difenderfer, Farr, Griest, Hullings, Keister, Kiess, Kelly, Kreider, Lesser, Lewis, Palmer, Patton, Porter, Rothermel, Rupley, Temple, Walters. Nay: Bailey, Barchfeld, Burke, Casey, Donohoe, Edmonds, Lee, Logue, Moore, Morin, Shreve. Not voting—*Graham, *Langham, *Vare.

*Langham was paired for the bill with Graham of Pennsylvania against.

*Vare was paired against the bill with Wilson of Florida for the bill.

Rhode Island—Nay: Gerry. Not voting: Kennedy, O'Shaunessy.

South Carolina—Aye: Aiken, Byrnes, Finley, Johnson, Lever, Ragsdale. Nay: Whaley.

South Carolina—Aye: Burke, Dillon, Martin.

Tennessee—Aye: Austin, Byrns, Garrett, Houston, Hull, McKellar, Moon, Padgett, Sells, Sims.

Texas—Aye: Beall, Callaway, Dies, Eagle, Garrett, Gregg, Henry, Rayburn, Slayden, Smith, Stephens, Summers, Vaughan, Young. Nay: Buchanan, Burgess, Garner, Hardy.

Utah—Aye: Johnson. Nay: Howell.

Vermont—Aye: Greene, Plumley.

Virginia—Aye: Carlin, Flood, Glass, Hay, Holland, Jones, Montague, Saunders, Slemp, Watson.

Washington—Aye: Bryan, Falconer, Humphrey, Johnson, La Follette.

West Virginia—Aye: Avis, Brown, Hughes, Moss, Neely, Sutherland.

Wisconsin—Aye: Cooper, Frear, Lenroot. Nay: Browne, Burke, Esch, Konop, Reilly, Stafford. Not voting: Cary, *Nelson.

*Nelson was paired for the bill with Kahn of California against.

Wyoming—Aye: Mondell.

SEGREGATION A MOTH-EATEN THEORY.

TO THE EDITOR—Perhaps well-meaning but misguided members of our International Union are advocating the moth-eaten theory Segregation. It is commonly known amongst well-informed trade unionists that segregation has been tried in the printing and other trades, and proved a failure. At the present time the tendency of the entire bona fide labor movement is for closer affiliations, amalgamation and federation. At the same time the active workers in the trade unions realize the necessity of giving local unions proper autonomy to allow them to develop freely.

Our members should calmly consider, before accepting segregation as a cure-all to remedy all the ills affecting the culinary workers. To be sure, there is a vast number of unorganized workers in the hotel and restaurant industry, but would our segregationist friends have us believe that by dividing our forces by the segregation route this army of employed would flock into a culinary workers' union?

Actual experience has taught us to the contrary. We have seen how thousands of workers have been organized in Chicago and other cities in a short period of time by our International and local officials. Those familiar with organization work know that it is comparatively easy to organize unions, but to hold them together has been the biggest problem the active members

have had to contend with. No one can keep the workers organized except themselves. It is only in those localities where the movement has been of a gradual growth that our local unions are in a healthy condition and have shop control. It is my opinion, and I say it advisedly, that our efforts should be spent in strengthening our present position and holding what we have gained, instead of splitting our International into warring factions, the same as the Electrical Workers and other organizations have experienced.

Our International Union is not perfect by any means. There is a great deal to be done and obstacles to overcome. The biggest drawbacks to our success are the members who want to break up their own unions. M. A. SANCHES,

Member Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.

COOKS' LICENSE BILL PROTECTION TO PUBLIC AND WORKERS.

The following bill has been unanimously indorsed by the Northwestern Cooks' Association, Local 458, and the Twin City Board of Business Agents:

A BILL.

REGULATING THE COOKING AND PREPARING OF FOOD IN PUBLIC EATING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE FOOD IS COOKED AND PREPARED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION; CREATING A BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR COOKS, AND PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF COOKS IN PUBLIC EATING PLACES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE FOOD IS COOKED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, AND PRESCRIBING A LICENSE FEE THEREFOR:

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of a cook in this State, unless he shall first obtain a certificate of registration, as provided in this act; providing, however, that nothing in this act shall apply to or affect any person who is not actually engaged in such occupation, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The occupation of cook is hereby defined to mean any person who is engaged in the preparation and cooking of food for human consumption in any public eating place.

A public eating place is hereby defined to mean any place where food is cooked or prepared for human consumption and served on the premises, and shall include restaurants, cafes, dining halls, lunch counters, hotels, and any other place, including boarding houses where food is cooked or prepared for human consumption on the premises and is served to more than ten (10) persons for a consideration; provided that this act shall not apply to the cooking and preparation of food in dining cars, or other vehicles, wherein food is cooked and prepared for persons going from State to State, and shall not apply to private families, except where more than ten (10) boarders are served for a consideration, nor to picnic parties, or railroad, thresher, mining lumber or other crews.

Sec. 3. A Board of Examiners to consist of three persons is hereby created to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act. Said board shall be appointed by the governor; one person from those who may be recommended by the several unions of journeymen cooks in this State which have been in actual

existence at least two years prior to the making of such recommendation; one member who has been for at least three years prior to his appointment an employing cook in this State, and the third a practicing physician.

Each member of said board shall serve for a term of two years until his successor is appointed and qualified, except in the case of the first board, one of whose members shall serve for one year and the other two for two years, as specified in their appointment.

Each member of said board shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall take the oath provided by law for public officers. Vacancies upon said board caused by death, resignation or expiration of the term of any member thereof, shall be filled by appointment from the same class of persons to which the deceased or retiring member belonged.

Sec. 4. Said board shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer, shall have its headquarters at the State capitol; shall have a common seal, and the secretary and president shall have power to administer oaths.

Sec. 5. Each member of said board shall receive a compensation of five (\$5) dollars per day for actual services, and ten (10) cents per mile for each mile actually traveled in attending the meeting of the board, which compensation shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board, provided, that the said compensation and mileage shall in no event be paid out of the State treasury.

Sec. 6. Said board shall report to the legislature of this State at each of its regular meetings a full statement of the receipts and disbursements of the board during the preceding two (2) years, a full statement of its doings and proceedings, and such recommendations as to it may seem proper looking to the better carrying out of the intents and purposes of this act.

Any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board at the time of making such report, in excess of two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars, shall be paid over to the State Treasurer to be kept by him for the future maintenance of the board and to be disbursed by him upon warrants signed by the president and treasurer of said board.

Sec. 7. Said board shall hold public examinations at least six times in each year in at least five different cities in this State, at such times and places as it may determine, notice of such meetings to be given by a publication thereof at least ten (10) days before such meetings, in the capitol of the State and in the county where such meeting is to be held.

Sec. 8. Every person now engaged in the occupation of cook in this State shall, within ninety (90) days after the approval of this act, file with the secretary of said board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence and the length of time during which, and the places where he has practised such occupation, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board one (\$1) dollar, and a certificate of registration entitling him to practice said occupation thereupon shall be issued to him.

Sec. 9. Any person desiring to obtain a certificate of registration under this act, shall make application to said board therefor, and shall pay

to the treasurer of said board an examination fee of five (\$5) dollars, and shall present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for the examination of applicants, whereupon said board shall proceed to examine such person, and satisfy themselves that he is above the age of eighteen (18) years, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases, has studied the practice of cook for at least three years as an apprentice under a qualified cook, or practiced the trade in another State for at least three (3) years, and is possessed of the requisite skill in said trade, in knowledge of the preparation and cooking of foods, and the proper method of keeping and preserving the same, and has a knowledge of the nutritive value and digestibility of foods; his name shall be entered by the board in the register hereinafter provided for, and a certificate of registration shall be issued to him, authorizing him to practice said trade in this State.

All persons making application for examination under the provisions of this act, shall be allowed to practice the occupation of cook until the next regular meeting of said board.

Sec. 10. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice or assistant under a licensed cook authorized to practice under this act; provided, that there shall be a licensed cook in each public eating place, and there shall not be more than one assistant or apprentice cook to each licensed cook, and where more than one licensed cook is employed, there shall not be more than one apprentice cook to each licensed cook.

Sec. 11. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued, a card of insignia, bearing the seal of the board and the signature of its president and treasurer, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of cook in this State, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card of insignia to post the same in a conspicuous place in the kitchen where he is employed.

Sec. 12. Said board shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of all persons, to whom certificates are issued under this act, and said register shall be at all times open to public inspection.

Sec. 13. Said board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this act for (a) conviction of crime; (b) habitual drunkenness for six (6) months immediately before a charge duly made; (c) gross incompetency, or (d) contagious or infectious disease; provided, that before any certificate shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall at a day specified in said notice, at least five (5) days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may, after the expiration of ninety (90) days, apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted to him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased.

Sec. 14. Any person practicing the occupation of cook without having obtained a certificate of registration, as provided by this act, or willfully employing a cook who has not such a certificate, or falsely pretending to be qualified to practice

under this act, or violation of any provisions of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or city workhouse not more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HIGH DUES.

Power is necessary to influence. Power depends upon resources. This is true of the trade union as well as of every other organization. The labor organizations that have the greatest power to protect their members and the greatest influence in furthering the needs and the demands of their members are the labor organizations provided with ample, substantial financial resources.

There is only one way to accumulate organization funds—payment of adequate union dues. Organizations have found it a wise policy to increase low dues as rapidly as possible because increased financial resources at their command give them increased prestige, increased ability to secure better wages and working conditions and increased ability to provide against threatened dangers. There is no investment a wage-earner can make that will bring him greater returns than his union dues. If dues to the union are increased proportionally as the union increases wages, the power of the union to promote and safeguard the interests of its members becomes increasingly effective.

The financial organization of a trade union must be based on sound business principles. Wildcat finances in trade unions will be no more reliable than wildcat banking investments. Money will not get into the union treasury by miracle or by the wishing process. The protection of a well-filled treasury is possible only for those who are willing to pay the price in dues, management and foresight. The very existence of a sound financial organization constitutes a defense of its members. Power does not always have to be aggressively used in order to be effective—reserve power is often the most potent. Consciousness that they possess power puts moral courage and confidence into the workers, and it puts fear into the hearts of those who would wrong them. When power exists there is hesitancy to deny the possessors their rights or fair demands. The existence of the power of self-defense prevents many industrial struggles while the weak and the helpless are wronged with impunity.

As union dues are increased it is possible to extend the system of union benefits. These benefits supplement the wages earned and enable unionists to live better and more comfortably.

Labor organizations are constantly preaching the gospel of higher wages. What wages are to the individual, dues are to the organization. The ideal of the American Federation of Labor is to have each organization strong, competent to manage its affairs and to solve its own difficulties. While there is whole-souled sympathy and willingness to help fellow workers in their time of need, yet the best results for all workers can be obtained when each organization is free to protect and promote the rights and interests of its own members and to organize the yet unorganized.

But high dues should not be accompanied by

high initiation fees. Indeed the initiation fee should be small, thereby inviting and making it possible for the yet unorganized to join the union and to make common cause with their fellow workers to secure the common welfare of all. High dues regularly paid will inevitably lead to greater self-reliance, mutual interdependence, unity, solidarity, fraternity and federation.—SAMUEL GOMPERS, in American Federationist.

THE POWER OF UNIONISM.

Let him who questions the value of unionism pause and consider for a moment just one thing that unionism has accomplished.

It is well known that in the early days of the present factory system the day's work extended usually to fourteen or sixteen hours.

This long day existed for all workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the children as well as the men and women.

The workers had not yet learned to organize and as individuals they were utterly helpless to effect a change in the hours of their labor or in the scale of their wages.

There were, of course, no laws to protect them, and so they were entirely at the mercy of their employers.

The normal conditions that existed in the factory system little more than half a century ago in England and elsewhere throughout the world are equaled today only in certain plague spots.

When one reads the story of the misery and oppression, the long hours and low wages of those days, one wonders how the workers managed to live at all.

How much the condition of the workers generally has been improved it is by no means easy to say, but we do know that the condition of the workers has vastly improved wherever they have learned to value unity.

In those trades where the men have known enough to fight for their rights and to stand together there has arisen what some scoffers like to call an "aristocracy of labor."

And if in certain trades there are indeed aristocrats of labor, it is simply because they have had intelligence enough to fight together, to pay dues to one organization and to battle always with unity and solidarity.

And what they have done, all other workers can do.

The "aristocrats" hold no patent on their method of action, and by acting in the same manner all other toilers can win all the "aristocrats" have won.

Now it is difficult to ascertain just how much union workers have benefited by higher wages.

In that matter there is always the question as to the increased cost of living which makes difficult any comparison of wages here and abroad or of wages now with those of forty years ago.

The best one can do is to compare wages and hours today in one trade that is organized with the wages and hours in another trade that is unorganized.

This has been well done by the Department of Labor at Washington, and the figures gathered by the department shows beyond dispute the enormous benefits that have come to labor as a result of organization.

Consider for one moment the following facts:

We all know that the workers in the iron and steel trade are poorly organized and we find

that the hours of labor in this trade are eighty-four hours per week.

On the other hand, we all know that the stone and granite cutters are well organized.

When we look up the figures of their hours we find that they work forty-eight hours per week.

The bricklayers, the carpenters, the hodcarriers, the painters, the paperhangars and the plumbers are highly organized trades, and when we inquire into the hours worked by these, we find that they rarely average more than fifty hours per week.

These workers, then, are the "aristocrats" of labor simply because they are well united in their trade, are loyal to their organization, pay their dues and fight a common battle.

It would be difficult to find an argument in support of unionism so potent as this one.

To find one set of workers like the stone cutters working forty-eight hours per week and another set of workers in the iron and steel trade working eighty-four hours per week should alone be enough to convince every toiler in this wide land of the value or unionism.

But this is not all. The hot blast men, who work an average of eighty hours a week, obtain only about 16 cents per hour for their labor.

The stone cutter, who works on an average of forty-eight hours per week, receive an average of 41 cents per hour.

In other words, the stone cutters, working about half the time of the hot blast men, receive at the end of a week much larger wages.

To look at it in another way, a hot blast man during his life sells to his boss an amount of labor equal to that sold by two stone cutters during their life.

The hot blast worker gives in one life what one stone cutter would need two lives to give, and he gives the labor of two lives for less money than a stone cutter receives for the labor of his one life.

Think of this and then consider how tragic it is that one must actually persuade workingmen to believe in industrial unity.

It is almost impossible to believe that any class of the workers should be blind to the value of unionism or loath to suffer almost anything to achieve it.

And what astounding evidence of working class stupidity it would be if the workers of this country should, without a fight, allow their unions to be crushed and their right of organization taken away by the capitalist legislatures and courts.

The value of unity is so clear, the gains for those who have united are so evident, and the necessity of organization for all workers is so great, that it would seem that men, if they have intelligence to fight for anything, they would surely fight for this.—ROBERT HUNTER, in American Federationist.

ON WRITING FOR THE MIXER AND SERVER.

By JOHN BOOKJANS, of Local 106, 4706 Tillman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Local press secretaries may look upon it as presumptuous on my part that I should undertake to lay down rules intended to guide them in their correspondence. By way of justifying this article, however, I need point out only that it is entirely optional with one either to accept or to reject what I shall suggest. We should

encourage every free and disinterested exchange of ideas calculated to further our progress. The labor movement resembles a complex machine the efficiency of which is commensurate with the proper functioning of its every part.

Education is to the labor movement what lubrication is to the machine—both make efficiency by eliminating friction. Our International will more effectually serve its purpose in proportion that we succeed in diffusing education throughout all of its organs. This education should be both general and special. It should comprise a knowledge of the conditions that gave rise to this International Union and of the forces that propel its growth. But more especially such an education should teach each officer and active member of this International or of the local unions composing it, how he may work most effectively in his own particular sphere. We must learn the value of system and method. The progress of our International, so far as the way for it has been prepared by the evolution of the catering industry—a subject beyond the scope of this article—is proportionate to a large extent to the time and attention devoted by us to finding ways and means for more effectively doing our work than has been our wont.

The requirements of a local union officer vary with the nature of his office. Here we are concerned only with the duties of the press secretary and lack of time and space place us under the necessity of confining our remarks on them to a few general hints. Possibly it has never occurred to most press secretaries that their duties call for special qualifications. Why, they may ask themselves, should one take more care in preparing a letter for publication than one addressed to an intimate chum? In reply to this query one might say that, while we should give our best thought and attention to whatever we may write, our faults, in a private letter, may at the worst be discovered by only a friend, while our blunders in a letter for publication are subjected to the scrutiny of thousands of readers, not a few of which perhaps are comparatively well informed.

Our subject is divided into two parts—subject matter and the manner of its presentation. The subject matter is that what we write on. Most press secretaries are manifestly hard pressed for something to write on. To supply this want, they resort to descanting upon the vices and virtues of local officers. Knowing that it does not always take well to talk about an officer's vices, a local press secretary more frequently indulges in extolling his virtues. This empty flattery quite often takes some such a form as "Brother Jones, our new president, is a worthy successor to Brother Davis," or "Our financial secretary is a great hustler," or, again, "Brother Dick, our newly-elected business agent, is very popular with the bosses," and so forth ad nauseum.

Such hollow praise would seem to be superfluous for the reason that if an officer's reputation can not rest on his merits, it richly deserves to fall. Your ceaseless eulogies upon local officers may cause you to be suspected of toadying for favors, if not of being a paid "claqueur." It ill befits us to do aught which smacks of cheap politics. The organized labor movement must win by democratic methods. There is a tendency on the part of press secretaries to forget that they are required to write not for one

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member, nor yet for a group of members or officers, but for the organization as a whole. If the officer of a local union, however, should have qualities that peculiarly fit him for his office, we had better not lose any sleep over their not becoming known without being trumpeted out in an official communication to the **MIXER AND SERVER**.

Except when justified by some special occasion, we can well afford to dispense with comments upon our officers' qualifications and it stands us in much better stead to confine our letters to an impersonal discussion of general interest. In this country we are little given to what in Germany is called "sachliche Diskussion"—a discussion of things and facts on their own merits and without reference to persons. If a press secretary is to do justice to his office, he must set out to acquire an intimate knowledge of the mechanism of his local union and of the problems confronting it. The conditions of the trade is always a fit subject to write on and we can never acquire sufficient accurate knowledge on how our members work and live—on how they are compensated for their labor and on the duration of their daily toil. If we are to do away with the many abuses that grow apace as trusts and corporations gain control of the catering industry, we must freely air them in such organs as the **MIXER AND SERVER**, even though the necessity for protecting the writer require that this be done anonymously. It does not profit us to be prejudiced against literature of exposure. In this connection it is well to call attention to the difference between mere calamity howling with a political object and a true exposition of the manifold injustice that is being foisted upon us.

I shall not attempt to enumerate any more subjects that a press secretary might write on with great profit to the reading members. He has a whole month in which to study his subject and the task is well worth his best mettle. Quality should be given preference to quantity.

After having thus briefly disposed of the subject matter that is to enter into a letter, we may turn our attention for a few minutes to the form in which it is to appear. An exhaustive treatment of this phase of the subject would be equivalent to rewriting the average work on grammar and rhetoric.

"Le style c'est l'homme," is a statement attributed to Voltaire. In English this would read, "Style is the man—or, a man's character is revealed in his style."

A thorough knowledge of English can hardly be expected from press secretaries and other members of this International contributing to the **MIXER AND SERVER**, yet such glaring blunders as one occasionally lights on must needs dispare us in the eyes of an educated public. To place a comma where obviously there should be a period or some other punctuation mark, to omit the pronoun "I" or "we" in such statements as "I shall let you know tomorrow, etc.": to begin a sentence with a small letter instead of a capital, habitually to interchange "shall" and "will," to say "he don't" instead of "he does not"—all these are inexcusable mistakes that never appear in a reputable business letter or in a good magazine article.

One should acquire the habit of expressing the greatest possible number of ideas in the smallest possible number of words. One should be clear—that is, one should so construct one's

sentences that they admit of but one interpretation. The use of vulgar slang and of language that smacks of the gutter does not add to the beauty of one's style.

These are merely a few hints of how one might learn to write at least presentable English. One may greatly improve one's use of English by closely observing the employment of words and the formation of sentences in classical works. The formal study of grammar and rhetoric, however, can not be entirely dispensed with if one would acquire at least possible facility in the use of correct English. Books calculated to aid one in the study of English and in cultivating the habit of properly using it may be had in any library of average size. Admirably adapted for the practical study of English is a magazine published in Chicago under the title of "Correct English." No one who cherishes the ambition of becoming an effective writer should forego the pleasure of reading "*The Philosophy of Style*," by Herbert Spencer.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

"Who won?"

That is the question which was asked the *Record* over the phone several times last night and many times this forenoon in connection with the industrial trouble.

Both.

If one person or one side wins, the other side or some other person must have lost. As both sides in the industrial dispute in Stockton have lost and were losing—the one in employment and wages, the other in business—and as the community suffered heavily through dissension and bitterness, it follows that in a cessation of the strife both sides and likewise the community have won.

Therefore, let all of us get this one big, important thought into our minds and keep it straight:

In continuing the destructive, bitter struggle, all were losing; in peace, all win. The victory is not over the other fellow. It is over our own ugly, discordant, belligerent selves, our evil natures. We have compelled Satan to get behind us, instead of leading us on, as he was doing. Neither side has licked the other; neither party to the strife has been vanquished. And this is better so. Each side has instilled into the other a wholesome respect for its fighting qualities. If one disputant could have whipped the other to a frazzle, could have forced an abject surrender and dictated terms, that would not have foreboded peace for the future: it would simply have meant smouldering fires of hate and a consuming, intensified desire for revenge, which at any time might have burst forth into fierce flames. The only peace worth while, the only peace which gives any fair promise of endurance, is that which is secured with honor to both sides, which has been brought about by conference, by compromise, by arbitration, by give-and-take, by concession and adjustment. Such is the basis of settlement in the Stockton trouble. Why, then, waste a moment in splitting hairs, in fine distinctions, as to who has won. The *Record* holds that the hair-splitter, the vain-glorious, the boastful and the self-important individual is an undesirable citizen, and we feel that we are in unison with all patriotic, right-mindedness, peace-loving citizens in the expression of the strong hope and earnest desire that there be no controversy as to who has won.

And this also carries with it the proposition that for the present it were better to postpone any close analysis or minute speculation as to just what terms of settlement mean. It means everything or nothing, depending wholly and absolutely on the spirit in which it is worked out and applied. There is no hard and fast guarantee; there is nothing binding; there is no strong chain and no bonds. It is simply a calling off of the fight, both contestants being eager and anxious to quit. They might, so far as any real restraining effect in the agreement itself goes, resume fighting tomorrow. But they will not! Why? Because both sides have been taught a hard lesson, perhaps a profitable one, but certainly a lesson. Both sides have purchased experience—purchased it dearly—but if they take the experience to their hearts, if they learn the lesson, and never forget it, then will it be worth all it cost. The unions in Stockton had become too arbitrary, too dictatorial. They were feeling their oats. They were sensing deeply their power, and, as is the case with human nature the world over, the accession of power led to its arbitrary exercise, to over-reaching. Finally the employers organized. They formed a powerful association. They felt their strength and they proceeded to exert it. They felt that they had suffered through union exactions. They would crush the unions, once and for all. They controlled employment, they were leagued with money and financial institutions which had the bestowal or the withdrawal of credit. They furnished the wherewithal to make the wheels of industry go round. They would exert their will. They would brook no opposition. No expression of adverse opinion would be tolerated. Press and pulpit must be quiescent. The end justified the means.

Thoroughly organized, prepared for war, offensive as well as defensive, the clash, of course, soon came. No matter what the first point of dispute was. Just as well one thing as another.

Now, after months of warfare, disastrous to all concerned, a truce has been proclaimed, and, let no one be deceived, it is only a truce. By this we do not mean that the fight is to be resumed—far from it. But it might easily be resumed. It is this danger we would emphasize. It is incumbent on every one of us, no matter whether a contestant or a member of the great third party, the general public, to do all in our power to heal the trouble, to deal justly by all, to recognize the right of the other fellow, to endeavor to "put oneself in his place"—in short, our united endeavor should be to re-establish confidence, and following that will come the restoration of that "industrial equilibrium" about which we've heard so much.

Whatever problems may confront us, whatever exigencies may arise and whatever differences of opinion may occur over the meaning and intent of the terms of settlement, can all be adjusted, as can be any other question or friction which may develop in the future, if we only really want to do it, and try to do it in a spirit of justice and right-mindedness.

Have we learned our lesson?

Some people learn by experience—they are the wise, the tolerant, the forbearing, generous ones; some people learn by the experiences of others—they are the happy ones; some people never learn at all—they are the fools!

In which class do we Stocktonians belong?—Editorial, Stockton (Cal.) Record, December 22, 1914.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

"OTHERS ALMOST ALL DRY."

The North American, on the 17th day of January, published a two-column article under the caption "Prohibition in Fourteen States—Others Almost All Dry."

It is because of the concluding sentence—"Others Almost All Dry"—that The Times takes pains to comment thereon.

There is nothing more misleading than the statement that because the majority of the counties of a State are "Dry" that therefore the State to about to adopt prohibition. Let us illustrate:

When the Downs high license and local option law was adopted in 1882, at the very first election 80 per cent of the counties went "Dry"—but two counties alone represented nearly half the population, to wit: Jackson, containing Kansas City, and St. Louis, containing the city of St. Louis.

When the State of Minnesota adopted high license and local option in 1886, at the succeeding election more than 75 per cent of the counties went "Dry"—but the population of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, St. Cloud, Anoka and the counties in which they are situated, practically constitute one-half the population of Minnesota.

An enumeration of all the States in the alphabet is published by The North American from which we take a single State as an illustration: "Michigan—34 Dry counties; 50 Wet."

This, on the face of it, would indicate that when Michigan gains eight more counties she will be able to control the State for the "Drys"—when as a matter of fact three counties out of the 84 represent more than one-third of the population.

The point we wish to make is that "high license and local option" is not only the only efficient way of controlling the liquor business, but that "local option" gives to every local community the right to settle the liquor question itself—and that is the quintessence of "home rule."

In the late election in Washington, in spite of the combinations that were made for political purposes, leaving the question of "Dry" or "Wet" out altogether, the West Side, with the two-thirds population went "Wet" by 15,000. And yet the State as a whole went "Dry" by about 16,000!

Here one has the illustration of a State naturally divided in agriculture on one side—timber and its interests, fisheries and maritime commerce on the other—having its much greater population controlled by the other side.

That is not "home rule." That is not the fundamental principle of a Republic which begins with the family, and grows up through the community, the city, the county—into the State—and even though a State may have a majority of its people as a whole desiring prohibition, the County of Okanogan, for example, had no right to help determine what the County of King shall do touching any local question.

"High license and local option" in ten years' time, if allowed to operate, as it has during the last twenty years, would give three-fourths of all the towns in the United States a "Dry" administration—and there wouldn't be a solitary voice raised against that action—for it would be the expression of the community, which has a right to determine its own local affairs.

On the other hand, prohibition in every State where it has been tried has proven to be an absolute failure, as everybody who is not a partisan knows.

Even the people in Washington, in the name of prohibition, will be permitted, by the present bill, when it shall become a law, to buy more liquors of every kind in a solitary year than the State ever consumed under high license and local option.—Seattle Times, Feb. 6, 1915.

THE LONGING unrewarded.

In a recent number of the *Mixer and Server* we printed an article about Kansas. In fact, it was an article designed to "call the hand" of William Allen White, who had enthusiastically described his State, Kansas, as having reached a "stage of social and economic adjustment much nearer the ideal status of the dreamers than the most radical visionary would have thought possible." So far as we have information William Allen White has not responded to the challenge contained in the referred to article, which, by the way, was written by former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Hon. Royal E. Cabell. We have promised to reproduce Mr. White's response whenever it is offered. Those of our members who have followed the articles written on Kansas and by Kansans have noted their many claims to the enjoyment of a greater measure of the good things of life than the citizens of other political units called States. The average Dry advocate takes unto himself and his followers about everything in sight, but William Allen White, while none the less anxious to store up as many good things as he can for his State, makes an admission in the following lines which may, and in fact no doubt will, interest the readers of the *Mixer and Server*, for after all has been written with reference to prohibition, there is an undeniable something lacking in the products of dry State genius, and Mr. White gives that something expression when he says:

"And yet this population, so abundantly blessed, has not produced one great inventor, one great statesman, one great poet, novelist, artist, philosopher or leader whose fame is really lasting and national. We have contributed nothing to the world that our sister State of Nebraska, with her saloons, can not duplicate, except happiness and prosperity. That happiness and prosperity are worth while, from the viewpoint of those striving to be happy and prosperous, no one can deny. But are they worth while when the world's progress is considered? Are they an end in themselves? When we are all happy and prosperous, will the world be finished and wrapped up ready for delivery into whatever heaven or hell to which we are bidden?"

Kansas has had her share of erratics. There has been hardly a period in her history during which she boasted of her aridness but what there has not been one or several of her residents cutting didoes which elicited the favor of funny sheet paragraphers. The laws proposed by Kansas lawmakers, if catalogued and commented upon, would make humorous reading enough for hours. The claims made by Kansas and its writers that it enjoys a big measure of "happiness and prosperity," look good on paper, but in actual every-day life they don't materialize to the extent boasted of.

Not so very long ago another one of Kansas'

boosters, Dr. Sheldon, followed the usual custom of boasting. It was while he was in Cincinnati, Dec. 18, 1914, as one of the Flying Squadron, that he was called for some of his wild statements in the following manner by Morris F. Westheimer:

THE TRUTH ABOUT KANSAS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES-STAR—In the Times-Star of December 18 you printed certain statements by Dr. Sheldon, of Kansas, relative to the effects of prohibition upon that State.

It seems to me that if the Anti-Saloon League was actually convinced of the good effects of prohibition that organization would not harp upon one State alone and make this harping bristle with false statements. The story of Kansas has been told repeatedly by prohibition orators until its repetition has, in the minds of some, become confused with the truth.

"As to Kansas," Dr. Sheldon says, "it is now the second richest State in the Union—" This he can not prove. The financial statistics for 1912, Census Bureau, page 334, shows Kansas is assessed on from 90 to 100 per cent of the full, true value of the property of the State. Page 44 of Census Bureau bulletin on "Wealth, Debt and Taxation" credits Kansas with \$1,468 per capita. Dr. Sheldon says his State has a per capita assessed valuation of \$1,684." He gives Kansas just \$216 per capita more than the Federal Government. The Census Bureau bulletin credits Nevada with \$5,214 a head and lists 23 States higher than Kansas.

The statistical abstracts of the United States for 1913 places the average amount for each bank depositor in Kansas at \$231.69. For Ohio the amount is \$356.78.

Dr. Sheldon says Kansas "has doubled its bank deposits from 110 to 220 millions in ten years." The 1913 report of the Comptroller of Currency, page 58, shows the total bank desposits of Kansas on June 4, 1913, to amount to \$179,424,502.44 and not \$220,000,000. Dr. Sheldon's figure is just 41 million too high.

Dr. Sheldon says Kansas "spends only \$5,000,000 a year for liquor, instead of the average of \$35,000,000 for a license State, and thus saves \$30,000,000." This is the most daring statement made to date by an Anti-Saloon League agitator. If Kansas is "dry," who spends that five million, and how can they spend it? The internal revenue reports have no record of consumption of beer, wine or whisky in Kansas. If Dr. Sheldon concedes five million dollars spent for these products, and if we add the amounts which result from illicit stills and other sources, Kansas may be discovered to spend as much as some other "wet" States for drinks.

As a matter of fact, there is no way of estimating the amount of liquor consumed in Kansas, as there is no official check upon the supply. It is, however, very interesting to hear a prohibition agitator credit a "dry" State with a \$5,000,-000 "drink bill."

As to pauperism in Kansas, Bulletin No. 120, issued by the Census Bureau, shows the number of paupers in almshouses for 1910. The rate per 1,000 for Kansas was 43.49. Fourteen States have a lower pauper rate than has Kansas. The statement was made in the recent campaign in Ohio that "many counties in Kansas have no poor in their poor-houses." This is true, because of the simple fact that many counties in

KANSAS HAVE NO POOR-HOUSES. IN KANSAS THE POOR ARE FARMED OUT TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

As to inmates in penitentiaries, the statistical abstracts of the United States for 1910 give the following: Per 100,000 population the persons confined in penal institutions in Kansas are 149.6, in Ohio 84.0, and in New York 137.3. Kansas has more criminals in her penitentiaries in percentage to the population than Ohio, and, what is even more astonishing, than New York.

As to divorces, the same report (1910) gives for Kansas 109 per 100,000 population and for Ohio 91 per 100,000. Where is the advantage of Kansas in this instance?

According to the statistical abstracts for 1912, the tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation in 1902 was: Kansas 4.09, and Ohio 2.38. The Bureau of Education bulletin for 1913, Ch. 4, Vol. II, places the number of students in universities, colleges and technology schools in Kansas at 11,643, and in Ohio at 22,264. Dr. Sheldon says "21,000" in Kansas, which is just 10,000 too many. Furthermore, Kansas has but 19 institutions of higher learning, whereas Ohio leads with 40.

Of the 23 capital cities in license States in the registration area, 17 had a lower death rate than Topeka (18.5 for 1912), as follows: St. Paul, 10.2; Madison, 10.7; Lansing, 11.4; Salt Lake City, 11.6; Lincoln, 12.4; New Haven, 13.3; Denver, 14.2; Helena, 14.2; Columbus, 14.3; Harrisburg, 14.3; Jefferson City, 14.9; Indianapolis, 14.9; Springfield, 15.7; Trenton, 16.7, and Sacramento, 17.6.

Of the 23 registered States, from which the mortality statistics are gathered, only two were "dry" at the time of the report. North Carolina, a "dry" State, has a death rate of 17.3 per 1,000 population. Maine, another "dry" State, has a rate of 15.3. The rate of each of these two dry States was higher than the rates of the wet States of California, 14.2; Connecticut, 14.9; Indiana, 13.0; Kentucky, 12.0; Maryland, 15.5; Massachusetts, 15.0; Michigan, 13.4; Minnesota, 9.5; Missouri, 12.6; Montana, 10.0; New Jersey, 14.1; New York, 15.0; Ohio, 13.0; Pennsylvania, 14.0; Rhode Island, 15.3; Utah, 9.9; Vermont, 15.2; Washington, 7.9; Wisconsin, 11.3. The death rate is higher in the "dry" States than in the "wet" States, despite the fact that beer, wine and whisky are sold in the latter. Kansas is not a registered State and hence can not be compared.

As to mortality statistics, Kansas is not a registration State, and no authentic statistics are available, as the United States makes no records of mortalities in Kansas. The only statistics are those made by the individual to suit the individual's need.

The statistical abstracts of the United States tell us more about Kansas and Ohio. The estimated true value of all property in Kansas is placed at \$2,253,224,243, and in Ohio (the fourth richest State in the Union) it is placed at \$5,946,969,466.

A special report of the Bureau of Census on "Religious Bodies," Part 1, 1906, page 58, gives the percentage of inhabitants attending church in Kansas 28.4 per cent, and Ohio 39.2 per cent.

Kansas became a prohibition State in 1882. The following increase in population of Kansas and Ohio should be noted:

	1880	1910	Increase
Kansas	996,096	1,690,949	694,853
Ohio	1,648,690	2,289,905	1,139,221

Dr. Sheldon then says that "the overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas believe the prohibition law the greatest blessing their State has ever had." As the "people of Kansas" are not here to testify in their own behalf, we can not test the correctness of the speaker's assertion. It is certain though, that the people of Ohio should feel the same way and somewhat better.

One could go on "ad infinitum" and lay bare the weakness of the alleged "Seventh Heaven" Kansas, but, in the face of the preceding statistics, Dr. Sheldon's remarks seem at least exaggerations.

Ohio, as George Ade might say, "has it all over" Kansas. It is about time that these non-resident agitators go back to Kansas and cease their vain efforts to attack the progress and social advancement of those commonwealths which are fortunate enough to be without prohibition. If Kansas is the abiding place of the millennium, why is it that Dr. Sheldon spends so much time away from home? To my mind the "Flying Squadron" is in momentary danger of losing the "F." A bit of research, honest investigation and truthful allegation may save the letter for them.

ALABAMA DRY.

Governor Henderson's Vetoes on Bills Are Voted Down.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22.—Governor Henderson delivered an address to the Alabama Legislature today, renouncing two bills for state-wide prohibition. "I disapprove the bills," he said, "and suggest that the voters of the state gather at the polls and decide whether they want the various counties of the state wet or dry. This will lead to prohibition state-wide, more efficient than state-wide prohibition."

Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1 under two related measures which become law tonight without executive approval. Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposal and repassed the bills by overwhelming majorities.

BOOZE VIA PUMPKIN ROUTE.

West Virginia Just Must Have Its Liquor Supply.

Kenova, W. Va., Feb. 6.—Located in three states—West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky—this town is furnishing the State Prohibition Commission more trouble than any other city or town in the state.

The latest move to outwit the Yost prohibition law has been the placing of pint bottles of liquor in pumpkins, which the Kentucky farmers haul here, charging \$1 for a pumpkin.

One farmer sold 2,000 pumpkins here in a single day. A canvasser has been in the city obtaining orders for pints at \$1 each, and notified patrons to station themselves along Raccoon creek, about a half mile east of here, tonight, and be ready to catch pumpkins which will be rolled down from the Kentucky side.

INTEMPERATE EMPLOYERS.

To the Editor of The World—I wish The World, with its great influence, would urge moderation for both employer and employee. Just now there appears to be rising a wave of intemperance among employers.

When an employer tries to regulate the personal habits of his employee outside working hours; when he says to his employee, "You will be discharged if seen even to enter a saloon!" or when he goes to the extreme of dismissing a score of old employees for simply signing a fellow townsman's application for a saloon license (which actually was done recently by a Pennsylvania corporation), he violates the spirit of American citizenship; he assails even the Constitution of the United States by curtailing inalienable human rights therein proclaimed.

Of course there is no defense for a discharged workman who by his nightly excesses regularly impairs his efficiency for next day's work, because this is properly a matter of shop discipline. But the workman's right, after hours, to visit his club, the saloon, to expand the social side of life, is equal to that of his employer, who visits a similar though sweller resort. The attempt to abridge this right will not succeed, and incidentally may but provoke an organized revolt bad for all concerned.

JACKSON SQUARE.

New York, January 15.

WHENCE THE REVENUES?

Neighboring West Virginia has seen fit to adopt prohibition, and during the recent contest in Ohio much was said of the benefits achieved thereby. Trade was better, the people were happier and morals were elevated. But the material side of the situation is beginning to obtrude itself. The Auditor of State has called recently for either an increase in the revenue of \$700,000 or a corresponding retrenchment in ordinary expenditures. Disregarding the loss of the liquor license income the General Assembly made liberal appropriations and created two new departments of state.

Now the hour has struck for the paying of the piper. In some of the cities the councils have laid a professional and occupational tax, intricate in detail and hydra-headed in scope. The state must now cast about it for new sources of impost. Quite naturally the easy suggestion is made to increase the general levy. But the State Board of Public Works has already advanced the rate from 6 cents on the \$100 valuation in the fiscal year of 1913 to 10 cents in the fiscal year which began last July 1. Yet this will not take care of the deficit. The auditor, it may be said with proper deference, foolishly proposes to compel the employers of the state to provide for the maintenance of the operating department of the workmen's compensation fund, all of which now comes out of their pockets.

But, if he has gone astray on this particular subject, he is in the right path when he sounds this warning against the too great and too rapid increase of general taxes:

"We should make haste slowly and deliberately and be sure of our ability to pay as we go along. By a too great increase of taxes we will discourage not only our own people, but also the influx of outside capital, and thereby hinder the very causes we desire so much to advance."

It is with regret that the state's financial officer

foresees the hampering of the advancement of the schools, the extension of the good roads system and the construction of necessary public buildings, and adds the intimation that the public treasury may have to be replenished through the issuing of bonds.

It may be argued that this is a presentation of material matters as against a great moral issue. Admitting this as true, the situation that Ohio may be called upon to meet in 1916 is not changed thereby. The Prohibitionists must not only be intensely moral, as they see it, but they must be equally practical, as everybody else sees it. In their new campaign they should be frank enough to tell the voters how they intend to make up the deficiencies in the budget that will appear if they are victorious.—Editorial, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, January 11, 1915.

RELUCTANT ADMISSION THAT THE TAR STATE IS A VERY WET COMMONWEALTH.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 7, 1915.—In order to aid the Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina in its effort to make this state really dry, instead of being "one of the wettest in the South," S. F. Conrad, one of Charlotte's most influential prohibitionists, has prepared and published in the *News* of the latter city a statement showing that Charlotte consumes over 200 gallons of whiskey a day. The executive committee of the League in order to get its new bill before the legislature, has decided to recede from its previous position and acknowledge that the present law, drastic as it is, in reality, a failure. Mr. Conrad's tables and statement will prove this to the legislators. He says:

"There are 4,800 gallons of liquor a month, 1,200 gallons a week or 200 gallons a day coming into Charlotte through the express office. These figures are taken from the records of the express company, giving the daily receipts and this too, before the Christmas rush started.

"As great as these figures are, they do not include what is shipped in by freight in barrels and boxes.

"Is anyone surprised that Charlotte must raise \$10,000 for charity when \$14,000 and more goes out of town each month for liquor? This is the money value of the 4,800 gallons of liquor at the present price being paid.

"While the town is asleep the clubs and the blind tigers are sending our young men to hell and taking the bread away from the wives and children!"

It was claimed by many of the well-known citizens and city officials of Charlotte that liquor had been a thing of the past in that town since the state became dry. It was said that crime had been reduced, that poverty was almost unknown, that there was little or no drinking, that not much if any liquor was shipped into the state, and that the law was working perfectly. Interviews to the above effect were circulated freely last fall during the Virginia prohibition campaign and it is admitted that they had much to do with turning the tide in favor of the "drys" in the latter state.

But throughout North Carolina there seems to be an impression that it will be better hereafter to tell the exact truth as to conditions and to go before the legislature acknowledging that the law now in effect does not prevent drinking nor any of the other evils. It is argued that unless this

is done the lawmakers may refuse to pass the new legislation, and leave the state in its present annoying position. The new law will be framed so as to make it a crime for any resident of the state to have any liquor in his possession, even in his home.

IS NORWAY IN LOVE WITH PROHIBITION?

The advocates and shouters for national prohibition constantly refer to Norway as an example of a nation enacting and enforcing prohibitory laws, and gleefully proclaim that the natives are enjoying most remarkable advantages since the so-called demon rum was banished. To give the readers of the *MIXER AND SERVER* an idea of how matters stood some months ago, the following press dispatch appeared in the *Seattle (Wash.) Times*, October 28, 1914:

NORWAY LEARNS PROHIBITION LAW FAILS TO PROHIBIT.

Christiania, Wednesday, Oct. 28.—The Norwegian press is making an almost unanimous appeal to the government to rescind the prohibition ordinance which was passed in the first excitement of the war to stop the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Nominally 50 per cent of the Norwegian people is represented in the membership of "teetotal societies," and next to Finland, Norway ordinarily has the smallest per capita consumption of alcohol in the world. It is the working classes who are most largely represented in the "teetotal" membership.

The appeal for rescinding the prohibition act is based primarily on assertions that after more than two months of prohibition, prohibition has not worked. Persons who could afford it have indulged extensively in the importation of strong liquors from Denmark and Scotland. Individuals have combined to form "private stock companies" and have brought in thousands of gallons every week, each person taking a keg or two for private use.

Among the poorer classes complaint is made that the prohibition law has created worse conditions, prompting the concoction of such weird drinks as "self murder"—the name given to de-naturalized alcohol flavored with oil of peppermint—and the cheapest kinds of so-called sweet wines, made from chemical products, which never saw grapes.

The police reports in Christiana show that the average number of arrests for drunkenness has been about the same as before the ordinance was passed, and in the meantime the government loses a revenue of \$260,000 a month. Outside of the "teetotal" societies the demand for rescinding the new law has gained such headway that it is said the government may meet it.

The government has already rescinded the special law forbidding distillation of alcohol from potatoes. This is ordinarily an extensive industry in Norway, but at the outbreak of the European war it was thought necessary to stop it in order to conserve the food supply. As a matter of fact it was found that the potatoes used for this distilling process could not be kept long, there not being enough frost-proof cellars for their storage. The breweries, which had also been forbidden to malt their barley, have recommended their operations.

THE PROGRESS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Suffragists have wherewith to rejoice at the beginning of the year 1915, when they consider the progress the votes-for-women movement has made in the past few years. In the United States alone an average of two states a year have enfranchised the other half of its citizenship during the last four years, making the number an even dozen.

Ninety years ago women could not vote anywhere except to a very limited extent in Sweden and a few other places in the Old World.

In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. In 1850, Ontario gave it to women, both married and single. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. Municipal suffrage was granted to women in Finland in 1863, and in New South Wales in 1867. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, Victoria gave it to women, both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. In 1871 West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1880 South Australia gave women municipal suffrage.

In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the women of Scotland, and Parliamentary suffrage to single women and widows in the Isle of Man. In 1882 Iceland gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883. Municipal suffrage was given by Ontario and Tasmania in 1884, and by New Zealand and New Brunswick in 1886.

In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888 England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889 suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1890, school suffrage was granted in Oklahoma, and in 1891 in Illinois.

In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full state suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho.

In 1898, the women of Iceland were given the right to vote for all offices except members of Parliament; Minnesota gave women the right to vote for library trustees; Delaware gave school suffrage to tax-paying women; France gave women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce, and Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1900, Wisconsin gave women school suffrage, and West Australia granted full state suffrage to women, both married and single.

In 1901, New York gave tax-paying women in all towns and villages of the state the right to vote on questions of local taxation, and Norway gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1902, full national suffrage was granted to all women of federated Australia and full state suffrage to the women of New South Wales.

In 1903, Tasmania gave full suffrage to women, and bond suffrage was granted to the women of Kansas.

In 1905, Queensland gave women full state suffrage. In 1906, Finland gave them full national suffrage, and made them eligible to all offices, from members of Parliament down.

In 1907, Norway gave full Parliamentary suffrage to the 300,000 women who already had municipal suffrage. Denmark gave women the right to vote for members of Boards of Public Charities, and to serve on such boards, and England, with only 15 dissenting votes out of 670 members of the House of Commons, made women eligible as Mayors, Aldermen and Town and County Councillors.

In 1908, Michigan gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions of local taxation and the granting of franchises; Denmark gave women who are taxpayers or the wives of taxpayers, a vote for all offices except members of Parliament, and Victoria gave full state suffrage to all women.

In 1909 Belgium gave women the right to vote for members of the Conseils des Prudhommes, and made them eligible; single women and widows paying taxes were given a vote in the Province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol); Ginter Park, Va., gave tax-paying women, married or single, a vote upon all municipal questions, and Iceland widened municipal suffrage to include all tax-paying women.

In 1910, Washington gave full suffrage to all women; New Mexico gave them school suffrage; Norway made municipal women suffrage universal (three fifths of the women had had it be-

fore); Bosnia gave the Parliamentary vote to women owning a certain amount of real estate; the Diet of the Crown Province of Krain (Austria) gave suffrage to the women of its capital city, Laibach; New York gave women in all the towns, villages and third-class cities a right to vote on bonding propositions; the Gaekwar of Baroda (Indi) gave the women of his dominions a vote in municipal elections; the Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture, and also made them eligible, and Vancouver gave municipal suffrage to married women. Single women and widows had it before.

In 1911, California gave women full suffrage. Belize, the capital of Honduras, gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1912 Kansas, Arizona and Oregon gave women full suffrage, and Kentucky gave school suffrage to all women able to read and write.

In 1913, Alaska gave women full suffrage; Illinois gave them the right to vote for Presidential Electors and for all offices not created by the state constitution, also upon all questions submitted to voters, and Norway made Parliamentary suffrage for women universal.

In 1914, Nevada, Montana and Iceland gave women full suffrage; South Africa gave them municipal suffrage.

States where amendment has passed one Legislature and must pass another:

State	House	Senate	Goes to Voters	Number Elector's Votes
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916	13
Massachusetts	168-39	34-2	1915	18..
New Jersey ...	49-4	15-3	1915	14
New York	125-5	40-2	1915	45
North Dakota.	77-29	31-19	1916	5
Pennsylvania ..	131-70	26-22	1915	38

—Enquirer, January 3, 1915.

LET THE MONKEYS DO IT.

(Monkeys could easily be trained to work, they would make efficient workers and supply a long let want.—*News item.*)

Things are in a frightful mess
And magnify our uselessness,
We can't tell what will happen next,
And so we can not rue it.
The only thing that now remains
To free the laborer of his chains
And do away with all our pains--
Is let the monkeys do it.

We'll learn the monkeys every trade,
We'll show him everything that's made--
The way the railroad tracks are laid
(He's good at imitation).
He'll run the locomotives fine.
We'll send him out with plumb and line;
The clocks he'll regulate to time--
He'll meet the situation.

He'll never quit or go on strike,
The pay checks will be all alike,
He'll ne'er demure, he'll never pike
Or e'er be discontented.
He'll do whatever he is bid,
Nor take offense when he is chid.
And monkey-like, he'll work rapid
At all that man invented.

We'll breed these ancestors of man
And teach them everything we can.
There won't be no official ban
Or boycotts whatsoever.

He'll push a pen or pull a tooth.
And clean the streets and build a booth,
And seldom do a thing uncouth,
Or shirk his work whatever.

Accepting everything we give,
Most thankfully he will receive.
The chance we're giving him to live,
And win his approbation.

But what will happen then to man
Nobody seems to care a damn;
We'll hang together if we can
And quit the monkey nation.

We'll work him twenty hours a day,
Seven days a week at work he'll play,
Incessant toil his roundelay,

And see how cheap he'll do it.
A blanket for his humble cot.
And all the peanuts that we've got
Will reconcile him to his lot--

So let the monkeys do it.

JULIUS BECKER,

Local 402.

CHAT OF THE CRAFTS

SUNDAY STOLE INGERSOLL'S ELOQUENCE, DECLARES AN AGNOSTIC NEWS-PAPER, AND SPRINGS THE "DEADLY PARALLEL."

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, is accused of stealing the thoughts, phrases, and even sentences of Robert G. Ingersoll by the "Truth Seeker," an agnostic paper published in Philadelphia. The paper quotes in parallel columns sentences by Sunday, delivered to soldiers in Beaver Falls, and sentences delivered by Ingersoll in the Academy of Music, New York, May 30, 1882. The train of thought, even in the longest sentences and paragraphs, is almost identical.

Here are a few of the corresponding sentences of both orations:

SUNDAY:

This is a day for memory and for tears. A mighty nation bends before its honored graves and pays to noble dust the tearful tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart.—Beaver Times, May 27, 1912, page 1, column 5.

Again we tell the story of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.—*Ibid.*

On this day the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them of the Declaration of Independence, the chart and compass of all human rights. All men are equal and have the same right to life, liberty and to joy.—*Ibid.*

This declaration uncrowned kings and wrested from the hands of titled tyranny the scepter of usurped and arbitrary power. It opened all the paths to fame and put the star of hope above the poor man's babe.—*Ibid.*

England was then the mightiest of nations, mistress of every sea, and yet our fathers, poor and few, defied her power.—*Ibid.*

They had the brain and the heart, the wisdom and the courage to utter and defend these words: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." In the defense of this self-evident truth the war of the Revolution was waged and won.—*Ibid.*, page 8, column 5.

When shown the article in the "Truth Seeker" Billy Sunday branded it as "trumped-up lies."

The evangelist explained that he had been told he was using a part of Ingersoll's famous speech, but that he had never read a line of Ingersoll. People, he said, sent him clippings, among which was "some good stuff," which he used. Afterward he was informed it was from the Ingersoll speech.

THE "HIGHLAND" BRIGADE.

Some of the Tory papers are finding fault with the Irish because they are not joining Kitchen-er's army in large numbers, but they have only to read the list of killed and wounded in English and Scotch regiments to find an answer to their question. Among the various arrivals of wounded in Stobhill Hospital are to be found the following names in Scotch regiments:

Come listen to me you who seek for our aid,
Till I read you some names from the "Highland"
Brigade,
Who went to the front all the Germans to kill,
And a batch of those wounded are now in Stob-
hill.

I find on the list an O'Malley and Boyle,
A Murphy, a Kelly, a Riley and Doyle;
A Casey, a Carney, a Rourke and McCann,
All strapping young Highlanders, every man.

There are Rooneyes and Dohertys there by the
score,
And Gallaghers, too, you'll find in galore;
While Muldoon and O'Connors can also be had,
Troth, the ould boy himself couldn't bate such
a squad.

And bedad, there you'll find Piper Riordan from
Cork,
The skirl of whose pipes could be heard in New
York;
And Meagher who plays the big base in grand
style,
Who, I'll swear, never slept in the shire of
Argyll.

There is Driscoll a bandsman, and Pipe Major
Foy,
With a Carney, McLaughlin, Maginn and Mal-
loy;
An O'Leary and Doogan, McBride and McGill,
All hooching and dancin' about in Stobhill.

You can find, if you wish, a Delaney and Burke,
A Carroll, a Clancy, a Tolle and McQuirk;
A Foley, a Walsh, a McGuire and a Quinn,
All pledged to assemble some day in Berlin.

There was Gunner O'Donnell and Sergeant Mc-
Fall,
Who can both cut the tartan of ould Donegal;
And Barney McLuskey, whose hair isn't dry;
And who says he belongs to the Island of Skye.

It would do good to your heart to see Paddy
McGee,
The calves of whose legs are thick as a tree;
And big Darby Doolan, who comes from Stra-
bane,
Has his "wee deoch and dorus" whenever he can.

I don't think that Britain need care for the Huns
With such fine "Highland" soldiers to handle
her guns;
And I lately was told that Von Kluck and his
men
Are praying to the Lord not to meet them again.

—SPALEAN, in Glasgow Star.

Submitted by P. F. SULLIVAN, Local 255, Dan-
bury, Conn.

IT ISN'T YOUR LOCAL IT'S YOU.

(With apologies to the *Linn Digest*.)

If you want to be in the kind of a local
Like the kind of a local you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike;
You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new—
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your
local—.

It isn't the local—it's you.

Real locals are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead.
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a local from the dead;
And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbors can make one, too,
Your local will be what you want to see—
It isn't the local—it's you.

J. F. EICHORN,
Dayton, Ohio.

PROSCRIPTION.

In the days of Cæsars: "By proscription and
bills of outlawry, Octavius, Anthony and Lepidus
have put to death an hundred Senators"
(SHAKESPEARE).

In the days of the Anti-Saloon League: "The
graves of many State legislators and members
of Congress can be seen along our line of march"
(REV. E. C. DINWIDDIE).

TALL TRAVEL TALK.

Three men, a Frenchman, an Englishman
and an American, were once praising their re-
spective railroads—for an Englishman will
praise his railroads abroad, though at home it's
usually a different story.

The Englishman said:

"Our express trains go so fast that the tele-
graph poles along the lines look like a high
board fence."

"Our Rapides," said the Frenchman, "go so
fast that the stations along the line seem con-
tinuous, like a city street."

The American puffed at his cigar thought-
fully.

"Once on an American express," he said, "I
passed a field of carrots, a field of potatoes, a
field of cabbage and a cow, and the train, gents,
was going so fast—so durn fast—I thought I
saw an Irish stew."—CLEVELAND FEDERATIONIST.

VETERAN SECRETARY CALLED HOME.

William J. Gilthorpe, former secretary-treas-
urer of the International Brotherhood of Boiler
Makers and Iron Ship Builders, died at Minder,
La., Jan. 9, 1915. "Billy," as he was addressed
by his innumerable friends, had been secretary-
treasurer of his organization for twenty-one
years, and was retired June, 1914, on a salary of
\$100 per month for the remainder of his life.
Billy did not live long to enjoy the generosity
of his organization. He was sixty years old, and
the greater part of that time had been devoted
to work in behalf of his fellow craftsmen. He
leaves behind a son, Henry, who resides at New
Orleans, and two daughters, Mrs. Andrew Rei-
land, of Kansas City, Kan., and Mrs. Knight
Campbell, of New Orleans. Billy Gilthorpe will
be mourned in union labor circles generally.
He lived for his fellow man. The world is bet-
ter as a result of his labors. He left a splendid
record to his survivors.

FRIENDS IN BOTH PLACES.

During a little conversational fanning with a visiting member recently, he expressed the view that we made a tactical error when we began to take notice of the malicious shafts which have been printed in the secession advocate, *The Culinary Craft*, printed at San Francisco, Cal.; he took the stand that if we had permitted them to run along as usual and without giving them any attention in the *MIXER AND SERVER*, their fires would have ceased to burn for the lack of fuel. Perhaps there are other members with a similar view, and yet we know from comments received from some of our members that if we had not offered opposition they would have about concluded that we didn't care a tinker's cuss word what happened. We have quite a membership in our International Union, a great big family to please, and we caught the philosophy of the little fellow who was hoeing potatoes; he was interrogated with, "Say, youngster, what do you get for hoeing potatoes?" The boy looked at his questioner for a moment and then replied "Nothing if I do and hell if I don't." So it seems that we have friends who believe we have followed the right policy, while others are inclined to the view that we should have left the Sacred Seven wade in as deep as they wanted to without paying any attention to them.

Under the "Forum" heading this month our members will find additional matter concerning the proposed secession movement; if you have a few moments to spare, take a look over what has been presented, it may cause you to do a little thinking now when the going is good for thinking stunts.

THIRTY TWO LEGISLATURES CONSIDERING TUBERCULOSIS LAWS.

New York, Feb. 25, 1915.—Bills dealing with tuberculosis are now being considered in thirty-two State legislatures, according to an announcement made today by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

In six States, Alabama, Arizona, California, Iowa, Tennessee and Washington, bills are being considered which call for the reporting and registration of all living cases of tuberculosis. Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia are working for laws which will require that consumptives who refuse to observe sanitary regulations and are a menace to others may be removed and detained in hospitals. In Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine and Missouri, legislation permitting the establishment of county or local hospitals for tuberculosis are being discussed, and in California, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Missouri and New Hampshire State subsidies of \$3 to \$5 per week per patient are being asked for such institutions. A more or less complete reorganization of the State health work is sought in several States, especially Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas and Arizona. In Indiana and Alabama bills providing for full-time county and city health officers are being considered.

As an aid in furthering these and similar bills the National Association has issued a pamphlet entitled "Tuberculosis Legislation," which contains a digest of existing laws in this field with comments and comparisons of some of the most important ones.

MARCH 17TH.

Many of our boys and girls who will be found wearing a "bit of green" on March 17th, will probably give but little thought to the man who taught a nation to rise from superstition and heathenism. St. Patrick was a great man, and history has not overlooked giving him proper credit. "The Wearing of the Green" is a splendid tribute to a missionary and to a people who have loved and fought for liberty, who have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty no matter what the sacrifice.

MY AMBITION.

I have my own ambition. It is not
To mount on eagle wings and soar away
Beyond the palings of our common lot,
Scorning the griefs and joys of every day;
I would be human—toiling like the rest,
With tender human heart-beats in my breast.

And so beside my door I sit and sing
My simple strains—now sad, now light and gay,
Happy if this or that but wake one string,
Whose low, sweet echoes give me back the lay,
And happier still, if girded by my song,
Some strained and tempted soul stands firm and strong.

I send my thought its kindred thought to greet,
Out to the far frontier, through crowded town.
Friendship is precious, sympathy is sweet
So these be mine, I ask no laurel crown.
Such my ambition, which I here unfold;
So it be granted, mine is wealth untold.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHERE PRIZEFIGHTERS WERE BORN.

Below is a list of one hundred boxers, with the places of their birth. Of these boxers 48 were born in the United States, 34 in England, Ireland, Canada, Australia and other parts of the British Empire, and 8 on the continent of Europe. As the birthplace of star boxers, San Francisco easily takes the lead among cities, the list including 7 who made their earthly debuts in the Golden Gate city.

Bantamweights—George Dixon, Halifax, N. S.; Casper Leon, Palermo, Sicily; Jimmy Barry, Chicago; Harry Forbes, Rockford, Ill.; Frankie Neil, San Francisco; Joe Bowker, Salford, England; Jimmy Walsh, Newton, Mass.; Harry Harris, Chicago; Digger Stanley, Norwich, England; Johnny Coulon, Toronto, Canada; Eddie Campi, San Francisco; Kid Williams, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Featherweights—Tommy Warren Los Angeles; Ike Weir, Belfast, Ireland; Frank Murphy, Ireland; Billy Murphy, Auckland, N. Z.; Johnny Griffin, Braintree, Mass.; Solly Smith, Los Angeles; Dave Sullivan, Cork, Ireland; Ben Jordan, Bermondsey, England; Eddie Santry, Aurora, Ill.; Terry McGovern, Johnstown, Pa.; Young Corbett, Denver; Abe Attell, San Francisco; Tommy Sullivan, Brooklyn; Johnny Kilbane, Cleveland, O.; Johnny Dundee, Shargai, Italy; Pedlar Palmer, Cannington, England; Johnny McVack, Montreal; Jack Skelly, Brooklyn; Billy Plummer, Birmingham, England.

Lightweights—Jack McAuliffe, Cork, Ireland; George Lavigne, Saginaw, Mich.; Frank Erne, Zurich, Switzerland; Joe Gans, Baltimore; Jimmy Britt, San Francisco; Battling Nelson, Copenhagen, Denmark; Ad Wolgast, Cadillac.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Mich.; Willie Ritchie, San Francisco; Freddie Welsh, Pontypridd, Wales; Packey McFarland, Chicago; Jack Britton, Clinton, N. Y.; Leach Cross, New York; Charlie White, Liverpool, England; Joe Mandot, New Orleans; Young Griff, Sydney, Australia; Joe Rivers, Los Angeles; Kid Herman, Montreal; Charley Neary, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jem Carney, England; Tommy Murphy, New York.

Welterweights—Billy Smith, Eastport, Me.; Tommy Ryan, Redwood, N. Y.; Kid McCoy, Rush County, Ind.; George Dawson, Dark Corner, Australia; George Green (Young Corbett), San Francisco; Rube Ferns, Pittsburg; Matty Matthews, New York; Joe Walcott, British Guiana; Dixie Kid, Fulton, Mo.; Honey Melody, Charlestown, Mass.; Mike ("Twin") Sullivan, Cambridge, Mass.; Jimmy Gardner, County Clare, Ireland; Ray Bronson, Webster City, Ia.

Middleweights—Jack Dempsey, County Kildare, Ireland; George LaBlanche, Point Levy, Quebec; Jack O'Brien, Philadelphia; Jack ("Twin") Sullivan, Cambridge, Mass.; Stanley Ketchel, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Billy Papke, Spring Valley, Ill.; Johnny Thompson, Olge County, Ill.; Frank Klaus, Pittsburg; George Chip, Scranton, Pa.; Jimmy Clabby, Norwich, Conn.; Eddie McGoorty, Eureka, Wis.; Mike Gibbons, St. Paul, Minn.; Jack Dillon, Frankfort, Ind.; Hugo Kelly, Florence, Italy; Jack Root, Bohemia, Austria; George Gardner, County Clare, Ireland.

Heavyweights—John L. Sullivan, Boston; James J. Corbett, San Francisco; Peter Jackson, West Indies; Charlie Mitchell, Birmingham, England; Robert Fitzsimmons, Helston, Cornwall, England; James J. Jeffries, Carroll, O.; Marvin Hart, Louisville, Ky.; Tommy Burns, Hanover, Ontario; Jack Johnson, Galveston, Tex.; Sam Langford, Weymouth, N. S.; Georges Corpettier, Lens, France; Tom Sharkey, Dunderdale, Ireland; Gunboat Smith, Philadelphia; Battling Levinsky, Philadelphia; Joe Jeannette, Hoboken, N. J.; Luther McCarty, Hitchcock County, Neb.; Frank Slavin, Maitland, Australia; Peter Maher, Galway, Ireland—Albany Telegram.

OUR OWN BILLY SUNDAY.

Why send for Billy Sunday to tell us how ornery we are? Shut your eyes and open your ears, sinners, and Luke will tell you and save you about \$40,000. We are speaking for Billy Sunday:

"Oh, you damnable, murdering, corrupt, hell-ridden hounds. You whisky-soaked bums. You booze-rotted whelps. Come on up and have your blackguardly souls examined and save your dirty hides from the stink of brimstone. Oh, you measly, warty-eared, sore-eyed, mangy curs. You devil-ridden, white-livered rats. You fat-headed, rough-necked, hog-hid porch climbers. I dare you to be saved! We will now take up the hourly collection!"—LUKE McLUKE, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

You can learn a few things and forget a whole lot more, but whatever else you do, keep in mind the one essential need of the hour—get new members in your local union, and try every method you know of to get the members in line who permitted their membership to lapse. Your opponents are never too tired to talk shop. By the same token, neither should you.

The ammunition you need right now is enough application blanks and a little bit of hustle.

OH, TELL ME NO MORE.

Oh, tell me no more of the glorious fame,
That comes to the victor in battle,
Where men for the sake of dread history's name
Meet death mid the fury and rattle;
Where lovers and sons in the carnage are strewn
O'er the field of confusion so dire —
Unmarked by a stone for remembrance hewn,
Left to rot in the hideous mire!

For such was the brave, fearless laddie o' mine,
Who loved me so dear when we parted,
Who rode to the front with a courage divine,
And left me alone, broken-hearted;
He vowed when he left me he soon would return,
With tears then our bosoms did sever,
But now all in vain for his coming I yearn,
My laddie is gone, and forever!

The battle has taken my laddie from me,
'Tis but for his love I am pining,
My heart's ardent spirit that once was so free,
By night and by day is declining;
So tell me no more of the glory and fame
Attending the wounded and dying,
My bosom but leaps at the sound of his name,
My heart for my laddie is crying!

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Labor Journal, of Rochester, N. Y., announces suspension in its issue of Jan. 29, 1915. The Labor Journal was the oldest weekly labor paper in New York State, and during its career accomplished wonders for the labor movement. The decision of the stockholders to discontinue publication is summarized in the following final passage of their announcement:

"The stockholders of the Labor Journal feel that their paper has played a prominent part in the changing of public sentiment favorable to unions and union labor, so that it is with a feeling of pride that they now leave the field they entered at a time when all others declined."

The union label is the one and only positive sign which trades unionists have to guide them in helping to keep steadily employed their fellow trades unionists in other trades and callings. Get the union label on everything you use. Don't be satisfied with securing half-hearted results.

ISH KABIBBLE!

Yes, Ignorance is bliss. The task
Of knowing pains the wise;
And that is why we never ask
What goes into mince pies.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

This blissful Ignorance we'll not
With any hard facts clash,
And that is why we never ask
What goes into the hash.

—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

AN OLD FRIEND GONE.

O. P. Smith, better known to thousands of trades unionists as "Pat" Smith, of Logansport, Ind., died in that city in January after a long battle with Bright's disease. "Pat" Smith counted his friends by the thousands, and many of them received the first lessons in the labor movement from him. He was a cigarmaker by trade,

and like many of the men in that trade, studied ceaselessly to find a solution to the great problem confronting the workers. Very few if any trade unions in the State of Indiana but what benefited by the work which he accomplished. "Pat" Smith lived up to the admonition, "Try and make this world a better place to live in." He lived a useful and busy life, and leaves behind a record which any man could be proud of. Mrs. O. P. Smith survives her husband. She will miss her best friend, but the knowledge that he done his duty by his fellow man is a great solace and may aid her in her hours of loneliness. We tender to her our condolences and sincere sympathy. May the sweet memories of her wedded life soften the blow and encourage her to continue the work she loves to the end.

BRIERWOOD.

You have lit the night with many a song,
You have solved some problems too hard for me;
You have shortened the way when it seemed so long.
You have been as true as a friend could be.
You have helped me to know when the spring came back,
Its infinite wonder and sweet surprise;
You have helped in winters of storm and rack
To find gold stars in the still blue skies.

You have given me counsel I could not win
By bribe or purchase on this green earth;
You have thrown much light on my wayward sin,
You have brought much beauty and quiet mirth.
You have given me strength when the fight seemed hard,
You have given me joy when the way seemed dark;
You have healed me of many a wound and shard,
You have been my Ararat and my Ark.

You have brought me visions of beautiful things,
And brightened my heart with a fuller hope;
You have taught me to open and lift my wings,
You have helped me to rise when I thought to grope,
And you've never asked anything, nothing at all,
Quiet, contended—old friend, so ripe!
And I sing you a song with my whole heart's thrall,
And God be praised for my brierwood pipe!

—Baltimore Sun.

ENCOURAGING.

It is quite interesting and encouraging to note that a few hotel papers are waking up to the fact that hotel, cafe and saloon proprietors overlook a duty which they owe themselves. In the Jan. 30, 1915, number of the New York Hotel Register and Review, Editor Chas. E. Gehring wades into condiment makers and purveyors who are allegedly financing prohibition legislation, and wants to know why men whose investments in the catering industry amounts to millions should purchase goods of concerns who are "trying to confiscate your business, who are trying to ruin you." Editor Gehring has a gigantic task in front of him. He will discover sooner or later that there are other things in connection with the catering industry which needs attention. Non-voters are quite a handicap when you come to think of it.

NATURE'S RECESSIONAL.
Now along the solemn heights
Fade the autumn's altar lights;
Down the great earth's glimmering chancel
Glide the days and nights.

Little kindred of the grass,
Like a shadow in a glass,
Falls the dark and falls the stillness;
We must rise and pass.

We must rise and follow, wending
Where the nights and days have ending—
Pass in order pale and slow
Unto sleep extending.

Little brothers of the clod,
Soul of fire and seed of sod,
We must fare into the silence
At the knees of God.

Little comrades of the sky
Wing to wing we wander by,
Going, going, going,
Softly, as a sigh.

Hark—the moving shapes confer,
Globe of dew and gossamer,
Fading and ephemeral spirits
In the dusk astir.

Moth and blossom, blade and bee,
Worlds must go, as well as we,
In the long procession joining
Mount, and star, and sea.

Toward the shadowy brink we climb,
Where the round year rolls sublime,
Rolls and drops and falls forever
In the vast of time.

Like a plummet plunging deep
Past the utmost reach of sleep
Till remembrance has no longer
Care to laugh or weep.

—CHARLES GEORGE DOUGLAS ROBERTS.

The following trio of news items is worth your perusal:

UTAH SENATE DRY.
Salt Lake City, Feb. 11.—A State-wide prohibition bill passed the Senate tonight by a vote of 14 to 3, with one member absent. Notice of a motion to reconsider Monday was given. Anti-liquor forces claimed tonight that the measure will pass the House by a large majority.

BAY STATE MAY BE NEXT.
Boston, Feb. 16.—The proposed woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution was passed today by the House by a vote of 196 to 33. It will be acted on by the voters at the election next November, having already passed the Senate. As soon as the result in the House was announced a shower of jonquils thrown by women in the galleries fell among the legislators.

UP TO NEW JERSEY VOTERS.
Trenton, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Senate today passed the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution 17 to 4. The House passed the resolution two weeks ago, and both Houses having acted favorably to the resolution last year the question will be presented to the voters for acceptance or rejection in September.

The following note accompanied the appended song:

"Given its premier at the meeting of the Central Labor Council Wednesday, February 3, 1915, met with instantaneous success and expect it to reach the million copy mark. Sung in many of the leading cafes and by the Seattle Labor Chorus; try it on your piano.—Ed. T. Levi."

Those who have the privilege of knowing Bro. Ed. T. Levi credit him with doing more consistent and aggressive work against the fanatical drys in the recent campaign than any cafe, hotel or saloon employe or owner.

WHEN WE GATHER AT THE RIVER.
Tune: "Where the River Shannon Flows."
(Patent applied for.)

Invented for the Bartenders and Milkmen.
By Ed. T. Levi.

When the Beer, it has quit flowing,
And the State, it has gone dry,
To the River I'll be going
For my beverage bye and bye.
Come, oh come, down to the river
Where the Prohibitionists thrive;
When we're tired of drinking water
Then in it we will dive.

Chorus.

I will meet you and will treat you
On water, bye and bye,
Down by the old Duwamish,
When the State, it has gone dry.

Come and have a drink called Water
From a good old Mineral Spring,
When the State is dry next winter
And the Prohibition ring
Have cornered up the Liquor Biz
For some other State to thrive,
We will gather at the River
And, by gosh, in it we'll DIVE!!!

WHAT EVERY LOCAL UNION SHOULD KNOW.

We union men are in the habit of telling the world what unionism means; we look with disfavor upon individuals who are not in a union, and it is right to discourage non-union habits even in ourselves. We should not throw stones at glass houses, if we live in one ourselves. It is a sorry fact that today thousands of organized workers are cultivating the non-union habit of spending their earnings in non-union stores, and mail order houses. We can not deny it.

When our local label committees call on the business man regarding the sale of label goods "the demand" of the union man is thrown in their teeth. Some union men trade with houses out of town which are bitterly opposed to organized labor, even to the extent of not allowing their employes to think of a union.

What would any union man think of himself is he knew that his trade was going to enrich John D. Rockefeller, of Colorado fame? Well, such is the case. Thousands of workers are trading with a mail order concern which he is a part of. The name is like poison to the freedom loving man, yet we go on upbuilding him and his institutions. Now let every local get busy, and see to it that their members trade at union stores or union mail order houses, and that the goods be union made. If this is done we will have more union men and women, and less poorly paid workers.—Labor News.

Just what is to be gained by remaining as "dumb as an oyster" when the subject matter of organization is broached in your presence and failing to make a noise like a man who was unashamed of his affiliation, is what comes close to getting our "nanny." Men who carry membership books in a trade union have no reason in this century to hide the fact, nor is there any sane reason why they should stand along side and hear some squirt deliver himself of a lot of "drool" against the labor movement.

The American Federation of Labor is an institution which has accomplished wonders during its existence, and it does not look exactly encouraging to see men of labor swallow the assinine statements conceived and delivered by ribbon clerks who haven't guts enough to carry garbage to hogs.

The labor movement does not need defenders so much as it needs men who will call, and call good, the two by four "sissy boys" who, when asked for union labeled goods, turn up their snoots and shoot some of their silly comments about "there is no call for union made goods." If there is anything more than another which trades unionists need to do, it is to teach some of the boneheads who fozzle the job of retail clerks that they are due to treat patrons with respect. Encourage the organization of the retail clerks of your city. In doing so you will help to get rid of those "pin money" bipeds who would be more at home crocheting lamp mats or embroidering some of that fuzzy stuff girlies wear.

ORGANIZED LABOR A FORCE, NOT A PASSING FAD.

Organized labor, that is to say, the federated trades unions, have accomplished much for the uplift of humanity. It has advanced wages and the conditions of labor. It is a force that has demanded and received what it claimed and was entitled to. It has had many battles to obtain what it has acquired, and no doubt will have many in the future to retain what it has and to continue successful in its uplift work. But it should be borne in mind that organized labor is a fighting force, not a questionable "reform," to be classed with vegetarianism, uncooked food, theosophy, folk dancing, simplified spelling, universal peace, single tax, prohibition, government ownership, free love, and a few score of other things guaranteed to make everybody well to do and to bring happiness to the race. We are not discussing the merits or demerits of any of these panaceas, but we don't want a living, active force like the trade union movement to be considered as one with any such agitation. The word "reform" has been used so indiscriminately by the faddists, that its real meaning is no longer respected by serious people. It has descended into a joke.—W.M. T. Dodds.

REFERRED TO GOLDSMITH AND KOVELESKI.

In a report recently made public by the secretary, J. W. Pincus, the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America is reaping splendid results. Is, in fact, garnering considerable coin of the realm. As is generally known, the orthodox Jews decline to eat pork in any form, and yet the report of the above organization discloses the fact that the most profitable enterprise in which the Jewish farmers engage in is raising pork.

Great big gobs of gloom surround the fanatical aggregation who have been wearing out the patience of the law makers down at Washington. They thought they had a lead pipe cinch when they listened to the "Kissing Bug" tell what he would do with his little bill. "There is another Congress coming," say the Anti-Saloonists. "Hobson and Sheppard will be back on the job and we shall try again." All of which only goes to prove that a prohibition fanatic never quits. He never knows when he is licked. Would that we could say that the catering industry interests were as aggressively persistent. Are we going to continue in the "also ran class?" Are we less consistent than our opponents, and if so, why?

COME ON, YOU PROSPERITY!

Ol' Man Prosperity is comin' up the road!
Hear his horn a-hootin'?
See his auto scootin'?
He's the critter
Ain't a quitter—
Doesn't need a goad.
Ol' Man Prosperity is comin' up the road!

Ol' Man Prosperity is sailin' up the pike!
Looks a lot like Santy
With his Christmas ante.
No embargo
On his cargo;
Take just what you like.

Ol' Man Prosperity is sailin' up the pike!

Ol' Man Prosperity is flyin' up the street!
With the skies a-bright'nin',
Gee, his style is lightnin'!
If you're holler
For a dollar
Join him in the seat.

Ol' Man Prosperity is flyin' up the street!

Ol' Man Prosperity has got the car for me,
Golden is its promise.
Hear you, doubtin' Thomas?
Make the statin'
Of its ratin'
Millions of h. p.

Ol' Man Prosperity has got the car for me!

Ol' Man Prosperity is whirlin' round the curve,
Shavin' off the corner,
Hittin' Mister Mourner.
When he knows he
Sees things rosy
Watch that Ol' Man's nerve!

Ol' Man Prosperity has passed that killin' curve!
—New York World.

Procrastination reaps a heavy harvest among the men and women in the catering industry. Too many of us put off until tomorrow or next week the necessary effort which we promised ourselves to make, with the usual result that the non-union worker is left to his own devices and thoughts. Postponing that straight talk with your co-worker, the non-unionist, will simply mean that time, the most valuable asset, is wasted. Had you made good on your promise, the non-union worker would have been a member several months ago, and no doubt would be doing the very thing you should have done—urging still another non-union worker to become

affiliated. Quit procrastinating; make a resolve that you will make good. Then stick until you deliver. You can if you think you can.

Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn., is employing a rather neat method of warning traveling culinary workers to give that city a rest from invasion. On the flap of the envelopes used by that local they have printed in display type the following:

JUST A REMINDER.

Stay at Home. Make Conditions Better.
Middle West is Crowded.

That is both an effective and an original method to advise tourists that if they have any idea of "scouting around" during the frigid period they can well afford to try sticking where they are and helping boost for better times. Local 593 has had its full share of obstacles during its existence, but seems to have worn down the opposition and is going forward steadily. This, too, in spite of the fact that there is a dual union in that city which heretofore arrogated to itself everything in sight. But, then, Minneapolis is not the only city in America where the International Geneva Association has adopted such an attitude. Culinary workers are getting wised up. It won't be so very, very many years when they will understand the difference between voluntary and subsidized organizations.

Quite a number of our press secretaries have seemingly overlooked the fact that we have printed for many moons an announcement to the effect that "matter intended for publication MUST reach headquarters by the 25th of the month preceding date of publication. In other words, if you want your article to appear in the April number of the *Mixer and Server* it Must be at headquarters on or before the 25th day of March. It occasionally happens that some of our contributors submit real good and timely letters, but which, after laying aside for a month, lose their timeliness. If you do write, send it in time for publication, and you will save us and yourself from disappointment. And that reminds us, have you perused the correspondence in this number? It is worth your while.

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless
deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

For, though from out our borune of Time and
Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

LUKE MC LUKE SAYS

The fellow who has time to brag that this is a Billion Dollar Country is the same lad who touches you for a quarter.

The happy marriages are those in which each of the contracting parties realize that the other is merely a Human Being and then settles down and tries to make the best of things.

You can always make an enemy out of a man by calling his bluff.

Judging from the way the divorces are pouring through the hoppers, some men and some women would like to get partners as they buy their socks and hosiery—guaranteed to wear for three months or you get new ones.

We have self-rocking cradles, self-sufficient children and self-amusing husbands. But there are no self-supporting wives.

A girl spends ten years learning music so she can forget it when she gets married.

A man who has no salaries to pay is always in favor of raising them.

The way things are running now, it won't be long until parents will be sent to bed without their suppers because they talked back to their children.

Most of us are willing to say nothing if the other fellows will saw the wood.

When a bride has been married for ten days she begins figuring on how she will celebrate her Silver Wedding and just who she will invite.

A dollar is a dollar. But, somehow or other, the dollar that you earn by hard work does you more good than the dollar you regard as easy money.

He may wear a greasy hat, and the seat of his pants may be shiny, but if a man's children have their noses fastened against the window pane a half hour before he is due home to supper, you can trust him with anything you have. He is all right.

A woman believes that there is something crooked about a woman who can keep a secret.

Mother always wants to go along with Father when Father is going to have his picture taken because Mother knows that if Father went alone he would have the picture taken in a pose that would make him look like he was Drunk and Dressed Up.

You can't make an old-fashioned man understand why you should not use the same knife and fork all through a three-course dinner when there is plenty of bread to wipe the knife on between courses.

A man can figure where he might have improved himself by marrying some other woman. But he is certain that his wife couldn't have done any better, and was lucky to land him.

A grocery man's children can get too fresh. But it is different with his eggs.

A woman spends half of her life worrying for fear she won't get married and the other half worrying because she did.

You can't make a love-sick Princess believe it, but calomel is the best remedy for a Broken Heart.

If people always told the truth there wouldn't be much talking done, but there would be a hospital on each street corner.

They have had Prohibition in Kansas for a longtime and Harvey Parsons, of the Topeka State Journal, says that while lots of men stagger down the main streets of that town every day, the citizens realize that said staggers are

full of Joy and Civic Pride, and they let it go at that.

Maybe the reason why the women don't discard the tight skirt and wear trousers is because it would take more goods to make the trousers.

Women are such natural bōrn-hammer wielders that it seems strange that there are not more female blacksmiths and boiler makers.

Every woman says: "I don't care what the neighbors say!" But she does. She can't sleep at night if she imagines the neighbors are talking about her.

Tell a girl that she has a pretty nose and she will get cross-eyed trying to look at it when there isn't a mirror around.

The Babylonians used to inscribe love letters on bricks and then exchange the bricks. But nowadays the Irish Confetti isn't exchanged until after a couple are married and through writing love letters.

A seventeen-year-old girl imagines that every man she sees is passionately in love with her, and would like to steal her. But about ten years later she realizes that the only way she could catch a man would be to set a bear trap on the sidewalk.

A man will roar about Economy until his wife makes him a shirt with her own hands and makes him wear it. Then he shuts up for keeps and bribes the laundryman to lose the shirt.

After doping the matter out for some years, an Eastern Highbrow has decided that you can keep a baby a month for \$5. Maybe. But I'll bet \$5 that the Highbrow wouldn't keep a baby an hour for that amount.

When you tell a girl that she sings like a bird she is so pleased that she forgets that the crow and the pelican are both birds.

If a girl's hair is naturally curly she just hates to wear a hat when she goes down town.

No matter how far down and out a man may be, he can always truthfully brag that there was a time when he rode in his own carriage.

When a man wants a new hat he goes into a store for two minutes and comes out with an up-to-date lid on his dome. When a woman wants a new hat she goes into a store for an hour and tries on all the "creations" and comes out with some up-to-date ideas to use in making over the old lid she is wearing.

A single man thinks he is up against it when he comes home with a Bun and has to chase the bed around the room for a while before he can catch it. But the real pleasant sensation is that experienced by the married man who wakes up in the morning with a dead mink in his mouth and then suddenly remembers that he forgot to take that pair of elbow-length gloves out of his overcoat pocket before he came home.

That longing to pay board for the other half of the world is what causes all the trouble for our half of the world.

The fellow who doesn't know enough to write a capital "I" when he is writing about himself always knows enough to use a capital "I" when he is talking about himself.

Always remember that if you got all you prayed for there wouldn't be enough to go around.

The lad who gets a pass always knows that the show is rotten and always wonders why the railroad doesn't supply a better roadbed.

Adam blamed it on the woman. And when the rest of us get caught we can't think of a more original excuse.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SEATTLE, WASH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A line of two from Seattle to let the membership know how we are getting on.

Of course everyone knows we went "dry." But as that is popular now-a-days, many questions arise as to the effect it is going to have on the culinary workers. My opinion on the matter, based on the only dry towns I know of, is that wages in them are very low, and they are unorganized. No matter whether wet or dry, the economic condition is there still: how are we to live, well or poor. After all is said and done, living is the main event of life. To be born and die are fundamental facts, irresistible and pre-ordained, so we don't have to worry about them. But work, God's greatest blessing, is ever with us. How do we distribute this blessing; making hogs of ourselves and working ourselves to death, or dividing the time with our fellow men? While I believe it is going to have a bad effect on the culinary workers, I don't believe it is going to annihilate them. The bartenders will, of course, be put clear out of the running, but the waitresses and cooks should not be affected. The waiters, I figure will lose 20 per cent of their members, and that 20 per cent, the ones that get the best money and let go of it the hardest, for after all is said and done, it is the fellow in the poorer grade of houses that pays his dues with the least grumbling and attends the meetings with the most regularity. He being the individual who assimilates the greater amount of unionism is naturally the fellow who does the most good; is the hardest fighter in the ranks; hunts the store where they sell union made collars and clothes, refuses to smoke Bull Durham and clothe his athletic frame in convict made goods, and while generally very quiet when it comes to advice, can be depended upon to tell you something when he gets up in meeting, while the other fellow, who comes once a year, will generally spill some idea that has been discarded long ago and look askance when you disagree with him.

Just now we are in the midst of a great educational feature with the fellows in this city who, for the last several years, have taken the cream off the can—working in the large hotels and not paying any dues nor joining the organization that made it possible for them to make a living in said jobs. They are rushing along to reinstate and join now that the State is going dry. They want to get another crack at the cream. But we are of the opinion that the work belongs to the boys who have kept on paying their dues, buying homes, and behaving themselves generally. The other fellow can walk the plank. When the time comes for final action, we will

try to keep the conditions we have, for which we have had to battle, especially this winter.

The liquor men in this city took up several good hours of their time per day worrying about the eight-hour law which we had on the ballot for a referendum vote, which could have been used to good advantage attending to the wet and dry question. In one house, with 18 employees, only 2 voted; in another, with 40 employees, only 3 voted. There may be time, when the State goes dry, for them to study out the question in an entirely different light.

We now compel every new member of foreign birth to take out his naturalization papers. How about the man that hires him making him finish the matter? Then when our business becomes an American business the question will be a long way toward settlement. In the meantime we, the workers, have to look at the matter from an economic viewpoint and retain the work in our State that woud go outside for manufacture and be shipped back in for consumption. Keep organizing the culinary workers and educate them and they will come out all O. K.

At the recent State Federation Convention it was decided to stand together to the last ditch. For all hands and the cooks this we will do, and in a couple of years we will know if our dream comes true.

With best wishes to the entire membership,
Fraternally,

ED. T. LEVI.
Fin. Sec. Local 239.

KEEP AWAY FROM EDMONTON, ALTA. CANADA.

Brothers, we have a strike on in Edmonton against a number of houses, and at the present time there are quite a number of our craft out of work, and, in fact, half of the time going hungry.

Local 55, even at that, is certainly proud of them, and proud of our brother tradesmen, who are giving us their support; and besides, we are gaining ground every day.

Of course, we have had a number of deserters, but they are to be found in every locality where a strike is on. There is always some who have the yellow streak in them.

The boys that are left are sticking together, hitting the ball harder every day, and we are certainly looking forward to victory, which does not seem far away.

E. E. OWEN.
Secretary Local 55.

TORRINGTON, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Bartenders' Local 283 had the following officers installed in Pythian Hall, Sunday, January 3, by Past President

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Eugene Finn: John W. Quinn, president (who has already served four years in that important capacity); Daniel Fitzpatrick, vice-president; Thos. E. Foley, recording secretary and treasurer; John McLaughlin, chaplain; Dennis Carroll, inspector; Charles Reichel, inside guard; Daniel Fitzpatrick, Michael Baker, auditors.

The union voted to open the charter for a period of two months, during which time the initiation fee will be \$15, instead of \$25.

The March meeting of the local will be held in Winsted, and all new candidates will be initiated at that session.

We celebrated our fourteenth anniversary with an annual banquet. An excellent repast was served, President John W. Quinn being master of ceremonies. Some excellent talent was had for the entertainment, and all voted it the best time ever.

As to conditions, we have a number of shy ones, and we hope that by making the initiation fee \$15 we will be able to get them in line.

Yours fraternally,

THOS. E. FOLEY,
Secretary Local 283.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Thinking about the mercury freezing in the globe, or about 12 below, way up in St. Paul, and the Ohio frozen over at the "Queen City" or Porkopolis, while passing down one of our residence streets and looking at the beautiful flowers in bloom and hearing the mocking bird singing, causes me to think of some of our wanderlust sisters and brothers who would like to hear from Local 659.

Well, Bro. David Lynch was elected president again after six months' rest, and everyone knows that when Dave is in the chair there is always something doing. The old war horse believes in doing things up brown. Brother Goldman was re-elected vice-president vice Brother Glauburg, almost unanimously. Bro. Jack Ramsey, inspector; Bro. Bert Skiles, guard.

Our former president, Thomas G. Lowe, made a very impressive speech upon retiring.

Local 659 has certainly accomplished something in the past year. We have forty-two houses signed up, with but a few brothers out of work. The conditions for our sisters is very poor, and very few are working. Yours fraternally,

CHAS. A. SIMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Local 659.

PUEBLO, COLO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As you have not heard from Local 43 in a long time, and there is not much to tell, it will not take very much space to tell it.

Business is not good, and it has not been this winter, but most all the business men hold out hopes that it will be better in a short time, and that we will have a good season.

So far as Local 43 is concerned, we have not got any kick coming, and have not had all winter. All our members are working, and most all of them have been all winter. We have never had more than five or six idle members at one time this winter. There was a concerted action here a short time ago to put us out of business, but thanks to the loyal labor movement in the city, it lasted but one week, and we won all that we had ever had, and then some. I do not think that we will have such a move to contend

with for some time to come. We have not got all that we want, nor are we sitting still and not trying to spread out, but we are looking before we leap, and for that reason we have not been stirring up anything very much this winter while there has been no business. All of our members have paid their dues for the current month, except six, and all are working. We feel that so long as all of our members are working and we are holding all that we have in the winter time, that we are doing as well as we could expect. We do not want to start anything and ask the labor movement to back up in that we can not finish. We expect to make some headway in the near future.

No doubt a great number of our craft will pass through here on their way to the fair, and we will be glad to see them and will do all that we can to help make their stay in Pueblo pleasant IF THEY HAVE GOT A PAID-UP CARD. If they have not got one I am afraid that they will meet with hard luck when they undertake to make any one listen to their hard luck story, for Pueblo is no longer the home of the scab and the stopping-off place for every bad one that is making a tour of the country. KEEP YOUR CARD PAID UP AND YOU WILL ALWAYS GET THE BEST THAT WE HAVE FOR ANYONE.

Prohibition has hit us hard. But if they will not allow us to have any bartenders, we are going to have all the culinary workers organized, and when we have that done it will not be any trouble for us to get better conditions, for the labor movement is just like all other movements. They help those that try to help themselves. Take an application blank and approach that friend of yours and convince him that it is for the betterment of all, and you will have done him a far greater favor than if you had taken him out and showed him a good time.

With best wishes to the membership, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
Secretary Local 43.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The House of Representatives, in session assembled, this, the 23d day of January, 1915, sent a bill for engrossment, after a heated and lengthy debate, to close the saloons in the State of Missouri at 11 o'clock at night and to remain closed until 6 o'clock in the morning.

Representative Farris led the fight against the measure, and it looked for a while like the wets would win some of the drys over, but, let me tell you, there are some very radical, rank prohibitionists in the House this term, and the bill went for engrossment by a vote of 73 for and 59 against. Several amendments were presented by the drys, such as to close at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock, but they were all lost in the shuffle. An amendment by the wets to have bill brought before the people of the State of Missouri for a referendum vote was also lost by a vote of 69 to 59.

Several bills were introduced which, if passed, would practically put our organization in this State on the "hunnumber," but after a thorough investigation and close observation, I am under the impression that these bills and measures will either be sidetracked, pigeonholed, die a natural death, or be assassinated by the Senate. This seems to be the general opinion, as both Houses

are so far behind with their work that it will be an impossibility to act on all of them, and as most of the bills detrimental to us are left at the bottom of the docket, all "legitimate" means are used to keep them there. It is our hope, at least, that such be the case.

Local 420, Kansas City, Mo., has elected the following delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention, San Francisco, Cal., June 14, 1915: Chas. O. Bailey, Ed. L. Hiles, O. D. Norton and your humble servant. I hope that all other locals of the International will be represented by their full quota of delegates. Bro. Rolla DeBord, who finished fifth, will be sent as alternate in the case of any delegate being unable to go.

We had the pleasure to have among us during the month our General President, Ed. Flore, and we surely appreciated it. A special meeting was held by Local 420 Sunday, February 14, and although the attendance was not as large as expected, those present enjoyed his address very much, and we trust that he will make us another visit again.

While in the capital city I have visited many of our members here, and I must give credit to Local 531, Jefferson City, for having a 100 per cent organization. There are 23 saloons, all of them employing members of Local 531, displaying the union bar label, and the bar boys wearing its officers and members. Fraternally yours,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
Press Secretary Local 420.

NEWARK, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following few items for the MIXER AND SERVER, which I hope will be in time for the next issue:

I don't know if Cooks' Local 294 ever contributed to the MIXER AND SERVER, but I wish to contribute just a few words to let the membership know that Cooks' Local 294 are still in existence, after a hard struggle.

At our last meeting, January 17th, we had election of officers and the following were elected: A. Hagedorn, president; C. Weese, vice-president; J. Haberstroh, recording secretary and treasurer; C. Hohman, financial secretary and business agent; F. Stulz, W. Yake, and J. Burkhardt, trustees; G. Stamler, inside guard; F. Canales, inspector; F. Stulz, S. Winckeler and S. Hollanzeck, delegates to the local joint executive board.

If the members of Local 294 will only take a little more interest in their union, they could have every cook in the city a member of Local 294. There is no reason why Local 294 would not be successful.

Yours fraternally,
H. MAERTENS.
Special Organizer Local 294.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—One of the most elaborate and successful events given in this city for a number of years, was the grand masque ball at Eagles' Hall on New Year's eve, December 31, 1914, held under the auspices of the Bartenders' Union, Local 491, netting the treasury the neat sum of several hundred dollars. Over five hundred persons were in attendance, and all enjoyed the occasion immensely by dancing the old year out and the new year in.

The ball committee were composed of the following brothers: John Specht, chairman;

Harry Specht, Andrew Campbell, George Cole, John J. Keenan, Chas. Schneider, Chas. Rodgers, Frank Miller, James Boyle. Harry Specht acted as grand conductor.

Local 491 is now in a very healthy condition and we are adding new members to the ranks weekly. Meetings are held regularly every Sunday afternoon at our headquarters 1620 Atlantic avenue, where we would be glad to see any of the boys from visiting locals.

Yours fraternally,

HARRY SPECHT.

DANBURY, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt you and the readers of the MIXER AND SERVER will be surprised to see a communication from Local 255, but nevertheless we are still alive and on the job.

At our regular meeting, held January 3, at B. I. L. Hall, 279 Main street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank C. Scollins, Sr., president; Patrick McCue, vice-president; William Mountain, treasurer; John J. Carrick, recording secretary; Daniel A. Gorman, financial secretary; Julius Somp, inspector; Thomas McNulty, inside guard; Raymond Meltzer, outside guard; Joseph Hamilton, John Corbin, E. F. O'Brien, D. F. Callahan, executive committee; Patrick McCue, Joseph Castelli, George Green, sick committee; Daniel A. Gorman, William Mountain, John J. Carrick, investigating committee.

The officers were installed by Past President Joseph Hamilton.

The boys all extend their best wishes to Ex-President George Gebhardt, who is now proprietor of the Savoy Cafe. Mr. Gebhardt has the best wishes of Local 255. He has long been a favorite with union men in Danbury and it is sincerely hoped his success will be in proportion to his deserts.

Our local is in fine condition, and all the boys are wearing the blue button.

We regret the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous D. E. Loewe Co. case against 186 members of the hatters' union in our city, whose homes and life's saving have been attached for \$252,000. We all know and realize what this means to organized labor.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. CARRICK,
Corresponding Secretary.

SEATTLE, WASH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has been some time since Local 33 has been heard from. However, we are still alive and doing fine, and with spring fast approaching, we expect to get a number of our unemployed members to work, there having been quite a number out of work this past winter.

Local 33 has a publicity committee in the field, composed of Frank Miller, Frank Flemming, and the old war horse Bob Smith, and believe that in the future the committee will accomplish good results, and will soon have the sign hanging up "Everybody Working."

I wish to mention here that one Paul Kumli, with all his grievances, has been banished for life from the Union League Club, and is engaged in singing "Down Where the River Shannon Flows" by Ed. J. L. Too bad, Paul.

Yours fraternally,

W. M. H. FRAZER,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—E. W. Rieck, owner of eight lunch rooms, has resigned from the Chicago Association of Food Exchanges and has agreed to employ only members in good standing in our International Union. Every employee of Rieck's will now work six days per week and no more than ten hour per day.

The 'speaker of the house of representatives has now been elected, after a seven weeks' deadlock, and it is now agreed that the lawmakers of Illinois will pass a one day rest in seven bill. There are other measures pending, such as the anti-injunction bill, as drafted by the A. F. of L. and passed by the Massachusetts legislature; the women's eight-hour bill, and a minimum wage bills.

Our local unions—bartenders, waiters, and cooks—have joined hands with other organizations for the purpose of bringing about more solidarity. Among the organizations which have signified their intention of going into the organizing campaign with us are the cigarmakers, barbers and actors.

The nine lunch rooms formerly owned by Geo. Knab, have now a new owner, and are called "The Delco Lunch Co." The new company is discharging its non-union waitresses and putting non-union men waiters in their places, as women are only permitted to work ten hours.

It seems as if Chicago is coming to the front, as many of the old-timers have promised to get back in the harness and a good, strong cooks' local may be expected in the near future.

Fraternaly yours,

FRED EBELING,
Financial Sec'y and Business Agt., Local 865.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—With your kind permission in behalf of our local, will ask to be excused for not being heard from in the columns of the **MIXER AND SERVER** for some time. We have been very busy with local affairs. Up to October last year working conditions were fairly good; we controlled pretty nearly all the extra work, but we have lost a good deal of it through the dirty work of some head waiters. On the 1st of October, a certain man by the name of H. O'Hagon came to town and became head waiter at the Hotel Pfister. Shortly after his arrival the number of unemployed waiters increased rapidly, and were replaced by waiters the majority of whom came from Chicago, where O'Hagon is well known. A sorry-looking bunch—I am convinced that they came in on the bumpers. These men were put to work on all extra jobs in preference to our boys for the simple reason that they work cheaper. They received the enormous amount of \$2 for full dress affairs—something never heard of in Milwaukee. We were helpless to do anything, as he could pick up 40 or 50 men on the street at any time. In conjunction with this, O'Hagon worked a certain Ray Lynch, head waiter at the Hotel Wisconsin. These two men had us going for some time, but now they have gone the same route like so many of these poor simps who call themselves head waiters and try to make a good showing by cutting down the wages, but who do not realize that they are only hurting themselves. Now they are on the streets looking for a job which is hard to get. Many of the non-union men have left the city and the working conditions are beginning to improve.

We have been doing a little campaigning since December 1st and have succeeded in getting 25 new members, which brings our membership up to 140, and with the assistance of International Organizer J. Brady who is in our city, we expect to reach the 200 mark very soon. We also have among us International Organizer A. Martel, who is doing splendid work in organizing the cooks.

On January 29th we held a smoker as an inducement for the Knights of de Cuisine, which was well attended. Brother Martel succeeded in signing up 32 applicants and he expects to have at least 50 members by February 19th, the day set for the closing of the charter. The officers will be installed and a grand rally given in our club rooms by Locals 64 and 59.

In conclusion I would like to ask all brothers not to forget these names—H. O'Hagon and Ray Lynch.

With best wishes for the prosperity of our International, I remain, Fraternally.

A. H. SIBILSKY,
Secretary and Business Agent Local 59.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let you know that we are still alive in Jersey City. We held our annual ball on Wednesday evening, February 3d, at Greenville Schuetzen Auditorium and I must say it was a grand success. Our president, Brother Hillemann, led the march with Miss Anna Doyle, who received the first prize, which was a handsome bouquet of flowers. We had as our guests President Felten of the Central Labor Union; also Brother Barney Rowholt of Local 4 of Hoboken.

Business is very bad in Jersey City at the present time, as all cafes are closed on Sundays. If this keeps on we expect to have a number of our boys out of work.

We sent three delegates to Trenton, N. J. on February 2d to enter our protest against the local option bill presented by the New Jersey State Anti-Saloon League, which came before a senate committee for hearing. Our side of the case was ably taken care of by Ex-Governor John W. Griggs, Mr. Henry Hillfers, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Brother William Kavanagh of the Waiters' Local 575; General Organizer William B. Joyce, and representatives of the State Brewers' Association.

With best regards from the boys of Local 488. I remain, Yours fraternally,

JAMES TRISNAN.
Secretary.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt the members will be looking through this issue for a little information regarding the trouble in this city. Well, to come to the point, I think it is quite safe to say that it is pretty well over now, and that the settlement has not been any loss to us.

It was the old story over again—wages cut, every one sit back. "The big question" from all, members and non-members, "What is the union going to do?"

Well, in this case the union did do something, and that something has made a few of

them sit up and take notice, as it is more than proved that something can be done by an organization when it is called upon to do so.

We called a special meeting of all the workers and put the question to them, fair and square. "What do you want us to do? Propose something, be willing to stand by your own proposals and see what the union is willing to do. If you intend to stand back and allow your wages to be cut in this manner and your working hours increased, then why are you paying your dues into an organization? The union can not fight this out alone; put your shoulder to the wheel and do your little part; if you don't intend to do this and are afraid to take a chance, then let us close up our little office as a union and lay down and say that we are beaten, but don't let it be said that a bunch of union men are working for far less money here than they had to before there was a union at all, especially when we know in our own minds that conditions do not warrant such treatment."

Well, the outcome of this meeting was a resolution to stand pat, and to send to headquarters a report of the conditions as they stood and an appeal for financial support, which I am pleased to say was promptly responded to, and the fight began. I will not tire you with all the details of the fight, because I think that all such fights are about alike, both sides are determined not to give in, with the old result that one must, and in this case it has been a very satisfactory settlement indeed, and now we have conditions that are as favorable as they have been any time during the past two or three years and a chance for a lot of improvement when things pick up again. As the membership is increasing in a manner that assures the officers that when the next time comes for a fight we will have the army up to full strength for the fight.

This has been a good lesson to the workers here and I feel confident that it will be no great fight to hold them together in the future.

Yours fraternaly,

A. W. SMITH,
Financial Secretary

TOLEDO, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Since the new year began Local 335 has had one battle, which resulted in our being the victors, as usual. The manager of the Ideal Restaurant repeatedly violated the agreement with Local 335. In fact, his violations became so frequent that we were compelled, finally, to resort to calling out the crew and picketing the establishment. The waitresses involved were loyal to their union, and in all kinds of stormy, bitter weather were always on the picket line. After a two weeks' fight, repeated conferences, etc., the manager was compelled to close his house and a "For Rent" sign was the most conspicuous thing about the building. This man could have saved himself very much, but, as all managers, was stubborn. He refused to employ a "union cook and kitchen crew," and we refused to go back with any other. Our big brothers, the bartenders of Local 216, were always with us to protect us in every way, especially through physical strength, for they are noted for being "some fighters." Without their assistance at all times our little handful of girls would have had a hard fight. So it behooves everyone to fight for each other, not against.

The more solid the family the harder will it be for our enemies to break down our walls with all their forces and ammunition. When the call comes that the battle is on again, the boys and girls of Toledo will forget their petty personal difficulties and shoulder to shoulder fight until we win. We have found out that the only way to win is to stick together and never separate.

We have very recently lost one of our most loyal members, Bro. Harry Parker. In Brother Parker we had a loyal friend, a staunch supporter, and a valiant fighter for the cause of organized labor. This little tribute the girls of Local 335 pay to him. He lived according to his ideas of life. He passed into the great beyond having done his best, as only human beings can, and may the good which he accomplished while among us always linger in our minds as we look over the mental pictures of those we counted our friends.

Fraternally yours,

NIDA R. PANGLE,
Sec. Local 335.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 241 wishes to thank all the officers and brothers of our Grand Lodge for the favors shown us the past year and their prompt replies to all our correspondence.

While business has been quiet for some months, with a wet and dry fight on hand again this spring, we are holding a hard hand to beat. We have a Billy Sunday to contend with in this fight, the tabernacle now being ready for operation.

We are well organized, not a non-union bar or bar boy in this city, are in perfect accord with the liquor dealers, and expect to win this fight for our existence, which we believe will be their last stand. There are only two saloon towns within a radius of fifty miles, but we will try to keep the flower of Egypt in our columns.

Yours fraternally,

H. M. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas. Local 241.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 175 to let you know that we held our sixteenth annual ball on January 25, and that it was a grand success. Bro. Edward Ehrman deserves a great deal of credit for the way he handled our program this year. He put \$1,500 on it. He was ably assisted by Bro. P. J. McGowan.

Bro. Geo. Wolf and H. Schwin are on the sick list. Brother Steck is at Swartz's buffet. Bro. F. E. Wagner is at Clinton and Bond streets.

Business in Buffalo is very bad, so would advise all brother to stay away from here. We have a great many members on the extra list, and no work.

The Dance Committee will make its final report at our next meeting.

All we hear here now is, "Who is going to the coast in June as our delegate?" Well, who is? Guess.

Your humble servant is on the sick list, but never misses a meeting.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,
Press Agt. and Pres. Local 175.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been a long time since anything was heard from the hotel and restaurant employes of Local 871 through the **MIXER AND SERVER**, I thought I would write a few lines just to let the members of our big international know that we are still alive and doing just fine.

I feel it my duty in making this report to advise all brothers and co-workers in the International Union not to heed the numerous reports that are being made by newspapers pertaining to the flourishing conditions of this Alaskan territory. Through the many false reports that are being issued there are many men being ushered into this country in search of employment that is not here and never will be here.

I am very glad to report our local as being in good standing and also the Bartenders' Local 889 is equally as progressive. We expect an increase of 25 per cent in Local 871 when the spring opens.

Again warning my fellow brothers not to heed the booming forecast of this northern country and go to the expense of coming in here in search of that which we have not (employment).

With best wishes to the national office and officers, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN JURIJA,
Secretary Local 871.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt the membership of the recently "went dry" states in this Western country would like to get a line on the conditions in Salt Lake, which this local is only too glad to relate. I will state in regards to the betterment of conditions that we have advanced near the 65 per cent in the last four or five months, and it seems as though we will continue to advance as long as we have the "back-bone" Chas. McKee, with us. Will state further and warn all members coming into the Lake in the near future that they must have paid-up cards as we have quite a few members out of work just at present. Already we have members coming in from Oregon, Washington, and Colorado, and they are greatly disappointed on the lack of work, which is much to our sorrow.

I am only too glad to relate before the general membership that Local 815 slipped one over on the Grill Cafe and the Morgan's Cafe, by winning the contempt of court case. I will endeavor to give you an idea of the results from a clipping of a local paper:

COOKS AND WAITERS GAIN VICTORY.

The contempt case brought by the proprietors of the Grill Cafe and Morgan's Cafe was dismissed by Judge Morse and the order restraining them from picketing was modified by allowing them to place three pickets before each house, also the Paris Cafe and Castles, two more houses that have recently had injunctions served upon upon us. The cases will come up March 3d for a final hearing. The boys have made a stubborn fight and deserve the support of every sympathizer in the city. If only those who need the support of their fellow-workers would consider why, there would be no question. In union there is strength. So you can see that a judge of the district court of Salt

Lake issues an injunction against Local 815 prohibiting picketing, boycotting or wearing badges of any descriptive manner, that his own conscience tells him that he done wrong to issue such an injunction when the proprietors of the Grill Cafe and Morgan's Cafe perjured themselves by trying to prosecute us on the contempt case which "we won."

We have progressed very rapidly, with the assistance of other union organizations, in forming a Union Label League, and I am only too proud to state that our business agent, Chas. McKee, has been duly elected and installed as president of said same organization. I think the following clippings, taken from our labor paper, the Intermountain Worker, will give the members the full details of its object:

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

The organization mentioned in another place in this issue, for the demanding of the union label, is going to get what they are after. There has already been established a mail order house in New York City, to supply the goods that carry the union label, and if the merchants of Salt Lake City do not have them in stock, the purchaser will promptly send his order to that mail order house. This is not a dream of the future, as the Herald-Republican would have you to believe, but is something to be put into effect at once.

The Cooks and Waiters have a committee appointed to watch all union men and report those who go to shops that are not fair to their class. If any such are found, the next thing will be up to the union to act.

Hoping and trusting that I have not taken up too much of your most valuable time and that you will find space for this small token of information, and wishing yourself and the general membership a prosperous future, I beg to remain as ever,

Yours fraternally,
PATRICK T. OWENS,
Recording and Press Secretary Local 815.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it is just possible that there may be a vacant corner left in the make-up frame when this number of the **MIXER AND SERVER** goes to press, I am anticipating the courtesy of your permission and will endeavor to fill that corner up.

To begin with, I might state that, from a culinary workers' point of view, economic conditions in this city shows no signs of any immediate improvement, so kindly drop us from your visiting list in the meantime is my advice to all traveling members of this organization. Local 28 is undergoing a sort of rejuvenation just now, so that any addition to the ranks of our idle members would add to the worries of our energetic business agent, Bro. A. Graham. Parenthetically I would like to record our appreciation of the able manner in which, under very trying circumstances, Brother Graham has so far discharged the onerous duties he assumed when this local intrusted him with the difficult and thankless office of business agent. Evidently Business Agent Graham realized, very early in his official career, that simply drawing down a weekly salary was not the only qualification necessary in the making of a successful business agent, and just so long as Business Agent Graham lives up to the full realization of

that fact, just so long will he receive the whole-hearted support and encouragement of the Executive Board and the majority of the officers and members of this local.

Amongst the recent activities of our Executive Board was a recommendation to the local asking for the appointment of a Wage Scale Committee and urging that a business-like wage scale be adopted to replace the antiquated piece of legislation which was at that time doing duty as a wage scale. The personnel of the committee appointed, to whom we extend thanks for the time and labor they so cheerfully gave on this occasion, was as follows: President Charles Davis, chairman; Sister Blanche Cosgrove, waitress; Bro. A. A. McKay, waiter; Bro. R. Beck, waiter; Bro. Jack Forstell, cook, and Bro. John Cumming, cook. The scale will go into effect immediately after being approved at headquarters.

Urging the Provincial Government to enact legislation prohibiting the employment of white women and girls by Orientals, and also legislation making the employment of white help exclusively in all licensed hotels throughout the Province an essential requirement to the granting of a license, was the substance of a recommendation submitted by the Executive Board for the approval of the local. The resolution was then presented for adoption at the recent convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, held at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, by whom it was endorsed unanimously. After the convention adjourned the executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labor waited upon the Honorable the Prime Minister, Sir Richard McBride, the Honorable the Attorney-General, and the other members of the cabinet, drawing their attention to the urgent need of legislation along the lines embodied in our resolution. The ministers received the deputation sympathetically, and gave assurance that the matter would receive the prompt and earnest consideration of the government.

At the last meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the city of Vancouver, held February 10, a letter from the Executive Board of Local 28 was read protesting against the employment of Asiatic culinary workers and other domestic help in the licensed hotels of the city to the exclusion of many capable white men and women, and suggesting to the board that, when granting licenses in June of this year, a clause be inserted in the license making it mandatory on the part of the licensees to employ white labor throughout their premises. There were present at the meeting supporting the subject matter contained in our letter and advocating the justice of our plea, Mr. J. H. McVety, president of the Trades and Labor Council; Miss H. Gutteridge, treasurer of the same body; Bro. T. G. Crombie, of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades and Labor Council; Bro. W. G. Johnston, and myself, of the Executive Board of Local 28, and a delegation of six of the representative women of Vancouver—the leaders of the three most influential organizations of women voters in the city. It took the board just forty-five minutes to deal with our letter, the result being a motion to leave the matter over until the next meeting of the commissioners, one month hence; we, in the meantime, to submit a statement showing the number of idle culinary workers who would be available should our conten-

tion be acquiesced in, a comparatively easy task for us under present conditions.

In parenthesis, Mr. Editor, I should explain that the liquor license law in the cities of British Columbia is taken care of by a Board of License Commissioners, two of whom are elected at the January municipal elections, and two are appointed by the government, the mayor of the city acting as chairman, while in all other parts of the Province, outside of the cities, the law in this respect is administered by the Attorney-General's department of the Provincial Government, hence our dual action in this matter.

As I have already probably taken up more space than is generally allotted to correspondents, I will conclude in the time-worn way of the magazine serial stories, "To be continued in our next."

Thanking you in anticipation, and with best wishes to yourself and the general membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN CUMMING,
Vice-Pres. Local 28.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—One of the most pleasant occasions enjoyed by members of Local 532 took place at the Labor Lyceum Hall, the meeting place of Local 532, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1915, with President John T. Flanagan in the chair, in which the general routine of business was transacted. It has been a long time since Local 532 has taken so much interest in purchasing their new home, of which Bro. Thos. Nolan is chairman of the Boosters' Committee, for which he reported progress. For the last few years Local 532 has been a great working machine, representing some of the leading bartenders of this town. The most of the new members have taken an active part in all social functions, on the Sick Committee, and most everything prevalent for the good and welfare of Local 532.

The committee on our twelfth annual oyster roast, of which President John T. Flanagan is chairman, reported that this particular roast was going to be a big success financially.

Don't forget the "Watch Us Grow Habit."

Fraternally yours,
BERNARD STERN,
Press Agent Local 532.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 150, of old Syracuse, the central city of the Empire State, is striving hard to organize the men working under our jurisdiction who are not already brother members, and we must say that we are certainly doing our share. By our reports we show one of the largest gaining percentages of any city in this State, whether large or small, and it is our aim and desire to show both old and new members the benefits of organized labor, many already having been benefited thereby.

I take great pleasure in stating that the members of Local 150 have seen fit to put President Wm. Juvenal, Treasurer Thomas Turney and myself on a salary basis, the vote being unanimous. Though it be small, it shows that our services are appreciated, and this is what gives vim, courage and life to our meetings.

Our business agent has been quite successful in organizing two houses, and has put one of our best extra positions on a straight-salary basis.

By his monthly reports he has shown that we have made a gain every month since he assumed the responsibility of secretary and business agent, and we sincerely hope his good work will continue.

Our inside guard, Bro. Thomas Casey, is still with us, and is a very active member, attending the meetings regularly.

Our International Union being the only "catering trades union" recognized by the American Federation of Labor, it therefore behooves those outside our ranks who desire to be a credit to their calling, and for the protection of themselves and their families, now and in the future, to take advantage of our small initiation fee and prepare themselves for sickness, travel, employment or death by joining now.

Fraternally yours,
JOE BAKER, Rec. Sec.,
T. DUDLEY, Bus. Agt.,
Local 150.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MR. EDITOR—Local 304's new officers have already proved their kin to the old guards of memorial time. Alert and always ready in their duties in these modern, inextricable labor controversies, they have, by their application of good judgment and fair play, made a good impression, which at the start was doubtful. Their sound deliberations have solved, to their credit, perplexed questions put to them from ensnaring opponents that would ultimately have involved Local 304 before the world of labor. Every day since January has been full of work for them. At all times, day and night, you will find them on duty, and this is the reason for the success of Local 304.

A full meeting of the board was had at the hearing of our bill, known as the "One Day's Rest in Seven" bill. Bro. Sol. Sontheimer, the incomparable; Bro. Julius Stremfau, of the State Federation; Rev. Potter, and Rev. Dunlap of this city spoke in favor of our bill before the Judiciary Committee at the State capitol. Brothers McCall, Fred Gerner and C. Partridge were also there to help.

President Dennis S. McCarthy is and always has been a luminous star for our local, never growing too old to give the best time of his life to his local.

Bro. Bert Kuhne, an advocate of neutrality among our brothers of Polish, Swedish, German, French, Italian and Russian nationalities, is a faithful unionist.

Bro. Patsy Scanlon, of the Emerald Isle, Windsor, and Local 304, are one and the same.

Brothers Kaufman, Mayoros and Lamoureaux are promising satellites who will some day shine in the firmament of the labor movement.

With best wishes from Hartford to all,
Fraternally yours,

ALBERT FORNI,
Sec. Local 304.

AUGUSTA, GA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let you know that the boys of Local 870 are still alive and doing well. Boys, we have some time in our cozy, comfortable hall.

The Federation of Labor here is publishing a little weekly paper, and almost every union man in the city thinks there is no paper that can take the place of The Labor Review. I think they are

right. It is the best thing that was ever done in this city to get the unionists to unite.

Members of the International Union traveling this way are invited to drop in and see the boys of Local 870. We have about seven members that are not employed, but hope that they will not be unemployed very long.

We had two more places last week to sign up for union bar cards.

With well wishes to all members of the International,

Yours fraternally,

J. W. BROOKS,
Rec. Sec. Local 870.

CLEVELAND, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The last two meetings of Local 106 were very well attended, and much activity was shown by the members in discussing the affairs of the local.

The meeting of the local on February 12 was the date set aside for the nomination of delegates to the next International Convention at San Francisco, and the manner and time of their election. Much enthusiasm was manifested by our members in selecting their favorite candidates. The following members were nominated: Brothers Whissemore, Farrell, Just, Wm. Emerson, Carter, Rezac and Svetonka. It was then decided to elect Brothers Whissemore and Farrell by acclamation, and later it was decided to elect the third delegate at this meeting. After the votes had been counted and recounted it was found that Brother Just had received the delegateship by one vote over Brother Carter.

At the meeting of February 19 the action in electing the delegates and the manner pertaining thereto was questioned. Some time was devoted to the pro and cons of the previous proceedings, and the chair, through his personal influence, had the election stand as previously voted upon. Immediately Brother Carter protested, and stated he would file an appeal to the International President through the proper channels.

There is a laxity of extra work at the present time, but our members are in no great distress, as a day's work here and there helps to keep the coal in the stove and to pay the gas bill.

Our financial secretary, Brother Bookjans, is taking in the money daily from the members who are not paid up to date, as the members themselves have come to the conclusion that it is much better to have a paid-up membership book, so that they can attend and take an active part in all of our meetings without being questioned as to their rights to the same.

We are looking forward to prosperous times in the near future, when all of our members will be employed. We can feel now that business is picking up in all lines.

Yours fraternally,
E. J. CARTER, Press Sec. Local 106.

MICHIGAN PROGRESSIVES VERY DRY.

The State convention of the Progressive party, held at Jackson, Mich., Feb. 16, 1915, adopted a resolution favoring State and National prohibition.

TIPPING UNLAWFUL IN NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska House, on Feb. 16, 1915, passed a bill making tipping unlawful by a vote of 61 to 24. On the same date, in the Missouri legislature, a bill was introduced which provides for State-wide elections on prohibition every four years.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



(Registered.)

This is the Official Journal of the
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and
Bartenders International League of America.

Affiliated with the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Volume XXIV.

Number 4.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, APRIL 15, 1915.

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Cincinnati, Ohio

-THEY- WHO SERVE

In every line of human endeavor we will find men and women who deny themselves many privileges and make real sacrifices to the end of promoting the well-being of themselves and their fellows.

In the Labor Movement the real torch-bearers are not the ones who waste energy and effort to convert those who have already become of the faith; they are the unselfish men and women who seek out and endeavor to induce their fellow wage-earners to become active units in the trade union movement, which, they are convinced, is the one and only sane method of obtaining redress for trade wrongs and bring about improvement in compensation and reducing the hours of toil to reasonable limits.

They are the real pioneers of progress; they serve that others may benefit; they seek no rewards except the esteem of their fellow workers; they are missionaries of true civilization, of a brotherhood which makes no exceptions, a fraternity which seeks to lighten the burdens of all who labor for wages, irrespective of previous conditions of servitude.

They who serve are nature's noblemen—they are the salt of the earth—the greatest and the lowliest receive their greeting—Brother—with love and faith in the salutation. They who serve need no medal or stone to mark or record their good deeds, they leave durable monuments greater than can be fabricated—when they depart, honorable sorrow sincerely expressed is noted on high where the Great President presides.

To be one of these is an aim and ambition worth seeking.



VOLUME XXIV.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 15, 1915.

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

Whenever we hear a member complain about the gang in charge of and running the union, we are prompted to inquire whether or not, he is advertising the fact that he unable to impress his will and way on his fellow members, and, failing to accomplish his purpose begins to yell clique, gang, machine and bunch. Local unions conduct their affairs in accordance with the wishes of the members who interest themselves sufficiently to attend meetings. If a proposal does not meet your approval, that is no reason the other members should stop trying to make advancement, nor is it a good reason for you to cease your efforts in behalf of the union. Stop grumbling for a few months, get busy and become one of the clique which runs things. You have a greater chance inside than outside. You may convince by sticking to the job, or you may be converted to the idea which that clique employs to make headway.

In spite of a desire to believe otherwise, we are forced to conclude that in the Army of Organized Toil there are Regulars and Rookies who are guilty of malingering; they do not tote their share of the burden, neither are they found aiding the workers to build up defensive breastworks. Such enlisted men in any movement are a drag to it; they are the grunters, the long bench warriors, who win all their battles with the cavity through which they expand their "bread basket" dimensions. If it were not so the makers of unfair products would have ceased their antagonism years ago or else have been closed up by the sheriff. The trades unionists who gave expression to the conviction that they "would rather have a union of one hundred active unionists than a union of a thousand who didn't give a Tinker's damn for anything but themselves and their wants" come pretty close to saying pretty much everything that is to be said on the question of aggressive progress and the other kind of headway, negative and usually called frosts.

If an organization ever expects to amount to a hill of beans, it must have on its roster a majority of members who are able to intelligently understand the purpose of trades unionism, who are always trying to improve their conditions both as respect to their trade abilities as well as members of an organization seeking to advance and protect the industry which makes it possible for them to secure employment.

Real red blooded men resent the idea of some one else supporting their families, and real red blooded men should be the last to permit any one to say that any body of men were responsible for improving trade conditions without their aid or support.

The member of a trade union who declines to assist the officers and members to conduct the business of the union, and who accepts trade union wages and conditions, is a charity receiver and you can't make it look anything else if you try from now until a thin skin of ice covers that portion of the lower regions which garden brand of editors call hell.

Don't be a charity member; do your share of the work which your local union requires, be jealous of your independence and you can't be unless you get in and do your little stunt of hustling for the union.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

The individual who becomes a member of a local union of Bartenders, Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses or Miscellaneous employees voluntarily, who accepts the platform of our International Union and its principles, attends a number of meetings after taking the obligation, actively participates in the work for the general advancement of the trade, and finally becomes a chronic absentee, should be the last person on earth to find fault with the management of their local union or any of its executives. If you don't quite grasp the real meaning of that statement you are invited to peruse it again, for it may be possible to convince you that you are decidedly in error and in reality an antagonist of the very institution to which you contribute your monthly dues. If you become a member of your local union voluntarily, that is, were not forced in by reason of surrounding circumstances, you occupy a position such as creates certain conditions, and if you break through those surroundings, and that which is contrary to the principles and purposes of the union, you can be accused of action unbecoming a union member. A voluntary member of any one of our unions should be the last person to uncover his sledge hammer and begin knocking; especially if that member has by reason of refraining from attending meetings, placed himself in the chronic absentee class. The most that can be said for the member who has become attached to one of our unions by coercion is, that they did not choose the union, they would have willingly gone along by themselves, neither helping or being helped; at best they are minus the knowledge which they should possess, probably in time even they may assimilate the meaning of organization and become loyal and faithful members. If such persons do not show sympathy in our endeavors, if they are willing to accept the fruit of our labors and content themselves with paying their dues only, we can with fairness to them and our active membership, call them members for revenue only. We don't expect much from that class of individual, we have no good reason to expect them to feel interested in our plans or proposals; and we generally, if we possess even a small measure of wisdom, permit such certain leeway but keep them eternally under our eye to prevent them from tearing down that which our labor has built. We know them for what they really are, we classify them unconsciously and fight shy of permitting them close association, at least until by their actions they have shown symptoms of being unselfishly interested in our struggles.

But the voluntary applicant, the one who accepts our invitation and willingly becomes a mem-

ber of our organization, who accepts without dissent all of our obligation heartily, occupies a position which exacts of them true effort and unselfish labor in behalf of their union. Yet we find quite a number of such members thoughtlessly saying harsh things about their union, severe things about their chosen local union officers, disparaging the effort of co-members doing committee work for the local union, in fact comporting themselves as one expects of the enemies of labor organizations.

It is to such as the writer has in his mind's eye that this portion of this heart to heart talk is directed, plain talking sometimes proves quite effective in cases where the individual approached has not lost all appreciation of his position as a worker for wages.

If you are a member of one of our local unions, and became such of your own free will and sanction, then you are due to show something resembling active concern in your local union's affairs. You should be the last person on earth to either villify or condemn your organization, an organization which you are attached to by choice and free will. Condemning your local union, its officers and members obtains nothing from those with good sense, but their utter contempt, for they reason and logically, that you are to the extent of one member, responsible for your share of whatever errors of judgment or other drawbacks the union is alleged to be guilty of.

You get back from your union exactly what you put into it, no more and no less; if you co-operate with the members of your union, pay strict attention to its affairs, attend its meetings and assist to the best of your ability, even if that ability be of a meagre sort; you have done your share towards its advancement, towards its management, and therefore entitled to your pro rata of success or failure which comes to the organization.

Your vote helped to place several of your co-laborers in local union officers' positions; if you contend differently, your method of logic disagrees with those who believe in that thing. The members elected to office are in those positions by virtue of your action or lack of action, in either case they are your officers, for our method of government is majority rule and where such methods prevail, minorities accept unquestioningly, at least they refrain from attempting to destroy because they cannot command or control. Your percentage of responsibility increases in the ratio of your intelligence, the member with knowledge who declines to utilize same for the advancement of his local union is as truly the enemy of that union as tho he were on the outside doing his level best to prevent its progress.

"Knowledge is power," members elect their co-workers whom they think possess the requisite ability and knowledge, if perchance they made a selection which runs contrary to their original conclusion, there is all the more need and reason for co-operation and additional energy on their part.

Condemning men for lack of education or ability, is both senseless and foolish; few men deliberately seek to convey that they possess all the knowledge running loose in order that they may be elected to position, those guilty of such tactics, are indeed entitled to your criticism, but criticism does not and should not extend to at-

tempted disruption of an organization because one or more persons obtained your suffrage on false premises.

If the "know it all" individuals secure your votes and assume office only to make miserable failures, the best remedy is to grin and bear it, but keep in mind your mistake and profit thereby to the extent of knowing whom you bestow your suffrage on in the future. All organizations are afflicted with aspiring members, some with and many without qualifications; it is no crime to seek position in a local union, but it comes close to being wrong for any member to seek any position which he knows beforehand, his training and education will not permit him to conduct successfully and with credit and safety to the union. Man nor woman for that matter, were ever born with all of their faculties attuned for the great battle of life, every one of us had to learn by experience or study; hence if we elect to position in our locals those who are unfortunately without the needed ability or requirements to care for the position, we should not blame them exclusively, for we too have our share of that burden to bear; had we been more careful, as likely as not such members would not be forced into positions by our votes. We must get over the idea that when we bestow title on any of our fellows that at the same time we endow them with all the wisdom of a Solomon and the erudition of a college professor; no bigger mistake is made by our members, be they voluntary or forced members, than to assume such an erroneous attitude. The simple act of electing John Doe who possesses meager knowledge and ability, to a position of responsibility, does not necessarily mean that our ballots possessed superhuman powers and that henceforth John Doe takes rank with the great minds of our times.

All of these errors, all of these false premises cannot possibly excuse a voluntary member for the nasty habit of saying mean and contemptible things about the local union, its officers, members or policy.

As previously intimated you get exactly from your union what you put into that union; you would hardly go forth into the fields seeking to reap grain where none had been sown; and by the same token, you would be rather unwise to exact something from your associate workers at the trade, which you are unwilling to bestow yourself. To get right down to brass tacks, if you belong to a live union, keep it alive by your ceaseless work in its behalf; respect it and your fellow workers, treat them with the same consideration which you seek to secure for yourself; if you are clever, show it by exercising cleverness for the good of the union and trade; be loyal, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of brag; noise is all well enough in its way, but action properly directed wins advancement. If you must use that hammer, blow in a nickel, get tacks or nails and pound away until your soul is satisfied, but be honest with yourself and your co-workers, do your share and you will enjoy general success.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

IDAHO DRY BILL PASSED.

(*Times-Star Special Dispatch.*)

Boise, Idaho, February 26.—The Idaho Senate, by a vote of 23 to 6, passed the State-wide prohibition bill, to go into effect January 1, 1916. Governor Alexander says he will sign the measure.

A CONSTITUTIONAL SNAG.

Three-Fourths of the States Cannot Force Prohibition on the Rest.

There is an original idea in the Congressional Record of Dec. 29, 1914. It is in a brief prepared by O. P. Anderson, an attorney of Nashville, in which it is contended that the proposed Hobson "amendment" to the constitution (then pending), for the purpose of national regulation of the liquor traffic could not be adopted by a three-fourths majority of the States. This brief was filed by Representative Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois, as a part of his argument against the proposed amendment.

A sharp distinction is drawn between an amendment and a supplement. An amendment is merely an alteration or correction of faults in something already existing. But adding entirely new matter to the original instrument is supplementing it. It must be admitted that this is the legal distinction in pleadings.

If individuals cast a certain portion of their goods into a common lot, the partnership could regulate the use of those goods as it saw fit. But it would have no voice in the management of those the individuals retained. Neither could a majority of the partnership force one or more individuals to give up more of their goods without their consent.

The brief shows that the States, in order to form a Union, surrendered some of their sovereign rights. But over those not granted to the General Government they still have absolute control. No majority of the States can take one of those sovereign and unsurrendered rights from a State. When such a right is transferred to the Federal Government, it must be by the voluntary action of all the States, as a supplement to the constitution.

The brief then shows that regulation of the liquor traffic, like marriage and divorce, is one of the sovereign rights which the States have never surrendered to the General Government. Consequently three-fourths of the States can not take the exercise of this right from the remaining one-fourth against their will. It could not even be taken from one State by all the others.

A transfer to the United States Government of the States' sovereign right to regulate the liquor traffic can not be by amendment ratified by three-fourths of the States. It must be by a supplement to the constitution acceded to by all the States in the Union.

National prohibition is still a live question. It will doubtless come up again for congressional action in the near future. Therefore, Mr. Anderson's argument deserves careful study. Analysis will not hurt the brief so much as it will some preconceived opinions on the question of constitutional amendments.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"It was mighty nice of you to give up your seat to that stout old lady, Mr. Blinks. It is pleasant to see that there are still some polite men left in the world."

"Sorry, Mrs. Jabbers, but it wasn't politeness at all. The man who sat next to me was quarreling some because he said I crowded him too much, and all I did was to use that stout old lady as a sort of retort courteous." *Judge.*



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION.

To all Affiliated Locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America,
Greeting:

The Eighteenth General Convention of the above-named International Union will convene Monday morning, June 14, 1915, in the city of San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

The opening session will be called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 14, 1915; at the New Civic Center Auditorium.

All delegates-elect are urged to be on time and thus avoid being reported absent from the initial session. The rules of our conventions in the past required delegates to deposit attendance cards; a similar rule will no doubt operate at the coming convention.

It has been customary to announce that the coming convention will be the most important in the history of our organization. There is little need to emphasize that the Eighteenth General Convention will undoubtedly be as important, if not more so, than any of its recent predecessors. One needs but recall events of quite recent occurrence, especially in the political field, to warrant concluding that the coming gathering will be confronted with problems such as no other conference of representatives from our local unions have been asked to solve. The continued discrimination shown by fanatical advocates of sumptuary legislation, their ceaseless endeavors to curtail the field in which we may find employment at our chosen vocations, added to the depression in industries generally which have caused unprecedented crowding of the unemployed labor market of America, present difficulties of sufficient weight to compel serious deliberation on the part of the men and women who will congregate at our convention, representing an immense army of our allied crafts.

Our International Union, since its last session, has succeeded in converting a fairly good number of non-union workers into trade union adherents who have in turn endeavored to convert others to the cause in which we have enlisted, and while our advance forward was not quite as rapid as all of us would have been pleased to see, we have little foundation upon which to erect reasonable dissatisfaction or to complain of insufficient accretions to our ranks.

Under the laws of our International Union our general conventions are law-making congresses;

that fact should be borne in mind when our locals are called on to select from their number the men or women whom they wish to take part in such important gatherings as their legal representatives, for it rests on the character, ability and knowledge of your representatives as to whether good or inferior legislation shall be the outcome of their deliberations.

The delegates to the coming convention should be the most capable which our unions have in their midst. Unions which foist on conventions incompetent representatives admit lack of intelligence and show an unwarranted disregard for the future welfare of our International Union.

An idea of what the coming convention may be called on to handle can probably be gleaned from the proposals submitted and printed for the second time in this number of the MIXER AND SERVER; there may be other proposals offered to the convention. Under our laws, amendments may be offered and considered by consent of a two-thirds vote of the delegates of said convention.

Laws which have done service in the past may be adequate for continued use, there may be changes necessary to strengthen present provisions, or to modify such legislation as he proved cumbersome or ineffective.

Plans and policies for the incoming term will be subjects of import; ways and means to carry out both must be cared for, and these subjects will necessitate wise judgment on the part of your legal representatives in order that the aims and objects of our movement may be achieved.

Your General Executive Board following in the footsteps of their predecessors, tender, on behalf of our International Union, a fraternal and cordial invitation to all affiliated local unions to elect and send representatives to the Eighteenth General Convention. We hold the view that unceasing attendance on the part of members is necessary for the best interests of local unions, and by a similar token we believe that our locals are in duty bound to attend our general conventions through legally elected delegates from such local unions. Our general conventions echo the sentiment of only such sections of the country as are fully represented by delegates; that fact has been borne emphatically home on several occasions, hence if your local union expects its interests to be cared for by others, it will probably experience as much disappointment as the absentee from local unions, only multiplied considerably. We have no desire to make our membership feel that par-

tiality is shown to attending unions, but we would be unfair to ourselves and the men and women who placed us in position if we were to try to convey the impression that absenteeism is conducive to the benefit of general legislation. In line with our predecessors, we sincerely urge every local union attached to our International Union to put forth every ounce of energy and effort to the end of sending delegates to this coming convention, the larger the attendance, the more locals represented on the floor of the convention, the more widespread will be the application of our ideas of majority rule.

Our conventions meet every two years. Annual meetings were dispensed with in order to enable struggling locals to lay aside sufficient funds to defray the expense of representation. We have reasons to hope, in fact, expect, that the attendance at this convention will outstrip all previous gatherings. With every affiliated local represented by delegates on the floor of this convention it will mean legislation, plans and policy for the coming term, originated and concurred in by majority rule and the utter rout of the charge made against a few previous gatherings of minority legislation for the majority.

We have been assured repeatedly that our local unions in San Francisco have been engaged in perfecting arrangements and planning entertainment for the benefit of those who attend; there is little doubt but what accommodations will match, if not be superior to what we have enjoyed at other convention cities, and we look forward to meeting the best brain and ability which our affiliated locals can boast of possessing.

Particulars with reference to hotel accommodations and rates will be printed in the **MIXER AND SERVER** in ample time to make suitable reservations. We have been assured by the transportation companies that railway rates and accommodations, stop-off privileges, etc., will be superior to what has ever been offered; that this is to be expected goes without saying; the big expositions in the convention city as well as at San Diego, Cal., will call into employment transportation equipment such as will delight travelers.

To enable our members to quickly grasp the laws on representation and voting strength at our conventions, the following International Union laws are reproduced:

CONVENTION.

Sec. 120. The convention shall be held the second Monday in June, 1913, and biennially thereafter. The convention shall be held in the city designated by the preceding convention.

(a) All proposed amendments to the International Constitution, excepting as provided in Section 174, shall be printed in the official journal of the International Union at least three months previous to the date of a convention; no other amendments will be considered by a convention unless by sanction of a two-thirds vote of the delegates of said convention.

Sec. 121. Every delegate to the convention must be in possession of certified credentials. He must be a member of the International Union for at least twelve consecutive months; excepted from this rule shall be such delegates whose locals have not been in existence for such a length of time.



Sec. 122. No local union shall be permitted representation in a convention unless it has been chartered at least 45 days and has paid at least one month per capita.

Sec. 123. The expenses of delegates to the convention must be borne by the locals. The expenses of the General President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be borne by the International Union.

Sec. 124. The representatives of the locals of the convention shall be as follows: Locals of fifty members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each succeeding fifty members or majority fraction thereof, until a membership of one hundred and fifty has been attained; for each additional five hundred members, or majority fraction thereof, one additional delegate.

Sec. 125. The vote in convention shall be one vote for each fifty members in good standing or majority fraction thereof; provided, no delegate shall cast more than three votes.

Sec. 126. Each local shall notify the General Secretary-Treasurer, at least three weeks before the convention is held, of the names of its delegates, giving address and trade.

Sec. 127. The credentials to the convention must be upon the blanks furnished by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and only such delegates be admitted to the convention as are in possession of credentials to which the seal of the local and the signatures of its chairman and secretary are affixed.

Sec. 128. One-third of the delegates present in the convention shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 129. The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer shall not accept credentials from any local union as delegate to general convention; they shall represent the International Union at conventions.

Sec. 130. The officers elected at each convention shall assume and perform the duties of their respective offices in accordance with Section 99.

Sec. 131. No proxies shall be allowed in the convention.

Sec. 132. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare for the use of the convention a printed poll-list containing the number of votes the delegates from the local unions are entitled to, based upon the average paid-up membership for the year preceding the convention and ending with the last day of April in the year in which the convention is to be held.

Sec. 133. The convention shall elect repre-

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sentatives to the American Federation of Labor; said representatives to be subject to instructions of the General Executive Board. They shall receive remuneration at the rate of eight (\$8.00) dollars per day.

Sec. 134. No delegates shall be seated in a convention from any local unless all per capita tax and other indebtedness which may be owing to the International Union, shall be paid.

Sec. 135. Every city desiring to secure the convention of this International Union shall give notice of this fact not later than two months before the time set for the convention, through the columns of the **MIXER AND SERVER**. The name of no other city shall be presented, except by a majority vote of the convention.

Careful reading of the foregoing sections is suggested so that no misunderstanding may arise.

Our laws (Section 126) provide for official notification to headquarters of the name, address and trade of delegates elect; the purpose of that law is to permit the general office to transmit the information as to number of delegates expected, to the convention city arrangements committee, to compile convention roll-call, order badges, and innumerable details which can not be closed until information is received from our locals.

While THREE WEEKS may seem a sufficient period of time, we urge our locals to return their duplicate credentials to the general office as quickly as conditions will permit; failure to return duplicate credential may necessitate leaving your delegate's name off the roll-call; this roll-call must be printed earlier than usual on account of the distance between headquarters and the convention city. The hearty co-operation of our local unions will greatly facilitate matters and permit of complete arrangements in advance of convention date.

The following tabulation will enable any local union to calculate the number of delegates it is entitled to and its voting strength on the floor of the coming convention.

In making compilation, calculators should remember that the vote is based on the AVERAGE PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP for the year preceding the convention and ending with the last day of April, 1915; in other words, the membership of May, 1914, to April, 1915, inclusive.

REPRESENTATION AND VOTES UNDER OUR LAWS.

50 Members or less	1 Delegate	1 Vote
76 Members	2 Delegates	2 Votes
100 Members	2 Delegates	2 Votes
126 Members	3 Delegates	3 Votes
150 Members	3 Delegates	3 Votes
176 Members	3 Delegates	4 Votes
200 Members	3 Delegates	4 Votes
226 Members	3 Delegates	5 Votes
250 Members	3 Delegates	5 Votes
276 Members	3 Delegates	6 Votes
300 Members	3 Delegates	6 Votes
326 Members	3 Delegates	7 Votes
350 Members	3 Delegates	7 Votes
376 Members	3 Delegates	8 Votes
400 Members	3 Delegates	8 Votes
401 Members	4 Delegates	8 Votes
426 Members	4 Delegates	9 Votes
450 Members	4 Delegates	9 Votes
476 Members	4 Delegates	10 Votes
500 Members	4 Delegates	10 Votes
526 Members	4 Delegates	11 Votes

550 Members	4 Delegates	11 Votes
576 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
600 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
626 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
650 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
676 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
700 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
726 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
750 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
776 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
800 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
826 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
850 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
876 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
900 Members	4 Delegates	12 Votes
901 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
926 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
950 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
976 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,000 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,026 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,050 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,076 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,100 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,126 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,150 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,176 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,200 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,226 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,250 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,276 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,300 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,326 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,350 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,376 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,400 Members	5 Delegates	15 Votes
1,401 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,426 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,450 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,476 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,500 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,526 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,550 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,576 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,600 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,626 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,650 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,676 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,700 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,726 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,750 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,776 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,800 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,826 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,850 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,876 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,900 Members	6 Delegates	18 Votes
1,901 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
1,926 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
1,950 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
1,976 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,000 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,026 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,050 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,076 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,100 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,126 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,150 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,176 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,200 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,226 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,250 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,276 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,300 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,326 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes

2,350 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,376 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,400 Members	7 Delegates	21 Votes
2,401 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,426 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,450 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,476 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,500 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,526 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,550 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,576 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,600 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,626 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,650 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,676 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,700 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,726 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,750 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,776 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,800 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,826 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,850 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,876 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,900 Members	8 Delegates	24 Votes
2,901 Members	9 Delegates	27 Votes
3,401 Members	10 Delegates	30 Votes
3,901 Members	11 Delegates	33 Votes
4,401 Members	12 Delegates	36 Votes

CREDENTIALS FOR THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO ALL LOCALS AFFILIATED. IF YOUR SECRETARY FAILED TO SECURE SAME, THE GENERAL OFFICE SHOULD BE ADVISED SO THAT ANOTHER SET MAY BE SENT. LOCAL UNIONS WHICH PROPOSE TO SEND MORE THAN ONE DELEGATE SHOULD MAKE APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL CREDENTIALS AT ONCE.

Reiterating our cordial and fraternal invitation to every affiliated local union to elect and send their full quota of delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention, we need the services of the most capable, brainy and willing workers which your union boasts of having; by sending such you will enhance the value of your own union as well as aid in making our International Union the success which we are all aiming at and anxious to secure. With the general and genuine co-operation of your representatives we hope to make the Eighteenth General Convention an unqualified success, a convention which will leave its mark sufficiently high as to merit taking it as a model for succeeding gatherings under the auspices of our International Union. The date is June 14th, this year, 1915, and the place San Francisco, California, U. S. A. Come to SAN FRANCISCO and help in the good work briefly outlined in this call.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
President.

ROBERT HESKETH,
First Vice-President.

FRANK HOFFMAN,
Second Vice-President.

W. H. FOSTER,
Third Vice-President.

C. W. McCURDY,
Fourth Vice-President.

F. SESMA,
Fifth Vice-President.

ELIZABETH MALONEY (Miss),
Sixth Vice-President.

PAUL STEFFLER,
Seventh Vice-President.

JOHN W. CONLEY,
Eighth Vice-President.

JERE L. SULLIVAN,
Gen'l Secretary-Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1915.

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The following information is communicated to us by Brother Dan P. Regan, secretary of the Convention Arrangements Committee for the Eighteenth General Convention at San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A., June 14, 1915:

The New Civic Center Auditorium, one of the best buildings for convention purposes, has been selected by the 1915 Convention Committee as the hall in which our International will hold the Eighteenth General Convention.

The 1915 Convention Committee has selected the Hotel Sutter as the headquarters hotel. This is one of the best appointed and best equipped hotels in the city. Popular prices will prevail.

Delegates coming to the Eighteenth General Convention should communicate with Dan P. Regan, secretary of the Convention League, and make arrangements for hotel reservations. The number of reservations secured at the Hotel Sutter are not sufficient to accommodate all of the delegates and their friends who will accompany them, and as June is the big month here in regard to conventions, it is well that delegates should take the precaution of securing rooms in advance.

Bro. Dan P. Regan's address is 115 Valencia street, San Francisco, Cal.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The following proposals were given their first printing, under the provisions of our laws, in the March, 1915, number of the MIXER AND SERVER. This is the second presentation, and they will be printed in the May, 1915, number of the MIXER AND SERVER, thus fully complying with our laws governing proposals to be submitted to our General Conventions.

As fully set forth in previous issues of our official journal, the purpose sought to be attained by printing proposed changes in our laws is to give all affiliated members ample opportunity to read carefully and digest changes proposed in our laws, and thus place local unions in a position to advise their delegates to the conventions whether they are for or against such proposed changes.

Delegates-elect are urged to peruse the proposed measures in order that they may fully understand them, and if need be, solicit from their local unions advice or instructions on any or all submitted propositions. As intimated, this is the SECOND time these proposed changes have been offered. They will be printed once more in the May, 1915, number; that being the THIRD and last time before the coming convention, which convenes in the city of San Francisco, Cal., Monday, June 14, 1915.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 15, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 593 submits the following amendments for the consideration of the next general convention.

Fraternally submitted,

THOS. P. Woods,
Secretary Local 593.

To strike out Section 18 and insert a new Section to read as follows:

Section 18. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-admitted to any local of his craft upon the payment of the reinstatement fee of the local under whose jurisdiction he may be working.

Provided that all fines or assessments have been paid to the local by which he was suspended.

The local that suspends him to be notified at the time when application was made for re-admission.

Amend Section 22, Paragraph "A." By striking out the words (suspended or) after the word (member) and the words (suspended or) after the word (was).

Amended paragraph to read as follows:

Section 22, Paragraph "A." Any member expelled from any local is ineligible to membership in any other local of this International, except by consent of the local by which he was expelled.

Amend Section 23. By striking out the words (suspended or) after the word (admitting).

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 23. The names of all suspended or expelled members, must be reported to the General Secretary, locals admitting expelled members must on being notified thereof, suspend such members until full investigation has been made or stand suspended by the International Union.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 20, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, International Secretary-Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In submitting a proposition to strike out Section 18 of the International Constitution, and also to change Sections 22 and 23, I have in mind the necessity of having all three Sections read alike, so as to conform to each other.

I would like also to give my views of these necessary changes in order that the general membership may thoroughly understand what the intent of these proposals really are.

For example, if a member of Local 593 for instance, working in Minneapolis was suspended for non-payment of dues, left that city, and went to Chicago and found work or saw the chance of getting a job, went to Local 35, paid the reinstatement fee of Local 35, he would have the same privileges as if the reinstatement fee were sent to Local 593.

This rule would work both ways but the home local would have the advantage, as under the present by-laws a member works the balance of the month before the home local derives any benefit, and in some cases these benefits have been won only after a long hard fight.

It should be an understood thing that under the present by-laws, any local has the privilege to have their reinstatement fee conform to these new proposals, or, if necessary, have a special fee for members coming into the local under this head, provided that it is in accord with Section 62 of the International by-laws.

I have found after thirteen years' experiment that secretaries as a rule find it easier and more convenient to collect a reinstatement fee for the home local than to collect and send it to another local, also that the majority of suspended members take the same point of view, particularly in regard to men employed in first class hotels in cities where they are not thoroughly organized. The change in these sections would be equally beneficial to all, as I think it would add an incentive to locals to get out and rustle up all old members, thereby deriving the benefit instead of sending it to another local. As it is necessary to write for a reinstatement price on all suspended members from other locals, time is lost, but all these objections would be overcome if these proposals meet with the approval of the next general convention.

Here I pause to ask why a local should have a larger reinstatement fee for persons outside their jurisdiction? Probably because it is thought to be much easier for another secretary to collect it.

Trusting that the new propositions will meet the approval of the members, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. P. Woods,
Secretary Local 593.

CLEVELAND, O., February 5, 1915.

Be it resolved by this convention of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. that we add to our International constitution a new section, to be known as Section 14 and to read as follows:

"Members of this International having been in continuous good standing for at least twenty-five years shall thereafter be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments without losing any right or privilege of active membership, even though they should adopt a vocation not covered by the charter of this International."

Respectfully submitted by Local 106,

THOMAS S. FARRELL,
President
JOHN BOOKJANS,
Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 11, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Gen'l Secretary:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Please find enclosed resolutions adopted by this local at our last regular meeting held on February 10, 1915, said resolutions to be published in the MIXER AND SERVER, according to the International Constitution.

Fraternally yours,

COOKS' HELPERS' UNION, LOCAL 110,
ALFRED PRICE, President.
JAMES LEWIS, Secretary.

Resolution No.....

Local 110 of San Francisco, Cal., believing Section 88 of the International constitution to be discriminating in its character and a menace to the good and welfare of a local that may have a few members less than a sister local where a controversy between said locals is to be acted upon by the local joint executive board to which both locals are affiliated. Therefore, Local 110 offers a resolution (to be considered by the 1915 convention of the I. U.) to amend Section 88 of the International constitution, to read as follows:

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"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances.

"There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint board.

JAMES LEWIS, President.

ALFRED PRICE, Sec'y-Treas.

Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local 110,
San Francisco, Cal

DENVER, COLO., February 23, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary:

Enclosed find amendment to Section 64 of the International by-laws and constitution. This is one amendment that I think should be adopted for the protection of local unions, as the general office will know if a local has its officers bonded. I think it will stop the absconding of officers handling funds. If there is anything that will make this amendment stronger kindly let me know and I will submit it to the convention.

Hoping this is satisfactory, with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. WESSEL,
Secretary Local 8.

The following amendment to Section 64 is offered for the consideration of the convention to be held June 14th at San Francisco:

"Section 64 amended to read as follows: It shall be mandatory on the part of all affiliated locals to bond their treasurers and other officers who handle funds. Bonds to be procured by the local through the International secretary-treasurer. A penalty of Ten (\$10) Dollars shall be imposed on local unions failing to apply to the International secretary-treasurer for bonds before installing officers handling funds."

Submitted by

F. WESSEL,
Secretary Local 8.

OAKLAND, CAL., February 6, 1915.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 178 and to read as follows:

Section 178. The rights and powers not delegated to the International Union by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the locals or the members of the International Union are reserved to the locals and to the members respectively.

Section 144 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 144. A copy of the official Journal shall be sent to each member of the International Union, and the secretary of each local shall be required to send the names and addresses of all the members of his local to the general secretary-treasurer every six months so that every member shall receive a copy of the Journal whenever issued, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize the secretary-treasurer to refuse or neglect to forward a copy of the Journal to every member at the expiration of said period of six months upon the failure of the secretary of the local to furnish the names and addresses herein required; provided, however, that the secretary-treasurer shall have authority at any time to cease forwarding a copy of the Journal to a member after receiving notice from the Postal Department that mail cannot for any reason be delivered to such address. A bound volume of

the MIXER AND SERVER shall be sent to each local annually; it shall be mandatory for locals to purchase same.

HERMAN LOORZ, President,
JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary,
Local 525.

OAKLAND, CAL., February 8, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed amendments to constitution, proposed by Local 31, of Oakland, California.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

Section 176 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 176. All laws, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this constitution shall be null and void in so far as they conflict.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 177 and to read as follows:

Section 177. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to limit the authority of the International Union and the members thereof with the sanction of the American Federation of Labor to change or alter the name, jurisdiction, form or manner of organization and affiliation of the constituted crafts, locals and members of the International Union.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 19, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Sec'y-Treas., Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Enclosed please find five amendments to the International constitution, submitted by delegates-elect Canny and Battles, which have been approved by the local, for publication in the official Journal.

With greetings,

Fraternally yours,
COOKS' UNION, LOCAL 44,
JOHN HAWKINS, President
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 43 of the constitution relating to jurisdiction over lunch, oyster and steam-tablemen to read:

Section 43. Cooks' locals, or mixed locals where cooks have no separate local, shall have jurisdiction over lunchmen, oystermen and steam-tablemen, regardless of whether such work is in a kitchen or dining room.

Fraternally submitted by

MICHAEL H. CANNY,
Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 83 of the constitution relating to proprietors, to read as follows:

Section 83. Whenever a member of the International Union becomes a proprietor he may retain membership in a local provided that he does not attach himself to any organization.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

as a proprietors' organization. The payment of dues to locals by proprietors shall be left to the discretion of the locals. Any member of a local whose name is attached to any license where the sale of liquor transpires is a proprietor. Proprietors working at the trade shall be entitled to all the rights of the local union of which they are members, except that they shall not be eligible to election either as delegates to the conventions or to any office within the gift of a local union. Proprietors not working at the trade shall have neither voice nor vote, nor hold office of any kind.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,

Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

A resolution to abolish withdrawal cards.

Whereas, the system of withdrawal cards is being constantly violated and constitutes a ready means for the evasion of our laws; and,

Whereas, those who do not work at the business may readily become reinstated upon becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the International Union, and there is no particular hardship in enforcing such a system of reinstatement to take the place of withdrawal cards;

Therefore be it resolved, That Sections 77, 78, 81, 82 and 84 be and are hereby repealed.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,

Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 7 of the constitution relative to allowance of member's dues for securing of applications:

Resolved, that paragraph B of Section 7 be and is hereby repealed.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,

Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 17, 1915.

A subsidiary amendment to the International constitution relative to (Section 15) covering the United States and its possessions where charters are issued:

"All persons making application in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America in this United States or its possessions, who have not already obtained their First Citizen Papers, upon being initiated into a local in this U. S. or its possessions, shall pay One (\$1.00) Dollar in excess of local's initiation fee, said One (\$1.00) Dollar to be retained by said local where member was initiated; if said One (\$1.00) Dollar is not sufficient for cost of securing First Citizen Paper for said newly initiated member,

then said member will be assessed twenty-five (25c) cents per month in excess of all dues and assessments that may be levied on or by said local where member was initiated in U. S. or its possessions till the amount has been acquired for the cost of procuring First Citizen Papers. Such money collected will be permissible to transfer from one local to another when shown to be for said purpose. Upon initiation into a local no member will be compelled to renounce his Allegiance to his Flag or Country, yet his pronounced refusal to obtain his First Citizen Papers deprives him of being eligible to hold any office in this International or its affiliated locals within U. S. or its possessions; he shall also forfeit such money at the expiration of one year except he can show that he has not made his livelihood in the U. S. or its possessions since the time of his initiation into a local in U. S. or any of its possessions. No member's money to be forfeited by monthly suspension from any local in U. S. or its possessions for the period of one year. Six month's grace will be granted to members initiated into a local in U. S. or its possessions upon proof that they have not made their livelihood in the U. S. or its possessions, and no further extension of time will be allowed and said member's money is considered forfeited. The secretary of a local in his monthly report shall acquaint the General Office of newly initiated members whose money is deposited in a local for the procuring of First Citizen Papers. All such money forfeited to be forwarded to the General Executive Board of this International and to be apportioned as following: Ten per cent of forfeited money to defray the general expenses of this International; five per cent to be deposited in the death benefit fund of this International; eighty-five per cent to be set aside as a fund to be known as a Culinary Union's Home Fund, for the purpose of buying land and thereon build a home for aged and infirm members of culinary crafts who have been in good standing in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America for eighteen consecutive years. Said land, when being purchased, to be voted on by a referendum of the locals of this International" (In conformity with Section 120, International).

Fraternally submitted,

F. P. BATTLES,

Delegate to the June Convention.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

[NOTE.—Brother Battles, author of the foregoing proposal, called our attention to two errors which crept into his proposition on its first printing: The word "Alliance" should have read ALLEGIANC, and where it read "one per cent" it should have read TEN PER CENT.—EDITOR MIXER AND SERVER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 19, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to enclose a constitutional amendment, proposed by Local 30, which was unanimously adopted in the regular meeting of this local on February 10, 1915. Kindly publish same in the MIXER AND SERVER as per requirement and oblige.

Fraternally yours.

HUGO ERNST,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY
LOCAL NO. 30.**

A resolution to amend the constitution by amending Section 76 thereof, relating to manner of crediting dues of traveling members.

Resolved, That Section 76 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 76. When a traveling member deposits his card before the seventh day of any month, the dues of such member for said month shall belong to the local accepting the card, and such dues if already paid and other dues if paid in advance, shall be remitted to said local upon demand therefor being made under seal to the local which is in possession of such dues."

HUGO ERNST,

Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

A. C. ROSE President.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., February 12, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Inclosed find two proposed changes to our International Constitution in the form of resolutions to be presented at the Eighteenth General Convention:

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Whereas, Section 24 of the International Constitution has never been enforced, and,

Whereas, it has been the means of causing quite a few of the locals to have a very hard time in enforcing same. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Eighteenth General Convention in session at San Francisco, Cal., June 14 to 19, 1915, that Section 24 of the International Constitution be stricken from said constitution.

Proposed by W. M. Spear, Local 27.

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Whereas Section 88 of our International Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each member that per capita tax is paid on; said vote to be cast in equal proportions by its delegates. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances. There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Whereas, the above section has caused so much wrangle and dispute in the various cities among our crafts, therefore be it

Resolved, that said Section 88 be changed to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate present; no delegate shall cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances; there shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Proposed by W. M. Spear, Local 27.

CONVENTION CITY NOMINATION.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At a conference held on Sunday, March 14, 1915, in the headquarters of Bartenders' Local 4, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Hoboken, N. J., with the following delegates present: Bros. Thiery and Rowohlt, Local 4; Bros.

Wrage, Smith and Barth, Local 10; Bro. Joe Kanzian, Local 109; Bros. Meister and Delcicio, Local 131; Local 263 sending a communication in favor of holding Hoboken; Bros. Thierney, Harwick and Hallenbeck, Local 340; Bro. P. W. Guiree, Local 377; Bro. Toersch, Local 276; Bro. Gibbons, Local 488; Bros. Muldoon, Stacey, Greene and Kavanagh, Local 575; Bro. Chapman, Local 648; Bro. McKeon, Local 682; Bro. Naurton, Local 689; Bros. Mester and Doering, Local 693; Bro. Kleinmann, Local 1; Bro. Toby, Local 29; Bro. Britton, Local 141; Bro. Frankl, Local 219; Bro. Hickey, Local 244; Bros. Moore and Gilen, Local 342; Bro. Specht, Local 495, and Bro. Welcker, Local 719, the city of Hoboken, N. J., was unanimously placed in nomination for the next convention in 1917.

Fraternally yours,

THE LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF HOBOKEN.
B. ROWOHLT, Pres. WM. WRAGE, Sec.-Treas.

Form 1519

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

SUNSET-CENTRAL LINES

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company. Louisiana Western Railroad Company. The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company. Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company. Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company. The Houston East & West Texas Railway Company. "Morgan Line."

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

CINCINNATI, O., February 24, 1915.

Mr. J. L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Referring to your call at this office last Saturday, beg to confirm statement that the \$88.40 exposition rate from Cincinnati to San Francisco and return, going or returning one way through Portland, Oregon, will also apply via Chicago or St. Louis, thence any direct lines, or via Denver and D. & R. G. to Ogden, thence Southern Pacific via San Francisco to Los Angeles and back to San Francisco; returning via Southern Pacific to Portland, thence any direct lines, or via Canadian Pacific Lines; or the reverse of this route. Tickets sold every day from March 1st to and including November 30th, final return limit three months from date of sale, but not to exceed December 31st, with stop-overs permitted at all points enroute.

For this routing, however, the side trip from Los Angeles to San Diego and return will be \$4.00.

Yours truly,

O. P. BARTLETT.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	51
Pennsylvania	49
Illinois	44
Massachusetts	42
Washington	35
California	33
Ohio	30
Canada	28
Montana	23
Texas	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	20
Indiana	19

Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	14
Iowa	13
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	7
Arkansas	7
New Hampshire	7
Oregon	6
Michigan	6
Rhode Island	6
Arizona	5
Georgia	5
Idaho	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Utah	3
Alabama	3
Vermont	3
Nebraska	3
Louisiana	3
West Virginia	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of March, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
M 473—Bellingham, Wash.....	A. C. Beck and Bob Tait	
M 734—Superior, Wis.....	Chas. W. Swanson	
B 735—Manville, R. I.....	Thos. J. Durnin	
B 764—Alexandria, La.....	W. E. Reynolds	
B 767—Westville, Ills.....	Thos. R. Metcalf	
M 861—Billings, Mont.....	J. P. McGinley	

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.

Local	Name
19—Wm. De Baum.	
31—Frank S. Moore, Mike Kadovich.	
35—W. E. Benney, Fred Hepp.	
102—Wm. Smith.	
115—Dan'l Donohue, John W. Smith.	
119—August Beyerbach.	
173—Peter F. Wacks.	
192—Thos. Carr.	
217—Julian Nolte, John Lawler, John Knight,	
Thos. Jones, August Loesher.	
219—Emil Goldsmith.	
284—J. W. Newman, John Seltzer, P. R. Oliver.	
300—J. E. Craine, S. A. P. Gallo, Albert Yund.	
305—H. Bauer.	
309—John T. Leary.	
379—Thos. Bray, Hector Drolet, C. J. Shores	
420—D. C. Jones, H. H. Meyer.	
428—August Schmidt.	
459—K. G. Reber.	
466—Jos. Corrigan.	
506—Arthur Dufresne.	
603—Andrew Stone.	
659—Edward Harlee, C. Rivers.	
687—Edward La Clair.	
725—James Daugherty, Chas. J. Weilenman.	
741—James La Violette.	
768—Ernest E. Harris, C. J. Lindale.	
832—C. H. Chisem.	
845—J. C. Shoff.	
863—Patrick J. Hampton.	

DEATHS.

Local	Name
10	—Moench Ottomar.
30	—W. P. Patton, C. J. Smith.
31	—Mark W. Phipps.
44	—J. A. McCormick, Nick Granville.
51	—Chas. Erickson.
70	—Wm. Weitzel.
71	—Jas. Doyle.
77	—Sam'l Boutlier, Peter J. McKeen, Henry
J. Crowley.	
86	—Wm. Menton.
95	—Alexander Babbitt.
97	—Arvid Gummerus.
100	—Manuel Duarti, Abram P. Sutton.
110	—W. H. Toogood.
119	—Mike O'Connors.
123	—Thos. O'Rourke.
124	—Wm. Mooney.
134	—Chas. Zang.
156	—J. F. Elliott.
170	—W. Allen Ziegler.
187	—Frank Stengel.
188	—James McKenna.
202	—Jos. Finnicum.
216	—Robt. Smith, Harry Parker, Joseph Peter.
217	—John Henry Coady, Frank P. Keefe.
222	—James Clements.
252	—Harlan Mace.
284	—Jesse Nielson.
286	—R. H. Thorp.
287	—Sam Brown.
298	—Wm. P. Nugent.
312	—Jos. C. Hoch.
354	—Henry Geng.
361	—Milton F. Dorne.
382	—Wm. W. Latham.
386	—Ed. Gund.
412	—George Diedim.
423	—James Macklin.
456	—H. Weber.
485	—J. C. Miller.
525	—Jas. McGovern.
548	—Everett E. Conway.
573	—Robt. R. Roderick, Dennis Nees.
603	—Dan Griggs, Paul Kramer.
651	—Rosario Levetrie.
671	—E. Fahey.
721	—D. E. Osborne.
729	—George Harrison.
746	—R. S. Plunkett.
822	—Austin Malbyes.
830	—Gus Lindquist, Chas. Blodgett.
842	—Jacob W. Peack.

The attention of local unions is called to the law relative to notifying the general secretary-treasurer not later than THREE weeks before the date of the coming convention, the name, address and trade of delegate elect. Local unions will materially aid headquarters by notifying us just as quickly as possible whether they intend to be represented at the coming convention or not. The surest method to accomplish that purpose, is to return the duplicate credential with the name and address of the delegate. In the event that your local is unfortunate and unable to be represented, we should be so advised. Urging general co-operation on the part of secretaries to the end of permitting final arrangements being made without unnecessary delay. The Official Roll Call of the coming convention MUST be made up before May 24, 1915.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17, 1915.

DEAR SIR—At the suggestion of the Secretary of Bartenders' Union, Local 284, of this city, I am writing you for information that the Secretary here is unable to give.

I wish to locate one Fred H. Knowlton if living, and his heirs if he is dead. He was a bartender at 315 S. Main Street in this city in 1898 and possibly a year or two later. I will say that there is about \$1,100 in this city that can be recovered for the heirs of said Fred H. Knowlton—hence this inquiry.

Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Very truly,

A. J. MITCHELL,
310 Bryson Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I notice in the February number of the MIXER AND SERVER on page 47, from Bro. Claude Hunter of Local 859, a parody on the famous Irish marching song.

The following parody on the same marching song was sung by the members of the House in the State of Utah during a visit to the members of the Senate, just previous to the adjournment of that body:

It's a long ways to the country,
It's the place for them to go,
It's a long time before Wootton
And his bill will get a show.
Good-bye, prohibition,
God bless Governor Spry;
It's a long, long time before the farmers
Make Utah go dry.

Yours fraternally,

JOE LANE,
Secretary Local 721.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

On March 8th, 1915, *The Cleveland Citizen*, of Cleveland, Ohio, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and the story of its struggles is without doubt one of the most interesting bits of history connected with the American labor movement. *The Cleveland Citizen* has maintained a continuous existence for a quarter of a century, and has seen the labor movement of America grow from a toddling infant to a sturdy giant. When it was launched the C. L. U. of that city consisted of twenty-eight local unions, one half of which were connected with their respective International Unions; the formation of National and International Unions had not progressed very far at that time.

Today the city of Cleveland boasts of having about the most virile and progressive labor movements of any municipality of America. *The Cleveland Citizen* has materially aided in accomplishing that splendid condition and is entitled to full measure of credit for the result. *The Cleveland Citizen* has always been an aggressive antagonist of fanatical organizations which sought to inflict restrictive legislation on the people, and is at its best when walloping sumptuary legislationists. We take this opportunity of tendering to its editorial force congratulations and thanks for the good work accomplished for the men and women of the Catering Industry.

SKEPTICAL ON STORIES OF "VODKA-FREE RUSSIA."

Cincinnatian, Writing to a Publication, Says the "Reformed" Country Has Not Yet Been Put to the Trial—Argues for Regulations Instead of Prohibition.

An interesting article by J. C. Schmidlapp, well-known Cincinnatian, appears in a recent issue of *The Survey*. Mr. Schmidlapp takes up the cudgel against nation-wide prohibition and in behalf of the regulation of the liquor trade. "State prohibition, we know, has been a failure," he says. "The pioneer State of Maine has had prohibition for over 50 years, and yet the consumption of spirits, if measured by the number of saloons, is more than it is in the two neighboring States of Vermont and New Hampshire combined. Maine's growth has been one-eleventh of the average growth of the population of the United States since State prohibition was introduced."

Referring to recent claims made about the abolition of vodka in Russia, and its effects, Mr. Schmidlapp says: "I read with much interest the article on Russian prohibition until I came to the point where it was stated that Russia is giving up a revenue of a billion dollars a year. Just think, a tax of a billion dollars a year from one industry in a country whose total wealth is less than one-third of ours, and whose post-office receipts are less than \$40,000,000 a year. Surely such a statement would not pass the English censor. We hear that with the stroke of the pen a vast drunken population has been changed to a sober, moral and industrious one in a few weeks. If Russia can do this, I cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness and embrace her. But before we kiss and embrace, let us put her on trial."—*Times-Star*, February 27, 1915.

"A PLACE IN THE SUN."

You have found your place, O Dreamers,

In the yellow sun at last,

Where the wind-blown grasses gather

And the final fight is past;

Where a woman weeps above you

As she envies you your fate;

Where a child sobs with his mother

As the guarding vultures wait.

You have found your place, O Dreamers,

In the golden sun you sought;

But the clouds have come between you

And the vanished dream you wrought:

Where a woman waits and watches

Through the heartache of the night,

And your gray ghost through the window

Tells the glory of the fight.

You have found your place, O Sleepers,

Where the yellow sun drifts down;

But the trench is deep with shadows

And the myrtle is your crown;

Where a woman's cry to heaven

Stills the cannon at the gate,

Where a little child is weeping

And the hungry vultures wait.

—GRANTLAND RICE, in Collier's Weekly.
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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of March:

On the 9th, I left for Utica, N. Y., where I was met by Secretary Roberts of Local 120, and after calling on a few of the boys on duty, I met in conference with President Leddy, Secretary Roberts, and Brothers Sullivan and Humphreys, where matters of interest to Local 120 were discussed. After the conference I enjoyed a dinner in company with the above-named brothers.

On the 10th, to Albany to attend a hearing before the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and the Committee on Excise of the Assembly, on the state-wide prohibition bill that was pending before the New York State Legislature. The following members were there representing their local unions: Charles Hale, Local 2, Brooklyn; A. Toby, Local 29, Bronx, New York; Maurice DeYoung, Local 70, Brooklyn; Joseph R. Michaels and Charles Yates, Local 76, Syracuse; William H. Walsh, Matthew Dugan and Joseph H. Nolan, Local 228, Albany; F. J. Medill, Richard Leard and Daniel Rourke; Local 320, Schenectady; Eugene Race, Local 548, Hudson, and Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester. Several local unions send resolutions protesting against the enactment of the said law. Up to this writing neither committee has made any report on the said bill and as the legislature will adjourn within the next two weeks, it is not likely that the report of the committee will be made in sufficient time to allow both branches of the legislature to act before adjournment. However, this does not mean that the danger has passed, as immediately after the adjournment of the legislature, or to be exact, April 6th, the State Constitutional Convention will convene and similar legislation will no doubt be presented to that body, hence our membership in the State of New York will have to keep on the alert and be prepared to use their influence to kill off any legislation of an inimical character that may come before the said Constitutional Convention.

Our convention is but eighty-one days away from today, March 25, so let us look and see what the American Federation of Labor has got to say in regard to a division of forces in any particular craft. The Atlanta convention of the Federation in 1911, made the following declaration:

"Whatever argument or excuse there might

have been in the past for the existence of two organizations of the one craft, we now believe that such argument or excuse is absent. It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Adjustment, many of whose members have had to deal with disputes caused by the existence of two organizations of one craft for many years, that the time has arrived for the American Federation of Labor to openly and emphatically declare itself to the effect that, large as this country is, it is not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft. Therefore your committee recommends that this Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor go squarely on record in favor of the above declaration, and your committee further recommends that this convention instruct the president and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to carry into effect the principles and purposes involved in this declaration—one craft, one organization."

"One craft, one organization." Can it be truthfully said that all the trades connected with the catering industry are not of one craft? The cook, waiter, waitress, bartender and miscellaneous help are all engaged in catering to the wants of the general public, hence they are but one craft, and as the American Federation of Labor has declared, and it has reaffirmed that declaration at every convention since the Atlanta convention, that "large as this country is, it is not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft." Then how can the advocates of segregation now come forth and tell us, in defiance of that declaration, that better results can be achieved by a division of the ranks of those engaged in the catering industry? One who will give this question careful consideration can readily see the inconsistency of this propaganda.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Mar. 9—Buffalo to Utica	\$ 4 25
10—To Albany	1 90
11—To Buffalo	6 15
Postage	7 00
Car-fare and telegrams	1 92
One dozen ink rolls	75
Traveling expenses	6 00

Total \$27 97

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 578.

February 27, 1915.

MR. THOMAS MURPHY, Secretary, Local 675, 76
W. Second Street, Oswego, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 12th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"If a member holds a withdrawal card from a defunct local union, what would he have to do in order to reinstate himself to membership?"

A member holding a withdrawal card from a local that has turned in their charter or become suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, or for any other reason, must present his withdrawal card to the International Union, through the general office, in order to become reinstated to membership. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 579.

March 5, 1915.

MR. JERRY NEVILLE, Secretary, Local 423, 122½ S. High Street, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the appeal of Brother Charles Miranda from the action of Local 423, in expelling him from membership; it appears from all the statements submitted by Brother Miranda, that he was not given a fair opportunity to defend himself, claiming that it was impossible for him to attend the meeting at the time set and further making a general denial of any misconduct in office, or misappropriating any of the funds of the local. The committee appointed to audit the books, however, find a number of discrepancies, most of them due to a bad system of book-keeping, the actual shortage reported to this office being \$7.10.

After giving this matter very careful consideration, I am of the opinion that an opportunity had ought to be given Brother Miranda to enter a defense of his actions and without taking into consideration the merits upon which his expulsion was based, as to its justification or otherwise, I am going to remand this case back to Local 423 and I do hereby direct that a committee be appointed in accordance with Sections 169 and 170, and a thorough investigation of this matter be made and report their findings to Local 423, with such recommendations as they may desire to make. Pending the carrying out of these directions, the expulsion of Charles Miranda from membership is temporarily raised. With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 580.

March 5, 1915.

MR. A. O'LEARY, Secretary, Local 280, Labor Temple, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your protest against the membership of Brothers Thomas Flynn, Dennis Cleary and James Jobson, who were elected to membership in Local 674, Winnipeg, while under suspension by Local 280 of Toronto.

Local 674 contends that these three members

became charter members of Local 674 and that they had no knowledge of their prior membership in Local 280.

There has been no denial made of the fact that these three brothers were suspended members at the time of their securing membership in Local 674, hence this office has no choice in the matter other than to sustain the protest made against their membership. I do, therefore, in compliance with the provisions of the constitution, cancel their membership in this International Union and all traveling and withdrawal cards issued to any and all of them, are hereby cancelled and Local 674 is directed to report the cancellation of their membership on their next monthly report to the general office; and it is further directed, that if Brothers Thomas Flynn, Dennis Cleary or James Jobson desire to renew their membership with this International Union, that they will have to apply to Local 280 for reinstatement. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 581.

March 6, 1915.

MR. J. J. CONDON, Secretary, Local 524, Box 454, Miles City, Mont.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 27th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Is a member who became suspended and reinstated, included in section 121, which says that every delegate must be a member at least twelve consecutive months; or in other words, is a former member who reinstates, but has not been reinstated twelve consecutive months, entitled to be a delegate?"

Section 121. Every delegate to the convention must be in possession of certified credentials. He must be a member of the International Union for at least twelve consecutive months; excepted from this rule shall be such delegates whose locals have not been in existence for such a length of time.

In accordance with this section, a delegate to the International convention, must be an active member who has been in good standing with the International Union for a period of twelve consecutive months immediately preceding the convention. A member who becomes suspended from membership and is reinstated within that period, is not eligible to serve as a delegate. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 582.

March 8, 1915.

MR. JOHN J. QUIRK, Secretary, Local 85, 118 Walker Street, Lowell, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 25th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member of Local 93, Haverhill, Mass., has been working in this city for the past three years, repeated efforts during that time have been made to get him to deposit his traveling card, but he refused to deposit the same. The house in which

he is working is not signed up, so we took the matter up with Local 93 of which he was a member and requested them to enforce section 13; nothing, however, was done in the matter, and in December, 1914, I again took the matter up with Local 93 and they advised me that the member was now willing to deposit his traveling card, but refused to pay the \$5 fine imposed. Can we insist upon the payment of the fine?"

Local 85, in accordance with section 13 advised Local 93 of the fact that a member of Local 93 was working in their jurisdiction and refused to transfer his membership to their local, and as the said member was working in an open house, they requested Local 93 to collect the constitutional penalty of \$5 before they issue him a traveling card; all of this was in strict accord with the I. U. constitution and it was the duty of Local 93 to notify this member that a penalty of \$5.00 was imposed upon him, and that in accordance with the law he was compelled to transfer his membership into Local 85; and that no further dues would be accepted from him until the fine was paid and the transfer requested. If Local 93 did not do that then they erred.

My decision, therefore, is that the said James Scannell must pay to Local 93 the penalty as directed by Local 85 for his failure to comply with section 13 of the I. U. constitution, and Local 93 should remit the said amount to Local 85. Local 93 is further directed not to accept any further dues from the said Scannell until the said fine is paid and the transfer or traveling card requested. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE, General President.

Decision No. 583.

March 8, 1915.

MR. H. MAERTENS, Secretary, Local 109, 260 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 23rd, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"At a special meeting can any business other than that for which the meeting was called be transacted?"

At a special meeting no other business than that set forth in the call can be transacted; if the special meeting was called for the purpose of nominating a business agent, as it appears from the notice of the call on file in this office, then no other business other than that should have taken place, or could have legally been considered.

"Should the minutes of the previous meeting be read at a special meeting?"

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting at a special meeting is not necessary, but the minutes of the special meeting should be read at the next regular meeting.

"Our by-laws require six months' membership before a member is eligible to be elected to any office within the gift of the local; last December a member was elected as trustee who had held membership for less than two months. Was his election legal?"

In accordance with the by-laws of the local, his election was not legal. However that point should have been raised prior to his election. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 584.

March 15, 1915.

MR. THOMAS J. HARDING, President, Local 300, 69 Richmond Street, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 11th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"The election of officers was held, the ballots were sent out and returned by mail and when received were placed in the ballot box, opened and counted in the presence of the meeting—an election committee attended to the sending out of the ballots and the counting of them. The chairman of the election committee was a candidate for office and was defeated and he now protests the election on the grounds that ballots were sent to members who were over two months in arrears for dues, but who were not suspended by this local, the local carrying them for an extra month, and in some cases two, on account of the hard times. What we desire to know is: is it necessary for a new election, or is a brother in good standing if the local sees fit to pay his per capita tax to the International? Should not the protest have been made before the ballots were counted?"

Section 60 of the I. U. constitution states that a member two calendar months in arrears stands suspended forthwith; if a local union carries a member over that period, they do so on their own responsibility; the said member being over two calendar months in arrears not being entitled to any of the rights or privileges accorded a member in good standing.

In the case cited above, the local erred in permitting a candidate for office to serve as a member of the election committee, and the member now protesting this election and who was chairman of this committee, should have objected to himself serving as a member of the committee on the grounds that he was a candidate for office. Now the International Union does not officially recognize the right of a local union to carry a member more than two calendar months. A local can, if it chooses to, when a member appears before them and states that he is unable to pay his dues, pay his dues for him with the understanding that he is to pay the said amount to the local as soon as it is possible for him to do so, thereby keeping himself in good standing with the International Union.

The manner in which the election itself was conducted being legal and in accordance with the laws and directions of the local union, and notwithstanding the fact that there may have been some members whom the local had been carrying on their books as being in good standing, who were over two calendar months in arrears, and that ballots were sent to them under the direction of the chairman of the election committee, who was defeated for office at the said election and who made no protest to the said ballots being sent to members over two calendar months in arrears until after the said ballots had been counted, and there being no question as to the honesty of the count, I am loath to believe that the said election should be declared illegal. I therefore hold that this brother, having knowledge of the facts before the ballots were counted, should have filed his protest before the ballots were counted, and having failed to do so, has no legal claim to file any protest at this time: I therefore hold that the facts stated above do

not warrant nullifying the said election, hence the election is accepted as being legal, and the officers elected at the said election as being the legally elected officers to be installed for the ensuing term. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 585.

March 15, 1915.

MR. ELMER E. OWEN, Secretary, Local 55, Box 1525, Edmonton, Alta.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 2nd, wherein you request a decision on the following:

"A member was elected to act as our delegate to the International convention at San Francisco. Since his election he has transferred his membership to another local. Can he still act as our delegate if he has remained in good standing with the other local union?"

A delegate to our International conventions must be a member in good standing with the local union that he represents. If a member of a local transfers his membership from a local union after he has been elected to act as delegate, he severs his connection with that local and hence is not entitled to retain any office or delegateship within the gift of that local union, and the local union has a right to proceed, in accordance with their laws, to fill any vacancy caused through said withdrawal of membership.

Therefore, the delegate that you refer to, who has transferred his membership from Local 55, would not be entitled to represent Local 55 at the International convention at San Francisco. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 586.

March 17, 1915.

MR. C. W. MILLER, Secretary, Local 626, Box 33, Walla Walla, Wash.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the case of Robert Littleton, who has requested this office to investigate his membership and adjust the same,

I find that prior to him securing membership in Local 626, that he was a member of Local 239, Seattle, Wash., and that at the time he became a member of Local 626 he was a suspended member of Local 239; hence his membership in Local 626 was and is illegal, and in order for the said Robert Littleton to renew his membership with this International Union, he will have to apply and secure reinstatement through Local 239. If Local 626 desires to raise any objections to his reinstatement, they can file those objections with Local 239, and the said Robert Littleton would not be entitled to the use of our label until such time as his membership with the I. U. has been adjusted.

My decision, therefore, is that the membership of Robert Littleton in Local 626 is illegal, and the same is hereby cancelled; and if he desires to renew his membership with this International

he will have to apply for reinstatement to Local 239 of Seattle. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 587.

March 18, 1915.

MR. JERE L. SULLIVAN, General Secretary-Treasurer, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the claims filed by Brothers Jere J. Kane, Joseph E. Johnson and W. H. Linville, who were members of former Local 363, for sick benefits. They contend that these claims should have been paid to them by the secretary of Local 363 before he sent the money and effects of the said local to the general office, after they had voted to turn in their charter and disband. However, the secretary refused to pay the said claims, because they were not filed in accordance with the sick benefit laws.

The local voted to turn in their charter and disband on the 31st day of December and on that day one of the claimants, Joseph E. Johnson, broke his arm and that, as he will be laid up for about eight weeks, that he is entitled to eight weeks' sick benefits from the money turned into the general office. The local ceased to exist on the 1st day of January, 1915, and with it ceased to exist all its rights and privileges, as well as its local laws; hence Brother Johnson, being sick only one day during the life of the former local, is not entitled to any sick benefits, therefore his claim is denied.

In reference to the claims of Brothers Jere J. Kane and W. H. Linville: I find that Brother Kane was sick from November 8th to the 21st, thirteen days, and Brother Linville from November 4th to the 16th, thirteen days; and as the sick benefit laws of former Local 363 provided that a member should not receive any benefits for his first week of illness, and provided weekly benefits thereafter for a period of seven consecutive weeks; and as neither one of the brothers, Kane and Linville, named herein, were sick two full weeks, hence they would not be entitled to the benefits for the second week, therefore their claim is denied. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 588.

March 24, 1915.

MR. H. N. SMITH, Secretary, Local 241, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Murphysboro, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 21st, wherein you request a decision on the following:

"At our regular meeting today a motion was made and seconded by two members who were more than two calendar months in arrears for dues, to donate \$200 from the treasury to an organization calling themselves the "Business Men, Laboring Men and Property Holders' Association," and who claim to be organized for the purpose of doing business in the coming "Wet and Dry" campaign, but who hold no affiliation or receive any recognition from any other organization. We wish to know if we have a right to

donate our money in that manner, and if the resolution, having been moved and seconded by two members who were over two calendar months in arrears for dues, can be considered as being legal and binding on the local union?"

Members over two calendar months in arrears stand suspended forthwith, and they are not entitled to a voice or vote in the affairs of our locals, nor are they entitled to attend the meetings; hence any resolution or motion presented by them can not legally be considered as being binding upon the local.

The local may, if it so desires, donate money to another bona fide organization, providing that the said money is to be used in the interest of their local union; but in doing so they must first

keep in mind the protection of their own organization and its membership and their ability to meet their future obligations.

The matter of the appropriation of \$200 on motion of a suspended member is not legal and should not be paid, and the matter should be called to the attention of the local union; and if it is their desire that this amount of money be voted from their treasury, a motion will have to be made and carried by members in good standing with the local and International Union, and the laws governing the said subject in the local by-laws complied with. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Again the bartenders and waitresses of Toledo are waging war, this time on the Hotel Men's Association. About a month ago, when the eight-hour law for women workers was proposed in the State legislature, the hotel men got busy and began circulating petitions against this proposed law, and their employes were told to sign this petition. The women were told that if this law was passed they would all be thrown out of employment. This statement, along with others, was made to the women working in hotels, and many of them signed these petitions, but a few had been up against this game before and refused to sign the petition. As a result they were told that their services were no longer required. The head waitress at the St. Clair Hotel was let go for this reason, and two other girls who had signed the petition but demanded that their names be taken off. After repeated efforts to adjust the matter in this house had failed, we were compelled to call out the crews working in this house, every member of both locals responding to the call except one bartender, Joseph McClosky, who remained in. Later, another bartender was filled with some hot air of the boss and went to work as a strike-breaker, one Fred Moore.

We were told by representatives of the Hotel Men's Association that if we fought the St. Clair, every proprietor of the Hotel and Cafe Men's Association would declare for open shop, which was done. At the present time we are carrying on this fight with all the vigor possible, two other houses having been called out and pickets are daily picketing these places. At the Hofbrau, another bartender was induced to go to work, and as a result he, James Odham and the two above-mentioned were expelled by Local 216. At the Hofbrau the proprietors used as strike breakers who were sent in to work as waitresses: one girl, a suspended member of Local 335, Kitty Mahoney, another who had made application for membership in Local 335, one Clara Hinton. Another member of Local 216 was expelled by them because he permitted his wife to work in the Hofbrau as a strike breaker—his name is Jack O'Neil.

The hotel men asked for a conference through the bricklayers and after reaching the designated place they refused to meet us, because one

member of our committee did not meet with their approval. They were told that if they did not meet with the committee sent they could not meet with any.

The boys and girls of Toledo are in this fight to win and every one is standing shoulder to shoulder on the firing line, the hour is never too early or too late to find both boys and girls on the picket line.

The women workers of Ohio have been down-trodden long enough and are now in a fight for decent living conditions and shorter hours that we may enjoy a few of the good things of life, and our brother bartenders are going to help us get these conditions and the girls are going to fight to help the boys keep what they have gained. We realize that in unity there is strength. One solid unit we are and are going to remain, and we believe that every member of our great International will reap great benefits by getting together, sticking together and abolish all efforts to segregate.

With greetings and best wishes to all our brothers and sisters, we are,

Fraternally yours,
NIDA R. PAUGLE,
Secretary Local 335.

HARRY OVERMEYER
Secretary Local 216.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At our regular meeting held in our new quarters, 285 Weybosset street, January 10, 1915, the following officers who were elected December 27, 1914, were installed: President, Thomas P. Sherry; vice-president, Michael Sherry; recording secretary, Michael A. Ney; treasurer, Peter F. Bowen; business agent and financial secretary, William J. Guest; inside guard, John H. Ward; inspector, Thomas Kilgara; board of trustees, John Coen, Michael Doyle and John Thompson; executive board, Thomas Finnerty, Peter J. Cline, Thomas Kilgara, Paul Smith, Arthur Grandfield, and Fred Morgan; press secretary William J. Guest.

Tendering best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM J. GUEST,
Business Agt. and Financial Sec'y Local 285.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR MARCH, 1915.

Local No.

W	1	New York, N. Y.	Feb., 1915
W	2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	3	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	4	Hoboken, N. J.	Feb., "
M	6	Boston, Mass.	Feb., "
B	8	Denver, Colo.	Feb., "
W	10	Hoboken, N. J.	Jan., "
WC	11	New York City	Feb., "
B	12	San Antonio, Tex.	Mar., "
W	14	Denver, Colo.	Feb., "
W	17	Los Angeles, Cal.	Feb., "
C	18	Denver, Colo.	Feb., "
W	19	Kansas City, Mo.	Feb., "
W	20	St. Louis, Mo.	Feb., "
M	24	Victor, Colo.	Feb., "
C	27	Los Angeles, Cal.	Feb., "
M	28	Vancouver, B. C.	Feb., "
B	29	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
W	30	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb., "
M	31	Oakland, Cal.	Feb., "
C	33	Seattle, Wash.	Feb., "
W	35	Chicago, Ill.	Feb., "
B	36	Sharon, Pa.	Mar., "
B	37	Decatur, Ill.	Mar., "
B	38	Hammond, Ind.	Feb., "
B	40	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	41	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb., "
M	43	Pueblo, Colo.	Feb., "
C	44	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb., "
WS	48	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb., "
B	49	Savannah, Ga.	Mar., "
B	51	St. Louis, Mo.	Feb., "
M	55	Edmonton, Alta, Canada	Feb., "
M	59	Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb., "
B	60	DuQuoin, Ill.	Feb., "
M	61	Tacoma, Wash.	Dec., 1914
M	62	Fresno, Cal.	Feb., 1915
B	64	Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb., "
B	67	Springfield, Mass.	Feb., "
B	68	Cincinnati, O.	Feb., "
M	69	Galveston, Tex.	Feb., "
B	70	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	71	Connellsville, Pa.	Mar., "
W	72	Cincinnati, O.	Feb., "
B	73	Elkhart, Ind.	Apr., "
B	76	Syracuse, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	77	Boston, Mass.	Feb., "
B	78	Uniontown, Pa.	Feb., "
B	79	Louisville, Ky.	Apr., "
W	80	Boston, Mass.	Feb., "
B	81	Holyoke, Mass.	Feb., "
B	82	Westfield, Mass.	Mar., "
B	83	Woburn, Mass.	Jan., "
B	84	Taunton, Mass.	Mar., "
B	85	Lowell, Mass.	Feb., "
B	86	Lynn, Mass.	Mar., "
B	87	Athol, Mass.	Mar., "
M	88	Louisville, Ky.	Feb., "
B	90	Lawrence, Mass.	Mar., "
B	91	Newburyport, Mass.	Mar., "
B	92	Marlboro, Mass.	Feb., "
B	93	Haverhill, Mass.	Feb., "
B	95	Worcester, Mass.	Feb., "
B	96	Milford, Mass.	Apr., "
B	97	Fitchburg, Mass.	Mar., "
WS	98	Los Angeles, Cal.	Feb., "
B	99	Fall River, Mass.	Feb., "
B	100	New Bedford, Mass.	Mar., "
M	101	Great Falls, Mont.	Feb., "
B	102	Granite City, Ill.	Mar., "
M	103	Worcester, Mass.	Jan., "
B	104	Guelph, Ont.	Mar., "
W	106	Cleveland, O.	Feb., "
WS	107	Cleveland, O.	Feb., "
B	108	Cleveland, O.	Feb., "
W	109	Newark, N. J.	Feb., "
M	110	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb., "
WS	112	Boston, Mass.	Feb., "
B	113	Northampton, Mass.	Mar., "
B	114	Pittsfield, Mass.	Mar., "
B	115	Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb., "
B	116	Chicopee, Mass.	Mar., "
B	117	Belleville, Ill.	Apr., "
B	118	New York, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
M	119	Silverton, Colo.	Feb., 1915
B	120	Utica, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	123	Ware, Mass.	Feb., "
B	124	Trenton, N. J.	Mar., "
B	125	North Adams, Mass.	Mar., "
B	126	Oneonta, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	127	Massillon, O.	Mar., "

Local No.

B	128	Cortland, N. Y.	Feb., 1915
M	129	Leadville, Colo.	Mar., "
B	131	Newark, N. J.	Mar., "
B	133	Geneva, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	134	Scranton, Pa.	Feb., "
B	136	Norwich, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	137	London, Ont.	Feb., "
B	139	Lincoln, Ill.	Feb., "
B	141	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	142	Astoria, Ore.	Feb., "
B	144	Batavia, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	147	Greenfield, Mass.	Mar., "
B	148	Thompsonville, Conn.	Feb., "
B	149	Newport, Ky.	Mar., "
W	150	Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	151	Gloucester, Mass.	Mar., "
B	152	Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb., "
B	153	Quincy, Ill.	Mar., "
M	154	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Feb., "
M	155	Reading, Pa.	Mar., "
B	156	Paducah, Ky.	Feb., "
B	157	Woonsocket, R. I.	Apr., "
B	159	Meriden, Conn.	Mar., "
M	161	Brockton, Mass.	Jan., "
B	162	Trinidad, Colo.	Dec., 1914
B	163	McKeesport, Pa.	Feb., 1915
B	166	New Britain, Conn.	Feb., "
C	167	Cleveland, O.	Mar., "
B	169	Hamilton, O.	Mar., "
B	170	Lima, O.	Dec., 1914
B	171	Rochester, N. Y.	Feb., 1915
B	173	Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	175	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb., "
M	180	San Jose, Cal.	Feb., "
B	181	Easton, Pa.	Feb., "
B	182	Brantford, Ont.	Feb., "
B	184	Ottumwa, Ia.	Feb., "
B	187	Bradford, Pa.	Mar., "
B	188	Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb., "
M	189	Portland, Ore.	Jan., "
B	190	Bethlehem, Pa.	Jan., "
B	192	Atlanta, Ga.	Mar., "
B	193	Pawtucket, R. I.	Feb., "
B	194	Warren, Pa.	Mar., "
B	195	Gloversville, N. Y.	Feb., "
W	196	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	197	Hamilton, Ont.	Mar., "
B	199	Jamestown, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	200	Hartford, Conn.	Feb., "
B	202	Canton, O.	Mar., "
C	203	St. Louis, Mo.	Mar., "
B	204	Elmira, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Mar., "
B	207	Troy, N. Y.	Jan., "
M	209	Pittsburg, Pa.	Mar., "
B	210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	212	Youngstown, O.	Feb., "
B	213	Pana, Ill.	Feb., "
B	215	Wausau, Wis.	Feb., "
M	216	Toledo, O.	Mar., "
B	217	New Haven, Conn.	Mar., "
B	218	Streator, Ill.	Feb., "
W	219	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
M	220	Eureka, Cal.	Feb., "
B	221	Kewanee, Ill.	Apr., "
B	222	Dayton, O.	Mar., "
M	223	Des Moines, Ia.	Feb., "
B	224	Eric, Pa.	Mar., "
B	225	Meadville, Pa.	Mar., "
WC	226	Boston, Mass.	Nov., 1914
B	227	Collinsville, Ill.	Feb., 1915
B	228	Albany, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	229	Derby, Conn.	Jan., "
B	230	Auburn, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	231	Newport News, Va.	Mar., "
B	235	Oil City, Pa.	Jan., "
B	236	Olean, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	237	Sudbury, Ont.	Mar., "
WS	239	Seattle, Wash.	Feb., "
B	240	Seattle, Wash.	Feb., "
B	241	Murphysboro, Ill.	Mar., "
B	243	Alton, Ill.	Feb., "
B	244	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	246	South Bend, Ind.	Feb., "
B	247	Des Moines, Ia.	Apr., "
R	248	Birmingham, Ala.	Feb., "
WS	249	St. Louis, Mo.	Feb., "
B	251	Centralia, Ill.	Mar., "
B	252	Mansfield, O.	Mar., "
B	253	Alliance, O.	Apr., "
B	254	Waterbury, Conn.	Feb., "
B	255	Danbury, Conn.	Feb., "
B	256	Bridgeport, Conn.	Jan., "

Local No.

B	257	Sayre, Pa.	Feb., 1915
B	259	Edwardsville, Ill.	Feb., "
B	260	Braddock, Pa.	Mar., "
WC	261	Louisville, Ky.	Jan., "
B	262	Newcastle, Pa.	Apr., "
B	263	Camden, N. J.	Jan., "
B	264	Omaha, Neb.	Oct., 1914
C	266	Kansas City, Mo.	Feb., 1915
B	269	South Norwalk, Conn.	"
B	272	Clinton, Mass.	Feb., "
M	273	Springfield, Mass.	Mar., "
M	274	Marshalltown, Ia.	Feb., "
W	276	Bronx, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	278	New Brighton, Pa.	Feb., "
W	279	Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb., "
B	280	Toronto, Ont.	Feb., "
B	282	Pueblo, Colo.	Feb., "
B	283	Torrington, Conn.	Mar., "
B	284	Los Angeles, Cal.	Feb., "
B	285	Providence, R. I.	Feb., "
B	286	Peoria, Ill.	Feb., "
B	287	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb., "
B	289	Fremont, Neb.	Mar., "
B	292	Wheeling, W. Va.	Feb., "
B	293	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	"
C	294	Newark, N. J.	Feb., "
M	295	Douglas, Ariz.	Feb., "
M	296	New Bedford, Mass.	Mar., "
B	297	Ridgway, Pa.	Feb., "
B	298	Wallace, Idaho.	Feb., "
W	300	Toronto, Canada	Feb., "
B	302	Butte, Mont.	Feb., "
M	304	Hartford, Conn.	Feb., "
B	305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Mar., "
M	308	London, Ont., Can.	Feb., "
B	309	Portsmouth, N. H.	Apr., "
B	310	International Falls, Minn.	"
B	312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Mar., "
B	313	Little Rock, Ark.	Mar., "
W	315	Montreal, Canada	Jan., "
B	316	Alamosa, Colo.	Feb., "
B	317	Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb., "
B	318	Putnam, Conn.	Mar., "
B	320	Schenectady, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	321	Havre, Mont.	Feb., "
B	322	Racine, Wis.	Feb., "
B	324	Appleton, Wis.	Feb., "
B	325	Breece, Ill.	Feb., "
M	329	Lynn, Mass.	Dec., 1914
B	331	Beloit, Wis.	Feb., 1915
M	332	East St. Louis, Ill.	Feb., "
B	334	Roundup, Mont.	Feb., "
WS	335	Toledo, O.	Feb., "
M	337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Mar., "
M	338	Knoxville, Tenn.	Mar., "
B	339	Portland, Ore.	Feb., "
B	340	Orange, N. J.	Feb., "
B	341	Logansport, Ind.	Mar., "
W	342	New York, N. Y.	Jan., "
C	343	DeSoto, Mo.	Mar., "
B	344	Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	345	Watertown, N. Y.	Feb., "
M	346	Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec., 1914
M	348	San Antonio, Tex.	Feb., 1915
B	349	Oshkosh, Wis.	Feb., "
B	350	Vincennes, Ind.	Jan., "
B	351	Charleroi, Pa.	Mar., "
WC	353	St. Louis, Mo.	Dec., 1914
B	354	Burlington, Ia.	Feb., 1915
B	355	Yonkers, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	356	New London, Conn.	Feb., "
B	357	Sioux City, Ia.	Mar., "
B	358	Wallingford, Conn.	Feb., "
B	360	Mullan, Idaho.	Feb., "
B	361	Allentown, Pa.	Feb., "
B	365	Moorhead, Minn.	Mar., "
B	366	Cumberland, Md.	Feb., "
B	367	Norwich, Conn.	Feb., "
B	368	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Jan., "
B	370	Gardner, Mass.	Mar., "
M	373	Shamokin, Pa.	Dec., 1914
B	376	South Chicago, Ill.	Feb., 1915
B	377	Plainfield, N. J.	Mar., "
B	378	Bakersfield, Cal.	Mar., "
B	379	Kankakee, Ill.	Mar., "
M	380	Bisbee, Ariz.	Mar., "
C	381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	382	Boone, Ia.	Feb., "
B	383	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Jan., "
B	386	Hannibal, Mo.	Mar., "

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Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
B 387 Evansville, Ind. Feb., 1915	B 526 Johnstown, Pa. Feb., 1915	B 671 Jackson, Mich. Mar., 1915
B 389 Carnegie, Pa. Feb., "	B 527 Dubuque, Ia. Feb., "	M 672 Paragould, Ark. Jan., "
B 390 Montgomery, Ala. Feb., "	B 529 Brantford, Conn. Feb., "	M 673 San Bernardino, Cal. Feb., "
B 391 Roslyn, Wash. Mar., "	B 531 Jefferson City, Mo. Mar., "	B 674 Winnipeg, Man., Can., "
B 393 Three Forks, Mont. Mar., "	B 532 Baltimore, Md. Feb., "	B 675 Oswego, N. Y. Jan., "
B 395 Grand Rapids, Mich. Feb., "	B 533 Helena, Mont. Mar., "	B 676 Vancouver, B. C. Feb., "
B 397 Norwalk, O. Feb., "	B 534 Gary, Ind. Feb., "	B 677 Berlin, N. H. Mar., "
B 398 Manchester, N. H. Feb., "	B 535 Keokuk, Ia. Feb., "	B 679 Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho Feb., "
B 399 Lincoln, Neb. Mar., "	B 542 San Rafael, Cal. Mar., "	M 680 Miami, Ariz. Feb., "
M 400 Spokane, Wash. Feb., "	B 543 Danville, Ill. Mar., "	B 682 Elizabeth, N. J. Feb., "
B 401 Chicago, Ill. Nov., 1914	B 544 Richmond, Ind. Feb., "	B 683 St. Thomas, Ont., Can., "
W 402 San Diego, Cal. Feb., 1915	B 545 Perth Amboy, N. J. Mar., "	B 684 Monongahela, Pa. Mar., "
B 403 Stockton, Cal. Feb., "	B 546 Waterloo, Ia. Mar., "	B 685 Eau Claire, Wis. Feb., "
B 404 Dover, N. J. Mar., "	B 547 Dallas, Tex. Feb., "	B 686 Burlington, Vt. Apr., "
B 405 Philadelphia, Pa. Feb., "	B 548 Hudson, N. Y. Mar., "	B 687 Bay City, Mich. Mar., "
B 406 Eureka, Cal. Feb., "	B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex. Mar., "	B 688 Passaic, N. J. Feb., "
M 407 Indianapolis, Ind. Oct., 1914	M 550 Bakersfield, Cal. Jan., "	B 690 Owensboro, Ky. Mar., "
C 408 St. Paul, Minn. Feb., 1915	B 551 Akron, O. Nov., 1914	M 692 Virden, Ill. Feb., "
M 411 Muskegon, Mich. Mar., "	CC 552 Richmond, Va. Feb., 1915	C 693 Hoboken, N. J. Feb., "
B 412 Newark, O. Feb., "	B 553 Millvale, Pa. Mar., "	B 694 Watertown, N. Y. Mar., "
B 414 Lethbridge, Alta, Can. Mar., "	B 554 Newark, N. J. Feb., "	B 696 Norfolk, Va. Feb., "
WS 416 Springfield, Mass. Feb., "	B 555 North Yakima, Wash. Feb., "	B 697 Temple, Tex. Mar., "
B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Mar., "	B 556 Olympia, Wash. Mar., "	B 699 Marysville, Cal. Dec., 1914
B 419 Memphis, Tenn. Feb., "	B 557 Salida, Colo. Feb., "	W 700 Paterson, N. J. Jan., 1915
B 420 Kansas City, Mo. Feb., "	B 558 San Bernardino, Cal. Mar., "	B 701 North Walpole, N. H. Apr., "
B 421 Newport, R. I. Mar., "	B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark. Feb., "	B 702 Kensington, Ill. Feb., "
B 422 St. Joseph, Mo. Feb., "	M 561 Sacramento, Cal. Feb., "	B 704 Raymond, Wash. Mar., "
B 423 Columbus, O. Feb., "	B 562 Detroit, Mich. Feb., "	B 706 Rockville, Conn. Feb., "
B 425 Vancouver, Wash. Dec., 1914	B 563 Mobile, Ala. Mar., "	B 707 Tacoma, Wash. Feb., "
M 426 Wallace, Idaho Feb., 1915	B 564 Fresno, Cal. Feb., "	B 709 Lordsburg, N. M. Mar., "
C 427 Missoula, Mont. Mar., "	B 565 Olympia, Wash. Mar., "	B 710 Ashland, Wis. Jan., "
B 428 Washington, D. C. Feb., "	B 566 Gillespie, Ill. Mar., "	B 711 Mingo Junction, O. Feb., "
B 429 Portsmouth, O. Mar., "	B 569 Harrisburg, Pa. Feb., "	B 713 Mansfield, Ore. Feb., "
B 430 Middletown, N. Y. Feb., "	M 572 Stockton, Cal. Feb., "	B 714 Joliet, Ill. Mar., "
B 431 East Liverpool, O. Feb., "	B 573 Springfield, Ill. Feb., "	B 716 Rutland, Vt. Mar., "
B 432 Miles City, Mont. Jan., "	B 574 Duluth, Minn. Feb., "	C 719 New York City. Mar., "
B 435 Nelson, B. C., Can. Jan., "	W 575 Jersey City, N. J. Feb., "	B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah. Feb., "
B 436 Rock Springs, Wyo. Feb., "	B 577 San Jose, Cal. Feb., "	B 722 Berlin, Ont., Can. Jan., "
B 437 Indianapolis, Ind. Mar., "	R 580 Palestine, Tex. Feb., "	B 723 Port Arthur, Tex. Mar., "
B 438 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Feb., "	B 584 Montpelier, Vt. Apr., "	B 725 Walla Walla, Wash. Mar., "
C 440 Montreal, Canada Feb., "	B 585 Charleston, W. Va. Feb., "	B 726 Ottawa, Ont., Can. Jan., "
W 443 Evansville, Ind. Feb., "	B 587 Bozeman, Mont. Feb., "	B 727 Columbia, Ga. Jan., "
W 444 Peoria, Ill. Feb., "	B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis. Mar., "	B 729 Ottawa, Ill. Mar., "
B 445 Mojave, Cal. Mar., "	B 591 San Pedro, Cal. Mar., "	M 730 Bremerton, Wash. Mar., "
B 447 Pensacola, Fla. Feb., "	M 593 Winnipeg, Man., Canada. Feb., "	B 731 Great Barrington, Mass. Feb., "
B 449 Altoona, Pa. Feb., "	W 598 Minneapolis, Minn. Feb., "	B 732 Middletown, O. Mar., "
M 451 Everett, Wash. Feb., "	B 594 Argenta, Ark. Mar., "	B 733 Dover and Somersworth, N. H. Feb., "
M 452 Salem, Ore. Mar., "	B 595 Richmond, Cal. Feb., "	M 734 Superior, Wis. Mar., "
B 454 Everett, Wash. Feb., "	B 596 Superior, Wis. Feb., "	B 735 Manville, R. I. Mar., "
B 455 Stamford, Conn. Jan., "	B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn. Mar., "	B 737 York, Pa. Mar., "
B 456 Chicago, Ill. Feb., "	C 600 Duluth, Minn. Feb., "	B 738 Baton Rouge, La. Mar., "
B 457 Butte, Mont. Feb., "	M 601 Perth Amboy, N. J. Mar., "	B 739 Brownsville, Pa. Mar., "
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn. Feb., "	B 608 Sacramento, Cal. Feb., "	B 740 South Manchester, Conn. Jan., "
M 459 Victoria, B. C. Feb., "	B 608 Salem, O. Jan., "	B 741 Pasco, Tex. Feb., "
B 461 Springfield, Mo. Feb., "	B 609 Great Falls, Mont. Feb., "	B 742 Southbridge, Conn. Feb., "
B 462 Shenandoah, Pa. Jan., "	B 610 Hazelton, Pa. Feb., "	B 743 Natick, Mass. Feb., "
B 463 Cle Elum, Wash. Feb., "	B 612 Helena, Mont. Feb., "	B 744 Waco, Tex. Feb., "
B 465 Macon, Ga. Mar., "	B 613 Lexington, Mo. Feb., "	B 746 Anaconda, Mont. Feb., "
B 466 Wilmington, Del. Mar., "	B 614 Marion, Ind. Apr., "	B 749 Galveston, Tex. Mar., "
B 468 Madison, Wis. Mar., "	B 618 Barberston, O. Mar., "	B 750 Houston, Tex. Jan., "
B 469 Middletown, Conn. Mar., "	M 619 Holyoke, Mass. Feb., "	B 751 Beaumont, Tex. Mar., "
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash. Mar., "	B 620 Austin, Tex. Feb., "	B 752 Texas City, Tex. Feb., "
M 473 Bellingham, Wash. Mar., "	B 621 Bonne Terre, Mo. Dec., 1914	B 753 Sherbrook, Que., Canada. Feb., "
B 474 Toppenish, Wash. Dec., 1914	M 624 North Yakima, Wash. Feb., 1915	M 754 San Pedro, Cal. Jan., "
B 478 The Dalles, Ore. Mar., 1915	B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mar., "	M 755 Port Arthur, Tex. Feb., "
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis. Feb., "	M 626 Walla Walla, Wash. Feb., "	B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn. Mar., "
B 480 Henderson, Ky. Feb., "	B 627 Cairo, Ill. Feb., "	B 757 Port Arthur, Ont. Mar., "
B 481 Sunbury, Pa. Jan., "	B 628 El Paso, Tex. Feb., "	M 759 Crookston, Minn. Feb., "
B 482 Butler, Pa. Mar., "	W 631 Phoenix, Ariz. Feb., "	M 760 Monroe, La. Mar., "
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia. Feb., "	B 632 Kalispell, Mont. Mar., "	B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont. Feb., "
WS 484 Chicago, Ill. Feb., "	B 633 Nashua, N. H. Mar., "	B 762 Harrison and Kearney, N. J. Jan., "
B 485 Spokane, Wash. Feb., "	B 639 Moline, Ill. Mar., "	W 763 Rochester, N. Y. Feb., "
B 486 Fulton, N. Y. Feb., "	B 640 Corpus Christi, Tex. Jan., "	B 764 Alexandria, La. Mar., "
B 488 Jersey City, N. J. Jan., "	B 642 Newburgh, N. Y. Feb., "	B 765 Tampa, Fla. Feb., "
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind. Feb., "	WS 644 Philadelphia, Pa. Mar., "	B 767 Westerville, Ill. Mar., "
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J. Feb., "	B 647 Concord, N. H. Feb., "	B 768 San Diego, Cal. Feb., "
B 495 New Rochelle, N. Y. Mar., "	B 648 Paterson, N. J. Feb., "	B 771 Hoquiam, Wash. Feb., "
B 497 Brainerd, Minn. Feb., "	B 649 Chicago, Ill. Jan., "	B 774 Aberdeen, Wash. Feb., "
B 498 Lewistown, Mont. Mar., "	B 651 Seattle, Wash. Jan., "	B 784 New Westminster, B. C. Feb., "
B 499 Springfield, O. Mar., "	B 652 Moberly, Mo. Mar., "	M 791 Aberdeen, Wash. Feb., "
B 501 Yonkers, N. Y. Mar., "	B 654 Bryant, Tex. Feb., "	B 793 Latrobe, Pa. Mar., "
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo. Feb., "	B 656 Anderson, Ind. Mar., "	B 798 York, Pa. Mar., "
B 504 Terre Haute, Ind. Mar., "	B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo. Feb., "	
B 506 Montreal, Canada Feb., "	M 659 Dallas, Tex. Feb., "	
B 507 Chicago, Ill. Feb., "	B 661 Roanoke, Va. Mar., "	
B 513 East Chicago, Ind. Mar., "	W 663 Covington, Ky. Mar., "	
B 516 Oelwein, Ia. Apr., "	B 664 Glendive, Mont. Mar., "	
B 517 Nashville, Tenn. Mar., "	M 667 Renton, Wash. Mar., "	
B 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia. Mar., "	B 669 Helena, Ark. Jan., "	
B 519 Willimantic, Conn. Feb., "	B 670 Beardstown, Ill. Feb., "	
B 520 Peru, Ind. Mar., "		
B 523 Kenosha, Wis. Feb., "		
M 524 Miles City, Mont. Mar., "		
B 525 Oakland, Cal. Feb., "		

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Local No.	Date. Local.	Date. Local.
B 800 Lafayette, Ind. Apr., 1915	1 217 Balance due bound Mixer and Server 2 00	2 251 March 8 80
M 801 Elma, Wash. Feb., "	1 244 January 15 45	2 262 Mar., Apr., bound Mixer and Server 6 80
B 804 Hoquiam, Wash. Feb., "	1 254 January 16 25	2 253 March 9 60
B 805 Covington, Ky. Feb., "	1 255 Jan., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 18 60	2 284 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 3 00
B 806 Deer Lodge, Mont. Feb., "	1 257 February 4 60	2 338 Stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 6 85
B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah Feb., "	1 273 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	2 403 Supplies, buttons, cash, bound Mixer and Server 39 10
M 809 Lewistown, Mont. Dec., 1914	1 284 Jan., stamps, supplies... 8 10	2 437 February 120 45
B 810 Witt, Ill. Feb., "	1 285 Jan., cash, bound Mixer and Server 2 90	2 461 February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server 17 00
B 812 Port Chester, N. Y. Feb., "	1 302 January 41 00	2 422 January 32 95
B 813 St. Cloud, Minn. Mar., "	1 329 December 17 05	2 466 February, stamps 24 80
B 814 Victoria, B. C. Jan., "	1 404 Jan., Feb., bound Mixer and Server 11 60	2 533 Feb., balance due bound Mixer and Server 14 73
M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah Jan., "	1 421 February 18 00	2 594 February, stamp 6 85
B 817 Missoula, Mont. Mar., "	1 458 January, buttons, bound Mixer and Server 75 15	2 608 January, stamp 10 00
B 818 Pekin, Ill. Mar., "	1 484 January 55 85	2 732 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 3 80
M 819 Port Angeles, Wash. Jan., "	1 503 Jan., supplies, buttons, bound Mixer and Server 24 20	2 832 Feb., bound Mixer and Server, cash 11 90
B 820 Sheridan, Wyo. Mar., "	1 532 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 19 80	2 189 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 9 00
B 821 Kittanning, Pa. Mar., "	1 534 January 9 80	2 153 February 30 85
B 822 Boonville, Ind. Mar., "	1 554 January, February 4 80	2 567 February, supplies 11 70
B 823 Ocala, Fla. Feb., "	1 556 February 6 60	2 714 February 24 00
M 824 Raymond, Wash. Feb., "	1 567 Jan., supplies, buttons... 11 45	2 C. E. DePoister, M. A. L. 2 25
B 826 Etna, Pa. Mar., "	1 572 Jan., stamps, supplies... 28 35	2 Geo. Congdon, M. A. L. 2 25
B 827 Joplin, Mo. Feb., "	1 574 January 46 25	2 Walter Chesser, M. A. L. 3 00
B 829 South Bend, Wash. Feb., "	1 590 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 16 95	2 228 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
B 830 Anacortes, Wash. Jan., "	1 612 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	2 230 Supplies 25
B 832 Sedalia, Mo. Mar., "	1 628 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	2 355 February, supplies 13 90
B 833 Elyria, O. Jan., "	1 676 January 42 40	2 501 Feb., supplies, balance due fine, Section 175; balance due bound Mixer and Server 8 50
B 834 Royalton, Ill. Mar., "	1 719 February 9 15	2 706 January 4 60
B 835 Taylor, Tex. Mar., "	1 731 January, February 7 20	2 737 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 23 80
B 836 Centralia, Wash. Dec., 1914	1 733 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	3 8 January, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 55 00
M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo. Dec., "	1 742 January 2 40	3 12 February 34 30
B 838 Casper, Wyo. Feb., 1915	1 746 January, stamps 11 30	3 99 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 3 00
M 839 Herrin, Ill. Jan., "	1 750 January, supplies 26 35	3 107 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 88 10
B 840 Chester, Pa. Feb., "	1 830 Stamps, supplies 10 50	3 127 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 12 05
M 842 Casper, Wyo. Jan., "	1 439 Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., supplies, rein, of local..... 18 05	3 152 February 143 60
WWC 843 Worcester, Mass. Jan., "	1 24 January 8 00	3 173 February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server 86 90
B 844 Staunton, Ill. Mar., "	1 202 February 21 55	3 231 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 8 40
B 845 New Kensington, Pa. Feb., "	1 239 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	3 309 March, bound Mixer and Server 10 85
B 847 Fostoria, O. Feb., "	1 272 Jan., Feb., bound Mixer and Server 6 40	3 428 Feb., stamps, supplies, buttons 74 60
M 848 El Paso, Tex. Feb., "	1 285 January 79 20	3 486 Supplies 1 25
B 849 Franklin, Pa. Feb., "	1 342 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 10 40	3 520 February 8 80
B 850 Rock Island, Ill. Mar., "	1 398 February 3 40	3 559 Feb., balance due bound Mixer and Server 11 00
B 851 Peekskill, N. Y. Feb., "	1 406 January 11 15	3 711 Jan., Feb., stamps, bound Mixer and Server 17 40
B 852 Tiffin, O. Feb., "	1 432 Bound Mixer and Server, stamps 2 60	3 850 February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server 45 40
B 854 Jeannette, Pa. Mar., "	1 525 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 3 00	3 L. J. Therault, Chris Carisle, A. Francis, M. A. L. 6 00
B 855 Livingston, Mont. Feb., "	1 805 January 85 25	3 Balance due rein. J. K. Anders, Local 444..... 6 50
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark. Mar., "	1 631 Stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 5 00	3 286 Stamps 2 00
B 857 Laramie, Wyo. Mar., "	1 680 January, supplies 4 70	3 543 February 20 80
B 858 Pine Bluff, Ark. Jan., "	1 707 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 30 60	3 642 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
B 859 Billings, Mont. Feb., "	1 710 Stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 15 00	3 661 February, supplies 14 80
M 861 Billings, Mont. Mar., "	1 819 December, January 6 65	3 243 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 19 60
B 868 West Warwick, R. I. Feb., "	1 D. T. Hand, M. A. L. 3 00	3 343 March, bound Mixer and Server 4 60
B 864 Lansford, Pa. Mar., "	1 Rein. C. F. Sterben, Local 728 5 60	3 348 Feb., bound Mixer and Server 18 40
C 865 Chicago, Ill. Feb., "	1 106 January, supplies 92 55	3 480 Jan., Feb., stamps, bound Mixer and Server 14 40
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass. Mar., "	1 175 January 70 35	3 547 Supplies, bal. due rein., bound Mixer and Server 8 50
B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska Feb., "	1 805 January 13 40	3 750 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00
B 868 Nome, Alaska Feb., "	1 72 Stamp 25	3 752 Jan., Feb., supplies 6 90
B 869 Juneau, Alaska Mar., "	1 376 January 25 10	3 96 March, bound Mixer and Server 5 60
B 870 Augusta, Ga. Feb., "	1 479 February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server, cash. 19 05	3 280 January 79 25
M 871 Juneau, Alaska Feb., "	1 456 January, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 32 10	3 546 March, stamps 4 40
C 872 Milwaukee, Wis. Feb., "	2 17 January, stamps 42 30	3 575 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 8 00
RECEIPTS FOR MARCH, 1915.		
Date. Local.		
1 2 Jan., Feb., stamps, balance due bound Mixer and Server \$143 15		
1 14 Balance due bound Mixer and Server 1 95		
1 27 January 10 95		
1 98 January, buttons 4 00		
1 29 Jan., supplies, balance due Dec. report..... 49 55		
1 81 January, stamps 29 20		
1 84 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00		
1 120 Jan., balance, due Dec. report 44 65		
1 128 Jan., supplies 5 60		
1 129 Feb., stamps, bound Mixer and Server 9 50		
1 131 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server 4 00		
1 137 Jan., Feb., stamps, supplies, buttons, bal. due bound Mixer and Server 31 70		
1 171 Jan., stamp, bound Mixer and Server 81 45		
1 207 Jan., bound Mixer and Server 12 40		
1 100 February, buttons 38 90		
1 210 January, February 11 60		

THE MIXER AND SERVER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.

3	43 Supplies	1 00
3	181 February	78 70
3	273 February, stamps	29 85
3	438 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
3	882 Supplies	1 00
4	Steve Imsland, Local 579, M. A. L.	1 50
4	80 January	107 35
4	83 January	1 60
4	90 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	41 50
4	124 February, stamp, bound Mixer and Server	28 05
4	157 March, stamp, bound Mixer and Server	19 65
4	193 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
4	209 Button	1 00
4	280 Supplies, balance due	
	bound Mixer and Server	3 95
4	293 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
4	320 January	23 40
4	431 February, supplies	11 80
4	488 Jan., stamps, supplies	50 20
4	491 Supplies	5 00
4	518 February	13 40
4	561 January	46 80
4	593 January, buttons	29 95
4	598 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	10 80
4	644 Supplies	1 00
4	689 February, button, bound Mixer and Server	13 65
4	762 Jan., bound Mixer and Server	9 95
4	J. Greenwald, M. Jones, M. A. L.	4 50
4	869 Feb., stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	13 45
4	F. G. Hall, M. A. L.	2 25
4	Geo. Hetz, M. A. L.	4 50
4	219 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	24 40
4	10 January	15 35
4	316 Jan., Feb., bound Mixer and Server, cash	8 45
4	312 Feb., stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	22 75
4	823 January	2 00
4	344 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	10 15
4	349 Feb., stamp, supplies	10 15
4	426 January, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	11 15
4	429 February, stamp	14 80
4	489 Supplies, buttons	2 25
4	730 Feb., stamps, supplies, buttons, bound Mixer and Server	15 95
4	810 February	2 80
4	835 Supplies, L. J. E. B.	5 00
4	871 Supplies, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	6 50
4	123 Jan., Feb., stamps, sup- plies	12 15
4	182 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	7 00
4	663 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
4	734 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	15 25
4	236 February	9 00
4	749 February, supplies	19 95
4	162 Stamps, supplies	10 60
5	76 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	60 95
5	296 Stamps, supplies, buttons	10 00
5	184 Feb., cash, stamp, bound Mixer and Server	5 60
5	187 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
5	247 Supplies, cash	2 25
5	345 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	18 50
5	402 January, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	36 45
5	438 February	11 00
5	498 Feb., supplies, balance due Jan. report, bound Mixer and Server	18 30
5	544 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	20 35
5	664 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	8 40
5	684 February, supplies	5 60
5	815 January	48 85

Date. Local.

5	838 February	7 60
5	851 Jan., Feb., stamps, sup- plies	11 25
5	847 Supplies, bound Mixer and Server	2 50
5	401 Oct., balance due Sept., report	22 60
5	144 January	5 80
5	437 Supplies	4 00
5	558 February	10 80
5	592 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	34 25
5	822 March, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	4 90
5	360 Account bound Mixer and Server	80
5	279 February	43 40
5	478 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	7 80
5	812 February	6 25
5	857 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	6 25
5	394 Balance account return of funds	2 25
5	162 November, December	17 60
5	72 Buttons	50
5	147 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	10 00
5	755 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	4 45
5	850 Stamps, supplies	2 35
5	452 Stamps, supplies	10 25
6	4 Supplies, buttons	3 50
6	97 February, supplies	8 90
6	161 January, supplies, bound Mixer and Server, cash	45 95
6	294 Balance due January re- port	50
6	304 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
6	341 February	12 65
6	358 February	2 80
6	411 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	18 20
6	682 Supplies	6 50
6	685 Feb., stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	15 89
6	Rein, Aubrey E. Ostrom, Local 178	12 35
6	30 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
6	298 Button	1 00
6	322 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	17 20
6	725 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	17 00
8	55 Supplies	1 00
8	104 March, bound Mixer and Server	7 40
8	109 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	66 90
8	117 Mar., bound Mixer and Server	13 60
8	119 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	15 20
8	142 Feb., bound Mixer and Server, cash	12 45
8	190 January	7 60
8	195 Stamps, supplies, buttons	2 80
8	227 February, stamps	5 80
8	310 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
8	386 Mar., bound Mixer and Server	14 40
8	443 Feb., supplies, buttons	3 65
8	527 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	22 40
8	550 January	29 65
8	577 February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	32 75
8	595 February	7 05
8	630 February	4 00
8	714 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
8	756 Mar., bound Mixer and Server	8 00
8	763 Jan., bound Mixer and Server	31 80
8	768 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
8	784 Feb., bound Mixer and Server	10 20
8	798 February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	8 30
8	842 January, stamps	4 50
8	274 February, stamp	11 80
8	304 February	27 50
8	826 February	3 20
8	79 April	38 75

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
10 321	G. Magadieu, M. A. L..	4 50	13 59	February	29 90
10 447	February	8 80	13 218	February, stamps, bound	18 35
10 434	Rein. G. H. Todd, Local	9 35	13 224	Mixer and Server.....	45 50
10 671	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00	13 305	Mar., supplies, stamps,	5 20
10 195	Stamps, supplies, buttons	8 50	13 557	balance due bound Mixer	23 95
10 760	Buttons, cash	1 60	13 687	Mixer and Server	11 75
10 408	Supplies, buttons, bound	4 00	15 11	Feb., balance due bound	15 55
10 447	Mixer and Server.....	2 25	15 19	Mixer and Server.....	1 00
11 81	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00	15 55	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
11 91	March	2 00	15 20	Feb., stamps, buttons,	115 95
11 107	February	81 85	15 82	bound Mixer and Server	9 00
11 136	March, stamps, buttons,	6 15	15 101	Feb., supplies, bound	39 70
11 159	cash	15 00	15 107	Mixer and Server.....	1 50
11 199	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00	15 117	Supplies, buttons	13 70
11 222	Supplies, buttons	3 00	15 150	Feb., bound Mixer and	20 55
11 240	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00	15 154	Server	25 45
11 261	January	8 45	15 167	Supplies, L. J. E. B....	2 00
11 283	March, supplies, stamps,	11 75	15 220	February, stamps, bound	11 75
11 334	bound Mixer and Server	11 25	15 445	Mixer and Server.....	4 58
11 365	Mar., bound Mixer and	21 60	15 400	Supplies	2 50
11 398	Server	31 00	15 552	February	4 00
11 568	February	17 50	15 595	Supplies, bound Mixer	2 50
11 704	February	4 80	15 633	and Server	10 70
11 733	February, supplies	1 00	15 612	March	16 95
11 753	January, stamps, bound	6 20	15 654	February, supplies, bound	4 63
11 759	Mixer and Server.....	8 60	15 675	Mixer and Server.....	8 20
11 870	Feb., bound Mixer and	9 30	15 667	January, stamp	8 65
11 204	Server	17 85	15 674	February	49 15
11 259	February, stamps, bound	11 00	15 686	March	4 40
11 298	Mixer and Server.....	14 40	15 707	Supplies	2 50
11 395	February	45 25	15 865	February, stamps	29 95
11 587	February	2 80	15 Rein. W. Redmond, Lo-	cal 602	12 35
11 156	February	11 60	15 440	February, stamps	14 00
11 751	March	8 50	15 751	Supplies	5 00
11 864	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.,		15 764	Charter and outfit, stamps,	15 60
11 524	Jan., Feb., Mar., stamps,		15 591	supplies, buttons	9 20
11 44	supplies, buttons, rein.		15 680	February, stamps	7 60
11 315	of local	30 00	16 30	Mar., bound Mixer and	13 55
12 325	February, stamps	5 70	16 60	Server, cash	8 45
12 535	Mar., bound Mixer and	9 80	16 71	February, supplies, bound	10 25
12 553	Server, stamps, cash	8 60	16 188	Mixer and Server.....	208 25
12 573	February	45 05	16 225	March	5 60
12 600	February, stamps	12 85	16 284	February	131 25
12 800	March, supplies	19 50	16 414	March	4 25
12 848	Feb., supplies, buttons..	15 85	16 432	Stamps, supplies	22 50
12 215	Feb., bound Mixer and		16 466	March	20 75
12 239	Server	9 80	16 542	Stamps, supplies, buttons,	7 30
12 391	Supplies	5 00	16 616	bound Mixer and Server	5 80
12 393	Mar., bound Mixer and	7 60	16 804	Feb., stamp, cash	6 85
12 170	Server	2 00	16 854	February, supplies, bound	16 50
12 662	Stamps	12 80	16 30	Mixer and Server, bal-	
12 114	March, supplies	13 85	16 110	ance due Nov. report	
12 449	February	13 20	16 407	142 60	
12 700	Jan., supplies, buttons..	11 25	16 817	Feb., stamps, supplies,	
12 14	Buttons	2 50	16 312	bound Mixer and Server	
12 459	Feb., balance due bound		16 118	17 60	
12 631	Mixer and Server.....	14 47	16 138	March	10 40
12 701	February	16 60	16 465	Stamp	50
12 701	Mar., Apr., bound Mixer		16 186	February, supplies	5 30
12 669	and Server	6 40	16 276	Supplies	2 00
12 869	Cash	2 00	16 840	Feb., stamps, buttons,	7 05
12 871	February	7 50	16 118	bound Mixer and	13 60
13 38	Jan., Feb., bound Mixer		16 407	Server	183 85
13 1	and Server	37 00	16 817	Supplies	1 75
13 1	J. A. Perry, M. A. L....	10	16 312	March	10 40
13 173	Supplies	75	16 138	Stamp	50
13 628	Stamps	20 00	16 465	February, supplies	5 30
13 Rein.	Leslie Dupen, Local	57 9	16 186	Supplies	2 00
13 709	57 9	1 60	16 276	Stamps, supplies, buttons	7 05
13 721	March, supplies	6 20	16 840	Jan., Feb., stamps, buttons	13 00
13 863	Feb., bound Mixer and	55 70	16 118	bound Mixer and	14 45
13 863	Server	12 00	16 Rein. Wm. Blumling, Lo-	Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	
13 863	Rein. Wm. Blumling, Lo-	1 60	16 412	Feb., stamps, bound	
	cal 275		16 412	Mixer and Server	
			16 444	Feb.,	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			16 741	February, buttons	
			16 813	Mar., bound Mixer and	
			16 Rein. Lee Beatty, Local	Server	
			16 412	Feb.,	
			16 444	February	
			1		

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.

19	849	February	2 40
19	573	Supplies	1 00
19	867	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	6 80
19	869	Stamps	6 00
19	Rein. Ben Van Gilders, Local 410			7 75
19	282	Feb., stamp, bound Mixer and Server	19 30
19	767	Charter and outfit, April, May, June	19 50
19	72	Buttons	50
19	569	Supplies	1 00
19	680	Supplies	1 20
19	806	February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	6 75
20	62	February	23 60
20	67	February, stamps	45 65
20	81	February, stamps	26 60
20	108	Supplies, cash	2 00
20	180	January	21 65
20	255	February	15 40
20	719	Stamps, supplies, buttons, bound Mixer and Server	6 25
20	768	February, supplies	21 80
20	S. Marcus, M. A. L.			4 50
20	237	Jan., Feb., Mar., supplies, buttons, bound Mixer and Server, balance due December report	21 15
20	239	February	63 60
20	332	February	73 45
20	T. B. Hanley, Local 630, M. A. L.			1 60
20	632	March, supplies, bound Mixer and Server, balance due February report	8 85
20	679	Jan., Feb., supplies, buttons	12 15
20	834	Jan., Feb., Mar.	12 25
22	55	Supplies	1 20
22	134	February, stamp	42 30
22	193	February	21 50
22	217	Supplies, buttons	2 50
22	Rein. Henry Hansen, Local 422			5 10
22	292	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	7 80
22	318	Mar., bound Mixer and Server	7 20
22	353	January	8 20
22	412	Rein. of local	1 00
22	482	Mar., bound Mixer and Server	9 40
22	545	Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., rein. of local	39 65
22	555	January, February	16 40
22	556	March	6 40
22	601	Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., rein. of Local	20 25
22	670	Stamps	10 00
22	680	Apr., stamp, bound Mixer and Server	6 85
22	734	Supplies, buttons	2 50
22	739	Mar., balance due Feb. report, supplies	8 70
22	754	Jan., stamps, supplies	9 65
22	827	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	12 70
22	859	February, supplies	17 60
22	872	Supplies, buttons	11 00
22	Ad. in Mixer and Server			30 00
22	27	February	11 50
22	98	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	3 65
22	180	February	19 60
22	240	February	67 00
22	303	February	39 25
22	339	February	95 85
22	497	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	8 20
22	723	March, supplies	8 70
22	809	Bound Mixer and Server, balance due supplies	2 10
22	175	Bound Mixer and Server, balance due April, November reports	4 60
22	572	February	24 15
23	136	Stamp, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	2 50
23	252	March	13 00
23	682	Feb., bound Mixer and Server, stamps, balance due Jan. report	12 25

Date. Local.

23	757	March, stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	10 50
23	830	February	10 20
23	305	Jan., Feb., bound Mixer and Server	41 80
23	331	February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	11 10
23	360	Balance due bound Mixer and Server	1 20
23	513	March	9 55
23	543	March, stamps	23 95
23	656	March	9 40
23	662	March, supplies	2 60
23	670	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
23	834	Supplies	50
23	785	Charter and outfit	13 50
23	200	February, stamps	54 60
23	760	March, button	8 75
23	219	Supplies	50
23	287	February, stamps	45 85
24	84	March	10 80
24	95	February	47 80
24	112	Stamps, supplies, buttons	15 50
24	127	March, supplies	10 60
24	387	February, buttons	43 70
24	417	March	8 40
24	486	February, stamp	8 80
24	485	Feb., balance due bound Mixer and Server	33 75
24	523	February	17 10
24	546	Stamps, supplies	17 75
24	600	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
24	626	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
24	765	February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	19 50
24	845	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	7 80
24	64	February	39 05
24	639	March, button	20 25
24	401	November	20 00
24	195	Stamps, suplies, buttons	2 45
24	340	February, supplies	8 90
24	451	February	12 80
24	596	February	38 80
24	787	March, buttons	23 60
24	764	Supplies, buttons	10 50
24	854	March, stamps, balance due supplies	14 85
24	155	March	30 00
24	Refund account express-age			15
24	81	Balance due Feb. report.	1 00	
24	677	March, stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server, cash	15 00
25	228	March	25 30
25	260	March	18 60
25	399	March, stamps, supplies	13 80
25	403	Button	1 00
25	408	February	22 20
25	562	February	87 10
25	563	Mar., stamp, bound Mixer and Server	15 20
25	697	Mar., bound Mixer and Server	7 20
25	733	Stamps, supplies	8 80
25	801	February	3 40
25	848	Supplies, buttons	2 00
25	31	February, stamps	103 70
25	379	March, stamps	13 55
25	421	Mar., bound Mixer and Server	14 25
25	865	Supplies	1 00
25	87	March	3 60
25	594	March	7 40
25	181	February	14 60
25	609	Feb., balance due Jan. report, bound Mixer and Server, cash	24 49
25	746	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	12 40
26	35	February	75 20
26	88	March	31 85
26	197	March	30 20
26	227	Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
26	256	January	28 20
26	499	March, stamps, supplies	21 45
26	532	February, supplies	23 05
26	835	March	4 20
26	Rein. Ed. Meany, Local 597			1 35
26	28	February, cash	30 00
26	171	February, supplies	79 00
26	246	February	12 25
26	298	Supplies	8 50
26	400	February	35 05
26	463	February, stamp	8 45
26	547	February, stamps	47 45
26	549	Supplie, bound Mixer and Server	2 60
26	558	March	11 00
26	729	Feb., Mar., supplies, cash	9 00
26	820	March, supplies	8 45
26	170	Nov., Dec., Jan., bound Mixer and Server	17 50
26	285	Stamps, supplies, buttons	3 00
26	115	February	187 50
26	141	Button	1 00
26	196	February	49 60
26	72	Stamps, supplies, buttons	2 25
26	200	February	21 95
26	S. Marcus, M. A. L.			25
26	167	March, buttons	34 25
26	512	Rein. L. A. Burckell, Local		13 58
27	498	Feb., Mar., stamp	20 00
27	381	Supplies	6 00
27	423	Feb., supplies, cash, balance due bound Mixer and Server, balance due	11 60
27	484	Jan. report		57 60
27	663	March	9 00
27	753	February	3 25
27	657	Feb., buttons, bound Mixer and Server, supplies	11 60
27	487	Rein. Al. Gustafson, Local		5 10
27	664	February, March	11 60
27	844	Supplies	2 00
27	263	Dec., Jan., rein. of local, balance due bound Mixer and Server	34 40
27	1	February	185 90
27	17	February	84 40
27	41	February	250 60
27	69	February	29 50
27	92	February, buttons	11 20
27	97	March	8 20
27	100	March	36 40
27	129	March	7 50
27	141	February	15 10
27	194	March	4 20
27	Balance due rein. G. H. Todd, Local 484			3 00
27	286	February	68 00
27	295	February	5 45
27	296	Mar., supplies, buttons, cash	13 10
27	335	Jan., Feb., bound Mixer and Server	41 45
27	380	February, March	11 60
27	399	Supplies	1 20
27	404	Mar., supplies, buttons, stamps	10 65
27	420	February	141 50
27	504	March	67 75
27	590	March	14 70
27	Rein. Wm. Burke, Local 597			1 60
27	648	February	26 75
27	676	February	43 35
27	719	March	9 85
27	405	February	10 85
27	567	Mar., balance due bound Mixer and Server	11 75
27	642	February	6 00
27	707	February	24 60
27	585	February	3 00
27	68	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	98 30
27	805	Supplies	1 00
27	222	March	32 05
27	88	Mar., bound Mixer and Server	5 20
27	227	Bound Mixer and Server	20 90
27	30	202	March	
27	209	Feb., bound Mixer and Server	29 60
27	217	March, supplies	55 75
27	524	Supplies	1 15
27	798	Cut	50
27	832	March	9 30
27	Account lost package			1 00

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.

30	120	February	43 05
30	320	Feb., stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server, balance due account rein.	31 25
30	387	Stamps, supplies, buttons	15 10	
30	517	March	3 00
30	661	Mar., bound Mixer and Server	13 00
30	714	March	23 60	
30	J. E. McCafferty, M. A.	L.	2 25	
30	231	March	6 85	
30	468	Mar., stamp, balance due supplies	15 50	
30	850	March	43 10	
30	138	February	5 80	
30	244	February	14 70	
30	548	March, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	5 80	
30	18	February	19 90	
30	40	February, March	4 40	
30	266	Feb., stamp, supplies	36 85	
30	814	January	13 15	
31	3	February, supplies	44 65	
31	4	February	39 70	
31	6	February	61 05	
31	30	Supplies	5 00	
31	51	February	136 80	
31	108	February	97 75	
31	313	March, stamps, cash	20 20	
31	322	Burton	60	
31	357	February, March	60 80	
31	350	January	8 80	
31	430	Stamps	5 60	
31	440	Supplies, buttons	2 00	
31	503	Feb., stamps, buttons	22 70	
31	506	Supplies	12 50	
31	516	Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., bound Mixer and Server; fine, Section 175; supplies	19 80	
31	620	February	6 65	
31	693	February	2 90	
31	696	February	25 30	
31	732	March, stamps, supplies	13 05	
31	742	February	2 40	
31	823	February	2 00	
31	869	March, stamps, supplies	12 30	
31	59	Supplies	1 00	
31	175	February	72 15	
31	458	February, stamps	31 40	
31	525	February	84 85	
31	574	February, supplies	47 05	
31	Frank Anderson, M.A.L.	2 25		
31	29	February	44 45	
31	115	Stamps	20	
31	124	March, supplies, buttons	27 20	
31	147	March	7 80	
31	546	Stamps	2 50	
31	569	February, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	15 00	
31	8	February, stamp	41 50	
Total				\$15,721 20

EXPENDITURES FOR MARCH, 1915.

Date.

1	Rent	\$103 50
5	Harry Overmeyer, defense, L. J. E. B., Toledo, O.	200 00	
5	Defense, Local 162.....	17 60	
6	Clerks	57 00	
6	Seals	12 15	
6	Defense, Local 403.....	34 30	
8	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	
8	Fred Ebeling, L. S. O., Lo- cal 865	15 00	
8	J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Lo- cal 35	15 00	
4	Harry Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294	30 00	
8	J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 43	15 00	
8	C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	
8	G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00	
8	Jos. W. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00	
8	E. Humphries, L. S. O., Lo- cal 300	15 00	

Date.

8	Clyde Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo.	15 00	
8	C. H. Landis, L. S. O., Lo- cal 408	15 00	
8	Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00	
8	A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	
8	Jas. M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00	
8	Ed. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00	
8	Al Oaks, L. S. O., Local 62	15 00	
8	Mrs. Maud Mosier, L. S. O., Local 644	15 00	
9	Defense, Local 457	35 70	
9	Buttons	43 78	
10	Subscription to magazine	2 50	
13	Clerks	57 00	
15	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	
15	Fred Ebeling, L. S. O., Lo- cal 865	15 00	
15	J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Lo- cal 35	15 00	
15	Harry Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294	15 00	
15	J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Lo- cal 43	15 00	
15	C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	
15	G. W. McDonald, L. S. O., Local 17	15 00	
15	Jos. E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00	
15	E. Humphries, L. S. O., Lo- cal 300	15 00	
15	Clyde Hackney, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., Cheyenne, Wyo.	15 00	
15	Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Local 51	15 00	
15	A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	
15	Jas. M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00	
15	Ed. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00	
15	Al Oaks, L. S. O., Local 62	15 00	
15	Mrs. Maud Mosier, L. S. O., Local 644	15 00	
15	Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., Local 593	15 00	
15	Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., Local 266	15 00	
15	Edward Vicario, Death Claim No. 6542, Local 674.....	50 00	
15	John McDonald, Death Claim No. 6572, Local 687.....	50 00	
15	John Colberg, Death Claim No. 6573, Local 498.....	50 00	
15	Ed. Garrard, Death Claim No. 6590, Local 470.....	50 00	
15	Spiro Vuovich, Death Claim No. 6591, Local 566.....	50 00	
15	John M. LaFountain, Death Claim No. 6600, Local 847	50 00	
15	Samuel W. Brown, Death Claim No. 6601, Local 287	50 00	
15	Edward B. Gipp, Death Claim No. 6603, Local 466	50 00	
15	Pater J. McKeon, Death Claim No. 6605, Local 77	50 00	
15	Saml. Bouttier, Death Claim No. 6606, Local 77.....	50 00	
15	William H. Toogood, Death Claim No. 6607, Local 110	50 00	
15	J. Henry Cody, Death Claim No. 6608, Local 217.....	50 00	
15	Harry M. Parker, Death Claim No. 6609, Local 216	50 00	
15	Edwin J. Wright, Death Claim No. 6610, Local 180	50 00	
15	Reuben H. Thorp, Death Claim No. 6611, Local 286	50 00	
15	Austin Mabyes, Death Claim No. 6612, Local 822.....	50 00	
15	Edward J. Gund, Death Claim No. 6613, Local 386	50 00	
15	James Foley, L. S. O., Lo- cal 59	50 00	
15	G. T. Miles, L. S. O., Local 422	50 00	
15	Office insurance	18 00	
15	Elmer E. Owens, defense, Local 55	200 00	
15	Harry Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294	50 00	

Date.

15	Jesse R. Nielson, Death Claim No. 6617, Local 284	50 00	
15	Meyer G. Nussbaum, Death Claim No. 6618, Local 750	50 00	
15	Henry J. Crowley, Death Claim No. 6620, Local 77	50 00	
15	Jos. C. Hoch, Death Claim No. 6621, Local 312	50 00	
15	Jos. C. Peter, Death Claim No. 6622, Local 218	50 00	
15	David C. Greenwood, Death Claim No. 6628, Local 449	50 00	
15	Henry Geng, Death Claim No. 6624, Local 854	50 00	
15	James F. McGovern, Death Claim No. 6626, Local 525	50 00	
15	George McKinnon, Death Claim No. 6627, Local 302	50 00	
15	Charles B. Woodmas, Death Claim No. 6628, Local 651	50 00	
15	Alex Mardorf, Death Claim No. 6629, Local 8	50 00	
15	Ernest Rosetta, Death Claim No. 6638, Local 613	50 00	
15	John C. Andren, Death Claim No. 6634, Local 152	50 00	
15	Wendel P. Kissling, Death Claim No. 6637, Local 115	50 00	
15	Matthew Laffin, Death Claim No. 6638, Local 181	50 00	
15	Thomas D. Simpson, Death Claim No. 6639, Local 721	50 00	
15	A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	A. F. Martel, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	F. Sesma, Int. Org.	126 45	
15	F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	J. F. McCathy, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15	Chas. A. Swanson, Org.'s fee, Local 734	5 00	
15	E. Maloney, defense, Local 484	100 00	
16	Tax A. F. of L.	412 82	
16	Tax on Canadian membership	31 86	
16	Supplies	18 00	
20	Clerks	57 00	
22	Defense, Local 572	24 15	
22	A. M. J. Prichard, defense, L. J. E. B., Salt Lake City, Utah	100 00	
22	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	
22	Fred Ebeling, L. S. O., Lo- cal 865	15 00	
22	J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Lo- cal 35	15 00	
22	J. N. Butler, L. S. O., Local 43	15 00	
22	C. M. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	
22	Jos. E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00	
22	E. Humphries, L. S. O., Lo- cal 300	15 00	
22	Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., Lo- cal 51	15 00	
22	A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	
22	Jas. M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00	
22	Al Oaks, L. S. O., Local 62	15 00	
22	Mrs. Maud Mosier, L. S. O., Local 644	15 00	
22	Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., Local 593	15 00	
22	Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., Local 266	15 00	
22	James Foley, L. S. O., Lo- cal 59	15 00	
22	G. T. Miles, L. S. O., Local 422	15 00	
22	Office insurance	18 00	
22	Elmer E. Owens, defense, Local 55	200 00	
22	Harry Maertens, L. S. O., Local 294	15 00	

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.		Date.					
23	Printing March Mixer and Server	2,328	\$1	31	A. Phaneuf, Death Claim No. 6614, Local 81.....	50 00	31	Janitor	12 00
24	Harry Overmeyer, defense, L. J. E. B., Toledo, O... 200 00			31	John Hopwood, Death Claim No. 6625, Local 280.....	50 00	Stamps received and used	5 75	
24	Buttons	8 72		31	Edward Fahay, Death Claim No. 6629, Local 671.....	50 00	Towel Supply Company	90	
25	E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo... 100 00			31	Thomas Hart, Death Claim No. 6630, Local 134.....	50 00	Postage	61 00	
25	W. H. Foster, defense, Org. 100 00			31	Everett E. Conway, Death Claim No. 6631, Local 548.....	50 00	Office supplies	2 20	
27	Clerks	57 00		31	Robt. R. Roderick, Death Claim No. 6635, Local 573.....	50 00	Telegrams	95	
29	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00		31	Dennis Nees, Death Claim No. 6636, Local 573.....	50 00	Expressage	32 28	
29	Fred Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00		31	Geo. Norman, Death Claim No. 6640, Local 30.....	50 00	Total	\$12,668 23	
29	J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00		31	Robt. Laugher, Death Claim No. 6642, Local 78.....	50 00	Amount on hand Mar. 1, 1915 \$78,600 74		
29	C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00		31	James J. Sheehan, Death Claim No. 6645, Local 746.....	50 00	Receipts for March, 1915	15,721 20	
29	Jos. E. Laycock, L. S. O., Local 80	15 00		31	Charles McGrogan, Death Claim No. 6648, Local 188.....	50 00	Total	\$94,321 94	
29	E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300	15 00		31	John Wiener, Death Claim No. 6644, Local 196.....	50 00	Expenditures for March, 1915 <u>12,668 23</u>		
29	A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00		31	Edward Kehrle, Death Claim No. 6647, Local 8.....	50 00	Amount on hand Apr. 1, 1915 \$81,658 71		
29	Jas. M. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 6	15 00		31	Arthur W. Bingham, Death Claim No. 6649, Local 566.....	50 00	In Death Fund Mar. 1, 1915. \$27,889 77		
29	Al Oaks, L. S. O., Local 62	15 00		31	Wm. J. Young, Death Claim No. 6650, Local 64.....	50 00	Appropriated to Death Fund, March, 1915	4,643 42	
29	Mrs. Maud Mosier, L. S. O., Local 644	15 00		31	Nicholas Vollier, Death Claim No. 6651, Local 487.....	50 00	Total	\$32,033 19	
29	Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., Local 593	15 00		31	Frank P. Keece, Death Claim No. 6652, Local 217.....	50 00	Drawn from Death Fund, March, 1915	3,800 00	
29	Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., Local 266	15 00		31	Michael Dillon, Death Claim No. 6655, Local 651.....	50 00	Balance in Death Fund Apr. 1, 1915	\$28,733 19	
29	James Foley, L. S. O., Local 50	15 00		31	Hilaron Mace, Death Claim No. 6657, Local 252.....	50 00	In Defense Fund Mar. 1, 1915	\$17,959 17	
29	G. T. Miles, L. S. O., Local 422	15 00		31	Calixte Brodeur, Death Claim No. 6658, Local 67.....	50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, March, 1915	1,990 04	
30	Remington Typewriter Co.. 101 25			31	James J. Moore, Death Claim No. 6659, Local 344.....	50 00	Total	\$19,949 21	
31	E. Flore, Gen. Pres..... 335 43			31	Arvid Gummerus, Death Claim No. 6660, Local 97.....	50 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, March, 1915	2,810 31	
31	A. C. Beck, Intl. Org. 126 25			31	Wm. Mooney, Death Claim No. 6662, Local 124.....	50 00	Balance in Defense Fund Apr. 1, 1915	\$17,638 90	
31	L. P. McGimley, Intl. Org. 129 81			31	Harry E. Weber, Death Claim No. 6663, Local 456.....	50 00	In Convention Assessment Fund Mar. 1, 1915. \$1,204 10		
31	W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org. 121 27			31	Benj. B. Hayhurst, Death Claim No. 6664, Local 51.....	50 00	Receipts for March, 1915		
31	W. E. Horne, Intl. Org. 102 20			31	Abram P. Sutton, Death Claim No. 6670, Local 100.....	50 00	Total	\$1,204 10	
31	A. F. Martel, Intl. Org. 129 70			31	Wm. Duffey, Death Claim No. 6674, Local 206.....	50 00	Refunds for March, 1915		
31	Josh Brady, Intl. Org. 111 20			31	Alfred Cornelius, Death Claim No. 6677, Local 663.....	50 00	Balance in Convention Assmt. Fund Apr. 1, 1915. \$1,204 10		
31	T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org. 129 61			31	Harry P. Campbell, Death Claim No. 6678, Local 187.....	50 00	Amount in General Fund Apr. 1, 1915. \$34,077 52		
31	F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org. 134 80			31	Account protested check, Local 260	18 60	Amount in Death Fund Apr. 1, 1915	28,733 19	
31	W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org. 118 45			31	Jere L. Sullivan, Sec. Treas. 225 00		Amount in Defense Fund Apr. 1, 1915	17,638 90	
31	Ben Gorton, Intl. Org. 107 18						Amount in Convention Assmt. Fund Apr. 1, 1915. 1,204 10		
31	F. Sesma, Intl. Org. 123 80						Total	\$81,658 71	
31	F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org. 107 35								
31	Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 100 00								
31	Jas. H. Anderson, defense, Org. 64 52								
31	W. F. Kavanagh, defense, Org. 64 52								
31	J. N. Butler, defense, Org. 64 52								
31	Supplies	186 35							
31	Thomas D. Bagley, Death Claim No. 6514, Local 532	50 00							
31	W. Allen Ziegler, Death Claim No. 6604, Local 170	50 00							

Mayor John J. Grace, of Charleston, said at a dinner:

"Charleston has undeniably the most aristocratic and old-world aspect of any city in America. An English visitor once told me that in Charleston, for the first time in his life, he saw a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds hanging in the drawing room for which it had been painted.

"Charleston has had wonderful viveurs and connoisseurs, too. Take, for instance, Squire X.

"Squire X was a wonderful connoisseur of Madeira, but at a dinner some young bloods—this was before the war—bought a quart of Madeira at a corner grocery for a dollar to fool the Squire with.

"This cheap dollar Madeira was set before Squire X with great solemnity, and his judgment was besought on it as on a wine of price. The good Squire sniffed its bouquet, he held it to the light: he tasted it; then, rolling up his eyes ecstatically, he said:

"'I recognize this vintage. This is the famous vintage of 1784. Nothing better exists.'

"There was a loud roar of laughter, and the young men told Squire X how they had fooled

"The corner grocer, eh? Well, just send for this man. Let us find out where he really got this wine."

"The grocer was sent for. The host said to him:

"'It will go no further and we'll hold you harmless if you'll tell us where this Madeira came from.'

"'Well,' replied the grocer, with a grin, 'to tell you the truth, sir, I bought it from your own butler.'—*Enquirer.*

Speaking about West Virginia reminds us of the conditions confronting the citizens of that State, which prompts its law-makers to seek ways and means to make up a deficit in income caused by loss of liquor license fees. According to a press dispatch of March 4, 1915, from Charleston, it was declared by State officials that \$2,000,000 additional revenue must be raised for the next two years to meet the current obligations of running the State government. Too bad the law-makers can't make the drys dig up that amount; but, pshaw, who ever saw a "dry" dig up c

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

SAN JOSE, CAL., Mar. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to submit the following report for the past month.

Left Santa Rosa March 1 for San Francisco. Attended the regular meeting of the San Francisco Local Joint Executive Board on the evening of March 2. With the exception of Waitresses' Local 48, whose delegates were recently unseated as a result of internecine faction feuds, the full complement of delegates and business agents were present. The early part of the meeting was taken up with discussions pertaining to conditions within the Fair grounds. Business Agent Fink, of Local 30, complaining of difficulty in collecting wages for members; Business Agent Canny, of Local 44, complaining of difficulty in securing access to the kitchens of several of the larger concessions. The latter part of the meeting degenerated into a riot of frenzied vituperation, during which Delegate Perry, of Local 110, particularly distinguished himself. Judging from the sweeping finality of this gentleman's denunciations, he must have enjoyed an intimate personal acquaintance with the character and antecedents of the International's executive officers and organizing staff.

At the request of Business Agent Fennessy, of Local 110, I took up the matter of the employment of Asiatics in preference to white assistants in some of the large cash houses. This grievance has been up to the Local Joint Executive Board for several years. At regular intervals the assistance of the Central Labor Council has been invoked and the Asiatics discharged. The change being only temporary, and after a short period our little brown parasites gradually wormed themselves back on the job. Employers were very candid in discussing the question, stating the difference in wages was immaterial, but the petty annoyances caused in breaking in relief men in order to comply with the six-day week clause was the real bone of contention. Readily conceding the justice of one day's rest in seven, they politely dismissed the subject by remarking that as long as the cooks and waiters were willing to work with Asiatics, and, in some instances, openly expressing a preference in their favor, why should they be expected to take the initiative. The final disposition of this much mooted question lays entirely in the hands of Locals 30 and 44, and Local 110 is clearly entitled to their unqualified support. Not one of these large cash houses would dare to invite a tilt with organized labor, particularly upon an issue of the employment of Asiatic labor. The sentiment in the community is too strongly anti-Asiatic. San Francisco is unfortunate in the fact that its best leadership is too prone to submit to the exigencies of opportune petty politics, and continually tend to chatter and prate of an exaggerated culinary solid-

arity. When the opportunity to do presents itself, their carefully pyramided BIG NOISE very quickly dissolves into thin HOT AIR.

Left San Francisco for Sacramento March 6 to attend to some matters pertaining to the recently organized Liberal Council (anti-prohibition). Regretted to note that Local 561 had withdrawn its delegates and refused to support the council. Another instance of the baneful influence engendered by the advocates of suicidal insanity, otherwise called International Segregation. Stimulating craft antagonism is a mighty poor occupation for men who profess or aim to attain responsible leadership. Its vicious influence will take years to overcome.

Returned to San Francisco March 8 and investigated conditions in catering establishments within the Fair grounds. The four largest are operated on the "open shop" plan, with the saving grace of no discrimination against union men. The White Lunch Company's large establishment on the Zone is of course unfair. The balance may be considered organized. One concessioner complained bitterly of the get-rich-quick tendencies exhibited by his waiters during the opening rush, and endeavored to convince me the local should be held responsible.

Complying with orders from headquarters, left San Francisco for San Jose on March 17 to take up the work of reorganizing the affairs of Local 180. A careful canvas of the city shows 45 establishments employing 241 culinary workers, classified as follows: Cooks, 42; waiters, 68; waitresses, 49; miscellaneous, 82. Of this number only 84 cooks, waiters and waitresses are organized. The miscellaneous helpers have heretofore been disbarred from membership. Conditions are very bad, due to business depression and the carelessness and mismanagement of the executive business agent, whose method of upholding the integrity of the union house cards consisted in renting them at so much per month, regardless of whether union help was employed or not. Some financial irregularities have also been uncovered. Under present conditions the rehabilitation of the organization will necessitate a great deal of slow uphill work.

My expense account is as follows:

Mar. 1—Santa Rosa to San Francisco.....	\$ 1 25
6—San Franciscd to Sacramento.....	2 50
8—Sacramento to San Francisco.....	2 50
17—San Francisco to San Jose.....	1 30

Total \$ 7 55

Yours fraternally,

F. E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Mar. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of March.

Since my last report conditions have not changed very materially, although Local 402 has gained to some extent. Business is at a standstill, and the prospects of getting better are, to my way of thinking, very remote. But, nevertheless, working men and women continue to flock into the city through the extensive and misleading advertisements of the exposition. To those who are contemplating coming here with expectations of securing easy employment, I would advise them to stay away, or at least to have fare both ways, as there are plenty and more than necessary out of employment in all crafts.

My attention was called to Waitresses' Local 98. I went to Los Angeles on March 6, and after investigation, found the affairs of said local in a very deplorable condition, and run in a very loose manner. It was impossible to have a meeting, as the local has only enough members to continue as such and maintain a charter. Also attended a meeting of Cooks' Local 27, and if continued to run under the present system, it will not be long before they will be in the same shape they were about a year ago. At the request of Brother Palmer, secretary of Waiters' Local 17, assisted him in his monthly report and advised him on other matters pertaining to the local's affairs.

Returned to San Diego on the 13th, and, with the "hustling" and "always doing" organizer of the bakers, Bro. Jake Zanford, visited the local unions in the interest of his and our crafts, with the result that our locals are receiving the moral support of the whole membership. Have also attended all the meetings of both of our locals and the Central Council. At the last meeting of the council, held on the 23d, the genial secretary, Brother Markwith, after returning from the State Building Trades Convention, was taken by surprise when the president of the council presented him with a beautiful chain and locket in appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of organized labor. Partly through his efforts the labor movement today is demanding the label and house cards more than ever before, and a healthy agitation is going on, which no doubt will bring good results in the near future. Through the continued agitation which has developed within the last couple of months, even the "Jitney buses" have today under consideration affiliation with the Central Labor Council.

About ten days ago a petition, signed mostly by women, was presented to the city council, asking the city fathers to pass an ordinance which would prohibit the employment of women where liquor was served, whether in a restaurant, cafe or hotel. I immediately started a campaign against such a dastardly and nefarious proposition, which, if adopted, would have thrown out of employment many of our members. I am glad to state that, with the assistance of organized labor, and particularly Bro. I. H. Markwith, secretary of the Labor Council, we nipped the bud in its infancy, and yesterday afternoon, in the "mayor's conference," it was recommended back to the city council with its non-concurrence. No doubt, at the next meeting of the city council, it will be defeated unanimously.

The pickets in front of the unfair houses continue their every-day routine of notifying the

public that those restaurants are unfair to organized labor. At the next meeting of the Labor Council we will have one more on the unfair list. We have been threatened from different sources that they are going to annihilate the pickets, and all that goes with it. The Restaurant Keepers' Association, and especially its secretary, a man who carries a union card in his inside pocket, but who employs only Chinese in his kitchen, are trying their hardest to have the proprietors who conduct union restaurants to run an "open house," but Local 402 stands firm and will not give up the fight until success crowns their efforts.

The following is my expense account for the month of March:

March 6 to 18, Los Angeles to San Diego and return.....	\$6 25
Telegram	60
Car-fare	1 50
Postage	1 25
 Total	\$9 60

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

SEATTLE, WASH., March 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of March, including February 28.

On the latter date, at the request of President Ernest Marsh, of the State Federation of Labor, accompanied him to the cities of Hoquiam and Aberdeen. Special meetings of both of our crafts had been arranged for in both places. At Hoquiam, on the 28th, 2:30 p. m., the attendance was fairly good although the culinary workers were not represented as well as they should have been. Those that attended were amply repaid for their trouble, as President Marsh was in splendid form and covered many interesting subjects thoroughly. President McDonald of the Aberdeen Central Labor Council, and Bro. Tim Murphy, also spoke, as well as the writer. An invitation was extended to those present to attend the meeting to be held in Aberdeen at 8:30 p. m. The Aberdeen boys apparently were not as much interested as the Hoquiam members, the showing being inexcusable, in fact, not a single, solitary culinary worker was in attendance. Better wake up, boys and girls, if you expect to maintain the conditions you worked so hard for.

March 1st, with President Dawson of Local 774, Business Agent Joe Thomas of Local 791, and President McDonald of the Central Labor Council, made the rounds of cafes, removing one cafe card, also one bar card for violation of the constitutional laws. Also shook up several of the delinquents who imagined there wasn't any further use in paying dues. At 8:30 p. m., attended meeting of Culinary Local 804 of Hoquiam. Found President Anna Truedue, and Secretary Janet G. Bailey on the job, the membership failing to turn out to any great extent. This is simply another case of leaving it to the officers, just because said officers have made good and have sufficient "ginger" to do something.

March 3d, to Seattle. With Business Agent

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Harry Raynor of the bartenders, again took up several matters to a successful issue. It is a pleasure to work with a man like Brother Raynor because he possesses the qualities which go to make a competent official. If the members only give Harry a little assistance he will deliver the goods for them, which is very complimentary at this time when conditions of employment are so bad that a large percentage of the membership are unemployed, and taken in addition the fact that this state has voted to quit business in their line on January 1st, then you will understand what Raynor was against when he took the position.

To Port Angeles. This city, like others, has felt the effect of hard times. We have a good mixed local here, the bars and cafes are unionized, the difficulty being the non-attendance at meetings of the culinary workers. One or two agitated a separate local. On investigation I found that it would not be possible to maintain separate locals in view of the fact that there were only about 15 culinary workers in the city, and no one would undertake the responsibility of holding office.

The Women's Union Label League held a social in Eagles' hall on the 4th, and all culinary workers were specially invited to attend, but, sorry to say, I failed to see one there. After discussing the question with President Cox and Business Agent Brown, as well as Mrs. Boomer of the Label League (Mrs. Boomer is a very active worker for organization), it was decided to continue the work as a mixed local. The union houses were visited and the proprietors expressed their willingness to live up to the scale so Brother Brown will line up the delinquents or remove them from the job.

To Seattle, Secretary Taylor of the State Federation of Labor with me, Brother Taylor having succeeded in organizing the printers of Port Angeles. After conferring with Vice-President Hesketh, left for Everett, Wash. Local 454 is cursed with one of those factional fights which if persisted in will surely disrupt the local. At meeting on the 7th, it was voted to drop the matter for good. In other respects Local 454 is progressing fairly well.

On to Bellingham. Got in touch with Vice-President Tait of the State Federation of Labor relative to sentiment of culinary workers for organization. Arranged for a meeting on the 11th, and with Brother Ben Starry of the teamsters, made a round of the houses notifying the boys and girls. As the Central Labor Council met that night, I attended the council meeting first, then the culinary meeting. While only a few culinary workers attended, enough interest was shown to justify further efforts, so out on the line again with the result that a charter was sent for. To make the work harder, most of the boys are suspended members of locals which have reinstatement fees; however, with a little patience on the part of the others, they can be fixed up.

Back to Seattle by way of Anacortes. The local in the latter city is in splendid shape, considerable credit for same being due Secretary Asslyn. Also stopped a short time at Burlington and met the boys at the Washington Hotel. Brother Fred Fortier acts as agent for Secretary Asslyn there.

To Tacoma. Attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 707. Secretary McFarland is working a short shift which allows him to look after the

boys between times. Finding work to be done, promised to return at later date.

To Bremerton. Due to a fight between restaurant keepers in that city the local was up in the air and sparring for wind. After a consultation with President McKibben, Secretary Thurens, and Brothers King of the local, assisted by President Stevens and Secretary Cook of the Central Labor Council, a plan of action was prepared and later on carried out. As it now stands the cafes are signed up and the local has the solid backing of the labor unions of Bremerton.

Had the pleasure of meeting Brothers Roy McKinnon and Benny Howard, two old timers, both globe trotters.

Attended the meeting of the Central Labor Council which was a splendid example of what can be done through hustling and perseverance. The Bremerton Council has it all over several larger cities in that respect.

Cooks' Union, Local 33, held its election last night with the following result: President, Harry Mitchell; secretary, Wm. Fraser; treasurer, J. Hollingsworth; business agent, Dave Jones; delegates to Frisco Convention, Hollingsworth and "Ole Bill" Levi; Brother Hesketh going by acclamation.

The following is my expense account:

February—	
28—To Aberdeen	\$4 45
Three trips to Hoquiam and return..	60
March—	
3—To Seattle	4 45
4—To Port Angeles	3 00
6—To Seattle	3 00
6—To Everett	1 10
9—To Bellingham	1 90
11—Notices (per bill)	2 50
12—To Anacortes	1 10
12—To Seattle, via Burlington.....	3 00
16—To Everett and return	1 75
20—To Tacoma and return.....	1 00
23—To Bremerton and return.....	50
Typewriter supplies, stamps.....	3 95
Car fare, telephone.....	3 65
Total.....	\$35 95

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, March 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is submitted as my report for the month of March:

From the date of my last report, February 25th to March 4th, I remained in the city of Helena, in the interests of legislation sought by our allied crafts in Montana.

The Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of Montana, which adjourned on March 4th, will long be remembered as the most reactionary body ever gathered together in the interests of the people in a sovereign state. The closing days of the session were decidedly remarkable for the amount of reactionary legislation enacted and indifference to legislation of a constructive character.

Our bill—to create an eight-hour work-day for the women of Montana, was killed in committee

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through the activity of the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Women's Federated Clubs of the State. Petitions were presented from the representatives of the above-named bodies praying for the defeat of the measure, and representations were made to the effect that "The women workers of Montana did not want an eight-hour day, as it would be the means of throwing many of them out of employment." Mrs. Anderson, president of the W. C. T. U., who was especially active in opposition to the bill, did not, as she claimed, express the sentiment of the women workers of Montana, in expressing her opposition. She did not represent the Women's Protective Union, the Laundry Workers' Union, the Retail Clerks' Union, nor did she represent the waitresses; but we do know that she did represent the employers of the state when making her representations to the committee that killed the women's eight-hour bill. The members of that committee will, in the near future, have an opportunity to explain why they denied to the women workers of this state a work-day similar to that enjoyed by the men.

Our bill to prohibit the co-employment of women of the white race with, for or by Chinese or Japanese, was introduced by Senator MacKenzie, of Havre, Montana. The bill passed the senate, but no sooner was it turned over to its proper committee in the house than the wheels of opposition began to turn, and they did not stop until they reached the "big house" in Washington, D. C., from whence returned an administration mandate signed by "Grape Juice" Bryan, to the effect "That legislation of that character was very objectionable to the 'royal' dignitaries from the Orient," also, that the Secretary of State of the United States, was very much opposed to the passage of the bill.

Senator MacKenzie, a doctor, cited the following reasons why the bill should pass:

"As a physician," he said, "I have been called upon to attend many young girls who have become addicted to the use of drugs. Questioning disclosed the fact that the 'habit' had been contracted in so-called Chinese restaurants, operating in this state." He also stated that he believed "The moral features of the bill should receive the support of each and every person interested in safeguarding young womanhood."

Here was a real moral issue that should have received the undivided support of the "moralists" lobby. It didn't, however. Mrs. Anderson, president of the W. C. T. U., represented to the Committee on Affairs of Towns and Cities, when she spoke in favor of the prohibition amendment that "For thirty years I have waited for this opportunity to raise my voice in favor of a measure that would safeguard the young boy and young girl from the temptation and the curse surrounding the liquor traffic, etc." She had also the opportunity to raise her voice in protest against the conditions surrounding the Chinese restaurants in the city of Helena and Butte, and could have assisted in wiping out a curse far more insidious than that of the liquor traffic has ever been, but, had she done so, she would have been advocating a measure of the trade union movement, and that is entirely against the principles of the organization she represented and it was demonstrated through her activity in the defeat of the women's eight-hour bill. Both our bills, thanks to the Demo-

catic (?) party were killed and the "maudlin moralists" of Montana have little to boast of in our defeat and their victory.

The bartenders of the state have suffered much through the legislative enactments of the fourteenth general assembly. An 8 o'clock a. m. opening and 12 o'clock p. m. closing law and partial closing on Sunday, becomes effective April 1st. These regulations will throw out of employment over one hundred of our members in the city of Butte alone, and in every city in the state some of our members will be affected.

I left Helena on the 6th and returned to Great Falls. The situation has not changed since my last report. We are holding our own, but with no chance of a settlement in sight.

On the 10th, I went to Billings. On the 12th, addressed the Trades Assembly and informed them that I was going to organize the cooks and waiters and desired their assistance to stop the patronage of workingmen being given to the Chinese and Japanese restaurants.

On the 14th, attended a meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Billings. At this meeting the question of Japanese porters was discussed. At this writing I am informed that all saloons employing Chinese or Japanese porters will dispense with them by April 1st and employ white men. In the evening, held a meeting of cooks and waiters and sent for a charter.

I attended a meeting of the bartenders of Billings on the 21st. We had quite a turnout and much business of importance was transacted. The business of the union is handled with neatness and dispatch and the careful attention given all communications speaks well for the educational feature of the local.

On March 22d, I went to Roundup, Montana. In the evening held a joint meeting of bartenders and saloonmen, also met several cooks and waiters. I hope to be able to report an organization of culinary workers from Roundup in the month of April.

March 24th, the charter for the cooks, waiters and waitresses having arrived, a special meeting was held, officers elected and installed and 25 members initiated. I am sure the culinary local in Billings will prove a valuable addition to the trade union movement of that city.

March 25th, left Billings for Great Falls. We have arranged for a mass meeting of cooks, waiters, waitresses, bartenders, and brewery workers for Sunday, March 28th. We expect that it will be the largest meeting of its kind ever held in the city of Great Falls. Will report on it in next month's issue.

Following is my expense account for the month:

March—

6—Helena to Great Falls.....	\$ 3 45
10—Great Falls to Billings.....	8 10
22—Billings to Roundup.....	3 55
23—Roundup to Billings.....	3 55
25—Billings to Great Falls.....	8 10
Telegram to general office.....	75
Postage for month.....	1 20
Car fare and stationery.....	2 10

Total.....\$30 80

Fraternally yours,

J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is a review of the work performed by me since my last report.

Up until March 20th I continued my efforts in Detroit, trying to get the culinary workers to see the light, but with no success. I feel confident that the most skeptical must agree that our International Union has given that city more than its share of attention. I had in mind the drawing of a comparison as to the working conditions in the city of Detroit, Mich. and the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the benefit of our rank and file. The two cities being so near the same size and so close together, I felt that a review of that kind might be responsible for a reasonable effort upon the part of the culinary workers of Detroit to pull themselves together sometime in the near future. I will withhold this information until later, as Brother Brady came to that city about the time that I left and no doubt he will make another effort for a time, and in that case the truth might not have the desired effect.

March 20th, I arrived in Columbus, Ohio. On the 21st I attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 423. I find that under the administration of Brother Jerry Nevill, secretary and business agent, the local has taken on a new lease of life and the prospects look good for its future. We took the question of the advisability of trying to get the culinary workers of Columbus together at this time and decided to make the effort. We had invitations printed calling the meeting for Wednesday, March 24th, afternoon and evening, at the bartenders' club rooms. The meeting was well attended, there being 28 present. We decided that it would be advisable to call another meeting for Monday, March 29, and try and secure a charter list.

March 22d I attended a meeting of the Central Labor Union. The few remarks made by me were well received and the support of that body pledged for our undertaking. The efforts that are being put forth by our bartenders of this city in behalf of the formation of the sister local should bring good results, and I take this opportunity to thank them for same.

I met one of our old-time hustling members, "Mike Finn," who served as delegate at several of our conventions. Brother Finn is now proprietor of a cafe at the corner of Broad and Front streets, and no doubt his many friends will wish him the success that he is entitled to.

The following is my expense account for the past month:

Mar. 20—Transportation, Detroit to Columbus	\$4 60
Transfer of baggage, Detroit and Columbus	1 00
Printing, Detroit and Columbus... .	4 50
Distributing cards, Detroit.....	2 00
Hall rent, Detroit.....	1 50
Car-fare for month.....	1 75
Postage for month.....	1 80
Telephone for month.....	1 75
 Total	 \$18 90

Fraternally submitted,

FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., Mar. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month's work is as follows:

I attended a meeting of Cooks' Local 872 on February 27, and we initiated eleven new candidates; also received several new applications for membership. It was a lively meeting, and every one present seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. It was decided at this meeting to hold the election of officers at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday evening, March 4.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 3, I attended a meeting of Local 64. We initiated four new candidates and had a very interesting meeting.

On the evening of March 3, Brother Robson, of Local 64, and Brother Foley, of Local 59, and I went before the Executive Board of the Federated Trades of Milwaukee and put up a fight for our rights for work at a dance given by a union of that city. The referred to union made a plea to the effect that they had so many out of work and that their treasury was so low that they were going to tend bar and wait on the tables themselves. After listening to this plea, Brother Robson went after them good and strong, and the way that Bobby laid the law down to them did them a world of good. We finally settled by allowing them to work three of their men to four of our own, i. e., two waiters and two bartenders.

I attended the meeting of Local 872 on Thursday evening, March 4, when we initiated seven new candidates and elected officers for the ensuing year. After the newly-elected officers were installed each one made a little speech, and the able effort of the new president, J. P. Bliss, clearly demonstrated to the members of Local 872 that they had made a splendid choice. All of the officers seemed to take to their work with great gusto, and I feel very confident that Local 872 will be a grand success.

On March 5 I attended a meeting of Local 59. We initiated three new candidates and reinstated two more. The new by-laws were read for the second time, and will be up for final reading on March 12.

The week beginning March 8 found Brother Robson and myself still in search for new timber. We found it pretty hard sledding.

On the evening of March 10, accompanied by Brothers Robson and Bliss, I attended a meeting of the Label Trades Section of the Federated Trades. I am pleased to state that this organization is doing some very good work in this city.

I attended the meeting of Local 59 on March 12, when they initiated three more candidates and the new by-laws were up for the final reading before being sent to our General President for his approval.

On March 15 Brothers Martel, Robson and myself went to Chicago to attend the mass-meeting of chefs and cooks, held under the auspices of Local 865 of that city. There was a good crowd in attendance, among them being some of the prominent chefs of the "Windy City." Bro. Fred Eberling called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock, and after a few well-chosen remarks, introduced me, and I did my best to enlighten those present on the benefits to be received through organization. After my little offering Brother Eberling introduced Brother Martel, and it was a rare treat for those present to listen to the splendid offering of Brother Martel, for

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he talked shop to them for over an hour in a manner that made a most decided and lasting impression on all those in attendance, and I feel that when Brother Martel starts his campaign in Chicago that our slogan, "Watch Us Grow," will be lived up to, for he is a splendid worker.

On March 17, in company with Brother Martel and Brothers Bliss and Edwards of Local 872, I paid my last visit to the Federated Trades of Milwaukee. After the meeting we all went over to Turner Hall to attend the dance given by Local 64, and from what I have been able to learn since leaving that city it was a grand success, both socially and financially.

I arrived in Detroit on March 18, and found things about the same as when I left here, as far as the culinary workers were concerned. I found Local 562 holding its own in good shape, and more interest displayed than ever before. Billy O'Rourke, their hustling business agent, tells me that he has not started yet, but to watch Local 562 grow during the coming summer. Bill is on the job all the time, and has done some splendid work during the past six months. The members of Local 562 are making elaborate preparations to entertain their friends on their big excursion by boat to Toledo on next Memorial Day, May 30. The committee on arrangements is working hard to make this excursion the event of the season. Among the many things to be provided for the entertainment of the crowd on this day will be a continuous cabaret entertainment from the time the boat leaves Detroit until it returns. I hope the members of Local 216 of Toledo will assist our boys in every way they can to make this affair a grand success.

I went to Jackson on March 23 and assisted Brothers Golden and Esser in adjusting a little difference in Local 671; also visited a meeting of the Jackson Trades Council that evening and was called upon to address that honorable body.

On March 16 a meeting was held in Lansing, called by the Cigarmakers, Bartenders and Brewery Workers of the State, when they organized what will be known as the Michigan Labor Anti-Prohibition League. The officers elected were as follows: President, Frank Finnegan, of Grand Rapids; vice-president, Wm. O'Rourke, of Detroit; recording secretary, David Jones, of Detroit; treasurer, John Gannon, of Detroit. A per capita tax of ten cents per member will be paid by all the organizations affiliated, and work will be started at once. I am confident that this new organization will do some good work during the ensuing year.

My expense account for the past month is as follows:

Mar. 15—Railroad fare, Milwaukee to Chicago and return.....	\$3 40
18—Milwaukee to Detroit.....	8 75
23—Detroit to Jackson and return....	2 10
Local car-fare for month.....	2 75
Stationery and postage.....	2 10
 Total	\$19 10

Yours fraternally,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of March.

February 27 I attended a meeting of Local 872 Bros. Josh Brady, Robson, Rock, J. Foley and Shortell, of Locals 59 and 64, assisting the temporary officers. Eleven candidates were initiated. Bro. J. Bliss, chef of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, made an appropriate address, which showed that he is possessed of the right kind of material to lead a union to success. Brothers Brady and Foley also addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed to send out circulars to the proprietors to inform them that Local 872 is in a position to furnish them with help. On March 4 Local 872 held another meeting, at which five candidates were elected. At this meeting permanent officers were elected for the year 1915 as follows: President, J. R. Bliss, chef Milwaukee Athletic Club; vice-president, Chas. Peterson, chef of the Charlotte Hotel; recording secretary, Wm. Rudat; financial secretary and treasurer, Vic Marot; chaplain, W. Meyer; inspector, E. Gast, chef of the Wisconsin Hotel; inside guard, W. George. With a set of officers like that Local 872 need not worry.

On the 5th attended a meeting of Local 59.

On the 10th Local 872 held another meeting, with thirty-five members present. At this meeting arrangements were made to get bond for the financial secretary-treasurer. Brothers Bliss and Edwards were elected as delegates to the Federated Trades Council, and Bro. E. Gast as delegate to the label league.

On the 14th I journeyed to Chicago to attend a meeting of Local 865. Nominations were opened for delegates to the International Convention, Brothers Staggenburg, president, and Fred Ebeling being nominated. I then addressed the boys and talked of our crafts in general and their future in the Windy City. While in Chicago I visited the International Koch Verband and the Cosmopolitan Cooks' Society, where invitations were extended to me to address them in the future.

I returned on the 12th to the Beer City.

On the 15th Bros. Josh Brady, R. Robson and I went to Chicago to address a mass-meeting for the cooks in the K. of P. Hall. This meeting was well attended. Brother Ebeling opened the meeting, and was followed by Bro. Josh Brady, after which I was introduced. I did not put on any kid gloves, but talked on personal experience and organization in a way which left no loophole. The cooks present appreciated my talk. I will shortly be back in the Windy City to stay and see whether the cooks there are possessed of any intelligence or not. I will go there to organize them. If I fail, nobody can blame me, for I will put the best that is in me to our cause, and so far have never failed. Before returning we paid a visit to Sister Elizabeth Maloney.

At the meeting of Local 872 on the 18th, we had the pleasure to have with us Bro. Al Courtney, president of Local 600, Duluth. After he was given the honors he addressed the boys in a most accomplished manner, explaining to the members how the boys in Duluth and Superior are sticking together.

March 19 attended a meeting of Local 59. This local is going to the front nicely, taking in new members at each meeting. Bro. J. Foley is on

the job all the time. On the 20th President J. Foley called a special meeting on account of an "Anti-Tipping bill" having been introduced in the legislature. This bill having passed the Senate by a vote of 28 for to 4 against. If this bill should become a law, it would strike the waiters a death blow. It says that anyone giving or accepting any gratuity or tip will be guilty of a "misdemeanor," and provides for a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication. Some law that would be! You can not give your own money away. What will come next? I was asked by Local 59 to represent them in Madison, and did so. The hearing will take place on the 30th, and I will do my best to show our legislators that this law would put the waiters out of business, as the bosses would not pay a living wage. While in Madison I met Bro. J. Phelan, president of Local 468, and a number of the brothers of this local. On the 26th I attended a meeting of Local 59 at which three candidates were initiated. Before closing I wish to state that the "Blatz Hotel" is now thoroughly organized, the cooks, bartenders and waiters all belonging to our International. The barber shop is a union shop, too. If any of our friends visit Milwaukee, we cordially ask them to stop here. Local 64 is progressing also. On St. Patrick's Day the boys of that local held their dance, which was a grand success, both socially and financially.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Mar. 11—To Chicago and return.....	\$3 40
15—To Chicago and return.....	3 40
10—Telegram to Chicago.....	57
Postage for month.....	1 57
Car-fare for month.....	2 10
Telephone for month.....	1 10
 Total	 \$12 14

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Mar. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of March.

Pending the meeting that was advertised for Sunday, February 28, Bartenders' Union 610, Hazleton, Pa., I visited Freeland, Pa., on the 25th, 26th and 27th in the hopes of adding new blood to the local union.

February 28 held a meeting of Local 610 at Union Hall, at which there were not enough chairs in their meeting room to accommodate those who attended. As the members of this local assembled they were referred to me. More stamps and money was handled by Secretary Dan Slattery at this meeting than any ten previous meetings combined. The books of Local 610 were adjusted, and a better method of handling same was given to all officers. After a brief address to those present, Bro. Thomas Kennedy, president of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, had a few remarks to make, also to the welfare of our Hazleton boys, and told them that they at all times could look to him and the members of his district for their moral support, but not to forget that it is necessary to attend meetings regularly and support their officers. Local 610 is now working on a sound

basis, and in a short time will present a working agreement to the Liquor Dealers' Association of Luzerne County.

March 1 went to Lansford, Pa., under instructions from the general office to use every effort to bring Bartenders' Local 864 under the banner of our International Union once more. After giving "Panther Creek Valley" considerable attention both by personally visiting and circularizing every bartender in the valley, held a meeting on Sunday, March 7. The snow storm that struck this section was the cause of a poorly attended meeting, but it was large enough to get down to business. Much time was taken up with regard to their absconding secretary-treasurer, Leo Devlin, and what method to pursue to bring him to an accounting. That being thoroughly explained to the satisfaction of all present. The drastic bills now before the legislature have set the boys to thinking, and every one came across as clean as a whistle. They elected the following officers for one year: Herbert Bittle, president; J. V. Kennedy, vice-president; Neil P. Boyle, secretary-treasurer (to be bonded as per Section 64); James D. Breslin, recording secretary; Andrew Lohenitz, chaplain; Harry Wuchter, inspector; Andrew Prambo, guard; James McArdle, Harry Wuchter, Charles McArdle, trustees. The meeting held on March 14 brought forth added membership to Local 864. I received considerable support from the Burgess of Lansford, Mr. Gallagher, also from Brother Hartneady, who is sheriff of Carbon County and one of the big officials of the United Mine Workers of America in the Panther Valley District, and, through the columns of the MIXER AND SERVER, want to thank them for the support they rendered me. At this meeting I installed the officers and initiated a number of new members.

March 15, with Brother Breslin, visited the Citizens National Bank of Lansford, Pa., and had the balance of Leo Devlin's account transferred to that of Bartenders' Local 864. All checks must bear the signature of their president, treasurer and recording secretary before payments will be honored by the bank. Committee from Lansford Local 864 will be in touch with Bartenders' Local 373 of Shamokin, Pa., for the purpose of driving Leo Devlin out of the Kearney Hotel, and also to bring him to jail for the embezzling of their funds.

March 15 to Perth Amboy, N. J., with instructions from the general office concerning both of our locals. Adjusted matters satisfactorily to both. While in Perth Amboy I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Arthur Quinn, who is a general organizer for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the assemblyman of Middlesex County. He informed me that if our locals exerted a little more life on their part there was no reason why they should not possess a 100 per cent organization. The officers of Locals 575 and 601 were deeply grieved at the action of the Perth Amboy Central Labor Union for going on record as favoring local option. But the very fact, Brother Franzblau, that those bum politicians of the "RED TYPE" endorsed same, it had very little effect on the assemblymen at Trenton, N. J., March 22, 1915, when the Gaunt bill on local option came up for final passage, it being defeated 44 to 13. It would be more suitable for the Central Labor Union of Perth Amboy to render some assistance to the cooks, waiters and bartenders of their city than to tear down by the endors-

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ing of such drastic resolutions as they made themselves part and parcel of. If I am not greatly mistaken, it was through the efforts of Organizer Fred B. Hobby that a Central Labor Union was instituted in Perth Amboy, and it is very poor satisfaction at this date to know that there are "trail hitters" representing that body.

My advice to our locals in Perth Amboy is to attend every meeting of the Central Labor Union in the future and make these so-called temperance advocates therein sit up and take notice, and when you are to deliver the "THE WALK-OFF" on any question that may arise, be there with the goods.

March 20 left for Floral Park, N. Y., returning to Jersey City on March 22. Organizer Wm. F. Kavanaugh has no doubt explained in detail the matter that confronts Bartenders' Local 488 at this time, but the writer will mention that he had the right dope when he insisted upon the bonding of all officers of Local 488. Had he lacked same, Henry F. Hilleman, president of Local 488, would have had easy sailing in connection with the forgeries that he has committed and which he will have to answer for in the near future before the bar of justice in the State of New Jersey.

March 24 attended a meeting of the Hudson County Labor Alliance. It was a pleasure to witness the close relationship of the musicians, bartenders, waiters and cooks of this vicinity, especially the ever willingness of Brothers Galvin and Sturke, who represent the interests of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 526.

The following is my expense account for the month of March:

Feb. 25, 26, 27—Hazleton to Freeland, Pa., three return trips.....	\$ 0 90
Mar. 1—Hazleton to Lansford, to Lehighton	1 35
2—Lehighton to Tamaqua, to Mauch Chunk, to Lansford.....	50
3—Lansford to Tamaqua, to Weissport and return.....	60
4—Lansford to Nesquehoning, to Weissport and return.....	50
5—Lansford to Tamaqua and return.....	20
6—Lansford to Pottsville and return.....	70
8—Lansford to Nesquehoning, to Tamaqua and return.....	30
9—Lansford to Mauch Chunk, to Lehighton and return.....	40
10—Lansford to Tamaqua, to Pottsville	40
11—Pottsville to Mauch Chunk, to Lansford	55
12—Lansford to Summit Hill, to Nesquehoning and return.....	20
13—Lansford to Lehighton, to Weissport and return.....	60
15—Lansford to Mauch Chunk and return	20
16—Lansford to Summit Hill, to Nesquehoning, to Lehighton and return	60
16—Lansford to Perth Amboy, N. J....	3 72
18—Perth Amboy to New Brunswick and return	30
Perth Amboy to Metuchen and return	20
19—Perth Amboy to New Brunswick and return	30
20—Perth Amboy to Floral Park, N. Y.....	1 16
22—Floral Park to Jersey City, N. J.....	56

Removing bar labels, Lansford and vicinity	1 10
Stationery and typewriting supplies.....	1 50
Printing, as per receipted bill.....	2 50
Postage	2 25
Street car fare.....	1 50
Telephone, long distance.....	1 90

Total \$24 99

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM B. JOYCE.
International Organizer.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Mar. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of March, extending from February 25 to this date.

My February report left me in Monroe, La., where I had arrived only three days previous. As I stated, I had not yet made myself acquainted with the surroundings and conditions of that city, having merely met and formed the acquaintance of the officers of Local 760. However, I soon found some important matters that were in need of attention, and we arranged for a special meeting for Sunday afternoon, February 28, at 2:30. The regular meeting hall being occupied for that date, the boys secured the Moose Hall for the occasion and proceeded to notify all members to be present, as we had matters of importance to come before this meeting. Sunday, 2:30 p. m., of the above date, found nearly every member of Local 760 present and eager to get a look at an International organizer and see what he looked like. The meeting was called to order and presided over by myself, and everything was straightened out perfectly satisfactory as far as that evening and meeting was concerned and could go. I wish here to call the attention of all who may read this report, and especially to officers of our locals who fail to understand our International laws in regard to members carrying withdrawal cards, in regard to the depositing of the same. I have more trouble along this line than almost anything else, especially with new locals, and a great many old ones. If secretaries would but turn over and read the instructions on the back of a withdrawal card, it would save worlds of trouble. Our International laws, Section 84, plainly says that the holder of a withdrawal card desiring to become an active member, shall deposit said card with the local that issued it and a traveling card be obtained under the rules governing same. I find, in many instances, members joining new locals with withdrawal cards in their pockets. I also find suspended members of other locals joining another local by initiation, the officials of such locals accepting such members, many in both cases being ignorant of the law, not realizing that such membership in their locals is illegal. Again, where suspended members from a local suspended from the International join another local by initiation, they don't seem to realize that a members suspended from a local must reinstate with the local suspending them, and that in case their former local is not in existence, they must reinstate with the International and become a member at large and obtain a traveling card under the rules governing the same before they are legal members. I found several ex-members of just the kind spoken of above in Local 760, and when I called their attention to the laws and

facts in their cases, they almost wanted to kill me. I believe some of them thought I was a bigger grafter than any one. However, we got everything straightened out all right, except one man, and he is working in a house the local does not control. I have never met with a more enthusiastic membership than I met in Monroe. They have a good set of officers and a secretary that never lays down on his job; he hustles for his local at all times.

On March 9 to Alexandria, where I found a live little city, but short on labor unions, there being only about three locals in the city and no central body. I was in the city only a short time until I realized that we could get a bartenders local in Alexandria if we would only get busy and make our people realize the good of our organization in many ways. I went to several saloon men and had talks with them in regard to our work. What we are doing to stave off prohibition, and how we affiliate with all branches of labor, and what a power we are in elections when lined up with the laboring class as a labor organization. Some of the proprietors became interested and expressed a willingness to see their bartenders organize themselves into a local in Alexandria. So it was get busy for me, and at this writing Alexandria has an up-to-date bartenders' local, No. 764, doing business just like oldtimers. We held our first meeting Sunday evening March 21, in the painters' hall, where we elected the following officers to the various offices for the remainder of the year: President, S. J. Brooks; vice-president, J. G. Alexander; recording and financial secretary, James Riley, 203 Ninth street; treasurer, C. A. Bordelon; chaplain, John Callaghan; inspector, J. R. Stone; guard, Alfred Garnier; trustees, Jackie Loeb, L. F. Ingouf and G. E. Bordelon. There being no central body in Alexandria we of course did not elect delegates to that body. In my opinion we are going to have a live local in this city before very long. Up to now labor organizations have been very scarce in Alexandria. Just think, a city of 18,000, and less than 100 members of organized labor in it. I found a great many people here who had some very funny ideas about a labor union, and believe me, it would not be healthy for an organizer to come to this country and make a crooked step or start something funny if he was not ready to make an angel out of himself, for he would surely join the winged tribe.

Louisiana, so far, has not had very much trouble with prohibitionists and sky pilots, especially in the southern part of the State. But mark my word, Louisiana will be the next victim of the holier-than-thou bunch. I see it from every point of view. Ex-Governor Patterson was in this city only a few days ago, and the fixing squadron is now in New Orleans. All the western and northern part of the State is dry now, and they have settled down on the southern part now just like a swarm of buzzards around a carcass. Unless our people in Louisiana organize and get ready for this prohibition fight, the State will go dry inside of two years. The city of New Orleans, the largest city in the South, with almost half a million population, today has no organization from our organization standpoint, and I am told that they have not even got a liquor dealers' organization of any kind. New Orleans, without doubt, holds the key to the situation, and if they refuse to or-

ganize and get ready and be prepared for the great battle, the State is gone, world without end.

The hypocritical prohibitionists realize that Texas is lost to them for at least four years, and think they realize a victory in placing Arkansas dry. Realizing that Louisiana is the only picking they have in the South, they are going to light on it just like a duck on a June-bug. They are no respector of persons, and will resort to the lowest tactics to carry their infernal point. If I had a voice of thunder I would now shout to the people of Louisiana from every house top to beware of what is coming to them and prepare themselves to meet the greatest enemy they have ever known—one that will take the bread from the mouths of helpless women and children and make tramps and beggars out of our boys and girls. Tell me what a prohibitionist has ever done for the working class. I will say positively nothing but steal their very existence from them and make tramps of them. They care nothing for the will and feeling of decent people. Their motto is "Rule or Ruin." In my opinion the so-called preachers of this day and time are sending more people to hell than all the saloons in the world ever did or ever will. They are causing more real trouble and suffering among the people than any calamity that has ever befallen the world. Our people realize what these hypocrites are doing all over the country, and yet they will sit still and refuse to protect themselves from this common enemy. I find saloon men who would discharge their bartenders or hotel help if they thought they would join a labor union. They would rather fight us from a labor standpoint and lose their business rather than see their help join a union. Just a little longer and it will be too late. Then they will wonder why.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Mar. 8—Telegram to Alexandria.....	\$ 0 40
9—Monroe to Alexandria.....	2 95
9—Baggage transferred, Monroe.....	50
10—Baggage hauled, Alexandria.....	50
Street car fare and postage.....	4 00
Typewriter work and supplies.....	3 50
Hall rent, two meetings.....	3 00
Bus fare, Monroe and Alexandria.....	50

Total \$15 35

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

BOSTON, MASS., Mar. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month.

March 1 to New Bedford. Charter and outfit having arrived for new culinary Local 296, temporary officers were elected and other important business attended to in the interest of the new local.

To Manville in the interests of forming a bartenders' union. After interviewing the men working at the craft, secured several names to the charter list and forwarded same to the general office.

During the month attended weekly meetings of Waitresses' Local 112. Initiated new members at each meeting. The new local is progressing nicely, and from the manner in which things are

going, it will be only a short time when we will have every waitress in the city of Boston on the membership roll. Attended a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union, at which time delegates from Local 112 were seated. The girls received quite a reception from the delegates assembled.

To Springfield to be in attendance at a special meeting of Local 416. While in the city held a conference with the Organizing Committee of the Springfield Central Labor Union, went over local conditions, and arranged to call on some of the proprietors where waitresses were employed. We were unable to meet them, and arranged a conference at a later date.

To New Bedford, where I attended a meeting of new Local 296, which was largely attended. Several new members were initiated. The meeting was addressed by M. T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, who assisted the new local materially. The new local is starting out in the right direction, and hope to have a 100 per cent local in the near future.

To Worcester in the interests of the culinary workers of that city. I regret to say that conditions are not what we would like to see. It is impossible to get the members to attend meetings or get them interested to their organization. However, we look forward to securing the desired results.

During the month I have taken up the proposition of organizing the wholesale wine clerks in the city of Boston, and anticipate being successful in my efforts in the near future in establishing a local here.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Mar. 1—To New Bedford	\$1 35
3—To Manville	2 75
5—To Worcester and return.....	2 00
8—To Springfield	2 25
10—To Boston	2 25
12—To New Bedford	1 35
13—To Boston	1 35
16—To Springfield	2 25
18—To Boston	2 25
22—To Springfield	2 25
24—To Boston	2 25
Typewriting	2 75
Car-fare	3 50
Telegram, general office.....	41
Telephone	60
Postage and sending out notices.....	3 45
 Total	\$33 01

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Mar. 23, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Since my last report the governor has signed the Repeal bill of the Mulct law, just as predicted he would, and while everything was done that was possible, such as getting the central bodies of the several cities, also the several local unions, representing all classes, to sign a petition requesting the governor to veto this bill, it apparently had no effect. The committee that waited upon him got a hear-

ing, but it was just a matter of form, for he had made up his mind to sign the bill and pay no attention to the Republican platform. The "drys" surely had his number. The proposition was put up to him, would it not be fair to have the law amended, so that the people who had money invested would have a chance to protect themselves? That is, have more time granted before the bill went into effect. He was informed that a majority of the places had leases that ran for two years and over, and they would stand to lose considerable money if the bill went into effect the first of the year. He was asked if he could see his way clear to recommend an extension of time; would he favor a bill to reimburse for actual losses sustained by the repeal of the bill? But nothing doing with the governor. I understand the pen that was used to sign this bill was given to the Ananias Club of Iowa as a reminder to them to always live up to the cardinal principles of the club. Now note the difference. There was a bill presented to reimburse farmers for the loss of cattle killed that were suffering from the hoof and mouth disease (whatever that is). You would think by the vote that every mother's son of the legislature were farmers and owned some of the live stock. There was no use for a roll call on that bill. They say you could hear them yell "yea" in Brother McCurdy's house, in the spotless town of Des Moines. At least that is what he wrote us. Now, that would lead one to believe that all of the so-called legislators who voted for this bill were candidates at the next election for governor. Now, if it would not look like presumption on my part, I would suggest that instead of the donkey or the elephant (and not forgetting our friends the Bull Moosers—long on the bull), that they would take the aforesaid pen and have a cut made and the word "Ananias" printed on the ballot for their emblem. Of course this would not be necessary for every voter knows their principles. Oh, but wait a minute. I forgot; they haven't any. Well, that'll be about all for them, boys.

On my arrival in Sioux City I found Local 357 in good shape; in fact, there being only three bartenders working in the city who are not members of the local. The boys intend to keep up their dues and remain in good standing in the International. Of course they feel as if they did not get a square deal, but they say, "Never mind, we will have a chance later on," and I believe in this they show the right spirit, for I believe that the next election in Iowa will show that the people intend to rise in their might and once and for all show the so-called reformers that it is better to act on the square. And then Iowa once more will be placed where she belongs. For as sure as living, the people, not only the so-called "wets," but the temperance people, believe that Iowa has got a black eye through the underhand methods of the powers that be.

I have been working on the culinary workers, and while, at this writing, things are not very rosy, I am in hopes that I will be able to land a local here. They have had one or two experiences in the past, and they seem to think there is no use trying again. I had a meeting on last Monday, and every waiter, cook and waitress that I could get to was notified of the meeting, but I am sorry to report there was not a sufficient number there to send for a charter, even if they had all signed for same. But I am not going to give it up. I have called another meeting

for Monday, March 29, and I am in hopes that I will have better success; at least this meeting will tell the tale.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Feb. 22—Waterloo to Oldwine.....	\$ 0 98
23—Oldwine to Iowa Falls.....	2 41
24—Iowa Falls to Ft. Dodge.....	1 54
Mar. 1—Ft. Dodge to Sioux City.....	3 20
Transf., Illinois Central to Northwestern	50
Baggage transfer	50
Printing notices of culinary meeting, and hall rent	3 50
Postage for month.....	60

Total \$13 23

With best wishes, I remain

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month will be brief, but I trust interesting, for notwithstanding the closing of Congress, many unfinished matters of importance to our allied crafts needed attention, and an effort to accomplish results ensued.

It may interest the readers of these reports to review some of the happenings in the District of Columbia, especially with reference to the culinary workers. Beginning with the dawn of New Year's Day in 1903, the undersigned, with the co-operation of the officers and members of former Local 75, determined that we should have one good culinary union in Washington city. Nothing which could have been put into effect but what was tried, and after several heart-wearing trials we succeeded in getting enough culinary workers to form a local union. Application was forwarded to the general office, and Local 586 came into existence. The personnel of the charter members was such as to gratify the most exacting, and Local 75 forthwith extended an invitation to the new union to occupy a part of its headquarters, without cost, until such time as they were in a position to make an effort to imitate the older local and secure quarters of their own. The charter bore date of March 27, 1903, and the list of charter members, 28 in all, included some of the finest culinary workers it has ever been my pleasure to meet. The following month of April showed an increase of 25 new members, and the local seemed destined to thrive and prosper. Subsequent months showed fair progress, and by the first of September, 1903, they had passed the 'one hundred mark.'

Meanwhile, changes which occurred in two of the principal hotels, as well as inducements offered to quite a few of the members to go elsewhere, began to weed out the hustlers of the union, and desperate efforts were put forth to keep the union going forward. In truth, they were needed, for it became evident that unless active men took hold, or could be induced to remain in office, the days of Local 586 were numbered.

In December an incident, of which the least said is soonest mended, occurred, and pouff, up

went the baby local, bottle, nipple and all. After allowing them a few months to cool off and forget their experience, a meeting was called, at which one of our International organizers and myself succeeded in inducing them to re-establish their local. They agreed, and the outlook seemed encouraging, especially as we had succeeded in organizing the cooks, having secured charter No. 767 February 6, 1904, and this union, by the way, was at the mercy of anyone who imparted information to their employers, who had made no secret of their determination to discharge any and all cooks who dared become members. They succeeded in keeping intact until September, 1905, when they went the way of the waiters' local, which had not made good its promise, for instead of adjusting its accounts with headquarters, they resolved themselves into a card club, which had a somewhat precarious existence before being given attention by the powers who put them out of existence.

The International Genevas next came to Washington, and their experience was even sadder than ours. Although they made much noise and registered many promises, they couldn't make their branch stick.

The Central Labor Union of the District, through its organizing committee, has devoted quite as much time and patience in an effort to re-establish a culinary union as they have to other trades and callings, but they were forced to admit defeat.

Next came the I. H. W. U., and they gave Washington a taste of strike and turmoil, leaving behind a record such as will take years to overcome. Personally I have not lost sight of the fact that Washington is not the best city on the continent for cooks and waiters. In fact, the rapid and revolutionary changes in the catering industry has come close to putting the bartenders on the ropes. With all of this and much more which could be injected of a rather discouraging nature, an effort was made during the last few months to interest the culinary workers and try to get them into the idea of forming one or two local unions. Without much which can be called encouraging as a result, the effort is being made. During the month of March, assisted by Organizer Wisner, of the Garment Workers, several meetings were called in the hope of securing the waitresses to see the need of a union. But the great trouble is fear. They are getting miserable wages and working long hours. Still they fear losing their positions, and say that to even attend called meetings which have organization for their purpose means dismissal. Trade conditions have been miserable, not only with our bartenders, but with every part of the catering industry. Immense numbers are unemployed, and in a city like Washington, which depends largely on transients for patronage, the catering industry is the first to feel the effects of bad times. There is no law to prevent us from keeping eternally at the task, and that is what shall be done when opportunity offers.

According to instructions, I proceeded to Harrisburg on the 22d, and soon after my arrival thoroughly informed myself on the legislative situation at the capitol covering the local option measure introduced by Representative Geo. W. Williams, of Tioga County, known as House Bill No. 283, in which the preamble states it is "An Act to further regulate the granting of license for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or

brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, by permitting the electors in any county of this commonwealth to determine by an election whether the granting of license for such sale therein shall be prohibited." While there are several other bills along similar lines introduced, this is the one which our enemies have centered their efforts on, and also which Governor Brumbaugh is using all the power and prestige of his position to carry through to a successful termination. He has already created considerable discord in the ranks of his party, and there is considerable evidence of an open fight among his followers. The Law and Order Committee, which has the bill in charge, upon his request, has agreed to have a public hearing on the measure Tuesday, April 6, in the House of Representatives, with that body in session. Movements are afoot to have large delegations from the State generally present on the occasion, as well as many speakers to present arguments before the members of the House. The interests representing our side will also be in evidence, and there is no doubt that the occasion will be marked with interesting and exciting arguments. We expect to be on the firing line also, and hope that we may be of some benefit in helping to defeat this obnoxious measure.

I returned to Washington, D. C., on the 27th and attended the meeting of the bartenders here on Sunday the 29th. During the month the bar boys have been active in trying to procure an agreement with the liquor dealers, of which there are two organizations, covering a minimum wage and maximum hours. As the situation is somewhat mixed and complicated, I felt it my duty to be on hand and render whatever assistance I could in their endeavors in accomplishing the ends they desired. Owing to the fact that one of the organizations of the liquor dealers had not as yet notified the union, officially, of their action in the case, the matter was further postponed until the next meeting, April 11. I will leave here again for Harrisburg this evening. I might say in conclusion, that from the best sources of information obtainable in Harrisburg, that the Local Option bill will fail of passage, and the knowing ones say that the count at present shows 68 for the bill and 134 against. Hoping and wishing that when the final show down comes that if there is any change in the above figures it will show a larger majority against the Local Option bill.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Mar. 22—Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg \$3 60
27—Harrisburg to Washington, D. C. 3 60

Total \$7 20

I remain, with best wishes

Fraternally yours,
JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

EASING THE "OVER-WORKED MIND OF JERE L."

Our readers will recall an item in the MIXER AND SERVER which was reproduced from the September, 1914, number of *The Culinary Craft*, which read: "*The total cost of this publication (*The Culinary Craft*) is less than \$90 per month.*" Commenting on that bit of information we sought



to show that, with such an amount at their disposal, it was practically impossible for the members of the local which is presumably paying the printer's bill for *The Culinary Craft*, to secure their presumed publication for perusal. It seems that our comment did not agree with the Sacred Septette, for they rush the following interesting bit of information to the rescue from the February, 1915, number of *The Culinary Craft*:

*"Well, to ease Jere L.'s overworked mind, we give him the information that it only costs \$45 to print a thousand copies of *The Culinary Craft*, and that, therefore, it is almost three thousand copies that we get for \$90, and not one thousand, as he puts it, and that there are enough copies for our purpose."*

Our readers might just as well begin to amend their arithmetics, for no longer does the old example stand as being correct. The old blackboard at the little red school house must take a back seat, and instead of reading $2 \times 45 = 90$, they will discover that, according to the pencilings of the Sacred Seven it should read "Almost $3 \times 45 = 90$."

While that is somewhat of a departure, it is in keeping with other statements made in that rather wobbly managed and wonderfully edited publication. The fact remains that, with "almost three thousand copies" of their publication "are enough for their purpose" ought to be quite satisfying to them, though it is somewhat doubtful that the membership of their local union enjoy (?) the rare privilege of perusing the fast work exhibited by the Sacred Septette. One thing is quite evident. If their membership are no more successful in getting *The Culinary Craft* than they are the MIXER AND SERVER, they will lose but little time reading the stories of secession expectation from the tired pens of the Sacred Septette.

"GOING DOWN!"

Last night Evangelist Scoville spoke on the Bible hell.

Mr. Deloss Smith sang a solo, "We Will Meet You There."—*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette*.

THE FORUM

EXECUTIVE TYRANNY???

One would suppose that the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, were about as dense as a concrete wall of several feet thickness, or that the men and women to whom they appeal were so afflicted, by their persistent recital of alleged facts relative to the selection of executives of our International Union.

If one absorbs the dope which they peddle so often, he must naturally arrive at the conclusion that the present and past executives of our International Union managed, by some hocus pocus known only to the insiders, to produce a somnolent condition among the men and women of the organization, and while they were enjoying their little nap the officers "pulled off" something on them without the knowledge of anyone concerned except the direct beneficiaries.

We have been told in lurid and rather turgid language that the officers of our International Union can not be ousted from office unless a general explosion occurs and a cleaning-up, such as has never transpired heretofore, takes place; in fact, that to secure such a "clean-up" a division of the organization is the essential and primary step to what they define as success. Probably it has not dawned on the readers of the wonderful offerings of the Sacred Septette in *The Culinary Craft*, that there is such a thing in actual existence as a Book of Membership and Constitution, and that that Book contains quite a few decidedly interesting Sections which were placed there by the will of the membership which composed our International Union. That is a real live fact, as can easily be verified by a casual perusal of said Book of Membership and Constitution. For the reader's ready reference the following sections are injected. They are the rules—the laws governing the ELECTION of the general officers of our International Union—read them over to refresh your memory. You helped to make them; they are there to be enforced:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

"Sec. 99. The General Officers shall be a President, Secretary-Treasurer, eight Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be a woman, to represent the women workers of our crafts, irrespective of locality; these are hereby constituted the General Executive Board of the International Union. No two of the male Vice-Presidents shall be located in the same town or city. The terms of office to begin on the first day of August following the election. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall act as Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Board.

"No member of the International Union shall be eligible for office on the General Executive Board who has not been a member for one year, and under no circumstances shall a member be eligible who has ever been expelled from the International Union.

"Sec. 100. The officers named in Section 99

hereof shall be elected at each biennial convention of this International Union. If there are three or more candidates for the same office, the one having the least number of votes shall be dropped at the conclusion of each ballot until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast.

"Sec. 101. No member of this International is entitled to be elected as an officer of the 'International Union' unless actually employed at the business or working as an officer of the craft."

The officers of our International Union were elected under the provisions as reprinted above, and any attempt to convey the contrary is an insult to the intelligence of men and women, over 60,000 of them, who are in good standing in our International Union, and who are maintaining the organization in its present splendid condition.

In the *MIXER AND SERVER* for January, 1915, page 41, we reproduced part of an article from the "Voice of Secession." The Culinary Craft, and proved the Seven Sacred Scribes handlers of half truths and whole fabrications designed for no other purpose than to convey the impression that our International Union was a personal possession and managed for individual gratification and financial emoluments.

There has been depicted in the "Voice of Secession" a word picture of an overbearing, tyrannical executive who placed himself in official position years ago without the consent of anyone, from which all the powers within the organization emanate, and who has such a tenacious hold on the job that the only possible chance to dislodge him is to bring about a division of the organization. What an appeal for men who profess to possess intelligence to make. If any officer of our International Union really had the power, prestige and capacity for intrigue which the "Voice of Secession" asserts is possessed by one official at present holding official position, or if several or all of the general officers could exercise the powers which they are alleged to possess—if they had originated such an unbeatable process for re-election—such an unexampled and unqualified "lead pipe cinch," does any sane, reasonable-minded member of our International Union imagine for a single instant that they would tolerate within the organization the formation of any combination of wreckers who sought by every means imaginable to destroy the efficiency and future of the organization, to permit any of the constituent local unions to allow the use of their name and number to be used on a publication such as the "Voice of Secession." The Culinary Craft, has proven itself to be? Does any member who pretends to swallow the silly and ludicrous mental dribble from the Seven Sacred Scribes really believe that the Sacred Septette would be flaunting their Syndicalism, I. W. W.ism, Genevanism and New Unionism in the faces of our mem-

bership and still be able to truthfully declare they were members of our International Union? In the language of the street urchin: Forget it! The writer does not assume to speak for his colleagues on the General Executive Board, but he does not hesitate to inform the men and women of our International Union that had he been the possessor of the power which the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, aver he has exercised in the past, there would never be a second record of these men offering any proposal which sought to destroy our Internation Union, for the very moment that they subscribed their names to any writing which indicated such a purpose, that moment they kicked themselves out of the organization, NEVER TO RETURN.

Do they know that very pertinent fact? You can wager your last picayune that they know it, and know it only too well. They are just as confident that the declaration made in the previous paragraph is true and would come to pass, as they are that night follows day, and they know only too well that if the undersigned exercised all the Czar-like prerogatives of which they persistently accuse him, there would be as little chance for that bunch of secessionists to continue carrying legal membership in our International Union as there is chance of our International Union going over to the I. W. W. by unanimous consent of its more than Sixty Thousand members.

As evidence that all the claims of the Sacred Septette relative to executive tyranny are unfounded and untrue, the writer points to the fact that Local 30 is an affiliated local; that the Seven Sacred Scribes are members of that local union, and so far as we have knowledge at this writing, they are in good standing.

Executive tyranny, as defined by the Sacred Septette in the "Voice of Secession," simply means that they have been unable to dictate to the officers of our International Union. They have never had the privilege of writing their concept of "how to run the union" into the laws of our International Union. They do not control the destinies of our organization. Therefore, being minus the power to give orders and have them obeyed by the General Executive Board of our International Union, the said General Board members are guilty, as charged, of executive tyranny, and they must be gotten rid of now, and the way to accomplish that purpose is via the SECESSION ROUTE.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

SHELLING THE TRENCHES.

Several years ago the writer became interested in a campaign which was started in another labor organization and by members of that organization, the purpose of which was to discredit one of the executive officers of that labor union and thus make it easier to defeat him in a general vote which was to follow. As the scheme developed quickly and became country-wide, it was possible for an outsider to watch it and see how it worked. At the beginning the opposition established a publication which devoted most of its space to offering rather severe criticism of the administration, and especially trying to lay at the door of the one executive officer referred to innumerable accusations. Every Tom, Dick and Harry who had or thought he had a grievance against the referred to executive was invited and

seemed to accept the invitation to write sneering and caustic articles for publication about said officer. Pages were filled with all manner and description of machine poetry and articles, and, without exception, every alleged ill or ailment which it was charged the organization was afflicted with, was laid on the shoulders of the man whom they were seeking to discredit and defeat. He was, to use the common expression prevailing among the opposition, a high-handed, ruthless aristocrat, with nothing in common with the men over whom he managed, by processes of which he was said to be a past master, to retain a position as an executive officer. Laws to him were what he made them. If it suited his purpose he carried them into effect; if he didn't want to enforce a law, it was not enforced. In fact, he was, as his critics said, the "ruling Czar" of that labor organization. The opposition discovered that their campaign of misrepresentation was not making converts rapidly enough. They collected sufficient money to pay the expense of sending several men on the road to meet with local unions and continue their efforts to discredit the officer, and finally evolved a scheme which, for downright cussedness, had no equal. This latter consisted of visiting the city where the general headquarters were located and paying considerable attention to the daily movements of the officer whom they desired to defeat. After a few weeks' espionage the schemers realized that their quarry was leading a pretty clean, decent sort of existence. They couldn't find anything wrong with his habits. He lived in a modest house, and visited occasionally people who were no better off in the possession of this world's goods than himself. Something had to be done, for the date of taking a general vote of the membership of their organization was fast approaching. At last the big idea came to the schemers' minds: they would wait until their victim was passing in front of one of the fine mansions which adorned one of the streets between his humble home and the general headquarters; they would have him accosted by a stranger at an exact spot in front of one of these splendid homes, and while thus engaged a photographer would press the bulb and the finished photograph would show the victim with the fine house in the background. They succeeded in carrying out their plan to such good effect that when the halftone cut was made, it showed the name of the victim on the doorplate—tooled in by the engraver—with such nicety that it showed up plainly. Not being satisfied they went further, and "framed up" another photograph with their victim sitting in a fine electric runabout, a machine which, judging from the half-tone-cut made of it, must have cost considerable money. Still another photograph was secured of the victim as he emerged from one of the banks, probably one of the most imposing banking structures anywhere in America. With this trio of photographs they began their final work, and it proved effective, as they expected. Armed with circulars showing the three pictures, they approached the members of affiliated unions and distributed them generously, meanwhile calling special attention to the printed matter under each cut. As the writer recalls the matter, under the picture of the magnificent house were the words: "Our Grand Sachem John Doe's Magnificent Home." Accompanying the electric automobile were the words: "Our Grand Sachem, John Doe, taking his daily constitu-

tional in his \$2,000 Electric Runabout—No Plebian Street Cars for John." Accompanying the picture where John Doe is seen coming out of the fine banking building were the words: "Our Grand Sachem, John Doe, and the splendid edifice where he keeps his wealth. Compare it with YOUR bank, IF YOU HAVE ONE."

Specially prepared reading matter in these circulars conveyed the impression that the Grand Sachem, John Doe, was living in the fine mansion illustrated; that he rode to and from his office daily in his own automobile—an electric, as the smell of gasoline was offensive to his aristocratic nose; that he made regular trips to the bank to deposit some of the excessive salary which the members were paying him, as well as to put away some of the gains accruing from other businesses in which John Doe was alleged to be interested. About that time the organization referred to had passed through a rather serious strike, and another of fair proportions was pending. Quite a number of its members had been forced out of employment, and naturally were easy pickings for the discontented combination. By the time the general vote was taken the opposition had covered, either by personal appearance of one of their number, or by printed matter, about every local union which was not an avowed friend of the officer, and they had conducted the campaign so well that the victim of their efforts had no knowledge of what was taking place until it was too late to overcome, and consequently he went down to a defeat produced by methods which were not only questionable, but which do not appeal to honorable workers, no matter what their trade or calling.

The foregoing recital is a rather vigorous reminder that our members are being worked upon by a similar aggregation, and with quite as questionable methods, all of which the undersigned will try to prove before closing this little article. Though he may not be able to point to the circulation of photographs "framed up" for the acceptance of our membership, there is little doubt but that the campaign of misrepresentation is being carried on with all of the earmarks of schemers who willingly employ any method, no matter how unmanly, to attain their ends, and while they encourage their listeners to believe that they are whole-heartedly working for the betterment of their fellow workers, their goal, their aim and desire would, if reached, obliterate what it has taken years of ceaseless labor to construct—our splendid International Union.

To go back a few months and requisition from the pages of the "Voice of Secession," The Culinary Craft, an item which, in substance, imparted the information that there was being perfected in many local unions "secret sevens," who would be found co-operating with the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, and who were expected to win converts to the view so emphatically advocated by that septette, and then to recite what is actually transpiring in many cities where we have live, thriving local unions.

That the Sacred Septette made no idle boast seems evident, for it appears that several of their "apostles of discontent" and purveyors of half-truths are, not only busy, but exceedingly so, and are causing more than one local to look askance at their general executive and wonder if, after all, they are not the victims of misplaced confidence, wondering if the tales told about their

past and present General Executive Board members are true, and if so how the membership of the organization has been imposed upon so successfully.

The "secret sevens" have floated rumors which, in substance, accuse the present General Secretary and a former General Executive Board member and his colleagues of deliberately showing favoritism, of accepting funds from one class of members in our organization and bestowing favors on another. To the culinary crafts this story is related with trimmings of untruth which astound old-time members and make some of them who were indifferent about reading the records printed set up an indignant protest. The amount alleged to have been collected assumes a vague form, and statements made in The Culinary Craft are pointed to as "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The culinary unions are shown to have been made the victims of such contemptible partiality that one wonders how executives guilty of such unfairness managed to succeed to office thereafter.

Statements reflecting on the honesty and integrity of officers are perpetrated, and accusations of frightful extravagances laid at their doors.

According to the "apostles of discontent," these "Secret Sevens," Local 30 withdrew from the International Union as a protest against high-handed actions of a questionable nature, and refused to return until coaxed back by one of the members of the General Executive Board.

The International Union representative at Washington, D. C., is alleged to have "expended thousands of dollars" of which no one, except the General Secretary-Treasurer, knows anything about. He and the General Secretary-Treasurer are "splitting up all kinds of dough," which they secure from quiescent and pliable members of the General Executive Board. That with some of that ill-gotten coin the General Secretary-Treasurer has purchased an interest in the printing concern which does the printing of the **MIXER AND SERVER**; that he is just "rolling in wealth," and has "more diamonds than any member of our International Union," which were purchased from the "pickings" taken from the funds of the organization.

That our International Union sanctioned and urged the members of our New York City local unions to take the places of the strikers when the ill-fated I. H. W. U. became involved with the hotel owners of that city, and in support of that contention they flash resolutions adopted by Local 30, San Francisco, Cal., protesting against and denouncing such unwarranted proceedings. They affirm with vehemence that the editor of the **MIXER AND SERVER** began "roasting the members of Local 30," and that that was the chief reason why that union decided to purchase and publish a paper of their own; that the general headquarters at Cincinnati refused to send the **MIXER AND SERVER** to said Local 30, and they had to have something to satisfy their members.

Reference to further "secret seven" stories could be made, but sufficient has been offered to indicate that the campaign inaugurated differs but little from the one which is briefly described in the opening of this article. All that remains for the smudgers to do to imitate is to "frame up" photographs and send out falsifying circulars. Probably they have done that; the returns are not all in, nor will they be until after the eleventh hour.

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The undersigned received letters of inquiry from our members shortly after returning from the American Federation of Labor Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., last November. The questions asked can easily be gleaned from the following portions of our replies.

"Shall take up queries in the order given.

"How much money was sent to San Francisco for the Earthquake victims?"

"The total amount collected from our local unions for the above purpose was \$11,943.99, which amount included the \$5,000.00 appropriated by the International union per action of the G. E. B. and two items amounting to \$85.29. (See page 27 of the November, 1907, MIXER AND SERVER).

"Did the bartenders get the best of it?"

"In order to answer that question so that no injustice shall be done to anyone, the following facts are offered:

"The earthquake occurred on April 18, 1906, the result of which has been printed by the press of America; our crafts were affected with those of other trades and callings. One of the first needs of any community is food, and the preparation and serving of same naturally called into action some of our culinary workers, therefore the culinary workers were not ALL deprived of the privilege of working, whereas the bartenders were, for one of the first steps taken by the Administration of San Francisco was to suspend every licensed saloon; that is, to deprive saloons of the right to open or do business. From April 18th, 1906, to July 5th, 1906, there were no legal saloon licenses in operation in San Francisco. That fact meant that the membership of Bartenders' Union, Local 41, were not only out of employment, but the houses where they could secure work were either closed or wrecked by the quake, consequently they were legitimately entitled to whatever assistance could be given them. As a matter of common knowledge, it was noted that about the first line of business to begin operations after the quake were restaurants; in fact, besides those which used some of our members, the places in Oakland called for additional help, and while I do not know positively the number of extras used in that city, the records show that Local 31 of Oakland had a membership in March, 1906, before the quake, of 165, and in May had a membership of 256, an increase over March of 91, and their membership in December of that year had grown to 626 or an increase of 461 over March, 1906.

"The apportionment of funds to each local follows:

LOCAL 30

Received through W. E. Horne.....	\$2,011.70
Tax appropriated by I. U.....	373.80
	<hr/> \$2,385.50

LOCAL 44

Received through W. E. Horne.....	1,698.05
Tax appropriated by I. U.....	455.95
	<hr/> 2,154.00

LOCAL 48

Received through W. E. Horne.....	378.60
Tax appropriated by I. U.....	143.35
	<hr/> 521.95

LOCAL 110

Received through W. E. Horne.....	394.80
Tax appropriated by I. U.....	189.05
	<hr/> 583.85

Total amount appropriated to culinary unions...\$5,645.30

LOCAL 41, BARTENDERS

Received through W. E. Horne.....	\$3,904.20
Tax appropriated by I. U.....	402.05
	<hr/> 4,306.25

\$1,339.05

"In other words, the culinary unions and members received the sum of \$1,339.05 more than the bartenders; this, too, in spite of the conditions which prevailed and which I have briefly described.

"Local 30 of San Francisco never withdrew from the International Union according to their own claims; they refused to pay per capita tax direct to the general office, in fact, paid their tax in escrow to the central labor council of their city."

In connection with the foregoing passage from the communication referred to, it may be appropriate to offer the findings of President Gompers, which we printed in the January, 1911, number of the MIXER AND SERVER; the case is also covered in reports to the Boston, 1911, convention of our International Union.

ARBITRATOR'S DECISION.

In the Dispute Between Local Unions Nos. 30, 41, 44, and 48 of San Francisco, and Local Union No. 31 of Oakland, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Headquarters, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1910.

A dispute arose between Local Unions Nos. 30, 41, 44 and 48 of San Francisco and Oakland Local Union No. 31 on the one hand, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America on the other, in regard to the following matter:

(Before proceeding to state the matter, for convenience I shall hereinafter refer to the several local unions as local unions, and to the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, as the International Union.)

The local unions proposed an amendment to the constitution of the international union. The officers of the latter declared that they had no right to submit the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership. Strained relations followed and through the kindly mediation of Mr. Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the Labor Council of San Francisco, the international union and the local unions agreed to submit the subject matter to the undersigned to be decided by him, both parties in advance agreeing to abide by the decision.

The briefs cover nearly fifty pages of typewritten matter, a large number of pages of printed matter, including several hundred pages of volumes, of constitutions, printed proceedings, and printed official journals.

The local unions contend that Sections 173 and 174 of the constitution of the international union make it imperative upon the international union's officers to submit all amendments to a referendum vote. They read as follows:

"Section 173. All proposed amendments to the constitution must be submitted to the general convention in writing, separated from other matter, and must bear the endorsement of some local in good standing and then be adopted by a referendum vote."

"Section 174. Upon the application of ten locals in good standing, amendments to the international constitution shall be presented to the general membership for action."

The local unions quote Sections 175 and 176 of

the constitution as having a direct bearing on the controversy. These sections read as follows:

"Section 175. All amendments to the constitution shall be referred to a general vote. A majority of the votes cast decides."

"Section 176. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the constitution are hereby repealed or changed in accordance therewith, and the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to make such necessary changes."

The local unions proposed an amendment to the constitution to read as follows:

"Section 47 (paragraph 1). The charter issued to local unions is a contract entered into by and between the General Executive Board and the local unions, whereby the members of the local unions bind themselves and their successors to return to the General Executive Board all property directly purchased or leased from the general office, in case of the nullification of the charter for or by any cause whatever.

"(Paragraph 2.) After all indebtedness of a local union has been paid, in case of the nullification of the charter for any cause, the members of such local union shall have absolute control of all the property that such local may have possessed, except such property as is exempt in the foregoing paragraph."

The local unions' contention is that the officers of the international union had no discretion in the matter whatever, but were bound by the laws to submit the proposed amendment to the constitution to a referendum vote.

The international union contends that the proposed amendment was in violation of the rights of the membership of the international union, was destructive to the very life and existence of the international union, and the rights and interests of the members of local unions.

The arbitrator is called upon to decide whether under all circumstances Section 175 of the constitution of the international union makes it mandatory upon the General Executive Board and the general office to submit the above quoted amendment to the constitution.

In support of the local unions' contention, they cite in their brief that in the charter granted to Local Union No. 30, on January 21, 1901, the following language is part thereof:

"and should the Cooks and Waiters' Alliance No. 30 be dissolved or forfeit their charter, then all property, books, papers and moneys shall become the property of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America."

It is contended that the insertion of this language in the charter is arbitrary.

The answer thereto is that the constitution in no wise prescribes what the charter shall contain.

The beginning of any human effort has its initiation in the arbitrary act of either one or more persons. The institution of civilized government even in its crudest form, has its inception in an arbitrary act. Masses of people are not formed into government other than by the arbitrary act of one or more of their fellows, called together for the institution of orderly government. This is true in a municipality, in a state, as well as in the establishment of a nation, whether that nation be an autocracy, a monarchy, or a republic. This is true of a local union, a central body, a state federation, an international union, or the American Federation of Labor. In a meeting

called for which there is no authority for its previous existence, either one or a few men determine who the first one shall be to call the gathering to order, and until the association takes some form by its rules, the presiding officer must of necessity act as his conscience and his judgment direct.

So with the international union in question. Its officers had authority to issue charters to such local unions which were formed by it or by others, and which sought an alliance with and protection from the international union, and these officers and international union, without any inhibition to the contrary, had the right to incorporate in the charter the language which would best safeguard the rights and interest of all the members of the international union; to strengthen it and to use every honorable means to safeguard it from dissolution.

The international union in its brief contends that Section 47 of the constitution of the international union reads as follows:

"Section 47. The charter issued to local unions is a contract entered into by and between the General Executive Board and the local unions, whereby the members of the local unions bind themselves and their successors to return to the General Executive Board all property, books, papers and money, in case of the nullification of the charter for or by any cause whatever."

And that the proposal to amend the constitution was not only a breach of the contract as provided under Section 47, but proposed a method by which local unions would be induced to withhold money and property which rightfully belonged to the membership of the international union.

That a petition by a local union for and the issuance by the international union of a charter, is a contract, is fully set forth in the blank application for charter which the petitioners of a local union for such charter must fill out and sign, is plainly evident.

The right of self-preservation is inherent in every individual, in every association, as it is in every government.

Section five (5) of the international constitution reads as follows:

"This international union can not be dissolved as long as three locals are in favor of its maintenance."

Suppose a proposition was offered to amend this section of the constitution so as to read:

"This international union shall be dissolved on the first day of January, 1911."

Would anyone contend that it would be mandatory upon the officers of the international union to submit such a proposed amendment to a referendum vote of the membership, and that in accordance with Section 175 a majority of the votes cast decides? Would not the officers of the international union be justified, indeed, would it not be imperative upon them to declare that amendment is in conflict with the organic law, the very existence of the international union? That they ought not, could not, and would not submit it to a referendum vote?

The international union is an entity. The local unions are formed and chartered as the best means of protecting and furthering the interests of the whole membership wherever they may be located. The amendments proposed by the local unions in this controversy were equally repugnant to the organic law of the international

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union, threatened its very existence, and it is the decision of the undersigned that the officers of the international union were justified in their declination to submit the same to a referendum vote.

It is the earnest wish of the arbitrator that the most harmonious relations may be established between the local unions and the international union, and by co-operation the complete organization of the craft may be accomplished, and the work of common humanity go on not only unchecked, but with greater intensity and success.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Hesketh participated in a conference with the interested unions. In co-operation with Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the Labor Council of San Francisco, he succeeded in getting the unions to agree to submit the case to a referee. The interested locals selected President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and both sides agreed to abide by his decision, which decision precedes this comment. Local 30 remitted its back tax for the months of September, October, November and December, 1909, and January, February, March and April, 1910, on May 31, 1910. There is positively no warrant or foundation for the statement that the Labor Council of San Francisco refused to unseat the delegates from the protesting unions. No such request was ever made by the general office, consequently the rumor is pure fabrication.

The foregoing disposes of the claim made by the rumor peddlers that Local 30 withdrew from the International Union.

Continuing with the reply to the letters previously referred to, we said:

"The president of Local 30 at the time of the earthquake was, according to reports submitted to this office, Bro. M. P. Scott. On the March report for 1906 the name of A. C. Rose appears as president. Whether Rose was acting during any part of April 1906, I am unable to say, but our records show M. P. Scott as president of Local 30 for April, 1906, and the succeeding months of that year—1906.

"I have no knowledge that Local 30 ever became connected with the Industrial Workers of the World, but there are members of that local whose actions indicate that much of their inspiration is obtained from that combination of trouble makers.

"When the strike was on at New York City it was presumably conducted by the International Hotel Workers' Union, but it developed later that it was an I. W. W. affair, and practically inspired by that institution. There is not one scintilla of truth in the charge that members of our locals in New York City ever took the places of strikers, or ever furnished men for jobs where the so-called I. H. W. U. members were or had been employed. Not even the most rabid of the I. H. W. U. leaders ever accused us of that sort of thing, nor can any of their former members or present members make good on such a charge, for the most excellent of reasons that it 'never occurred.' We do know, however, that Local 30 adopted resolutions condemning our New York local unions and the International officers for allegedly furnishing strikebreakers in New York City. And we know further that said Local 30 has never had the manhood to withdraw its un-

just accusation, notwithstanding its possession of facts showing them to have committed an injustice to our culinary workers of New York City.

"That there was no foundation for the claim to the effect that the culinary workers' unions contributed most of the money to the California earthquake sufferers, and that the bartenders received practically all of that money, can easily be disposed of by perusing the following compilation, which is taken from the official records. It indicates exactly from whence the funds were obtained, and does not, by any means, show the 'rumor mongers' as truth dispensers."

Before perusing the following tabulation, take down your November, 1907, copy of the *Mixer and Server* and verify the facts and figures as you go along.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE FUND.

Bartenders' Unions	\$5,886.00
Waiters' Unions	\$332.50
Cooks' Unions	48.00
Waitresses' Unions	128.20
Cooks' and Waiters' Unions.....	337.50 — 886.20
Bartenders', Cooks' and Waiters' Unions.....	115.50
Individual donations	21.00
Refunds and rebates	85.29
International Union	5,000.00
	\$11,943.99

There is an item of \$115.50 paid in by unions of bartenders, cooks and waiters, in order to properly divide that we will give each one a third; the bartenders, \$38.50; the cooks, \$38.50, and the waiters, \$38.50, or in other words, one-third to the bartenders and two-thirds to the culinary workers, that will bring us down to bed rock and show the following results:

Bartenders' Unions contributions.....	\$5,924.50
Culinary Workers' contributions.....	913.20
	\$5,011.30

That tabulation shows that local unions composed of bartenders paid in \$5,011.30 in excess of the combined culinary workers' unions. It positively does not show that the culinary workers paid in more money than the bartenders, nor does the first tabulation offer any foundation whatsoever for the claim which the rumor mongers have been so assiduously circulating relative to partiality having been shown in the distribution of the funds collected. Culinary workers' unions and members paid in \$913.20, and there was distributed among them \$5,645.30. Bartenders' unions paid in \$5,924.50, and secured in the distribution \$4,306.25. The appeal sent to our members was an Allied Crafts - International Union Appeal. The generous responses, which were evident, recognized but one thing, and one only—the Quake Sufferers were Members of Our International Union. Irrespective of Craft—and it remained for two persons, who parade as waiters, members of Local 30, San Francisco, Cal., to attempt to belittle the splendid accomplishment, to smear their contemptible, rancid mental sewage, to question, after close on to nine years, the fairness and zeal of the men and women who had anything to do with endeavoring to care for victims of a visitation the like of which we trust may never occur again. The unheard-of methods of these two in their effort to discredit the members of the General Executive Board who succeeded in accomplishing something worth while, is not, thank goodness, supported by the real men and

women of our San Francisco locals. They may differ with the executives and the writer on matters of administration, but they are not by any manner or means indifferent to what was done in those fearful days. They are not, nor can they be, accused of that most despicable thing—ingratitude.

"International Organizer Bro. Jere F. McCarthy has been stationed at Washington, D. C., for years. His instructions are to watch legislation in both Houses of Congress. He reports every month, and while his data furnished to headquarters is seldom printed, his reports show what he is engaged in. In the reports printed you will find his expense accounts. Considering the importance of the work, he expends but little. He is paid exactly the same amount as the other representatives of our International Union. We have never appropriated or expended any large or small amount in Washington on account of legislation. Our financial records will verify that fact.

"I neither own directly or indirectly any shares of stock in any concern, either printing shop or otherwise. I am not interested in the firm which does our printing and the printing of the *Mixer and Server*. They do our printing satisfactorily; if they didn't we would try to get it done elsewhere.

"No member of the present or previous General Executive Boards has any interest in any concern, printing or otherwise, with which the general headquarters does business.

"The only members who visit the general offices regularly are the officers of our nearby local unions, who find it convenient to come in person to pay per capita tax. They seldom bother the writer, and remain but time enough to have receipt made up and secure stamps or supplies. There is no lounging place or room set apart for lounging at the general headquarters. Visiting members are treated with courtesy, but no effort whatsoever is ever made to induce them to prolong their visits. The General Secretary does not act as business agent for any of our Cincinnati locals, nor has he ever interfered with them in any manner, shape or form. Locals situated in and adjacent to the headquarters city receive no greater consideration than those hundreds of thousands of miles away from this city.

"As to the Secretary-Treasurer having more diamonds than any member of our International Union, permit me to enumerate how many he possesses and from whence they came. At the Tenth General Convention, held at Louisville, Ky., May 12-17, 1902, there were 107 delegates in attendance. They collected approximately One Hundred Dollars from that number of representatives, and with the amount they purchased the ring which the Secretary-Treasurer wears and is proud to do so. At the Eleventh General Convention, held at Philadelphia, Pa., May 11-16, 1903, there were 233 delegates in attendance, and they presented the Secretary-Treasurer with a small diamond shirt stud. At the Fourteenth General Convention, held at Toledo, O., October 14-19, 1907, with 238 delegates in attendance, the delegates collected money which was turned over to Bro. S. G. Fosdick, of Local 14, Denver, Colo., who was instructed by the delegates to order two pair of diamond cuff-buttons made in a union jewelry shop in his city, and when ready to send one pair to the General President and the other pair to the

General Secretary-Treasurer. Both received them and made suitable acknowledgment. So you will observe that ALL of the gems possessed by the Secretary-Treasurer were purchased by delegates to our conventions, and were not purchased by "pickings" or funds of our International Union.

"If any member or members of Local 30 received any 'roasting,' as you call it, through the pages of the *Mixer and Server* before the establishment of The Culinary Craft, they must have picked up a 'cap which fitted them,' for, to the best of my recollection, not one word relative to any member or members of that local had been printed in the *Mixer and Server* which could have been regarded as criticising them. On the other hand since they became the owners of The Culinary Craft, beginning with their January, 1914, number they have exercised great effort to create dissention and to cause our members to devote time and attention to discussing division of our International Union. They call it Segregation, we spell it SECESSION, for the excellent reason that so-called segregation cannot be legally brought about in our International Union, and their "wise men" know that fact quite as well as we do. In their (January, 1914) initial number, they showed their hand and it contained substantially what they seek—to get rid of the men 'who occupy the salaried jobs at the top.' That is their real purpose, in fact that is their definition of Segregation, as can be easily gleaned from any one or all of the issues of The Culinary Craft, beginning with the January, 1914, and closing with their last issue, when they worked their "bile biler" to such an extent that it burst and spread over their editorial pages, leaving thereon a fine sample of segregation (?) brain drip which bemoaned the fact that the writer of this letter had been on the pay-roll for sixteen years and should be separated from the job."

The reference in the foregoing paragraph to "their last issue," had in mind the November, 1914, "The Culinary Craft."

Taking the monthly issues of The Culinary Craft and perusing them with reasonable care will unquestionably disclose what their real motive is; they are shouting segregation in order that they may obscure their real mission; they remind the writer of an incident which occurred at a political convention—the presiding officer called upon the sergeant-at-arms to preserve order, that worthy, a six-foot giant brandishing a heavy cane walked down the aisles crying in a loud tone of voice, "order, keep order," and immediately following such announcement would lean down toward the delegates and whisper, "raise hell," the whisper won—so it is with the aggregation behind The Culinary Craft—to the ordinary observer the cry is for segregation, but the whisper which counts is, "Get the men who occupy the salaried jobs on top—SECESSION follows our failure to do so—this is our one chance to "get" the man who said to us at Kansas City that we "Resembled rotten mackerel in the hot sunshine—they shone while they stunk and they stunk while they shined."

We shall never forget or forgive him for that bitter dose; we must, by hook or by crook, get rid of that fellow, and while we are at the job we may as well make the job a complete one by shelving all the rest. We must get the man whose caustic references to our connections with

the I. W. W.ism, Genevaism, Syndicalism and Near Redism forced us to change the personnel of our Press Committee and drop from our publication the name of our Manager. We must get the man who wrote the brief for the International Union which caused President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to render his decision under date of September 27, 1910, which forced us to surrender after holding out for almost a year and causing us to lose prestige with sister local unions who placed implicit confidence in our legal battery. We must use lawful and other means to convey distrust of our general officers, to show them up as negligent of their duty and the mission of the organization; to prove these and other things we enlist in the war of extermination and upon our banner we shall inscribe the rallying cry—SEGREGATE.

There you have it, that is the real unquestioned definition of what the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, mean when they say, "Segregation in June, 1915." To accomplish their purpose they will not hesitate to tear our International to shreds, nor will they allow any effort to remain untried to bring about that end.

They are poor imitators of the motley crew referred to in the opening of this article, they have been unable to originate new methods of warfare and in that respect have made as dismal a showing as they have in promoting ideas or plans for the betterment of those men and women to whom they pretend to be special saviors and protectors. Their whispering-rumor mongering campaign will prove quite as abortive as their previous efforts, for the men and women of our International Union will hardly take hold of the handle to the grindstone for the benefit of those who would sharpen their axes to cut down such a promising oak as our International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

SEGREGATION.

By E. D. SKINNER.

Information covering one hundred and twenty-five pages of printed matter has reached me from the official records of the National Manufacturers' Protective Association. The title of this effusion is "How to Manage Union Labor Organizations," and I fail to recollect having ever tackled any more instructive reading for union men. It certainly was not intended for that purpose, but if it had been, it would be a gem for it is the real thing as an "eye-opener."

Many of the large variety of different methods that are employed to render ineffective union labor's efforts for the benefit of workingmen are not pertinent to the subject of this article, but one is particularly "straight to the point." This particular method accomplishes their purposes by the creation of rival "labor organizations" to combat such real labor unions as promise to become of effective value to workingmen. Instructions even go into details as to how the organizer of such rival movement must impress his victims with his boundless and even absurdly unreasonable affection for the "downtrodden toilers" and he is carefully instructed how to carry on an effective "knocking" campaign against the real labor leaders.

Now let us keep the above in mind while we take a look at this "segregation" proposition. We

have an International that I do not think is perfect. Incidentally I do not think that it or anything else in this world ever will be. But our present International has been gaining ground with steadily increasing strides. It is certainly becoming a very serious problem for the interested members of the National Manufacturers' Protective Association to handle. If our International is properly "segregated," the bartenders may be able to maintain an International of their own but it certainly will not have more than half the strength of our present one. If the culinary workers can maintain a separate organization that will be anything more than a name somebody will have to "show me," for I have been in Missouri even if I did not come from there. Incidentally I might mention that we have two or three thousand members who work part of the time at one of the crafts and part of the time at the other and these would be kept constantly in hot water dodging back and forth from one "segregated" organization to the other.

But I am informed that "segregation" is a "blind" for the real purpose. Somebody is figuring on getting segregation strength organized that he can trade for votes for the office of International Secretary-Treasurer. If this is the real purpose, it looks very much like another name for the same thing to me. There may be more competent members of our organization than our present secretary-treasurer, but he is the one man who is responsible for our present progress and, if anybody wants to convince me of the advisability of putting them in his place, the way to do it is by proving superior ability rather than by the employment of the tricks of a politician.

But I am willing to take a chance on a small wager that, if we could get to the bottom of this segregation business, we would find a member in good standing in the "I. W. W.," so let us take a look at that organization. It was started with a great blare of trumpets and vociferous protestations of absurdly exaggerated affection for the "downtrodden toiler" and bitter denunciations of real labor leaders for their lack of such absurdities. It has never been known to make a really effective fight for the genuine benefit of workingmen but it has turned the "other place" upside down in its efforts to disrupt organizations that were actually accomplishing practical results. If the National Manufacturers' Protective Association isn't behind the "I. W. W.'s," then this latter bunch has a singularly blind way of carefully following their instructions on "How to Manage Union Labor Organizations."

Let us all get together and see if we cannot muster brains enough somewhere to avoid being switched onto a "blind siding" by our enemies.

IT IS WELL TO LOOK BEFORE WE LEAP.

Owing to the agitation which has been going on for some time past on the part of certain malcontents, who are anxious for some unknown reason, to see our organization—which has accomplished so much in the way of wages and conditions for its membership throughout the country—dismembered and its life for future good utterly destroyed, is by no means a new symptom to the old veterans of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., but unlike the agitations that have preceded the present one there seems to be an undercurrent on the part of these present

trouble brewers that is so at variance with the teachings of trade unionism that its very sordidness should so weaken their efforts as to cause even their intimate brothers in their own section to stand aside and cry "*unclean*," as they did in the old days when the word "segregation" was applied to the separation of the "goats" from the "sheep" because of the menace the first named were to the latter. And it might be well to say here that if a segregation could be invoked that would separate this undesirable element, we might believe that a miracle had been performed. In other words if the present move on the part of these malcontents was based on such a premise some credence might be given to their activity and we, who compose the organization and know that only through unity of action can we succeed in perpetuating our work and compelling the employer to grant us a just return for our labor, would gladly wish them Godspeed, but when we know that the "goats" are the ones that are now making all this noise and for the simple purpose of more strongly entrenching themselves as a menace to the "sheep" within their own section of our International, it is the duty of every member who considers himself a shepherd (and we are all shepherds when we are members in good standing) of our influential body to discredit the machinations of these "un-unionists"—for they are not non-unionists—in such a way that they will seek for pastures new to carry on their nefarious work of separation and ruination.

A study of the trades union movement since its inception tends to demonstrate to every fair-minded person that every backward step of the efficiency and influence of the organized forces can be traced to this same cause. The desire on the part of certain people to divide the workers, or in other words to "segregate," one of the best illustrations of modern times is the present statutes of the steel workers compared with the time when all the men, although enrolled under different locals, met together and decided all questions as a unit, when one class insisted on the segregation of the unskilled men in the mill. The toboggan was placed and they started down hill until this body has reached such a position in the economic field that today an effort is again being made to so ally the various grades of workers in an International that the influence of the whole can be used for the furtherance of every advance in wages and changing conditions.

This is just as much the truth with other workers as it is with the toilers in the steel industry and there are many instances of a like character that might be cited to show that segregation tends to ruination and only when segregation is invoked to eliminate undesirables is it successful; and even here the International by its constitution can govern such cases and the only pity now is that our constitution is not strong enough to segregate the individuals who have an ax to grind, without forcing into the issue good and conscientious trades unionists who accidentally are associated with them. When you consider that in places where we have sufficient members to form individual locals of the separate crafts affiliated with our International, they are given autonomy on wages and conditions, and are only allied for the conservation of the whole, we fail to see what good can come of

segregating these workers from an International view-point, and this aside from the fact that it would be against the principles of the American Federation of Labor. More important than all this, is what would happen to the unions in localities where there are not sufficient members to form separate locals.

It is only by continuing to organize in localities of the above character that we can improve the conditions in the larger cities, for segregation of the crafts in our International would so weaken the workers in these places that their influence would be lost and the locals naturally go out of business and thus force a number of non-union men on the market who would naturally drift into the cities where we now have large locals and demoralize the conditions now existing there.

Another matter that should be kept in mind is the fact that in these larger cities where the various crafts are thoroughly organized we find practically all the crafts employed in the one institution.

Such being the case and the alliance broken through segregation, what would be the outcome if a grievance should arise between the employer and a single craft? Would the desire to assist be as strong as it is at the present time when the workers are allied in one International? We hardly think so, for everytime that trouble has occurred in the past under such conditions we have found that one craft had an agreement it could not break and its members continuing to work under their agreement would permit the employer to go before the public and say that his place was not unfair because of the fact that union men or women were employed there. Such is history and there is no reason to believe that this phase of the problem would disappear under separate craft unions.

The H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. has accomplished more in the way of the increase of membership and bettering the conditions of the workers than any other International during the same number of years, when we take into consideration the funds at its disposal coming through the per capita tax from the locals, and there is every reason to think that by placing the International on a stronger financial footing the results will be better than they are today. Here are two opposite conditions confronting us and when we state the object of every member of our International should be and no doubt is to better the membership as a whole, let us combine to defeat any movement that will tend to weaken us and favor any move that may strengthen us as workers. To do this it is the duty of every member in our International to emphatically protest against segregation which means the separation of our membership and therefore the curtailment of our International influence. In a like manner the membership should go on record favoring an increase of the per capita tax and thus place in the hands of our International officials the wherewith to further increase our membership and by so doing increase our influence for the good of employer and employee in trades unionism.

BARTENDERS' LOCAL 108,
By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH,
Business Agent.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

In Its Relation To Trade Unionism.

Being a Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Rochester, N. Y., Convention, 1912, in Which the Subject is Fairly Presented.

Innovations, untried and superficially considered, at varying periods often attract the fancy of those whose conception of progress seems largely founded on illusive imagination or fruitless commotion.

Progress in the organized labor movement is the result of a natural development, and not the effect of new-found forms of organization. Cohesion in the movement is apparent in the same degree as education and experience brings understanding. Trade unionism in some form has an unbroken history of achievement, based entirely upon the proper concept of the human equation and a continuous regard for the rights of every member. This latter feature is ignored by the advocates of new forms of organization, mainly typified by the term "industrial unionism." To the minds of many of its advocates discipline equalled only by a military system is prescribed as a distinctive feature, forgetting that the workers, even organized, are voluntary units with persuasion the only method of securing obedience. In contradistinction to the present diffusion of power and consequent control in the local unions the principle of industrial unionism, as expounded by its ardent advocates, would eventually abolish the present democratic form of the trade unions and substitute in its place an arbitrary autocracy composed of a few individuals. Many of the present day trades and callings are closely allied, and with the constant changing character of industry they are being and will be brought still closer in identity and unity in the future.

The adoption of any program to change organization methods hastily is invariably met by hostility from those affected, and thus a fair degree of co-operation can not be secured. Where two trades or callings overlap in jurisdiction the members of both frequently cling tenaciously to the organization to which, mayhap, they have long been affiliated, actuated by an unexplainable reverence for it. While the clear judgment of those not affiliated to the organization under discussion may be that amalgamation would be beneficial, yet this end can only be accomplished as the result of persuasive methods, together with self-imposed discipline.

Trade autonomy, according to the ethics of the American Federation of Labor, means self-government. Craft autonomy does not prohibit the amalgamation of kindred or other trades or callings. It encourages it.

In fact, craft autonomy is a guarantee to every union that makes common cause through federation or otherwise with other unions that its rights of self-government are to be protected.

The position of the American Federation of Labor regarding trade union autonomy was concretely defined by the Scranton (Pa.) Convention of 1901. It was as follows:

* "SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 14, 1901.

"To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor—Greeting:

"The undersigned, your special committee ap-

pointed to consider the question of the autonomy of the trade unions, beg leave to say that it is our judgment the future success, permanency, and safety of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the trade unions themselves, depends upon the recognition and application of the principle of autonomy, consistent with the varying phases and transitions in industry.

"We realize that it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

"We emphasize the impossibility of the establishment of hard and fast lines; but if history and experience in the labor movement count for aught we urge upon our fellow workmen that toleration and forbearance which are proverbial of our movement; for, without the recognition and application of these qualities any decision we may formulate will be futile. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

"1. As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interests of the workers will be best served by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed, without material injury to all parties in interest, in affiliation with their national trade unions. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former Executive Councils or previous conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

"2. We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and sub-divided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation, and to the organization of District and National Trade Councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines.

"3. The American Federation of Labor being a voluntary association, can not direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to carry the above recommendation into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position, the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroachments as disputants may be willing to submit to its arbitrament.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN MULHOLLAND,
C. N. HUGHES, Committee."

* The above declaration as here given is as corrected by the New Orleans Convention, page 148.

In its report to the Rochester Convention of 1912 the Executive Council, in discussing a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, not only reaffirmed the Scranton autonomy declaration, but added the following declaration, and an epitome of jurisdictional changes that have occurred in various trades:

"In connection with this declaration it is necessary to call attention to a frequent misconception of the term 'autonomy' as it is used by the American Federation of Labor. Some have mistakenly interpreted it to mean that a trade union can not expand its jurisdiction, or amalgamate with another organization of the same or if a kindred trade in the same industry. The term 'autonomy,' as applied, has been used as an obstacle to such extension, growth, and amalgamation. No such construction or interpretation can be justly given the term. Broadly, and specifically speaking, the term 'autonomy' means self-government, as automaton and automatic, self-acting; autobiography, self-writing the history of one's own life; automobile, self-propelling; driving its general application from the word auto, self. We are prompted to this explanation by several instances in which the term 'industrial unionism' is applied, as against trade unionism, with its autonomous self-government, as well as by a circular which was recently issued by the Metal Trades Council of Toledo, Ohio, in which the affiliated organizations and the delegates to this convention are urged to favor an amendment to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, so that—

"National and International trade unions shall have the right to amalgamation; such amalgamation must be endorsed by a referendum vote of the organizations affected, and a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members voting upon such amendment in each organization, shall be necessary to make the amendment legal and binding."

"Such a proposition is based upon the misconception that the American Federation of Labor prevents, or has the power to prevent or place obstacles in the way of, amalgamation of national or international trade unions when they so desire to amalgamate, when as a matter of fact every effort has been made by the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council, and our organizations to bring about amalgamation of national and international unions, and where that has been impossible for the time being, to endeavor to have them co-operate and federate for their mutual advantage.

"Attention is also called to the provisions of this suggested amendment to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, that if it were adopted it would require a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members voting to bring about amalgamation, when as a matter of fact, amalgamation of several organizations has been effected by conference and agreement ratified by a majority of the membership, or a majority of the convention, voting upon the question. Thus it will retard and not facilitate.

"Years ago we severed the affiliation of the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and declared that inasmuch as its members performed the work in several of the machinery trades, the members thereof should belong to the International Association of Machinists. The Allied Metal Mechanics' Interna-

tional Union became part of the International Association of Machinists, and the Machinists' Helpers' unions have become part thereof.

"The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union amalgamated with and became a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has had its charter revoked because it refused to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"In accordance with the instructions of the Atlanta Convention, efforts were made to have the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers amalgamate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers. Because of the refusal of the former, we have endeavored to carry the instructions into effect that there should be but one organization recognized the pipe fitting industry, and that the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers. The United Association has within its membership those branches of the trades included in its title.

"The International Molders' Union of North America now encompasses molders of all trades, and some years ago the Coremakers' International Union became amalgamated with it.

"The Longshoremen have pilots and steam shovelmen in addition to their own workers, longshoremen.

"Blacksmiths have chain makers and helpers.

"The Lasters' International Union became amalgamated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

"The Iron and Steel Workers are organizing the unskilled with the skilled of the trade.

"The miners have jurisdiction over all work in and around the mines.

"Granite Cutters have added polishers, rubbers, sawyers, and the tool sharpeners have been part thereof from the beginning.

"Quarry Workers have added derrickmen, boxing and strapping.

"Railroad Telegraphers have added station agents, signalmen, train despachers, telephoners, pneumatic interlockers and staffmen.

"The Journeymen Tailors' International Union, the United Garment Workers of North America, and the Ladies Garment Workers' International Union are endeavoring to bring about an amalgamation of the three organizations, or to bring about a closer co-operative effort.

"So on might we quote nearly all of the national and international unions in their constant effort to a more thorough and comprehensive organization of their own fellow workers in the trade, or in kindred trades.

"And yet it is also true that in some few organizations the amalgamation of various branches of one industry having been accomplished, they have voluntarily separated into a number of international unions of their respective branches. That is especially true of the International Typographical Union, which until some years ago had under its jurisdiction and part of the organization the compositors, proof-readers, pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers, and electrotypers, mailers, news-writers, photo-engravers. By agreement the bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, and photo-engravers, have formed separate organizations from

THE MIXER AND SERVER

the International Typographical Union, and generally co-operating in their local and national councils.

"The American trade union movement is one of constant growth, development and expansion. Since its inception, the American Federation of Labor has been the most practical and beneficial general organization of the wage-workers of the continent: has taken cognizance of the constant change and transition in industry and by every means within its power has sought not only to effect the organization of unorganized workers, but to bring about unity, solidarity, and fraternity among organized workers, and has stimulated by every means within its power the necessity for closer co-operation, federation and amalgamation of existing trade unions to the end that each may be helpful to all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link; that the grand army of organized labor can not advance much further than its most backward column; that the labor organizations are made up of human beings who are not cast in plastic molds; can not be placed in rigid forms, and therefore, it must concede that the authority vested in the affiliated unions and their members must be the largest consistent with the general progress and the welfare of the entire wage-working masses.

"The American Federation of Labor has organized central bodies in hundreds of cities, and State federations in nearly all the States in America: has instituted a large number of international unions and numberless local unions, and has developed the system of Industrial Departments which federate the organized workers of the different crafts, trades and callings and which co-operate for the common protection and advancement of the interest of all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that there is still much to do, but repudiates the insinuation which is implied by the term "Industrial Unionism" as it is employed by the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World" in antagonism to "Trade Unionism" for in that implication the false impression is conveyed that the trade unions are rigid, unyielding, or do not adjust themselves to meet new conditions and do not advance, develop or expand, whereas the whole history of trade union movement in the past thirty years demonstrates beyond successful contradiction, that there is not a day which passes, but which witnesses in the trade union movement in America the highest and loftiest spirit of sacrifice in order to co-operate with our fellow-workers for their interest and common uplift.

"In line with the historic, intelligent, and comprehensive attitude which the American Federation of Labor has pursued since its inception, we urge still greater effort and energy in the work of more thoroughly organizing the unorganized workers, pursued to its fullest extent; to urge upon the organized workers a more thorough co-operation, to advocate amalgamation or organization of kindred trades and callings, and a more thorough federation of all organized labor, to the end that economic, political, moral and social justice shall come to the toilers, the wealth producers of America."

During the Rochester Convention, the following resolution, designated in the proceedings as Resolution No. 13, was acted upon as indicated:

"Resolved, By the Thirty-second Annual Con-

vention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council of this Federation be instructed to arrange conferences between the representatives of the various international unions where there is more than one international membership employed in any given industry, and that every effort by the Executive Council be extended to bring about a federation of such unions to the end that joint action may be assured in all disputes between organized labor and the employing classes."

The committee on adjustment, to which the resolution had been referred, reported as follows: "Your committee reports that the principle contained in this resolution is covered by Section 2 of the Autonomy Declaration of the Scranton Convention. We, therefore, recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, with instructions to do whatever it properly can to establish co-operation among the organizations of kindred trades."

The report of the committee was adopted.
Now for the THREE MILLION MARK.

AN OLD SCOTCH ADAGE.

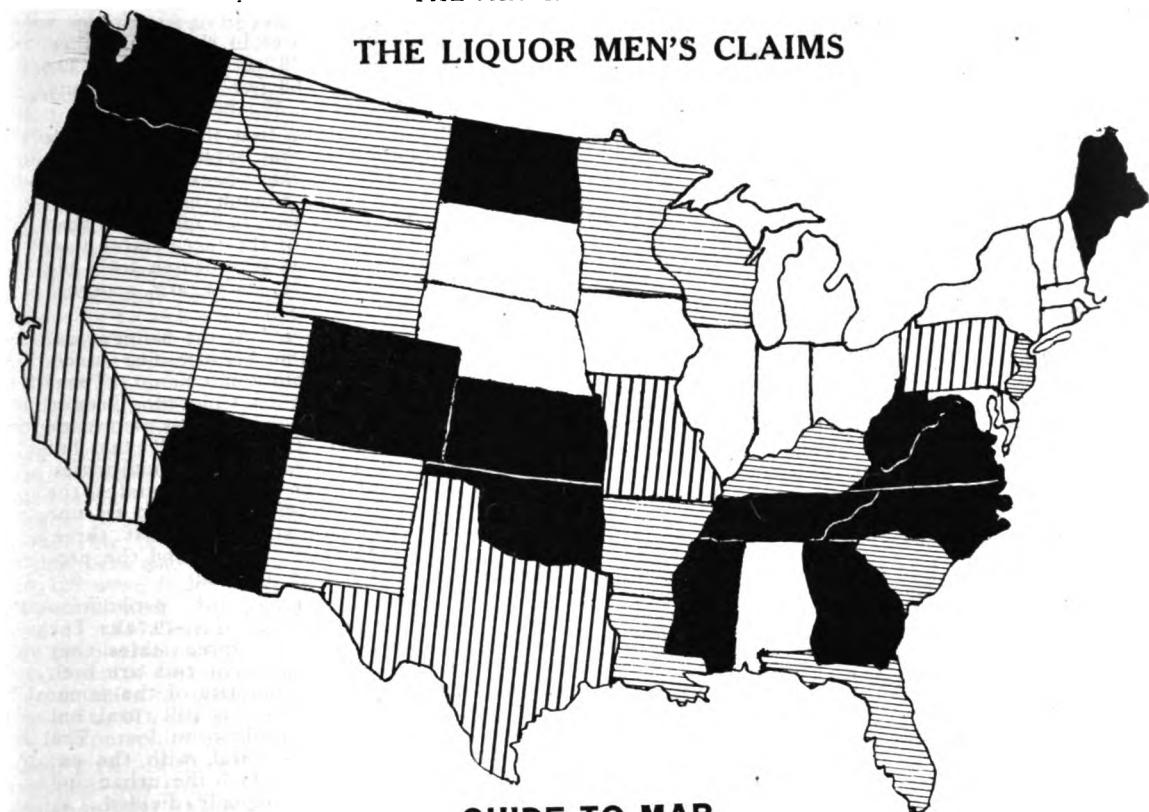
Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse,
Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man,
Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer,
Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle.
Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak-tree.

WHEN YOUR OX IS GORED.

After the Senate of New Jersey had passed the Gaunt Local Option bill by a vote of 11 to 9, March 1st, one of the Senators was enjoying a good cigar in one of the chambers of the State House when a newspaper man accosted him and asked him "if, in his judgment, the vote in which he had just participated with the majority, did not set a precedent for further prohibitory legislation of a similar character: for instance, you are now enjoying a good cigar, Senator, there are quite a number of good people in the State of New Jersey who believe that tobacco is quite as great an evil as the liquor traffic is alleged to be. If a bill were introduced for the suppression of the use of tobacco, making it equally unlawful to use the weed as the Gaunt and similar measures propose, would you vote Aye?"

The Senator promptly replied: "Tobacco is not an injurious product, there is nothing which I know of that gives more solace and satisfaction than a good cigar, it is as necessary to me as my three meals per diem; most assuredly would I oppose any such measure as you intimate, and my name would be found among those voting Nay. There is a wide difference, in my opinion, between the use of tobacco and the use of rum." "Don't you regard that as an inconsistent attitude, Senator? You desire your smoke, some other man in the State desires his toddy. Your wishes are in a sense identical, though what you desire is different from the other man, yet each of you believe you are justified in seeking to gratify your wish; you deprive the other man of his chance to secure what he wishes, is that an even balance?" The Senator refused to discuss the matter from the view-point offered, saying: "I am not injured by my cigar, while the toddy drinker is injured by his habit." The insistence of the newspaperman nettled the Senator, and he returned to the Senate chamber, making sure, however, that he had finished his smoke before so doing.

THE LIQUOR MEN'S CLAIMS



GUIDE TO MAP

■ STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

□ NEVER VOTED ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

□ TRIED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION—NOT NOW IN FORCE

□ REJECTED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION ON A REFERENDUM

NOTE—Six States tried and repudiated prohibition and then rejected it on second proposal (Ohio, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts and Connecticut).

NOTE—In four of the BLACK States (Oregon, Colorado, Washington, and Virginia) the prohibition law does not go into effect until 1916.

THEY DECLARE DRY STATES HAVE MOST POVERTY, INSANITY AND CRIME AND FEW CHURCH MEMBERS.

Prohibition states show more poverty, more insanity, more crime and less church membership than do "wet" states.

Such are the claims made by the liquor interests in a statement sent to the New York Times. "Prohibition," it is declared, "may prohibit drinking, but it does not prohibit any of the evils of civilization." Official figures, it is insisted, are against the position taken by the Prohibitionists that the banishment of liquor is accompanied by greater prosperity, more religion, fewer crimes, fewer suicides, fewer divorces, less poverty.

The liquor men further claim that analysis proves it is the rural population which is chiefly in favor of prohibition, and that the cities are against it. Statistics, it is declared, "would indicate that prohibition is an issue between the rural and urban population."

It is held by the liquor men that savings accounts give an accurate index of the general prosperity and thrift of a state. It is stated that the report of the Controller of the Currency for 1913 shows that the average saving of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is \$439.07, and from that report the following comparison is taken between certain "dry" and "wet" states:

PROHIBITION STATES.

	Average Savings
Kansas	\$231.69
Maine	403 01
West Virginia	168 01
North Carolina	171 56
Georgia	239 54
Mississippi	289 97
Tennessee	262 27
North Dakota	207 15
Oklahoma	152 83
Virginia	272 77
Average for 10 "dry" states...	\$238 98

LICENCE STATES.

	Average Savings
New Hampshire	\$468 18
Rhode Island	544 93
New York	545 90
California	523 48
Connecticut	497 02
Michigan	443 36
Montana	522 97
Nevada	781 39
Ohio	356 78
Pennsylvania	423 17
Average for 10 "wet" states...	\$510 70

As to pauperism the liquor men say that Census Bulletin 120, "Paupers and Almshouses, 1910," shows that "dry" Maine had 945 paupers and "wet" Rhode Island, the most densely populated state in the Union, had 768; "dry" Kansas, 735 and "wet" Minnesota, with 300,000 more population, 687.

Coming to insanity the liquor men state:

"Kansas had 2,912 insane patients in her institutions at the beginning of 1910, and admitted 905 during that year. Nebraska, her next-door "wet" neighbor, had \$1,990 at the beginning of 1910, and admitted to her institutions 411 during the year (Census Bulletin 119). On the two counts prohibition Kansas had 1,000 more insane than license Nebraska."

As to criminality, the liquor interests claim that certain "wet" states show to much better advantage than certain "dry" ones. The number of prisoners and juvenile delinquents in specified states is given as follows for 1910:

PROHIBITION STATES.

Kansas	1,971
Georgia	5,078
Oklahoma	1,668

LICENSE STATES.

Nebraska	789
Ohio	5,979
Arkansas	1,361

The statement says that "Ohio, with double the population of Georgia, has but 900 more prisoners and juvenile delinquents than that prohibition state." The following comparison is also made:

	Kansas	Nebraska
"Dry"	"Wet"	
Juvenile delinquents.....	434	133
Prisoners committed for grave homicide	94	39
For lesser homicide	98	44
For burglary	250	130
For larceny	495	127
For forgery	87	36
For rape	85	37

The statement of the liquor men continues:

"Of the 6,904 murderers confined in the United States for grave homicide, 2,094 were in the 14 states now known as prohibition states, and 1,846 of them were in the nine states which had prohibition before the year 1914. These nine states have less than one-sixth of the population of the United States, but in 1910 they had nearly one-third of the murderers who were confined in the penitentiaries of the country. "Dry" Georgia led the list with 715."

On the question of church membership the table which follows is given, the figures showing the percentage of the population listed as church members in the states named:

PROHIBITION STATES.

Per Cent.

Oklahoma	18.2
Kansas	28.4
Maine	29.8
West Virginia	28.0

LICENSE STATES.

Per Cent.

New York	43.7
Massachusetts	51.3
Rhode Island	54.0
Pennsylvania	43.0

The statement adds:

"Some of the other license states that out-

rank the prohibition states in church membership by far are Illinois, 38.3 per cent; Ohio, 39.3 per cent; Wisconsin, 44.3 per cent; Louisiana, 50.6 per cent; California, 39.1 per cent."

The liquor men argue that the claims made by the Prohibitionists that 1914 was a banner year for the antialcohol cause because five states were added to the "dry" column, ignore the fact that the five states they won had much less than one-half the population of the three states they lost, and thus prohibition was beaten by a big majority when the eight states are grouped. The liquor statement says:

"The year 1914 is claimed as the banner year for state-wide prohibition because five states were added to the prohibition column. These states were Virginia, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. The Prohibitionists also made campaigns in Ohio, California, and Texas, but lost those states by overwhelming majorities. Looking at the campaign of 1914 by states, the Prohibitionists claim a victory of two to one because they won five states and lost three. Look at the states by population and the prohibition victory is not so apparent."

The five states carried for prohibition have a combined population of 4,879,745. The combined population of the three states they lost is 11,041,212. Ohio and California are both urban states, in that the majority of the population in each is urban. Texas is still rural, but in the Texas primaries, prohibition lost. The five prohibition states are rural, with the exception of Washington, in which the urban and rural population is about equally divided.

The total "dry" majority in the state of Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia and Washington was 100,203. The total "wet" majority in the states of California, Ohio and Texas was 273,757. The majority of votes against prohibition in the three states that refused the proposition in 1914 was over twice as large as the majority of votes for the proposition in the five states that adopted prohibition.

Between 1850 and 1860, 14 states adopted prohibition, and between 1880 and 1890, six more states adopted prohibition, but 16 of these states afterward repealed the laws. The 14 states which now have prohibition are offset by 16 states which have tried prohibition and abandoned it as a state-wide policy. Here are the states that have had prohibition and repealed the prohibition laws: Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, and Alabama.

These states that have tried prohibition and returned to the license system have a combined population of 38,532,302. Add Texas and California, which rejected prohibition, and the combined population which has repudiated the idea is 45,058,304. The 14 states which now have prohibition laws have a combined population of 19,565,706. If we take states as a whole, as the Prohibitionists do in claiming territory and population living under prohibition law, whether they like it or not, twice as many people have tried and rejected the nostrum as those who are now trying it, and the growth of the idea is backward as well as forward. As the rural states have become urban, with great cities, great industries and great commerce, they have abandoned prohibition as not adapted to their needs.

in the way of law to be respected and obeyed by the people.

Further, the advocates of stimulants lay emphasis upon their claim that it is the rural population of the United States which, speaking generally, favors prohibition, while it is the urban population, also speaking generally, which opposes it. The statement says:

According to Table 28 of the United States Statistical Abstracts the five "wet" states of California, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas, that have refused to adopt prohibition, have an average percentage of urban population amounting to 48.9 per cent. The average urban population in the 14 "dry" states is but 28.5 per cent. The average per cent of urban population in those states that rejected prohibition proposals is almost twice the urban population in the present "dry" states.

On December 22, 1914, the Hobson amendment providing for national prohibition was defeated in the House of Representatives. The significance of the vote in the House is the division of the vote according to population. Of the 197 members who voted for the Hobson resolution 129 were from towns of less than 10,000 population, and 64 of these from villages not given in the Census report of places having 2,500 population and more. There were 26 more from cities of less than 25,000 population, and 19 from cities of between 25,000 and 50,000, 10 from cities of over 50,000 and less than 100,000, and 13 from cities of more than 100,000.

Nearly two-thirds of the vote in favor of the resolution was from towns of less than 10,000 population. By the last Census report two-thirds of this vote would be classed as urban, and less than one-third of it from towns of more than 10,000 population.

Of the 190 members who voted against the Hobson resolution, 109 are from cities of more than 25,000 population, and 68 of these from cities of more than 100,000 population, while there are only 25 from towns of less than 2,500. This vote would indicate that prohibition is an issue between the rural and urban population, as the Representatives from the rural districts very generally voted for prohibition and those from the cities voted against it.

The great industrial states are urban, and few of their Representatives voted for prohibition in the House. The Representatives of the rural states and some from the rural districts made up the prohibition vote in the main.—*New York Times*.

FOUR BATTLES THAT TRULY MADE HISTORY.

All Other Mighty Combats of Century Decided the Fortunes of Comparatively Small Sections of the Globe.

By W. A. Phelon, in *Times-Star*, March 9, 1915.

"Decisive" battles are not always the bloodiest and some of the most slaughterous, so far as results are concerned, can be counted as only wasted energy. According to many critics, the list of most important victories—those that really made history—since Waterloo (the last of Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles") was as follows: Gettysburg, 1863; Sadowa, 1866; Sedan, 1870; Marne, 1914.

All other mighty combats of the century may

be considered either as totally useless, or as deciding only the fortunes of some comparatively small section of the globe. Balaklava, Inkerman, the rest of the Crimean battles, decided nothing—were merely a temporary delay of the Russian advance. Solferino only influenced the fate of Italy. Plevna and other struggles of the Russo-Turkish war only squared up the scale for the Crimean war. Omdurman merely broke a savage reign in Africa. Mukden and the Sea of Japan's naval cataclysm concerned only Russian and Japanese affairs in Eastern Asia. Lule Burgas was a post-script to a decision reached more than 200 years before, when Sobieski stopped the Moslems at Vienna.

Gettysburg decided whether this country should be one of slavery or freedom, one of States rights or national unity. Sadowa made Sedan possible—had Prussia lost at Sadowa, there would have been no Sedan, no shifting of the European balance of power. The Marne, unless reversed by later happenings, stopped Prussia's greatest dream. One of the smallest battles of the century, so far as numbers and losses counted, settled the ownership of more square miles than all the great ones: The storming of Churubusco, in Mexico, by Gen. Scott's men in 1847. Defeat would have wrecked Scott's campaign; victory gave him Mexico, and the territory acquired by the United States thereby was something like one million square miles, if Texas is included!

WOULD SNUB GOMPERS.

It is not encouraging to find a great educational institution like the University of Pennsylvania refusing to grant to Samuel Gompers the right to use one of its halls in which to address the students. It is encouraging though to note that, learning of the policy of the university authorities' with reference to Mr. Gompers, five hundred students showed their resentment by assembling to hear what the president of the American Federation of Labor had to say.

Pin-headedness is about the only word that fittingly describes the attitude of the Pennsylvania college faculty. Samuel Gompers has been one of the greatest factors for good in the labor movement that the world has ever known. He has been conservative to the extent of nullifying the influence of the reckless element within the ranks of labor and he has been radical enough to steadily bring about a betterment of conditions affecting the working people of the nation. For a university to declare that such a man shall not have the ear of the young men who are being educated there is to declare for a narrow policy that cannot but discredit not only the governing body but the institution itself.

The Pennsylvania college authorities cannot snub nor humiliate Samuel Gompers by refusing him permission to address the students, but they can write their institution down as one not broad enough to attract the favorable attention of those who have boys and girls to educate.—*Bakersfield Californian*, March 6, 1915.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A dog shows his appreciation by the wag of his tail, the pig by a grunt, the cow by licking your hand, the horse by rubbing his nose against your coat; but some men are so selfish they never even so much as say "thank you."—*Farm Journal*.

CHAT OF THE CRAFTS

WILLIAM T. DODDS.

The Closing of a Busy, Well-Spent Life.

Readers of *THE MIXER AND SERVER* have no doubt perused from time to time splendidly written articles covering some phase of the organized labor movement of our common country, which bore the name of William T. Dodds; in fact, no later than the March number we had the privilege of printing one of his compositions—a sincere dissent expressive of a conviction, that organized labor was a force and not a passing fad, which had risen over night and passed its highest point before the setting of that day's sun. The author of that and other items bearing his name, and which we have printed in our magazine, was a member of International Typographical Union No. 3, of this city, from his early youth; and for many years prior to his death on March 15, 1915, occupied a loving place in the hearts of every person connected with the newspaper and printing industry of Cincinnati. For something like fourteen years he was connected with the Roessler Brothers' Printing Company, being not only the Dean of that establishment, but occupying that honorable position also among the printing fraternity in Hamilton County, all of whom were honored by his acquaintanceship. William T. Dodds was a lovable soul, an ideal man; in his passing to the great unknown we are prompted to say with Scott: "*When musing on companions gone, we doubly feel ourselves alone.*" Brother Dodds—for he was a true trades unionist—will be missed by many, for every man and woman who had the privilege of his friendship or acquaintanceship respected him for qualities and kindness, which few men can boast of possessing. The trade union movement loses an intellectual giant in his passing; he left behind many mourning friends who are the better for his companionship.

We are greatly indebted to Brother Joe Lane, secretary of Local 721, as well as Brother Charles McKee, secretary of Local 815, of Salt Lake City, for their efforts to keep headquarters posted on the developments covering the Funk and Wootton bills. In quite a newsy communication Secretary Lane explains the difference between the two bills. The Funk bill, which was signed by the governor (introduced by Senator Funk), provides for the prohibition of shipping liquors from a wet point to a dry point in the State; whereas the Wootton bill is for State-wide prohibition by action of the legislature. Governor Spry vetoed the Wootton bill, and among the reasons offered was: that the bill abolishes the saloon, and makes the druggist the dispenser of wine and alcohol on the prescription of a physician, with the generous allowance of a quart under

each prescription. Evidently Governor Spry gave the Wootton bill careful consideration. It would appear from the action taken that the subject matter of State-wide prohibition can not be considered until the meeting of the legislature in January, 1917. The members of both of our local unions in Salt Lake City are entitled to a great deal of credit for their ceaseless endeavors to protect the catering industry.

THE REGULAR FELLOW.

By Roy K. Moulton.

The Regular Feller is one who kin smile
When everything's goin' dead wrong;
Kin smile with a smile that's free from all guile;
And tinker up some sort of song.

The Regular Feller kin whistle a tune
When things seem to be breaking bad.
He tries to be happy with what he has got,
Forgetting what he might have had.

The Regular Feller don't talk all the while,
Like rattle-brained fellers all do.
But when he says something, just make up your
mind
It's something worth listenin' to.

The Regular Feller don't tell what he's done.
Or big things he's going to do soon;
He just goes and does 'em and keeps his mouth
shut—
His secrets he tells to the moon.

The Regular Feller has no time to stoop
And dig into other folks' ground.
For small village scandal he cares not a whoop,
He passes no gossip around.

The Regular Feller speaks well of his kind.
Or else he says nothing at all;
There's no room for rubbish or junk in his mind.
No room for the thoughts that are small.

The Regular Feller does not slap your back
And brag that he's always your friend;
But when you're in trouble and others all quit,
He'll stand by you right to the end.

DROPPING HIS H'S.

"I never thought the letter 'H' very important," said Albert Phillips, who plays "The Fool" in "A Fool There Was," at the Walnut recently, "until that letter dropped out of my typewriter while getting out some press matter for our engagement here. I tried to get along without it while waiting for the repair man. Then it showed itself to be irrepressible. It seemed to be in nearly every word I tried to write, and just for fun of the thing I looked into the matter a little

and was surprised to find how near 'omnipresent' that latter is in our language, particularly in expressing ideas of every-day importance and sentiment.

"To begin with, without the 'h' we are at once bereft of home and heaven, not to mention hades. We are left without a head, a hand and a heart. There can be no health without it. While we are thus left without hope we are relieved of heat, and can never get hot. Its absence assured us of earth without ending. We would be all bald-headed, for without it hair can not begin. Similarly we are deprived of habits and of habitations. We would neither have heirs nor heiresses, hens, horses, nor hash.

"We could never take a hack at anybody without a hatchet or 'get the hook.' The world would be dreary without 'he ha's' or 'ho ho's,' but we might cheer up because hanging would be at an end. Our stars would make no more hits and there would be no more hatpins. Hamlet would be forgotten or have to change his name. We would neither have nor hold a half nor a whole. We'd have an 'h' of a time."—*Times-Star*.

We listened to an argument between two of our boys recently, they were discussing college football. One of them made the statement that no college had more than one thousand students. In order that our members may get an idea of the enrollment at the older colleges the following is presented. Under date of October 7, 1914, the newspapers of the country carried the following items:

Harvard's Registration.

Cambridge, Mass., October 7.—Final returns of registration at Harvard show a total of 4,407 students in all departments, a gain of 269 over last year.

Cornell has an enrollment of 6,311; University of California has 6,817; University of Minnesota, 6,953; University of Chicago, 6,802; Johns Hopkins University, 1,200; University of Pennsylvania, 5,323; Yale University, 3,262; Princeton University, 1,599. Yale University Library consists of 900,000 volumes, more than double that of any other institution of learning.

GREAT BATTLES WERE SHORT.

In most of the great battles which were fought long ago, the majority of them were over in a day. The following gives the duration of some famous engagements:

Waterloo	6 hours
Sedan (the big fighting).....	12½ hours
Gravelotte	9 hours
Mars-la-Tour	10 hours
Koeniggratz	8 hours
Alma	3½ hours
Leipzig	3 days
Gettysburg	3 days

YOU'VE GOT TO BE CAREFUL.

Don't talk about the war, I pray;
Some worthy man may be offended,
Withhold your comment anyway,
Until this woeful war is ended.

No, do not talk on politics,
E'en generalities that glitter;
The parties are in such a fix
That partisans are very bitter.

Oh, never, never speak of trade,
Not even as a slight digression;
Remember how a panic's made
By psychological depression.

Religion you must mention not;
Opinion do not speak or pen it,
Whate'er you say will strike the spot
That's tenderest—some fellow's tenet.

Be careful not to speak of love,
For many a man fatigued and harried
Will swear by all the stars above
That love talk led him to get married.

Talk of weather is taboo;
Talk of one's self is most improper,
What sort of topics, then will do?
Now, really, what is that to you?
Your wife will choose them—you can't stop
her! —Exchange.

Real on-the-level, genuine success can not be attained by wishing or wanting, nor can you toot a whistle, ring a bell or do any one of the other things which command immediate delivery and secure it. Unceasing labor and perpetual attention to detail are two of the main things necessary to employ before one can even expect a "look in." There are men with slathers of money who are supposed to be successful, but it is noted that quite a few of them secured their pile by simply keeping in good health and out-living their progenitors.

That is not success, it is what some of us would call a species of blind luck, for it required no special ability to receive the bundle left by those who passed to the great beyond.

LUKE MCLUKE SAYS:

Some women always look like the street decorations a week after the parade is over.

It looks now as though the country was going to the bow-wows. The very latest made in skirts is as wide around the bottom as the old Mother Hubbard Grandma used to wear on wash day. The skirt still displays the dimples around the hips, but begins to flare out and keeps on flaring out. Well, we don't care a hang how soon they lower the steps on the street cars now.

When Mother finally persuades Father into agreeing to beat the rugs for her, Mother starts a phony battle with Father by telling him that the reason he doesn't want to beat the rugs is because he has a date with Helen or some other snip downtown. And Father gets so mad that he lets on that the rugs are Mother and he whales the living stuffing out of them.

Age is age. But just the same a four-year-old auto looks 40 years older than a four-year-old horse.

There is an awful difference between taking things as they come and giving them up as they go.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who tucked his napkin in his collar when he started to eat?

A woman thinks that every mirror she sees is a pier glass.

There are all sorts of people in the world, including the lad who takes an hour and a half to tell you that he is a Man of Few Words.

The fact that some people are here on earth disproves the theory that there is no effect without a cause.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

And it would help some if there was a law compelling the follows who do not own autos to keep their mufflers closed.

When a girl gets a waist that discloses everything but her hidden intentions she forgets to wear a brassiere when she goes down town.

Trying to conceal the fact that they are poor is what keeps most men poor.

Why is it that the more common sense a woman has the homelier she is?

Some of the Reformers seem to imagine that the only good men besides themselves are the dead men.

If you try long enough you can train your Conscience to speak only when it is spoken to.

Once in a while a pretty man manages to earn a living in spite of the handicap.

One reason why old Mr. Opportunity raps on your door as often as old Mr. Trouble is because sparrows are thicker than canaries.

After glancing over some of the magazines a man wonders what the hurry was to get them out a month ahead of time.

Great Grandpa called them gazelles. Grandpa called them doves. Father called them ducks. But son calls them chickens.

A lot of men wonder why girls close their eyes when they are being kissed. But if the men would look into a mirror they would see the reason.

A small boy always wonders why a druggist is so liberal when he sells Castor Oil and so stingy when he sells ice cream.

Once in a while you will run across a bachelor who imagines that he has as many troubles as a married man.

A man is so selfish that he will stay out and fill up on bad booze, 60-horse-power limburger and 40-horse-power onions and then come home and want a divorce because his wife happened to eat something that had garlic in it.

With the new Altogether shaped basques in style, a man hasn't much trouble telling how much of a girl is dry goods and how much is girl.

The girls are using so much paint and powder that, after a man gets married, and the Bride washes her face, the Groom is surprised to discover that her map is covered with freckles.

No, Rollo. When a Corn-Fed looks down at her feet and gathers up her skirts with both hands, she isn't going wading in a creek. She is going to board a street car.

The old-fashioned woman who used to give Castor Oil to a sick baby now has a married daughter who gives the Castor Oil to a sick fern.

It must take a lot of coal to warm the house in which the ladies shown in the cuts in the underwear advertisements live. Last time I saw them the thermometer read around Zero, and yet the ladies were grouped in the Drawing Room gossiping about fashions and sitting on divans in front of open windows reading love stories. And yet the most comfortably dressed of the lot wore nothing but a pair of shoulder ribbons and an abbreviated lace curtain.

If a woman ever did succeed in making herself just like one of the pictures in a fashion magazine every horse in town would run away if she went out on the street.

After you get to know some men you wonder why they do not have holes in the brims of their hats so that their ears will get a chance to grow to their proper length.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

Half a million persons in New York city are addicted to the use of drugs, and the increasing habit is the greatest menace with which the police department has to cope, Inspector John Dillon of Brooklyn told an assemblage at Cooper Union last night. Ninety per cent of the criminals and of the crimes in the city, he said, were directly due to the use of heroin and cocaine.—From the *New York Herald*.

If these figures are anywhere near correct, it means that about one in nine of Greater New York are users of drugs. New York is not alone in this particular field, it is quite probable that every large city in this country has its army of "fiends." It would be decidedly interesting to many of our readers to learn how much anti-saloon hysteria had to do in creating this frightful condition. Investigators who made a study of several Dry States aver that the use of "Coke" and similar "dope" had shown a remarkable increase in sales, in fact that drinkers who had been deprived of their usual beverages fell easy victims to the "snow-blowing" habit, and were to all appearances hopeless wrecks.

Intoxicating beverages may reap an occasional victim, but no one who expected to be taken seriously would for a moment assert that it had such a record as the item above shows. One wonders why those anti-saloons never paid any attention to the narcotic question. Were they afraid they would reach a real abuse and truly benefit humanity by aiding in its proper correction and elimination? Reforming for the coin that is in it probably is the answer.

THE PORK CHOP PHILOSOPHER.

If some of the "wimmin folks" who boast of their shape and are so careful to keep it and their face in the best of trim, were to devote one-half of one per cent of their time in stowing away useful knowledge to use around home and help cut down the cost of living there would be fewer lawyers and judges devoting their time to divorce cases.

It ain't always safe to bet that the fellow who runs around with one "gallus" keeping his pants from going south, is shiftless and no account; but you can come closer to "cashing in" on that wager oftener than otherwise.

"Wimmin" sure are funny critters, they will blush to the roots of their hair if perchance they raise their skirts to tie a shoestring or fasten a button; but they will loll around on the sand at the bathing beach leaving the on-looker to get an eyeful and never turn a whimper.

The steward at the City Hotel says, that one reason why there are so many waiters out of work, is that quite a few of them learned waiting on themselves in the Serve Yourself eat shops, and quickly developed enough talent to break into regular dining-rooms. One of these days they will teach the patrons of those Serve Yourself places to wash their own dishes and the owners will profit greatly, but the dishwashers may try their hand at something else.—*The Bung-starter*.

SOME GATE RECEIPTS.

The Panama Canal already has taken in \$2,000,000 at the gate. Pretty fair for a young canal.—*Times-Star*. Digitized by Google

PLAY BALL.

Before the "Umps" sings out his initial command, or at least before the season is well on its way, try and land, one new member for your local union. If you do you will enjoy the game and your conscience wont bother you as much as if you overlooked doing your share.

BACK YONDER.

As early as 1552 under the provisions of the laws of that time, "the Justices of the Peace" were authorized to select from time to time, at their discretion, certain persons in each county or borough who were alone to exercise the trade of keeping a common ale-house.

"From this time forth, the occupation became an exceptional privilege, to which no person could assert a right. The Justices had full discretion as to persons whom they would license, a discretion which Parliament limited only by certain insignificant requirements. What was of importance was the fact that Parliament, from the outset, implied that the number of licenses was to be kept down to just enough for the supply of the legitimate wants of each neighborhood, thus creating a sort of monopoly. Moreover, there was no idea of selling this monopoly to the highest bidder, and the Justices were, in fact, required to issue their licenses without charge. The result was that the Justices had it in their power to create valuable property, and to give it to whom they choose."—*History of Liquor Licensing in England*.

VACUUM THEOLOGY.

A colored Baptist was exhorting. "Now, beldern and sistern, come up to de alter an' hab yo' sins washed away."

All came but one.

"Why, Brudder Jones, don't you want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has! Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Ober at de Methodist church."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed, yo' just been dry cleaned."—Exchange.

ADMITTED FACT AND PROPHECY.

At the American Federation of Labor Convention last November in Philadelphia, one of the delegates who modestly refrained from attaching his name to his prose poem, circulated the following:

"Betrayed by some, deserted by many, and our advance retarded by the timid and the faltering, the working class will still keep up its march, until it reaches the summit of the modern world. We will transform every factory into an artshop and every workshop into a studio, where all will be joy-smiths and their task shall be to beat out laughter from the ringing anvil of life."

Speaking of the Quaker City recalls to mind the prediction made by a few skeptical individuals that, following the convention, Philadelphia would go back to its old-time sleep and not be heard from. Such a conclusion is wholly at variance with results. Our locals in Philadelphia have kept right on going, have added new members at every meeting, and from present indications they are putting on more steam. In fact, there are few big cities in the country which can

show such splendid results in so brief a period of time. Locals 115 and 279 lead the procession, and the gingery way they are handling affairs speaks well for the future. Philadelphians are not an excitable aggregation; they take time to plan a campaign, then hustle to beat the band to make good.

POPULATION PECULIARITIES.

Buffalo, N. Y., with a population of (1910 census) 423,715, and San Francisco, Cal., with a population (1910 census) of 416,812, are cities of practically the same size numerically, it would seem to the ordinary observer that almost similar opportunities would be offered to the men and women of our crafts, that with approximately the same number of residents equally as many of our allied crafts could find employment at the catering industry. Here are some figures from the 1910 census:

Buffalo has 979 Bartenders, while San Francisco has 2,180, a difference of 1,201.

Buffalo has 461 Cooks, while San Francisco has 4,567, a difference of 4,106. Buffalo has 797 Female Cooks, while San Francisco has 1,201, a difference of 404.

Buffalo has 659 Waiters, while San Francisco has 3,154, a difference of 2,495. Buffalo has 627 Waitresses, while San Francisco has 977, a difference of 350. In other words San Francisco, with a population less than Buffalo, shows the following:

	San Francisco	Buffalo
Bartenders	2,180	979
Cooks	4,567	461
Cooks, female	1,201	797
Waiters	3,154	659
Waitresses	977	627
	12,079	3,523

According to that tabulation San Francisco has 8,556 more of our allied crafts than the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

PROHIBITION BY IMPERIAL DECREE.

That sweet morsel which the Anti-Saloon press of the country has been boasting and patting on the back is not all the "mustard," as the street urchin would say. In fact, the edict issued by the Czar of Russia, or whoever was responsible for the closing of the Vodka dispensaries, turns out to be quite as big a farce as prohibition legislation has shown itself to be in the State of Maine. The following press dispatch appeared in the Boston Post of Feb. 8, 1915, and is an illuminating bit of information:

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED RUSSIAN "BLIND PIGS" ARE DISCOVERED.

Petrograd, Feb. 6.—During the half year since the sale of vodka has been prohibited there have been discovered 1,800 secret distilleries.

Many of them have been engaged in refining shellac and converting the methylated spirits recovered therefrom into alcoholic beverages.

SEED CORN OF THE NATION.

Our members should devote every bit of energy they possess to prevent the exploitation of children and their employment in shops, factories or mines. The boys and girls of tender age should not be allowed to enter into employment. They should be given a chance to obtain

the rudiments of a fair common school education. It is a disgrace to any country to have such a condition prevail as unquestionably exists in many industrial centers. Cut down child labor privileges. Give the youngsters a chance to learn to read and write. Save the seed corn of the nation.

GESTICULATION AND NOISE VS. INTELLIGENCE.

Billy Sunday's efforts to win approval from the students of Princeton proved a dark dismal failure. His hell-fire oratory and vaudeville stunt made no impression and he departed quite crest-fallen. All of which proves that when the preacher mountebanks bump against real intelligence they cut about as much figure as a rowboat in a naval blockade.

CANCER—A DISEASE OF MANY FORMS.

People commonly think of cancer as a single definite disease, as distinct and uniform in its nature and symptoms as appendicitis or typhoid fever. This is a misconception. It is nearer the truth to regard "cancer" as the name of a group of quite different diseases which have one feature in common. It has been said that the layman's conception of cancer is of something very indefinite, very portentous, quite hopeless, a disease which always affects some one else than himself, and about which he carries no immediate interest or responsibility. If this is a fair statement, the layman is wrong on practically every count, and his error and confusion is probably due, in no small part, to the failure to take account of the many forms of cancer. If this were done, perhaps the patient would not so frequently yield to despair and throw away the excellent chance of cure that exists when the disease is first discovered.

As a matter of fact "cancer," in the light of modern knowledge of human ailments, is almost as general and vague a term as "fever." The word covers a number of entirely distinct diseases, differing widely in their origin, symptoms, treatment and curability. The various kinds of tumors have little in common except that they are all forms of new and lawless growths of body cells.

This false notion of cancer as a single disease has probably hindered progress toward the understanding and control of the various diseases which are conveniently grouped under that term. All forms of cancer are aspects of new and lawless cell growth, and it is the inner nature or "cause" of such growth that we do not yet understand.

The essential point for the man in the street is that each different kind of cancer is a separate disease. If he is so unlucky as to be attacked by any one of them, it would be well before becoming discouraged to go and find out which form he has. If he is taken with a "fever" and it happens to be German measles, his outlook on life is quite different than if it chances to be virulent small-pox. So, also, a "rodent ulcer" on the face is quite different from cancer of the stomach. And lastly while one is a more serious disease than the other, there is always hope if it is recognized and treated at once. Why not give the surgeon the same chance with cancer as he has with appendicitis? Suppose all symptoms of that disease were neglected and hidden until the appendix had burst? Doubtless the surgeon would still save a certain percentage of cases, but would the record be any-

thing like it is now? It is the intelligent co-operation of the patient and the family physician that has conquered appendicitis, and the same weapons are even more needed in the fight against cancer.—The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"SMILE, AND THE WORLD SMILES WITH YOU."

Keep that bit of present century wisdom in good working trim when you make up your mind to approach a non-member to endeavor to induce him to "sign up" an application and become a member of the big catering industry family. If you have a grouch when you attempt to convert a worker to unionism you are sure to lose. If you recall your past failures to win new members, probably you will discover that you approached the "prospect" with the opposite of a pleasant smile. Try again, but smile as though you knew how and mark the difference in results obtained.

THE HAS AND THE ARE.

I'd rather be a Could be

If I could not be an Are;
For a Could Be is a May Be,

With a chance of touching par.

I'd rather be a Has Been

Than a Might Have Been, by far;
For a Might Have Been has never been,
But a Has was once an Are.—Exchange.

NO NEED TO WORRY NOW.

A movement begun in New York City by William F. Corcoran and Rev. Charles Stelzle, proposes to prevent what they call a "come back" of financial panic and distress "when the saloon shall have been abolished." They are going to establish social centers and all that sort of thing, and find employment for the men and women who will be "fired out of a job" after prohibition has closed the places where our crafts secured employment. We are advised that "two specialists have been working for nearly a year making preliminary studies of how workingmen spend their spare time, and how many men will be thrown out of work if the liquor industry should be destroyed." How interesting! Two men have undertaken a task which two hundred could not accomplish in two years, and on the findings of these two "specialists" they aver that they have proof of the fallacy that the abolition of the saloon traffic would create a panic. Of course these "two specialists" will be able to show that throwing out of employment 100,000 bartenders, 100,000 porters and about 100,000 cooks and waiters, saying nothing of practically confiscating the investment of about 80,000 cafe and saloon proprietors, is but an incident and does not assume the significance of a panic or excessive unemployment. They will no doubt be able to "suggest" the character of employment which these victims may seek, and probably these two, with the aid of Rev. Charles Stelzle and Mr. Corcoran, will be able to solve the existing out-of-work problem which is here at this time, and which, according to quite as reliable authority as these "two specialists," declare consists of 45,000,000 unemployed people of America.

For downright buncombe it is difficult to match some of these skypilots when they get a clear track and only such trifles as a quarter of million workers to dispose of. Turn over, you are on your back. Why worry, Reverend Charley is on the job.

A RUN FOR THE MONEY.

A traveler bought a ticket and then, going out on the platform, said:

"How soon does the train start?"

"Why, there she goes now," said a porter.
"You've missed her."

The traveler kept on the line and set out in pursuit of the train with all his might. But in two or three minutes he came trudging back.

A laughing crowd had gathered and the porter said:

"Well, did you catch her?"

"No," said the traveler, "but by jingo, I made her puff!"—*Kansas City Star*.

HOW HE SAVED.

It has often been remarked that when one tries to save, say, a man by abstaining from tobacco or cigars and a woman from candy and ice cream, the amount unexpended goes into something else just as unnecessary. It is all like saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung. According to a Western paper, the Hon. William Allen White has given his personal experience with the water wagon in prohibition Kansas, and says: "We have saved about \$20 a head from our liquor bill to spend for things worth while." Then he gives the following as to the manner the savings went in another direction:

Subscription to Commoner.....	\$1 00
Phonograph record of "Old Black Joe"	25
Ditto of "We Shall Meet Beside the River"	25
Two celluloid collars at 18c.....	36
One pair of mail order yellow shoes.....	1 98
One thousand shares Mexican mine stock	1 00
Two cakes of scented toilet soap.....	15
One "Pigs in Clover" puzzle.....	10
One box of mail order cigars.....	
One copy of "The Life and Times of James A. Garfield"	1 40
Chautauqua season ticket.....	2 00
For the heathen in Borneo	10
For the ditto in Formosa	05
For the ditto in Guatemala	05
Four bottles of cologne water.....	35
Peanuts and chewing gum.....	3 39
One Brazilian diamond scarf pin.....	40
One copy of "Night Life in Chicago"	10
One copy of "Confession of an Actress"	10
Postage on 62 applications for government documents	62
Postage on 38 answers to fake advertisements	76
One divining rod.....	2 00
Four pounds of stick candy.....	24
Subscription to Ed. Howe's Monthly.....	10
One genuine Gaurnerium violin (by mail)	2 10
One madstone	15
Total	\$20 00

That is not altogether a bit of humor. If everyone kept a daily list of what he spends it will be seen that the money is not wasted on so-called luxuries, like tobacco, beer, candy, and ice cream, but on many another thing we could well do without and to which we never give a thought.—*Bethlehem (Pa.) Globe*.

In our absorption in matters directly connected with daily labor, compensation and sumptuary legislation, it might not be amiss if we

paid some attention to the questions which indirectly bear on our future. Take one question of poll-tax and give it thought. If it operates in your section of the country you should endeavor to have it eliminated. It is an unjust taxation; it is a penalty on citizenship and truly cuts a considerable figure in our affairs. In several States we have been deprived of support owing to the burden which a poll-tax imposes on the voter. We urge our members to become citizens. If they do so in States where a poll-tax prevails, they obtain an unfriendly view of free America and citizenship which is no advantage to us.

WHO OWNS "THE CULINARY CRAFT?"

Some of our readers carry the impression that we decline to acknowledge, despite its printed statements to that effect, that Local 30 really owns "The Culinary Craft." To those we wish to say that we find the following item on page 14 of the April, 1914, number of "The Culinary Craft": "The publisher of this paper wishes to warn all his readers of the overcrowded condition of the labor markets in San Francisco and other cities in California."

What other conclusion can be reached by perusing the foregoing. "The publisher" signifies if it does anything, one person, and that is emphasized by the use of the words: "all his readers." We are not trying to force the property on Local 30, we are taking the printed statements as they are offered and reaching a conclusion, that conclusion warrants reasonable doubt as to who really owns "The Culinary Craft."

Just cup your hand to your hearing apparatus and a response will be forthcoming—maybe.

MAKING THE PLACE ATTRACTIVE.

Here is possibly the uttermost altitude of the artistic taste, allied with utilitarian requirements. In a small cafe, near the McAlpin, noted for its quiet elegance and the Chesterfieldian manners of its proprietor, a very handsome vase, behind the bar, always contains a cluster of flowers. They are arranged with that artistic carelessness which is doubly effective and they lend an air to the whole establishment. The other day a patron eyed the flowers closely and then said: "Say, that looks as if it might be the very same bunch of roses that you had here one day last week."

"Your discernment does you credit," said the proprietor. "As a matter of fact, it is the same bunch of roses. I use artificial flowers because the expense of replacing those flowers daily with genuine ones of equal beauty would be excessive. But I use a different bunch every day. I have six bunches and each is the very best product of the artificial flower maker. I could have just one bunch and wash it off every day. It would always look fresh and beautiful. But that would be too monotonous for the artistic sense. Therefore, you see roses one day, and carnations the next and carnations the day after and so forth. And each bunch does duty one day in the business week. People frequently admire the flowers. Some people, even though they may not realize it, become patrons of the place, no doubt, because the flowers behind the bar please their tastes. I do not trouble to tell them that the flowers are artificial."—*Times-Star*.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In deepest sorrow and with every loyal heart of Local 248 beating in unison, I pen you these few lines in regards to the death of Brother Robinson, for many years Secretary-Treasurer of our local. I only wish I was empowered with the forensic eloquence of a Henry Clay or the silver-tongue of a Breckinridge, that I might extol his merits. In him was inculcated that which is recognized by all as the ingredients which make the perfect man and gentleman, *sober, upright, truthful and honest*. A credit to the community and an honor to our craft. He was a good husband, a loving father and had not an enemy so far as known in Birmingham. It was my good fortune to know him intimately and I can attest his sterling worth.

In connection with his death and just previous to his death, I was one of three appointed to audit his books; at the conclusion of our investigation I complimented him for the painstaking and correct way in which he kept them. In reply he said: Boys, I try to keep them right up to the minute for I am likely to go off like a shot and I want no confusion in regards to them when I am gone. Three weeks later we laid him to rest in Elmwood, Birmingham's beautiful cemetery of the dead. His remains were followed to the grave by hundreds. The ceremonies were conducted by the Red Men, of which he was a member and by your humble servant on the part of Local 248. The sermon was as follows: My friends and brother members, what, if anything, can be said of this dead brother who lies here. What can be said that will lighten the sorrow of those who were near and dear to him, what can be said that will assuage the grief of those who called him friend and who stand here today to attest his sterling worth? That bartenders have as true and warm hearts as beat in bosoms of men of any calling is proven by the great number here assembled. In him we have lost one of our greatest weapons against Prohibition, for he was abstemious in habits as to drink. His was a kindly nature and many were the unheralded acts of charity performed by him. He was a true disciple of the Golden Rule, a religion good enough for you or I and so we are about to leave him here in this beautiful city of the dead consecrated to God to sleep the last long sleep. To sleep through the countless ages, that sleep which is final. No fear but what this grave, my friends, will be kept ever green, watered by the tears of his loyal wife and his children. May his memory be ever cherished, Oh thou great Creator, the Great and just God bless thou the spirit of he who lies here, bless thou the sorrowing friends and relatives and as we go forth from

this sacred place we pray thee to protect us and our plans from evil hands. This we ask in thy name, Oh Great Creator, Amen.

Appended you will find a copy of the resolutions passed at our last regular meeting.

DeSOUCHET,
Parson.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 22, 1915.
Bartenders' Local 248, Birmingham, Ala.:

Your committee named to draft fitting resolutions on the death of departed Brother Robinson, beg to submit the following:

1st. *Be it Resolved*, That in the death of our dear friend and brother, this Local 248, of Birmingham, has sustained an irreparable loss, one that we who knew him intimately and best, realize in every sense of the word as only short of a catastrophe. Not only do we feel this loss, but it must be shared by the community at large, whose expressions of sympathy are manifold. On every hand are heard such expressions as, I hear Bobby died, a good fellow, a credit to any community, I'm sorry, so sorry, etc. But none so sorry as you and I who knew him best, knew him intimately and knew him at his full worth. Knowing him thus, be it

Resolved, That in this hour of bereavement we pay to this, our departed comrade and friend, this tribute of love and esteem, that in the death of him held most dear, in the death of him who was such a credit to our local, our craft and our manhood, we have lost one of our strongest weapons against fanatical Prohibition. Not only was he abstemious, but his was at all times an example of every thing that the word gentleman implies. Further, the kindly acts, the generosity to a friend in need and all the little and big things that go to endear one to his fellowman; these were his attributes, and these kindly acts only went to prove that part of his religion which he at all times preached, the religion of brotherly love, the best and most enduring religion of all the Golden Rule. Many are the kindly acts of this dead brother that have gone unrewarded on this earth. But the Great, the Good, the all-wise Creator, the just God, he whose judgment is final and who only judges aright, will give him credit that is denied him here; be it therefore

Resolved, That his name be inscribed in letters of gold on our Memorial Tablet among the names of those who have preceded him. The last but not the least and no name there enrolled more loved than his. Let our charter be clothed in somber black for a period of thirty days. May a prayer be offered for the repose of his soul by our chaplain and may each brother resolve to keep the memory of Dear Brother Bobby fresh and green in his heart; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and one copy sent to the widow and family, one copy sent to the MIXER AND SERVER.

GEO. G. DeSOUCHET, Chairman,
JOHN G. WARBLE,
FRANK BENNINGER,
CHAS. ABEL,
PHIL. EHRLER,

Committee.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a line from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to inform you Local 518 is still flourishing.

Brother Ben Gorton paid a visit to this neck of the woods with the vain hope that he might be able to organize the hotel and restaurant workers. But nothing doing—too many Greek chop houses for that.

Well, coming events cast their shadows before, like the Japs on the coast. Our people will curse them when it is too late. Well though Brother Gorton was sorely disappointed in one instance, he was well pleased in another. Local 518, B. I. L. of A., held a special meeting to confer with him on matters concerning the organization in general, and I believe he will bear me out when I say he was surprised to meet fifty-four out of a membership of fifty-nine at a special meeting, with but one day's notice.

We will have nine months more of legalized liquor sales in part of Iowa and then return to the disgraceful days of Pots and Pearce in Des Moines, the speak-easy and blind tigers that were and may be again a blot on one of the best States in the Union. The drys tell us they are in a better shape to enforce the law now than they were in 1884. It may be so, as some of those who were law-breakers at that time are now law-makers.

Recently there was a party of financiers from Kentucky looking over some of the deserted Gypsum mines in this locality with a view to lighting said mines. Might be gas or it might be moonlight.

ONE OF THE SAINTS.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We hope you will have space in the MIXER AND SERVER for a maiden letter from Local 129. Although being in existence for two years, we were reluctant to have to acknowledge our inability to compete in composition with those able writers, who certainly belong to the authors' class.

In regards to local conditions, it is not encouraging for bar boys; the employers are cutting expenses wherever possible, consequently quite a number of us are out of employment. The mining industry looks very promising for the future. There is no question that after January 1, 1916, a number of us will join the overalls and jumper brigade, and no doubt, if successful will be a great benefit to our muscles.

Our local, considering the times and discouraging future, is in fairly good condition. We have a club room with sleeping and bath accommodations, also a good range to cook the muligan for the brothers without simoleons, but who must be in good standing. Our secretary and treasurer, Otto Herrmann, is a lightweight, but our two hundred pounds can not scare him when it comes to dues—he's certainly there with

the long mitt—no heart at all for members who won't come through when capable.

Brother Hicks contemplates going to the California fair via the auto route; no doubt he will attend the convention.

Brother Percy Atkinson has the wanderlust, having traveled from ocean to ocean; it would not surprise us to see him disappear from this neck of the woods any day.

I would like to mention all the brothers individually, but I fear to impose on your good nature, but without exaggeration, we are IT.

To illustrate how we stand with our bosses: On the 15th of November last, we had the misfortune to lose, by death, one of our officers and best member of our circle, Finley B. McGrew. During the funeral all the bars of the city were closed, and both proprietors and bartenders attended in a body. He was buried in the Elks' rest.

Before concluding I wish to say a word in praise of our brothers. About a year ago I was taken with a case of blood poisoning and had to have one of my limbs amputated; without the kindly assistance of the brothers I don't know what I would have done. They may look rough on the edges but their heart is bigger than Mount Massive. At present I could not very well take Brother Flore and his wife down a 600-foot ladder.

We extend an invitation to the brothers who may drop in here on their way to the world's fair, to call on us. We will be delighted to show them our gold and silver mines.

With best wishes to our brothers and sisters, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. O. LESSARD, President,
Local 129.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Thinking some of our sisters and brothers "way up yonder" might be getting homesick for dear, old Texas, after putting in a hard winter among the snowballs and icicles, I concluded to write a letter for the MIXER AND SERVER so they could read about us who are 'way down south in Dixieland, where the magnolias bloom.

I am much pleased to state that business is improving some, almost all the boys are working. The members have very poor conditions, in fact, at present we have not a house signed up for the girls; this will never be a good town for our sisters as the proprietors here are not in favor of working girls on account of the 54-hour law, which is strictly enforced here.

With our hustling business agent, Brother Glauburg, and worthy President David Lynch at the helm we have no fear of our future, and expect to increase our membership considerable this coming summer.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. A. SIMPSON,
Local 659.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We who live in Buffalo in such close proximity to Niagara Falls that we can almost hear the roar of this giant cataract, and which is also one of the seven wonders of the world, one would naturally think that this town would be the real convention city of the country, keeping hundreds of our craft

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busy. But this is far from being so. I have always adhered to a slogan, "Boost Buffalo," but our Chamber of Commerce seems to have drifted far away from it, for, instead of being the busy convention city that it should be, with such a magnet as Niagara Falls within hailing distance, it seems as though we were isolated thousands of miles away from it.

Two more brothers passed to the great beyond—Brother Coffey, in January, and Brother Winer, in March.

Eagle Duff, three-time wonder, and Dock Robson, speculator, East and West Side captains at the Ellicott Club under Commander Hank O'Neil, are steering the lunch crew straight. The twin salters can be seen almost any afternoon or evening going upstairs with a book under their arms.

It seems as though the reformers are having the upper hand at the present time, having drastic and queer laws put on the books of the different states. It seems as though they were trying pretty hard to have something done right here in New York State.

Here is a sample of a couple of bills introduced: One to label all bottled beer poison, and the other to forbid any edibles being sold in saloons.

Now that we are on the eve of our own convention, it is up to the crafts of our International to stand shoulder to shoulder and down such fanatical sentiment.

Yours fraternally,

W.M. SMITH,
Press Agent Local 196.

HARTFORD, CONN.

At the meeting held March 14th, Local 304 has not seen in many months such an interested attendance of waiters, cooks and countermen. The business was admirably disposed of by Bro. Dan McCarthy, who, neither favoring or fearing any, rendered his decisions with impartiality and satisfaction to all.

The Dance Committee reported financial success from our last dance. The beautiful booklet which was issued, will act as a reminder of the occasion to those who were fortunate in securing one. The page displaying General President Ed Flore was much admired, and gives an opportunity to our members to know our genial president.

The Legislative Committee reported the re-assignment of the "one day rest in seven" bill to another hearing by the Labor Committee. The loud protest made by Local 304, was like shrapnel dropped on them. The bill was set for hearing March 23.

The Organization and Label Committee reported progress all along the line; also our delegates to the C. L. U.

Six new members were obligated, also eight migratory birds captured and admitted to the coop. Yes, my dear, we are still doing business in Hartford in spite of the rich open-shop bogey.

With the advent of spring we look smilingly ahead, as we now have exclusive booking for the Young Lunch, Davenport Restaurants, Long's Hotel, Uneeda Lunch, Venetia Cafe, Harry Bonds, Aaron Club, and the lion share of thirty-four other union houses.

Fraternally,

ALBERT FORNI.
Secretary Local 304.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am instructed to ask you to publish the following in the MIXER AND SERVER:

Two of our brothers, Jack Fry, cook, and Wm. Ross, helper, were charged with entering the employ of Hurry's Cafe of this city after said cafe had been declared unfair to Local 55. A special committee was appointed and the members were notified and found guilty according to Sections 169 and 170 of the constitution. Jack Fry was fined \$25, and Wm. Ross, \$15.

Fraternally yours,

J. LAWSON, President.
ELMER E. OWEN, Secretary.

WACO, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Will write you a few lines to let you know that Local 744 is still on the map, with 100 per cent membership, although things are very quiet at present with a number of our boys out of employment, which conditions were brought about by early closing of saloons, which is 9:30 p. m., which resulted in about one-third of our membership being thrown out of work. In places where two bar boys did the work, you can now see the proprietor hitting the "ball." We hope to overcome this crisis; however, I advise every member of our craft to stay away from this part of the country if they are seeking employment.

At our last regular meeting, Bro. W. T. Foster was elected delegate to the Texas State Federation of Labor Convention, which takes place in Austin next month. Brother Foster was delegate to El Paso convention last year, and believe me, "Bill" is there with the goods when it comes to representing bartenders' local.

We are very sorry that circumstances will not allow us to send a delegate to the San Francisco convention, but hope we will be able to send one to the following convention.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. DUSHEK,
Secretary Local 744.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We held our regular meeting on March 7, with all members present. We have a very good local and believe times are getting a little better, although we still have seven members on the extra list. At our next meeting we expect to take in some new members.

It is with regret that I mention the death of our treasurer, Bro. Jas. F. Doyle, who passed away on Friday, March 5th and was buried on Monday, March 8th. The local paid their respects to the brother by turning out in a body. Brother Davin was appointed treasurer in his place.

Brother Ike Francis found a pocketbook the other day containing a sum of money, and he immediately hunted up the rightful owner and returned it. A week later he lost his own pocketbook containing \$45; the finder was not as honest as Brother Francis and failed to return it; however, we hope the brother does not lose any more, as Ike is too good a fellow.

Our social rooms in the Goodwin building afford much pleasure; we have some good card players, and it is nip and tuck between Tony Deferri, Marshel Dougherty, and Martin Greglock, who is the champion cinch player. We are

thinking of sending a challenge to our sister local, No. 78, Uniontown. How about it, Pom, are you there?

Brother Winekoop who has been laid up with the gripe, is back on duty again.

Our new officers are doing very fine, and we hope they will keep it up.

Yours fraternally,

TOM EVANS,
Press Secretary, Local 71.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Waiters' Local 12 several months ago announced that the membership was determined to have a 100 per cent organization in this city, and they are leaving no stone unturned in their effort to reach this goal. They have appointed a committee to visit every trade union in this city and urge them to demand the button from the waiter who serves them in either a hotel, restaurant or cafe. This committee is called the Good and Welfare Committee, and they are meeting with much success. Each union visited, so far, has accorded them every courtesy.

The Executive Board of the waiters is meeting with the Executive Board of Bartenders' Local 68, and in this way great strides are being made in increasing the membership.

Waiters' Local 663, of Covington, Ky., is taking care of the summer resorts, cafes and restaurants across the river. Thus it can be seen with what determination the boys are working. Each trade unionist is thanked heartily for whatever assistance rendered, and the waiters ask them to keep up the good work and demand the button from the waiter who serves them.

Sunday, March 7, a mass-meeting was held, which was well attended, all the waiters in Cincinnati being invited. W. H. Day, chairman, in a few well chosen words, outlined the purpose of the meeting, and called upon others present for remarks. Quite a number of applications for membership were signed after the meeting.

Local 72 is making a stiff fight for a strong membership, our motto being "Courtesy, Harmony, Etiquette and Discretion."

Business Agent J. D. Atkinson resigned from office February 5, and was succeeded by Leonard Griffiths. President Levi Cook tendered his resignation on March 5. Ex-President Edward Lohrey was appointed by Vice-President Coolman to succeed Brother Cook, and was unanimously elected president.

March 19 R. B. Stickley, general organizer for the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, addressed us at a meeting, giving a very interesting talk on the conditions of trade unionists. He said, "Don't knock; boost always." That is what we are doing, boosting. Each member is working faithfully and diligently to hustle in new applicants, with grand success. We have initiated ten new members in the last three meetings. All our officers and brothers are working diligently to make Local 72 a strong local.

Mr. John Dugan, of Typographical Union No. 3, has written Local 72 a letter thanking us for the services our waiters rendered at a smoker held on March 17. •

Bro. J. Brown, of Local 216, Toledo, O., addressed our meeting on March 5, and explained conditions existing in Toledo, presenting his traveling card. Bro. J. Whately, of Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y., also attended the meeting.

Our business agent, Leonard Griffiths, is doing good work, and we will have several parks signed up for the summer. We are not using militant tactics, discretion and harmony being our motto.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. DAY,
Press Secretary Local 72.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Old Brass Rail.

By ARTHUR S. LOEB, Local 106.

Many's the jest, sir, and many's the song,
And many's the good old tale,
And none cares to judge which is right or wrong
When your foot's on the old brass rail.

Good luck and good health,
With a glass full of wealth—
"Here's to you" from brother to brother;
Just one, oh just one,
A wee little one,
But we always have time for another.

Drink to your sweethearts, drink to your wives;
Drink to each other, drink for your lives;
Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
Drink for joy or drink for grief—
Champagne, whisky, beer and ale,
Any old thing on the old brass rail.

Just a little drink with a fellow that you meet,
A friend with an open hand,
At any old time, on any old street,
In dear old Yankee land.
For a friend of that style
Is a fellow worth while.
I'll gamble he would go your bail, "sir,"
And never will shrink,
From just one more drink
With his foot on the old brass rail, "sir."

Submitted by CHARLES FORTMANN.

LYNN, MASS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The enclosed agreement between Local 86 and the liquor dealers of Lynn has been agreed upon by both parties, and we have practically gained all we asked for, with the exception of hours, having compromised on fifty-seven, knowing that it was utterly impossible to work fifty-seven hours in five days with the hour of opening at 6:30 a. m. and the hour of closing 10:00 p. m. Article 7 as it stands now is better than formerly. The old agreement gave the employer power to discharge an employe without notice, but as it now stands all employes are entitled to one week's notice, in writing, of their discharge. We are to get one day off in six, and white coats and aprons are to be furnished. Union goods are to be handled by the bartenders, and be delivered by union men. The agreement follows:

AGREEMENT.

"THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this Tenth day of March, A. D. 1915, by and between Local 86 Bartenders' Union, a voluntary association located in Lynn, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, party of the first part, and the Lynn License Association

THE MIXER AND SERVER

(Inc.), a corporation duly established by law and having its usual place of business in said Lynn, party of the second part.

"**WITNESSETH.** 1. The party of the second part shall employ only union men and members in good standing of said Local 86 at all places of business conducted by members of the party of the second part.

2. That the card of the Bartenders' Union, International League, shall be displayed conspicuously on the premises of each member of the party of the second part, and all bartenders employed by the party of the second part shall wear the regular blue button of the craft during working hours.

"3. That the minimum rate of compensation for each member working under the jurisdiction of said Local 86 shall be at the rate of twenty-one (\$21) dollars per week, and the wages of all bartenders receiving a greater compensation at the time of the signing of these presents shall not be reduced while in the employ of that member of the party of the second part.

"4. The maximum number of hours for a working week for each member of said Local 86 shall not exceed fifty-seven hours per week, and such working hours shall so be arranged as to be in conformity with Article 5 hereof.

"5. Each member of said Local 86 shall have a day off in each week, provided, however, that in case of a week in which there is a legal holiday no day off shall be granted in addition to the day off permitted by the legal holiday; and in case of a member of Local 86 employed at a hotel known as an innholders' license so much additional time off shall be granted by said employer as to make the total of the working hours only fifty-seven in each week.

"6. In case an employee is required to wear a white coat or apron, or any other apparel distinctive of his employment, such apparel shall be furnished by the employer without charge to the employee.

"7. Each member of said Local 86 shall be entitled to one week's notice, in writing, of his discharge.

"8. Each employee shall give one week's notice, in writing, to his employer of his intention of abandoning his employment. In case of the failure of an employee so to do, such employee shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars by Local 86, and the amount of such fine shall be paid and turned over to his employer by the business agent of said Local 86, and said business agent shall take a receipt therefor from such employer to be filed with the records of said Local 86. In case the employer shall not accept said fine, such fine shall be turned over to the treasurer of Local 86.

"9. Members of Local 86 who receive steady employment shall not be allowed to work overtime; but members not steadily employed at said craft, providing said members are not working at any other craft or trade, shall receive five dollars per day for Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and for days preceding a holiday. For each day's work not included in the foregoing, such employee shall receive the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day.

"10. Each member of said Local 86 employed hereunder shall handle no merchandise except which bears the union label of the craft by which such merchandise is manufactured. Delivery by teams or trucks shall be made by union men.

"11. This agreement shall continue in full force and effect so long as licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor are granted in the city of Lynn, except as provided in paragraph 12 hereof.

"12. This contract may be changed only by mutual agreement upon two weeks' notice of either party so wishing to make a change to the other party.

"**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the said Lynn License Association (Inc.) has caused these presents to be executed and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed by the president and secretary of its association, and the said Local 86 Bartenders' Union has caused these presents to be executed by its president and secretary, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written."

LOCAL 86 BARTENDERS' UNION.

(Signed) T. J. BRANNON, President;
JOHN J. GRIFFIN.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. GRIFFIN,
Secretary Local 86.

KENOSHA, WIS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 523 is still in line after a hard winter. Lots of its members were out of work, but things are picking up again.

On February 18, 19, 22 and 23 the Trades and Labor Council held a series of open meetings, which were addressed by speakers and organizers from the different internationals. Bro. James Henderson, of the I. A. of M., started the ball to rolling on the 18th with a good talk, proving himself a good speaker. He was followed by Brother Wood, of the Carpenters, and an organizer for the Plumbers. Our International was represented on February 22 by Bro. Josh Brady. After a few remarks by James Henderson, Brother Brady took the floor and gave a most interesting address on labor conditions as he found them in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. He sure is long winded when he gets to talking. Brothers Robson, Sorweid and Martel came down from Milwaukee.

At our meeting on March 22 we will take up the question of sending a delegate to San Francisco.

Yours fraternally,

L. S. KIMBALL.

Fin. Sec. and Press Agt. Local 523.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—On Friday afternoon and evening, March 26, we will hold our sixteenth anniversary and smoker. Open house will be held for members and friends, and a good time is expected. The committee in charge of the smoker is as follows: Edw. Ehrman, chairman; J. Ball, W. Watkins and E. Lutz.

Our delegates to go the International Convention in June are Edw. Ehrman and P. J. McGowan.

Where some of our brothers are located: Al Bentzan and George Smith at Empire Hotel; W. G. Lullman, W. H. Kramer, George Kraft, Ed. Wilson, F. O'Connell and Ed. O'Hara at White Elephant; F. McGreevey at Golden Rule; Harry Byganay at Lundy's buffet; F. McCormick and F. Boldt at Neider's buffet; H. Dixon at Brownsey's Hotel; H. Mooney, J. Sullivan and J. Schafer at Lavin's buffet; L. Dentinger and L. Spang at Smaus' buffet; Jas. Taffa at

Keifer's buffet; Ed. Vanderbush at Zeibold's buffet; H. Andrews at Seneca Hotel; Chas A. Marshall at Maisch's buffet.

Bro. Jake Horner is on the sick list.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,
Press Agt. and Pres. Local 175.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Glory Hallelujah! The almost impossible has happened. Philadelphia, the city that has for decades been known all over the United States as the sleepy city, has at last been revived. Philadelphians were made to see the error of their ways; they have "hit the trail," and Philadelphia will henceforth be the cleanest and most prosperous spot on the map. Such is the belief and prediction of "Billy Sunday" and his followers, who have been "operating" in Philadelphia for quite some time.

We do not know whether "Billy Sunday" and his revival meetings will have any such effect as he predicted. There are some people who are rather inclined to believe the contrary. But we do know positively that the conditions of the hotel and restaurant employees have been worse this winter than ever before, and have not improved one iota so far. The industrial depression which has swept all over the country has also had a great effect on business in general in Philadelphia. The hotel and restaurant men, like other "good business men," were very prompt in meeting this emergency by cutting down the number of employees and increasing the working hours of those whom they employed. There are three inseparable consequences of any such action which always work tremendous hardships on the workers. They are as follows: 1. Intolerable long hours and speeding up for those that are fortunate enough to get work. 2. A great army of unemployed and the suffering thereof. 3. Low wages. This theory did not fail in this case, and never will fail in other cases anywhere. Since labor is a commodity and, like other commodities, subject to supply and demand, therefore, it necessarily followed that this unemployed army, forming an oversupply of labor on the market, had a strong tendency to decrease the wages, and in some instances the wages have been decreased very considerably. So intense have become these evil conditions in Philadelphia this winter that many unorganized culinary workers are asking, with consternation: What is going to become of us?

All local dual organizations (including Billy Sunday) never attempted to approach these problems, aye, not even raised the question. It was Local 279 that had the courage to tackle these problems, and also knows how to solve them. It was Local 279 that got busy and arranged mass-meetings and showed our fellow craftsmen how to remedy these evil conditions and how to make their lot a more bearable one. The unorganized culinary workers and members of dual organizations were told that these problems could only be solved by "ONE LEGITIMATE, POWERFUL AND COMPACT ORGANIZATION." New members were made, and from a propaganda and educational point of view these meetings were very successful. Whether we shall be able to solve these problems in the future will depend to a great extent on every individual member of Local 279. If every member will resolve to bring in at least one new member every

month we certainly will have a good sized army of organized culinary workers to start the march of real progress next fall.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES HOCK,
Press Secretary Local 279.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—This is my report to date on Locals 628 and 848, El Paso, Tex.

My first estimate of the situation in Bartenders' Local 628 was summed up in the words, "You need a doctor rather than an organizer," and this still remains my opinion. This local has had considerable sickness and several deaths among its members during the past winter, but thanks to the efficient management of its finances by the present officers, it has pulled through in good shape. This is particularly creditable to the members of the local, for they have suffered heavy losses during the past year by the defalcations of their former officers. Will the day ever come when our locals will all be sufficiently impressed with the necessity of strictly enforcing our International law that all officers who have the handling of the finances must be at once put under an acceptable bond? However, the fact that their losses did not cause Local 628 to falter in any way, but simply taught them the valuable lesson that they must be more careful in the selection of their financial officers, shows that these boys have the grit and the real stuff that always succeeds. One great help to their treasury was a ball that they pulled off last month. One hundred and seven couples were in the grand march, and the boys cleared nearly one hundred dollars. The best part of the affair was the fact that it was so well conducted that the public has been calling for another.

To begin with Local 628 claimed an 80 per cent control of their craft, and there are some places here on the border that they do not care to attempt to control, so their problems in this respect were not very serious. But four new places have been opened up, of which two have already been signed, and I think the other two soon will be. One "open house" also promises to follow suit. One house with which they were having trouble had an unfortunate experience. The scab bartender, over whom the trouble arose, found a healthy sized chunk of the firm's money in the cash register one night and promptly disappeared. Business was not very good anyway, and this proved the last straw, so the doors were not opened in the morning. Arrangements are now complete for the re-opening of the place, and the new proprietor is a "dyed in the wool" union man.

The problems of Cooks' and Waiters' Local 848 are much more serious. The "floaters" come and go so fast here that it would take a private detective force to keep track of them. However, cards are in all the principal houses, with the exception of one, and they have kept things pretty straight, considering. During the past month they have been carrying on a vigorous campaign to gain complete control of the situation, which has resulted in bringing in sixteen new members, with another meeting to be heard from. This local is figuring on putting a new wage scale into effect this spring that will establish a standard and incidentally protect their established houses from the unfair competition of mushroom upstarts that attempt to take ad-

vantage of the large number of "floaters" by cutting prices on the basis of underpaying their help.

In the matter of the one most serious problem that the cooks and waiters started out in the first place to tackle, they have been making good progress. One of their largest American restaurants now occupies the site of an old Chinese dump. An American took possession of a second Chinese place a few days ago. A third Chinaman quietly gave up his ghost some time ago, and a fourth is now in the courts for not paying his bills. A steadily increasing sentiment against patronizing the Chinese has been created among the general public, and the boys are getting better support from the members of the other unions. Local 848 certainly has the Chinaman "on the run" in El Paso, and only one thing is needed to settle them in short order. If some capable restaurant man would procure a desirable location here and would run a really first-class place that would appeal to the better trade, he would not only make a "ten strike" for himself, but he would make the early fulfillment of my prediction that "the day is coming when El Paso will be an American restaurant city, as it should be," a certainty. There are local peculiarities in the situation that an outsider must learn to take into consideration, but the opening is here for the man who has the brains and experience to take advantage of.

The finances of this local are in good shape. There has not been as much sickness as in Local 628, and only one death, that of Bro. E. D. Mills. A benefit performance was given by one of the local theaters which netted about \$60, and that helped.

With best wishes, Yours fraternally,
E. D. SKINNER, L. S. O.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At a meeting recently held by Local 532 a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to be known as the Mixing Committee. Their duty will consist of examining all candidates who wish to become affiliated with Local 532 as to their ability to become first-class bartenders.

During the last month our Executive Committee has been on a very profitable expedition. So far it has organized some of the leading bars of Baltimore.

A large delegation from Washington, D. C., came over for our annual oyster roast, which was held on February 21, and their appreciation was accepted by our vice-president, Thomas Nolan ("Beau Brummel").

During the past month Brothers, Stern, Cheno-weth, Flanagan, Baseman and Bennett have certainly been working very hard to complete a home for Local 532, which is almost a certainty of success.

Business is fair in Baltimore. If any brother wishes to come here he will have to "look out for the Mixing Committee," which consists of Charles Bennett, chairman; Bernard Stern and Morris W. Baseman, assistants.

"Watch Us Grow."

Fraternally yours,
BERNARD STERN.
Press Agent Local 532.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has been some time since the membership of our International has heard from Local 171, so kindly find space for this lengthy communication.

BARTENDERS GUESTS OF MOERLBACH BREWERY.

At the fifth annual banquet and beefsteak supper given by the Moerlbach Brewery in Moerlbach Rathskeller, members of Local Union 171 and their friends had a grand time. We, the members of Local 171, can safely say that no finer spread could be put before a king than the Moerlbach Brewery officers put before us, and to say it was greatly enjoyed is not doing justice to our esteemed friends, Mr. H. Koudolf, Mr. H. O. Denbach, Mr. C. Gerke and the able attorney, Mr. J. J. McInerney, who is also our friend. There was singing and music in abundance, and it would have been a credit to the liquor and beer interests could some of the fanatical prohibition and anti-saloon league grafters have seen the large assemblage of bar boys gathered there in the Rathskeller of the Moerlbach Brewery. The first speaker was introduced by our able and capable business agent and financial secretary, Emanuel Koveleski.

After calling for order the boys of Local 171 gathered in a group, and Hon. J. J. McInerney was introduced amid great applause. He spoke on the conditions that we were up against at Albany and how the bartenders of today can help the cause by asking their friends, whom they come in contact with, to appeal to their Senators and Representatives to vote against the anti-saloon league and prohibition party, who are trying to put us out of employment.

Mr. McInerney spoke to our boys on the principle of man to man and showed where, if a poor fellow, hungry and down and out, how a bartender would feed him and give him a place to sleep. Would the antis or the prohibitionists do this? No. Go to the United Charities and they will call a policeman and have the man put in jail. Then they would say drink made him a jail-bird, when such is not the case. He also put some of the fellows wise to the fact that our Business Agent Koveleski was not on a pleasure trip every time he went to Albany as they think. Just think of a business agent of the Bartenders, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Association making a smart man, a preacher of the gospel, admit he was a fool. Bro. Koveleski asked the minister a question at Albany, and Mr. Minister could not answer. Mr. I am god evaded the question, but Koveleski told him to answer the question, and stuck right to the point. And pointing his finger at Rev. So and So, who knows all college education and fancy bull, could not answer, so you can see, brothers, from this alone that Local 171 is always working.

Our next speaker to be introduced by Bro. Koveleski was our loyal friend and staunch admirer, Mr. Henry Koudolf, president of the Moerlbach Brewery. Mr. Koudolf opened his brief talk telling the members of Local 171 how they had all advanced to a position in the world where they can and do prove themselves gentlemen beyond a doubt. He also cited to us our position of trust and the temptation always at hand every day in the year, and how very few of us were dishonest. Our enemies only have fifty-two days in the year that they preach, and as they have trustees to handle all money and count

same and keep track of it, Mr. Rev. this or that has very little, if any, temptation before him.

Mr. Koudolf spoke of a get-together movement that is the best we have heard, and that is, to help make the saloon business as clean as any other—a place where we can bring our wife, sweetheart or mother. This was received with applause.

It is a well-known fact that the bartender of today does not want to be serving drinks to any one but good living people and not those of ill repute. There is a great deal of difference in the bartender of today and the one of forty years ago, just the same as any other business.

Mr. Koudolf thanked the boys of Local 171 for the way they turned out and showed their appreciation of Moerlbach hospitality, and assured the members of Local 171 that anything they could do for us would be done at any time or place. And, furthermore, any time we want to use the Rathskeller there was plenty of water to wash the glasses. This concluded Mr. Koudolf's speech.

Bro. President Ed Dintinger called for three cheers for Moerlbach and officers, which was given heartily and appreciated, after which we drank more Moerlbach Banquet Brew Light.

We were pleased to have as our invited guests from Buffalo, N. Y., Edward Swaney of Beck's Brewery, a fine fellow, and one of the boys who came along in company with Eddie Maharg, a rip-roaring prince, a hell of a good fellow of 16 East Eagle street, and who still carries a card in Local 175. Last, but not least, was Bro. Chas. Gurrard, vice-president of Local 175, and you can find him with the same old smile at Smith & Maharg's Cafe, the place where all good fellows meet in Buffalo.

At our last meeting the following officers were nominated for the ensuing term without opposition. Our financial secretary and business agent is elected for two years. Following are the nominees: President, Edw. A. Dintinger; vice-president, John J. Ritz; treasurer, Joseph F. Curtis; recording secretary, Frank Sargent; inspector, Michael J. Murtha; financial secretary and business agent, Emanuel Koveleski; guard, Frank Weiman; three trustees, Fred Fickweiler, Fred Schmidt, Frank Coddington; chaplain, John Hennessy.

Local 171 voted against segregation and we will be represented at the convention.

With kindest greetings to yourself and all the members of our International, I am,

Fraternally yours.

JOHN L. HENNESSY,
Chaplain.

HAZLETON, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines to let you know that we had a splendid meeting on Sunday, February 28; our regular meeting room was packed to the doors. An agreement and wage scale was approved. Organizer Joyce was present at the meeting and made things very interesting, and we thank Brother Joyce very much for his splendid work, but were sorry he could not stay with us for at least another week, as the work laid out for him was impossible to finish in his short stay. An experienced man like Organizer Joyce could put some ginger into our local union, as we have a very hard bunch to handle; they don't care about attending meet-

ings or paying dues, and it is necessary to keep after them all the time. Organizer Joyce made them come clean. We have a few members who did not attend our last meeting and who are back in their dues, but I expect to have them lined up by next meeting. If our members will do as Brother Joyce instructed, much good will result. I wish to thank Organizer Joyce for the good work he accomplished for Local 610.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN E. MILLER,
President Local 610.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The only way I can let sister locals and the International know that Local 815 is still progressing is by communicating with the editor of the *Mixer and Server*.

Since the cooks and waiters of Salt Lake City have started their campaign for better conditions, it seems as though it has awakened a majority of the working class that have been working under a slumber to follow the methods that Local 815 took in regard to maintaining their rights. Even to the newsboys, they have struck, and the consequences are that they are now organized and are at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which means a great help to all organized labor. We are glad to state that, through the Label League, of which the cooks and waiters are practically the foundation, we are making the retail and wholesale merchants of Salt Lake City realize that there is "strength in organized labor," for when we are purchasing goods of any kind we demand the union label.

I am sorry to relate that one of our old comrades, Carl Van Sweden, has followed the path of scabbing, and I ask all secretaries to make a note of his name, as he can not work for the same unfair house all his life, and will some day be looking for a new field to play.

The unfair houses of Morgan's cafe, Grill cafe, Paris cafe and the Castles are beginning to realize that the summer is coming, and that cooks and waiters will not be so plentiful as they were during the winter and less liable to fall by the wayside, as some of them did this winter. Of course there is a certain class of them that will do that winter or summer. By taking bread out of a comrade's mouth they imagine that they have made a point in life, but that is on account of the lack of manhood which none of them possess.

No doubt the locals throughout the country will be glad to hear that Governor Spry has vetoed the prohibition and several other bills which sure would have hurt the craft had they been signed. The following piece of poetry was composed by some of the wet cooks and waiters:

It's a long way to the country,
It's the place for them to go;
It's a long time before Wooten
And his bill to get a show.
Goodbye prohibition,
God bless Governor Spry;
It's a long, long time before the
Farmers make Utah dry.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

It's a long way to the country,
 It's a long way to go;
 It's a long way to the country,
 When the hills are white with snow.
 We'll get no prohibition,
 And I'll tell you why,
 For the bill is still with the Governor,
 And his name is Bill Spry.

The Governor having vetoed the bill, you can imagine the overflow of cooks, waiters and bartenders that will come to Salt Lake City from those unfortunate States that had the curse of prohibition laid on top of them through the stump speeches made by some of those good prohibition workers, and for which they fell without taking the matter into consideration, much to their sorrow when it went into effect.

Things are starting to pick up for Local 815, but by this I do not mean to say that times are good, for we still have quite a number of men on the extra list. As soon as the resorts open up we expect to have them all at work, for we have succeeded in signing up the Lagoon, one of the most popular resorts in this section, and a few others. We also expect to sign up Salt Air before they open up for the season, as the management talks very favorable toward us. We are expecting to have a prosperous season.

DON'T GIVE A RAP FOR YOUR ENEMIES.

You can't make a real success without making enemies.

You can't hold a real position without strong opposition.

You won't seem right to any if you don't seem wrong to many.

A useful life can't be entirely peaceful and care-free.

You must do your duty as you see it.

Every earnest man in every generation has paid the price of individuality. You can't dodge.

The greater you are, the greater the penalty of your progress.

The farther you go, the wider your range.

The more you increase your points of contact with which you must reckon, therefore you multiply your battles against misconception, slander, envy and malice.

You can't evade or avoid your allotted destiny.

You can only hold your share of trouble by holding back.

In every sphere men gibe and sneer; even the peace of the ditch-digger is threatened by the unemployed laborer who covets his job.

So long as you aspire others will conspire.

You'll have hostility to face in every place and at every pace.

Go straight to your goal.

So long as your conscience isn't ashamed to acknowledge you as a friend, don't give a rap for your enemies.

Hoping and trusting that all locals will prosper in the future, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,

PATRICK T. OWENS,
 Rec. and Press Sec. Local 815.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We are in receipt of a letter from Bro. Flore, General President of the International Union, stating that he will be with us in the early part of April. Rest assured that the General President will receive a

royal reception from Local 106, as it has been some time since the General President has paid Cleveland a visit. It is anticipated that the visit of Bro. Flore will be to decide the appeal of Bro. Carter, relative to the manner that Local 106 pursued in electing delegates to the International Convention. Bro. Carter's opinion is that the election was illegal. His appeal was taken immediately after the meeting of Local 106, held on Friday, February 12th, 1915; since that date there has been no decision rendered by the General President, so it is surmised that the General President's visit here will be to interview the members and make personal observations regarding the attitude of the members in regards to this matter.

Local 106 is forging ahead in the labor movement so far that a circular was sent to each member impressing upon them the necessity of selling cigars that bear the union label, for by so doing this they not only assist the Cigarmakers' Union, but they also contribute toward building up the labor movement of which our organization is a part.

Every applicant that is initiated into Local 106 is given thorough instructions relative to unionism; they are instructed to purchase only such goods as bear the union label, and also to see that the clerk who waits upon them carries a union card. In so doing they help the labor movement to such an extent that the dividends will fall upon their organization.

All locals that have not as yet elected delegates to the coming convention must exercise care in electing delegates, as it behooves every local to send their most qualified members, for the reason that we have a big fight on hand, and to overcome the opposition we must have capable representatives at this our greatest convention; we must have more solidarity in our ranks if we intend to keep up our International.

From March 1st to the 18th there has been considerable extra work at the Hotel Statler, also the Saturday extras have given the unemployed members a chance to recuperate. It is only a few weeks hence when many of our members will pack up for the summer resorts and that the road houses will take a few more, thus relieving us of the situation in hand at the present time.

I note that there are some very good resolutions to be brought up before the International convention, and also some that would require some deep studying on the part of the delegates to the convention before they should be passed upon. It behooves every delegate to the convention to be well versed on International law, so as to govern themselves when voting upon a resolution or a question. This convention should go down in history as the greatest convention, and that the laws established by this convention should be such that there will be no necessity to change them in the future.

I also note the letter in the "Forum" from Bro. Bookjans, Local 106. Bro. Bookjans in his letter is trying to instruct the press secretaries in their work; he does not believe in extolling the officers of the different locals. In this I disagree with Bro. Bookjans. I believe in giving credit where credit is due. If an officer of a local merits praise I believe that the same should be published in our official Journal, so that the membership at large should know of it. We want members in our organization to forge to the front and show the allied crafts what they

are doing. If they do something that requires praise, I believe that that praise should not be denied them, but that the press secretary should note the same in his official letter to the MIXER AND SERVER.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. CARTER,
Press Secretary Local 106.

UTICA, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let you know that Local 120 is still alive. We had the pleasure on March 9 of having with us for a few hours our General President, Brother Flore, and as some of the local unions here have had one or more of their international officers visit them, you may be sure that Local 120 was glad that our Trades Assembly met on the night Brother Flore was here. Every one here, as a rule, looks to the West for the turn back to good times, and when Brother Flore stated that on his trip in from the West he saw a general resumption of business, you may be sure our daily papers gave same wide publicity. Words such as he spoke, coming from an international president, had a good effect on all the delegates. The only kick Local 120 has is that we are not visited like the other local unions. It puts life into all the members.

Our chaplain, Brother Archer, was instructed some time ago by the Trades Assembly to get rubber heels on his shoes. As he has not complied with the request, we believe he is still looking for a pair wide enough. His address is care Wald Bros., if any brother knows of rubber heels that are well made.

Bro. Pete Morrow is still looking up rubber boots.

The next town to this was getting along with but two union bartenders, but President Liddy and B. A. Roberts took a trip down there one afternoon and came back with the whole bunch (nineteen) corralled.

Bro. Jack Doyle is serving the roast duck and fixens after meetings now, and is giving satisfaction to all.

This town has gone mad over wrestling, and as B. A. Matt Roberts is one of the old time wrestlers, he is a favorite with the crowd as the third man on the mat. "Matt on the mat is O. K.," they all say.

While we have no intention of trying to show others how they should run their locals, we believe that it is our duty to give a suggestion. A large majority of the members of Local 120 are interested in the entire labor movement in this city, and always look for the union label on their bread; hand out nothing but the cigar and tobacco with the blue label; see that all drivers bringing goods to their places have the monthly button of the teamsters, and whenever a building trades man comes to do a job they ask him for his card; they see that the meat comes from a union market, and of course get shaved by a union barber. By doing this and watching for the other fellow's label, card or button, we get them to look for our button.

Hoping all locals are having as good luck as we are, though we have some members idle, I remain

Fraternally yours,
JACK CONWAY,
Press Agent Local 120.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our bill calling for an amendment to the present one day off law, so as to include hotel and restaurant workers has been reported unfavorably by committee. So we will have to wait another year and hope by that time that all culinary locals in Massachusetts will line up for the bill. If the workers would have lined up one-half as much for the bill as the hotel men lined up against it, a different story could be recorded. However, the support from Locals 80 and 6 was very earnest, and with more time to work on the bill we hope for better results. The State Branch A. F. of L. legislative committee supported our bill, as well as the legislative committee of the Central Labor Union and various heads of other organizations, both labor, fraternal and religious, for which Local 273 expresses thanks.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. E. SANDS,
Secretary Local 273.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 150 of Syracuse is now stronger than ever, and we are pleased to see the attendance of our meeting larger than ever, and we are still holding them weekly (every Friday afternoon).

Bro. Fred Anderson, our newly elected vice-president, gave us many points on unionism, being well versed on same, also acting on committees throughout this country.

The grill room of the Getman Hotel has met with great success under the personal direction of our two members, Mr. John Pfohl and Mr. Chas. Emmett.

Our business agent has made good collections for this month, some members paying from four to six months in advance. He has also signed up a lease on the rooms we have at a great saving to Local 150.

Mr. Thomas Casey sends his regards to every member of our International Union.

We are looking for the return of our former steward, Mr. James Nulty, who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for the past month, but who now intends to attend the Exhibition and visit the boys along Denver, Chicago, etc., before his return.

Just a minute—Bro. Barney Quinn, the former business agent of Rochester, N. Y., is calling the boys together for refreshments—.

Back again. It gives me cramps to stand with one foot higher than the other, but we never say no to a fellow like Quinn (Old Barney Quinn).

We wish to invite the union members to drop off at Syracuse and assure them of our most hearty welcome.

Yours fraternally,

JOE BAKER,
Recording Secretary Local 150.

NEWARK, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines to let the members know conditions in and around Newark, N. J.

We are no exception to the rule of no business. We have over eighty members on the extra list, and as business is bad the boys are not doing much. We would advise traveling members to stay away from Newark, but if they

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do come they should be sure and have citizenship papers, as we are enforcing Section 15.

We have just been relieved of the incubus, local option. The Grant bill, which passed the Senate by a majority of one, was defeated in the Assembly by a vote of 44 to 13, after an all night session, at which a large attendance showed their feelings when the vote was announced.

We desire to call the attention of all crafts interested in the liquor traffic of the necessity to keep on the job, as the Anti-Saloon Leaguers never quit. The only way to combat their slanderous statements to drive us out of business is to form a permanent organization and issue literature to let the public know the true facts, citing statistical figures on crime and immorality and their causes, and stating the figures of crime in wet and dry States. So far the public has had only the side of the Anti-Saloon League; now let us get on the job and give the people our side.

We have elected A. J. Gozzolino delegate the International Convention at San Francisco. No doubt delegates to previous conventions are well acquainted with him. Although he no longer represents us as business agent, he is still active in the labor movement.

In Joseph Kanzian we have a good, hustling business agent, and a man who does not sit on a stool. The members feel assured that all will be treated with impartiality.

We are contemplating the building of a labor temple, and would like to have the co-operation of other local unions of our International. To get them to take stock in this proposition, we will go into detail in a later issue.

Our annual ball took place on March 8, and I take this opportunity to thank all visiting brothers for making it a financial and social success.

With greetings to all officers and members of our International, I remain

Fraternally yours,
M. LAND, Secretary Local 109.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I predicted in my last letter to the MIXER AND SERVER, all the dry bills introduced in the Missouri legislature were passed by the Representatives in the House, and some of them got as far as the Senate Committee, but every one of them died a natural death in the Senate, none of them coming so far as to a vote.

The Senate was supposedly half and half on the liquor question, that is, half of the members of the Senate were elected from "dry" territories, but the most of these Senators themselves were in favor of legitimate saloons, and in favor of letting the cities regulate the licensed saloons themselves, without interference and dictations of the dry advocates in the rural districts where there are no saloons to regulate, they already being legislated out of business, and consequently the Senate kept it from coming to a vote.

On motion of Senator Carter, the dry leader in the Senate, to advance the Dry Shipment bill ahead of 169 bills on the engrossment calendar, the vote stood 16 for and 16 against, which defeated the move to advance the bill.

On motion to refer to the Committee on Rules, the vote stood 22 for and 10 against. This committee was composed of four wets and one dry, and the bill was never voted out of the committee. The same applied practically to all of the other dry measures, and the result was that

no dry legislation was enacted at this session of the legislature.

Some of the bills introduced, if passed by the House, would have worked a hardship on our members and have eliminated a good many places where our members are employed. The most dangerous bills from our standpoint of view were the bills to close every dram shop at 11 o'clock at night and have them remain closed until 6 o'clock the next morning, and the bill to remove all screens, curtains, partitions and stained glass windows, to allow only one entrance, and to do away with all games of chance, pool and billiard tables, musical instruments, etc.

Another bill to prohibit any dram shop within five blocks of a church, religious meeting place, school or educational institution in any incorporated city in the State, and within five miles in unincorporated cities and towns, would practically have driven every saloon in the State of Missouri out of existence, and naturally have put our members out of employment entirely.

One bill provided that no license be granted within 200 feet of any building used exclusively for dwelling purposes without the written consent of the owner or owners.

Another bill provided for local option in precincts of cities having a population of 2,000 or more, and prohibiting the issuing of a license to keep a dram shop within the boundaries of such local option districts where the majority of the voters have remonstrated against a dram shop for the term of four years from the date of filing such remonstrance, and thereafter until a petition of the majority of the qualified voters in such district shall have been signed and filed with the Excise Commissioner or other licensing authority.

A good many of the saloon owners in this city are uneasy on account of the action taken by the new Board of Police Commissioners. Heretofore the licenses could be transferred from one man to another, and from one place to another, but this rule has been declared null and void, and there has only been 361 licenses granted so far by the board, with 250 more to act upon, and the way things look at the present time, probably half of that number will be refused, as the commissioners are laying down such hard rules and regulations that it will be very hard to comply with them in many instances. One proposition is to do away with corner saloons; another is the eliminating of front entrances; another prohibits any display of liquor in show windows; another provides for "first-class" cigar stores in front of every saloon, and still another proposed idea is to do away with all lunch or meals served in connection with saloons and the discontinuing of card and dice games, as well as music, mechanical or otherwise.

We are in hopes that these propositions will not all be carried through, as they are sure to be detrimental to our membership.

With best wishes to the membership of our International, trusting to report next month that it may not all be true, I am

Fraternally yours,
JAMES H. ANDERSON, Local 420.

TRENTON, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Report local option bill killed by a vote of 43 to 14. Assembly adjourned at 12:45 a. m. March 22.

Fraternally yours,
Wm. KAVANAGH, Local 575.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—From the reports submitted weekly to the general office by Local Special Organizer Graham, of this local, you are no doubt acquainted with the fact that he has recently been successful in convincing the management of two of the leading hotels in New Westminster, the Central and Strand, that the possession of a culinary house card would be a profitable adjunct to the cafe end of their business. Although New Westminster, which is only forty-five minutes' trolley ride from Vancouver, is, per capita of its working-class population, one of the best organized cities on the Pacific Coast, the several previous attempts to unionize the culinary workers have been notable for nothing except their failure to produce results. And the reason for this must be attributed to the misguided enthusiasm of those who were responsible for the bringing into being of at least two of the culinary locals which were organized in New Westminster and which succumbed while still in their infancy. That there could hardly be any other result will be evident when I mention that one of the two locals to which I have reference was composed of about 98 per cent girls, not one of whom had had any previous connection with a union of any kind: few, if any, had the least conception of even the elementary principles of trades unionism, and certainly none of whom had the remotest idea of how the business of a local union should be conducted. When you have added to this the fact that very few of the girls manifested anything more than the mildest enthusiasm for the cause, it will be apparent that this was hardly the best timber whereof to construct a successful local union. Under those circumstances we of Local 28 deemed it wise, and in the best interests of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, to add to our own activities the organizing of the culinary workers of New Westminster, a course of action which should have been adopted on previous occasions and which should prove profitable and beneficial to both parties on this occasion until conditions and the time arrives when we can be reasonably sure that the granting of a separate charter in that city would bear fruit in the shape of a permanent local.

One of the most satisfactory, sensible and progressive decisions ever arrived at by the members of organized labor in this Province is contained in the subjoined resolution submitted recently to the parliamentary committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and adopted unanimously by that body:

"That this committee recommends to the Trades and Labor Council that a committee of three be appointed to circulate the unions and ask them to place in nomination members of their organizations to become candidates for submission to a referendum election of the unions to be held at a date to be fixed later, six to be the maximum number that any one union can nominate."

It is intended that when these candidates are nominated, the council shall call a series of mass-meetings, which will be addressed by them, so that the membership can decide which, in their opinion, are the most suitable men to be candidates at the forthcoming Parliamentary election. The result of this plan will be, that at the final referendum, all but six will be eliminated, and they will be the official ticket of the

Trades and Labor Council. I should mention that the city of Vancouver returns six members to Parliament, so that we will have a nominee in each riding of the city. The necessity for absolutely independent action was particularly emphasized, and it was agreed that all other political parties should be strenuously opposed in following out this policy. The central labor bodies of the cities of New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert have also fallen in line and will, in conjunction with Vancouver, make a strong effort to elect to the seats of the mighty, men of their own class and from their own station in life. In the Province of British Columbia we have reached a point in the economic and industrial struggle where we feel that it becomes simply bovine stupidity to continue electing as our Parliamentary Representatives capitalists, employers of labor and gentlemen of leisure. We have continued to vote that way for a good many years now, and have next to nothing in the way of working-class legislation to show for it. We have, as it were, cast our electoral bread upon the political waters, and it has returned to us after many days in the shape of broken promises, indifference and disappointment, until, if "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," we are indeed sick unto death.

Continual pleading with the government for much needed working-class legislation such as a satisfactory workmen's compensation act, a mothers' pension scheme, etc., to say nothing of many urgently necessary reforms for the amelioration and the protection of the workers in our own and allied crafts having failed to produce results, we feel that, notwithstanding the power for good which industrial organization has proved to be, our one sure hope of economic and industrial salvation lies in political effort. The measure of our success in this, as in all other working-class propaganda, will be the measure of the support accorded the prospective candidates by the workers on voting day.

The news of the closing down of the old Couver cafe, 40 Hastings street, West, a victim of the general business depression prevailing at this time, will be read with regret by many former members of Local 28. The passing of the "Couver" marks the end of the long and harmonious relations which existed between the proprietor and this local ever since the cafe opened, and removes from our list of union houses one of the all too few strongholds of Local 28.

In the matter of our agitation for white labor in hotels, a deputation, consisting of Sister Blanche Cosgrove, Business Agent A. Graham, Recording Secretary T. G. Grombie, Bro. W. G. Johnston, Bro. Ed. Cosgrove, the writer, and Miss Helen Gutteridge, treasurer of the Trades and Labor Council, representing the Women's Employment League, waited upon the Board of License Commissioners at their meeting a few days ago and submitted the information asked for at the previous meeting regarding the number of idle culinary workers in the city. After considerable discussion the matter was laid over for another month, this time to enable the hotel proprietors to present their case as against white labor, which, as long as a whole Chinese crew can be had for the wages of a white chef, they most certainly will do, and do strenuously. Just why the hotel men persist in this suicidal policy, well knowing that their Asiatic culinary workers have no vote and, therefore, can not be

of any assistance to them should prohibition ever strike this city and Province, as it most assuredly will do, and that in the not far distant future, is something which is too utterly incomprehensible for my limited intelligence to grasp.

Thanking you in anticipation, Mr. Editor, and with best wishes to yourself and the general membership, I am

Fraternally yours,
JOHN CUMMING.
Vice-President Local 28.

AUBURN, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The attached clipping taken from the Auburn *Citizen*, March 20, 1915, expresses the view of at least one justice of the peace in New York State.

This town of Genoa is a small burg situated about twenty miles south of Auburn on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R., and I know from experience that during its period of prohibition you couldn't buy a "fossil" sandwich; however, since license has been in force, you can get any kind wanted, and what's more, the town is on the map.

No Use for Jail with License in Genoa.

"When the temperance people are talking about prohibition doing away with jails in a community, they want to remember that sometimes the shoe is on the other foot," says Justice of the Peace R. B. Sharpwell of Genoa, who was in this city yesterday.

"Genoa has a jail," continued the justice, "which was erected some 25 years ago. For a few years, during which time Genoa was dry the majority of the time, the jail was used frequently, but during the past 15 years, during which time license has predominated in the town, the jail has been and is at present used for a hen-house. It makes a good one, too."

Fraternally yours,
J. G. BERGIN, Secretary Local 230.

ENSLEY, ALA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It is with deepest sorrow that we report another missing from the ranks, a true and tried trooper of the old B. I. L. of A. In the death of Bro. W. F. Robinson, Local 248 has lost a man that naught but good can be said of. Brother Robinson died Sunday, February 7th, after a lingering illness and was buried with all the honors we could bestow, on Wednesday, February 10th, in Elmwood Cemetery. The funeral was attended in large numbers by members of Local 248. A glowing tribute was paid the memory of the deceased by Brother DeSouchet of Local 248. He spoke of the departed brother's life, his beautiful virtues and his loyalty to his order and his untiring efforts in advancing the interest of the cause. He said no better man ever wore the little blue button, and no man ever wore it with more honor.

Brother Robinson was secretary and treasurer of Local 248 for over twelve years, and through his good work Local 248 has been greatly improved each year of his office. At all times he had the thought of his work in mind and was ever ready to do all that could be asked to aid or build up our cause. Brother Robinson was 63 years of age and leaves a sorrowing wife and six children to mourn his loss. Local 248 feels the loss and extends a hand of sympathy to that noble wife and children.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLES KUHN.

HARRISBURGERS UNGENEROUS.

Dr. Henry W. Stough is not greatly impressed with the generosity of Harrisburg, Pa., citizens. He only picked up \$25,000 during a seven weeks' revival in that city. He told an Altoona, Pa. audience that the Harrisburgers were "stuck up," and thought they were "some pumpkins." Between the Stough aggregation and the Billy Sunday three-ring cyclone, the folks of the old Keystone State are in for a fine financial trimming. The State Anti-Saloon League will have some task to follow these two and get the stray unattached coin, but they usually succeed, no matter how difficult it may seem.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE MAY ISSUE \$1,000 POLICIES.

On March second Governor Walsh signed a bill permitting the Savings Insurance Banks in Massachusetts to issue life insurance policies for one thousand dollars.

These banks have hitherto been limited by law to policies not exceeding \$500. As there are four banks engaged in the life insurance business the largest mount of insurance which any individual could secure has been \$2,000, or \$500 in each bank. Now, this amount has been doubled, and a total insurance of \$4,000 may be applied for by any resident of Massachusetts.

A one thousand dollar policy is a popular form of insurance, and it is possible now for persons to take out this amount of insurance by making a single application to any one of the savings insurance banks. This is a distinct advantage, saving time and trouble for the applicant, and lessening the amount of work at the banks.

The four banks with insurance departments are Whitman Savings Bank, Whitman; People's Savings Bank, Brockton; Berkshire County Savings Bank, Pittsfield; City Savings Bank of Pittsfield, and these banks are issuing various forms of life insurance, such as straight life, twenty payment life and twenty year endowment policies.

SPEND YOUR MONEY WITH VOTERS.

"Chuck the Chink" and patronize sure-enough American labor, should be the shibboleth of every boy and girl in our organization who are forced to send their soiled garments to laundries. It has always been a deep mystery to us why any American should want to patronize oriental labor, for the fact of the matter is that, to the best of our knowledge the laundries where such labor is employed charge exactly as much for the inferior service rendered as the places which employ skilled American labor. And what has been offered in the foregoing is just as emphatic in the matter of patronizing dumps where oriental labor is employed to "cook up" junk which they label "Chop Soy" and other supposed-to-be oriental titles. "Chuck the whole bunch" and patronize your own kind of folks.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, ETC.

Reform has struck deep in a western town, according to a contemporary. A stranger came into the burg and found that a church was being moved bodily from the site where it had long rested. Naturally he asked the first passer-by, "What are they moving the church for?"

"Well, stranger, I'm mayor of these here diggins, and I'm fer law enforcement. We've got an ordinance that says no saloon shall be nearer than 300 feet to a church. I give 'em three days to move the church." *Bakersfield Californian.*

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



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Volume XXIV.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 15, 1915.

Press of
Roessler Brothers,



Commercial Tribune Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Come Clean—Show Us

Our International Union began laying its foundation on the greatest possible asset of any individual—CHARACTER.

Its next step was to seek as members those workers whose experience in the catering industry warranted the conclusion that they were classy workingmen and possessed real SKILL.

Then followed the logical and sensible step, to combine character and skill with CITIZENSHIP, thus making a trinity which may be matched in the ordinary sense of the word, but never beat.

From a very small beginning, and with those three most necessary essentials ever in mind, our International Union has builded better and greater than its founders ever imagined could be produced.

Today our International Union spreads its protecting and fraternal wings from one end of the North American continent to the other; it has brought to the wandering catering industry craftsmen and craftswomen solace and succor when they needed it most, meanwhile giving to the home guards the strength and encouragement which they lacked under unorganized conditions.

We have boasted of the personnel and ability of our membership, we have advised the employers that by giving preference to our men and women they were in reality advancing their own interests; and we meant every word of that declaration. For years and years we have set before the employers the claim that membership in our International Union was substantially the highest recommendation which they could ask or secure from catering industry employes; that we accepted applicants for investigation, and that no person could become a member of any of our affiliated locals and claim legal membership who had not passed an examination for the three essentials mentioned above. We laid claim and insist on it all of the time, that the trinity CHARACTER, SKILL AND CITIZENSHIP meant the best of the workers engaged at the catering industry, and those possessing those three necessary essentials are what constitute our general membership today.

We make no pretense at denial that occasionally the unskilled "rough neck" managed to secure entrance to our local unions when the door was left temporarily unguarded, and we make no denial of the fact that such undesirables have caused us and those who employ our membership untold worry and annoyance; but we are firm believers in the old proverb: "Plant the crab tree where you will, it will never bear pippins." Therefore these unskilled "rough necks" quickly discover that they are in company which exacts greater returns than their concept of craftsmen ever comprehended; they are forced to do one thing or the other:

Improve in two of the essentials noted, be entitled and obtain the third, or make their presence felt by their absence.

There is no room inside of our International Union for the "stand still, shiftless incompetents;" our general motto is: "Improve in all things by study and practise."

In establishing rules and regulations for our guidance, we have never sought to create obstacles over which the capable worker of other lands could not climb; nor yet created stringent impediment for those engaged in the catering industry of America. Our liberality is unquestioned, but we are jealous of our calling, and to use an expression fully understood and appreciated—Applicants must SHOW US. Those who seek membership need have no fears of rejection if they can COME CLEAN as workers, possess character and are willing to become citizens of the country under whose flag they seek remuneration for services rendered as catering industry employes.

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employes generally.

In the last eight or ten months readers of current newspapers, magazines and publications devoted to offering news articles and comment on topics of every-day occurrence have, probably, read and absorbed more information about governmental functions and the manner and means which governments employ to protect their possessions, subjects and citizens than in a similar number of years heretofore. In perusing articles relative to the war one is confronted with description of the extraordinary efforts which governments pursue to prevent invasion and confiscation. Every imaginable means are employed to keep intact the units, and, on the other hand, equal and quite as strenuous effort is being made by the "enemy" to gain a foothold and to hold the territory so invaded. It will be noted that no exceptions are taken when a call to arms is made; there may be sections under a government far removed from the seat of conflict, yet they are required to furnish their quota of fighting men and money in order to protect the whole; no section, so far as we are acquainted with, has taken the position that the trouble was not of their making, therefore they would refuse to participate. Fact is, that if any province, department, or whatever the section equivalent to states or provinces in America may be called in the countries at war, were to "kick over the traces" and refuse to get into the scrap, such act would be called treason, and would, probably, be followed by measures sufficiently drastic to convert the rebellious ones to the understanding that they had "bitten off more than they could chew."

Supposing, for sake of illustration, that the United States were to be drawn into this world war, and one of the States of the Union were to attempt to secede or to refuse to act in concert with the wishes of the Government; that would, we imagine, come under the charge of treason, as outlined in Section 3 of Article III of the U. S. Constitution, and forthwith the President would take such steps as to place the rebellious State under martial law, displacing all State, county and municipal officials, and exercising police powers which would compel submission; in substance, placing the State under arrest and keeping it in such position as long as was deemed necessary. Step across the boundary line into British North America, and suppose that one of the provinces of Canada were to assume that it had the right to refuse payment of taxes or decline to comply with the laws as adopted and which govern all provinces; it would be in rebellion against the government, and practically similar steps would be taken as outlined for States.

Each political unit or section under any government, willingly or otherwise, complies with the laws adopted for their guidance. It would be

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suicidal for any State, province or political unit to assume independence unless it was prepared to secure such by whatever means might become necessary. New York State is the most powerful, or we will assume that it is, of all of the States of the Union. If its citizens or a portion of them governing the affairs of that State were to declare that on and after January 1, 1916, they would cease allegiance to the United States of America and would establish themselves as an independent country and with their own government, that action or declaration would be accepted as intention to secede.

New York would find itself in a state of rebellion; it would become necessary for that State to establish an army and navy in order to prevent invasion of the authorities of the United States, who would endeavor to, as indicated in a previous paragraph, take possession of the governmental positions, and oust and arrest, if need be, such officers as refused to vacate. The only thing which would prevent such steps being taken would be opposition on the part of whatever forces New York State could muster, and the moment they put up any resistance or fired a shot that moment they declared war on existing government and would have to suffer the consequences.

There is no such thing under the United States Government as surrendering a State charter and resigning from the Union; once a member of that Union, *always* a member.

If any number of citizens from any number of States were to meet in conclave and agree that they proposed to construct inside the boundaries of the United States another government, need we advise our readers what would happen? Suppose that a similar effort were made in Canada, how quickly the forces of established government would act can best be appreciated by recalling the history of one effort along that line.

The governments of Canada and the United States have full jurisdiction—to use a trade-union expression—over their respective countries. They make no pretense at permitting questioning their authority, nor would they tolerate for an instant any invasion of what they call their rights. Can the reader imagine what would happen to any body of the citizens of either country who would attend the Congress or Parliament with petitions seeking for a division of its citizens—all persons of agricultural pursuits and training—asking that they be permitted to establish a government of and for themselves, to segregate from the other classes of citizens and be empowered to conduct their affairs independently?

Such a request would be looked upon as the craziest of crazy ideas, and, to use a street expression, they would be told where to head in or get off. Yet, we are, as an International Union, confronted with an aggregation who have been agitating a division quite as injurious and far-reaching in its purpose to the future welfare of the catering industry as attempted secession on the part of province or State. Our International Union assumed, and with the legal consent of the recognized power of the American labor movement, full jurisdiction over the catering industry employees of the North American continent; the certificates of affiliation issued to our International Union by the American Federation of Labor guarantees to us the support of that organization in our field of endeavor; it precludes the distant possibility of that organization sanctioning any curtailment of our activities; it sanc-

tions by its laws the methods we have employed to enlist the unorganized of our allied crafts; and last, but by no means least, the unquestioned and seemingly unalterable policy of the grantor of our charter as an International Union is constructive consolidation—the absolute and positive opposite of segregation and the enemy of secession.

There is, therefore, about as much chance to bring about legal segregation of our allied crafts at the coming or any subsequent convention held under the auspices of our International Union as there is for one of the States of the Union or a province of Canada seceding and successfully establishing a government of their own.

That imposing and impressing fact should not, however, be taken as an intimation that the presence of your delegate to the coming convention is unnecessary. Your organization may withstand inside warfare, it may succeed in maintaining its present status, but the very thwarting of the plans of secessionists will prompt them to attempt engrafting impossible legislation wherewith to further handicap your progress and to harass and annoy those whom your delegates may elect to executive positions. Hence, the absolute need, aye, the imperative necessity to have your ablest representatives right on the job to prevent loading down your book of laws with provisions intended to weaken and ultimately destroy.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Labor organizations from their very inception have, probably, carried more than their share of the troubles of their membership than any other form of organized effort. The average fraternal and benevolent organization may have what they, undoubtedly, regard as more than sufficient annoyances and troubles to satisfy even those who thrive on troubles, but they quickly amend their views after giving labor organizations a more than casual scrutiny or investigation. The history of fraternalism offers an occasional example of acute differences, but, in the main, few of the old and well-established fraternal organizations have been able to avoid all semblance to the cancer which appears to be labor organizations' terrible handicap—political revolutionists seeking to engraft their governmental cure-all on the constitution and laws of labor unions; and should they fail in the accomplishment, to utilize every manœuvre and employ every vicious and unmanly scheme to obliterate the organization, or to so emasculate it that it would, probably, be better had it been destroyed.

Members of our International Union are, probably, in a better position than the members of any organized workers connected with the American Federation of Labor, to hear and read of occurrences in the labor movement of America. A little reflection will bring that very important fact home with increased force, for the majority of our allied crafts seldom pass a day, much less an hour, during employment without being willing or unwilling listeners to conversation which directly or indirectly concerns the question of wages, hours, trade conditions, employment or government. Aside from that, meeting our co-workers in the catering industry at our local union headquarters, meeting other workers interested in the labor movement at the general trade-union meeting halls, rest and clubrooms, thus adding to our opportunities of securing information and engaging

in friendly discussion on topics which concern trade conditions in our own as well as in other lines of endeavor. Therefore, it is with considerable security that the writer avers that few incidents transpire in the labor movement of America but what the majority of our members are fairly well acquainted with and will appreciate to its fullest value the declaration that there is not in all America today any legal, *bona fide* labor organization which can lay claim to having reaped any measure, great or small, of success on account of its acceptance and putting into practice the program of the "political revolutionists." Nor will we be able to discover, after diligent search and inquiry, any great number of these "political propagandists" unselfishly working with trade-union men and women to overcome the innumerable obstacles which lie in the path of progress. They, seemingly, prefer to construct additional obstacles, to harass and annoy the men and women who are endeavoring to win a fair measure of achievement, to make forward progress, even if that headway may seem unnecessarily slow. The careful observer has, no doubt, observed the "factional differences" which prevail among the "political propagandists"; he has, probably, wondered at the degree of viciousness which they express toward "groups" differing with them; and still further wonders at the canny degree of unanimity which they display when trying to destroy those who are not of their "political trend and belief."

These "political revolutionists," no matter under what banner or brand they may be known, have one thing in common and that they put into practice with a vengeance rather surprising to the superficial observer.

The records of their efforts have been presented from time to time by the big men of the American labor movement; their propaganda has been examined with the careful skill of real investigators, and the unqualified decree rendered that they were not only invading a movement for selfish purposes, but that the movement would ultimately suffer disaster unless the "political revolutionists" were deprived of membership or their claws clipped by such legislation that would forever prevent them from abusing the privileges of membership.

Very few of the "carmine brigade" were born and raised on American soil; they come to this continent with ideas absorbed under governments wholly different from those which prevail here; they assume highly intolerant attitudes, and nothing is good which has been produced without them or their fellow rainbow chasers. They quickly realize that they are impotent to transplant their "propaganda" in lodges of fraternal organizations, and they turn to the one movement which offers them opportunities to keep in practice their dissenting tongues. Few of the International Unions of the present day but what have had or are now having their troubles with the "carmine brigade," and no organization which has felt their influence but what has suffered for its experience. In recent years these "political revolutionists" succeeded in stifling the growth of at least three International Unions; they managed by their persistent peddling of half-truths to create discord among the members; they succeeded in shaking the confidence of the rank and file of the organizations referred to in the integrity and sincerity of their chosen executives, and finally created division which was equivalent to extermination.

In looking back and reviewing these cases one is compelled to admit that there was a remarkable similarity in method and maneuvering on the part of the "carmine brigades" which prompts the conclusion that all of the campaigns were inspired for one purpose and by one set of interested individuals. For several months we have been trying to direct the attention of our membership to the growing influence of these "political propagandists"; there is little need of hiding the fact that they have grown arrogant with power supplied them by the thoughtless men and women of our organization; unions have swallowed their "first pill" in the shape of "segregation resolutions," and in doing so, probably, imagined they were tired of the seeming conflict within the ranks and between the crafts which constitute our International Union. These "carmine expounders," following out the examples set by their "comrades" in other Internationals, generously sprinkle their "bait" with sugar, which covers a multitude of unseen things and reasons; they early saw the efforts of selfishly-imbued men to grab everything in sight, and they calculated that by creating the impression that putting these selfish fellows on the back they were concerned in nothing but the advantage of the grabbers; they easily won over the thoughtless who swallowed the bait and that other aggregation whose cupidity was stronger than their feeling of brotherhood, who, no doubt, saw in a segregated trade union immense opportunities for seeking leadership and obtaining prestige which through their woeful lack of gumption had been denied them heretofore. All the "tricks of the carmines" were put in operation, not even excepting the circulation of contemptible falsehood which had neither top, sides or bottom to stand on, yet circulated in the hope that those who were accused would be forced to devote valuable time in running down and exposing the rumors as the creation of enemies of our organization. Not being satisfied with carrying on a campaign such as had been used to the injury of other International Unions, they have gone to the very limit of their zeal to round up sufficient strength by sending to other unions members of the "carmine brigade," and urging them to use all means legitimate, and otherwise, to secure credentials as delegates to our coming convention; that they may be measurably successful is a foregone conclusion, for their appeal has been tinted with promises for the future.

These "political propagandists" have shown remarkable unity; they are not many in numbers, but have wisely drawn from the Anti-Saloon League one of its biggest assets—to work under cover and claim everything.

Constitutional obstacles have been removed by their plausible system which obliterated fundamental law with a few scratches of the pen; and, according to their spokesmen, there is "a world to gain and nothing to lose but the chains" which bind our allied crafts to the present form of International Union. They are strangely silent about the future, excepting to offer promises which they know full well are impossible of accomplishment without funds—and plenty of such. They look with greedy eyes on the splendid financial monument of our International Union, which guarantees to each and every member equal rights as stockholders; they remain dumb on the interrogations propounded relative to the distribution of the general funds accumulated for specific purposes, for they are cognizant of the fact that if

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the membership only knew what they had in mind it would speedily disclaim approval of their plans.

They make no mention of money; they wish to lull their followers into a sereness and slumber from which they must not wake; for if an inquiry were to be made of them a response would be imperative, for silence on such an important matter would speak louder than words, and any response which they could offer would not solve the difficult problem and would emphasize the shallowness of their plans.

The "political revolutionists"—the "carmine brigade"—have their feet clamped down hard on the soft pedal when finances are mentioned. They are not anxious to be asked, "What will become of the immense funds of our International Union?" They want you and all who read or listen to their propaganda to "forget the money," to overlook the more than 60,000 obligations which the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America have legally made and which can be fully enforced. They want you to forget that you helped to create that magnificent fund at headquarters; that it required years to establish a record for meeting obligations as they were presented; that our International Union paid out of its funds in excess of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the bereaved mothers, wives or families of deceased members. All of this you and your associate members MAY forget. BUT WILL YOU?

They are desirous that you shall register approval of division. They care not what may transpire afterwards, for the oft-repeated experience of the desolate home, the bereaved widow and orphaned children finds no sympathetic consideration at their hands. What care they for the future?

They are unconcerned about the outcome; all that they seek is a *wreck*; and they will never feel satisfied until that condition has been brought about. You and your associate members have worked ceaselessly to overcome many immense obstacles in the last fifteen years; you have succeeded in proving to the men and women of the labor movement that you are entitled to their serious consideration; your persistency has been rewarded by their bestowal of sincere esteem; you are a recognized factor in the labor movement of America; you and your organization stand on equal terms with all other trade unions; a position which your predecessors did not enjoy, for they had not maintained organization long enough to convert their opponents in the labor movement. The "political revolutionists" know all of these facts, yet they seek to induce you to swallow their "propaganda," and by so doing wilfully discard all which you have labored to secure.

The "carmine brigade" have followed closely the plans and program which has been used in other International Unions to weaken and emasculate; their campaign, based on dissent, has been vigorously conducted; there are no achievements which you have to your credit which they regard as wholesome; it matters little to them who may be selected to execute the laws and administer the affairs of our International Union—they will be found teaching and practicing disloyalty. The officer with courage to oppose them is forthwith a marked man; they will endeavor to discredit and defeat him; and in their efforts to bring that about they will imitate the Prince of Evil

by taking their "tool" to the mount and promise him world power, if he will agree to do their bidding.

As intimated in the opening of this article, our members are so placed that they enjoy privileges which few workers of other trades or callings even dream of; they have time to read, discuss and determine what course is best for their common good. They have had several examples of "political revolutionists" to study from; they can not avoid the knowledge that every organization which has been afflicted with the "carmine brigade" suffered injuries from which none of them have recovered. These so-called segregationists have tried to hide their real purpose—to the bartender they appeal to presumed prejudice, and they use a similar sugar-coated destroyer with the culinary worker. They have conveyed the impression that there exists unceasing conflict between the allied crafts of our International Union, feeling secure in the knowledge that sufficient thoughtless members will accept their findings as gospel truth. If there be conflict anywhere, it must be in their own town; and if there, it has been created by the "carmine brigade"; and for no other purpose than to destroy an organization which their fellow "political revolutionists" in the American Federation of Labor have been unable to direct or control.

Our International Union has made a splendid record; this despite these "political revolutionists" and their methods. It has succeeded beyond the hopes of its founders; it has outdistanced and organized more of our allied crafts than any organization in the history of the world; it has accomplished wonders in its brief existence; but it admits its impotency in being able to "inject" manhood into those who would tear down a structure at the bidding of any "political revolutionists" or to flatter the puny minds of those who have unsatisfied longings for leadership.

This is the "open season" for thinking; in a few months it will be too late to register disapproval. Don't wait until your hands are tied and your funds dissipated. It is your time to act if you wish to protect the contract between your union and our International Union. Need more be said?

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

THE DOER OF THINGS.

He who has no enemies is the man who is no good to himself or anyone else. He agrees with everybody else. He agrees with everybody and everything. If you ask his opinion on a subject he finds out your view on it and then agrees with you. He talks but never says anything; consequently, none have a chance to take exception to what he says. He is a do-nothing and a say-nothing. His idea of life is just simply to eat, breathe and sleep, until his anatomical machinery wears out, and then die. The man who has enemies is the man who does things; who makes things happen; who brings to pass; a big cog in the wheel of progress. He has plans and strives to put them into execution. If he meets with opposition and obstacles, so much the better; the greater the obstacles the greater become his efforts and determination to succeed. He thinks things and has the nerve and manhood to express his thoughts, not stopping to inquire whom it does or does not suit.—*British Columbia Federationist*.

WHAT THE CHURCH MAY LEARN FROM THE SALOON.

By Frank Charles Laubach in The Survey.

Unquestionably the saloon has succeeded. In New York City alone over one million dollars a day are spent for drink. That is enough money to buy for twenty million people a 5-cent beer, with a free lunch thrown in. It would purchase 25 census worth of liquor for every man and woman in the city. Between one and two million men spend a part of every day in saloons. Thirteen thousand bars are supported by this vast army.

Is thirst alone what all those men are seeking to satisfy?

If it were, there would not be a saloon in the city. Every grocer would sell liquor. Men would order their drinks by telephone, and drink them at home.

The saloon exists because liquor is not all men want. Three-fourths of the saloon's patrons are impelled by one of the finest cravings of the soul, the craving for human fellowship.

This demand can not and ought not to be repressed. It is the most wholesome thing in the world. The saloon, or something which will afford a comradeship as free and democratic, is becoming more indispensable every day. Because this is true, all efforts to destroy the saloon by denunciation have failed, and will continue to fail.

It is enlightening to compare the saloon and a "substitute." The majority of church houses have steps leading up to the door—the saloon avoids a door-step. The "substitute" is seldom conspicuous, and often has a little sign, no modestly unobtrusive that one may pass it twice, and then ask a policeman where it is. If he knows, you are fortunate. The saloon dazzles with lights and glistens with advertisements of liquor. The policeman knows where it is. The door of the "substitute" is locked, and you wait in the cold until someone with three other jobs lets you in, looks you over to determine whether you have come to beg or donate, and asks your business. The saloon has a push-door; touch it, you are inside, and nobody asks your business. Ring the bell at the door of most churches on Monday morning, and you will wait until Wednesday night for an answer. The saloon is open every hour the law will allow, to say the least.

A rich man may take his car to his private club or entertainment at home. The poor man has hardly room in his flat for his family, and he can not afford to be a member of any private club. He goes to the public club—the saloon. Here he finds other men who understand him, because they are in the same position, just as glad as he to get away from the over-crowded home and a nerve-racked wife, and just as glad to forget their troubles over a social glass. In a church he would feel out of place with his threadbare and greasy clothes. Here he is dressed like the other men. He treats his friends, talks with a glibness that surprises even himself, hears the news, and goes home feeling warm and oblivious to the hard facts of reality.

Eleven saloons out of twelve furnish tables and chairs, located either in a rear room or in attractive alcoves. These are much used for card games. They are more used for chats over the glasses. About these tables and over the bars the ruling political opinions of our large cities

are being created and disseminated. The politics of large municipalities are as good as their sources, no better, no worse.

Daily there pours into every large city a stream of horsemen, cattlemen, lumbermen, farm hands, millmen, sailors, laborers of every variety who have a few hours off and are looking for diversion. It is too cold to walk the streets; they do not appreciate art; they are unacquainted with the city; they are not well dressed. Where shall they go?

The brightest light and the most convenient place they see is always a saloon. There the stranger need only buy a drink or a cigar, and he may talk for an hour about the wonders of the city, its crime, its shows, its wealth, its secrets. Thousands of visitors go to the saloon, are driven to it, because they know of no other place which will welcome them.

Every saloon has a toilet. The traveling man finds the ubiquitous saloon indispensable for washing, having his shoes blacked, consulting a directory or time table, asking some necessary question about the community, getting a \$20-bill changed—who has not found that the saloon-keeper is the only man willing to take large bills? You may preach the abolition of the saloon to your heart's content, but when in certain parts of the city, miles from home, you may find the saloon the only friend you have.

What would that vast army of draymen, delivery men, cab drivers, chauffeurs and messengers do if they could not go to the saloon and thaw out their numbed fingers, or inquire an address, the best road to travel, or the nearest repair shop?

In a word, the saloon is the poor man's club. To him it seems the purest democracy in America. It is his society. To destroy it would leave him without social standing, the most precious thing in life, even to a tramp.

The poor man does not need to be told of the evils of alcoholism. They are before his eyes every day. But to close the saloon, the sine-qua-non of his social life, seems a more intolerable evil. The poor man holds the majority vote. Never can liquor be abolished until we give ample guarantee that the integrity of the most precious thing in the laborer's life will be preserved.

The moment other means are provided for satisfying the universal instincts for social life and recreation, so that the millions of men who now rely upon the saloon may satisfy their social impulses without buying liquor, that moment the backbone of the saloon's power will be broken, and not until then.

OH YOU CALIFORNIA.

From the Coast Seamen's Journal of April 14, 1915, we clip the following interesting item:

Statistics gathered by the California State Recreational Committee show there are more saloons in California than all other amusement places combined, including dances, billiard and pool halls, mountain resorts and skating rinks. There are some 4,500 licensed saloons. San Francisco has 1,899 saloons, more by two to one than theaters, parks, cafes, cabarets, bowling alleys and thirty-four other forms of amusement. Los Angeles is credited with 218 saloons and 298 poolrooms and 143 motion picture houses. Alameda County supports 535 saloons, 103 dance halls, 101 soft drink dance halls, 114 billiard and pool halls.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

For the Consideration of the Eighteenth General Convention, To Be Held At San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A., the Week of June 14, 1915.

This is the *third* and final presentation of the following proposals as provided for by our laws:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 15, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 593 submits the following amendments for the consideration of the next general convention.

Fraternally submitted,

THOS. P. Woods,
Secretary Local 593.

To strike out Section 18 and insert a new Section to read as follows:

Section 18. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-admitted to any local of his craft upon the payment of the reinstatement fee of the local under whose jurisdiction he may be working.

Provided that all fines or assessments have been paid to the local by which he was suspended.

The local that suspends him to be notified at the time when application was made for re-admission.

Amend Section 22, Paragraph "A" by striking out the words "suspended or" after the word "member," and the words "suspended or" after the word "was."

Amended paragraph to read as follows:

Section 22, Paragraph "A." Any member expelled from any local is ineligible to membership in any other local of this International, except by consent of the local by which he was expelled.

Amend Section 23 by striking out the words "suspended or" after the word "admitting."

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 23. The names of all suspended or expelled members must be reported to the General Secretary; locals admitting expelled members must, on being notified thereof, suspend such members until full investigation has been made or stand suspended by the International Union.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 20, 1915.
Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, International Secretary-Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In submitting a proposition to strike out Section 18 of the International Constitution, and also to change Sections 22 and 23, I have in mind the necessity of having all three sections read alike, so as to conform to each other.

I would like also to give my views of these necessary changes in order that the general membership may thoroughly understand what the intent of these proposals really are.

For example, if a member of Local 593, for instance, working in Minneapolis was suspended for non-payment of dues, left that city and went to Chicago and found work or saw the chance of getting a job, went to Local 35, paid the reinstatement fee of Local 35, he would have the same privileges as if the reinstatement fee were sent to Local 593.

The rule would work both ways but the home local would have the advantage, as under the present by-laws a member works the balance of the month before the home local derives any benefit, and in some cases these benefits have been won only after a long, hard fight.

It should be an understood thing that under the present by-laws any local has the privilege to have their reinstatement fee conform to these new proposals, or, if necessary, have a special fee for members coming into the local under this head, provided that it is in accord with Section 62 of the International by-laws.

I have found, after thirteen years' experiment, that secretaries as a rule find it easier and more convenient to collect a reinstatement fee for the home local than to collect and send it to another local; also that the majority of suspended members take the same point of view, particularly in regard to men employed in first-class hotels in cities where they are not thoroughly organized. The change in these sections would be equally beneficial to all, as I think it would add an incentive to locals to get out and rustle up all old members, thereby deriving the benefit instead of sending it to another local. As it is necessary to write for a reinstatement price on all suspended members from other locals, time is lost, but all these objections would be overcome if these proposals meet with the approval of the next general convention . Digitized by Google

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Here I pause to ask why a local should have a larger reinstatement fee for persons outside their jurisdiction? Probably because it is thought to be much easier for another secretary to collect it.

Trusting that the new propositions will meet the approval of the members, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. P. Woods,
Secretary Local 593.

CLEVELAND, O., February 5, 1915.

Be it resolved by this convention of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., that we add to our International Constitution a new section, to be known as Section 14, and to read as follows:

"Members of this International having been in continuous good standing for at least twenty-five years shall thereafter be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments without losing any right or privilege of active membership, even though they should adopt a vocation not covered by the charter of this International."

Respectfully submitted by Local 106.

THOMAS S. FARRELL,
President.

JOHN BOOKJANS,
Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 11, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Gen'l Secretary:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Please find enclosed resolutions adopted by this local at our last regular meeting held on February 10, 1915, said resolutions to be published in the MIXER AND SERVER, according to the International Constitution.

Fraternaly yours,

COOKS' HELPERS' UNION, Local 110,
ALFRED PRICE, President.
JAMES LEWIS, Secretary.

Resolution No.....

Local 110 of San Francisco, Cal., believing Section 88 of the International constitution to be discriminating in its character and a menace to the good and welfare of a local that may have a few members less than a sister local where a controversy between said locals is to be acted upon by the local joint executive board to which both locals are affiliated. Therefore, Local 110 offers a resolution (to be considered by the 1915 convention of the I. U.), to amend Section 88 of the International constitution, to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances.

"There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint board."

JAMES LEWIS, President.
ALFRED PRICE, Sec'y-Treas.
Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local 110,
San Francisco, Cal.

DENVER, COLO., February 23, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary:

Enclosed find amendment to Section 64 of the International by-laws and constitution. This is one amendment that I think should be adopted

for the protection of local unions, as the general office will know if a local has its officers bonded. I think it will stop the absconding of officers handling funds. If there is anything that will make this amendment stronger, kindly let me know and I will submit it to the convention.

Hoping this is satisfactory, with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
F. WESSEL,
Secretary Local 8.

The following amendment to Section 64 is offered for the consideration of the convention to be held June 14th at San Francisco:

"Section 64 amended to read as follows: "It shall be mandatory on the part of all affiliated locals to bond their treasurers and other officers who handle funds. Bonds to be procured by the local through the International Secretary-Treasurer. A penalty of ten (\$10) dollars shall be imposed on local unions failing to apply to the International Secretary-Treasurer for bonds before installing officers handling funds."

Submitted by
F. WESSEL,
Secretary Local 8.

OAKLAND, CAL., February 6, 1915.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 178 and to read as follows:

"Section 178. The rights and powers not delegated to the International Union by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the locals or the members of the International Union are reserved to the locals and to the members respectively."

Section 144 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 144. A copy of the official Journal shall be sent to each member of the International Union, and the secretary of each local shall be required to send the names and addresses of all the members of his local to the general secretary-treasurer every six months so that every member shall receive a copy of the Journal whenever issued, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize the secretary-treasurer to refuse or neglect to forward a copy of the Journal to every member at the expiration of said period of six months upon the failure of the secretary of the local to furnish the names and addresses herein required; provided, however, that the secretary-treasurer shall have authority at any time to cease forwarding a copy of the Journal to a member after receiving notice from the Postal Department that mail can not for any reason be delivered to such address. A bound volume of the MIXER AND SERVER shall be sent to each local annually; it shall be mandatory for locals to purchase same."

HERMAN LOORZ, President.
JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary,
Local 525.

OAKLAND, CAL., February 8, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed amendments to constitution, proposed by Local 31, of Oakland, California.

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. D. HOSKINS, Secretary.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Section 176 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 176. All laws, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this constitution shall be null and void in so far as they conflict."

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 177 and to read as follows:

"Section 177. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to limit the authority of the International Union and the members thereof with the sanction of the American Federation of Labor to change or alter the name, jurisdiction, form or manner of organization and affiliation of the constituted crafts, locals and members of the International Union."

C. P. HIBBAND, President.
W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 19, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Sec'y-Treas., Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Enclosed please find five amendments to the International constitution, submitted by delegates-elect Canny and Battles, which have been approved by the local, for publication in the official Journal.

With greetings,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN HAWKINS, President.
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.
COOKS' UNION, LOCAL 44.

Resolved to amend Section 43 of the constitution relating to jurisdiction over lunch, oyster and steam-tablemen to read:

Section 43. Cooks' locals, or mixed locals where cooks have no separate local, shall have jurisdiction over lunchmen, oystermen and steam-tablemen, regardless of whether such work is in a kitchen or dining room.

Fraternally submitted by

MICHAEL H. CANNY,
Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the
H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President.
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 83 of the constitution relating to proprietors, to read as follows:

"Section 83. Whenever a member of the International Union becomes a proprietor, he may retain membership in a local, provided that he does not attach himself to any organization known as a proprietors' organization. The payment of dues to locals by proprietors shall be left to the discretion of the locals. Any member of a local whose name is attached to any license where the sale of liquor transpires is a proprietor. Proprietors working at the trade shall be entitled to all the rights of the local union of which they are members, except that they shall not be eligible to election either as delegates to the conventions or to any office within the gift of a local union. Proprietors not

JUNE 1915						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				



working at the trade shall have neither voice nor vote, nor hold office of any kind."

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,
Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the

H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President.
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

. A resolution to abolish withdrawal cards.

"Whereas, the system of withdrawal cards is being constantly violated and constitutes a ready means for the evasion of our laws; and,

"Whereas, those who do not work at the business may readily become reinstated upon becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the International Union, and there is no particular hardship in enforcing such a system of reinstatement to take the place of withdrawal cards;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Section 77, 78, 81, 82 and 84 be and are hereby repealed."

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,
Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the

H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President.
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolved to amend Section 7 of the constitution relative to allowance of member's dues for securing of applications:

Resolved, that paragraph B of Section 7 be and is hereby repealed.

Fraternally submitted,

MICHAEL H. CANNY,
Delegate-elect to the 18th Int. Convention of the

H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.
Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President.
ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 17, 1915.

A subsidiary amendment to the International constitution relative to (Section 15) covering the United States and its possessions where charters are issued:

"All persons making application in this Inter-

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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national of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America in this United States or its possessions, who have not already obtained their first citizen papers, upon being initiated into a local in this United States or its possessions, shall pay one (\$1.00) dollar in excess of local's initiation fee, said one (\$1.00) dollar to be retained by said local where member was initiated; if said one (\$1.00) dollar is not sufficient for cost of securing first citizen papers for said newly initiated member, then said member will be assessed twenty-five (25) cents per month in excess of all dues and assessments that may be levied on or by said local where member was initiated in this United States or its possessions till the amount has been acquired for the cost of procuring first citizen papers. Such money collected will be permissible to transfer from one local to another when shown to be for said purpose. Upon initiation into a local no member will be compelled to renounce his allegiance to his flag or country, yet his pronounced refusal to obtain his first citizen papers deprives him of being eligible to hold any office in this International or its affiliated locals within the United States or its possessions; he shall also forfeit such money at the expiration of one year except he can show that he has not made his livelihood in the United States or its possessions since the time of his initiation into a local in the United States or any of its possessions. No member's money to be forfeited by monthly suspension from any local in the United States or its possessions for the period of one year. Six months' grace will be granted to members initiated into a local in the United States or its possessions upon proof that they have not made their livelihood in the United States or its possessions, and no further extension of time will be allowed and said member's money is considered forfeited. The secretary of a local in his monthly report shall acquaint the general office of newly initiated members whose money is deposited in a local for the procuring of first citizen papers. All such money forfeited to be forwarded to the General Executive Board of this International and to be apportioned as follows: Ten per cent of forfeited money to defray the general expenses of this International; five per cent to be deposited in the death benefit fund of this International; eighty-five per cent to be set aside as a fund to be known as a Culinary Union's Home Fund, for the purpose of buying land and thereon build a home for aged and infirm members of culinary crafts who have been in good standing in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America for eighteen consecutive years. Said land, when being purchased, to be voted on by a referendum of the locals of this International." (In conformity with Section 120, International).

Fraternally submitted,

F. P. BATTLES,
Delegate to Convention.

Approved by Cooks' Union, Local 44.

JOHN HAWKINS, President.

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Sec'y-Treas.

[NOTE—Brother Battles, author of the foregoing proposal, called our attention to two errors which crept into his proposition on its first printing: The word "Alliance" should have read ALLEGIANC, and where it read "one per cent" it should have read TEN PER CENT.—EDITOR MIXER AND SERVER.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 19, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to enclose a constitutional amendment, proposed by Local 30, which was unanimously adopted in the regular meeting of this local on February 10, 1915. Kindly publish same in the MIXER AND SERVER as per requirement and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

HUGO ERNST,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY LOCAL NO. 30.

A resolution to amend the constitution by amending Section 76 thereof, relating to manner of crediting dues of traveling members.

Resolved, That Section 76 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 76. When a traveling member deposits his card before the seventh day of any month, the dues of such member for said month shall belong to the local accepting the card, and such dues if already paid and other dues if paid in advance, shall be remitted to said local upon demand therefor being made under seal to the local which is in possession of such dues."

HUGO ERNST.
Secretary-Treasurer Local 30.

A. C. ROSE, President.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., February 12, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Inclosed find two proposed changes to our International Constitution in the form of resolutions to be presented at the Eighteenth General Convention: To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Whereas, Section 24 of the International Constitution has never been enforced, and,

Whereas, it has been the means of causing quite a few of the locals to have a very hard time in enforcing same. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Eighteenth General Convention in session at San Francisco, Cal., June 14 to 19, 1915, that Section 24 of the International Constitution be stricken from said constitution.

Proposed by W. M. Spear, Local 27.

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Whereas Section 88 of our International Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each member that per capita tax is paid on; said vote to be cast in equal proportion by its delegates. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances. There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Whereas, the above section has caused so much wrangle and dispute in the various cities among our crafts; therefore be it

Resolved, that said Section 88 be changed to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate present; no delegate shall cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances; there shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Proposed by W. M. Spear, Local 27.

Credentials for the Eighteenth General Convention of our International Union, to be held in the city of San Francisco, beginning Monday morning, June 14, 1915, were sent out from this office, February 16, 1915. All locals should have received them within a reasonable time after that date. If the secretary failed to bring the credentials to the attention of your local union, that is not the fault of general headquarters. If, on the other hand, the secretary failed to receive credentials, by immediately notifying headquarters, duplicate set of credentials will be forwarded. If your local union desires to send more than one delegate to the convention, a requisition for additional credentials should be made and sent to headquarters.

Secretaries are urged to exercise care in making out the credentials, especially in writing the names and addresses of the delegates, which should appear on the back of the original and duplicate credentials. Duplicates must be returned to headquarters and should be in general headquarters before May 24, 1915, in order to appear upon the convention roster of the International Union. This point is emphasized and unions are urged to forward duplicate credentials without necessary delay.

The Eighteenth General Convention of our International Union convenes in the city of San Francisco, Monday morning, June 14, 1915. The official record of the convention is an important memorandum of organization activities. Members who do not receive the MIXER AND SERVER and are entitled to secure same, should take advantage of this notice and request the secretary of their local union to forward their names and addresses to headquarters; in fact it is suggested that secretaries who have furnished us with incomplete mail lists of their members, take advantage of the opportunity and file with headquarters a complete mail list. This warning is given in ample time, so that all members may have their names and addresses on file at headquarters and thus be the recipients of the Eighteenth General Convention of our International Union records.

Secretaries are urged to give the foregoing prompt consideration and favorable attention. The mailing department is required to handle in excess of sixty thousand names and addresses each month and therefore addresses received after May 31, 1915, will hardly secure the July, 1915, or the convention number of the MIXER AND SERVER. For that reason, immediate action in forwarding names and addresses to headquarters is imperative.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	52
Pennsylvania	49
Illinois	43
Massachusetts	41
Washington	33
California	33
Ohio	30
Canada	28
Montana	23
Texas	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	20
Indiana	19
Wisconsin	17

Minnesota	14
Iowa	13
Colorado	12
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	9
New Hampshire	7
Arkansas	6
Oregon	6
Michigan	6
Rhode Island	6
Arizona	4
Georgia	4
Idaho	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Utah	3
Alabama	3
Vermont	3
Nebraska	3
Louisiana	3
West Virginia	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of April, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
M 52	Colorado Springs, Colo.	J. N. Butler
M 434	Toronto, Ont., Can.	E. F. Humphreys
M 505	Columbus, Ohio	Fred B. Hobby and Jerry Neville

DEATHS.

Local	Name
1	:—Ch. Pomerantz, alias Perence.
8	:—Alex. Mardorf, E. J. Kehrl, Wm. Brandt.
Frank E. Johnson.	
30	:—George Norman, W. Funston.
31	:—James M. Lujan.
51	:—Dan Sweeney, Ben Hathurst.
64	:—Wm. J. Young.
77	:—Richard Connolly, James LaCosta, Joseph P. Doherty.
78	:—Robert Langhery.
79	:—Henry Schlatter.
93	:—James Scannell.
108	:—Jul. J. Koestle, Henry Lloyd.
115	:—Edw. Armstrong, James Cameron.
118	:—Chas. Braun.
131	:—Matthew Laffin.
134	:—John Yoos, Clyde Southwell, Robert Hall.
187	:—Frank Stengel.
188	:—Chas. McGrogan, Herman G. Graeser.
196	:—John Winer.
202	:—Fred Rockwell.
206	:—Wm. Duffy.
224	:—James McDonald.
243	:—Edward Ohley.
248	:—W. F. Robinson.
266	:—Fred Bixby.
286	:—Chas. Meyer.
302	:—George McKinnon.
309	:—Frank McNally, L. W. Stoll.
344	:—James J. Moore.
355	:—Thomas Burns.
376	:—Milton A. Bliss.

- 386:—George W. Hafner.
 387:—Fred Oehlkuck.
 420:—Richard Beale.
 423:—Leo Wolfel.
 428:—John J. O'Connor, Wm. F. Pigott, Wm. H. Lang, John Savage, S. G. Canter, T. Frank Hall.
 437:—Nicholas Vollier.
 449:—D. C. Greenwood.
 455:—Arthur Gardner.
 480:—Len S. Bartlett.
 497:—John Wise.
 499:—J. L. Michael.
 504:—Jerry Sullivan.
 506:—Arthur Wilson.
 527:—John Gronan.
 532:—John J. Winn.
 549:—R. J. Stewart.
 573:—Robert R. Roderick.
 651:—Chas. B. Woodmas.
 671:—V. Beatty.
 689:—Frederick M. Wessels.
 699:—Jesse R. Rahlbum, H. P. Veagie.
 700:—Max Kahn.
 707:—Harry M. Dowling.
 721:—Thos. D. Simpson.
 737:—J. H. Foose.
 749:—James G. Webber.
 750:—Meyer G. Nussbaum.
 768:—W. E. Jones.
 800:—James Forbes.
 817:—Chas. Keys.
 847:—John Lafountain, D. R. Vilbrandt.

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.

- | Local | Name |
|-------|--|
| 20 | George Corvillas, Herman Ball. |
| 27 | Mathew Graevich, R. G. McDonald. |
| 51 | Leon Offermann. |
| 59 | M. Rashendoerfer. |
| 79 | Will Huber. |
| 84 | John T. Marley. |
| 110 | A. Frank. |
| 131 | Abe Rosenthal. |
| 150 | Harry Gascoigne. |
| 173 | Victor Juriga. |
| 189 | Arthur B. Johnson, Bert Cortell, Edith Anderson, Arthur Cochran. |
| 192 | H. J. Trimbach. |
| 196 | Kelly G. Baldwin. |
| 252 | Albert Miller. |
| 284 | Thomas McNamara, Eddie McLean. |
| 304 | Abraham I. Gold, Wm. Pierson. |
| 398 | Edw. Shannahan. |
| 400 | Bernice Bowen, Harriet Horn, Wm. Gordon. |
| 402 | Robert Finly. |
| 406 | Einer Carlson. |
| 411 | Paddy Deuel. |
| 420 | Louis Botz. |
| 438 | Thos. McNamara, J. Burns. |
| 466 | Jos. Corrigan. |
| 476 | Frank Morhan. |
| 484 | Margaret Williams, Elizabeth Walsh |
| 525 | H. Colonsbel. |
| 544 | Adam Schmidt. |
| 591 | Harry Gardner. |
| 628 | Luis Tarango. |
| 639 | Fred Anderson. |
| 680 | J. H. Batis. |
| 721 | Wallie Browning. |
| 744 | Lucian Miller. |
| 835 | Ed. Lightner, Paul Kovar. |

INFORMATION WANTED.

I want to locate my brother, Peter R. Reimer, age 31, last heard from about six years ago, at which time he was working at Churchill's, New York City; occupation, waiter and bartender. Previous to that time had also worked in Atlantic City and at Moody's Cafe, Van Buren street, Chicago. This information is wanted so as to enable the relatives to settle an estate. His share is worth in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

Anybody having any information as to his whereabouts, kindly communicate with me as soon as possible.

Fraternally yours,

THEO. J. REIMER,
Robbinsdale, Minn.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Jere L. Sullivan, Esq., Gen. Fin. Sec., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At our meeting of April 1, I was requested to communicate with headquarters, asking you to publish in the next MIXER AND SERVER, the official notice of the expulsion of former Brother Joseph Bosley. Admitting that this Local 315 will take all responsibility in case of any prosecution from the party mentioned as we have enough evidence to warrant his expulsion from this International.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK PEEL,
Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., Local 315.

G. CHARLES MARTIN, President.
 C. OLIVER, First Vice-President.
 F. GRAY, Second Vice-President.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Kindly publish in the next issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, the information given below:

At the regular meeting of Bartenders' Union Local 420, held March 7, 1915, George W. McKee was expelled from membership for violating Sections 86, 90 and 105 local by-laws.

At the same meeting, Ed. Hand was found guilty for scabbing, by going to work in a place where two of our members were out for better conditions and fined \$25.00, and expelled from membership.

Mr. Hand was formerly a member of Local 51, St. Louis, Mo., and while a member of that local was fined \$100.00 for scabbing, which fine has never been paid, according to report from that local, and he evidently joined some other local under false representation, as he came here with a traveling card issued by Local 547, Dallas, Texas.

This man needs watching, as he is always flashing a membership book; although he has not paid any dues for the last two years, and by looking at the book you may find this to be true.

He is a man about 46 years old, real white hair, scar across his face, medium height and stocky built, generally has a smile on his face, and pretends to be a gambler.

Fraternally yours,

BARTENDERS' UNION, LOCAL 420,

W. F. DALY, Secretary.

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THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUDITING BOARD.

THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND
BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

CINCINNATI, April 24, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

FELLOW MEMBERS—In accordance with Section 119 of the International Laws of our Order, we have, with a Certified Public Accountant, representing the Bonding Company, made an examination of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the six months ended February 27, 1915.

The detailed statement submitted herewith includes all receipts from locals, and disbursements are represented by receipts and vouchers on file, showing organization expenses, general expenses and death claims, which have been properly approved and voucherized.

All expenditures have been carefully examined by us, and the statement as submitted, in our opinion, correctly shows the receipts and disbursements for six months ended February 27, 1915.

We wish to commend the General Office upon the excellent condition in which the books and records are kept.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. HILES,
Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.
W. W. HINTON,
Local 300, Toronto, Can.
D. C. POTTER,
Local 286, Peoria, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.

Be it remembered that on the 24th day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen (1915) before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, appeared the persons who signed the foregoing document, and severally made oath that their names are E. L. Hiles, W. W. Hinton and D. C. Potter, and that the statements of said document are true, as they verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on said date.

GEO. W. WELCH,
Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

GENTLEMEN—Complying with Section 119 of your constitution, examination has been made of the books, records and accounts of your Secretary-Treasurer, in conjunction with your Auditing Committee, for six months ended February 27, 1915, and we submit herewith statements of Receipts and Disbursements, Cash Balance and Reconciliation of Bank Accounts, all of which have been duly verified.

Respectfully submitted,



STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Per Capita Tax..... \$71,179 12	Death Benefits \$17,950 00
Initiation 2,055 26	Defense 15,683 20
Reinstatement 1,822 45	Organizers' Salaries and Expenses... 17,071 39
Miscellaneous 3,304 30	Supplies 1,577 42
Supplies 2,439 60	Bulletins 14,293 44
Charters and Outfits..... 277 00	Buttons 440 75
Buttons 862 85	Charters and Outfits..... 38 43
Bulletins 689 14	Edward Flore—Salary 1,200 00
Interest on Deposits..... 1,003 83	Edward Flore—Expenses 365 20
Protested Checks 217 55	Jere L. Sullivan—Salary 1,350 00
Fine (in escrow)..... 5 00	Jere L. Sullivan—Expenses 138 87
	Office Salaries 1,547 00
	Office Rent 621 00
	Postage, Revenue, Stamps, etc. 492 54
	Expressage and Telegrams..... 390 18
	Tax to A. F. of L..... 2,440 26
	Tax to Canadian Trades and Labor
	Congress 204 54
	Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention 422 20
	Auditing Books 512 28
	Miscellaneous 172 88
	Bond—Secretary-Treasurer 350 00
	Protested Checks 216 08
Total Receipts \$83,856 10	Total Disbursements 77,477 66
Cash Balance, August 31, 1914..... 72,222 30	Cash Balance, February 27, 1915..... 78,600 74
	\$156,078 40
	\$156,078 40

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
September, 1914..... \$13,994 48	September, 1914..... \$12,595 61
October, 1914..... 14,527 65	October, 1914..... 13,517 35
November, 1914..... 13,306 51	November, 1914..... 11,600 43
December, 1914..... 15,152 85	December, 1914..... 12,878 29
January, 1915..... 13,134 95	January, 1915..... 13,441 67
February, 1915..... 13,739 66	February, 1915..... 13,444 31
Cash balance at August 31, 1914..... 72,222 30	Cash Balance at February 27, 1915..... 78,600 74
Total \$156,078 40	Total \$156,078 40

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CONDITION OF FUNDS AT FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

Cash Balance	\$78,600 74	General Fund	\$32,047 70
		Death Fund	27,389 77
		Defense Fund	17,959 17
		Convention Fund	1,204 10
Total	\$78,600 74	Total	\$78,600 74

STATEMENT OF CASH AND RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS AT FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

Balance as per Pass Book, Fifth-Third National Bank, February 27, 1915 (Open Account)	\$43,450 72	Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (Special Account)	\$2,844 86
Less Outstanding Checks.....	5,498 85	Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (On Deposit)	37,741 95
		Office Cash Fund.....	62 06
Balance at Credit (Open Account)	\$37,951 87	Total Cash	\$78,600 74

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April:

I desire to call the attention of the officers and members of our local unions having business with this office, that I will leave here for the purpose of attending the convention in San Francisco, about the 10th day of May and will not return until after the close of the convention, or about July 1st. Mail addressed to me between May 10th and May 25th, if addressed in care of the Bartenders' Union, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal., will be given immediate attention upon my arrival in that city; after May 25th and up until June 14th, if addressed in care of Sutter Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., it will receive prompt attention.

Our convention is but a few weeks off and yet there are a number of local unions that have not taken up the question of being represented at that convention; some of our local unions fail to appreciate the need of their being represented, they put it up to the other fellow to shoulder the burden and if what the other fellow does meets with their approval, he is a fine fellow, but when he does things that meets with their disapproval, then the feathers are made to fly and we continually hear, "O, well; if I was there they never would have passed that law, etc., etc." Yet the law was enacted and it is the fault of those who fail to be represented, if the law should happen to work to the disadvantage of their local union. The Eighteenth General Convention is a law making convention and the laws adopted by the delegates assembled, become the laws of the International Union sixty days after the adjournment of the convention and that is the reason we urge upon our local unions to have representation at the convention.

The convention arrangement committee in San Francisco, is making preparations to take care of a large delegation. The Sutter Hotel, Sutter and Kearney streets, has been selected as the convention headquarters and every effort will be made by the convention committee to see that the comforts of the delegates and their guests will be properly looked after.

The committee on entertainment is planning a series of entertainments that will not interfere with the business of the convention and which will be both interesting and enjoyable.

If your local union has not taken up the question of being represented, get busy and see that they do so at once and have them to arrange to have at least one delegate on the floor of the convention when it meets in San Francisco. What! your finances are low and you cannot send a delegate? Well put your thinking cap on and work out some plan whereby the local can raise a sufficient sum to be represented; there are a num-

ber of ways how that can be done; after you have provided the means, then select from your membership, members who are active and who will be a credit to your local, as your choice to represent you at the Eighteenth General Convention, which opens in the City of San Francisco, Cal., on the 14th day of June, 1915.

On March 28, I installed the following officers in Local 171: President, Edward A. Dentinger; vice-president, John Ritz; recording secretary Frank Sargeant; financial secretary, Emanuel Koveleski; treasurer, Jos. F. Curtis; inspector Michael Murtha; trustee, Fred Fickweiler; inside guard, Frank Weinman, and chaplain, John J. Hennessy.

The following visiting members assisted in the installation: President P. M. Gardner; Trustee J. Harkaway; Secretary E. Costelo; Business Agent Charles Yates and Inspector J. O'Neil, of Local 76; Secretary Foster Dudley of Local 150, and Secretary P. J. McGowan and Edward Ehrman of Local 175. After the installation ceremonies were over, the committee in charge removed the screens and the vision of a real feed fashe:l before our eyes—one of the finest buffet lunches that it has ever been my pleasure to partake of. Following the luncheon a moving picture entertainment was given and at the close of the program those present voted it a grand success. Hats off to the committee who so ably arranged the affair.

On March 26, I attended the Sixteenth Anniversary of Local 175; the committee on arrangements, headed by Brother Edward Ehrman, provided plenty of good eats and drinks and along with that several high-class entertainers were on the bill. There was something doing every minute and it was a sure-enough B-I-G success.

On the 14th, I held a hearing on an appeal in the city of Cleveland and had the pleasure of meeting a number of old friends and enjoyed their hospitality.

The following is my expense account for the month:

March 28—To Rochester and return.....	\$ 2 70
April 13—To Cleveland	4 60
" Pullman	2 00
" 14—To Cincinnati	5 25
" Pullman	2 01
" 15—To Buffalo	10 58
" Pullman	2 50
Postage	8 00
Car fare and telegrams and checking.....	.90
Traveling expenses	9 00

\$47 53

Respectfully submitted,

Digitized by EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 589.

March 29, 1915.

MR. CHARLES A. SIMPSON, Secretary, Local 659,
Box 1365, Dallas, Texas:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 26th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Three of our members have entered a co-partnership with three other men for the purpose of operating and conducting a restaurant, the three members contending that they are proprietors, have requested withdrawal cards; are they entitled to the same?

"The agreement under which they have entered into partnership, makes Mr. Angel Karvantas one of the said co-partners, the sole authority in the conduct of the business, in fact he performs all of the functions of a proprietor, the balance of the co-partners simply enjoying a share in the profits and having absolutely no other authority or rights, the said Mr. Angel Karvantas holding power of attorney over each of them."

This International Union does not recognize members of a profit sharing co-partnership of this character as employers; the only member of the above named co-partnership that can be construed as a legitimate employer, is the one who holds the power of attorney over the other co-partners—Mr. Angel Karvantas—all the rest are recognized as employees, the fact that may enter into an agreement to share in the profits of the restaurant, does not make them employers, nor are they entitled to any of the rights or privileges accorded an employer by our International laws.

In order that this restaurant conducted by this co-partnership may be considered as a union restaurant and entitled to the use of our house label, every employee therein coming under the jurisdiction of our International Union, whether he is a member of the co-partnership or otherwise, with the exception of Mr. Angel Karvantas, will have to be members in good standing with our International Union. The three members that you refer to, who have made requests for withdrawal cards, are not entitled to the same. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 590.

March 30, 1915.

MR. EDWARD FENNESSY, Bus. Agt., Local 110,
338 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 25th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"At our last regular meeting a resolution was passed, that no salaried officer of the local can be a candidate for delegate to the International convention to be held in San Francisco; there is nothing in the local by-laws covering this question; can the local union deny that privilege to a salaried officer by motion adopted at a regular meeting?"

Decision No. 284 covers the right of a local to have in their by-laws a qualification clause, which requires a specific length of membership of a member before he is eligible to be elected to office or as a delegate to the International Union conventions and if the said by-laws have been ap-

proved by the General President, that provision can be enforced legally; but a local cannot, by the ordinary passing of a resolution, deny to any member in good standing and qualified under the laws of the International Union his right to serve as a delegate, or to aspire for the said honor from the local of which he is a member. If the local has a clause in their by-laws which stated that no salaried officer could aspire for election as delegate to the International Union convention and the same had the approval of the General President, then it could be legally enforced and then any member accepting a salaried office, would understand that his acceptance would disqualify him from seeking election as a delegate to the International convention; but the passing of a resolution to that effect, does not make it part of the by-laws.

My decision therefore is, that a local cannot by resolution deny to a member his right to aspire to or for election to any office within the gift of the local union, or as delegate to our International conventions, whether the said member happens to be a salaried officer or otherwise is immaterial. That if a local desires to make those qualifications, it must be as an amendment to their local by-laws and must receive the approval of the General President before they can become operative. Therefore the action of Local 110 in passing a resolution denying to all salaried officers a right to run for election as delegate to the International Union convention to be held in San Francisco in June, was illegal and cannot be enforced, and until such time as the by-laws of Local 110 are legally amended to cover this qualification, salaried officers are entitled to aspire for election as delegates to our International convention, in the same manner as any other member desiring the said honor. With greetings,

Yours fraternally;

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 591.

April 5, 1915.

MISS LAURA MOLLEDA, Secretary, Local 48, 151
Mason Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR MISS AND SISTER—I have your communication of the 31st ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Our delegates to the International Union convention were elected December 30, 1914; one of the delegates elected has failed to attend the meetings of the local and at the meeting of March 17, 1915, all her offices as delegates were declared vacant for non-attendance; in accordance with Section 15 of the local by-laws. After having been elected at a general election, can she be recalled for non-attendance at meetings? Also can a delegate to the International convention be elected at a regular meeting to fill the office?"

Section 15 of the local by-laws referred to above, says: "Any officer or delegate, excepted salaried officers, failing to discharge the duties of the office for a continuous period of three weeks, shall forfeit same."

"Failing to discharge the duties," the duties of a delegate to the International Union convention do not begin until he or she is seated as a delegate after the convening of the convention, hence she has no duties to perform prior to that time

and cannot be removed for not performing certain duties, when those duties in reality are not to be performed until the convening of the convention in June. However, if the credentials of the said delegate have not been delivered to the International Union, the matter would still rest with the local and if the delegate was removed and another delegate substituted by the local, then the delegate so removed, would have a right to protest the seating of the delegate elected in her stead, at the convention.

In reference to the election of delegates, section 17 of your by-laws govern that and in accordance with that section a delegate may be nominated at any meeting and at the second meeting following the meeting at which the nomination took place, the election could be held. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 592.

April 12, 1915.

MR. JERE L. SULLIVAN, General Secretary-Treasurer, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 9th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"We are in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of Local 28, Vancouver, B. C., wherein he asks the following question:

"Can a member who is now in San Francisco, Cal., transfer back to our local and represent us?"

"As we understand that question it resolves itself into the following:

"John Doe, formerly a member of Local 28, transfers to Local 30, seemingly he has been advised that his old Local 28 may be unable to pay the expense of a delegate to the coming convention; he therefore proposes to send his traveling card from Local 30, to Local 28; meanwhile remaining at San Francisco and presumably being employed at the trade in that city. Can John Doe under those circumstances be legally elected as a delegate from Local 28, and legally represent said Local 28, on the floor of our coming General Convention? Kindly advise this office whether John Doe, under the circumstances briefly set forth, is entitled to remain at San Francisco, send traveling card to Vancouver, be elected as a delegate and obtain recognition as such from the coming convention?"

My decision on the foregoing is, that John Doe would not be a legal delegate from Local 28. Section 131 reads as follows: No proxies shall be allowed in the convention. That method as outlined is a crude attempt to evade Section 131. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 593.

April 12, 1915.

MISS LAURA MOLLEDA, Secretary, Local 48, 151 Mason Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR MISS AND SISTER—I have before me the appeals of Local 48; one appealing from the ac-

tion of the L. J. E. B., for sustaining the appeal of Sister Ora Mathewson, and the other for unseating the delegates to the said Board, on account of the failure of Local 48 to carry out the directions given by the Board, to-wit: To hold a new election for the office of President of Local 48.

I have given the appeals careful study and consideration and I find the statements and testimony submitted, so conflicting and at variance with each other, that it is impossible for me to distinguish which is right and which is wrong; however, there is one fact that sets out very clearly and that is: Did the L. J. E. B. have power to consider this appeal and did they do right in unseating the delegates of the local pending the carrying out of their decision, or on their refusal to carry it out?

Section 85 gives to the L. J. E. B. power to adjust all differences between locals and members; under that section the Board was acting within its rights in considering the appeal of Sister Mathewson and further directing that their conclusions be carried into effect, and if no appeal was taken, that their decision be enforced and upon the failure of the local to carry out the direction as given by the said Board, the Board would be justified in unseating the local union and its delegates from the said Board. However where an appeal is taken—excepting in the case of expulsion—and the Board so notified, Section 87 acts as a stay against the enforcement of the said decision until the higher authorities have had an opportunity to review the appeal. Therefore if Local 48 notified the L. J. E. B. that they were appealing from their decision, the Board erred in unseating their delegates; they should have held that action in abeyance until the appeal had been reviewed by a higher authority of the International Union.

On the appeal which has reference to the action of the L. J. E. B. in directing that a new election for the office of President of Local 48 be held; I am—in view of the fact that the statements are at such variance with each other—inclined to favor the solution reached by the L. J. E. B. The L. J. E. B. holding that there appears upon the records of Local 48, no reference to Sister Mathewson declining the nomination for President, other than a line having been drawn through her name, and while I have no desire to question the testimony of the Sisters who testified that she—Sister Mathewson—had made the remark that she did not want any office, yet I am loath to consider that as sufficient reason to warrant a reversal of the action of the L. J. E. B. and in the interest of harmony, I am inclined to believe that immediate steps should be taken to hold a new election for the office of President and let the rank and file of the organization decide for themselves, this important question, that is now disturbing the peace and tranquility of the local union and retarding its progress and with that thought in mind, I am denying the appeal which has reference to the holding of a new election and directing the L. J. E. B. to seat the delegates from Local 48 pending a final adjustment of this matter; if Local 48 concludes to accept this decision without any further appeal, then immediate steps must be taken to hold a new election for the office of President, otherwise the directions given to the L. J. E. B. do not become operative. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

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Decision No. 594.

April 13, 1915.

MR. CHARLES YATES, Secretary, Local 76, 17 Clinton Blk., Syracuse, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 12th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member of Local 76 was working in a certain establishment, the proprietor died and he married the widow and now demands a withdrawal card; and license not being in his name, I refused to give him a withdrawal card; he has now joined the Saloon Keepers' Association in this city, which association is antagonistic to our local and he has refused to withdraw his membership from the said association. Is he eligible to a withdrawal card and can he retain membership in the said association?"

The fact that this member married the proprietress of a saloon, does not make him the proprietor and unless his name is placed upon the license, or he can show proofs that the said business has been signed over to him, he cannot be recognized as a proprietor, nor is he entitled to a withdrawal card, so long as he performs any of the functions of a bartender.

If he has joined an organization that is antagonistic to the local union, the local has a right to discipline him if he refuses to withdraw that membership. With greetings:

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 595.

April 16, 1915.

MR. THOMAS S. FARRELL, President, Local 106, 310 Prospect Avenue, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the appeal of Brother E. J. Carter. After giving the matter my personal attention, the said appeal is denied. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 596.

April 16, 1915.

MR. ROBERT R. FOUTTER, President, Local 100, 959 County Street, New Bedford, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 13th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Our by-laws call for the election of officers for the term of one year, the said election being held the last meeting in April, our financial secretary and business agent will be elected in accordance with the above. Does he hold his office for one year, or can the local at a later meeting vote to abolish the said office by a two-third vote, or by amending the by-laws?"

Officers elected by a local union to serve for the term of one year, are entitled to continue in the said office until their term expires and their successors have been duly elected and installed and the local union cannot, either by a two-third vote, or by amending their by-laws effect the tenure

of the said office during the term for which the said officer was elected. This decision does not prohibit a local union from removing an officer for cause, during his term of office. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 597.

April 22, 1915.

MR. HARRY WEINSTOCK, Secretary, Local 279, 1108 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the appeal of Local 279 from the decision of the Local Joint Executive Board in penalizing them the sum of \$5.00 for a violation of trade union principles.

There being no authority in law, giving to the Local Joint Executive Board the right to penalize a local union other than the constitutional fines provided for by the constitution; therefore, without considering the merits of this appeal and without prejudice to the defendant, they reserving the right to present their charges in accordance with the International constitution—the appeal is sustained and the amount of the fine deposited returned to the appellant. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 598.

April 23, 1915.

MR. ROSS JOHNSON, Secretary, Local 386, Third and Bird Streets, Hannibal, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 21st, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"There are two claims filed for the death benefit of the late Brother George W. Hafner. One by his wife and the other by his daughter. The late brother had not been living with his wife for nearly twenty years. She took no interest in him during his sickness or after his death. His daughter looked after him during the last twelve months of his illness and saw to it that he received a proper burial and that the undertaker was paid. Our by-laws say that the widow of the deceased should receive his benefits. Who is entitled to the death benefit of the late brother?"

The above question calls for the application of the common law. If the widow of the late brother took no interest in him during his sickness or at the time of his death, then she is not entitled to be taken into consideration in the payment of the death claim, irregardless as to what your local laws may read. The object and purpose of creating the death benefit, was to see that our members received a decent burial after they had passed to the great beyond, and as the late brother's daughter saw to his comforts during his illness and provided for his proper burial, she is the proper and legal heir to his death benefit and the local union should pay the same over to her. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR APRIL, 1915.

Local No.

W 1 New York, N. Y....Mar., 1915
 W 2 Brooklyn, N. Y....Apr., " "
 B 3 New York, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 4 Hoboken, N. J....Mar., "
 M 6 Boston, Mass....Mar., "
 B 8 Denver, Colo....Mar., "
 W 10 Hoboken, N. J....Mar., "
 WC 11 New York City....Apr., "
 B 12 San Antonio, Tex....Apr., "
 W 14 Denver, Colo....Mar., "
 W 17 Los Angeles, Cal....Mar., "
 C 18 Denver, Colo....Mar., "
 W 19 Kansas City, Mo....Mar., "
 W 20 St. Louis, Mo....Mar., "
 M 24 Cripple Creek, Colo....Mar., "
 C 27 Los Angeles, Cal....Mar., "
 M 28 Vancouver, B. C....Mar., "
 B 29 New York, N. Y....Mar., "
 W 30 San Francisco, Cal....Mar., "
 M 31 Oakland, Cal....Mar., "
 C 33 Seattle, Wash....Mar., "
 W 35 Chicago, Ill....Mar., "
 B 36 Sharon, Pa....Apr., "
 B 37 Decatur, Ill....Mar., "
 B 38 Hammond, Ind....Apr., "
 B 40 Dunkirk, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 41 San Francisco, Cal....Mar., "
 M 43 Pueblo, Colo....Mar., "
 C 44 San Francisco, Cal....Mar., "
 WS 48 San Francisco, Cal....Mar., "
 B 49 Savannah, Ga....Apr., "
 B 51 St. Louis, Mo....Mar., "
 M 52 Colorado Springs, Colo....Apr., "
 M 55 Edmonton, Alta, Canada....Mar., "
 M 59 Milwaukee, Wis....Mar., "
 B 60 DuQuoin, Ill....Mar., "
 M 62 Fresno, Cal....Mar., "
 B 64 Milwaukee, Wis....Mar., "
 B 67 Springfield, Mass....Mar., "
 B 68 Cincinnati, O....Apr., "
 M 69 Galveston, Tex....Mar., "
 B 70 Brooklyn, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 71 Connellsburg, Pa....Mar., "
 W 72 Cincinnati, O....Mar., "
 B 73 Elkhart, Ind....May, "
 B 76 Syracuse, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 77 Boston, Mass....May, "
 B 78 Uniontown, Pa....Mar., "
 B 79 Louisville, Ky....June, "
 W 80 Boston, Mass....Mar., "
 B 81 Holyoke, Mass....Mar., "
 B 82 Westfield, Mass....Apr., "
 B 83 Woburn, Mass....Feb., "
 B 84 Taunton, Mass....May, "
 B 85 Lowell, Mass....Mar., "
 B 86 Lynn, Mass....Apr., "
 B 87 Athol, Mass....Apr., "
 M 88 Louisville, Ky....Apr., "
 B 90 Lawrence, Mass....Mar., "
 B 91 Newburyport, Mass....May, "
 B 92 Marlboro, Mass....Mar., "
 B 93 Haverhill, Mass....Mar., "
 B 95 Worcester, Mass....Mar., "
 B 96 Milford, Mass....May, "
 B 97 Fitchburg, Mass....Apr., "
 WS 98 Los Angeles, Cal....Mar., "
 B 99 Fall River, Mass....Mar., "
 B 100 New Bedford, Mass....Apr., "
 M 101 Great Falls, Mont....Mar., "
 B 102 Granite City, Ill....Apr., "
 M 103 Worcester, Mass....Jan., "
 B 104 Guelph, Ont....Apr., "
 W 106 Cleveland, O....Mar., "
 WS 107 Cleveland, O....Mar., "
 B 108 Cleveland, O....Mar., "
 W 109 Newark, N. J....Apr., "
 M 110 San Francisco, Cal....Mar., "
 WS 112 Boston, Mass....Mar., "
 B 113 Northampton, Mass....Apr., "
 B 114 Pittsfield, Mass....Apr., "
 B 115 Philadelphia, Pa....Mar., "
 B 116 Chicopee, Mass....May, "
 B 117 Belleville, Ill....June, "
 B 118 New York, N. Y....Mar., "
 M 119 Silverton, Colo....Mar., "
 B 120 Utica, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 123 Ware, Mass....Apr., "
 B 124 Trenton, N. J....Apr., "
 B 125 North Adams, Mass....May, "
 B 126 Oneonta, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 127 Massillon, O....Apr., "
 R 128 Cortland N. Y....Mar., "
 M 129 Leadville, Colo....Apr., "
 B 131 Newark, N. J....Apr., "

Local No.

B 133 Geneva, N. Y....Mar., 1915
 B 134 Scranton, Pa....Apr., "
 B 136 Norwich, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 137 London, Ont....Apr., "
 B 139 Lincoln, Ill....Mar., "
 B 141 New York, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 142 Astoria, Ore....Mar., "
 B 144 Batavia, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 147 Greenfield, Mass....Apr., "
 B 148 Thompsonville, Conn....Apr., "
 B 149 Newport, Ky....Mar., "
 W 150 Syracuse, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 151 Gloucester, Mass....Apr., "
 B 152 Minneapolis, Minn....Mar., "
 B 153 Quincy, Ill....Apr., "
 M 154 Wilkes Barre, Pa....Mar., "
 M 155 Reading, Pa....Apr., "
 B 156 Paducah, Ky....Apr., "
 B 157 Woonsocket, R. I....May, "
 B 159 Meriden, Conn....Apr., "
 M 161 Brockton, Mass....Mar., "
 B 162 Trinidad, Colo....Jan., "
 B 163 McKeesport, Pa....Apr., "
 B 166 New Britain, Conn....Mar., "
 C 167 Cleveland, O....Apr., "
 B 169 Hamilton, O....Apr., "
 B 170 Lima, O....Mar., "
 B 171 Rochester, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 173 Binghamton, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 175 Buffalo, N. Y....Mar., "
 M 180 San Jose, Cal....Mar., "
 B 181 Easton, Pa....Mar., "
 B 182 Brantford, Ont....Mar., "
 B 184 Ottumwa, Ia....Apr., "
 B 187 Bradford, Pa....May, "
 B 188 Pittsburgh, Pa....Mar., "
 B 190 Bethlehem, Pa....Mar., "
 B 192 Atlanta, Ga....May, "
 B 193 Pawtucket, R. I....Mar., "
 B 194 Warren, Pa....Apr., "
 B 195 Gloversville, N. Y....Apr., "
 W 196 Buffalo, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 197 Hamilton, Ont....Apr., "
 B 199 Jamestown, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 200 Hartford, Conn....Mar., "
 B 202 Canton, O....Apr., "
 C 203 St. Louis, Mo....Mar., "
 B 204 Elmira, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 206 Ft. Worth, Tex....Apr., "
 B 207 Troy, N. Y....Feb., "
 M 209 Pittsburgh, Pa....Apr., "
 B 210 Seneca Falls, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 212 Youngstown, O....Apr., "
 B 213 Pana, Ill....Feb., "
 B 215 Wausau, Wis....Mar., "
 M 216 Toledo, O....Mar., "
 B 217 New Haven, Conn....Apr., "
 B 218 Streator, Ill....Mar., "
 W 219 New York, N. Y....Apr., "
 M 220 Eureka, Cal....Mar., "
 B 221 Kewanee, Ill....May, "
 B 222 Dayton, O....Apr., "
 M 223 Des Moines, Ia....Mar., "
 B 224 Erie, Pa....Apr., "
 B 225 Meadville, Pa....Apr., "
 B 227 Collinsville, Ill....Mar., "
 B 228 Albany, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 229 Derby, Conn....Jan., "
 B 230 Auburn, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 231 Newport News, Va....Mar., "
 B 235 Oil City, Pa....Apr., "
 B 236 Olean, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 237 Sudbury, Ont....Mar., "
 W 239 Seattle, Wash....Mar., "
 WS 240 Seattle, Wash....Mar., "
 B 241 Murphysboro, Ill....Apr., "
 B 243 Alton, Ill....Mar., "
 B 244 New York, N. Y....Feb., "
 B 246 South Bend, Ind....Mar., "
 B 247 Des Moines, Ia....Apr., "
 B 248 Birmingham, Ala....Apr., "
 WS 249 St. Louis, Mo....Mar., "
 B 251 Centralia, Ill....May, "
 B 252 Mansfield, O....Apr., "
 B 253 Alliance, O....May, "
 B 254 Waterbury, Conn....Mar., "
 B 255 Danbury, Conn....Mar., "
 B 256 Bridgeport, Conn....Mar., "
 B 257 Sayre, Pa....Mar., "
 B 259 Edwardsville, Ill....Feb., "
 B 260 Braddock, Pa....Apr., "
 WC 261 Louisville, Ky....Mar., "
 B 262 Newcastle, Pa....June, "
 B 263 Camden, N. J....Jan., "
 R 264 Omaha, Neb....Feb., "
 C 266 Kansas City, Mo....Mar., "

Local No.

B 269 South Norwalk, Conn....Apr., 1915
 B 272 Clinton, Mass....Apr., "
 M 273 Springfield, Mass....Apr., "
 M 274 Marshalltown, Ia....Apr., "
 W 276 Bronx, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 278 New Brighton, Pa....Mar., "
 W 279 Philadelphia, Pa....Mar., "
 B 280 Toronto, Ont....Mar., "
 B 282 Pueblo, Colo....Mar., "
 B 283 Torrington, Conn....Apr., "
 B 284 Los Angeles, Cal....Mar., "
 B 285 Providence, R. I....Mar., "
 B 286 Peoria, Ill....Mar., "
 B 287 St. Paul, Minn....Apr., "
 B 289 Fremont, Neb....Apr., "
 B 292 Wheeling, W. Va....Mar., "
 B 293 Peterboro, Ont., Canada....Apr., "
 C 294 Newark, N. J....Mar., "
 M 295 Douglas, Ariz....Mar., "
 M 296 New Bedford, Mass....Apr., "
 B 297 Ridgway, Pa....May, "
 B 298 Wallace, Idaho....Mar., "
 W 300 Toronto, Canada....Mar., "
 B 302 Butte, Mont....Mar., "
 M 304 Hartford, Conn....Mar., "
 B 305 Ft. Wayne, Ind....Apr., "
 M 308 London, Ont., Can....Feb., "
 B 309 Portsmouth, N. H....May, "
 B 310 International Falls, Minn....Apr., "
 B 312 Chattanooga, Tenn....Apr., "
 B 313 Little Rock, Ark....Apr., "
 W 315 Montreal, Canada....Apr., "
 B 316 Alamosa, Colo....Feb., "
 R 317 Jacksonville, Fla....Mar., "
 B 318 Putnam, Conn....Apr., "
 B 320 Schenectady, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 321 Havre, Mont....Apr., "
 B 322 Racine, Wis....Mar., "
 B 324 Appleton, Wis....Feb., "
 B 325 Breece, Ill....Apr., "
 B 331 Beloit, Wis....Mar., "
 M 332 East St. Louis, Ill....Mar., "
 B 334 Roundup, Mont....Feb., "
 WS 334 Toledo, O....Mar., "
 M 337 Cheyenne, Wyo....Apr., "
 M 338 Knoxville, Tenn....Apr., "
 B 339 Portland, Ore....Mar., "
 B 340 Orange, N. J....Mar., "
 B 341 Logansport, Ind....Apr., "
 W 342 New York, N. Y....Jan., "
 B 343 DeSoto, Mo....May, "
 C 344 Sycracuse, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 345 Watertown, N. Y....Mar., "
 M 346 Schenectady, N. Y....Dec., 1914
 M 348 San Antonio, Tex....Mar., 1915
 R 349 Oshkosh, Wis....Mar., "
 B 350 Vincennes, Ind....Feb., "
 B 351 Charleroi, Pa....May, "
 WC 352 St. Louis, Mo....Feb., "
 B 354 Burlington, Ia....Apr., "
 B 355 Yonkers, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 356 New London, Conn....Mar., "
 B 357 Sioux City, Ia....Apr., "
 B 358 Wallingford, Conn....Apr., "
 B 360 Mullan, Idaho....Mar., "
 B 361 Allentown, Pa....Apr., "
 B 365 Moorhead, Minn....Apr., "
 B 366 Cumberland, Md....Mar., "
 B 367 Norwich, Conn....Apr., "
 B 368 Kalamazoo, Mich....Mar., "
 B 370 Gardner, Mass....Apr., "
 M 373 Shamokin, Pa....Mar., "
 B 376 South Chicago, Ill....Mar., "
 B 377 Plainfield, N. J....Apr., "
 B 378 Bakersfield, Cal....May, "
 B 379 Kankakee, Ill....Apr., "
 M 380 Bisbee, Ariz....Mar., "
 C 381 Brooklyn, N. Y....Mar., "
 B 382 Boone, Ia....Apr., "
 B 383 Mt. Vernon, N. Y....Apr., "
 B 386 Hannibal, Mo....Apr., "
 B 387 Evansville, Ind....Mar., "
 B 389 Carnegie, Pa....Mar., "
 B 390 Montgomery, Ala....Apr., "
 B 391 Roslyn, Wash....Apr., "
 B 393 Three Forks, Mont....Apr., "
 B 395 Grand Rapids, Mich....Apr., "
 B 397 Norwalk, O....Feb., "
 B 398 Manchester, N. H....Mar., "
 B 399 Lincoln, Neb....Apr., "
 M 400 Spokane, Wash....Mar., "
 W 402 San Diego, Cal....Mar., "
 B 403 Stockton, Cal....Apr., "

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.		Local No.		Local No.	
B 404 Dover, N. J.	Mar., 1915	B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex.	May, 1915	C 693 Hoboken, N. J.	Mar., 1915
W 405 Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar., "	M 550 Bakersfield, Cal.	Mar., "	B 694 Watertown, N. Y.	Apr., "
B 406 Eureka, Cal.	Mar., "	CC 552 Richmond, Va.	Mar., "	B 696 Norfolk, Va.	Mar., "
C 408 St. Paul, Minn.	Feb., "	B 553 Millvale, Pa.	May, "	B 697 Temple, Tex.	Apr., "
M 411 Muskegon, Mich.	Apr., "	B 554 Newark, N. J.	Apr., "	B 699 Marysville, Cal.	Mar., "
B 412 Newark, O.	Feb., "	B 555 North Yakima, Wash.	Feb., "	W 700 Paterson, N. J.	Mar., "
B 414 Lethbridge, Alta., Canada	Apr., "	B 556 Olympia, Wash.	Apr., "	B 701 North Walpole, N. H.	Mar., "
WS 416 Springfield, Mass.	Feb., "	B 557 Salida, Colo.	Mar., "	B 702 Kensington, Ill.	Mar., "
B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Apr., "	B 558 San Bernardino, Cal.	Apr., "	B 704 Raymond, Wash.	Mar., "
B 419 Memphis, Tenn.	Mar., "	B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark.	Apr., "	B 706 Rockville, Conn.	Mar., "
B 420 Kansas City, Mo.	Mar., "	M 561 Sacramento, Cal.	Mar., "	B 707 Tacoma, Wash.	Mar., "
B 421 Newport, R. I.	Apr., "	B 562 Detroit, Mich.	Mar., "	B 709 Lordsbury, N. M.	Apr., "
B 422 St. Joseph, Mo.	Mar., "	B 563 Mobile, Ala.	Apr., "	B 710 Ashland, Wis.	Feb., "
B 423 Columbus, O.	Apr., "	B 566 Fresno, Cal.	Mar., "	B 711 Mingo Junction, O.	Feb., "
M 426 Wallace, Idaho	Mar., "	M 567 Olympia, Wash.	Mar., "	B 713 Mansfield, Ore.	Mar., "
C 427 Missoula, Mont.	Mar., "	B 568 Gillespie, Ill.	Apr., "	B 714 Joliet, Ill.	Apr., "
B 428 Washington, D. C.	Mar., "	B 569 Harrisburg, Pa.	Mar., "	B 716 Rutland, Vt.	Apr., "
B 429 Portsmouth, O.	Mar., "	M 572 Stockton, Cal.	Mar., "	C 719 New York City.	Apr., "
B 430 Middletown, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 573 Springfield, Ill.	Mar., "	B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah	Mar., "
B 431 East Liverpool, O.	Mar., "	B 574 Duluth, Minn.	Mar., "	B 722 Berlin, Ont., Can.	Mar., "
B 432 Miles City, Mont.	Jan., "	W 575 Jersey City, N. J.	Mar., "	B 723 Port Arthur, Tex.	Apr., "
M 434 Toronto, Ont., Can.	Apr., "	B 577 San Jose, Cal.	Mar., "	B 725 Walla Walla, Wash.	Mar., "
B 435 Nelson, B. C., Can.	Apr., "	B 580 Palestine, Tex.	Feb., "	B 727 Columbia, Ga.	Jan., "
B 436 Rock Springs, Wyo.	Mar., "	B 584 Montpelier, Vt.	Apr., "	B 729 Ottawa, Ill.	May, "
B 437 Indianapolis, Ind.	Apr., "	B 585 Charleston, W. Va.	Apr., "	M 730 Bremerton, Wash.	Mar., "
B 438 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Apr., "	B 587 Bozeman, Mont.	Mar., "	B 731 Great Barrington, Mass.	Mar., "
C 440 Montreal, Canada	Apr., "	B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis.	Apr., "	B 732 Middletown, O.	Apr., "
W 443 Evansville, Ind.	Mar., "	B 591 San Pedro, Cal.	Apr., "	B 733 Dover and Somersworth,	Mar., "
W 444 Peoria, Ill.	Feb., "	M 592 Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Mar., "	N. H.	Mar., "
B 445 Mojave, Cal.	Mar., "	W 593 Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr., "	M 734 Superior, Wis.	Mar., "
B 447 Pensacola, Fla.	Mar., "	B 594 Argenta, Ark.	Apr., "	B 735 Manville, R. I.	Mar., "
B 449 Altoona, Pa.	Apr., "	B 595 Richmond, Cal.	Mar., "	B 737 York, Pa.	Apr., "
M 451 Everett, Wash.	Mar., "	B 596 Superior, Wis.	Mar., "	B 738 Baton Rouge, La.	Apr., "
M 452 Salem, Ore.	Mar., "	B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn.	Mar., "	B 739 Brownsville, Pa.	May, "
B 454 Everett, Wash.	Mar., "	C 600 Duluth, Minn.	Mar., "	B 740 South Manchester, Conn.	Mar., "
B 455 Stamford, Conn.	Mar., "	M 601 Perth Amboy, N. J.	Mar., "	B 741 Pasco, Tex.	Mar., "
B 456 Chicago, Ill.	Mar., "	B 603 Sacramento, Cal.	Mar., "	B 742 Southbridge, Conn.	Mar., "
B 457 Butte, Mont.	Apr., "	B 608 Salem, O.	Mar., "	B 743 Natick, Mass.	Apr., "
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb., "	B 609 Great Falls, Mont.	Mar., "	B 744 Waco, Tex.	Mar., "
M 459 Victoria, B. C.	Mar., "	B 610 Hazelton, Pa.	Feb., "	B 746 Anaconda, Mont.	Mar., "
B 461 Springfield, Mo.	Mar., "	M 612 Helena, Mont.	Mar., "	B 749 Galveston, Tex.	Apr., "
B 462 Shenandoah, Pa.	Jan., "	B 613 Lexington, Mo.	Apr., "	B 750 Houston, Tex.	Apr., "
B 463 Cle Elum, Wash.	Mar., "	B 614 Marion, Ind.	May, "	B 751 Beaumont, Tex.	May, "
B 465 Macon, Ga.	Mar., "	B 616 Barberville, O.	Apr., "	B 752 Texas City, Tex.	Apr., "
B 466 Wilmington, Del.	Apr., "	M 619 Holyoke, Mass.	Apr., "	B 753 Sherbrook, Que., Canada	Mar., "
B 468 Madison, Wis.	Mar., "	B 620 Austin, Tex.	Mar., "	M 754 San Pedro, Cal.	Mar., "
B 469 Middletown, Conn.	Apr., "	M 624 North Yakima, Wash.	Mar., "	M 755 Port Arthur, Tex.	Apr., "
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash.	Apr., "	B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Apr., "	B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn.	Apr., "
B 473 Bellingham, Wash.	Mar., "	M 626 Walla Walla, Wash.	Mar., "	B 757 Port Arthur, Ont.	Apr., "
B 478 The Dalles, Ore.	Mar., "	B 627 Cairo, Ill.	Mar., "	M 759 Crookston, Minn.	Feb., "
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis.	Mar., "	B 628 El Paso, Tex.	Mar., "	M 760 Monroe, La.	Apr., "
B 480 Henderson, Ky.	Apr., "	W 631 Phoenix, Ariz.	Mar., "	B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont.	Mar., "
B 481 Sunbury, Pa.	Jan., "	B 632 Kalispell, Mont.	Apr., "	B 762 Harrison and Kearney,	Feb., "
B 482 Butler, Pa.	Mar., "	B 633 Nashua, N. H.	Apr., "	W 763 Rochester, N. Y.	Feb., "
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia.	Mar., "	B 639 Moline, Ill.	Apr., "	B 764 Alexandria, La.	Apr., "
WS 484 Chicago, Ill.	Mar., "	B 640 Corpus Christi, Tex.	Jan., "	B 765 Tampa, Fla.	Mar., "
B 485 Spokane, Wash.	Mar., "	B 642 Newburg, N. Y.	Mar., "	B 767 Westville, Ill.	June,
B 486 Fulton, N. Y.	Apr., "	WS 644 Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar., "	B 768 San Diego, Cal.	Mar., "
B 488 Jersey City, N. J.	Mar., "	B 647 Concord, N. H.	Apr., "	B 771 Illoquiam, Wash.	Mar., "
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Mar., "	B 648 Paterson, N. J.	Mar., "	B 774 Aberdeen, Wash.	Apr., "
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J.	Feb., "	B 649 Chicago, Ill.	Feb., "	B 784 New Westminster, B. C.	Apr., "
B 495 New Rochelle, N. Y.	Apr., "	B 651 Seattle, Wash.	Mar., "	M 791 Aberdeen, Wash.	Apr., "
B 497 Brainerd, Minn.	Mar., "	B 652 Moberly, Mo.	May, "	B 793 Latrobe, Pa.	May, "
B 498 Lewistown, Mont.	Mar., "	B 654 Bryan, Tex.	Mar., "	M 795 York, Pa.	Apr., "
B 499 Springfield, O.	Apr., "	B 656 Anderson, Ind.	Apr., "	B 800 Lafayette, Ind.	Apr., "
W 501 Yonkers, N. Y.	Apr., "	B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo.	Apr., "	M 801 Elma, Wash.	Mar., "
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo.	Mar., "	M 659 Dallas, Tex.	Apr., "	B 804 Hoquiam, Wash.	Mar., "
B 504 Terre Haute, Ind.	Apr., "	B 661 Roanoke, Va.	Mar., "	B 805 Covington, Ky.	Mar., "
M 505 Columbus, O.	Apr., "	W 663 Covington, Ky.	Mar., "	B 806 Deer Lodge, Mont.	Mar., "
B 506 Montreal, Canada	Apr., "	B 664 Glendale, Mont.	Mar., "	B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah	Mar., "
B 507 Chicago, Ill.	Apr., "	M 667 Renton, Wash.	Apr., "	M 809 Lewistown, Mont.	Mar., "
B 513 East Chicago, Ind.	Apr., "	B 669 Helena, Ark.	Jan., "	B 810 Witt, Ill.	Mar., "
B 516 Oelwein, Ia.	Apr., "	B 670 Beardstown, Ill.	Mar., "	B 812 Port Chester, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 517 Nashville, Tenn.	Mar., "	B 671 Jackson, Mich.	Apr., "	B 813 St. Cloud, Minn.	May, "
B 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Mar., "	M 672 Paragould, Ark.	Jan., "	B 814 Victoria, B. C.	Mar., "
B 519 Willimantic, Conn.	Apr., "	M 673 San Bernardino, Cal.	Mar., "	M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah	Feb., "
B 520 Peru, Ind.	Apr., "	B 674 Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Mar., "	B 817 Missoula, Mont.	Feb., "
B 523 Kenosha, Wis.	Apr., "	R 675 Oswego, N. Y.	Mar., "	B 818 Pekin, Ill.	Mar., "
M 524 Miles City, Mont.	Apr., "	R 676 Vancouver, B. C.	Mar., "	M 819 Port Angeles, Wash.	Apr., "
B 525 Oakland, Cal.	Mar., "	B 677 Berlin, N. H.	May, "	B 820 Sheridan, Wyo.	Apr., "
B 526 Johnstown, Pa.	Mar., "	B 679 Kellogg and Wardner,	Idaho.	B 821 Kittanning, Pa.	May, "
B 527 Dubuque, Ia.	Apr., "	M 680 Miami, Ariz.	Mar., "	B 822 Bonville, Ind.	Apr., "
B 529 Branford, Conn.	Feb., "	B 682 Elizabeth, N. J.	Mar., "	B 823 Ocala, Fla.	Mar., "
B 531 Jefferson Cit., Mo.	May,	B 683 St. Thomas, Ont., Canada	May,	M 824 Raymond, Wash.	Feb., "
B 532 Baltimore, Md.	Mar., "	B 684 Monongahela, Pa.	Apr., "	Digitized by Google	
B 533 Helena, Mont.	Apr., "	B 685 Eau Claire, Wis.	Mar., "		
B 534 Gary, Ind.	Mar., "	B 686 Burlington, Vt.	Apr., "		
B 535 Keokuk, Ia.	Apr., "	B 687 Bay City, Mich.	Apr., "		
B 536 San Rafael, Cal.	Apr., "	B 689 Passaic, N. J.	Mar., "		
B 537 Richmond, Ind.	Apr., "	B 690 Owensboro, Ky.	May, "		
B 538 Perth Amboy, N. J.	Mar., "	B 692 Virden, Ill.	Apr., "		
B 539 Waterloo, Ia.	Apr., "				
B 547 Dallas, Tex.	Mar., "				
B 548 Hudson, N. Y.	Mar., "				

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

B 826	Etna, Pa.	Apr., 1915
B 827	Joplin, Mo.	Mar., "
B 829	South Bend, Wash.	Mar., "
B 830	Anacortes, Wash.	Feb., "
B 832	Sedalia, Mo.	Apr., "
B 833	Elyria, O.	Mar., "
B 834	Royalton, Ill.	Mar., "
B 835	Taylor, Tex.	Apr., "
B 836	Centralia, Wash.	Feb., "
M 837	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Mar., "
B 838	Casper, Wyo.	Apr., "
M 839	Herrin, Ill.	Jan., "
B 840	Chester, Pa.	Mar., "
M 842	Casper, Wyo.	Apr., "
WWC 843	Worcester, Mass.	Apr., "
B 844	Staunton, Ill.	Apr., "
B 845	New Kensington, Pa.	Apr., "
M 846	Sheridan, Wyo.	Apr., "
B 847	Fostoria, O.	Apr., "
M 848	El Paso, Tex.	Mar., "
B 849	Franklin, Pa.	Mar., "
B 850	Rock Island, Ill.	Apr., "
B 851	Peekskill, N. Y.	Feb., "
B 852	Tiffin, O.	Mar., "
B 854	Jeannette, Pa.	Apr., "
B 855	Livingston, Mont.	Feb., "
B 856	Hot Springs, Ark.	Apr., "
B 857	Laramie, Wyo.	Mar., "
B 858	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Jan., "
B 859	Billings, Mont.	Mar., "
M 861	Billings, Mont.	Mar., "
B 863	West Warwick, R. I.	Apr., "
B 864	Lansford, Pa.	Apr., "
C 865	Chicago, Ill.	Mar., "
WWC 866	Springfield, Mass.	Apr., "
B 867	Ketchikan, Alaska	Apr., "
B 868	Nome, Alaska	Mar., "
B 869	Juneau, Alaska	Apr., "
B 870	Augusta, Ga.	Mar., "
M 871	Juneau, Alaska	Mar., "
C 872	Milwaukee, Wis.	Apr., "

RECEIPTS FOR APRIL, 1915.

Date. Local.

1	24 February	\$ 2 80
1	90 March, supplies	39 00
1	99 February, supplies	48 65
1	102 March, stamps	16 75
1	259 February	10 00
1	280 February	80 70
1	294 February, stamps	7 45
1	309 April, stamp, supplies, buttons	9 50
1	393 March	3 80
1	406 Feb., stamps, bound Mixer and Server	14 80
1	429 March, stamps	15 60
1	520 March	8 80
1	533 March	14 00
1	614 April	1 80
1	826 March	3 20
1	E. R. McNally, M. A. L.	5 00
1	106 Feb., supplies, buttons	94 70
1	144 February	5 80
1	505 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	19 10
1	338 March	4 50
1	366 February	8 40
1	Geo. Williams, M. A. L.	1 50
1	Rein. James E. Payne, Local 828	5 00
1	128 February	5 00
1	169 Supplies	50
1	236 March	9 00
1	269 March	9 60
1	499 Stamps, bound Mixer and Server	2 50
1	805 February	12 60
2	12 March	35 95
2	131 March	78 70
2	159 March, stamps	16 90
2	253 April	9 55
2	254 February	16 00
2	273 Mar., stamps, cash	18 00
2	355 Mar., balance due bound Mixer and Server	15 35
2	376 February	24 35
2	469 March, stamps, buttons	7 80
2	470 Mar., bound Mixer and Server	5 40
2	491 February, stamps	15 85
2	593 February	27 35
2	844 Mar., bound Mixer and Server	15 50

Date. Local.

2	20 Stamps	6 80
2	285 February	79 40
2	310 Stamps	40 00
2	411 March, supplies	16 70
2	427 March	12 35
2	580 February	4 60
2	598 March	6 80
2	761 February, stamp	7 65
2	818 Mar., stamps, supplies, bound Mixer and Server, balance due rein.	13 05
2	Refund account lost package	10 38
2	501 Mar., bound Mixer and Server	4 40
2	532 Supplies	1 00
2	149 Stamps, supplies	19 50
2	96 April	3 60
2	694 March	2 20
3	70 February	94 60
3	97 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
3	107 Supplies, buttons	2 00
3	173 March, stamps	34 50
3	341 March	12 40
3	437 March	120 95
3	710 Stamps	6 00
3	725 March	14 40
3	768 Stamps	10 00
3	E. Schmidtke, M. A. L.	1 50
3	153 Bound Mixer and Server	2 00
3	153 March	30 10
3	426 February, supplies	9 95
5	14 Button	60
5	49 March, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	13 00
5	80 February	110 80
5	Balance due buttons	1 75
5	157 April	17 65
5	247 Mar., Apr., bound Mixer and Server, return of funds, expressage not prepaid	30 85
5	402 February	30 85
5	422 February	31 20
5	445 March	3 00
5	458 February, supplies	72 65
5	518 March	13 90
5	561 February	39 35
5	562 Supplies	1 70
5	644 February, March	4 50
5	704 March	4 60
5	749 March, stamps	21 90
5	763 February	29 40
5	73 April	7 80
5	203 Feb., Mar., bound Mixer and Server	37 75
5	206 Button	1 00
5	478 March	6 05
5	Frank Wood, M. A. L.	3 00
5	Rein. J. C. Stull, Local 326	1 60
5	434 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	15 25
5	300 Supplies	5 50
6	71 March, supplies	8 00
6	180 Bound Mixer and Server, 1911, 1913, 1914	6 00
6	216 March	76 50
6	221 April	6 45
6	251 April, stamp	8 80
6	628 Stamps, supplies	22 50
6	664 March	6 60
6	798 March, supplies	7 00
6	800 April, supplies	23 25
6	857 March, cash	4 25
6	Rein. Henry Hilderman, Local 247	5 60
6	505 February	57 00
6	169 March, stamps	16 20
6	405 March	5 05
6	534 February, supplies	10 60
6	730 March, stamps, supplies	16 10
6	195 Supplies	75
6	455 February, March	16 00
6	156 March, buttons	12 30
6	671 March, stamp	9 44
6	624 February, balance due bound Mixer and Server	9 624
6	Rein. Wm. Malone, Local 247	8 65
9	550 February	884
9	366 Buttons	1 60
9	671 March, stamp	11 00
9	449 March	31 05
9	624 February, balance due bound Mixer and Server	14 00
9	Rein. Wm. Malone, Local 247	14 00
9	550 February	24 75
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9	366 Buttons	2 40
9	671 March, April	12 40
9	449 March</td	

THE MIXER AND SERVER

21

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.	Date. Local.	Date. Local.
10 218 March, supplies, button.. 12 75	13 59 March	17 215 March
10 261 February 8 40	13 101 March	17 406 March
10 274 March, supplies	13 189 Nov., Dec., supplies....	17 499 April, stamps, supplies. 21 30
10 385 Supplies	13 829 March	17 Rein. Earl Coon, Local 678
10 351 April	13 283 April	17 552 March, bound Mixer and Server
10 414 April, buttons	13 594 April	17 573 March
10 506 March, stamps, buttons. 50 30	13 459 March	17 Ed. Meyers, M. A. L. 2 25
10 544 March	13 495 April	17 699 Jan., Feb., Mar. 38 20
10 559 March	13 633 April	17 870 March, cash
10 675 March	13 732 Stamps, supplies	17 305 March, stamps
10 791 March	14 55 March, supplies	17 768 March, stamps
10 838 March	14 113 April, stamps	17 72 Stamps, supplies, buttons 7 00
10 Interest	14 206 April	17 349 March, bound Mixer and Server
10 Rein. James O'Brien Lo- cal 579	14 223 March	17 454 March, supplies
10 110 March, stamps	14 241 Supplies	17 556 April, bound Mixer and Server
10 184 March	14 288 April	19 17 Bound Mixer and Server, supplies
10 227 March, stamps, balance due January report..... 10 55	14 317 March, stamps, supplies. 21 55	19 27 March, bound Mixer and Server
10 321 March	14 348 March	19 30 March, supplies
10 632 April	14 370 April, bound Mixer and Server	19 77 March, balance due Fe- bruary report
10 674 March, supplies, balance due bound Mixer and Server, cash	14 461 March, stamp	19 228 April
10 W. H. Sellner, M. A. L. 3 00	14 713 March	19 243 March, supplies
10 Frank Morhan, M. A. L. 14 75	14 762 February, supplies, cash. 13 05	19 332 March
10 557 March	14 764 Stamps	19 356 March
10 673 March	14 793 April	19 373 Jan., Feb., Mar. 7 80
10 673 Supplies	14 8 Buttons, bound Mixer and Server	19 443 March
12 19 Buttons	15 282 March, stamps	19 251 Supplies
12 81 March	15 592 March	19 Rein. Wm. Stevenson, M. A. L. 1 50
12 104 April	14 784 March	19 631 March
12 118 January, February, rein. of local	14 33 March	19 654 March
12 175 Supplies	14 151 April, supplies	19 723 April
12 256 February, stamps	14 195 Stamps, supplies, buttons. 6 25	19 801 March, supplies, cash... 7 20
12 331 March	14 204 March	19 806 March, stamps
12 345 March	14 840 March	19 827 March
12 357 Supplies	15 43 March, stamps	19 830 Dec., Jan., Feb., stamps, bound Mixer and Server 22 00
12 391 April, stamp	15 62 March, stamps	19 Dave Crawford, M. A. L. 1 10
12 488 February, stamps	15 99 Supplies	19 368 Feb., Mar., supplies, bound Mixer and Server 21 10
12 524 Supplies	15 148 March, April, balance due supplies, bound Mixer and Server	19 754 February, supplies
12 535 March	15 293 March, April, stamp....	19 861 Stamps, supplies
12 566 March, balance due sup- plies	15 431 March	19 239 March
12 577 March	15 523 March	19 815 February, stamps
12 595 March, stamps, supplies. 14 60	15 546 April, stamps, supplies, buttons	19 252 April, stamps
12 596 Supplies	15 591 April	19 499 Stamp
12 600 March	15 649 February, stamps	19 739 April
12 603 March, buttons	15 687 April	19 809 March
12 613 March, supplies	15 697 April, supplies	20 312 April
12 625 April	15 700 Button	20 287 March
12 Rein. John Kinney, Lo- cal 579	15 771 March	20 279 Supplies
12 659 March	15 847 March, April	20 340 March
12 680 March, supplies, stamps. 14 70	15 852 March, stamp	20 240 March, supplies
12 682 Stamps	15 219 March, stamps	20 680 Stamps
12 685 March	15 Rein. Frank P. Downey, Local 247.....	21 220 March, stamp
12 774 March, April, supplies, bound Mixer and Server 26 40	15 656 April	21 278 March
12 804 March, supplies	15 866 March	21 318 April
12 848 March, supplies	15 497 March, supplies	21 561 Supplies
12 524 April	15 134 March, stamps	21 612 March, stamps, supplies. 17 50
12 609 March, supplies	15 305 Stamps, supplies, buttons. 3 45	21 687 Buttons
12 626 March, supplies	15 563 March, stamps	21 760 April
12 John Ross, M. A. L. 1 10	15 616 April, stamps	21 764 April
12 473 Balance due supplies. 5 00	15 647 March	21 837 Jan., Feb., Mar. 13 20
12 651 February	15 753 March, supplies	16 114 April
12 572 March	15 689 March	16 235 Feb., Mar., Apr. 12 80
12 222 Supplies	15 675 February	16 389 March, supplies
12 756 April, stamp	16 60 March	16 436 March
12 872 March, April, supplies, buttons	16 Rein. Clarence Sisk, Lo- cal 452	16 757 April, stamps
13 36 April, stamps, supplies. 13 70	16 505 Stamps, supplies, buttons. 10 00	16 249 March, stamps, button. 18 90
13 44 March, supplies	16 677 April	16 322 March
13 48 March	16 700 February, March, stamp 17 40	16 744 March, supplies
13 188 March, supplies	16 740 February, March, stamps, balance due bound Mixer and Server	16 11 March, April
13 224 April	16 755 April, stamps	16 440 March
13 225 April, buttons, balance due bound Mixer and Server	16 248 April	16 519 March, April
13 36 April, stamps, supplies. 7 35	16 249 March, stamps, button. 18 90	16 627 March
13 284 March, buttons	16 322 March	16 850 April
13 466 April	16 744 March, supplies	16 864 Press seal
13 470 April	16 11 March, April	16 Fred Hall, M. A. L. 4 50
13 608 Stamps, bound Mixer and Server	16 440 March	17 20 March, stamp
13 667 April	16 519 March, April	17 82 April, supplies, buttons.. 9 60
13 690 April	16 627 March	17 244 March, April
13 721 March, supplies	16 850 April	17 126 March, April
13 679	16 864 Press seal	17 585 March, April
13 Bound Mixer and Server 2 00	17 20 March, stamp	17 Rein. Louise Scrivens, Local 396
13 Refund express charges. 25	17 82 April, supplies, buttons.. 9 60	17 708 March, stamp

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.	
22	639 April, stamps	20 40	27	543 April, stamp, supplies, bound Mixer and Server	25 00	29	485 Supplies, balance due bound Mixer and Server	70
22	569 Supplies	50	27	765 March, stamps	17 25	29	731 March, April	7 20
22	155 April	30 65	27	Fred Hoffer, M. A. L.	25	30	4 March, stamps	40 45
22	Barney Kauffman, M. A. L.	2 25	27	196 March	49 95	30	6 March	58 50
23	85 March, bound Mixer and Server	42 55	27	320 March, supplies	22 55	30	28 March, stamps, supplies	30 00
23	87 April, supplies, buttons	5 60	27	554 March, April, bound Mixer and Server	7 05	30	41 March	264 05
23	159 April, stamps, supplies	17 85	27	714 April, stamps	24 40	30	88 April	2 35
23	161 March	34 95	27	850 April	43 20	30	108 March	100 95
23	199 April	15 95	27	W. Carr, rein, M. A. L.	6 35	30	209 March, stamps, supplies	27 35
23	273 Supplies	1 15	27	302 March	85 90	30	315 April	5 85
23	361 Buttons	2 00	27	120 March	40 35	30	254 March, stamps	17 15
23	382 Feb., Mar., Apr., supplies	15 05	27	166 March	22 60	30	357 April	27 00
23	596 March	33 75	27	256 Balance due July, September, December reports; rein. of local; bound Mixer and Server, 1913, 1914	16 00	30	437 Supplies	5 00
23	683 Stamps, supplies	1 25	27	Jack Stuart, M. A. L.	2 25	30	484 March	54 00
23	692 March, April	20 15	27	532 March	18 35	30	505 Supplies	2 50
23	733 Stamps	7 60	27	222 April	33 85	30	559 April	10 80
23	741 March	4 00	27	272 Stamps	1 80	30	608 Stamps, supplies	10 50
23	858 March, supplies	22 15	27	503 March	14 60	30	693 March	2 80
23	Dave Crawford, M. A. L.	50	27	707 March, buttons	23 35	30	760 Supplies	1 50
23	149 Stamps, supplies	15 75	27	Rein. Frank Zebowitz, Local 579	1 60	30	786 April	2 80
23	339 March	90 90	28	17 March	32 95	30	826 April	5 80
23	527 April, supplies	17 95	28	19 Supplies, cash	2 00	30	104 March	2 00
23	748 March, stamps	11 45	28	69 March	32 80	30	217 April, stamps, supplies, buttons, cash	58 80
23	113 March	185 75	28	123 March, April, stamp	12 05	30	1 March, balance due February report	129 55
23	210 March, bound Mixer and Server	7 40	28	181 Mar., balance due bound Mixer and Server	15 85	30	29 March	43 75
23	300 March	30 15	28	193 March	21 45	30	106 March, supplies	94 55
23	292 March	6 40	28	200 March, stamps, supplies, buttons, balance due bound Mixer and Server	60 20	30	832 April	8 00
23	14 Buttons	1 20	28	51 March, supplies	137 00	30	255 March, stamp, supplies, balance due January report	15 65
23	266 Stamps, supplies, buttons	6 00	28	387 March	42 95	30	38 March, April	32 40
24	.95 March	47 50	28	420 March, stamp	138 15	30	97 April	8 40
24	107 Supplies	1 00	28	520 April	8 40	30	102 April, stamps	17 60
24	260 April	19 35	28	526 March, stamps, supplies, buttons	40 05	30	141 March, supplies, buttons, balance due bound Mixer and Server	18 85
24	261 March	8 40	28	614 May, buttons, cash	2 35	30	167 April	34 45
24	355 April, supplies	14 00	28	631 Supplies	2 50	30	175 March, stamps	74 05
24	417 April	8 00	28	696 March	25 75	30	202 April	21 95
24	553 April	2 55	28	742 March	2 40	30	241 April	8 70
24	584 Supplies	25	28	866 April	6 40	30	256 March	26 65
24	624 March, supplies	7 00	28	133 March	5 60	30	341 April	12 00
24	815 February, supplies	51 95	28	525 March	83 90	30	343 May, stamp	8 50
24	Rein. C. A. Cooley, Local 732	5 00	28	552 March	39 80	30	350 February, stamp	8 70
24	194 April	4 20	28	8 March	12 80	30	367 March, April, stamp	13 85
24	451 March	11 90	28	379 April, stamps	4 80	30	423 March, April, stamps	80 50
24	Rein. E. A. Gilro, Local 579	10 35	28	839 Stamps, supplies	12 65	30	480 March, April, stamps, supplies	14 45
26	84 April	10 60	28	387 April, supplies, buttons	12 65	30	504 April, supplies	67 95
26	98 March	2 50	28	R. Henderson, M. A. L.	2 25	30	647 April, supplies	11 20
26	180 March, supplies	22 95	28	846 Reinstatement of local	11 50	30	767 Stamps	1 50
26	273 April	20 75	28	134 April, stamp	43 60	Total	\$18,724 56	
26	318 Supplies	1 00	28	171 March	76 25			
26	321 Supplies	1 00	28	187 April, Ma., stamp, buttons, supplies	11 70			
26	325 March, April	13 60	28	358 Bound Mixer and Server	3 90			
26	335 March	17 25	28	569 March	11 40			
26	377 April, stamps, buttons	8 15	28	421 April, stamp, supplies	18 60			
26	435 Feb., Mar., April	15 00	28	675 March	5 20			
26	542 April, supplies	3 26	29	35 March	73 05			
26	550 March	24 20	29	257 March, stamps, bound Mixer and Server	7 50			
26	558 April, stamps	11 45	29	399 April, stamp	18 10			
26	575 Supplies	1 50	29	547 March, stamps	48 75			
26	671 April	12 25	29	610 Stamps	5 95			
26	676 March, supplies, balance due December, February reports, bound Mixer and Server	45 00	29	700 Stamp	2 25			
26	719 April	10 50	29	835 April	4 30			
26	737 April, stamp	22 00	29	18 March	18 75			
26	738 April, supplies, balance due bound Mixer and Server	4 53	29	31 March	105 45			
26	750 Feb., Mar., supplies	55 05	29	92 March	10 20			
26	754 March, cash	9 75	29	230 March	10 20			
26	814 February, March	23 75	29	286 March	59 20			
26	819 February, stamps, bound Mixer and Server, cash	7 95	29	489 March, bound Mixer and Server	14 10			
26	863 March	29 05	29	798 April	5 60			
26	L. G. Huling, M. A. L.	2 25	29	844 April	10 25			
26	400 March	34 90	29	266 March	32 95			
26	820 April	8 30	29	469 April, stamp	6 60			
26	463 March, stamps	9 20	29	501 April, supplies, balance due bound Mixer and Server	6 00			
26	867 March, April	9 60	29	19 March	25 05			
26	309 May, stamps	9 60	29	64 March, supplies	80 65			
26	14 March	44 00	29	64 March, balance due bound Mixer and Server	41 60			
26	507 March, April	41 80	29	246 March, stamp	18 20			
26	163 April	9 45	29	295 March, supplies	5 90			
27	88 March, stamps, supplies	5 20						
27	262 May, June	4 50						
27	278 Bound Mixer and Server, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914; balance due September report	12 50						
27	284 Supplies	4 50						

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.	
5 W. H. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 261	15 00	15 Edward Ohley, Death Claim No. 6671, Local 243....	50 00
5 Thos. J. Devine, L. S. O., Local 507	15 00	15 James Lujan, Death Claim No. 6673, Local 31.....	50 00
5 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	15 Len S. Bartlett, Death Claim No. 6676, Local 480.....	50 00
5 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Local 112	15 00	15 James Cameron, Death Claim No. 6679, Local 115	50 00
5 W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal. 100 00		15 W. H. Brandt, Death Claim No. 6680, Local 8.....	50 00
6 Hy. Overmeyer, defense, L. J.E.B., Toledo, O..... 100 00		15 Clyde D. Southwell, Death Claim No. 6681, Local 134	50 00
7 Defense, Local 403, Stockton, Cal. 31 50		15 Chas. Keyes, Death Claim No. 6682, Local 817....	50 00
8 W. W. Hinton, acc't Auditor Geo. Hibbard, defense, Org. 100 00		15 Wm. Horgan, Death Claim No. 6683, Local 200....	50 00
9 E. L. Hiles, acc't Auditor. 25 00		15 James A. Scannell, Death Claim No. 6685, Local 98.	50 00
10 Clerks 57 00		15 Chas. Meyer, Death Claim No. 6686, Local 286....	50 00
10 E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo. 100 00		15 Geo. W. Hafner, Death Claim No. 6687, Local 386	50 00
12 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	15 Peter Yelich, Death Claim No. 6688, Local 754....	50 00
12 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00	15 James Forbes, Death Claim No. 6689, Local 800...	50 00
12 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 85	15 00	15 W. J. Funston, Death Claim No. 6690, Local 30.....	50 00
12 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00	15 Richard Connolly, Death Claim No. 6691, Local 77	50 00
12 E. Humphries, L. S. O., Local 300	15 00	15 John P. Doherty, Death Claim No. 6692, Local 77.	50 00
12 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	15 Thos. Burns, Death Claim No. 6693, Local 355....	50 00
12 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., Local 593	15 00	15 C. Pomerantz, alias Perence, Death Claim No. 6694, Local 1	50 00
12 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., Local 266	15 00	15 H. G. Graeser, Death Claim No. 6695, Local 188....	50 00
12 Jas. Foley, L. S. O., Local 59	15 00	15 D. R. Vibrandt, Death Claim No. 6698, Local 847	50 00
12 L. A. Gastinel, L. S. O., Local 659	15 00	15 Henry Schlatter, Death Claim No. 6699, Local 79.	50 00
12 W. H. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 261	15 00	15 James J. LaCosta, Death Claim No. 6702, Local 77	50 00
12 Thos. J. Devine, L. S. O., Local 507	15 00	15 Frank Stickle, Death Claim No. 6704, Local 109....	50 00
12 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	15 James A. McDonald, Death Claim No. 6707, Local 224	50 00
12 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Local 112	15 00	15 J. A. Reinardy, Death Claim No. 6708, Local 523....	50 00
12 Defense, Local 572, Stockton, Cal. 21 30		15 E. Humphries, defense, L. J. E. B., Toronto, Ont. Can.	50 00
12 Supplies 66 30		15 Harry Overmeyer, defense, L. J. E. B., Toledo, O.... 100 00	
12 Tax, A. F. of L. 403 52		17 Clerks 57 00	
12 Tax on Canadian member- ship. 31 26		17 Harry Overmeyer, defense, L. J. E. B., Toledo, O.... 100 00	
15 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00
15 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15 00
15 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 J. W. Frakes, L. S. O., Local 35	15 00
15 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15 00
15 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00
15 Josh Brady, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., Local 593	15 00
15 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., Local 266	15 00
15 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 L. A. Gastinel, L. S. O., Local 659	15 00
15 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 W. H. Thomas, L. S. O., Local 261	15 00
15 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 Thos. J. Devine, L. S. O., Local 507	15 00
15 F. Sesma, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00
15 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Local 112	15 00
15 J. F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 100 00		19 Leonard Griffith, L. S. O., Local 72	15 00
15 Jas. H. Anderson, defense, Org. 100 00		19 Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York, N. Y. 45 00	
15 W. F. Kavanagh, defense, Org. 100 00		19 Supplies 74 64	
15 J. N. Butler, defense, Org. 100 00		21 G. T. Miles, L. S. O., Local 422	30 00
15 W. H. Foster, defense, Org. 64 52		22 Thos. R. Metcalfe, Org's fee, Local 767	5 00
15 Jacob W. Peach, Death Claim No. 6498, Local 842 50 00		23 Premium on bond..... 122 92	
15 Frank Stengel, Death Claim No. 6646, Local 187.... 50 00		24 E. L. Hiles, balance acc't Auditor	57 94
15 James G. Webber, Death Claim No. 6653, Local 749 50 00			
15 Robert A. Hall, Death Claim No. 6654, Local 134.... 50 00			
15 Wm. Minton, Death Claim No. 6665, Local 86..... 50 00			
15 John J. Winn, Death Claim No. 6667, Local 332.... 50 00			
15 Roy W. Bledsoe, Death Claim No. 6668, Local 19. 50 00			
15 Dan'l J. Sweeney, Death Claim No. 6669, Local 51. 50 00			

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.				
30 Jerome L. Michael, Death Claim No. 6720, Local 499	50 00	30 S. G. Collins, Death Claim No. 6746, Local 744.....	50 00	In Defense Fund Apr. 1, 1915
30 Edward J. Dawson, Death Claim No. 6721, Local 35	50 00	30 Wm. L. Carter, Death Claim No. 6747, Local 51.....	50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, April, 1915
30 David A. Kelly, Death Claim No. 6722, Local 285.....	50 00	30 Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary- Treasurer	225 00	Total
30 Daniel P. Bergin, Death Claim No. 6723, Local 447	50 00	30 Janitor	12 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, April, 1915
30 Frank J. McNally, Death Claim No. 6724, Local 809	50 00	Stamps received and used..	3 51	Balance in Defense Fund May 1, 1915
30 Frank Jones, Death Claim No. 6726, Local 437.....	50 00	Towel Supply Co.....	90	\$16,663 69
30 Christian Raquet, Death Claim No. 6727, Local 437	50 00	Postage	65 00	—
30 Bert R. McKee, Death Claim No. 6728, Local 437.....	50 00	Office supplies	8 81	In Convention Assessment Fund Apr. 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10
30 Domonick Dioncourt, Death Claim No. 6729, Local 84	50 00	Telegrams	1 54	Receipts for April, 1915.....
30 H. Clyde Bassalt, Death Claim No. 6730, Local 188	50 00	Expressage not prepaid.....	1 56	Total
30 Chas. C. Lockwood, Death Claim No. 6731, Local 859	50 00	Expressage	24 71	Refunds for April, 1915.....
30 John Knoepfle, Death Claim No. 6732, Local 61.....	50 00	Total	\$13,724 56	Balance in Convention Assm't Fund May 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10
30 A. Harry Emerson, Death Claim No. 6733, Local 80	50 00	Amount on hand Apr. 1, 1915 \$81,653 71		Amount in General Fund May 1, 1915
30 John T. Johnson, Death Claim No. 6736, Local 827	50 00	Receipts for April, 1915..... 13,724 56		\$34,566 61
30 John B. Armstrong, Death Claim No. 6737, Local 284	50 00	Total	\$95,378 27	Amount in Death Fund May 1, 1915
30 Patrick McGroggan, Death Claim No. 6741, Local 355	50 00	Expenditures for April, 1915. 13,459 65		29,484 22
30 Julius J. Koestle, Death Claim No. 6742, Local 108	50 00	Amount on hand May 1, 1915 \$81,918 62		Amount in Defense Fund May 1, 1915
30 Arnold Schmidt, Death Claim No. 6745, Local 61	50 00	In Death Fund Apr. 1, 1915. \$28,733 19		16,663 69
		Appropriated to Death Fund, April, 1915	4,201 08	Amount in Convention Assm't Fund May 1, 1915..... 1,204 10
		Total	\$32,934 22	Total
		Drawn from Death Fund, April, 1915	3,450 00	\$81,918 62
		Balance in Death Fund, April, 1915	\$29,484 22	

FAKE SOCIAL CLUBS.

If there is one thing more than another which our local unions unfortunately become interested in, it is the operation of so-called Social Clubs which presumably were established for the sole benefit of the members of a local union, but which through the wise manipulation of some one with "an axe to grind" develops gradually into a semi-public rendezvous for any and all persons who may have the price to spend at the bar or buffet. Social clubs established for the exclusive use of the members of a local union should be kept absolutely exclusive for the members of that local, for the moment that the rules governing such clubs are stretched so as to include some one else—a good fellow or two "who are all right," just that moment is laid a foundation for future trouble which will inevitably work harm if not disaster to the union under whose auspices that club is presumably conducted.

There is such a thing as showing "courtesies" to the members of our International Union, then there is another form of "courtesies," which includes every member of every trade union in that town or city; the former if guarded with some measure of care seldom develops into an abuse, but the latter seldom succeeds in passing many months before the club sinks out of sight and the establishment becomes a real competitor with those concerns which employ our members. The Social Club which seeks "outside patronage" and which remains open during hours when legitimate establishments must close, is a real menace to our organization, and no local union can afford to conduct such a club. We seek to secure contracts from our employers in order that we may enjoy the benefits of organization, we should not be guilty of any action which even remotely injures the catering industry or which may invite antagonisms of our employers. Fake Social Clubs do all that and more.

WHILE THE BOSS SMILES.

Dual unionism under any name is a vicious contrivance originated and fostered by employers, who when the last word has been said are the only ones who profit by the scheme. They manage somehow to sow the seed of discord and succeed in enlisting the services of workers by methods remarkable for their simplicity. Dual unionism has an awful record in America. It will be added to unless men and women who support unions take measures to prevent further abuse of rights so dearly won.

COMMON SENSE.

Longfellow could take a worthless piece of paper and write a poem on it and make it worth \$65,000—that's genius. There are some men who could write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth \$8,000,000—that's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and make it worth \$20—that's money. A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's skill. There's a man in Chicago who can take a fifty-cent piece of canvas, paint a picture on it, and make it worth \$1,000—that's art. A Greek can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business. A woman could purchase a hat for 75 cents, but prefers one worth \$27—that's foolishness. A ditch digger handles several tons of earth for \$1.50 a day—that's labor. The author of this can write a check for \$9,000,000, but it wouldn't be worth a dime—that's rough. There are people who will tell you that other papers are as good as this—that's nerve. Take \$2.50 and get a year's subscription to The Yolo Independent—that's common sense. —Yolo (Cal.) *Independent*.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

OMAHA, NEB., April 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed my report for the month of April.

The boys in Sioux City are all carrying paid-up cards, for they seem to think that there is a fighting chance left for them in the State of Iowa.

I am sorry to report that I was unable to get the Culinary Workers together, notwithstanding the able assistance I had from the central body, but I am in hopes that in the near future they will wake up to the fact that unless they wish to continue working for low wages and long hours, they must organize. They have only themselves to blame for these conditions.

To Omaha, where I found the conditions to be not of the best, so far as Local 264 is concerned. In fact, they have failed to send in a report to the office for five months, and other conditions were just as bad. I believe the time is now ripe to organize Omaha, and for several reasons. In the first place, the central body is making an active campaign, trying to get the unorganized to become members of their respective unions, and we will necessarily reap some of the benefits, if our boys will only wake up and do their share to help this campaign along. The fault of Local 264 has been, "Oh, what is the use of trying any more? We have tried and tried, and we don't get anywhere, so what is the use?" They are all too willing to lay down on the job." Of course, we recognize that Omaha has been shot to pieces quite a number of times, but the fault has been their own, and there is no one to blame but themselves. The lessons they have had in the past, they did not profit by.

They were going along the same lines, no business whatever, just let her slide. She will take care of herself. That don't care spirit seems to have taken hold of them in a manner that is very discouraging to the few active workers in 264, but I really believe that they are waking up. A change of some of the officers has worked wonders, and they intend to keep on changing until they have officers who are honest and capable.

Brother Dean, the hustling Agent is on the job, and I know he will make good, if the members give him the support he is entitled to. On looking over the application blanks, I found that Brother Dean has secured over 90 per cent of the applications, and he is always in touch with organized labor. This is somewhat of a change in 264.

The retail liquor dealers are not as active in the support of Local 264, as we have every reason to believe they should. In fact, they seem to think they can do very nicely without the support of organized labor, but let me say one thing, and that is, that the trades unions of Nebraska expect a square deal from the retail liquor dealers,

and they want no more of those promises, which they do not intend to keep. In the future, their actions will speak louder than words. It now comes down to that show me stuff, and that is the only way they can talk to organized labor. The retailers are going to hold a mass meeting on the 27th, and we intend to go before them, and inform them just what we expect.

Brother Sexton, International organizer of the cigar makers, will go with the committee from the central body, headed by President Brother Reynolds and a committee from Local 264, and we are in hopes we will be able to show them that only through the action of organized labor can they expect to win in a wet and dry fight, and some day they will find this out, when the vote is counted. This is no threat, just cold facts, and the quicker the retail liquor dealers organization realize this, the longer they will hold a license. We are in hopes that at the meeting on the 27th, there will be a more cordial feeling and more of that get-to-gether spirit.

My expense account for the month of April follows:

Sioux City, April 5, Sioux City to Omaha, \$3.71; telegram to office, 79 cents; transfer of baggage, 75 cents; ten round trips to South Omaha, \$1.00; five round trips to Council Bluffs, \$1.00; postage for month, 53 cents; committee expense for arranging meeting, \$2.00; printing, distributing and hall rent for Culinary Workers in Sioux City, \$3.50. Total, \$13.28.

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., April 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month's work is as follows:

On March 30, I attended the meeting of Local 562 and we initiated five new candidates, and had a very interesting meeting. When I first came to Detroit about a year ago, Brothers O'Rourke and Ryan were about the only delegates that ever showed up at the meetings of the Detroit Federation of Labor, but since January 1, 1915, Local 562 always has from five to eight delegates in attendance at all meetings, and Brother O'Rourke is chairman of the organization committee of that honorable body and Local 562 is now looked upon as one of the most progressive local unions affiliated with the Detroit Federation of Labor.

The boat excursion which will be sponsored by Local 562 on May 30, 1915, to Toledo, Ohio, promises to be a grand success and the members of Local 216 will do all in their power to take care of the excursionists while in Toledo, and this excursion will be one of the biggest events of the season.

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I have done everything in my power while I have been in Detroit to get our culinary workers to start an organization, but it seems that the most of them are afraid to join, for fear that they will lose their jobs; others would join if I could assure them that inside of twenty-four hours they would have their wages advanced; others think that in order to get things started we should have a nicely furnished club room for them to meet in and talk matters over; in other words these fellows want us to build a house, furnish it nicely and they will rent a room from us. It looks to me as though Detroit was the dumping ground for the riff-raff of the culinary workers of this country, and while I have met some real good members of our locals in other cities, they usually stay only long enough to get car fare out of town. You can plainly see, my dear readers, that Detroit is a hard proposition in our line, but it is no worse than Philadelphia used to be before they come out of their trance. Therefore I believe that with persistent effort on our part in this city we will eventually get this bunch of fellows to try and do something for themselves. We have not tried to hold any meetings as yet, but will try and get them together again within the next week or two, as the spirit displayed thus far would not warrant any such proceeding and I hope that the major portion of those who present themselves, will not be stool pigeons from the Geneva Association and from the head-waiters and managers' pets.

On Saturday, April 17, I took a run over to Kalamazoo to see what the members of Local 368 intended to do with their local, as Kalamazoo county voted dry on April 5, and I found out that they intend to return their charter and outfit to the general office, and most of them will go fishing. A good many members of Local 368 will have a chance to satisfy their Waltonian desire, and no meetings will be in the way to prevent them from going fishing. Last September I worked in Kalamazoo and tried to arouse a little enthusiasm in Local 368, and we called two special meetings for this purpose, and while making the rounds, notifying the boys to be sure and be present, I was coolly informed by several of these fellows, that they had not missed a Sunday fishing in two years and that if it were any other day than Sunday that they could attend the meetings, but they could not afford to lose a day's fishing to attend a meeting of their union. I told them at that time that unless they done something to protect their interests against the merciless onslaught being waged against us in Michigan, that they would probably have a chance to go fishing every day in the week. These fellows will no doubt hear these words ringing in their ears now and can put in all the time they desire at their favorite pastime, but this won't bake their beans.

I went to Grand Rapids the evening of April 17, and attended the meeting of Local 395 on the morning of the 18th, and I am pleased to state that there was a fairly good attendance, and it was a very enthusiastic meeting.

It is a great pleasure to attend the meetings of such a progressive, as well as aggressive, organization, for there is something doing every minute and every one present has something to say. Local 395 will move into their new home about May 18, having closed a deal for the purchase of the Moose club rooms, which will make very cozy quarters in a most desirable locality.

Under the order of new business at this meeting, Brother Finnegan made a most earnest appeal for the local to rescind its previous action taken last September, when this local went on record for segregation. After Brother Finnegan had brought this matter up they called on me for my version of this subject and after listening to my offering, Local 395 cast a unanimous vote in favor of rescinding previous action taken. I find that two prominent members of this local have made their entrance into the political field, namely, Brother Geo. Reed, who represented Local 395 at the seventeenth general convention, who was elected as clerk of police court in the spring of 1914, by an overwhelming majority, and Brother A. Matson is also serving his first term as deputy sheriff of Kent county. More power to you, boys, and let the good work go on.

With such men to guide their destinies as Brothers Johnson, Underwood, Christopher and Fitzgibbons, assisted by that old war horse, Brother Finnegan, Local 395 is bound to maintain the present position it occupies in the labor movement in Grand Rapids.

We done all we could to arouse the few former members of Local 415 of that city but it seems a hopeless task and at this time at least it would be unwise to launch this organization again, for the simple reason that the spirit displayed would mean nothing more than a soap-bubble affair and we will let the matter rest for awhile.

On April 22, I took a run over to Muskegon and attended the meeting of Local 411. I was accompanied on this trip by Brother Finnegan and Brother John Scannell of the Boot and Shoe Workers. The meeting was well attended and Brothers Scannell, Finnegan and yours truly were called upon for brief addresses.

Local 411 lost one of its old wheel horses at this meeting, Brother Wm. Welch having resigned after seven years of faithful service. Billy will open a place of his own on May 18 and has the best wishes of all the members of Local 411 for success in his new venture.

I returned to Detroit on April 27 and attended the meeting of Local 562 and we initiated seven new candidates.

My expenses for past month are as follows:

April 17—Detroit to Kalamazoo.....	\$2 87
April 17—Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids....	97
April 22—Round-trip Grand Rapids to	
Muskegon	1 50
April 27—Grand Rapids to Detroit.....	3 04
Local car fare for month.....	4 80
Stationery and postage for month.....	1 70
Total	\$14 88

Fraternally yours,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April, extending from March 25 to this date:

My last report left me in Alexandria, La., where I had just lined up a new local in that city, and I explained to you the situation in Louisiana as I found it in my last report and what, in my opinion, would be the final outcome if our people

in that State did not organize and prepare to fight our common enemy, the Prohibitionists, who are flocking to the State of Louisiana like a gang of ducks after a June bug.

After winding up my work in Alexandria, I left that city on March 30 for New Orleans, hoping to line up at least two locals in that city, but I was not there many days until I realized that I was up against the toughest proposition of my life. I was told by men who are working as bartenders and cooks and waiters, that I would never get an organization in New Orleans, and by men who are working from twelve to fifteen hours a day and seven days a week, too.

I decided to try a different scheme from what I usually do when I go to a city. I learned that Colonel John P. Sullivan of New Orleans, was President of the Brewery Men's Association, and also president of one of the largest breweries in New Orleans, and attorney for that association, so I called on Colonel Sullivan at his office, 642 Commercial Place, and put the proposition of organizing the bartenders and culinary workers before him, in the meantime showing him the necessity of organization, showing how our International laws require our local organization to affiliate with every branch of labor and what benefits we would derive from such an organization in these Prohibition elections. I asked Col. Sullivan if he could arrange a meeting for the hotel men, restaurant men, and saloon men of New Orleans, and let me go before them and explain the benefits of organization to them, and he said yes, I am sure I can get them together and will do so. He sent out invitations to every hotel and restaurant man of all the leading hotels and restaurants in the city, and to a large number of saloon men, and what do you think happened? When the day and hour came for the meeting we had three men besides Col. Sullivan, so we called the meeting off and tried for a second meeting which resulted just as bad, so Col. Sullivan said we will get them here, so he called his stenographer and dictated a letter in the shape of a personal appeal and handed it to me to get a number of them printed and have them sent out, which was done. So the third meeting time came and found a full house of the saloon men and men from every first-class hotel and restaurant in New Orleans. I went before them and put our side of the question before them from every point of view possible in my humble way. I talked to them at least an hour and would have talked longer, but Col. Sullivan called my attention to the fact that he had a case in court to see after and that he thought I had made every thing plain enough for any one to understand and that he had only about an hour to get through with that meeting and get to the court. After I was done I took my seat expecting to hear what these men, or at least a few of these men had to say, but no, to my surprise I was asked to retire, which I done after asking them to notify me at once what was done. I went out and waited at least thirty minutes, when Col. Sullivan came down and informed me that the meeting had broken up and they would let me know in a few days what they would do towards allowing me to organize their men. This was Thursday evening, so I asked Col. Sullivan about what time I could get a reply and he said, come back Monday at eleven o'clock. So after getting amongst as many bartenders and waiters as possible during my wait for the sentence, I called

back to Col. Sullivan's office Monday morning at eleven o'clock. Now here is just what Col. Sullivan handed me when I came into his office: Mr. Reynolds, I am instructed to inform you by the gentlemen who were at our meeting last Thursday that they mostly all belong to a corporation and do not want anything to do with labor unions. Now this is the exact message handed to me by Col. Sullivan. I thanked him for favors and left his office unwhipped and more determined; but after a visit to some of the best places I soon realized my efforts were useless unless I took men from dumps and dives. I knew it would do us a lot more harm to organize with these near bartenders than to not organize at all. I had about four of the first-class bartenders with me and men who were all right if we could have gotten a sufficient number to organize. I visited many waiters on duty and found they were afraid to even talk to me publicly. I had some of them come to my room by appointment and they told me it would mean their job if they were found talking union. Just think of it, lose their six dollars a week job even if I called their name in any way in connection with unionism.

Realizing my efforts in New Orleans would be all in vain it was out of that city for me. So on the 22nd I journeyed to Houston, Texas, where we had some very important matters to see after. I arrived in Houston on the 23rd, and was met at the train by Brother Gay, of Local 750, as I had notified our secretary here ahead that I was coming to Houston. After getting brushed up a little and taking care of the inner man, I proceeded to visit all the boys I could get to and urged them to get as many out for the meeting as possible on the 25th, this being the regular meeting day. On Sunday morning at 10:30 found a full house and the writer was asked to preside, which he did, feeling proud of the honor, and still prouder of being back once more with the Houston boys. Several matters of importance were discussed, everything going off nicely, and I am glad to say Houston will be represented at our next general convention in Frisco. Brother Hugo H. Zwerneemann, who is president of the local, having been elected to that honor.

Brother A. C. McClelland, who had represented Local 750 at the Texas State Federation of Labor convention in Austin, having just returned from the convention city, made a partial report, he not having had time to make up his full report, but had to report the fact that the city of Houston won the next State convention. Wonder where the delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention in Texas in 1916 will eat, it will be quite a ways to go to meals at Galveston and I am sure the delegates will want union waiters to serve them meals prepared by union cooks and Galveston is the nearest place to Houston where we have union cooks and waiters, so I presume the convention will be held in Houston and the delegates will room and board in Galveston, where they can be served with waiters who wear the little union button. Houston had an up-to-date cooks and waiters' union up to about 14 months ago and let it die and since refuse to reinstate, reorganize, or do anything that might benefit them, but its their fault that they are working long days and weeks, not ours.

Getting back to the meeting, after we had about finished up everything and were getting ready to adjourn, Brothers Hugo Zwerneemann and W. P. Davis, secretary of the local, arose and informed

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me that I was to be the guest of the local on an excursion through Houston's ship channel to the Gulf of Mexico on board a sea-going vessel and we would start at 1:30 p. m., giving each just time to get dinner and get to the ship which was waiting just below the city hall to take us on our voyage. I realized the fact that I have never been used to very much of that stuff they call water, but I have always said I would try anything once and I would just go if I lost and go I did and I am still living to tell the story. At 1:30 sharp we were off on the Sea Queen headed for the Gulf of Mexico, with about the liveliest bunch it has been my pleasure to get out with, but to our sorrow we learned that John Patton the minister for the occasion had forgotten his preaching book, so we had to get along with off-hand preaching and a few familiar hymns as "How Dry I am," on the way back that night.

If you ever want to learn to be a river or ocean pilot, just come to Houston and take lessons under Hugo, but be sure to bring at least a quarter's worth of tobacco, for Brother Gay.

Since I commenced this letter I have tried to remember the names of the members who were on this trip, but I can't do it. I knew them all when we started out, but when we returned they all looked alike (in the dark) so I know there was at least one man with me. Now to make a long interesting story short one that would fill several sheets of paper, I will just say, I have never enjoyed an afternoon better in all my life than this outing with Local 750; may each of you live long and prosper and your local continue to be the best ever.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Mar. 30—Alexandria, La., to New Orleans	\$5 85
" 30—Sleeper	2 00
" 30—Baggage hauled and checked....	50
" 31—Bus hire and baggage hauled....	1 25
Apr. 22—Baggage hauled and bus hire....	1 25
" 22—New Orleans to Houston, Tex....	10 58
" 22—Sleeper to Houston.....	2 00
" 23—Baggage transferred in Houston.	50
Postage, telephone and street car fare....	6 00
Typewriter work and supplies.....	3 50
 Total	\$33 43

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

LYNN, MASS., April 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

March 28, attended a meeting of Local 112; meetings are well attended; initiated fourteen new members, elected permanent officers and installed same, and assisted the local in other important matters. Attended a special called meeting of the wholesale wine clerks. I was rather disappointed with the small attendance, as quite a number had promised to be in attendance, but it is the old story, afraid of losing their jobs. I haven't given up hopes of winning out and will canvass the city once more.

Attended a meeting of the L. J. E. Board, at which time I took up matters of importance per-

taining to the culinary workers which was referred to the delegates to the Boston C. L. U.

As per instructions, left for Manville, R. I. Charter and outfit of Local 735 having arrived, elected permanent officers and installed same. Assisted the new officers with their books, etc.

To Springfield, to attend meeting of Local 416. Called on some of the managers employing waitresses, but was unable to come to any agreement, they requesting further time.

To Boston, to continue work in that city; attended meeting of Local 112.

As per instructions from general office, proceeded to Lowell to assist in the Labor Forward Movement, starting in that city. The first gun was fired on the opening Monday night at Association Hall, one of the largest in the city, which was preceded by a big demonstration of three thousand men in parade. The principal speakers of the evening were John Tobin, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; John Golding, general president of United Textile Workers' Union, and others, with a large number of International organizers present representing the different crafts. Considerable work is being put in on this proposition holding meetings at noon at the factory and shop gates, as well as in the different meeting halls at night. Much good results are expected from this work.

To Lynn, at the request of the general organizing council of that city, to attend their meeting, at which time I was requested to assist in organizing the wholesale wine clerks. I was unable to take the matter up at that time on account of previous arrangements, but agreed to return to Lynn at the earliest opportunity. Returned to Lowell to continue work in that city.

To New Britain, at the request of Local 166, to be in attendance at their meeting on April 18. On my arrival I was taken in charge by Brothers O'Brien and Fodt, and hustled off in a buzz wagon, which afforded me an opportunity to see their progressive city.

Returned to headquarters of Local 166, met the officers and members, as well as a large number of visiting brothers. This being the occasion of the 14th anniversary of Local 166, were ushered into the banquet hall and sat down to one of the best banquets that I ever had the pleasure or privilege of attending. The occasion was fittingly celebrated, all present enjoying the festivities. The menu was the best ever, and judging from the remarks of his Honor Mayor G. A. Quigley, Local 166 is held in the highest esteem by the city officials and the general public, for the interest displayed by its members in the up-build of the city of New Britain. The committee of arrangements, Brothers M. T. Kerwin, J. E. O'Brien, L. W. Fodt, W. Kraemer, H. Farr, Tom Boyle, S. Miskill, deserves credit for the able and efficient manner in which the banquet was carried out.

To Springfield, attended a meeting of Local 416.

Left for Fitchburg to attend a special called meeting of the culinary workers of that city, but regret to say that the men working at that craft are not interested in the proposition, as only two showed up at the meeting. After talking the matter over with President Hart of Local 97, and sizing up the local situation, I agreed to let the matter rest for a while.

To Lynn, as previously arranged, to take up the wholesale wine clerks' proposition, working

in conjunction with the organizing committee of the C. L. U., and hope to be successful in our efforts.

The following is my expense account for the month:

April 1—Boston to Manville.....	\$1 10
April 3—To Springfield	3 35
April 7—To Boston	2 25
April 12—To Lowell	60
April 14—To Lynn and return.....	1 60
April 17—To New Britain	3 63
April 18—To Springfield	78
April 22—To Fitchburg	1 90
April 23—To Lynn	1 34
Three trips to Lynn.....	1 20
Typewriting notices, etc.....	3 00
Phone	1 30
Postage and sending out notices.....	2 50
Carfare	2 65
Telegrams	57
Total	\$27 77

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., April 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April:

I went to Colorado Springs on the 1st and returned to Pueblo, Colo., on the 3rd. Did not stay in the Springs, as it would work a hardship on a number of our members that are from other locals. I got enough applicants for a charter, sent for same, came back to await its coming and help straighten out some trouble in Pueblo in the meantime. I succeeded in getting things in good shape in Pueblo and returned to the Springs on the 13th and installed the local there, stayed with them a week and helped them get their books in shape. We succeeded, with assistance of the central body and other labor organizations, in getting one of the houses that caters to the organized laboring class signed up. I think that they have good prospects for a good, live organization, as they have a set of officers that are of the right kind of stuff, and the membership at large seems to be of exceptional energetic and stick-to-itiveness men and women, and have organized in the face of the strongest opposition: The Restaurant Keepers' Association. But as they have broke through their ranks and seem to be very conservative, I believe they will make a success.

I left the Springs on the 23rd for Phoenix, Arizona, as per instructions.

The following is my expenses for the month:

Apr. 1 to 3—To Colorado Springs and return	\$2 70
" 13—To Colorado Springs.....	1 35
Hall rent in the Springs.....	6 00
Local car fare and telephone.....	90
Springs to Pueblo.....	1 35
Pueblo to Phoenix.....	37 65
Pullman	6 00
Total	\$55 95

Yours Fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
Special Defense Organizer.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April extending from March 22, to this date:

On March 25, following instruction from our General President Brother Flore, to proceed to East St. Louis, to adjust some difficulties that had arisen there. I arrived there on the night of the 25th of March and after inquiry discovered nothing could be done until April 1, regular meeting day.

I attended their regular meeting Thursday morning, April 1, and found Local 332 in very good shape, both numerically and financially, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The supposed trouble was threshed out after meeting and settled in a satisfactory manner.

At Lincoln, Ills., the home of Local 139, I met Brother James, who is president of the Central Body and he promised to try and line up the culinary workers of that city.

I will be in Springfield, Ills., April 27, when all laboring bodies of Illinois will have a convention relative to all labor bills now pending before the legislature.

The elections in Illinois the past month did not close up as many saloons as the large editions of the A. S. L. newspapers would have the public believe. From present indications there will not be any change to amount to anything in the laws of Illinois at the present session of the legislature.

The situation in Peoria, Ill., relative to a culinary workers' organization, will be gone over thoroughly next month as the parks open then and it will be the best opportunity for organizing them, as it practically means everyone connected with that craft in Peoria will be working.

Business is very quiet in Terre Haute, at present closed on Sunday. No games, etc., such as pool or cards permitted in saloons on week days.

The following is my expense account for the month of April:

March 25—Decatur to St. Louis, Mo.....	\$ 0 00
" 28—St. Louis to Decatur	3 00
" 29—Decatur to Lincoln, Ill.....	66
" 30—Lincoln, Ill., to Decatur.....	66
" 31—Decatur to St. Louis, Mo.....	3 00
April 1—St. Louis to Decatur, Ill.....	3 00
" 2—Decatur to Springfield.....	75
" 6—Springfield to Peoria, Ill.....	1 45
" 10—Peoria to Decatur.....	1 56
" 13—Decatur to Springfield and ret'n	1 50
" 23—Decatur to Terre Haute, Ind..	2 33
Telegrams	95
Local car fare.....	60
Long distance phone.....	55
Total	\$23 01

Fraternally submitted,

W. H. FOSTER,
Special Defense Organizer.

JERSEY CITY N. J., April 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report, from March 22 to April 23:

March 22, to Trenton, N. J., to liquor dealers, wholesalers and retailers' meeting at Hotel Sterling, to discuss with them what part labor was to play in their future work, as well as to learn as to how much support we would receive from them, along the lines of organization, etc. Several of our locals throughout the State were

present, as the local option bill came up for final passage in the lower house that same evening—as this bill had passed the senate.

This bill was killed by a vote of 43 to 14, and is dead for another year.

March 23, visited several members of Trenton bartenders, with Brother Rowoldt, business agent of Local 4, Hoboken, who was here to work among the members of the assembly to help kill the above mentioned bill. We picked up an application for membership, as well as assisting the officials of the State Federation of Labor, to line up the Hudson delegation in the Assembly for Bill No. 606, to save the present labor department, and its chief, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, who has made good in this department. We were glad to see the bill passed, both in the lower and upper house.

March 23, same evening, arrived in time to attend the meeting of Local 488 in Jersey City.

March 24, attended meeting of bartenders, waiters and musicians, at Teidiman's Hall, and with Organizer Joyce, instructed this board to take up some matters of interest to our locals affiliated, especially that which concerns Locals 4 and 10, of Hoboken. Wake up, boys, the musicians will continue to play in such houses where non-union waiters and bartenders are engaged, if you allow them to do so. Don't expect them to be the first to withdraw their men, they are very much alive when there is going to be a non-union band play in any of your houses, and you do likewise.

March 25, addressed the Central Labor Body of Hudson County, in the interest of our crafts, we have six locals seated in this body, and generally well represented at all the meetings.

March 26, to meeting of Waiters' Local 575, Jersey City. The special order of business for that day was nominations for a new business agent, to replace the writer. Brothers Burns, Muldoon, Stacy and Green were nominated.

Let the best man win, and then jump in and support the winner. Same evening to Essex Trades Council, Newark, N. J.

March 27, visited several places in Jersey City in the interest of Locals 488 and 575.

March 28 to Bayonne, to attend a joint meeting of Building Trades and Central Labor Body, called for the purpose of looking up the records of each candidate for commissioner at coming primaries, as to where they stand on the question of organized labor. To speak plainly, to defeat our enemies and support our friends. I started some agitation for a bartenders' local here, as there are 160 saloons here and about eleven of them are members of Local 488 of Jersey City.

March 30, with Bro. Joyce, installed the new president of Local 488 of Jersey City, Bro. Jas. Reilly, as well as arranging for a trip around the city with Business Agent Murphy to look up delinquents as well as get new members.

March 31 to Jersey City Club, a very aristocratic place, in the interest of the waiters of this city, as non-union men are engaged from New York City. I had an interview with a Mr. Rotterbout, the steward, and he put me back another day until he first had a talk with the members of house committee.

April 1 meeting of Local 575 and election of a business agent to fill the job the writer held down for twelve years since the local's inception. Bro. Jas. Muldoon, the old war-horse, and a charter

member, crossed the wire a winner; it was a close contest and a most harmonious one.

April 2, with Brothers Muldoon and Stacy, to see Mayor Mark M. Fagan, on the Jersey City Club proposition, and assured of his support. To close this matter as to what was accomplished, I was assured of our boys, at the opening of the banquet season, getting this work.

April 3 to Bayonne to feel out the bar-boys for a local, and while I got encouragement I thought it best to wait until after their election of city commissioners.

April 5 to local joint board meeting in New York City, and after this meeting I took up with Bro. Kleinman, business agent of Local 1, a matter that concerned Local 575 of Jersey City and Local 1.

April 6 attended meeting of Local 488, of Jersey City, and arranged for a committee from this local to go with me to meeting of liquor dealers next day.

April 7 addressed liquor dealers' meeting at Franklin Hall, and with the bar-boys' committee we were assured of their support.

April 8, in company with Organizer Joyce, attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 4 of Hoboken, N. J. Then in a bus to North Hudson with Brothers Thiery and Rowoldt, business agent and secretary, to Crowley's and Vaseline's places, put in two bar labels, received pay for three reinstatements and signed up a lunchman for the cooks' local. Same evening to central labor body, and report above fair and such other places unfair to our organizations.

April 9, with Secretary K. Forbes of C. L. U., to Mueller's Cafe, Fourteenth and Washington streets, Hoboken, to try and settle a dispute between a Mr. Nelson Buck and this local.

April 10 to Hoboken and interviewed Mr. Mueller on strike at his place, and was cordially received. I might report that this local had, for the first time in its history, a place picketed.

April 12 settled strike at Mueller's Cafe, and collected back reinstatement fees for Local 4.

April 13 addressed mass meeting of waiters, cooks, waitresses, lunchmen and bartenders at headquarters of Local 488, 180 Newark avenue, Jersey City. The following spoke: B. Rowoldt and J. Thiery of Local 4, Hoboken; T. Masterson, Stenographers' Union; J. Jennings, Cloak Workers; W. Connelly, R. R. Telegraphers, and J. Trisnan, organizer Liquor Dealers' Association. All spoke along trades union lines and assured us of their support. Several applications were received and referred to their respective locals.

April 14 to St. Bridget's Lyceum in the interest of waiters of Jersey City. Referred same to joint board of this city to handle.

April 15 in the city of Hoboken, assisting the locals there, and picked up two applications for membership.

April 16 attended meeting of Waiters' Local 575 of Jersey City, and in evening to Essex Trades Council at Newark, N. J. Had the pleasure of opposing a resolution introduced for the purpose of seating delegates, from the Ministers' Association, in the Essex Trades Council. This is the work of the Anti-Saloon League. This resolution was not endorsed, but laid over for some future time to be acted upon. I would advise Locals 109, 131 and 294 to have their delegates to this council to be on the lookout for those

gentlemen, who would suddenly come to find out that they are anxious to help labor, especially after they tried so hard to take away the employment of thousands of workers of this State, in seeking the passage of the Gaunt Local Option Bill.

April 19 working in the interest of Local 575 of Jersey City.

April 21 attended a conference of liquor dealers and bartenders at Passaic, N. J.

April 22 to New York City as per instructions from general office. Same was covered in my report and forwarded to the home office.

April 23, in company with Brothers Cahill, Gibbons and Business Agent Murphy, of Local 488, of Jersey City, rounded up some of the delinquents, as well as looking after non-union men behind the bars, who received applications, and we hope will soon be with us.

The following is my expense account for the month, which also includes from the 22nd to the 31st day of March:

Mar. 22—Jersey City to Trenton and return	\$2 60
" 26—Jersey City to Newark and return	30
Apr. 5—Jersey City to New York and return	
return	14
" 16—Jersey City to Newark and return	30
" 21—Jersey City to Passaic and return	55
" 22—Jersey City to New York and return	14
Car fare	3 50
Postage	1 10
Stationery and typewriter supplies	30
Telephone use	20
Printing as per receipted bill	3 50

Total \$12 63

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W M T. KAVANAGH,
Special Defense Organizer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report from March 22 to April 27:

March 22 assisted the officers of Local 420 in straightening out some matters pertaining to their local.

March 23 called at the headquarters of Waitresses' Local 503, in the Curtice Building, conferring with the officers of that local regarding the picketing of the "Why Not Eat Restaurant," which place has been on the unfair list since the beginning of this year; and the members of Local 503 have, by action taken of the Local Joint Executive Board, been picketing the place for more than three months, under the leadership of their business representative, Mrs. Sarah Green, and you can not help but give credit to the girls, who so patiently and loyally have stood by the union, walking back and forth in front of that establishment in all kinds of weather. It didn't matter whether it rained or snowed; it mattered not whether it was sunshine or a blizzard, the girls were always found on the picket line, announcing the unfairness of the place and urging the passers-by to refrain from patronizing this place, which "denies the workers the right to bargain collectively for a living wage."

The Why Not Eat Lunch Company sought, through injunction proceedings, to have the picketing prohibited, but the court ruled that as long as the picketing was conducted in a peaceful manner, without threats, abusive language or violence to person, they had a perfect right through this, their only means, to let their friends know that the place was unfriendly to them.

With Business Representative Voorhees, of Bartenders' Local 420, signed an agreement with the management of the Hotel Cordova bar.

March 24 attended a hearing of applications for licenses before the Board of Police Commissioners. This is a newly appointed board, and it was understood that a good many license holders would be refused renewals of license and several new rules and regulations governing the dram shops to be enacted, but the board, at this meeting, only heard the applications and objections thereto, and deferred action until next meeting.

March 25, 26 and 27 worked in conjunction with the representatives of the affiliated locals on organization work, and assisted in the fight on the Why Not Eat.

March 28 attended the meeting of the Industrial Council.

March 29, with Business Representative Voorhees, signed up the Hotel Cotter Bar, which place has for quite a period of time been in bad repute with Local 420.

March 30 attended meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board, where several matters of importance were brought up for consideration and acted upon.

Also attended another hearing of licenses before the Board of Police Commissioners. At this meeting several resolutions were adopted by the board, such as abolishing transfer of license from one person to another, or from one place to another, abolishing dice and card games, prohibiting chairs and tables in bar rooms, excepting when meals and lunch are being served; doing away with all musical instruments in bar rooms and more stringent regulations regarding the serving of drinks in cabarets. Several licenses were held up for further investigation, but the outlook is not as bad as was anticipated.

April 1 found me in Lexington, and I am proud to say that the bar-boys in this little city of 6,000 are doing exceedingly well. Local 613, an organization still in its infancy, of less than two years duration, has a membership of twenty-three in good standing, employed in the thirteen saloons there, and not a member out of employment.

I recall the day, some eighteen months ago, when I had the honor of instituting Local 613. There were thirteen members in attendance, and here is one instance here the "hoodoo figures" didn't cut any figure, as Local 613, although small numerically, has it over on a good many sister locals.

After visiting the members and conferring with the officers of the local regarding a proposed City Ordinance, pertaining to the Minor Law, beneficiary to the members of our craft if enacted, I returned back to Kansas City April 3.

April 4 attended the meeting of Local 420.

April 5 attended the meeting of Cooks' Local 266 and installed their officers for the ensuing term. Local 266 had a well attended meeting, and several visiting members of sister locals were present.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

After the regular meeting a social session was held, short talks were made, lunch and light refreshments served, and everybody present enjoyed themselves, but the "Fire Eater" took the cake.

April 6, by request of the Executive Board of Local 420, assisted the chairman of the Board of Trustees in checking up some accounts and reports.

April 7 called at the waiters and cooks' headquarters and conferred with their representatives relative to work outlined by their respective locals.

Attended the meeting of the L. J. E. B. where, upon the report received that the following restaurants had signed agreements during the past week, were granted the use of the house card: Eat Now Restaurant, 402 East Fifteenth; Harry Miller's places at 115 East Twelfth and 1008 Walnut; The Jitney Lunch, 1133 Grand avenue, and the restaurant at 2103 Washington street.

That same night attended the meeting of the Union Label League, and an effort is now being made by that league to create a more forceful demand for the union label.

April 8, 9 and 10 worked in conjunction with the representatives of the affiliated locals.

April 11 attended the meeting of the Industrial Council.

Upon suggestion from the general office, informing me that an effort had been made in St. Joseph to again re-organize the culinary workers there, I left for that city on April 12. Upon my arrival there I found that Brother G. T. Miles, of Local 422, and Brother Doolittle, of Local 19, had been on the job; had secured some applications, but had received no payment on same, and had been unable to get a sufficient number of them to attend the meetings which had been called for the purpose of re-organizing the defunct local. I also found that Brother Doolittle had left for Kansas City that same day and that he had the applications in his possession.

After conferring with Brother Miles I started out amongst the men of the culinary craft to ascertain how strong they were in favor of organization, and I found that practically all were in favor of it. But it was the same old story: "If so and so goes in I will go too." But no one wanted to take the lead. As I didn't have the applications already made out, and as the officers of Local 422 had a proposition for me to look after pertaining to their excessive initiation fee, I decided to let the matter rest until I could get in touch with Brother Doolittle, advising the boys to talk organization amongst themselves until my return the following week. This they agreed to do.

While in the city of St. Joseph I took up the matter referred to above with the officers of Local 422 and went over the grounds, visiting the members to find out the conditions as they prevailed. On the request of the officers I promised to attend their meeting the following Sunday, when they would bring up the proposition of special dispensation for sixty days, or longer if necessary.

After my return to Kansas City, April 16, I held a conference with representatives Franklin and Glover, of Locals 266 and 19, and got in touch with Brother Doolittle, who, on the following day, turned over to me the applications received in St. Joseph. Brother Doolittle explained to me his experience with the culinary

workers in that city, but finally admitted that he had made a mistake in not collecting the required fees upon the receipt of applications.

April 17—The biggest part of the day was taken up by work in connection with the fight on the Why Not Eat.

April 18 returned to St. Joseph, and in the afternoon attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 422. In my address I explained to the members present that in order for them to make any progress they must take a more active part, attend the meetings more regularly, inaugurate a vigorous campaign amongst those outside the fold, reduce their initiation fee to a reasonable amount, so as to get them inside of the organization, and have their delegates attend the meetings of the Central Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor. That in order to expect the support of organized labor, they themselves must take an active part in the labor movement. I found that the delegates to the council had not attended any of their meetings for months, and upon my suggestion, the local voted to instruct the delegates to attend the council meetings regularly, or their offices be declared vacant and a new delegation selected which will attend.

The proposition to grant a special dispensation for sixty days, reducing the initiation from \$25 to \$15, was laid over until the next meeting, in order to give the membership an opportunity to vote on it.

I discovered later that this amendment to their by-laws, raising the initiation fee, had not been approved by the general president, and I also learned, after a careful canvassing of the men employed as bartenders in the city, that they did not have the necessary seventy per cent organized that would entitle them to a higher fee than provided for in the International constitution. But as I was not fully acquainted with those facts at the time of the meeting, I decided to let the matter rest until next meeting, which I will attend.

Upon my suggestion the president appointed a committee composed of Brothers Bouhr, Whaley and Miller to go with me before the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, which met that night in Eagle Hall. The committee and myself were cordially received, and our mission was made known to them. In my address to the retailers I thoroughly explained in detail what our International, our locals and the State Federation of Labor and its affiliated locals had done for the men in the liquor business; how they had fought their battles; how they had kept a legislative committee during the entire session of the State legislature; how our local organizations had committees there to work in conjunction with the legislative committee in order to prevent inimical and pernicious legislation from enactment; how committees had campaigned the State for the purpose of defeating the County Unit Bill and other vicious legislation proposed by the dry forces; how organized labor expected something in return for all the good they had achieved in this as well as other States for the benefit of the legitimate saloon, and that all organized labor and our organization asked in return was that the retail liquor dealers recognize organized labor to its fullest extent. That they induce those members of the association, who do not employ our members, to do so, and to recognize the bartenders' as an organization worthy of recognition. That the liquor dealers and the bartenders should get more closely affiliated, and that

they should also recognize organized labor in general, as they were their most staunch friends. But, on the other hand, should they show their indifference, or refuse to recognize the organized workers, their friendship might cease, and the majority vote might be cast in a different direction in the future.

I also suggested that they appoint a committee to work in conjunction with a committee of the bartenders, so that we would be able to combat with the *common enemy* in the future, the same as we have in the past in the State of Missouri.

My remarks were well received, and President Dobler assured us that they would take the matter up for consideration and no doubt assist us in getting the non-union bartenders in line.

April 19 made my rounds to the various restaurants and met with a good many promises from the cooks and waiters that they would attend the meetings, which I had arranged to be held in the Bartenders' Hall, the afternoon and night of April 22. I had letters printed inviting them all to come.

April 20 called at the office of the Central Labor Council, and had a lengthy conference with Editor Jones, of the St. Joseph Union, and Brother Bucklin, the representative of the council. I learned that the labor movement in St. Joseph was not very progressive, but more so on the declining plane. They both assured me to give their undivided support to our allied crafts in the city.

That night I addressed the meeting of the Ice and Coal Wagon Drivers' Union. This organization had, through former officers, let itself get into deplorable condition. No per capita paid for several months and other irregularities, and, upon their request, I assisted them that night in unraveling the tangles and got them all straightened out.

April 21 attended the burial of Brother Harry Eastman, formerly a member of Local 422 and a resident of St. Joseph, but later a member of Local 420. By request of Local 420, called on the registrar, Dr. Hardington, regarding death of late Brother Richard Beale, who died in State Asylum for Insane. A rumor was circulated that his death was caused from injuries received while at the Grandview Sanitarium. With Dr. Hardington went to the asylum, and the records there showed that he was considerably bruised and beaten when received at the asylum, but that the death was not caused from the effects of said injury.

The same night I made an address before the meeting of the Leather Workers' Union. This is one of the live organizations in that city and the meeting was well attended. I outlined my plan of organizing the culinary workers, as well as unionizing the non-union saloons in the city, and asked for their support. They assured me that they would render all assistance in their power.

April 22—This was the day set for the organizing of the culinary workers, but notwithstanding the faithful promises made by a number of them to be there, a sufficient number didn't materialize, and I thought that I would give it another trial the following morning.

One of the boys present offered his service to accompany myself and President Woods of the State Federation, who had just arrived in the

city, to make another round amongst the boys. Brother Woods and myself met at the appointed time and place, but the other party didn't show up, although we waited patiently for three hours. I came to the conclusion that they didn't want organization very badly and called on Brother Nickerson, former secretary of Local 510, and now carrying his card in Local 19, and advised him that it was useless for me to waste any more time and energy on this proposition, and that at any time in the near future they would get a sufficient number, with a sufficient amount of unionism and finances to pay the charter fee, that I would respond to their call.

It being the opening day of the baseball season, and I knowing the failing of the St. Joe boys, they being more deeply interested in baseball than trade unionism, decided to leave the "City Worth While" for awhile and go where I knew there was plenty to do, and where the work would be more appreciated. Who ever gave St. Joseph the name mentioned above, surely was no trade unionist, as I have learned that it is not a very appropriate name when it comes to trade unionism.

March 24 called at the waitresses' headquarters, and later at the place where the picketing was still going on. A rumor was afloat that the owners of the Why Not Eat Lunch Co. had offered to partially employ union men, but would not sign any agreement. There will be no half way agreement with that house, as I think we have them whipped now. It will either be locked doors, or a signed agreement satisfactory to all concerned, as it is a known fact that the Hotel Men's Association have withdrawn their financial support. The patronage has diminished to such an extent that the only ones now patronizing the place are such as get their meal tickets at half price or for nothing, and that can not last very long. The members of Local 503 will not stop picketing the place as long as sole leather can be had, because they are of the sticking to the union quality. Because Local 503 had to place a good many of their members on the suspension list his month is not the sign that they are really going backward, but on account of the representative being so busy with this fight that she had no time to devote in going around to collect dues from those members who have not gumption to come to the meetings to pay, the kind you'll find in all locals.

March 25 attended the meeting of the Industrial Council. Several matters of importance were up before the council at this time.

My expenses for the month of April are as follows:

Apr. 1—Railroad fare to Lexington.....	\$0 86
" Bus to and from station.....	50
" 2—Railroad fare to Kansas City....	86
" 12—Transportation to St. Joseph....	1 24
" 13—Transportation to Kansas City..	1 24
" 18—Transportation to St. Joseph....	1 24
" 19—Printing notices and mailing....	3 37
" 23—Railroad fare to Kansas City....	1 24
Postage for month	1 00

Total \$11 55

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
Special Defense Organizer.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month.

Continuing my work in connection with Culinary Local No. 180, with the assistance of Sister Loretta Wheeler, covered every establishment in the city. Was surprised at the complete indifference of the workers towards organization, the majority of whom seemed quite content to continue under the deplorable conditions that prevail. This condition of affairs is an old one, Local No. 180, chartered over ten years ago, has made no progress in gaining better conditions during this long period. The catering business is practically at a standstill owing to the weekend exodus of population to the Exposition at San Francisco. The Saturday and Sunday trade, under normal conditions the two best days of the week, has been completely wiped out. Three of the largest restaurants, the "Overland," "Good Eats" and "The Antlers," were recently compelled to close. To initiate active boycotts without a dollar to prosecute same in the face of present business stagnation would only result in failure. Local No. 180 is barely able to meet its current expenses at this time.

Under instructions from headquarters, left San Jose for Sacramento April 13th. Attended a meeting of the L. J. E. B. on the morning of the 15th. Meeting called for the purpose of beginning a vigorous boycott against the "Welcome Saloon" operated by Messrs. Steussy & Kadel. This is one of the most prominent corners in town and it was determined to picket the place from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. I wish to say here that I like the personnel and efficiency of the Sacramento L. J. E. B. The delegates and business agents were all there and the work was done with decision and snap—no petty jealousies, but perfect harmony in handling the affairs of both crafts. No better demonstration of the value of united effort has come to my notice in a long time. The influence of the L. J. E. B. is paramount in labor circles here, as instanced by the election of its Secretary, Brother W. C. Eddy, to the position of Business Agent of the Central Labor Council and Brother Stephen P. Drake to the Executive Board. Needless for me to say that advocates of segregation are hard to find in this community.

The cause of the trouble in Sacramento is an organized effort on the part of the bonehead element amongst the saloon men to repudiate their agreement with Local No. 603, entered into over a year ago. It was not a question of wages or hours but a decision to endeavor to eliminate the obnoxious one-day-off in seven. To some extent certain members of Local No. 603 are directly responsible for encouraging their employers in their contention, these misguided individuals preferring two weeks' holiday per annum under full pay to the regulation one day's rest per week. The real truth of the matter is the fear that the relief man may prove more efficient and jeopardize their steady job.

The boycott program was followed and on Sunday night, at 10 p. m., after three days' picketing, Messrs. Steussy & Kadel surrendered unconditionally.

The following day Mr. A. Buergi, proprietor of "Gambrinus Hall," was placed on the carpet, and after a lot of whining agreed to abide by the

terms of the agreement. The next case was that of J. P. O'Brien, proprietor of the "Loftus," where a brother, Jack Smith, who claimed an interest in the business, had not been taking his day off. Brother Smith promised faithfully to live up to his obligation in the future. Then came the case of "The Tavern," owned by Scheld & Co. The two men employed having worked in the place for 18 years, resented being compelled to form new habits. Much to their surprise the firm decided to enforce that section of the agreement.

The organization of the Sacramento Liberal Council has aided very materially in strengthening the power of the L. J. E. B. by bringing it directly in touch with influences that the saloon man must respect. Other communities throughout the State would do well to organize along the same lines with the ultimate view of establishing a powerful State organization. Considerable correspondence has been sent out with that end in view, and I sincerely hope our locals will co-operate in perfecting the organization. Information can be had for the asking from Secretary Jack Reid of Local No. 603.

One of the best exemplifications of the inability of the average saloon man in Sacramento to see where his best interests lay is in the unjustifiable employment of Asiatics and others who have no vote. Organized labor believes in helping those who have courage enough to help themselves. How can they consistently appeal to the organized workers for assistance at the polls, when they persist in employing men who have no vote? Among the first-class places delinquent in this respect the following may be mentioned: Ed Dunning's, Japanese; Carl Seaman's, Japanese; Wolverton & Hayden, Japanese; Hoffman's "The Ancil," Japanese; Charlie Weiger's, Chinese; George Newbert's, Chinese; Hornbeck's, Japanese; "The Times," Japanese; Christie's, Japanese. Of course they peddle the old excuse that no white man will do the work, but as only about 25 per cent of the saloons are guilty in this respect it is reasonable to presume these men are not sincere. In some cases it is currently reported that the Asiatics represent the financial end of the business in violation of the law.

Attended regular meeting of Local No. 603 on the afternoon of the 21st, also regular meeting of Culinary Local, No. 561, on the same evening. The attendance at the culinary workers' meeting leaves much to be desired. The same old indifference of the rank and file seems to prevail here also. Considerable discussion arose over two members who were assessed a fine for gross violation of trade union rules. It was decided to enforce payment of same immediately or demand their discharge. The following day the employer complied with our demand, rather than face the inevitable boycott. Brother Jack O'Brien, late Business Agent of Local No. 30, of San Francisco, is now a very active member of No. 561.

The following is a summary of the local situation with reference to the saloons: Number of licenses, 192; number of Bar Labels placed, 102; number not unionized, 42. The balance may be classed as undesirables, among which are three places operated by Chinese, three operated by women, and the balance questionable Greek joints and places where Hindoos, Asiatics and Negroes congregate. It is the intention of the

L. J. E. B. to prosecute a vigorous campaign and clean up the non-union shops before Convention.

My expense account is as follows:

San Jose to Sacramento, via. F. F.....	\$3 75
Long Distance Telephone.....	50

Total	\$4 25
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Yours fraternally,

F. E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

TACOMA, WASH., April 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April, 1915.

Per instructions, assisted with accounts of Cooks' Union, Local No. 33, of Seattle, up to the 6th. On that date left for Bellingham to aid the newly organized Culinary Local getting established. On call for the first meeting after arrival, failed to get sufficient members out for an election of officers, so arranged for another meeting, which proved satisfactory, officers being elected, meeting dates set, and wage scale committee, etc., attended to. Also attended a meeting of the Central Labor Council, stating the position of the new local and requested the members to take an interest in the work being done. International Organizer Charles Hall, of the Typographical Union, being present, gave me an opportunity to talk over conditions in other parts of the country. From Charlie's report, the Typos are having about as hard a roe to hoe as we are.

April 9th, left for Anacortes to attend to some business for the Bellingham local. Found the Bartenders ready to assist the Culinary workers; in fact, Secretary Aslyn is going to act as local agent for them.

To Seattle, attending meeting of Local 651 on the 11th, the expectation being an extra large attendance, but sorry to say the boys of No. 651 are exhibiting about as much interest in the affairs of that local as a cigar store "dummy" would in the brand of cigars the customers smoke.

To Tacoma, attending the meeting of Local No. 61. Sure was a surprised man when I entered the hall to find close to one hundred boys and girls in attendance. However, the reason became known when Secretary Gus Hammer started a roll-call and stated that they were collecting fines for non-attendance. Nothing like discipline when needed.

Back to Seattle for a short stay, then on to the Grays Harbor country, arriving in time to meet with Culinary Local No. 791, of Aberdeen, the officers being about the only members present. After conferring with President Miss Lucy Moore and Secretary Joe Zan, it was decided to try a special written notice to induce the members to attend meetings. The 22nd was set aside for that purpose.

April 15th, to Montesano and Elma. President Perry McGill is still holding forth at "The Brook" in Montesano, Secretary Alex Hill doing the "trot" at the old stand. "Billy" McLain "drove in" just in time to take one before we had to leave for home (Aberdeen).

April 18th, 12:30 p. m., attended meeting of Local No. 771, of Hoquiam, and on same date

at 3:30 p. m. attended meeting of Local No. 774 of Aberdeen, both locals finding themselves unable, on account of shortage of finances, to send a delegate to Frisco. Some of the active members are using a lot of "candlepower" sitting up nights trying to figure out some way to raise money for that purpose.

April 19th, to meeting of Culinary Local No. 804, of Hoquiam. The apathy shown by the members of this local presages a large, juicy cut in wages and lengthening of hours of labor in the very near future, by the restaurant keepers of Hoquiam, unless the boys and girls wake up and take a little interest in their local. The next night, attended a meeting of the Hoquiam Central Labor Council, calling their attention to the possibility of losing the Culinary workers if not given some attention. There is on foot at this time a movement to start a Labor Forward Movement for the cities of Hoquiam and Aberdeen, something both cities need badly.

April 21st, to Electrical Workers in Aberdeen, and April 22nd, 3:30 p. m., the Shingle Weavers and Timber Workers. Found both organizations up against a hard fight. The latter organization is, sorry to say, hanging in the balance and liable to be put out of existence at any time.

At 9 p. m. attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters, No. 791. While the special notices did not bring out anywhere near the proper attendance, it served to stir up a little feeling with those that did attend, and from now on Local No. 791 is going to use the same kind of "persuasion" that the Tacoma local is using. Some of these Aberdeen Culinary Workers had better brush up their memory or the "axe" is liable to fall on them.

To Seattle for a conference with Vice-President Hesketh, then to Tacoma.

The following is my expense account for the month:

April 6—To Bellingham	\$3 00
9—To Anacortes	1 10
10—To Seattle	3 00
12—To Tacoma and return.....	1 00
14—To Aberdeen	4 55
15—To Montesano-Elma	2 25
—Five trips to Hoquiam and return	1 00
25—To Seattle	4 55
26—To Tacoma and return.....	1 00
Carfare and telephone	3 95
Stamps	1 50
Stationery85
Exchange on three checks.....	.75

Total	\$28 50
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With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April.

On March 29, went to Madison to argue the Anti-Tipping Bill before the State Affairs Committee on behalf of Waiters' Local No. 59. All was done that was possible to show the Legislators what such a bill means, but they feel dif-

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ferent, and by September this law will go in effect, but to what extent we do not know, for it is expected to prove a dead letter issue. On April 1st, attended a meeting of Cooks' Local No. 872 in Milwaukee. A Finance Committee was elected, also Delegates to the L. J. B. and a standing "Boosting Committee." April 2nd, meeting of Waiters' Local No. 59, at which four candidates were initiated. At a meeting of this local on the 7th, it was voted to hold a dance on May 12th, to defray expenses for a Delegate to the International Convention in June. On April 10th, Brother A. Siblsky got married, and I tell you that Local 59 has a different Business Agent since that date; it worked fine both ways. Mrs. Siblsky is a very comely young lady and let's all hope that she will take good care of him, and he of her. Get that, eh? April 14th, meeting of Cooks' Local, No. 872, and April 16th, of Local No. 59, at which I thanked the boys for their loyal support extended to me while in the Beer City. A vote of thanks was extended to me by this local for what I have done for them in Milwaukee. I must say that our International is now well represented in that city, and ably, by Locals 64, 59 and 872, all having a good set of officers working in harmony. On the 17th I left Milwaukee for Chicago, where I am now permanently located, and I shall try my best to organize the cooks of this big city, a job that is no easy one, and maybe I will succeed, and if I don't, I will have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my best. Time will tell. I met Brothers Ebeling and Staggenburg, of Local No. 865. On April 19th I attended a L. J. B. meeting at which Sister Elizabeth Maloney presided. This Board is going to elect its officers at the next meeting. On the 22nd there was a mass meeting for the Cooks. It was well attended. Brother Rodriguez and Alderman addressed the meeting and delivered good addresses. Then I took the floor and talked shop, which brought some good results. The work of organizing Chicago is necessarily slow, and I therefore ask indulgence and patience, as I have, first of all, to get acquainted. I am now leaving for Milwaukee to attend the first big smoker of the new Cooks' Union, Local 872, which ought to be a hummer.

The following is my expense account for the month:

April 17—Milwaukee to Chicago	\$ 2 20
17—Milwaukee Baggage Transfer... .	50
17—Chicago Baggage Transfer....	1 00
26—Chicago to Milwaukee.....	2 20
Postage for month	1 40
Telephone for month	90
Car-fare for month	3 70
 Total	\$11 90

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April.

The meeting of the white cooks and waiters of Columbus met as scheduled and decided to apply for a charter; same was granted April 1st. On April 9th, at an afternoon and evening meeting, they decided to nominate officers at three

meetings to be held April 16th, afternoon, evening and midnight, the election to take place April 23rd, at meetings held afternoon, evening and midnight. In this way we were able to give all members an opportunity to assist in selecting their first set of officers.

There seems to be no friction; everybody seems to be satisfied with the choice made, although several contests were close. I will not give the names of the newly-elected officers, as I understand the same will be submitted by the Secretary of the newly formed Local No. 505. I will further state, however, that Local 505 is made up of men holding the very best positions in the city and in every respect clean-cut and capable craftsmen.

Some time was taken up trying to assist in straightening out an unpleasant tangle in the ranks of Local No. 423. While the only thing I could do in the premises was to lend what advice possible, I done the best I could along that line and I feel that if my advice is carried out that it will have a tendency to cement the membership of that organization closer together. I know considerable about the efforts of the bartenders of this city in the past and I can frankly say that the Bartenders' Local here is in better shape than ever before in the history of Columbus, and it would be a bad business policy indeed for us to allow anything to creep in that would tend to retard our progress. There has been mistakes made in the past which cannot only be attributed to the officers, who no doubt were doing the very best they knew how to continue to progress, but I am thoroughly convinced, however, that if we must criticize, this criticism should be equally divided among all members of Local No. 423, as they were, to my mind, all to blame and should not shirk the responsibility. "By the failures of the past learn then a lesson."

The last week in February there was held in this city a Labor Forward movement campaign, and upon the 28th of that month a gigantic mass-meeting was held. While I was unable to be present, I can see the effect. Never in my several visits to the city of Columbus have I seen the organized workers displaying as much enthusiasm as at the present time. I have been called upon to address at an average of seven meetings a week in conjunction with my other duties. At each one of these meetings I find several international representatives present. The organization committee of the Central body are tireless in their efforts.

During the past month not only the Waiters and Cooks' Unions have been formed, but an organization of Teamsters, Laborers and a Label League as well, and the prospects look fairly good for several other local unions, including the Laundry Workers. In fact, the Labor Forward movement in Columbus is not diminishing its influence.

Just a word as to the proposed labor legislation. On April 12th, I attended a meeting of the delegates of organized labor from throughout the State which was held in this city to protest before the Utilities Committee of the House against the reporting out favorably of the Archer bill. Just how this bill got into the hands of said committee has not been explained up to the present writing. This obnoxious bill proposes to empower the Governor to appoint a com-

mission of three persons who will have absolute power to decide as to the salary to be paid and the hours to be worked when a dispute arises in any industry, between the employer and the employee. It would not require an overly bright mind to see that the above mentioned bill was drafted for no other purpose than to serve as a cemetery for all bills presented to our Representatives for remedial legislation in the future. The voters of the State of Ohio will learn later which of their Representatives or Senators vote for this bill in order to shirk the responsibility that they accepted when they asked for the support of their constituents before election.

Our eight-hour bill, known as Senate Bill 284, providing for no more than forty-eight hours per week for women workers in certain employment, may pass as amended; it has been reported favorably out of the Senate Committee. I am positive, however, that women working in hotels and possibly restaurants will not be among those benefited. House Bill 635, known as the Whitacre Bill, providing for one day rest in seven for all workers is to be amended before it is to be reported from the Utilities Committee. It is understood that Governor Willis has proposed an amendment which will be adopted, providing that nothing in the bill shall be permitted to effect industries which by their nature must be operated seven days a week.

The Andrews Bill will probably be passed this week, as it has been made a special order of business in the House for this afternoon (Tuesday afternoon, April 27th). The House is dry, but the Senate is said to be wet by a small margin. One of the features of this bill provides that a tax of \$1,000 be paid by what is termed a traveling saloon. This refers to the direct selling by the brewers, and delivering of the beer by wagons to the consumer.

Our labor group of legislators is so small that it is impossible to secure a passage of beneficial laws. They will do well, indeed, if they can keep the present legislators from undoing some of the good work that has been accomplished in the past. The present legislature seems to be the largest joke that has ever been foisted upon the citizens in the State of Ohio. The impression in this city seems to be that the quicker they adjourn and go back home and discontinue their destructive tactics the easier will be the minds of their constituents.

Sunday, April 25th, I attended a meeting of a committee of delegates from throughout the State which assembled here. There were about 125 representatives present from various local unions directly interested in opposing State-wide Prohibition and protecting the liquor interests at all times. This organization is known as the Ohio Home Rule Labor Association. This body expects to be more thoroughly organized than they have been in the past and be able to do more effective work in the future when the emergency should arise. The delegates of our International Union in the State of Ohio have called a conference in the city of Toledo for Sunday, May 18th. The object of this meeting is for the purpose of devising ways and means to carry out their part of the proposition.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Printing and distributing cards.....	\$ 7 95
Typewriting	2 50
Postage and money order.....	2 25
Car-fare	75
Telephone	90
Stationery supplies	1 15

Total \$15 50

Fraternally submitted,

FRED C. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April.

Attended meeting of Bartenders' Union No. 488, of Jersey City, N. J., on March 30th. This meeting brought out a fair attendance, with some real and live workers of this local union, and noticing this took advantage of same by soliciting their co-operation to bring No. 488 back to its old position in their city, such as they occupied during the first two years of the organization of bartenders in Jersey City. A committee has been appointed by their newly-elected President, Brother Reilly, to hold open meetings of their union at their headquarters, 180 Newark Avenue, until they are satisfied that they have corralled every bartender in their jurisdiction. To make this possible and render their officers every support imaginable this local has reduced its initiation fee of \$5.00. With every member now placing their shoulders to the wheel No. 488 is bound to attain success. In addition to the foregoing they will have the support of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association for their aggressiveness while at Trenton, N. J., fighting the Gaunt Local Option Bill.

April 8th, attended meeting of Bartenders' Union No. 4, of Hoboken, N. J., for the purpose of injecting some fighting spirit, which apparently they lacked in the past few months. This local union having a fight on with one John Mueller, of Fourteenth and Washington Street, for retaining a suspended member in his employ by the name of "Buck" Nelson, caused a strike on the premises. Members of this local were given to know in very sharp words by Organizer Jennings, of the Cloth and Cap Makers' Union, Business Agent Miller of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Organizer Kavanaugh and the undersigned that if they were out to win their strike against Mueller's hotel every member present would be compelled to report at headquarters the following morning for picket duty. This fight lasted three days, and was won easily. I am of the opinion that the talk they received done some material good, and has placed this local in a position to handle any similar grievance henceforth. Pickets on the line with Business Agent Rowohlt and the writer acted in such an orderly way, confining themselves within the law at all times, prevented the police from making any arrests. During the three days' fight, one of which being the Sabbath, the place in question failed to open its side door. Mueller taking into consideration that he was up against a fight and losing money and trade by his stubbornness, settled with Bartenders' Union No. 4.

April 9th, attended meeting Waiters' Alliance,

THE MIXER AND SERVER

No. 10, which was very poorly attended. This local Union, like their two sister organizations, No. 4 and No. 693, has received a setback owing to the European war, ocean steamers being moored to the wharfs, with the crews of cooks and waiters ever ready to take advantage of scabbing on our culinary workers in Hoboken, and with no relief in sight to prevent same; but this should be an incentive to hold weekly meetings, and large ones at that. With the twenty members that did attend this meeting much business was transacted. It is the hope of the writer that Waiters' Alliance No. 10 will tear down the "Chinese Wall" that they have erected around their organization and get busy by holding open meetings of their craft so as to obtain a stronger and better-conducted alliance in the future. The material is possessed by No. 10, and by placing the same to its proper use this local is bound to win success.

April 14th arrived at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. While business is at a standstill in this vicinity, Secretary George Assum, of No. 383, whom I met at the Wagner House, believes it is a good time to urge the bartenders of Weber's Cafe and the Century Bowling Alleys to affiliate, and in them failing to comply, to solicit the co-operation of the Central Labor Union to that end.

On my way to Port Chester I stopped off at New Rochelle, met Secretary Leinhardt, of No. 495, and learning from him that everything was running smoothly and that his local was contemplating an agreement with the Liquor Dealers' Association, promised to return the following day to interview Mr. Sievers, President of that association. Returning to New Rochelle was unable to meet this gentleman, and I hope in the near future better opportunities afford itself to place any proposition that Local 495 may have on hand.

April 16th took up a matter that was confronting Bartenders' Union No. 812 with Secretary Young and Business Agent Manning, and with the advice rendered, no doubt they will so act. In visiting the various places in Port Chester the union bar sign and monthly blue button was very visible. From general appearance Local 812 is composed of the best class of "mixers" in the Empire State. The following day paid a visit to Bro. A. F. O'Neill, Secretary Local 455, of Stamford, Conn., in his place of business at Greenwich, and promised to attend Local 455 meeting next month if the opportunity afforded itself. April 19th to South Norwalk, and met Secretary Herman Malmo. This is one "burg" where you can not toil unless you possess the proper credentials of our International Union. Learning from our Secretary that Local 269 was in excellent shape, proceeded to Bridgeport, where I readily saw some attention must be given. Took up various matters with Brothers Miller and Lavery, both officers of Local 256, and waited about quite a lengthy time to meet Brother Joseph Carney, Secretary-Business Agent, without success. Arrived in New Haven in the interests of the culinary workers, and before leaving this vicinity will urge them to organize. New Haven in the past has had two organizations of waiters affiliated with our International Union, and could not hold together. "Let's hope that there will be some charms possessed by the third." Have visited the Taft Hotel, Garde Hotel, Oneco Hotel, Metzgers' Cafe, Heublein, Vogelers' Cafe, Fitzsimmons' Cafe and the Aschenbroedel. The latter place, adjoining the Grand Opera House, was

completely gutted out by a fire on Sunday, April 25th. All herein mentioned are considered the best where white help are employed. There is an organization here that has circularized this section known as the Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Culinary Association of New Haven, Conn., of which a percentage of their members despise the affiliation with any union.

April 25th attended meeting of Bridgeport Bartenders' Union 256. Will have to return there later on. Complete report of same has been filed with the General office. Will hold mass meeting of culinary workers in New Haven during the next few days.

The following are my expenses for the month of April:

March 29—Jersey City to Hackensack, N. J., and return.....	\$ 40
April 14—Hoboken, N. J., to Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	45
“ 15—Mt. Vernon to New Rochelle to Port Chester	35
“ 16—Port Chester to New Rochelle and return	50
“ 17—Port Chester to Greenwich, to Stamford, Conn.	29
“ 19—Stamford to South Norwalk...	20
“ 19—South Norwalk to Bridgeport..	37
“ 20—Bridgeport to New Haven....	42
“ 25—New Haven to Bridgeport and return	84
Adams Express Co., Apr. 14, to Cincinnati	99
Postage and stationery.....	1 98
Telephone	1 50
Baggage checked	60
Street car fare.....	2 90
Total	\$11 79

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

P. S.—Henry Streifler, of Buffalo, N. Y., Organizer American Federation of Labor, attended meeting of Bridgeport Bartenders' Union 256, and his address to the members who were fortunate to attend meeting of Sunday, April 25th, 1915, was met with considerable applause. Something the absentees missed by non-attendance.

LEWISTOWN, MONT., April 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April:

March 28 the bartenders, cooks and waiters and brewery workers of Great Falls held a joint mass meeting to discuss the recent action of the Montana Legislature. Over three hundred members were in attendance at the business session, and at its conclusion the friends of the members of the organizations mentioned were invited to participate with them in a social session, the like of which has never before been seen in that city. Entertainment of the highest degree was furnished by the different theater managers, and, in addition, addresses were made by Bro. M. M. Donoghue, President of the Montana State Federation of Labor; Organizer W. H. Horne, of the Bricklayers' International Union, and the President and Secretary of the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly and Building Trades Council of Great Falls. The session lasted until the wee hours in the morning, and the friends gained

on the occasion for our organizations will be a valuable asset to us in our fight in 1916.

April 1 attended a special meeting of Local 101, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, called for the purpose of discussing local conditions and selecting a delegate to represent the union at the coming convention of the International at San Francisco. Bro. Laurence Nelson, the hustling Business Representative of the local, was selected. The selection of Bro. Nelson was unanimous.

April 8 attended a meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 609. The meeting, as usual, was very well attended and much business of importance to the members transacted. The gravest question confronting Local 609 at this time is, how best to take care of its idle members. Ordinarily, the bartenders of Great Falls have had steady employment, but the unsettled conditions of labor has caused a falling off in business, and, consequently, a shortage of employment. The entire building trades of the city have been out on strike since last October, and at this writing the end of the trouble is no nearer in sight than it was on the date of its inception. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association has determined to make Great Falls an open-shop town, and all the resources of that body are centered in that direction; consequently I would advise all traveling members to give the "Falls" a wide berth until such time as a settlement of the trouble is announced. There are more bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses in this city than the locals can reasonably take care of, and new additions will only add to the seriousness of the situation.

April 12 I went to Billings in the interest of the new culinary local. They are making splendid headway and receiving the united support of the trade-union movement of that city. Contracts of agreement have been entered into between the local union and the leading restaurants of Billings, and the determination of the combined forces predict a steady and speedy decline of the "Chink" and "Jap." The bartenders of that city have arranged a new wage scale, to become effective May 1. It provides for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$120.00 per month. The proprietors have accepted the new agreement gracefully, and we look for no trouble in its enforcement.

On April 17 Bro. Charles C. Lockwood, for seven years Secretary of the local union, passed to the "Great Beyond." He went into a state of coma on the night of the 15th and never regained consciousness. The passing of Bro. Lockwood was a shock to his many friends, and creates an aching void that time alone can heal. "Charlie," as he was known to his many, many friends, was one of the pioneer of Eastern Montana. He was born in Benton County, Texas, forty-four years ago. Born in a cattle country where it was just as natural for a boy to take to a horse as it would be for one to expect his breakfast, he naturally found employment in youth as a range rider, and on one of the rides, over twenty-five years ago, he decided to cast his lot with the cattle men of Wyoming, and five years later crossed over the border into Montana, settling in a "cow camp," which later was named after him, and is now known as Lockwood, Montana. He loved the Eastern part of Montana for its wilderness; and no inducement, and there were many, could ever divorce him from the section and its people, whom he loved. An accident on the range,

ten years ago, compelled "Charlie" to seek employment in the city of Billings, and the same lovable disposition that had marked his early friendships when he was known as Cowboy Charlie, earned for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. As Secretary of Local 859 he done more to bring about a better understanding between employer and employe than any other known agency. His word was law among his brother members, and no dispute ever arose that failed to find him big enough to settle to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. When the cooks and waiters of Billings organized, he himself contributed the amount of their charter and outfit, and in respect to that memory the cooks and waiters turned out in a body to attend his funeral. All bartenders in the city, and many saloon men, who had closed their places of business, paid their last respect to one who had been the friend of all. The ritual of the International Union, with its beautiful passages, was never more exemplified in a brotherly manner than on the day he was laid to rest. Personally, I had known Charlie Lockwood but a short time, but long enough to learn that he was the type of man you felt proud to call friend. To his mother and sister in Texas, to his brother in Provost, Alberta, we extend our sincere condolence; he was your son and brother—and our friend. He was laid to rest in a country he loved. May his remains rest in peace.

On the night of the 20th I left Billings for Butte and Anaconda. On the night of the 21st the bartenders of Butte gave a smoker to their friends in the trade-union movement of that city. It was the largest ever held in Butte, over five hundred being present. The hall was beautifully decorated and the talent and refreshments of the highest standard. The social was arranged for the purpose of starting the campaign against State-wide prohibition, which we vote on in 1916. Addresses were made by the following gentlemen, Robert E. Gibson, Business Representative of the Teamsters' Union, presiding: John K. O'Rourke, former Sheriff of Butte; P. J. Gilligan, State Humane Officer; Charles Henderson, present Sheriff; Joe Corby, ex-Mayor; Rev. D. H. Wittenerberg, rabbi, Temple B'Nai Israel; John Bigelow, editor *Free Lance*; John Harrington, County Treasurer; M. M. Donoghue, President Montana State Federation of Labor, and myself. The musical program consisted of the following: The Harmony Quartette, of which Paul Rooney, son of Bro. John Rooney, was the leader; solos by Mr. Cornelius, John F. McCoy, Si McCloud, Leo Rohan, Mr. Abrahams, Robert Harris and (Joe Welch) Ben Barnett. The foregoing gives a very good idea of the esteem in which the bartenders of Butte are held by the city and county officials. It was a night long to be remembered, and I hope that some of the indifferent bartenders in that city will recognize the necessity of appreciating the different friendships and get out and hustle; and, above all, pay your dues promptly, attend your meetings more regularly, and support your officers in their endeavors for your betterment.

April 22 I went to Three Forks to attend a joint meeting of bartenders, cooks and waiters and saloon men. We had a fine meeting, and one of an educational and instructive character. Many matters were discussed and arrangements made to protect our various interests.

April 23 I went to Helena, and held conferences with the officers of the bartenders, cooks and waiters. State matters and conditions were the

subjects. Arrangements were made for carrying on an educational campaign throughout the State.

April 24 I went to Great Falls. On the 25th I attended the largest meeting of bartenders ever held in that city. A Delegate to the National Convention was elected, and Bro. Dan Shield (the fighting Swede) was elected to represent the bartenders of Great Falls at San Francisco.

We are to hold a State Conference of Bartenders, Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses, Cigar Makers and Brewery Workers in Great Falls on May 15 and 16. We expect that gathering to formulate plans whereby all crafts mentioned above will become 100 per cent organized in Montana before the year 1915 passes into history. April 26 I left for Lewistown.

Following is my expense account for the month:

April 12—Great Falls to Billings.....	\$8 10
" 20—Billings to Butte.....	9 05
" 21—Anaconda and return to Butte..	1 50
" 22—Butte to Three Forks.....	2 30
" 23—Three Forks to Helena.....	2 45
" 24—Helena to Great Falls.....	3 45
" 26—Great Falls to Lewiston.....	4 00
Three telegrams, Billings, Butte and Great Falls	1 40
Local car fare for month.....	80
Postage for month.....	1 00
Typewriting	50
Total	\$34 55

Fraternally yours,

J. P. McGINLEY.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHERS—My report for the month follows:

After a day in Washington, D. C., I again returned to Harrisburg, arriving in that city March 29th.

While I knew before I left Harrisburg that the date scheduled for the hearing of the local option bill was set for April 6th, and though our orders from Secretary Sullivan were specific and direct. "To go on the job and remain until further orders," still we had several open dates—as the Legislature adjourned Thursday evening, March 25th, to the following Monday evening—and taking advantage of the Legislature recess, returned to Washington for a day, as there was something of importance going on in Local 428 of that city, all of which was touched upon in my last report.

Soon after my arrival again in Harrisburg, I inquired of our people—the Blue Button Boys, including the President, Treasurer and Past President—Brothers Weitzel, Hagey and Jacobs, if there were any members in town from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or elsewhere. I was disappointed when I was informed that none so far had shown up. I learned later through another source that Brother McDevitt, of Local 115, Philadelphia, has been there previous to my first arrival. I am sorry I had not the pleasure of meeting him, for several reasons. As I had on my first visit familiarized myself with the situation and had also prepared an argument. The next thing to do was to obtain permission to be listed with the speakers at the "hearing," so I immediately sent a communication to the Chairmen of the Law and Order Committee (Representative George W. Williams), requesting that privilege. That communication still remains un-

answered. I also requested Bro. M. A. Hagey, Treasurer of Harrisburg Local 569, to introduce me to his Representative in the House. Met August Wildman, representing Harrisburg. Bro. Hagey complied with the request by making a night visit to Mr. Wildman's home.

After the formalities of an introduction to Wildman, he promised to aid us in every way possible, and if the "hearing" was to be an open one, I should have an opportunity to speak, if he could arrange it so. I also called at the headquarters of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, meeting Bro. Maurer and Secretary Quinn of that organization. President J. H. Maurer is also a member of the Legislature. He was interested in the Local Option bill, and as a member of the House was going to talk against it, he said, when the same came up for discussion. He also promised me to do what he could in the matter of the "hearing." I was also in touch with the President of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, Mr. Neil Bonner, of Philadelphia, who, with J. Mulvihill, were the moving spirits at Harrisburg to defeat the measure. It was not until the evening before the 6th (the date set for the "hearing") that a program was agreed upon. President Bonner, of the Liquor Dealers, informed me that four speakers on each side were to be allotted fifteen minutes each, and that our end would be taken care of by President R. J. McGrath, of the Iron City Central Trades Council of Pittsburgh. This put me out of commission. And I felt that it was better so—to have a native citizen, as well as one not in any way connected with the business to do the honors; and, furthermore, he was there with a committee to voice the protest of the Pittsburgh Central Body against the passage of the bill.

The next day I was present at the "hearing." Congressman Barchfield, of Pittsburgh, led off. (This same Barchfield is accredited with making the best speech against the Hobson Constitutional Prohibition Amendment by the knowing ones down in Washington.) Of course, the opposing factors alternated with their speakers. The "wets" were further represented by Rev. J. G. Von Boss, R. J. McGrath and J. O. Brien, of Scranton; the "drys" by Father J. J. Curran, of Wilkes-Barre; J. A. McSparran, Master of the Pennsylvania Granger; Wm. McCoach, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and Chas. A. Swift, of Beaver County, a former member of the Legislature.

It is needless at this time to go into the features of the debate, otherwise than to say that the arguments were all on our side and the hysteria and mock sentimentality with the others. I was pleased to learn later that President McGrath's appearance on the scene was the result of a resolution introduced by the delegates of Local 188 in the Central Body of Pittsburgh, for calling a committee of three to go to Harrisburg and oppose the Local Option bill. I have been further informed that the resolution carried unanimously. All praise to Local 188 for their action. It shows they were wide awake to the proper move. I might say here, that after exhausting every means possible to influence members of the lower House of the Legislature at Harrisburg, Governor Brumbaugh's pet scheme and personal platform plank—Local Option—was disastrously beaten, April 21, by 50 votes, the vote standing 78 in favor to 128 against; a worse

beating than a similar measure received two years ago.

I left Harrisburg April 7, and arrived in Pittsburgh the same date. I soon was in touch with the officials of Local 209, and through them and others I learned of the deplorable condition of the organization—that it was on the rocks financially, individual and co-operative antagonisms, books, eskew, unsystematic methods, charges and counter charges—and, in fact, all the trouble that makes an Organizer's lot as pleasant as a June bug's song. Well, we like hard things, and regardless of the conditions that exist, we feel equal to the "necessities," and intend to bring order out of chaos, if we even have to use the petroleum output of the Rockefellers to pour upon that stuff they put beneath bridges.

I have sent out over two hundred letters for a meeting this coming Sunday to the members in arrears, as well as in good standing. Let us hope that good will come from it, and that Local 209 will turn over a brighter as well as a newer leaf in the affairs of their organization.

My expenses follows:

March 29—Washington to Harrisburg.....	\$3 60
April 7—Harrisburg to Pittsburgh.....	6 10
Typewriting	2 00
Stationery	55
Postage for 206 letters.....	4 12
April 25—Hall rent in Labor Temple....	4 00

Total \$20 37
With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

For the benefit of our Pennsylvania members the detailed vote of the House on the Local Option bill follows:

Ayes—Adams, Ambler, Arnold, Barnett, Beck, Bergy, Blackburn, Brosius, Brownlee, Brumbaugh, Bungard, Campbell, Goldsmith, Corbin, Cox, Cromer, Davis, Dell, Eby, Epply, Evans, Fruit, Gibson, Gingery, Glenn, Goodwin, Goodyear, Graham, Greenwood, Harper, Herman, Hoffman, Hollingsworth, Hubler, Jack, E. E. Jones, Kuhn, Kunkle, Landis, Lanius, Leighner, Love, Marvin, Mather, Maurer (did not vote), McClinton, McCurdy, McKay, McVicar, Mellott, Metzenbacher, Myers, Oaks, Phillips, Reel, Rhoads, Rich, Rudisell, Sampsell, Shaaber, Shaffer, Shoop, Showalter, Smith, Snyder, Spencer, Statler, Stone, Vickerman, Walsh, Walter, Walton, Watson, Weaver, Whitaker, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Wylie.

Noes—Olbee, Alcorn, Alexander, Aron, Arthur, Baker, Benninger, Berntheisel, Beyer, Body, Bovee, T. Campbell, Christman, Connor, Cummings, Curry, Dawson, Diefenderfer, Dodds, Drinkhouse, Dunn, Ehrhardt, Erdman, Fackler, Finnerty, Flynn, Forster, Fretz, Gallagher, Gans, Garner, Geary, Geiser, Glass, Gospers, Godnough, Gormley, Gransback, Habgood, Hackett, Haggerty, Hamilton, Heffernan, Hess, Heyburn, Hibbsman, Hollern, Horton, Howarth, Jones, W. W. Kaiser, Kitts, Klinger, Lafferty, Lauer, Lauker, Lindsey, Lipschutz, Luppert, Luxemburger, Lynch, Mangan, McArdle, McClure, McConnell, McDermott, McNichol, Mearkle, Milliron, Murdock, Murphy, Neider, Neville, Nissley, Ostrander, Palmer, Perry, Peters, Pickering, Powell, Ramsey, Reynolds, Richards, Ryninger, Rinn, Robertson, Roney, Rothenberger, Rowell, Sarig.



Schaeffer, Scott, Sinclair, Smith, J. W., Smith, W.; Sones, Spangler, Staving, Steedle, Stein, Stern, Sullivan, Swan, Swartz, Taylor, Thomas, Trach, Twibell, Urich, Vodges, Wagner, Weimer, Weir, West, Wettach, Whitten, Wildman, Willard, Wilson, H. L., Wobensmith, Woodward, Wynne, Young.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



HENRY F. HILLEMAN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Am sending you the cut of Henry F. Hilleman, former president of Local 488, who has forged the name of officers of his local union. Local 488 has a warrant for his arrest.

He is one of the officers of Local 488 that I had to force for a bond last December. Local stands to lose nothing but the bank and surety company will prosecute. Fraternally yours,

(W.M. B. JOYCE.)

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THE FORUM

SPILLING THE BEANS.

One of the leading lights of the Secession aggregation, and whose letters or articles are seemingly received with much acclaim by the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, spreads out over the editorial page of the "Voice of Secession" for the month of April, 1915, giving an exhibition of unbridled vituperation such as we have predicted would occur before the final inning. Probably the only redeeming feature is the fact that its author shows possession of a little more nerve than the Sacred Septette, for he does sign his name, or at least his name is appended to the article. There is one passage which we wish to reproduce. It will be found nestling down very close to the bottom of the substitute editorial, and it reads: "WE ARE NOT AFRAID OF HONEST MEN, BUT WE DREAD THE LABOR FAKIR."

Honesty is not a commodity, yet it has been used by fakirs, and in this instance we shall proceed to show that the writer of that article on the editorial page of the "Voice of Secession," so-called *Culinary Craft*, of San Francisco, Cal., has about as much brass as would make up fittings for a private yacht, when he prates of "Honest Men and Labor Fakirs."

According to the authority which we use, the word Fakir means: "An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk." There is a slang definition of the word Fakir—it means to fake, to swindle, to manipulate fraudulently.

It is with the latter definition of the word which we shall deal.

To manipulate fraudulently, to attempt to make things appear different than they really are, to secure something by maneuvering and plotting which, in a sense, is theft. For example: If there were need of securing more votes at the coming convention, there should be planned a scheme to obtain credentials for persons not legal members of the unions which issued those credentials, thus giving to the possessors of such credentials similar rights and privileges on the floor of our coming convention as those delegates who are bona fide members of the unions whose credentials they carry; that would be *faking* or *stealing* representation, and the person or persons guilty of such plan or scheme could hardly claim to have acted in good faith or that their actions were *honest* and commendable to men and women who act fairly and above board *all of the time*. To make that point a little more clear and take from it any indirection we will assume as an example that the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, Cal., after carrying on their campaign to destroy our International Union, discovered that despite all of their calculations those local unions which swallowed their dope about what a fine thing it would be to split up our International Union, found that they didn't have enough real mazuma in their strong box to defray the

expenses of sending delegates to San Francisco for the Eighteenth General Convention, which begins Monday morning, June 14, 1915, then and there the Sacred Seven and those in the scheme with them would write to the locals urging them to accept the traveling card of "some of the loyal secessionists," hold an election and elect one of the "loyal secessionists" as the delegate of that local to the coming convention. By such a process, stealing representation, the secessionists would increase their "batting strength" considerably and make on the level, genuine delegates from *their own* local unions look like a lot of bush leaguers. After reading the foregoing attempted explanation it seems to the writer that he has not made the case quite as clear as he is desirous of making it, therefore he will make another stab at it, if you don't mind and have the time and patience to peruse what is offered.

Several weeks ago we received a communication from one of our local unions in western Canada. We were informed that they had elected Brother (John Doe) as their delegate to the coming convention; they further recited the fact that said Brother (John Doe) had taken out a traveling card after having been elected as delegate, and had deposited said traveling card in one of our California locals. Brother (John Doe) as well as the members of the Canadian union referred to, evidently began to realize that their delegate-elect might have trouble proving up before the Credentials Committee and they forthwith wrote our General President, laying the case before him for a decision. Our General President, with the facts before him, rendered Decision No. 585, under date of March 15, 1915, which decision will be found on page 17 of the April (1915) MIXER AND SERVER. Evidently that decision did not meet with the unstinted approval of Brother (John Doe), but of that later.

As intimated, Brother (John Doe) deposits his traveling card with one of our California locals, and shortly afterwards headquarters was asked to put Brother (John Doe) to work as a local special organizer. That was agreed to, and Brother (John Doe) began work as such local special organizer March 1st, 1915, and concluded his services on March 27th, 1915. Brother (John Doe), in a letter to headquarters, written April 3rd, mailed on April 4th, at 1:30 p. m., advised us that "I am leaving here in a week or ten days, bound north," yet on April 8th, 1915, so we are advised by the Secretary of the local which had elected Brother (John Doe) last fall as their delegate, Brother (John Doe's) traveling card was received and he was recorded in the following manner: "Admitted by Traveling Card from Local 62, April 8th, 1915."

If you are sufficiently interested in this little recital, take down your railway map and you will find the Canadian Local 55 situated at the very border line of the Province of Alberta, in

the city of Edmonton, and the home of Local 62 is way down approximately half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, the distance at a rough guess quite equal to the distance between Chicago and San Francisco, which, even at reduced rates, will cost you \$62.50 for the round trip, saying nothing about sleeper and eats along the route. Now, get this and get it right. What do you think of Brother (John Doe's) trip from Fresno, California, to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada—will that One Vote be worth that much to the Secessionists? Think it over. And when doing so, recall the dates in the above recital.

Just a moment, here is another one which had not developed to the Traveling Card deposit stage. Local 28, of Vancouver, wrote us a communication asking a question which we promptly resubmitted to our General President, and if you take the trouble to find Decision No. 592 you will discover that there is "quite something doing" from San Francisco out, if we are to judge from the query, "Can a member who is *now* in San Francisco, California, transfer back to our Local and represent us?" But read the decision of our General President on another page of this issue.

What really gets our "nanny" is that the secessionists gave our Canadian culinary locals such a slam in the face by deliberately ignoring them, and yet these Canadian locals are seemingly willing to take the slam and not only look pleasant, but actually connive with their "slammers" to help 'em out. And now, my patient readers, we will offer for your perusal one of those "Honest Men Communications" which was sent to one of our local union secretaries. Don't hurry in reading it; take your time and absorb every word, and you will no doubt be astonished that men who go to such lengths to secure votes have the audacity to prate of honorableness and honesty, aye, even have the brassy gall to write about "Labor Fakirs" with a nonchalance which stamps them as past masters in the handling of platitudes which we seriously doubt they know the definition of. But here is the evidence, the original of which is in our possession and signed by "Comrades" Rose and Kirkpatrick, and their assurances with reference to "Comrade" Ryan, the author of that substitute editorial from which we took the passage about "Honest Men and Labor Fakirs."

Omitting date and name of addressee, number of the local and city where said local is situated, as well as a portion of the communication of no relevance to the case in hand, the following communication speaks loudly for attention:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., ____.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We note what you say in regard to sending a delegate to this city. You say you will not be able to send anyone. If it is a question of finances, we have something to offer for your consideration; it is this: We have many friends of segregation in Chicago. Some of them are coming to the fair and will be here when the convention meets. We would suggest that your local receive one of these men on a traveling card, hold an election and elect him as the delegate to the convention and issue to him the regular credentials, and he will represent your local without any cost to Local_____. In this manner you would be assisting in the segregation movement and incidentally helping the Culinary organizations. Now we

would like to hear from you on this matter. We wrote to you on two different occasions and received no reply to our communications. Hope this one will receive a reply, as the matter is urgent and you have no time to lose.

"If you decide to take the course outlined in this communication, you can proceed to communicate with T. J. Ryan, No. 167 North La Salle Street, Chicago. You can use the names of the signers of this letter; it will help matters along. Ryan is a member of Waiters' Local, No. 35, of Chicago, and is to be depended on at all times. He is in constant communication with this committee. If you would rather talk the matter over with him yourself, you can communicate with him at the address given. Your communication to him will be entirely confidential. You have the assurance of this committee on that matter; as stated, if you desire to talk the matter over with him you can ask him to come to _____, inform him it was suggested by this committee, and we are sure he will be on the ground promptly.

"Hoping you will think well of the above suggestions and that you will see your way clear to comply. We are yours for the cause of segregation,

"14 Seventh Street."

"(Signed) J. D. KIRKPATRICK,
"(Signed) A. C. Rose."

Having perused the foregoing with the care suggested, you will realize that what we have been offering in the pages of the *MIXER AND SERVER* for many months relative to the maneuvering and plotting of the Sacred Septette was neither the fulminations of a fossilized brain nor the mouthings of a fellow "afraid of the cars." We generally know what we are writing about, and have the first time to come where evidence shows contrary to what we have stated.

Once more the thought occurs, who is financing the campaign, and *WHY?*

"Comrade" Ryan, according to pretty good authority, is a regular visitor to the I. W. W. headquarters in Chicago and is never quite so happy as when he manages to induce members of Local 35 to accompany him when he calls on Big Bill Haywood for inspiration. "Comrade" Ryan also boasts of making "open air" speeches at I. W. W. meetings in Chicago and elsewhere.

And "Comrade" Ryan, as the foregoing passages from the communication reveals, "*is to be depended on at all times*". "Comrade" Ryan evidently must be supplied with ample funds, or else how could he accept an invitation to leave Chicago for another city "*to talk the matter over*"? Where is the money coming from with which to carry on that campaign?

In connection with the expenditure of money being used by the Secessionists, the writer is reminded of a letter received only a few days ago, from which we quote the following passage: "As you are perhaps aware Brother J. B. Carpenter, a member of the Waiters' Union, came here from St. Louis several months ago and started an active agitation for segregation. There happened to be a vacancy in the President's office in Local 19 on account of the illness of Brother John Ringling, and somehow Carpenter was elected to fill the vacancy. He only worked a "lunch job" and had plenty of time to plant his poisonous seed among the waiters as well as among the cooks, many of whom were out of work and naturally dissatisfied. He dis-

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tributed several bundles of the *Culinary Craft*, and we are positive that he received money from some one in San Francisco. I know that he received \$5.00 in three different letters from there."

"Comrade" Carpenter is another contributor to the pages of the "Voice of Secession," and finding that he could not win out as a delegate from Local No. 19 to the coming convention, returned to St. Louis, no doubt intending to see that the delegates from Local 20 received instructions to vote in favor of the plans and program of the Sacred Septette.

It would be fulsome flattery to "Comrade" Carpenter to print his record, particularly that portion where he was deprived of posing as a "martyr to the cause" in "Mose" Cleveland's town.

Our conventions have been pretty free from so-called "packing," and those who would attempt to secure an advantage through that method of representation are, to say the least, rather "small potatoes and few to the hill," in fact they come smaller than a recent definition of the smallest thing in the world, which was said to be "A Nit on the Nut of a Gnat."

As intimated in several previous articles covering the activity of the Seven Sacred Scribes and the Secessionists generally, they evidently overplayed themselves. They imagined that they were too smooth and sharp, too wise and clever to be caught with the bean pot, but the evidence has accumulated and in the foregoing they positively "spilled the beans" and they lay spread before the astonished gaze of those who care to read this little recital. Another month is left them. They will probably make a "whipping finish" and pull up before the judge's stand seeking approval of their STOLEN REPRESENTATION. Will the Eighteenth General Convention turn over to them the STAKE or will that gathering DISQUALIFY THEM AND RULE THEM OFF THE TRACK FOREVERMORE? The answer to that query is awaited with anxiety by those men and women who made our present International Union the NINTH largest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They want to know whether we shall maintain our International Union as a sure enough trades union, or whether it shall be handed over to the "Comrades" and henceforth be glutted with I. W. W.-ism and all that such term implies.

If your local union wishes to protect its future, it is none too late to get on the job with Trades Union Delegates. The time to act is NOW.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

UNATTRACTIVE ALTERNATIVE—A REAL BIT OF LIFE.

"If I don't leave you pretty soon, you will make either a thief or a tramp out of me, therefore I am going." That was the message left behind by one of our members, and after his wife had a chance to mull it over in her spare moments, she concluded to solicit help from headquarters in locating her missing spouse. We finally located the brother and urged him to return to his home or send for his wife. Several days later he wrote us a letter which contained a synopsis of the incidents which lead up to the separation. Further letters were received, but the separation continued. That correspondence, after resting at headquarters for several

years, was returned to the parties in interest, but not before we had received a request, signed by the united pair and made a promise to write for publication in the MIXER AND SERVER this article, for, as the wife suggested, a recital might prevent some other poor deluded woman from "breaking up a happy home" by methods which seemed to her warranted and justified.

Several years ago one of our "boys" became a member of a thriving little local. He displayed such consistent attention to the affairs of the union that he was made the unanimous choice for financial secretary, and forthwith assumed office. In the course of time he conceived the idea of visiting members who were negligent about paying dues. This work naturally took him into a number of establishments and used up some of his spare time. Needless to say that his spare time was deducted from the hours which he formerly spent at home. Despite advising his wife that he was engaged in doing necessary work for the union, she became suspicious and unfortunately concluded that his visits to other places of an evening was for the purpose of meeting other women and spending time and money for their entertainment. She observed that he carried considerably more money than formerly, and determined to investigate the "trouser safe." The sight of so much coin, of which she knew nothing of when it came, put the thought into her head to "pick off a few dollars." Her husband made no comment when finding himself short, concluding that he had made a mistake in making change somewhere along the line while collecting union dues. In a few days he made another tour of the houses where negligent members were employed, returning home with quite a sum of money. The following morning, after arriving at the place where he was employed, he counted up, and again found his pile several dollars short. He went over the route mentally which he had covered the previous evening on foot, recalled every transaction, compared same with the memorandum which he had kept, and failed to disclose where he had made an error or lost the money. On his return home that evening he made a search of his sleeping quarters, and while so engaged his wife wanted to know what he was looking for. He informed her of the facts. Told her that he had visited a number of the members of the union, collected dues from them, and that when he counted up that morning he found that he was five dollars short. He also informed his wife that he had a similar experience once before. Nothing was found on the floor, nor did his wife attempt to return the missing money, so he concluded as before, that he must have lost it somewhere, or perhaps had made a mistake. Matters resumed their normal course until another four weeks had passed, and as usual he made his rounds collecting dues and returned home with close on to a hundred dollars. Being fatigued after his day's work and added evening task, he retired and was soon sleeping. His wife retired as usual, but not to sleep, and at an opportune moment reached for his trousers and extracted a bill, the denomination of which she was ignorant. As usual, when he had a chance to count up and prepare to bank the money, he found he was short ten dollars. Ten dollars to some men may not loom up very big, but to this brother, whose salary was none too large, the loss of ten dollars from the collections made in behalf of his local union put a genuine crimp in his

load of cheerfulness. He knew that his books would show how much he had collected. He also knew that he had used up a certain number of due stamps. But try as he might, he could see no way to reconcile matters. When he returned home that evening he made another search, but to no avail, and finally informed his wife of his loss. She not only declined to surrender the money which she had taken, but even went so far as to accuse her husband of having spent the amount on other women and for their pleasure. Needless to say that he was pretty well loaded with troubles after that little talk fest, and about as miserable a man as existed anywhere. For the next few months he was a very much worried boy. The date of the annual ball of his local was approaching. He knew that there were certain bills which had to be met in advance of that affair, and he was weak enough to imagine that if he could cut into a little poker game which he knew was running in town he might be able to leave the game with enough winnings to make up his losses, small though they were.

He fell for the poker game, and unfortunately for him, told the truth when returning home at a late hour, neither any worse or better off financially for his evening's effort. Before the date of the ball he made a clean breast of affairs to one of his personal friends and obtained enough money to make up his shortage to the union. He tried to get his wife to promise to accompany him to the ball. She declined and probably had forgotten the date and the event when the affair came off. He returned a bit later than usual, he having taken the receipts up to the time of closing, and had them stowed away in his clothes. No sooner did he hit the bed than he was sleeping, and the chance of investigating the contents of his clothes excellent. Several hundred dollars loomed up to the astonished eyes of his wife. Where he obtained all that money she neither knew or cared. It was there, and as she later on confessed, her husband had no doubt been playing poker and had won a good sized bundle. In her judgment the less money she left him the more limited would be the amount he would have to spend with and on other women.

She had counted as far as fifty dollars, when her husband showed unmistakable signs of waking up. Still hanging on to that amount, she was putting the remainder back in his clothes when the rattle of the silver woke her husband with a jar. He played possum; did not let on that he saw her, nor give any sign of being awake. Leaving the room, she went to the kitchen, closing the door behind her. She thought that her husband was still sleeping, but in that she was mistaken, for quickly jumping from the bed he too went toward the kitchen, and was in time to step on a chair and look through the transom and see his wife take the fifty dollars, look at it a moment, and then hiding it in a tea cannister on a shelf in the pantry. Back to bed he went, and as he avers, "there was no more sleep for this boy that night."

Daylight soon made its appearance, and with it he arose. Quickly getting into his clothes he went to the kitchen, grabbed the confiscated coin and wrote the note which begins this little recital. He went to the place where he had been employed, counted his coin and found that the amount taken from the tea cannister fitted nicely into the total amount which he carried home from the ball. As soon as he could get in touch

with his employer he advised him that he wanted to leave. It took but a few moments to arrange matters. One of the out-of-work members took his job, and after he had closed his accounts with the officers of the union, went to his friend who had loaned him the money to make good on the previous occasion and advised him what he was going to do, securing an additional loan, and before noon was on his way to other parts.

Meanwhile, his wife did not wake up until late that morning. She did not experience any immediate loss, for her husband had frequently left home without waiting for breakfast. After making a leisurely toilet and starting to cook breakfast for herself, she thought of the money which she had purloined from her husband's clothes, took down the cannister and instead of fifty big hard dollars which she expected found the note referred to. Even then, she avers, she didn't believe her husband was making good on his threat. In fact, she looked for him to return home that evening at his usual time, but he didn't return that evening, nor for many and many an evening after. In fact, more than three years elapsed before explanations were made and reconciliation followed.

"How foolish," writes the wife, "it is for any woman to jump to quick conclusions, to carry impressions not borne out by facts. Had I taken time to think; had I even taken into consideration the information which had been willingly offered me by my husband, that he was an officer, the financial officer of an organization, complimented by his fellow workers and trusted by them with their funds, it would have been easy to understand why he carried so much more money than I knew he was getting as wages. But no, I was blind with jealousy, and could not see anything but that I was being victimized, when the opposite was the fact. I was victimizing the man whom, above all others, should have been protected by me. I was taking—stealing, if you please—the funds intrusted to his care; was in fact making him suffer for sins which he did not commit. I thought that I was depriving him of stolen pleasures, of ill-gotten money, and ashamed as I am now to confess it, gloried in my acts. In my mind there was no scruple too mean and unwomanly which I did not employ, and all because I was a foolish and thoughtless woman. I should have known that my husband's wages were all of his income; that if I took from his pockets money, that it must come from those wages, and that one can not make twenty dollars do the impossible task of increasing itself. But I didn't want to know. I was headstrong; set in my own views, and it needed purifying fire to make me see things. If there are any foolish women situated as I was, I hope my experience will help them to get over the idea that one can extract money from the pockets of a husband and help him to remain loyal and honest to his employer and his fellow man.

"You may succeed in taking a few dollars now and then, and you may have done so without it being noted, but remember this one fact, that for every dollar which you took, you caused your husband to deprive himself of some privilege which he may have enjoyed, or else you forced him to steal from his employer or the members of his organization, who may have done as the members of my husband's old local union did, elected him to a position of honor and trust. I paid a terrible price for my error, breaking up

a pretty little home which had been provided for me, suffering tortures during the period of our separation, and now residing in a section of the country far removed from the friends and acquaintances of other days. Yes, I got my husband back, and we are living happily, but to think that through no effort of any one but myself I should have thrown away three priceless years, years during which as fine a boy —my husband—as ever served a thirsty patron was living in a hell created by a foolish, thoughtless and selfish woman.

"I am trying to make amends, and the suffering which I caused and which I experienced prompts me to urge those similarly placed to show a little faith and confidence in their life's mates, for when all is said and done, if he is half the man you believed him to be when you took your vows, he is worth striving to please and to help as a good woman should help her mate."

The husband in the case says but little, but what he has to offer is worth while reproducing:

"Hasty action is ill-advised action. Woman is generally prompted to do unwise things or reach unsafe conclusions from one or several wrong premises. Men are not always clear in making explanations. Some of us are a bit timid about telling the wife what she is entitled to know. If we are handling the money of our employer and bring it to our homes, or if we are handling the money of our union and bring it home, we must not conclude that the wife knows where that money come from and to whom it belongs. Therefore, it is best for all concerned to explain, and do it fully and truthfully. There is no sensible reason why a man should "hold out" on the folks at home. The man who starts that sort of thing is building a warm fire upon which he will eventually get burned. Be on the level with your home and with your fellow man. If you are, you don't need to worry, for it will all come out right in the end. It did in my case."

The writer or compiler of this incident in the lives of two of our folks appreciates that he has not succeeded in making a very good job of the task assigned, but has the satisfaction of knowing that there are two of our folks who now understand and trust one another, who have passed through an episode which they will never forget, and who are now living happily and trying to make converts of men and women to the idea of talking things over, to understand one another, to be helpful and trustful, to measure up to truth and loyalty—to be real pals.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

MELON OR LEMON.

The fond hopes and expectations of the few men and women who were attracted by the salutation and promise of The Culinary Craft, who remitted the necessary money to pay for one year's subscription and who have been fortunate enough to receive one of the few copies which they print, thus having an opportunity of perusing and discovering that the promises made and the salutation offered have wedged together and failed to produce anything which the most susceptible could classify as tangible results.

These men and women, few though they may be, have probably read and re-read the professions and promises set forth at the beginning of January, 1914, and have no doubt begun to

realize, that so far as genuine accomplishment is concerned, the wonderful aggregation advocating secession admit impotency, though they probably do not realize that such admission is contained in the following, clipped from their editorial page January, 1915:

"The Culinary Craft has carefully looked into and studied the needs of the workers in the industry, the past and present organized efforts for betterment, the accomplishments and failures of this same organized effort, its weaknesses, the cause of the lack of interest on the part of the workers in the International organization, in short, gave full consideration to every feature connected with the welfare of the Culinary worker. It has come to the conclusion that the primary thing to accomplish is to bring all these workers under one strong International organization of Culinary workers' only.' It finds that most of the failures of the past were principally due to the dual form of the present International organization, in which the sympathies of the two distinct callings are not close enough or strong enough to assimilate, and therefore has taken up the cry for a Culinary Workers' Union as an issue, and has, is and will continue to promote this issue, called segregation, until it is accomplished."

No doubt after perusing that statement they may, with considerable interest, refer back to the initial announcement and find therein substantially the same conclusion, and after one whole year "in showing how" the very best which they offer is repetition.

The subscribers who have been stung, probably read with expectation for the future the display announcements which the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street adorn, and waste pages, and which in part reads:

*"The Culinary Craft ** It is a Live Wire. ** It is the Paper that Advances the Interests of Hotel and Restaurant Workers. * * * It is the only Medium which will bring the 750,000 Unorganized Culinary Workers of this Country into one Big Culinary Union."*

The subscribers of the Culinary Craft have probably looked carefully through each copy as it came to them, seeking for some of that "new unionism" which would give them stronger arguments to approach their non-union allied craftsmen and craftswomen; they have looked in vain through the pages of the twelve numbers for original thought and suggestions as to how best to go about perfecting their local unions, aye, how best to overcome the great obstacles which the Sacred Septette write so knowingly of and point out as existing, especially back east. The subscribers have been "stung," they looked for something truly original, something which would have stiffened them in their campaign for a greater and better membership and the very best they have procured is: Barbary Coast wit interspersed with a combination of Syndicalism, Genevaism, Near-Redism, I. W. W. ism and New Unionism. Almost as many ingredients as usually found in secession movements, but not one word, not a clearly expressed thought which could be construed to mean a real suggestion for the advancement of the cause so splendidly set forth in the platform of principles and objects of our International union. Truly a case of the "Blind Leading the Blind."

In a recent issue of the MIXER AND SERVER we
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made mention of the fact that the census of 1910 reported 3,154 waiters who admitted being employed as such in the city of San Francisco, that assuming proportionate increase in concord with the growth of the population of the city since 1910 there were not less than 4,000 waiters living there and working at the culinary business. At that time we called attention to the fact that Local 30 did not have approximately one-half of these craftsmen as members of their union. Let us, for the sake of emphasizing facts, again review the numerical status of said Local 30. In their report for January, 1914, they had a membership of 1,849; compare that with their reported membership to headquarters for January, 1915, when their membership stood 1,826 members. Subtract that number from the approximate number of waiters in that city on January 1st, 1915, Four Thousand, and you will observe that 2,174 are outside the fold, sufficient, if you please, to create another Waiters' Union of equal size to Local 30 and have a few left over for good measure. With such a showing right at the home of secession, right under the flying banner of the "Voice of Secession" and under the noses—seven of them—of the Sacred Septette, and then, my friends, you who remitted your great big, hard iron dollar for twelve numbers of *The Culinary Craft*, will begin to understand WHY you have been fed on promises and glittering generalities; you will begin to realize that they didn't have any new ideas, that they simply wanted your money in order to aid them in their campaign to crush the one American organization which had shown up their subsidized, boss-owned, boss-directed culinary (?) International Geneva's as a gigantic frost and tool, used extensively here and abroad to prevent catering industry employees from getting inside unions and improving their conditions.

Stung, yes, and badly; but cheer up, the war will soon be over. JERE L. SULLIVAN.

"LEGISLATION VIA THE PIE COUNTER."

Under the above caption "The Voice of Secession" for April, 1915, wallows to its septette's hearts content through 'a maze of accusation which, for downright silliness comes close to being the ultimate limit. "One of the greatest handicaps," writes the Sacred Seven of the Voice of Secession, "to the advancement of organized labor is the use or misuse of the pie counter. By this is meant the gift of political jobs by the machine in power to such as will do the bidding of the machine and follow its dictates." Then over two pages the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh Street, San Francisco, Cal., spread an assortment of phrases which are about the most insulting to the men and women of our local unions who sought and secured aid through an appropriation of fifteen dollars a week, the services of one of their own members as a Local Special Organizer.

It will indeed be astonishing, if, after such an accusation so unhesitating and unlimited as to scope, the unions who are thus set down as "poor weaklings" will be willing to swallow the insult without seeking such redress as is possible under our laws.

In order that our members may be able to appreciate how much truth there is in the wild accusations printed in the "Voice of Secession" by the Sacred Septette, we offer for perusal and consideration the following unquestioned facts:

Local 527 of Dubuque, Iowa, wrote headquarters asking for aid in the shape of a local special organizer. Brother Henry Draese, secretary of that local was selected by the local and accomplished good work during the several weeks in which he was employed. He began January 1st, 1913. Local 527 is a bartenders' union.

Local 59, Milwaukee, Wis., requested an appropriation to employ a local special organizer for several weeks. James Manz, secretary of that union was selected by the union and secured a fair measure of results for his union. Local 59 is a culinary union.

Local 861 of Billings, Mont., a culinary union, was having hard sledding, its secretary, John R. Daly, asked for help. We granted his local an appropriation via the local special organizers' method. Secretary Daly was the member selected by his union.

Local 593 of Minneapolis, a culinary union, was up against the dual union proposition in that city, and they asked for help. We granted them the services of a local special organizer, and Secretary E. A. Hawk was selected by that union. It has been asserted that if Secretary Hawk had not been employed during the period referred to Local 593 would have ceased to exist.

Local 335, of Toledo, Ohio, waitresses' union, were having a difficult struggle to keep going. Their secretary solicited aid from the International Union and the services of a local special organizer was given them. Sister Nida Prangle, secretary of that union was selected by that local for the job, and we unhesitatingly declare that if the General Executive Board had not granted that local the aid which they sought it would not have existed many months. Local 335 is a live, thriving local today, and the General Executive Board feels gratified with the results secured.

Local 562, Detroit, Mich., a bartenders' union, requested aid to the extent of the services of a local special organizer. That union put Secretary John Ledwith on the job and the records show that it was worth while.

Organizer McGinley was working in and adjacent to Albany, N. Y. He suggested that the services of a local special organizer would be helpful; he recommended Charles E. Sands, a member of Waiters' Union, Local 362, of Albany, to look after Local 150 at Syracuse, N. Y., which culinary local had been experiencing some obstacles to their progress.

Local 6 of Boston, Mass., a culinary union, asked for and was given the services of one of their members as a local special organizer. They selected Brother John Lynch. He helped that local maintain itself and added some new members.

Local 449, Altoona, Pa., a bartenders' union, asked for and was given the usual consideration, the services of a local special organizer for several weeks. Secretary Craig Rhodes was given the job by that union; he tried and seemingly succeeded in helping his union.

Local 273, Springfield, Mass., recommended Secretary Rudolph Garske of Local 273 as a local special organizer to help Waitresses' Local 416 of that city, and he was appointed for the task. It was probably no fault of his that said Local 416 did not make better headway after his efforts in their behalf for eight weeks.

Bartenders' Joint Council of Chicago, which council included all of the bartenders' unions of Chicago, asked us to put Paul W. Giese on the

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pay-roll as a local special organizer. We acquiesced, and Brother Giese got on the job with what results the interested unions know.

Local 700 of Paterson, N. J., asked for help; we gave them the usual appropriation of \$15 per week, and they selected John Henderson. Brother Henderson worked among his fellow culinary workers for a period of four weeks and secured some results.

Local 19 of Kansas City, Mo., was confronted with dual unions and clubs and asked for an appropriation as well as the services of two local special organizers. Their request was granted, and they put Brothers W. L. Doolittle and Charles E. Henderson in the field as local special organizers. Local 19 was not to blame if the returns were not as good as they desired. They tried to accomplish results, but the dual unions and clubs of culinary workers were harder problems than they imagined. At that the dual unions knew that there was something doing in opposition.

On August 29, 1913, after perusing a communication from Secretary M. E. Henderson of Local 189, Portland, Oregon, we wrote him in effect that if his local union had a live wire to put in the field as a Local Special Organizer, "Somebody that would help you to increase the membership and put things in better shape than they seemingly are at the present time," we would remit the usual \$15 per week for four weeks, or probably eight weeks, all depending on the results gleaned by such appointee. Secretary Henderson later advised us that Brother C. T. Fredericks had been the man chosen for the job by Local 189. Brother Fredericks began work September 15, 1913, and continued for 15 weeks. Probably Local 189, or Brother Fredericks will, if written to by the Seven Sacred Scribes of San Francisco, inform them of the reasons why Local 189 did not win more converts and make the local second to none on the Pacific Coast. The use of "pie" as pictured by the Sacred Septette was used by and in behalf of Local 189; were they as well as Brother Fredericks' "poor weaklings," who had been promised "pie" for votes?

Local 2 of Brooklyn, N. Y., solicited help via the local special organizer route. We agreed to give them what they asked for and they put Brother George Hale on the job. We advise the Sacred Septette that unless they feel unusually healthy, not to be too sure that Brother Hale is a "poor weakling," or that he is a "dupe" of some higher up; he might resent the imputation with some vigor. Perhaps the culinary workers of Local 2 are "weaklings" or "dopes" of the "higher ups," but the Sacred Septette are brave, long-distance slime slingers, and are far enough away to avoid being properly rewarded for their churlish insinuations.

Cooks' Local 381, of Brooklyn, N. Y., believing that it could add to its numerical strength was granted the services of a local special organizer, and the local put Brother Joseph Fritz in the field and he accomplished fair results during the time he was employed. We never had the privilege of meeting Brother Fritz, hence don't know whether he liked the brand of "political pie" we serve or not. Evidently his fellow members of Local 381 thought he was all right, and that is something which the Sacred Septette can't deprive him of.

Local 70 of Brooklyn, N. Y., a bartenders'

union, wanted similar consideration as its sister locals in the same city. It was given them, and Secretary Otto Pattberg was selected by his union to tackle the job. Those who know Otto will hardly agree that he is either a "dupe" or "weakling," and the so-called "higher ups" would have some job on hand to tell him where to get off at.

Waiters' Local 575 of Jersey City, N. J., wanted Bill Kavanagh in the field as a local special organizer; their wish was granted. Bill always makes good, for he carries something under his hat which is not filled with moldy excelsior. Bill is big enough to speak for himself; he needs no other champion, as the Sacred Septette are due to realize.

Bartenders' Union, Local 178, of New Orleans, La., were on the ragged edge, they asked for help. We gave them a local special organizer for several weeks. Albert Roux was the member selected by that union to do the work and earn the fifteen per. Poor results, but no fault of the coin remitted or the G. E. B.

The Local Joint Executive Board of Denver, Colo., wanted enough help to keep a local special organizer in the field for several weeks. They were granted their request, and Brother Stanley P. Oplinger was put on the job. The fact that the afore referred to Local Joint Board, composed of bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses urged that he be continued for several months is offered in evidence as to what they thought of Brother Oplinger's ability. Probably the brother, as well as the members of the L. J. E. B., were "poor weaklings and dopes of some higher ups," but those who make that accusation are safe with two ranges of mountains and several hundreds of miles between the alleged "weaklings" and their unscrupulous accusers.

Cooks' Local 865, of Chicago, Ill., after making every effort to make both ends meet financially, asked us to help them out by putting Secretary Martin Miller on as a local special organizer. We granted their prayer in December, 1913, and that local has had a local special organizer ever since, for Brother Miller was succeeded by Brother Fred Ebeling, July 6th, 1914. Brother Ebeling is husky and brainy enough to satisfy the Sacred Septette as to whether he is a "dupe" or "weakling," and may be heard from as to why his local has had such a steady seat at that "pie counter" which the Sacred Septette refers to.

Brother Barney Rowohlt, of Bartenders' Union, Local 4, Hoboken, N. J., per request of that local union, was placed at the "pie counter" and drew down the usual stipend remitted to local special organizers. But don't lose sight of the fact that Brother Rowohlt worked hard enough to bring in quite a few brands from the burning. The writer does not recall having ever met the brother, but judging from the esteem in which he is held by the members of Local 4, the bar-boys of Hoboken are better judges of "dopes" and "weaklings" than the Sacred Seven. Barney concluded his services as a local special organizer over a year ago, long before we had heard the song "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

Local 593, of Minneapolis, which, as the reader will recall, had Brother E. A. Hawk on the job as a local special organizer during the early months of 1913, again appealed for further aid; and they repeated their former selection, putting Brother Hawk to work December 29, 1913, and

keeping him on the job until April 11, 1914. During that time the brother tried every method known to induce the waiters of his city to get inside the union. But there was a dual waiters' union to contend with, and those who have bumped against that sort of thing need not be advised of the difficulties to overcome, especially if the obstacles take the form of branches of the International Geneva Association.

Bartenders' Union 340, of Orange, N. J., wanted help; they were given the usual attention and consideration. Result was that Brother J. J. Tierney went into the field as a local special organizer for several weeks. He was selected by that local union and seemed to satisfy the members of same that he made good use of his time.

Local 353, of St. Louis, colored waiters' union, asked for and secured enough to keep a local special organizer busy for a few weeks. We didn't select him, that was the union's privilege; they know whether he made good or not.

The Local Joint Board of Philadelphia advised us that they intended carrying on a vigorous organizing campaign, and asked for the appointment of Brother Harry Weinstock as a local special organizer and a little coin to make their campaign successful. We gave them both, and the General Executive Board is not a bit backward in asserting that if similar results can be secured as our boys and girls put over from February, 1914, to November of the same year, they won't have to coax the board to get out the money box. One peek at that wonderful labor parade which took place during the convention of the A. F. of L. proved that not only our kind of folks got into the band wagon, but all other workers.

Having in mind quite a number of our members in that city, I doubt very much that we should care to accuse them of being "dupes or weaklings;" fact is, we prefer to leave that sort of thing to the Sacred Septette. Whisper: do you recall the fact that "Philly" sent into the fistic arena several fairly lively manipulators of the padded mitts? Quite as many we may venture to say as the city where the Sacred Septette mixes up its slime. Some one has his hat on the wrong peg, and you can wager a punched jitney that it ain't the boy with his name signed to the foot of this little review.

In the spring of 1914 Local 696, bartenders of Norfolk, Va., wanted help in the form of a local special organizer. Their request was granted, and whom do you suppose they elected to get on the job? Why no one but "Col." Charles Hosier. The "Colonel" has a host of friends and acquaintances in almost every town on the map. Ask them how much of a "weakling" or a "dupe" he is, and who wants the job of telling the "Colonel" where he fits?

Local 592, of Winnipeg, Man., Can., through their secretary informed us of the conditions surrounding the culinary workers and urged us to help maintain their union and aid it in moving forward. We granted their request in March, 1914, and Secretary A. W. Smith of that union was assigned to the task by his local. In passing it may not be amiss to say that we attribute to the work of Brother Smith the credit of making Local 592 a live and progressive union, for we have had evidence in the shape of correspondence from other than members of his local, which indicates that when Local 592 selected him for the task they knew he was neither "dupe"

or "weakling," even if the Seven Sacred Scribes do think so.

Culinary Local 315, of Montreal, Can., wanted help. We gave them the usual fifteen dollar a week local special organizer. They selected Brother Joseph Bosley to try his hand at the task of increasing their numerical strength. He began on March 30 and finished April 25, 1914. Not having the privilege of Brother Bosley's acquaintance, we don't know how he or the members of his local feel over being classed as "weaklings or dupes."

But we are aware of this one pertinent fact, that the Genevas have a branch in Montreal. Need more be said?

Pittsburg, Pa., had tried on several occasions to maintain a local union of culinary workers, but the old man of the sea in the form of clubs and associations managed to put them to sleep with a wallop from which they never recovered. On March 19, 1914, we issued charter No. 209 to the culinary workers of Pittsburg. Their secretary, Brother Otto Schatz, communicated with headquarters quite frequently during the next few weeks, and reaching the conclusion that if we wanted a culinary union in "Smoketown" we would have to give the officers such assistance as we could afford. Brother Schatz was therefore placed on the pay-roll as a local special organizer and continued on the job until the union had erected a fairly good foundation. That it succeeded in doing so, despite the existence of a waiters' club and a branch of the International Genevas, and that the said Local 209 is in existence today and doing fairly well, is, we think, ample to offer to show that these members were neither "dupes or weaklings," and that they did not "sell out" to the General Executive Board for future delivery.

The Local Joint Executive Board of Chicago submitted the name of Brother William Woods and recommended that he be the recipient of the usual \$15 per for services as a local special organizer. The wish of the Local Joint Executive Board was concurred in and carried out. Brother Woods was a member of Bartenders' Union, Local 649.

Culinary Local 407, of Indianapolis, Ind., after having been aided by the organizer for several weeks, found that they were not making headway; they asked for and secured the usual consideration, a local special organizer. They elected Brother F. M. Hooper, and he worked hard for them while his term lasted.

Locals 336 and 530 of Chicago amalgamated and became Local 35, and to render all the encouragement and help possible we agreed to give them the usual remittance for the services of a local special organizer. Brother J. W. Frakes, president of Local 35, was elected for the job and he continued on the pay-roll from April 27, 1914, until April 17th, 1915. Was the acceptance of that aid indicative that the membership of Local 35 were "dupes" of some one "higher up," or that they were "poor weaklings?" Surely there ought to be some evidence to offer that the generous action of the General Executive Board was prompted by a "promise to sell out" or to be "loyal to the machine" as long as the coin was forthcoming. As a reward for that bestowal of "patronage" we have been advised that Local 35 is fully in accord with the wishes and desire of the Sacred Septette. In fact, the knowledge of that prompted Brother Frakes to advise us

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that he was impelled to seek other employment. He was ashamed to accept the \$15 per, knowing that the union for which he was working was seeking to help the Sacred Septette and their associated secessionists to break up our International Union. Now who was the "dupe" or the "weakling" in that bit of experience?

Bartenders' Union, Local 81, of Holyoke, Mass., through their president began a campaign to revive Local 619 of that city. They recommended Brother Jos. Ross of that local as a local special organizer, believing he was the right man to take hold of the task and make good. Brother Ross did revive Culinary Local 619. It is in good standing today. Where was the "dupe and weakling" combination in that case?

Waiters' Union, Local 19, of Kansas City, Mo., believing that there was an excellent opportunity of winning converts to their banner, asked for the usual support, the necessary funds to pay a local special organizer for a brief period of time. Their request was approved, and Brother C. C. Glover was elected to take hold of the job. He began May 18, 1914, and continued, securing good results while thus employed. Will Local 19 advise our general membership that before they were given the assistance solicited, a promise was exacted that they would have "to deliver the goods in the shape of votes at the coming convention?" Were they ready to "sell out the rank and file" of Local 19 for that "piece of pie," as such jobs are called by the Sacred Seven? Are they "weaklings or dupes?" Or are there "unscrupulous leaders" in that local union?

Local 59, of Milwaukee, Wis., asked for a little help; they were given it. It took the form of paying Brother T. P. Woods, who had been chosen for the job, the customary \$15 per week. The Sacred Seven are invited to particularize and name the "weaklings or dupes" in that local union, or perhaps they can tell us who are "the unscrupulous leaders" of that local who sold out the rank and file.

Local 43, of Pueblo, Colo., had a secretary who had occupied a similar position in several other western local unions, Local 239 of Seattle for one. We asked him along about the first of June, 1914, if he could devote his time to our two locals in that city, as we believed such attention was necessary for several months. That brother was J. N. Butler; he accepted the task and made good. So well did he accomplish the task assigned to him, that the General Executive Board when seeking for the services of a real trades unionist to act as one of a number of special defense organizers, appointed him for a limited period.

This was one case where the appointment came from headquarters, and those who are personally acquainted with Brother Butler will hardly agree that he is either "dupe" or a "weakling" or that he was put on the job only as a result of "making promises to deliver votes at the coming convention." The Pueblo, Colo., Trades and Labor Assembly at its meeting on March 31, 1915, adopted a resolution, the final paragraph reading as follows:

"Resolved, That we commend Brother Butler to the organized labor movement of this country as a man worthy of their trust and confidences and as a man of exceptional ability, and one who has the interests of the working people at heart, and as one who will use every endeavor within his power to emancipate the working class."

We wonder if the traducers of the men and women who have acted as local special organizers can produce anything remotely resembling such a splendid tribute as given to Brother J. N. Butler?

Cooks' Union, Local 408, of St. Paul, Minn., needed help after that local had been chartered. They asked us to put Brother I. T. Murphy on the local special organizer list for a brief period. We did, and he stuck to the job as long as he could afford it, meanwhile doing excellent work for his local.

Bartenders' Local 29, of Bronx, N. Y., wanted a little help. They asked that Brother A. Toby, secretary, be made a local special organizer for a brief period. He was, and Local 29 benefited considerably. Those who want the job of advising Brother Toby that he is either a "dupe or weakling" are welcome to the task—we pass the buck up to some other person.

Local 69, Galveston, Texas, Cooks' and Waiters' Union, organized way back in June, 1896, nineteen years ago, were given the usual weekly appropriation of \$15 per. President M. W. Lusk of that local was put on the job August 3, 1914. He has been kind enough to describe the results obtained in communications printed in the MIXER AND SERVER. With a record of nineteen years in continuous existence, dare any one accuse Local 69 of being made up of "weaklings or dupes," or that they were remotely susceptible of being peddled by "unscrupulous leaders" for some of that "pie counter" stuff which the Seven Scribes in the "Voice of Secession" write about?

Local 223, of Des Moines, a culinary union, wanted some help; we gave them a local special organizer for several weeks. They selected Brother Wm. A. Sweeney, who, before he had been on the job very long, secured a good job and Brother F. P. Anderson followed him. He, too, found another job and Brother C. W. McCurdy took hold. Brother McCurdy is big enough to say whether he comes under the insulting classification which the Sacred Septette applies to local special organizers.

Waiters' Union, Local 80, of Boston, Mass., elected Brother Joseph E. Laycock for the position of local special organizer, and headquarters remitted a weekly check for \$15 during the time Brother Laycock was employed in the field. It is barely possible that Local 80 may send Brother Laycock as one of its delegates to the coming convention. In any event, whomsoever they may send will quickly display how much of a "dupe" that local made of itself and whether they represent a bunch of "weaklings" or not.

Local 80 is well supplied with talent as delegates to our general conventions will testify.

Waiters' Local 72, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were given the usual weekly remittance of \$15 per. They elected Brother J. D. Atkinson, and their reports show some advancement for the appropriation made to them.

Bartenders' Local 287, of St. Paul, Minn., were in need of a man in the field. They elected Brother Frank McGlogan as their local special organizer, and our connection with the proposition consisted in remitting weekly while he was employed.

Bartenders' Union, Local 230, of Auburn, N. Y., had passed through a siege of indifference on the part of their members. We gave them the usual consideration, and Brother Wilbur L. White went on the job but didn't finish, and Brother

W. A. Donnelly worked the remainder of four weeks and helped the local wonderfully.

Local 843, of Worcester, Mass., a local composed of men who are employed in wholesale wine and liquor houses, wanted a little help. We gave it to them in the form of a local special organizer for several weeks. Brother William Guilfoyle was chosen for the task.

The L. J. E. B. of Los Angeles, Cal., asked us to put Brother George W. McDonald of Local 17 on the pay-roll for several weeks as a local special organizer. We did, knowing that McDonald was a busy little secession worker.

Does George come under that classification of "dupes," or is he fitted into space marked "unscrupulous leaders?" Take your share, Georgie, there is quite sufficient to reach you.

Local 348, of San Antonio, Texas, was struggling along manfully, and their activity prompted Vice-President Steffler to recommend that they be given a local special organizer. Brother Frank Guardo was put on the job for several weeks the first of the present year and showed that he was the right man for the task, his local benefiting thereby. If that local succeeds in getting enough coin together to pay the expense of sending a delegate to the coming convention, would that delegate be classed as a "dupe" or "weakling" because he favored Vice-President Steffler to office? Steffler is a resident and citizen of San Antonio. He would be very unfortunate if he didn't have the respect and esteem of his own townspeople.

The Local Joint Executive Board of Newark, N. J., requested that we come to the assistance of Cooks' Union, Local 294, of that city. The method suggested by them and which was agreeable to the General Executive Board was the employment of Brother Harry Maertens, of Waiters' Local 109, as a local special organizer in behalf of the cooks. Were the members of that Local Joint Executive Board "unscrupulous leaders?" Were they "poor weaklings," or was the power of suggestion so strong with the "higher ups" that it transmitted itself into the state which gave Woodrow Wilson to the country and infected the members of that Local Joint Executive Board to such an extent that they took the action as outlined for the benefit of the Newark cooks? And if such is the case, where did the promise to put down votes for the "higher ups" at this coming convention come in?

Perhaps the reader has about come to the conclusion that this is rather tiresome reading, but be patient and persevere to the end, for the purpose of setting forth all these facts is to place you in a position to judge of the character of the individuals who seek to poison your minds and force you to absorb untruths in the hope that you may be foolish enough to follow their lead and do their bidding. They are telling you that your official family is imitating that political aggregation known as the Tammany Society, which they allege use "pie counter" methods for the purpose of strengthening their hold on the political jobs of the Empire State.

Just for a change we will drop over into Canada, that section of North America which the so-called segregationists purposely ignored when they nailed down the plans of their wrecking platform.

Local 28, of Vancouver, B. C., went before the Local Joint Board of that city and secured their endorsement of a request to lay before the Gen-

eral Executive Board a proposal to furnish the funds to employ a local special organizer for the benefit of the culinary workers of Local 28 of that city. The request was received in January, and on the 25th of that month Brother A. Graham, secretary of Local 28, began to draw the usual \$15 per. He worked eight weeks and, unless we misconstrue his reports to headquarters, accomplished some good for his local union. Can the Local Joint Executive Board and the members of Local 28 be accused of coming under that "dupe" or "weakling" classification? Or are the affairs of our locals in that city in the hands of a lot of "unscrupulous leaders" who are ready to sell out the rank and file for a "piece of pie"—a 15 simoleon per week job?

Now let us jump over to Toronto at the other end of British North America. Local 300, a culinary union, had an unfinished campaign on their hands. They wanted help, and a local special organizer was the answer. Brother E. F. Humphreys was put on the job by Local 300, and while he has not revolutionized matters, we take it that he has tried to the best of his ability to increase the membership of his local. Do you suppose that Local 300 or its members accepted what was given them with the understanding that it was "political pie," and that they would have to "come across" with votes or support at the coming convention if they were fortunate enough to have enough spoundulix to defray the expenses of a delegate to the Pacific Coast?

Several years ago there was a popular song about Cheyenne. It seems to us it was being sang about the time that our allied crafts of that State began to desire organization. At any rate we have two very nice local unions in Cheyenne, Wyoming. They formed a Local Joint Executive Board and were going along fairly good, yet they needed something, and that was one of their members in the field to reach the non-union worker.

The Local Joint Executive Board asked us to put Brother Clyde Hackney on the list as a local special organizer. We acquiesced, and after hustling for eight weeks both unions of that city have taken on added members and encouragement; at least that is the conclusion one reaches after reading the nice words printed about our members in that city by the Wyoming Labor Journal printed at Cheyenne. Question: "Were the members of the General Executive Board unscrupulous when they granted the Local Joint Executive Board at Cheyenne, Wyo., the services of a local special organizer, or were the unions of that city in the hands of 'unscrupulous leaders' who had arranged a dicker whereby an exchange of votes would be made for 'political pie' via the local special organizer route?" Probably the Sacred Septette imagines that all others are as "cheap" as themselves, hence their unexampled accusations.

It's getting warmer, stick it out until the whole story has been told, for this next item may be more interesting.

We had a waitresses' union in Springfield, Mass. Unfortunately it did not thrive as well as we had hoped and it was suspended for non-payment of dues. Local 273 wanted to gobble it up, but we could not see it, so to speak. We instructed one of our organizers to get busy in that city and see what could be recovered from the ruins. After working on the matter for several days he suggested that we put a

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member of Local 273 on as a local special organizer for a few weeks and have that brother devote his time and energy to trying to encourage the girls to revive their local. The brother recommended was David I. Casey, president of Local 273. He began work January 25, 1915, and closed February 20, 1915. He had hardly begun, however, before the secretary of Local 273 began to pester the general office wanting to know why that local had not been consulted in the appointment. That secretary also gave an illustration of how exceedingly anxious he was to see the waitresses' union revived by filing a claim against the girls for \$16.50 for hall rent. Can you imagine the size of the bump of generosity which he toted around? Sixteen dollars and fifty cents' worth of wear and tear had been debited against the handful of girls for what? For meeting by invitation in the rooms of Local 273. The secretary is a so-called segregationist; in fact, has contributed some dribble on the subject, which the Seven Sacred Scribes gave space to in the Voice of Secession. Possibly his secession ideas got twisted up with his miserably small bump of generosity, hence the bill against the girls for hall rent. If the girls of Springfield ever do become courageous enough to make their local a genuine success, we suggest that they heap coals of fire on the heads of the members of a local union who would tolerate such cheap tactics and retain such a secretary in office, by returning good for evil, and showing that the feminine heart consists of something besides a travesty on that much abused organ. How humiliated a real, live man must feel when he realizes he has his card in such a union.

The Cooks' Union, Local 408, still struggling along, asked for another little boost; we gave it to them. Brother C. Hubert Landis put in from January 25, 1915, to March 6, 1915, trying to make his local sea-worthy and strong enough to keep on its voyage.

Brother Robert Lyons, of St. Louis, Mo., president of Bartenders' Union, Local 51, wrote the undersigned early in January, 1915, that he believed he could do some good work for the locals in his city if put on as an organizer. He was put on as a local special organizer, and we have on file letters from the waitresses and cooks' unions of that city which indicate that the work done by Brother Lyons was well worth while. Brother Lyons, we understand, will be a delegate to the coming convention from his local. Perhaps he may take up a few moments' time of the convention seeking to convince all concerned that he is neither "dupe or weakling," nor yet an "unscrupulous leader" of his local union.

Local 6, of Boston, culinary union, wanted to take advantage of conditions prevailing among the hotel workers in that city, and they were given the services of a local special organizer. Brother James M. Thomas was selected for the task; he put in eight weeks with a fair measure of results for his union.

Local 848 of El Paso, Texas, was given a boost in the form of a local special organizer for four weeks. Brother E. D. Skinner was chosen for the task of helping his union and, despite rather poor trade conditions, a good deal of advancement was made.

Local 62, of Fresno, Cal., asked for a little help; we granted their request. Brother Al Oaks went on the field to see what could be done to

increase the membership. The local seems to be satisfied with his efforts.

Waitresses' Union 644 of Philadelphia were given a little help via the local special organizer route. Sister (Mrs.) Maud Mosier was elected for the job and she has worked ceaselessly to secure new members.

Thomas P. Woods, secretary of Local 593, Minneapolis, was put in the field as a local special organizer, and we agreed to remit the usual stipend for the several weeks.

Cooks' Union, Local 266, of Kansas City, Mo., asked us to help them with a local special organizer. We granted their request, with Brother Joseph R. Franklin taking hold of the job March 8th. He will close with us May 1, 1915, and we venture the prediction that Cooks' Union 266 will be benefited by a goodly number of new recruits.

Milwaukee Waiters' Union 59 needed a little help, and President Jas. Foley of that union was put on as a local special organizer from March 15, 1915, to April 10, four weeks. Brother Foley has a reputation of being untiring when he begins hustling. Did he make good? We think so.

L. A. Gastinel, of Local 659, Dallas, Texas, was put on as a local special organizer from March 29 to April 24, 1915, four weeks. Judging from the good work which that brother has done for his local in the past, he will show good returns for the money he received.

We wonder if Brothers Thomas of Local 6, Skinner of Local 848, Oaks of Local 62, Woods of Local 593, Franklin of Local 266, Foley of Local 59 and Gastinel of Local 659 feel complimented by being classed as "dupes" or "weaklings" by the Sacred Septette?

Brother W. H. Thomas, of Local 261, per recommendation of Secretary Fred Schwenker, of Local 79, was put on as a local special organizer in the hope that he would be able to revive the drooping spirits of the members and perchance increase the numerical status of that union.

Bartenders' Joint Council of Chicago, Ill., asked us to place Brother Thomas J. Devine on the pay-roll as a local special organizer. The council consists of Locals 376, 401, 456, 507, 649 and 702. Brother Devine began March 29, 1915, for a four week trial. If he makes good no doubt the B. J. C. of Chicago will ask for an extension of time. We are trying to figure out where that number of locals were "bunked" into anything unbeknown to them, and where, if any place, that "dupe and weakling" thing comes in.

Local 249, Waitresses Union of St. Louis, asked us for an organizer to help them out. We tried to arrange matters so as to send one to that city, but being unable to do so, gave them the privilege of a local special organizer for eight weeks. They elected their secretary, Sister Louise Kane, for the position. She began work March 29 and will close May 22, 1915. Sister Kane has a tough problem to handle, but we feel confident that the local will benefit from her labors.

Waitresses' Union, Local 112, of Boston, Mass., but recently organized, was encouraged by granting them the help of a local special organizer. Sister Delia A. Hurley was chosen for the field work. It is our hope and expectation that she will put enough Boston waitresses into Local 112 to make it a big success. Sister Hurley began on March 29 and will close on May 22, 1915, eight weeks.

The Local Joint Executive Board of New York

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City wanted the waitresses organized, the Women's Trade Union League were anxious also, and we, agreeing on the same lines, promised to remit to the Local Joint Executive Board the usual \$15 per week for eight weeks. Miss Belle Bonner began March 29th, and will close May 22, 1915.

Sister Loretta Wheeler, secretary of Local 180, of San Jose, Cal., a culinary local, which had been having a struggle to keep things going in the right direction, asked for an organizer. We sent Brother Merryfield to co-operate with the officers and members. After going over the field carefully he suggested that we help that local out by remitting the usual \$15 per week for a limited period, and thus make it possible for Secretary Wheeler to devote full time to the task.

Local 72 asked for and was granted the services of a local special organizer. That local selected Brother Leonard Griffith for the job, which will last four weeks, closing May 12, 1915.

Cooks' Union, Local 872, recently organized at Milwaukee, Wis., started Brother Victor Marot to work April 19 for a four-week effort to put said Local 872 in shape to make headway.

There, we have finished the list of local special organizers appointed during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 up to the date of closing forms for this month's issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER*, April 25, 1915. Some of the names may be familiar to you, possibly you may have met some of them, therefore will be better able to decide whether you think the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh street, San Francisco, were justified in making a general accusation against them of being "dupes" of some one higher up, or "weaklings" under the control of "unscrupulous leaders of local unions." You will, no doubt, be able to judge, whether these men and women, whose names have been made a part of this article, have been imposed upon by your General Executive Board or have been insulted by the Sacred Septette, who say: "These same pie eaters are loyal to the machine as long as they are fed, but when influence is on the wane and the machine has no further use for them, they whine."

The members of our International Union are asked to condemn in the same insinuating and contemptible manner, all members who may have been called on by their local unions to perform labor for their union and who received any compensation whatever. Will our membership follow the unmanly route picked out by the Sacred Seven?

The members will have to determine whether attempting to help local unions, who are struggling to overcome obstacles and who ask for funds to employ local special organizers, is what the Seven Sacred Scribes call it: a "misuse of funds."

Our members will also be asked to decide whether there is any real difference between direct and indirect acceptance of such funds as may be appropriated for the use of local unions.

The Seven Sacred Scribes aver that our funds are manipulated for the benefit of the alleged "machine," that the doling out of so-called "political pie" was for the purpose of securing votes and support for the officers at our conventions, so that these officers might continue in office indefinitely.

Perhaps the Sacred Seven may be able to distinguish between an appropriation made in bulk and one made by installments of \$15 per week.

For instance there has been remitted to our San Francisco unions since our convention, June, 1913, twenty-four hundred dollars on account of the White Lunch establishments. That money was paid to members of the unions in that city for services.

Were the members who received that money from their locals "dupes" or "weaklings?" Were they selected to receive that coin by "unscrupulous leaders of local unions who are ready to sell out the rank and file" for some of their "political pie?"

Can the reader find any difference between the Fifteen Dollars sent to John Doe, of Local 999, for services as a local special organizer for his local union, and a similar amount paid to Richard Roe for services as a picket by his local union, and FROM MONEY SENT TO HIS UNION BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNION? If John Doe is a "dupe or weakling" for taking that fifteen dollars from headquarters, and is a "machine" employe, what is Richard Roe, who also takes fifteen dollars from headquarters AFTER IT HAS PASSED THROUGH THE HANDS OF HIS LOCAL UNION OFFICERS? Is Richard Roe a "machine" employe? Is he one of the "dupes" or "weaklings?" And if not, why not?

If the General Executive Board remits one hundred dollars to Chicago on account of a strike in that city, and repeats the action and remits one hundred dollars to San Francisco for a similar purpose, is the money sent to Chicago "dirty" money and that which was sent to San Francisco "clean" money? Did the twenty-four hundred dollars sent to the San Francisco locals of our International Union since the last convention leave the headquarters as "dirty" money, and after being gazed upon by the Seven Sacred Scribes, or a laying on of their hands resulted in transforming said money into "clean" Seven Sacred Scribes dough?

Does it make a difference from whence money comes as to its cleanliness? For instance, one of the Sacred Septette is an employe of the San Francisco Labor Council, he receives wages for services rendered. Another member of the same local union was put on the pay-roll of our International Union as an organizer. Is the employe of the Labor Council a "dupe" of the officers of that organization, and the money which he receives "clean," while the organizer is a "weakling," and the money he secures "dirty?" Or must a member be employed and receive funds from the International Union before he becomes a "dupe and weakling."

If, as is alleged, local special organizers were employed only after promises of support and loyalty had been exacted from them and their unions, why don't the Seven Sacred Scribes offer tangible evidence? Will they take the position that an exception was made as to promises and loyalty and that San Francisco unions were the exception?

Don't it strike the reader that the "machine" committed an unpardonable blunder by sending twenty-four hundred dollars to San Francisco unions without making similar exactions and promises as the Sacred Septette accuse the general executive officers of making from local unions who enjoyed a little aid from the general fund?

After all, probably the Sacred Septette permitted their imagination to get overheated. They

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saw an immense horde of delegates coming to the convention in June, and perhaps they thought that they might find a thin skinned, wobbly-minded fellow among the number, who may have received one of those fifteen per week jobs for a limited period, who would be afraid that if he did vote for any of the present officers he would be accused of "being purchased," and would vote in opposition in order to show that he was not tied up.

The Sacred Septette have been exceedingly generous in their insulting, insinuating and impudent accusations during the last sixteen or seventeen months. If there are men or women in our great big International Union who have not as yet felt the trickle of the slime from the "Voice of Secession," they have been fortunate. But they cannot very well offer thanks to the slime slingers, for it has never been the intention of that aggregation to overlook any head which seemed to have more than its share of brains, or that did not bow down before the shrine constructed by that aggregation known to our readers as the Seven Sacred Scribes of Seventh street, San Francisco.

There are "master minds" in our International Union, and we expect to see them in convention to the tune of several hundred, beginning Monday, June 14, 1915. We have never for a single instant lost sight of the fact that when those "master minds" do get together in convention, they quickly drive to cover the "operatives" and wreckers, no matter under what guise they appear.

Previous conventions have had to deal with quite as serious problems, and to the credit of the men and women of those conventions they never side-stepped their duty, but performed it with a willingness and celerity which astonished and confounded the agents of dissolution. The coming convention will be no exception to the rule, for it will be composed of the brains and intelligence of our International Union; and where such men and women are in conclave the rank and file need have no fear as to the outcome.

Long before this article has been forgotten the Seven Sacred Scribes will have been compelled to show cause for their ungenerous and uncalled for castigation of honorable men and women, who for the little time allotted to them as local special organizers, have been so grossly abused and misrepresented.

Whatever else the coming convention has before it as a task, it cannot very well afford to overlook what this article so completely exposes. Nor can it safely depart from the convention city without making it impossible for a repetition of the slanderous villifying which has characterized the word and work of the Seven Slime Slinging Scribes. It is not a crime for men and women to be employed by our International Union, that fact must be made clear. Those who think otherwise can well be spared further membership and their polluting presence dispensed with.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

SHALL WE SEGREGATE?

No question which is now claiming the attention of members of our International Union can compare in importance with the question of segregation. If the question was merely a matter as to whether or not the culinary workers and the bartenders were to affiliate with two separate inter-

nationals, wholly independent of each other, the subject would by no means be of such great significance as it must assume under the industrial and social conditions which obtain in California to-day.

The mere matter of breaking down the affiliation between these two groups of workers would in itself be a radical subversion of all the tendencies of the modern trade-union movement, which seeks to bring into federation the workers of every trade; but were it assured that the existence of neither organization would be jeopardized by this action, and that each might assume its independent existence with all the advantages surrounding it that it enjoys at the present time, the matter of segregation would hardly be of sufficient consequence as to be worthy of discussion.

For many years the affiliation of the culinary workers and the bartenders has stood as an example of the practicability of industrial federation; a working model for the American labor movement. We owe it to the labor movement of America to continue this federation to its logical termination, the complete organization in one great international of all the workers in the catering establishments of this country.

For fifteen years this International has enjoyed a growth almost unexampled in the history of American labor unionism. In point of membership ours is the ninth international affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At the last convention of that organization we were represented by 590 votes. We have expended in fifteen years one-third if a million dollars in death benefits. We have demonstrated the absolute practicability of our plan of organization.

Segregation can mean nothing else but step backward.

Our organizations have offered the favored line of attack from the anti-union forces in this State. Weaken in the least our powers of resistance, and the onslaught from the ever-alert M. M. & E. will sweep down upon us with a force that may prove irresistible.

At this particular time our affiliation gives us a strategic advantage far beyond our numerical strength.

The ever-recurring "wet" and "dry" elections insure both branches of our International from a concentrated attack from the M. M. & E. The suggestion of the breaking down of affiliation between the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance and the Bartenders' League has been the inspiration and incentive for the growing organization of the hotel managers with designs against the unions. Every late anti-union fight in this State has been directed first at the restaurant employes. The organized bartenders and the jeopardy of licenses has stood as a bulwark against the success of this movement in each instance.

Could this segregation possibly inure to the advantage of either branch of the organization? By what line of reasoning can it be shown that this bond of affiliation can tend to restrain the organization of either branch of workers? That one branch has surpassed the other in organization is not the fault of our plan or organization nor of the administration of our International. It has been due to the fact that one branch has been able to profit more speedily than the other from certain social and political forces which have conspired to the advantage of one branch more directly than to the other. This growth and strength in one group of our workers can mean

nothing less than a like growth in the affiliated organization. The revolution which is going on in the catering business with the development of the cafeteria system in California is almost as radical in its effect upon the culinary workers as is the prohibition sentiment to the bartenders. We must stand together, cut out this segregation talk and organize. A house divided against itself can not stand.—W. S. RENFRO, President Bartenders' Union 378, Bakersfield, Cal., in Annual Souvenir Program.

GRASPING AT STRAWS.

In the "Voice of Secession" for March, 1915, the Seven Sacred Scribes labored faithfully to produce a mountain, and delivered a mole hill. On page 5, under the caption, "The Secretary Usurps Authority of President to Render Legal Decisions," they reprint part of a communication which contained the substance of a letter sent to one of our locals under date of June 14, 1914, with reference to a case covering an individual who had been convicted of violation of law; and in offering that correspondence to their readers, they quite pointedly admit one of two things: that they did not read the memorandum printed in the July (1914) MIXER AND SERVER (page 14), a synopsis of the minutes of the General Executive Board; or having read it, probably imagined every one of our members were about as sleepy as their following, and would not recall that the matter had been printed and approved by the General Executive Board. The General Secretary did not render a decision; neither did the General President; but the General Executive Board did say, and emphatically, that "*Our organization is not an asylum for persons with police records, and local unions which accept such persons to membership are doing an injury to the men and women who compose our membership.*"

That conclusion is, according to the Sacred Septette, "unwarranted and illegal"; but the undersigned believes that the members of the General Executive Board expressed a general conviction; one held by the more than sixty thousand men and women of our International Union WHO ARE UNWILLING TO BE REGARDED AS "COMRADES" AND ASSOCIATES of persons with police records. But to show still further that the Sacred Septette were grasping at straws, they failed to reproduce the entire communication, they didn't want all the facts printed; and for the benefit of the limited number who do receive and peruse the "Voice of Secession," we offer the close of that communication, so that they may know exactly what it contained.

The closing paragraph read:

"Inasmuch as the union which you were formerly a member of is no longer in existence, your application would have to be presented to the General Executive Board; and as the foregoing expresses the views of the General Executive Board, you can readily perceive the attitude which they would take on any application from a former member of the International Union to become an active member who had been convicted of burglary."

Another live fact which the "Voice of Secession" overlooks: The General Executive Board was in session at headquarters June 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1914, and the letter which they partially reprint bears date of June 17, 1914. The applicant which the Sacred Seven takes up the

cudgel for was initiated in Local 30; he was convicted of burglary after his arrest December 15, 1908, and his sentence was eight years.

Evidently the time is about ripe for the Sacred Septette to lay aside the "pick" and let it cool off. In its heated condition the "digging" is rather unproductive.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY—ITS PHILOSOPHY.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Decreasing the hours of labor in a revolutionary force. Contrast the life of the toiler who works twelve hours with that of one who works eight hours. The difference in the workday affects personal habits, standards of living and social relations.

The man who works twelve hours spends perhaps one hour going to and from work, and surely sometime for meals—the rest of the day is for sleep and—shall we say—opportunity for self-improvement. Twelve long hours of work exhaust physical strength and fill the whole body with the poison of fatigue. The time for rest is sufficient only partially to counteract the fatigue and so the deadening effect of the poison is cumulative. There is neither energy, inclination, nor opportunity for the man or the woman who works twelve hours—the worker becomes only a work machine. The darkness under which he creeps to and from work hides his misery and his poverty from the world and often from himself. Daylight and a chance to see, stir up discontent necessary to arouse action.

The individual who works eight hours or less does not each day exhaust his energy. He has time for recuperation and something more. His mind is more alert and active. He is capable of more vigorous and more effective work. He goes to and from work at a time when well-dressed people are on the streets. He really has time and opportunity for making comparisons and forming desires. He has longer time to stay at home, sees other homes better furnished, and consequently wants a better home for himself. He wants books, pictures, friends, entertainment. In short, he becomes a human being with intellectual desires and cravings. This change makes him a more valuable worker. Because his standard of living has changed he demands higher wages. Men and women will not continue indefinitely to work for wages that force them to live below their concepts of what constitutes standards of living.

This is why the shorter workday is one of the primary, fundamental demands of organized labor. The labor movement represents organized discontent with poorer conditions and definite purposeful effort to secure better. It represents ambition and ideals.

Before the labor movement of the United States was organized upon a permanent, national basis, the working day was from sun-up to sunset. During the thirties there were numerous efforts by trades to establish ten hours. By proclamation, in 1840, the ten-hour workday was established in the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C. During the latter sixties came a revival of the trade union movement, and the eight-hour day became the slogan. Eight Hour Leagues were formed. Local labor organizations and economic associations educated public opinion in the philosophy of eight hours and the benefits of the shorter workday. In 1868 a federal

eight-hour law was enacted. The National Labor Union, organized in 1869, endorsed the eight-hour day. The Knights of Labor was formed the same year and added impetus to the eight-hour movement. During the seventies there were numerous trade strikes for the eight-hour day. There was conviction and desire, but the movement to obtain the results lacked direction and unity.

Three years after the American Federation of Labor was organized, based upon the principle of trade autonomy, the 1884 annual convention adopted a resolution that the trades should fix May 1, 1886, as a definite day and bend their efforts toward establishing an eight-hour day upon that date. The movement aroused enthusiasm and hope, and was stirring the working people all over the country. As the result of this united effort, trade unions increased greatly their numbers and powers. Lectures and talks were delivered, literature distributed and agitations held for the eight-hour cause. The opposition and the treatment of the leaders were of such a nature as to develop among them devotion and a spirit of consecration to the cause.

Eight hours was forcing its way with irresistible power into workshops and factories. Many trade agreements were signed before May 1, but the dreadful Haymarket disaster in Chicago checked this unprecedented progress. Nevertheless, three national unions established the eight-hour day during that campaign—the cigarmakers, the German typographers, and the stonemasons.

The labor movement and the eight-hour cause were not permanently retarded. The A. F. of L. decided to select some one international each year, and to concentrate all efforts on securing the eight-hour day in that industry. As time went by this policy was no longer advisable, and securing the shorter workday is now the concern of the organizations in each trade.

As the years have gone by, the eight-hour philosophy which originated in the misery and weary toil of workers has become an accepted principle of society and industry. Employers have learned that the short-hour worker is a better, more productive, more valuable worker than the one who drudges long hours for low wages. The short-hour worker has more vitality, more ability, more resources, to put into his work—he accomplishes more in a shorter period of time. As a natural result, decreasing hours of daily work invariably results in increasing wages.

When employers have to pay higher wages to workers they place a higher estimate upon those services and increase managerial efficiency and secure improved machinery, tools, and methods in order to make labor power more effective. Thus the dignity of Labor, of which vote-seekers love to discourse, assumes reality through the economic collective power of workers who secure for themselves a shorter workday and higher wages.

Many apologists for long hours and low wages claim that the short workday and high wages necessarily result in higher costs of production and high selling prices and hence are contrary to the best interests of society. That theory is contradicted by facts—the individual production of the short hours, highly paid workers, is vastly greater than that of the long hours worker who always works under less advantageous conditions. Placing a high estimate upon human labor power stimulates the invention of machin-

ery and the discovery of better methods. The cumulative effect of improvements is cheaper and increased production, hence lower selling prices and the benefit of all society.

The shorter workday movement originated in the need of overworked employees, and has been carried on through their unions assisted by other agencies that the workers have been able to convert to their cause. For workers under the government it is not possible to use the same methods of determining contractual relations as are used in dealing with private employers. For these workers legislation has been enacted to secure them less burdensome hours of work—but even in this case the initiative and the burden of work in securing the legislation have fallen upon organized labor. Legislation for shorter workdays in government employment is not only secured because of the economic power of the workers but it is enforced by the same power. Merely enacting a law does not guarantee the benefits of its enforcement—that depends upon the vigilance of those to be benefited. This is manifest in the continuous efforts of organized labor to prevail upon government officials to provide for the eight-hour day in government work and contracts. Meanwhile there are all the perils from the courts and Attorneys-General that minimize and limit its application.

When an attempt is made to regulate by law relations between employers and employees in private industry, the difficulties are increased. Obviously the primary difficulty with securing results by legislation is its indirectness. Instead of dealing directly with the employer who has power to establish an eight-hour day in his industry, influence must be used with political representatives as well as the employers' lobbyists, and then upon government administrators and upon their deputies who are supposed to enforce the law. Violations of laws must be righted through the slow methods of litigation, which have regard for precedent and red tape rather than for justice and human rights.

Consider a few well-known examples of eight-hours by law: Colorado has an eight-hour day for miners, yet the whole country has been stirred by the courageous fight of the Colorado miners to secure, among other things, an eight-hour workday. Never will there be an eight-hour workday in the Colorado mines until there are miners' unions which force mine operators to operate their mines on an eight-hour basis and retain in their own power the enforcement of the regulation.

Consider what has happened in some shipyards which had government contracts requiring the eight-hour day. Workmen were employed upon the federal government work six or eight hours, and for two, three, or four hours more upon other work, not covered by such contracts.

Consider this statement of Secretary Iffland of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, one who has had experience with the law of New York to establish a ten-hour day in all bakeries:

"The local unions of the State of New York through agitation spent considerable money and time to be successful in passing the law, in which we succeeded in 1896. At that time we were of the opinion that by giving through our efforts the ten-hour day by law to the bakery workers of that State, they would realize what the organization could do to that effect, and by that would become members of our organization, but we had

to find out very soon that we had made the mistake of our lives, as from that day on the members dropped from the organization, and the unorganized threw up to those who tried to organize them that they don't need an organization any more as they have the ten-hour workday by law.

"Not alone this, but the members who used all their energy to pass the law have been insulted as corrupt politicians, etc., and the radical labor papers of course denounced at that time, such action taken by organized labor as nothing could be expected from the political organizations under the present system of society. We very soon had to find out that we were confronted to regain our strength and make good the loss of membership, as well as prestige in our organization in the State of New York, although the organization was weak, to institute agitation for a nine-hour workday, and it has proved that only through the effort of organized labor were we successful in gaining the shorter workday, and we welcomed the day when that law was declared unconstitutional."

Experience with legislation has taught that statutes are very much akin to repositories for exalted New Year resolutions unless there is some force that can and will give life and influence in the affairs of the people.

Another difficulty with the legislative method is the diffusion of effort. There are comparatively few people interested in the matter, and yet the whole body politic must be interested, educated and roused to action.

Contrast this with the simple, direct methods of economic action. Those workers who want the shorter workday know why they want it, and they want it so intensely that they are ready to fight for it. Forceful independent men and women, they assume the responsibility of their own welfare and make sacrifices to secure their rights. By agreement or by strike, they secure what they need, and because they have won it themselves they value it and maintain it. They are organized in such a way that they can give expression to their will and secure results in the most direct way possible.

Two influences have been operating to develop sentiment in favor of establishing in private industry, legislative regulation of contractual relations; one, an ardent enthusiasm to accomplish big results by one revolutionizing regulation, the other a sort of moral flabbiness that refuses to assume responsibility for its own life but endeavors to cast upon society not only all responsibility for the environment in which people live and work, but also responsibility for securing for them conditions that are desirable and helpful.

The latter is a repudiation of the characteristics that enabled Americans to get results. They never feared the hard places but dared to wrestle with a primeval country. They were red-blooded men and women with ruggedness in their wills. They were ready to fight for right and justice and equality, ready to defend what was rightfully theirs. This is the spirit that has made the American labor movement the most aggressive labor organization in the world, and has made its members the most efficient workers to be found anywhere. The American labor movement has done things for the workers despite hostility of employers and indifference of society.

Then as to the other influence—the desire to secure the big thing at one "fell swoop." That

has appealed to the imagination of dreamers and those who are infected with intellectual phantasmas.

They forget that after all permanent changes and progress must come from within man. You can't "save" people—they must save themselves. Unless the working people are organized to express their desires and needs, and organized to express their will, any other method tends to weaken initiative.

And this is not a narrow policy, unmindful of the difficulties and hardships that encompass overworked, exploited workers. The organized labor movement has done much for the unorganized; in incalculable ways the unorganized have been the beneficiaries of the fights and struggles of the organized.

Because of public opinion that has been formulated and roused by organized labor, the old workday of fourteen to sixteen hours has practically passed away. The twelve-hour workday obtains in but few industries, whereas ten, nine, and eight hour days have been secured by organizations. Then the benefit is necessarily bestowed upon allied trades, because of association in the same industry. The burden of the eight-hour fight has been borne by organized labor. Now there are few who deny Labor's claims, and there are many sympathetic scientists and publicists ready to substantiate them. This is a heritage the organized bestow upon the workers of today.

Organized labor created the sentiment for an eight-hour day—it has made possible and secured the eight-hour day for many trades. Without organized labor it would be impossible to maintain an eight-hour day in any trade or industry. The labor movement, which is the organized workers directing and controlling their own affairs and destinies, is the only dependable defense and protection of those who work for wages.

If the workers surrender control over working relations to legislative and administrative agents, they put their industrial liberty at the disposal of state agents. They strip themselves bare of means of defense—they can no longer defend themselves by the strike. To insure liberty and personal welfare, personal relations must be controlled only by those concerned.

But after all, even if it is the quicker way, is the quick way always the best way? Suppose you have a boy for whom you are fondly ambitious. You wish him to be a business or a professional success—do you start him in either at the age of ten, or do you wait upon the process of education? When he finally embarks in business or a profession, do you dictate and regulate each feature, or do you advise and leave the boy to solve his own problem and make his own decisions?

So with the eight-hour or shorter workday in private employment. It is as stated in the beginning, the fundamental objective for workers who are seeking better things. But when forced upon them by law, or given them without their appreciating its value, they frequently look upon it as injustice or hardship. They have not been able to make agreements for the adjustment of wages, hence they apprehend that decreasing the hours of work means to them decreased pay.

Often securing the eight-hour day by outside agencies means that organization is retarded or checked, which in time means that continued progress and future betterment will be practically impossible.

Doing for people what they can and ought to do for themselves is a dangerous experiment. In the last analysis the welfare of the workers depends upon their own initiative. Whatever is done under the guise of philanthropy or social morality which in any way lessens initiative is the greatest crime that can be committed against the toilers. Let social busy-bodies and professional "public morals experts" in their fads reflect upon the perils they rashly invite under this pretense of social welfare.

Some say that the State is an agency through which the people obtain results—that it exists for their service. But the State is not some impersonal thing. It has no existence outside the people that compose it. Its policies and movements can be directed only by those who are organized and therefore able to exercise power and exert influence. The working people who are unorganized have no part in determining the affairs of state—they may benefit or suffer from policies but they have no voice in them.

Organization in industry to be utilized in every field of beneficent activity is the only defense and protection of the workers. Those who would really benefit the workers through legislation or through economic action should lose no opportunity to further organization of the yet unorganized. If all the welfare workers, the social uplifters, the social legislative enthusiasts would apply the efforts and money they are now diverting to other causes to the work of promoting organization, they would greatly shorten the time necessary to put all workers in a position where they could solve their own problems, fight their own battles, and promote their own welfare as free, equal men and women.

Bear in mind that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is as essential today as when the warning was coined, or at any time in the world's history. It has its potent application to life and liberty in industry, as in the political life of our nation.

"Whether you work by the piece or work by the day.
Decreasing the hours increases the pay."

Organize. Unite. Federate, to reduce the hours of labor.

MAKE UNIONISM MORE EFFECTIVE.

A Strong Treasury Is a Potent Force In Time of Trouble.

By JOSEPH F. VALENTINE.

To say that as workmen we organize to strike would be a misstatement, but to say that we organize so that we can act unitedly in all matters affecting our terms of employment and that at times we find it necessary to strike would probably be an accurate definition of our purposes. When we do strike it is with the object of securing some condition to which we feel we are entitled, and to secure this our reserve strength must be sufficient to carry us through a period during which the employer's mind gradually reaches a stage where consideration of the contest leads him to believe that a basis of agreement can be reached which he is willing to accept.

This period may vary from a few days to many months, but during all of this time, whatever it may be, the workmen must either be supplied

with food and shelter or surrender their effort because of sheer exhaustion. Strikers cannot exist on enthusiasm, courage and loyalty to a principle alone. They must eat and be clothed as well, and their wives and children must not lack food, clothing and shelter. From some source the strikers must be given financial relief.

If there is one thing that stands out prominently in the history of our most successful trade unions it is that the nature of this financial relief, its extent and regularity, has had much to do not only in the winning of their strikes, but, what is as important, in the successful negotiation of trade agreements with employers. The moral effect of a substantial reserve in the trade union treasury is a powerful one upon workmen and employers alike. The very fact that workmen will contribute money year after year for the purpose of self-protection conveys the impression that there is something substantial about the men and their organization. There is in it an evidence of practical methods and definite purpose which unquestionably influences the employer's mind, for whether he be antagonistic or not he appreciates the difference between sound financial systems and happy-go-lucky methods. It occasionally requires more time for some groups of trade unionists to learn the lesson that each group must prepare itself in advance for the day when it may be suddenly called upon to meet the problems arising from a rupture of working relations with employers, and to learn the lesson as some workmen have is to pay an exceedingly costly price for a course in the school of experience.

There are some self-evident facts which every trade unionist must face when a strike lengthens into weeks and months. The strikers must be supported from the funds of their own organization or from donations from the members of other trade unions or from the public. Funds from some source must be available or the strikers must surrender. Trade unions are proverbial for the generous assistance which they render to each other, but it would be a fatal policy to feel that we need not heed for tomorrow, because if trouble comes others will donate funds they have accumulated for their own protection and give them to us to use even though in our own improvidence we have neither been willing to pay adequate dues into our treasury nor husband our funds during good times.

But after all it is not argument, but experience, which supplies the surest guide. The history of trade unionism in America is an open book. It contains the record of national trade unions, which, from the date of their birth, have gained in strength, and it also tells us of organizations once powerful in numbers which have passed out of existence. In addition it tells the story of the organizations which compose the A. F. of L. and degree of success which each is making in securing improved conditions for its members. It tells us of some organizations which accomplish more than others. Qualities of leadership, sound methods of organization play their part in this, but I am probably well within the facts in believing that the financial system adopted has been prominent if not the most prominent factor. Looking the field over as it is today, we find that the international unions, without exception, whose members pay the highest dues and accumulate adequate defense funds, are making the most progress, while the organizations with the poorest financial systems or basis lag further behind in

the march toward improved terms of employment.
—*American Federationist.*

We know of no trade union official connected with the labor movement of America, who has had a chance to accurately gauge the results of having a strong treasury than the author of the foregoing timely article. Mr. Joseph F. Valentine is president of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization which has enjoyed greater general success in collective bargaining and for a longer period of years than any we know of.

The Iron Molders' Union is a high dues-paying organization; they believe in what their president offers as advice. For years they have carried immense funds for their protection, and strikes which would have eliminated other trade unions from the field of organization have not made a perceptible dent in their progress. They know from a half century's experience that money is a great battler and hard to knock out.—EDITOR
MIXER AND SERVER.

PROHIBITION.

A Life Story.

By E. D. SKINNER.

The man is not yet born of woman who is absolutely infallible or whose theories may not be erroneous; but the actual experiences of the humblest life are *facts* about which there can be no argument.

I was born in a prohibition town of prohibition parents and one of my earliest recollections is of signing the pledge, while under the influence of the persuasive eloquence of Francis Murphy. The stories he told that day, of the trail of crimes and suffering following in the wake of intemperance, left no dry eyes in his audience. In after years I was fated to see actual facts that were much worse than anything he pictured to our minds; but I never forgot the stories he and others told me in my childhood days, nor did I ever, in the vital moments of my life, forget their warnings.

I was "sweet sixteen," when I tasted my first glass of beer. I don't know how it happened although I suspect that my companion "winked the other eye." Anyway I received lager beer, instead of "birch beer," and I did not object, for the notion had already crept into my head that "temperance" and "total abstinence" were not synonymous terms.

Of the years that follow it is only necessary that I mention the striking incidents. I remember a youthful disappointment and a couple of years, when money went as easy as it came. I remember my final awakening to the fact that "this would never do," and the years of abstinence that succeed. I remember those last years when the weak stomach, that was my heritage, absolutely collapsed; and, finally, I remember my last desperate resolve to "be drunk or something." It was then that I made the surprising discovery that I could eat a hearty meal, without discomfort, when under the influence of beer.

It was beer that cured me and gave me a new lease on life.

As I look back over those years I note a strange fact. During the years that I drank,

money came easily even if it did go as easily. During the years that I was a total abstainer, luck seemed to be against me and I just drifted along —any old way.

And then comes the one real tragedy of my life—since which I have never been the same.

Out of the mists of what seems like another era there rises the picture of the dreary grey of an approaching dawn, by a river bank, with the swirling waters beneath. Those waters did not look good to me, with their cakes of ice floating, but, for a time, there seemed to be nothing else in life. And then, at last, another idea sprouted, and grew, and took shape. The dull red of another sunrise tinged the eastern horizon as I turned and dragged my weary footsteps towards the nearest hospitable doorway.

I am not proud of some of the days that followed; but I am still unconvinced that I chose the greater of the two evils—there by that river bank, with the ice cakes floating by in the swirling waters beneath.

Sometimes I look back over the years that are gone and I realize that my footsteps have often rested on the brink of intemperance, and I wonder why I have never taken that single remaining fatal step. And then, out of the black depths of that yawning chasm, there arises a specter of the horrors concealed there—a specter that is my heritage from my childhood's prohibition training—and I am no longer surprised that I have found it so easy to say, "So far will I go—and no further."

On the crest of the vast mountain of human achievement, there are a few monuments upon which are inscribed the names of men who have altered the course of human events and who have given direction to human endeavor for succeeding generations and centuries. *But the name of a total abstainer is not to be found there.*

An alwise Creator so constructed his human masterpiece that it is adjustable to surrounding conditions. Colonize a tropic region with people from a temperate zone and, in a few generations, their progeny will be unable to withstand the bitter cold of an arctic latitude. Colonize an arctic province with the same people and, in a few generations, their progeny will wither away and die if transported to the heat of the tropics. The human family have been habitual users of intoxicating beverages, of some sort or other, since the days of Noah. Absolutely deprive them of all intoxicants, and the coming generation will be a generation of namby pamby "sissies," whose greatest achievements will be precarious victories at "ping pong." "Prohibit" the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants and you will not very materially decrease their actual consumption; but the coming generation will drink "boot-legger" decoctions that are a short cut to the grave—and to a real hell on both sides of the grave. Ingrain into the very thing of the coming generation a perfect knowledge and fear of actual intemperance, as that knowledge and fear was ingrained into my being, and make it absolutely certain that what they drink is absolutely pure; and you may hope for an era of achievement, in which the evils of intemperance will have a negligible part.

This problem, like all other human problems, must be solved by careful study and cool-headed analysis. *Frenetic hysteria can only leave us floundering in an eternal quagmire.*

UNION WRECKERS BUSY AS USUAL.

The Iron City Trades Journal (Pittsburg, Pa., March 26, 1915) offered a photographic reproduction of a communication sent to a firm at Mingo Junction, O., from a firm of union busters which makes a business of furnishing strike-breakers, as well as furnishing "operatives" to become members of unions and do their damnable work of wrecking while on the inside.

While we are unable to produce the "cut" from which the following is taken, we are trying to reproduce the communication as best we can, in order that our members may read and understand what sort of a game the trade-union movement of our time is stacked up against. Our members, in view of the efforts being made to convert them to so-called segregation, may find in the following food for decidedly serious reflection:

(Personal and Confidential.)

"E. J. Brettell, General Manager, Brettell Bros., Mingo Junction, Ohio:

"DEAR SIR—You, no doubt, are contemplating operating your mines, permitting such of your employes as are willing to return to work, to do so irrespective of the arbitrary position assumed by the leaders of the United Mine Workers. In order to insure the success of your venture, you will require assistance such as this company is prepared to furnish, both in the way of giving protection to your loyal employes, as, no doubt, they will be molested and pressure brought to bear in every way to discourage them and in recruiting a sufficient number of workmen to conduct operations. You will also of necessity have to keep yourself informed as to what the attitude of your disloyal employes is and what steps their so-called 'leaders' will take to frustrate your plans.

"We have handled many strikes, and have yet to lose a single one; and many of these strikes were won without the use of a single guard or the destruction of one cent's worth of property. Among recent large strikes of national prominence that we have handled we might mention the Boot and Shoe Workers' strikes in Portsmouth, Ohio, and Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Furniture Workers' strike in Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Teamsters' strike in Indianapolis, and the Rubber Workers' strike in Akron, Ohio. The officers of our company are men of repute, and we have a reputation to sustain which we have built up by doing our work thoroughly at the least possible cost to our clients. In handling labor troubles we aim to bring them to a successful issue as quickly as we can, fully appreciating that it is only by our proved ability to accomplish this that we can hope to enjoy the future patronage of our clients. We are widely and favorably known not only in this State, but throughout the country, numbering among our clients some very prominent coal operators, who have gone on record as saying that our representatives are true in every particular, despite the fact that we have gained but little publicity, it having always been our aim and the desire of the people we do business with to avoid this.

"In conclusion, let us say a word regarding our industrial or community control service, which comprehends placing men in labor and political organizations with the idea of having them work up to the leaders, not with the object of writing history after somebody else has made it, but for the purpose of making history by influencing or dominating that particular organization. This is

a big proposition, but by no means an experiment with us, as we are doing this today for some of the largest manufacturers in this country, and there is absolutely no reason why, with the support of the coal operators, it cannot be accomplished in the coal industry.

"Our methods, as you appreciate, have no place in correspondence, but if you will write or phone us, appointing a time when our representative can call so that your time as well as our time—both of which are valuable—may not be wasted, we will be glad to explain everything fully to you, and know you will be interested.

"Anticipating your early and favorably reply, which carries with it no obligation whatever excepting a candid discussion of a subject that is of vital importance to you, we remain

"Yours very truly,

"THE CORPORATIONS AUXILIARY COMPANY,

"By Dan G. Ross, District Manager."

To make sure that the reader of the foregoing may fully note the significance of the offer made, it may not be asking too much to suggest that the paragraph beginning with the words: "In conclusion, let us say a word regarding our industrial or community control service," be perused a second time, in order that the full significance of the offer may be appreciated. After the second reading hold a conference with yourself and ask yourself the very pertinent question: If these union busters are able to employ men with so little manhood and such an immense quantity of villainy in their make-up as to go into the mining industry and unions for the purpose of destroying the work of such poorly paid workers as miners, men who are perpetually taking chances on their lives to make a living, what reasonable ground has any one got to assume that quite as unprincipled rascals can not be employed to become members of our locals and endeavor to weaken them and our International Union? Don't you believe we should be a bit careful, in fact, a whole lot careful, of swallowing the recommendations and suggestions of men who, for all we know, may be on the payroll of a union-busting institution? As a member of the organized labor movement of America you have had a chance to read the labor press reports of the strike at Akron, O.; and must know that the I. W. W. had a hand in that affair as well as in the Boot and Shoe Workers' strikes at Portsmouth, O., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Need you be advised as to the other strikes mentioned in that union busters' communication. In the language of one of the plays offered to the theater-patronizing public: "WATCH YOUR STEP."

THE EARLY HISTORY OF OPIUM.

The medicinal properties of poppy juice date from a remote period. Recalling the highly developed culture of the ancient Egyptians one is inclined to imagine that the narcotic properties of opium were known to them; but the investigations of Unger (1857) have failed to trace any acquaintance with opium in Ancient Egypt, and Dr. Ember, of the Semitic Department of Johns Hopkins University, knows of no reference to it in Egyptian literature. According to some Hebrew scholars, there is a reference to poppy juice in the Bible. In several passages in the Old Testament the word *rôsh* is mentioned. Professor Haupt is convinced that *rôsh* means the poppy, and so also is Professor Post. In the Talmud we have one

reference to opium, under the name *ophion*, but that word was clearly borrowed from Greek. In the classical Hindoo literature there is found no reference to it. From the time of the Mogul Conquest on there appears a word *Khash-khash* which means poppy-seed, and *Khash-khasharasa*, juice of the poppy. In this it is easy to recognize our modern word *hashish*; and so it seems that at that early date the narcotics opium and cannabis indica were confused with each other. The original home of the poppy was in Asia Minor. From there it was carried to Greece at a later period.

It is not at all certain whether Hippocrates was acquainted with the juice of the poppy. According to Woottton, he refers to a substance called *mecon* to which he attributes a purgative as well as narcotic action. Some think that it was opium; others believe that he was referring to another plant. In any case, he made but very little use of the drug. The first authentic reference to the milky juice of the poppy we find by Theophrastus at the beginning of the third century B. C., when he speaks of it as *mecomion*. Scribonius Largus, in his "Compositions Medicamentorum," about the year 40 of the present era, describes the method of procuring opium from the capsules of the poppy, and about the year 77 of the same century Dioscorides makes a distinction between the juice of the capsules and the extract of the whole plant. He describes the method of incising the capsules, and refers to adulterations of the drug with the milky juices of other plants so that it is evident that the collection of opium was quite an industry in Asia Minor at that time. Pliny devotes some space to a description of opium and its medicinal use, and the drug is mentioned repeatedly by Celsus in the first century and by numerous other Latin writers. Galen spoke enthusiastically of the virtues of opium confections, and the drug was soon so popular in Rome that it fell into the hands of shopkeepers and itinerant quacks.

The introduction of the drug to the natives of the East was through the Arabs, and in the first instance to Persia. Its introduction into India seems to have been connected with the spread of Mohammedanism.

The Arabic physicians used opium very extensively, and even wrote special treatises on some of its preparations. The earliest mention of opium as a product of India is by the traveler Barbosa, in 1511. A Portuguese historian, Pyres, in a letter to Manuel, King of Portugal, in 1516, speaks of the opium of Egypt and Bengal.

Opium is supposed to have been brought to China first by the Arabs, who are known to have traded with the southern parts of the empire as early as the ninth century. Later, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, the Chinese began to import the drug in their junks from India. It was not before the second half of the eighteenth century that the importation of opium began to increase rapidly through the hands of the Portuguese, and a little later through the famous East India Company. In 1770 the English established an opium depot in Lark's Bay, south of Macao, and the traffic rapidly increased, so that very soon the Chinese authorities began to complain and in 1820 an edict was issued forbidding any vessel having opium on board to enter the Canton River. A system of contraband followed, then political friction between England and China, and the so-called Opium War, which culminated in the Treaty of Nanking (1842) by which five

ports of China were opened to foreign trade, and in 1858 opium was admitted as a legal article of commerce. By that time the vice of opium-smoking had spread like a plague over the gigantic empire, and became so deeply rooted that, in spite of innumerable edicts and decrees, all efforts to check its growth have been powerless.

FIRING LINE

NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

An open letter to the editors of Tennessee Papers:

GENTLEMEN—Possibly among your great army of readers there is one well up in mathematics who can help your more benighted readers in understanding some of the statistics placed before the people of Tennessee by the distinguished speakers of the Anti-Saloon League Flying Squadron.

In a Nashville paper of March 14, we find Dr. Carolyn Geisel, member of the Flying Squadron, and heralded all over the country as a speaker upon the scientific aspects of the liquor question, quoted thus:

"Facts that caused astonishment on the part of those who were not familiar with them were given in the address by Dr. Carolyn Geisel, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest and most unanswerable debaters and lecturers on the American platform. She told of the 114,000 men and boys killed in California in one year because of drink, and then demanded to know why the worth of California's men and boys was not as much as that of the vineyards which produce grapes for wine and hops for beer."

These figures are appalling until one turns to the United States Census Bureau's "Mortality Statistics for 1913," and finds on Page 34 that:

Total deaths in California from all causes, among men, boys, women and girls (excluding stillbirths) were:

In 1913	38,606
In 1912	36,716

Instead of being appalling, these "statistics" then become puzzling. Nor are they any less puzzling in the light of Dr. Geisel's further declaration: "I am opposed to dealing in fancies, and I am going to give you some figures that will cause you who have been asleep to open your eyes."

Having had our eyes opened by Dr. Geisel, we notice in another Nashville paper's report of the Flying Squadron other figures that puzzle us. We find the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Sheldon of Kansas, one of the most distinguished members of the Flying Squadron, declaring that "Russia has lost 50,000 men a year from the effects of strong drink."

Statistics seem to be the long suit of the Flying Squadron orators, but Dr. Sheldon's figures must create surprise in the minds of those of your readers who have read in the Congressional Record and elsewhere, Congressman Richard Pearson Hobson's assertion that liquor causes the death of 700,000 people every year in the United States.

Possibly the Prohibition speakers and the writers about Russia have libeled Russia, but we have been told from time to time that drunkenness is far greater in Russia than in this country. How then are we to reconcile Dr. Sheldon's statement that drink kills 50,000 men a year in Russia, and

Congressman Hobson's statement that it kills 700,000 in the United States?

Inasmuch as Russia has some 160,000,000 population and the United States something around 100,000,000 the contrast between Dr. Sheldon's statement and that of the Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson seems even more striking to those of us who are not such statistical experts as are the speakers of the Flying Squadron.

This is written with the idea that you may find space for it in your columns and that some one of your readers may be able to reconcile for us this apparent anomaly. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH DEBAR,
Secretary National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America.
Cincinnati, April 2, 1915.

Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1915.—The Czar of Russia did not issue an edict prohibiting the sale of liquors in Russia. He expressed a desire that the sale of liquors be discontinued during the war, but recognized the principle of local self-government. Also, prohibition does not prohibit, even in Russia. These facts are brought out in a letter from John H. Snodgrass, American Consul General at Moscow, in response to a request from the National Model License League for the exact truth about prohibition in Russia. The letter, which was forwarded through the State Department at Washington, is as follows:

"In response to your inquiry of January 7, requesting exact information in regard to the Russian ukase prohibiting the use of liquors other than vodka in Russia, I beg to state that, in the strict sense of the word, the crown has not proclaimed such an edict. At the beginning of the war the government expressed a desirability for the discontinuance of the sale of all intoxicants throughout the empire, but the issuance or regulations for the sale of drinks was left to the local institutions of self-government.

"The city of Moscow was the first to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, including light wines and beer, but only the vodka shops were closed for the first three months of the war, it being possible to purchase, either at the beer saloons or wineshops, all grades of beer and wine. Vodka was also sold at that time in the higher-class restaurants in Moscow, and, in fact, throughout Russia in the same places. Later, however, all wine stores and beer saloons were closed, and the sale of any kinds of intoxicants absolutely forbidden for the time being, no limit being set for the opening of these institutions. Petrograd followed Moscow's example, and so did most of the other cities, boroughs and villages, so that it may be assumed that the sale of intoxicants is forbidden in perhaps 90 per cent of all cities and towns in the empire.

"In the city of Moscow these regulations are outwardly being strictly enforced, a heavy fine being exacted from all persons infringing the rules. Wine may only be obtained on a prescription signed by a doctor, the exact amount being named, and the prescription good for only one time, but this office is informed that in all the restaurants drinks may be obtained. It is stated, furthermore, that private houses have sufficient supplies to last during the war.

"At the present moment there is a movement in favor of the authorization to sell light wines and beer. This question will be placed before the

legislative institutions, upon which will depend the passing of a law regulating the sale of liquors.

"Practically all the breweries in Russia are temporarily closed, but, according to a statement of the manager of one of the largest in Moscow, they expect to open in the spring, as they anticipate a favorable ruling on the part of the government authorities with regard to the sale of beer. The wine merchants are equally hopeful, but no one is in a position to state accurately what the disposition of the government will be as to the continuance of the general sale throughout the country of vodka. There is a pretty decided opinion on the part of the thinking classes that the bottle houses in the village and rural districts should be cut down, at least, and perhaps eliminated, and that the number in the larger cities should be fewer. This question is problematical, and no decision will be reached until the cessation of hostilities.

"The government's loss on account of the closing of the vodka shops is more than \$1,000,000 per day."



CINCINNATI, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Liberal League, held at a recent date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The members of the Liberal League of Ohio, in convention assembled, do resolve that:

Whereas, A number of the citizens of the United States have banded themselves together in the support of an organization known as the Anti-Saloon League of America;

Whereas, These same citizens, through this League, are carrying on a propaganda known as "Prohibition," which has as its intention the destruction of over \$250,000,000 of revenue paid into the treasury of the United States, which is over one-third of the annual income of our National Treasury;

Whereas, These same individuals have, when successful in their propaganda, forced out of their means of making a livelihood many bread-winners employed in the liquor industry, with consequent suffering, distress and misery to their families who are depending upon them for support, and,

Whereas, These aforesaid individuals last year entered the State of Ohio, and attempted to force prohibition upon the citizenship; and,

Whereas, Despite the fact that this attempt failed, they have announced their intention of again making prohibition an issue in this State:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of the Liberal League of Ohio, believing in the subordination of the interests of individual citizens to the interests of the community as a whole, but not in the curtailment of the personal rights and liberty of one class or party of citi-

zens to satisfy the demands of another class or party, who may desire to waive such personal rights and liberties for themselves, and having pledged ourselves at all times to exercise our franchise in preserving the personal liberty accorded us by the Constitution of the United States,

We do Resolve. To create and maintain an organization among ourselves for the mutual protection of our individual interests, in opposition to those fanatics and destroyers of property and means of employment, without compensation.

All persons who are interested in this cause to protect their livelihood and personal liberty, and wish to take up matters of this kind, should get in touch with the Publicity Committee at once, who are as follows:

Ray P. LeCount Chairman, care Lackman Brewing Co., Cincinnati.

Oscar Haeusser, care Nivison-Weiskopf Co., Cincinnati.

George Kuhlman, care James Walsh & Co., Cincinnati.

President R. J. McGrath's Address to the Keystone State Lawmakers, April 6, 1915.

As President of the Iron City Central Trades' Council of the American Federation of Labor, representing in its membership all the varied industries which go to make up the industrial population of what is conceded to be the greatest industrial State in the Union, I have been delegated to appear at this hearing and protest, in the name of organized labor, against the enactment into law of the so-called Brumbaugh-Wiliams Local Option Bill.

Organized labor protests that local option, as applied to the habits of the individual, is an interference with personal liberty, a principle for which we have been constantly contending.

We protest that the bill under consideration would, if enacted into law, be merely a means to an end, and that end, "State Prohibition." It is a well known fact to the labor leaders of the country that a national organization, known as the "Anti-Saloon League," is responsible for the agitation of this question, their ultimate aim being "National Prohibition," securing State-wide prohibition wherever they can, and where this is impossible, local option, with the idea that it will eventually lead to State or National Prohibition. This avowal of the purposes of the Anti-Saloon League by its leaders has been made repeatedly, and in States where organized labor has been forced to meet this condition, our members have suffered, where the Anti-Saloon League has been successful in accomplishing its purpose.

There is no need of a Local Option Law in Pennsylvania. Under the present license law the judges of our courts have discretion to grant or refuse a license, and we know that judges throughout the State are exercising this discretion in refusing licenses in localities where the sentiment is opposed to it, and in some cases this discretion has been exercised arbitrarily, to the extent that no licenses whatever have been granted in the entire County. There are few, if any, examples throughout the State where licenses are granted in vicinities where public sentiment is opposed to it.

The statement has been made that a local option law will take the judiciary of the State out

of politics, or remove from controversy in judicial contests the question of "License or no License." We believe, on the contrary, that it would have the effect of injecting this question into every phase of political life, and that at every judicial election this question would be the paramount issue—whether a judge was "dry" or not. As a matter of fact this has been the experience in States where their laws provide for recurrent elections on the question.

The fact is, that the adoption of a local option measure in this State, will mean that every important question, and the election of every officer, however remote his duties may be respecting the question of "License or no License," will be subordinated to the question of the success or non-success of local option.

The American Federation of Labor, of which the Iron City Central Trades' Council is a component part, has within its fold over two million wage earners. Affiliated with that institution are two score of National and International organizations directly and indirectly affected by such legislation as is now being discussed in this assembly hall.

Possibly the best evidence to offer in this connection is to read to this Committee the resolution passed at the last session of the Iron City Central Trades Council, and this, I am sure, will demonstrate beyond cavil the position of organized labor in this connection.

Whereas. At the State Capital in Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, April 6th, 1915, a special hearing is to be held by the Committee on Law and Order, for this much mooted problem of Local Option, and

Whereas, The passage of any measure of this character means a direct attack upon several thousand members and their families who are affiliated with the Iron City Central Trades Council, whose livelihood depends upon the industry, which some self-constituted apostles seek to destroy, and

Whereas, The organizations at interest are no small factor in our local and National movement, and we owe it to these organizations, and to ourselves, to accord them the utmost protection in this matter, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three, including the President, be sent from this body to attend the hearing and to be so instructed to voice the sentiments of this body, against the introduction of narrow, injurious legislation, and to do all in their power to defeat said proposition, and to aid in all other legislation that labor advocates.

Convention after convention in town, city and in the State of Pennsylvania has gone on record time and time again, against the issue of local option. They know and they understand what it means. It is not theory with them, gentlemen of the Committee; they have passed that stage many years ago and know from experience in other States, and realize what it means to the toiling masses.

The very basic foundation of the trade union movement is temperance in all things.

Organized labor submits to no one, not even the most radical prohibitionist, in all matters pertaining to true temperance. We hold, however, that statutory legislation is intolerance and not temperance. It does oppose and will oppose legislation which seeks to destroy its very foundation, for it stands first, last, and all the time

for the protection of its members and their families, for the human uplift and for better conditions under which they shall toil in the factories, mills and mines, and it says to you, gentlemen, that there are many things surrounding the employment of the wage earners of this Commonwealth that need remedial legislation, and that is what organized labor wants and expects this legislature to bring about, and not to curtail the inherent rights and privileges of the man who, after a hard day's toil in the mines, mills or factories desires to obtain a glass of beer in a legalized and properly regulated licensed house.

We want it emphatically understood that we favor not this Local Option issue. We, as a unit, stand in opposition to it. Union labor protests against the enactment of legislation that allows the more fortunate citizen the opportunity to fortify himself with the product in his own home, and at the same time bar the working man from spending a five-cent piece to quench his thirst, as is now done under the present order of things. Organized labor finds no fault with the present laws governing this question in this State. Ample protection is given every one. It says, "Let well enough alone." Good legislation lingers not in the pathway of local option. This legislature holds within its power the opportunity to make a record for itself. Let it not be said by those that follow in years to come that the members of the 1915 session were derelict in their duty, that they left undone the things that should have been done, followed false gods and brought misery, poverty and suffering to the thousands of good, stanch, law-abiding citizens by legislating them out of positions without any logical reason for so doing.

The thousands and thousands of members of our organization who would be affected by sumptuary legislation, protest most vigorously to their representatives in this legislature, against the passage of this bill. Labor of Pennsylvania went on record on this question at the election in November last, by the election to this legislature of a vast majority of members opposed to local option, as this question was an issue in every legislative district in the Commonwealth, made so by the partisans who favor the enactment of a local option law. Any statement that the result of the vote of Pennsylvania last November, indicated a desire for local option legislation, does not apply to organized labor. On the contrary, organized labor is opposed to local option and prohibition in its varied forms, and organized labor expects the representatives in this House to have due regard for this sentiment.

LABOR VETERAN ANSWERS THE LAST ROLL CALL.

No man has been connected with the American Federation of Labor for even a few years, but what has either had the pleasure of knowing Dan Harris or having heard of his sterling efforts in behalf of organized workingmen and working women. Late Brother Harris was indeed a veteran labor man, for almost half a century identified with the Cigar Makers' International Union, of which organization he was a lifelong member, and besides doing more than his share of aiding and encouraging other skilled and unskilled workers to perfect organizations of labor. Late Dan Harris was not alone a big figure in the Empire State labor movement, but he was quite as well known for work accomplished in every section of North America.

Dan Harris was President of the New York State Federation of Labor for so many terms that we have lost count of the number, his unceasing efforts were always in evidence and no man connected with the labor movement struck harder blows against oppression and the enemies of the workers than late Brother Harris. As an advocate of liberal and economic legislation he made a splendid record, and one which stands as a testimonial to a fine and aggressive character. Dan Harris died Monday, April 5, 1915. He was 68 years of age.

Our International Union, as well as the labor movement of America, loses a warm friend, one who seemed to possess inexhaustible energy and a man who abhorred and fought every species of sumptuary legislation. We tender to his immediate family and relatives our condolences; we feel that the knowledge that thousands upon thousands will miss Dan Harris is ample testimony that he had won the esteem of his fellowmen, and that knowledge will help them bear their sorrow.

WHO WOULDN'T BE AN "EVANGELIST" FOR THAT PRICE?

It may tax the memory of the average reader to recall that old Sunday school song of years ago which began something about as follows:

"I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand
With a crown upon my forehead
And a harp within my hand."

Well, anyway, whether that is the correct wording or not, it rather reminded us of early aspirations and how deucedly far we wandered from the path. Had we half the wisdom which some of our friends accuse us of possessing, we would have continued playing baseball until we had accumulated enough "dough" to take a course in esthetic slinging of slang and then taken the stump as an "Evangelist" and then collected enough of the mazuma to retire with a final "bless you my children." What's the reason for the foregoing gush of recollection and regret, say you. Hate to tell you, but it seems I must and here is the reason—A news item imparts the information that "Billy" Sunday received a draft—he called it a "Free Will" check, for \$51,136.85, and a freight car of presents from the "good folks" of Philadelphia, Pa. Gee, and then again gee and haw, too, here we have been working for the last fifteen years for several thousands less than the ex-ball player picks up in that number of weeks.

Who wouldn't want to be an Evangelist at that price?

You've got to hand it to "Billy" for getting the "mazuma"—if he had been sucker enough to have gone into the catering industry the chances are good that he'd be in hock instead of clover.

Don't slam the door on opportunity. You may talk until your face takes on a purple hue, until you have exhausted every argument which you possess, but, unless you grab the chances offered to increase the numerical strength of your local union, your labor is lost so far as immediate results are concerned and your local as well as yourself and all working at the catering industry are losers by your failure. Every addition to the roster of your union means advancement. Every new union worker converted to trades unionism is a direct help to our progress.

CHAT OF THE CRAFT



ADVERTISING OUR BUTTONS AND LABELS.

Our members in the city of Toronto, Canada, sent us the above reduced illustration of their billboard advertising. Several "stands" are now used, and it is their intention to contract for others and keep perpetually before the public eye the living fact that they want the patronage of the public for such employers as grant living wages and fair conditions of employment. The Local Joint Board of Toronto shows, by its progressive activity, that they are believers in publicity. They conclude that if advertising brings good returns to business concerns, there is good reason to expect similar benefits to an organization of labor which seeks to improve the well-being of its membership and encourage employers to co-operate in giving the public the best service which skill and capability can produce. So far as we recall, this is the second city in America which has tried out billboard publicity. Philadelphia, through its Local Joint Executive Board, erected, at the convention hall last November, one of the finest bits of the painters' art which we have ever seen, and judging from the illustration above, our members in Toronto have come close to matching the City of Brotherly love product.

We are not in a position to advise the probable cost of advertising on billboards, but it seems that the two cities which have tried it out have found it worth while. Toronto's membership is steadily going forward, and Philadelphia is making such progress as forces all members in that city to carry a satisfied smile.

No doubt our Philadelphia members will have a cut made of their billboard advertising and supply us with a cut. When they do so we promise to find space in these pages for it.

A feature of such advertising is that it sticks out in all kinds of weather and attracts the attention of passersby. The first cost may be fairly heavy, but continuing the display brings it down materially.

Supposing your city had several such stands, don't you believe it would help your union to

win some of the non-union workers at the industry? Why not give the matter a little investigation and try it out for six months or a year?

QUOTES A PRECEDENT.

The sailor had been showing the lady visitor over the ship, in thanking him she said:

"I see that by the rules of your ship tips are forbidden?"

"Lor' bless yer 'eart, ma'am," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden."—*Tit-Bits.*

The attention of officers and members is hereby called to the law covering the distribution of our official magazine, *THE MIXER AND SERVER*.

A perusal of Section 144 will disclose the fact that every member in good standing is entitled to receive a copy of the *MIXER AND SERVER* at their home address. A little co-operation with the Secretary of your local union now will aid considerably in making our mail list more complete, as well as give you the privilege of getting and reading the *Mixer and Server* every month in which you are entitled to same. If you do not receive the *Mixer and Server*, ask your local union Secretary why. Probably you have overlooked informing him of your present address. Make sure by writing your name and address on a piece of paper; write plainly, and thus avoid error, and present the slip of paper, with the request to your local union Secretary that your name be added to the mail list at general headquarters. Right now, while the matter is fresh in mind, is the best time to care for it.

EX-MAYOR "GENE" O'CONNOR NOW A TEXAN.

Many of our members will recall that Kewanee (Ill.) Local 221 was the first Bartenders' Union in the United States which succeeded in electing to the high office of Mayor one of their members, the successful candidate being none other than one of the most active and popular members of Local 221, Eugene C. O'Connor, who at that time occupied the position of President of said local.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Delegates who attended the Twelfth General Convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., May 9-14, 1904, will recall the genial Mayor of Kewanee, for he was the delegate from his local union to that convention.

"Gene," as his friends usually call him, took a rather strange liking to the undertaking business, and embarked in that line of work shortly after retiring from the position of Mayor. He was such a bunch of good nature that it seemed peculiar for him to engage in a line of work where so much distress is the rule and not the exception; but, as the saying goes, "Gene" made good, and when he left his old town for new fields good wishes were piled high enough to satisfy the most exacting. We received a communication from "Gene" a few weeks ago. He is now located at Dallas, Texas, and is a member of the undertaking firm of Palmer, O'Connor & Whisenant, of that city. Our boys in Dallas will find "Gene" O'Connor a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman; one of the old guard who aided with splendid ability to make our International grow to its present position. They will make no mistake in calling him in when they are confronted with the dread reaper and must put away one of their loved ones in their last resting place.

THE SEATTLE "SHOT GUN" AND ITS TARGET.

For a number of weeks we have been the recipients of one of the most unique publications which it has ever been our privilege and pleasure to peruse, and that publication is "*The Shot Gun*," printed and published at Seattle, Wash., weekly. According to the announcement of its publishers, it is devoted to Fact, Foolishness and Fiction, is loaded each day in the week and Fired on Saturday. *The Shot Gun* is a hand printed, hand pressed and hand illustrated four-page weekly, a publication which must be seen and perused to be appreciated. We have no recollection of ever seeing any publication which remotely resembled *The Shot Gun*, and surely none which offers quite so much real interesting items about the men and women of the catering industry.

The Shot Gun has a target and is consistently shooting at the mark, for it is a well-known fact that suggestions and items offered in tabloid are more likely to be absorbed by the readers, and *The Shot Gun* aims to reach, and in fact does reach, the catering industry employees with messages of encouragement and good cheer, "short and sweet," so to speak.

Members who may desire to secure *The Shot Gun* are invited by its publishers to remit 25 cents per month and become one of its numerous subscribers. The business address of *The Shot Gun* is The Shot Gun Publishing Co., 86 West Stewart Street, Seattle, Wash.

As a final word, we wish to advise probable subscribers that *The Shot Gun* is decidedly WET, though you won't require an umbrella to peruse its excellent articles.

WHEN THEY BEGIN TO PAY.

We have a good sized hunch which prompts the remark that, when the voters and especially those who are property holders, discover that their vote dry last fall saddled on them additional taxation, while the institutions which induced them to cast a "dusty" ballot are immune from and don't have to tote their share of the burden—they will wake up and recognize things which may have been

rather indistinct last November. Nothing jars some men so quickly and thoroughly than to hit their bank role, and the bank roll of the dry state property owner and citizen is due to receive a very material bump. Why should a sky pilot be immune from taxation. What do they produce which is of value to any community. Do you know?

ORGANIZATION.

Many international conventions will be held this coming summer that should be productive toward the aims and the welfare of organized labor, and many are the subjects that will come before the different bodies to be dealt with in the course of these meetings in framing the destinies and activity of the various affiliated organizations, and these conventions can be made to reciprocate to the crafts interested in the organization's makeup, prestige, dignity and respect, so let us urge careful action and consideration of all questions that may become paramount at such meetings.

When great crafts have faced situations, critical in the extreme, there has always come up out of the chaos and dust something grander, nobler and more stable, which has created a better feeling toward one's fellowmen. No foolish stand has ever been taken by body or by individual and been successful. No man or no business is big enough to stand alone; it must have the moral support of others in its own line, and he who stands aloof is profiting from his fellows without doing a part of the work himself. Fanaticism and personalities should have no place in the convention hall, and it is for the real big man who will take off his coat, jump into the ring and give an impetus in the right direction, lend a hand in framing, in guiding, the destinies of the organization's best interests along the most profitable lines. Every branch of industry needs the co-operation of all other branches, and it is only by working together systematically and earnestly that the greatest good will be accomplished.

—*The Northwestern Culinary Art Journal.*

BUTTING IN ON THEIR PICKINGS.

The Colorado Drys are doing everything in their power to knock the Flying Squadron; they aver that the members of the Flying Squadron make collections from their hearers at meetings and after paying the bills for advertising and hall rent, pocket the rest for themselves. This, according to Superintendent Finch, of the Colorado Anti-Saloon League, is not considered good form, in fact he says that the Anti-Saloon League of Colorado having closed a very strenuous campaign and they still have some campaign debts to meet. Evidently the Flying Squadron recognized the fact that, dry advocates are good pickings, fine producers and seemingly willing to put up plenty of the necessary cash to keep things going; they do not believe that Purley Baker and his Anti-Saloon League are entitled to "hog" the game, therefore they propose to "cut in" wherever the prospects of good financial returns seem promising. Just to show the reader that Purley Baker's henchmen are quite as clever adepts at knocking as ever, here is a sample declaration by Superintendent Finch—"The so-called Flying Squadron is in no way allied with the federated church constituency of the Anti-Saloon League." In other words the Flying Squadron refuse to give up to Purley Baker's organization any of the spondulix which the festive Dry suckers chuck into the contribution boxes and offerings.

LUKE MCLUKE SAYS.

Some men use mighty big words to say mighty small things.

Most of us give to charity with the knowledge that a dime makes more noise in a contribution box than a dollar bill.

The more clothes a woman has the more pleasure she gets out of complaining that she has nothing to wear.

Before marriage He does all the talking. But it is different after marriage.

Once in a while you will meet a fellow who turns his mouth on when he gets up in the morning and forgets to turn it off until he crawls back into the hay at night.

The men went to work and made the legs of their trousers so tight that they couldn't possibly be used for hobble skirts, and the women, just to be contrary, have gone back to the wide skirt.

After all our preparations for extermination it looks as though both the Federal League and the English Sparrow will be on the job next spring as per usual.

We blame Heredity for our failures, but never for our successes.

When some men are clothed with authority, the authority fits them like a two-dollar seersucker suit fits a fat man after he has worn it out in the rain.

Even the man who expects the unexpected is often disappointed.

Disappointment and Remorse are about all you get out of Making a Night of It. After you have used up all the paint you could buy and borrow, the town doesn't look a bit red to other people.

Another of the sure things of life is that you can't find a man who will admit that his salary is increasing as fast as the Cost of Living.

If you went up to a man on Saturday and tried to tell him what he should do with his pay, he would rap you on the nose. And then he would spend the rest of his time indignating about things and telling what Jawn D. Rockefeller and Andy Carnegie should do with their money.

A member of one of the big political parties imagines that he is extremely Broad Minded and Charitable when he admits that there are a few good men in the other big political party.

The ornery cuss who can't save a nickel always justifies his course by saying: "Oh, well. You can't take it with you when you die."

There may be other funny sights. But one of the funniest is to see a fat woman trying to tiptoe across a floor.

Married men are all Bluffers. After Tom Jefferson had written the Declaration of Independence he went home and played dead and rolled over and jumped through every time Mrs. Tom snapped her fingers.

A woman will send flowers to a man who has murdered his wife. But she believes that any man who is the father of twelve children is too ornery to live.

What has become of the old-fashioned farmer who had a \$4,000 barn and lived in a \$400 house.

Once in a while Mother decides to let Father down easy when he comes home after spending the evening posing in front of members of the Bartenders' Union, and she will make up her mind to forget that she has either eyes or ears. But after Father gets home Mother gets mad because she can't forget that she has a nose.

When some other man's wife does anything, a man will say: "How womanly!" And when his

own wife does anything he will say: "That's just like a woman!" And there's an awful difference between the two statements.

A woman can come home in a cab and nobody thinks anything of it. But if her husband does it everybody knows that he is soured.

You might imagine that a homely girl would be grateful to a man for marrying her. But after she gets you she will roast you just as much as if she was the prettiest thing in town when you snared her.

A man might possibly use that inside vest pocket once a year. But why is the belt on the back of an overcoat?

Every spring, when the sun is warm and the birds are singing, a man throws his overcoat into the corner of a closet because he knows he will be able to buy a new one when winter comes around again. And the next fall, when it starts to snow, he finds that he is broke, as usual, and the old coat feels mighty good to him.

You have to teach a child everything else in school. But you never have to teach it to put pencils in its mouth.

A Highbrow states that there are 1,000,000 too many women in the United States. And there are 1,000,000 husbands in the United States who will agree with him.

Lots of people who have their beer and booze carried in the back entrance to their homes in disguised packages will be awfully mad when they get to Heaven if they find that St. Peter has admitted any of the fellows who openly rushed the growler when they were alive.

A bride won't believe it. But the only way she can marry both a lover and a provider is to commit bigamy.

The sort of fellow who is proud because he wears No. 6 shoes usually wears that size in hats, too.

Any man who has failed can tell you that success is all a matter of luck.

It is funny that a ninety-pound girl with a shape like a capital "I" can wear out as many pairs of shoes in a year as the Corn Fed who makes a pair of scales holler for help when she weighs herself.

After sizing up the jewelry worn by most of the Princesses a man wonders where all the stained glass factories are located.

When a married woman announces that her new gown is going to be a dream, she is often telling the truth. The new gown often fails to materialize.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to put a "bokay" in his coat "lapell" and go down to the "deppo" and watch the train come in?

Those European highbrows who hold that Americans are lacking in imagination have evidently never purchased any of the War Extras issued over here.

He doesn't know it at the time. But the boy who has arrived at the age when he begins to think that his mother hasn't sense enough to select his clothes for him has a lot of trouble in store.

An Eastern savant announces that impulsive people have black eyes. Huh! Lots of impulsive people get their eyes blacked.

One of the drawbacks about being a liar is that you always have a hard time trying to remember what you said yesterday and the day before.

A girl doesn't mind it so much if her arms are thin. But she sure hates to be thin where she can't talk about it.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

If a man could be arrested for stealing another man's time, there would be more jails than churches in this country.

A man laughs best when he smiles all the time.

The old-fashioned woman who used to spend \$4 worth of time making a \$2 comfort now has a daughter who hands over \$8 for a \$2 comfort because she only has to pay 25 cents per week on it.

Lots of men who work for all they are worth are getting \$10 per week.

We have to give them credit for one thing. A man will do more groaning over a stomach ache than a woman will over a hard spell of sickness.

A woman can be so modest at home that she will take the canary out of the room before she undresses. Then she will go out on the street and act as though she didn't care how much of herself she displays.

The reason why parents have eight children is because they are only able to support four.

The reason why a man gets pneumonia on a cold day when he is bundled up in warm clothes is because his wife is perspiring because she is wearing a new pair of silk stockings and an imitation pearl necklace.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

HAD THE OLD MAN THERE.

Father—Politeness costs nothing, sir.

Son—I don't know, dad. Try putting "Your obedient servant" on the bottom of a telegram.

If the innumerable earnest men and women who succeeded in voting a number of states dry last fall have excess energy to apply, it is suggested that they turn their guns against the greatest abuse and curse of modern times—child labor. Take the infants out of the workshops. Send them to school and teach them self-reliance and real citizenship. Permit them to absorb some of God's Sunlight instead of the fetid atmosphere of the factory and they will grow up into men and women capable of caring for themselves and will not need restrictive legislation to confine their steps or prevent them from straying from true temperate ideals.

Sanitary inspection of workshops, factory and mines has prevented much in the shape of unhealthful conditions. There is no good reason why our members should be required to labor in unsanitary surroundings, in fact there are many good reasons why our workshops should be the most sanitary of any. Bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses and catering industry workers generally have reasons to insist on proper sanitation.

Some of our boys appear to be trying for an altitude record when it comes to filling an office in the local; they probably failed to accept the suggestions contained in the MIXER AND SERVER and which were offered to all aspirants for executive positions. If you think that you are big enough to fill a job for your local union without giving the task study and attention, you are making a serious mistake, for it is about as useless to expect of a total stranger at any of our trades to make good as it is to imagine that you can pull through without knowledge. Aim high, seek position in your local if you wish, but don't do so without studying up and knowing what you are going to do after getting the members to elect you to it.

MOTHERHOOD.

O God, I know his sins are red,
That it were better he were dead;
But wasn't not thou, O Lord, who said
Out of thy master mercy: "Tho
Thy sins be scarlet"—even so,
And his are scarlet, Lord, I know—
"They shall be made as white as snow?"

Then hear me—hear! For, oh, I pray
Through all the night and all the day
Since ever that he went away—
Pray as I seek him in the street
Amid the myriad tramping feet
Down such rough roads, and even ask
Thy favor at the household task;
Yes, pray upon my weary bed
Until the gray of dawn glows red;
Tho none may guess! O Mighty One,
Father, deal gently with my son!

I know the Law thyself didst say,
For every sin some soul must pay—
But I recall his clinging hands,
His tender mouth, his big eyes wet
With tears, it seemed, from heavenly lands:
O Lord, he is my baby yet!
So, if a payment there must be
For one so sweet and weak as he,
Exact it, O my God, from me!

—RUTH HAMMITT, in *The Circle*.

TEN GOOD ONES FOR YOUR PERUSAL.

The following assortment of snappy and up-to-date items was sent to us by Brother Henry W. Zeidler, former secretary of Local 134, Scranton, Pa., who, notwithstanding being away from the catering industry, is deeply interested in the progress of our International Union, and specially desirous of helping to keep the MIXER AND SERVER right up at the head of the procession.

Need we say that, we express your wishes when we urge Brother Zeidler to "c me again."

NO WHISKERS ON THIS JOKE.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "do men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?"

"Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."

"Well," said the mother, thoughtfully, "some men do go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."

SEEMS REASONABLE.

A young Western doctor has made the discovery that the ankle is placed between the foot and the knee in order to keep the calf away from the corn.

NO POLITENESS.

Tramp (as he hurries over back fence)—"If that ain't the rudest dog I ever seen. He not only made me get up, but he took my seat."

BY THE WAY.

It is reported that the new'y married lady in Boston kneads bread with her gloves on.

This incident may seem a little peculiar, "but there are others."

Our Treasurer needs bread with his shoes on, he needs bread with his pants on, he needs bread with his shirt on, and if some of our members don't send in their checks for dues before long, he will need bread without a d—d thing on, and Scranton is no Garden of Eden in March.

EXTREMES.

A pupil in a school near Chatham Square, thus defined the word "Spine":

"A spine is a long, limber bone. Your head sits on one end, and you sit on the other."

MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

Some recent fashion publications have been describing a new style of woman's dress composed of postage stamps.

There must be a big mistake in this statement, as postage stamps are only used on mail matter.

A SURE SIGN.

Prof. Dad—"There's one good thing about that young man that called to see you last night, and that is, he is healthy."

Daughter—"That is real nice, but how do you know?"

Prof. Dad—"Heard you say when you met him in the hall, 'Oh, Billy, how cold your nose is.'"

The wicked are punished in the hereafter. The good usually get it in the neck here."

A MODERN VARIETY.

"When I order poultry from you again," said the man who quarrels with his grocer, "I don't want you to send me any more of those aeroplane chickens."

"What kind do you mean?"

"The sort that are all wings and machinery and no meat."

A RELIGIOUS ASHMAN.

The ashman was raising a can of ashes above his head to dump the contents into his cart, when the bottom of the can came out.

Ethel saw it and ran in and told her mother.

"I hope you didn't listen to what he said," the mother remarked.

"He didn't say a word to me," replied the little girl; "he just walked right off by the side of his cart talking to God."

SCRAMBLED SLOGANS.

As through the avenue I passed
I met a man who held me fast
And pinned upon me in a trice
A button with this strange device:
"Vote for Binks!"

He ran away to my delight,
But soon I met another wight,
Who grabbed me with a gleeful yell
And fastened this in my lapel:
"Wear Cotton!"

In wonderment I went my way,
Not knowing what to do or say.
When soon there came another chap
Who stuck this button on my cap:
"Buy a Bale!"

Should I these admonitions heed?
They seem consecutive, indeed.
But how and when? A lady fair
Attached this ribbon to my hair:
"Shop Early!"

Alas! I knew not what to do;
I trusted fate to see me through.
And so it proved—I met my wife,
Who bore the flag that saved my life:
"Safety First!"

—Chicago News.

SISTER'S SHOPPING BAG.

The articles boys stow away
In trousers pockets, I must say,
Are many and diversified;
But, gee, they're nothing put beside
Those found when, hunting Fido's tag,
I emptied sister's shopping bag!

A cardcase, coin purse, a barrette,
A handkerchief, a yard of net,
A drinking cup, a collar stay,
A ticket to the matinee,
A comb, a brush, a powder rag—
All these in sister's shopping bag!

Some "violet talcum" in a can,
A kodak picture of a man,
A looking glass, a calling list,
The latest "Rules For Playin' Whist."
A clipped out joke from some smart wag—
All these in sister's shopping bag!

A crochet need'e, spool and lace;
A letter from her school chum, Grace;
A little manicuring set,
Three postage stamps, a novelette,
A safety pin, a small silk fl̄—
All these in sister's shopping bag!

A bow of velvet and two wings,
A chamois "pocket" full of rings,
A stick of gum, a bit of soap,
Free samples of complexion dope.
Some tissue that will mend a snag—
All this in sister's shopping bag!

And any boy whose sister pries
Into his pockets and then cries:
"My goodness, brud, see what I've found!
How can you pack all this around?"
Should say: "Aw, that's no load to drag!
Just think what's in your shopping ba!"

—Judge.

THIRSTY "TRAIL HITTERS."

The "Trail Hitters," as the ex-ball player and present acrobatic pulpit pounder calls his "converts," have not been deprived of their thirst as the following little newspaper item, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of March 28, 1915, amply illustrates. The Flying Squadron and the Anti-Saloon League aggregation will of course declare that the information imparted is or was "inspired," but the fact remains that the statement was made before a court and bears the earmarks of truth:

GATHERS UP 14 TONS OF BOTTLES IN DRY TOWN.

Bellingham, Wash.—In the trial of one L. S. Menary on an assault charge in the Superior Court here the defendant caused a ripple of amusement in the courtroom. Menary said his business was gathering empty bottles. He said he had been operating in Anacortes, but was advised to shift to Bellingham, a dry town. He said he did so, and soon after his arrival here he made a shipment of fourteen tons of "dead soldiers" picked up in alleys and divers places about the city.

BEYOND REACH.

Here's a fact you oft regret—the things you want you seldom get. The sweets of life you want in youth, beyond your reach remain, in truth. The jam, alas! stays on the shelf until you're laid on it yourself.—Chicago News.

INFORMATION GLEANED FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

The Anti-Saloon League officials of the Empire State are trying by every known and some unknown processes to dispute the record offered by Rev. W. A. Nichols, an Episcopal clergyman and Chaplain of the "Workhouse" on Blackwell's Island, who, before the legislative committee in charge of the excise bills at Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1915, said:

"One-half of the dope fiends we have to handle tell me they were driven to dope by their efforts to get away from liquor. That is what you are going to face if you pass this measure and cut off their liquor from those who are accustomed to use it—and you will cut it off, not only from those who misuse it, but from those who use it well also."

Mr. Nichols read a letter from Rev. P. Gavan Duffy, also an Episcopal clergyman, of New York City, and a frequent contributor to the leading magazines of this country and England, in which Mr. Duffy said:

"You might just as well try to abolish wife-beating by abolishing matrimony as to try to abolish drunkenness by doing away with all legal use of liquor."

The Rev. W. A. Nichols may not realize it, but by presenting such a statement, he invites the perpetual enmity of "Dri Bill" Anderson, who will leave nothing undone to show that the Workhouse Chaplain is on the pay roll of the liquor interests or mentally unqualified to discern the difference between "dope" and whisky. Parson Nichols is one of the few preachers unafraid to give expression to conviction obtained from live unquestioned facts—may their number increase and confound the publicity seeking near sky pilots and finally drive them to seek labor more exhausting than "beggin' nickels from school children."

THE PROHIBITIONIST'S CREED.

Believe as I believe, no more, no less;
That I am right, and no one else, confess;
Feel as I feel, think only as I think;
Eat what I eat, and drink but what I drink;
Look as I look, do always as I do.
And then, and only then, I'll fellowship with you.

That I am right, and always right, I know.
Because my own convictions tell me so;
And to be right is simply this to be
Entirely and in all respects like me;
To question, doubt, or hesitate, is sin.
I reverence the Bible if it be
Translated first and then explained by me;
By churchly laws and customs I abide,
If they with my opinions coincide;
All creeds and doctrines I admit divine,
Excepting those which disagree with mine.

Let sink the drowning if he will not swim
Upon the plank that I throw out to him;
Let starve the hungry if he will not eat
My kind and quality of bread and meat;
Let freeze the naked if he will not be
Clothed in such garments as are made for me.

'Twere better that the sick should die than live,
Unless they take the medicine I give;
'Twere better sinners perish than refuse
To be conformed to my peculiar views;
'Twere better that the world stand still than move
In any other way than that which I approve.

—The Lamar Sparks, Lamar, Col.

WHAT PEOPLE WANT.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth
Must borrow its mirth,
It has trouble enough of its own.

Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound
To a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure
Of all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.

Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline
Your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give,
And it helps you live,
But it can not help you die.

There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train:
But one by one
We must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD VS. BILLY SUNDAY.

From press dispatches of recent date "Billy" Sunday with the Rev. lost in the shuffle, will have to contend with opposition, for it is the intention of the I. W. W. to invade Paterson, N. J., where Rev. "Billy" Sunday is holding forth in one of his specially constructed tabernacles. According to the news items which come to us Carlo Tresca and Frank Tannenbaum will head an opposition "circus" and try to get close to some of the loose coin which is supposed to be waiting for the nimble nickel pickers.

"Comrade" Frank Tannenbaum has but recently been released from Blackwell's Island and no doubt has enough stored up vitality and language to make Rev. "Billy" go some in order to hold his own, in fact we rather expect to hear that the ex-ball tosser will take the hint and vacate, for, according to reliable reports he has not been so generously supported as he was during his recent engagement in the City of Brotherly Love; and those who profess to know allege that when the coin is slow in coming into "Billy's" wash pans he becomes very peevish and discontented.

We are willing to bet a twisted doughnut that before the men and women of Paterson get rid of the I. W. W.-Sunday combinations they will have a pretty good idea of what is now transpiring on the battlefields of Europe.

It would indeed be tough for "Billy" if the I. W. W. aggregation made it a point to tackle every town where he had been "invited" to chase the Devil out of town; talk about opposition attractions, that would be more than a "Holy Show."

Whether the citizens of Paterson realize it or not, they are due for some big doings, and they will need a whole lot of sympathy before they are many weeks older. In the language of our friend Joe P. Carroll of Bakersfield, Cal.—“Watch the Papers.”

THE GUNMAN.

Prowling in the alley, loafing in the bar,
Chancing his swift “get-away” in a stolen car;
Vermin of the city, whose bite is sure to kill,
Hired by wiser villains to work vicarious ill,
Not for hate or vengeance or quarrel of his own,
In sordid risk and danger this savage strikes alone.
Life to him is merchandise, crime he sneers away,
Carelessly he murders for a little pay;
Killing, for his profit, a man he never saw—
Thug—assassin—gunman—laughing at the law.

Honored and defended by church and bench and bar,
Proud in his park and palace, steam yacht and private car;
Giver to school and college, to charitable care,
Patron of art and science, a multi-millionaire.
He makes the guns and sells them; again and yet again
There die, to his advantage, our armies of young men.
Not for hate or vengeance, or quarrel of his own
He kills, but just for business—for profit his alone.
Murderer of millions, by him our wars are made;
Thug—assassin—gunman—thriving at his trade.
—*The Forerunner.*

MARS, THE BOOKMAKER, HAS POSTED THE ODDS.

Duration of War Has Become a Source of Speculation in London Through Lloyd's Exchange.

The “books” made on the probable duration of the war, and posted through Lloyd’s Exchange in London, now run as follows:

That war will end before May 1, 1915, 3 to 1 against.

That war will end before June 1, 1915, 2 to 1 against.

That war will end before September 1, 1915, even money.

That war will end before December 1, 1915, 10 to 1 on.

That war will end before March 1, 1916, 15 to 1 on.

That Germany will take Warsaw, 5 to 1 against.

Explanation of “on” and “against” terms, as used by English bettors: “3 to 1 against,” war ending May 1. You get \$3 for \$1 if you think the war will end so soon and are willing to back your judgment. “Ten to one on,” the war ending before December 1. You would have to risk \$10 on the chance of winning \$1; the bookmakers are so confident the fighting will be over by next winter.

It is evident that the English figure this way: The combatants are still so strong and evenly matched that there is little chance of peace during the coming summer. It is, they think, about an even chance that they will be tired of fighting and ready to shake hands by September, and, so think the bettors, everybody will be so done up that there is almost no probability of fighting after the beginning of next winter.—*Exchange.*

AT THE “SIGN OF THE SMILE.”

We’re weary awalking the Highway of Life;
We’re fretted and flustered with worry and strife.
Let us drop by the wayside the heavy old load
And rest at the inn at the turn of the road,

Let us tarry awhile
At the “Sign of the Smile.”

Ho, the “Sign of the Smile” is a jolly old inn.
With gargoyles about it that do naught but grin.
There’s always a laugh, and a shoulder to whack,
And an echo that ever will answer us back.

Let us tarry awhile
At the “Sign of the Smile.”

At the “Sign of the Smile” we will linger long there,
For the strictest of rules is the ban upon care,
And the guests must forget there are such things as years,
And never shed any but laughter-brought tears.
Let us tarry awhile
At the “Sign of the Smile.”

There’ll be flagons of jollity for us to sip,
And many and many a rollicking quip.
Though the jokes may be old, like the juice of the vine.
They mellow with age to the richest of wine.
Let us tarry awhile
At the “Sign of the Smile.”

Let us tarry awhile at the “Sign of the Smile,”
Forget all our griefs in the joys that beguile.
Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to night,
Then ‘up with our loads, and we’ll find they are light.

If we tarry awhile
At the “Sign of the Smile.”

—*Tit Bits.*

NEEDED GLASSES.

Bitter experience is a wonderful teacher. No doubt the young lady had often been told that she ought to wear glasses, but had neglected or refused to do so.

There was a most determined look in her eye, however, as she marched into the optician’s shop.

“I want a pair of glasses immediately,” she said. “Good, strong ones. I won’t be without them for another day!”

“Good strong ones?”

“Yes, please. I was out in the country yesterday, and I made a very painful blunder which I have no wish to repeat.”

“Indeed! Mistook an entire stranger for an old friend, perhaps?”

“No, nothing of the sort. I mistook a bumblebee for a blackberry.”—*Judge.*

ALWAYS ALERT.

Discouragement finds no spot to land on the anatomy of the men and women who believe there are other things to do to help their union besides paying dues. Frisk them and you will find one or several application blanks ready for instant use.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Cooks and Waiters' Union, after calling a meeting for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendments to be offered at the coming convention in San Francisco, June 14, desire to comment on the same, believing that the rank and file should discuss and instruct their representative as to the different amendments offered. This to our way of thinking, is true democracy, that delegates should be instructed by their organizations.

The amendment as submitted by Local 593, to amend Section 18, was unanimously voted down. We believe that suspended members should only be allowed reinstatement by a vote of the local suspending them. That local is in a better position to know the caliber of the applicant for reinstatement than probably some new local a long distance away.

Sections 22, 23 and 24, bearing on the same, were also voted down.

The resolution as offered by Local 106, wherein a member after twenty-five years of good standing should be exempted from all dues is a very good one and Local 273 voted in favor of same unanimously.

The amendment to Section 88, as submitted by Local 110 and Local 27, relative to representation on Local Joint Boards, was voted to accept unanimously.

The proposed amendment to Section 64, offered by Local 8, was also voted for. We believe that all officials handling funds SHOULD be bonded and that the International Secretary should be in a position to know that secretaries, or others handling funds ARE bonded. At the present time while it is mandatory for secretaries to be bonded, yet the International secretary under the present laws cannot safely say whether secretaries are bonded or not. Secretaries leaving with locals' funds have done more to disrupt locals than all the bosses' organizations.

The proposed amendment to section, or rather a new section to be added, Section 178, as offered by Local 525, Local 273 is very much in favor of, and so voted.

Also we are in favor of the proposed amendment to Section 176, but we trust that the letter and spirit of the proposed section, if enacted into law, will be carried out, as the present constitution is very conflicting in SPOTS.

The proposed adding of a new Section to be known as Section 177, meets with the undivided support of Local 273, not a vote registered against this proposed new section. The proposed amendment to Section 43, offered by Local 44 is, to our mind, a good one and should be enacted into law.

The proposed amendment to Section 83, of-

fered by Local 44, we are opposed to. We do not believe that any boss has any business in an organization of workers, while there are many cases where small proprietors, ex-workers, are a benefit to the local, yet the law could be, and no doubt would oftentimes be against the interests of true democracy and *oftentimes free speech*. We are opposed to this amendment. We are also opposed to the proposal to do away with retiring cards.

We are in favor of the repealing of Section 7b, as we believe that locals should have full control over all their funds and not be forced to pay a month's dues for gaining new members.

We are opposed to the subsidiary amendment to Section 15, believing it to be a complicated piece of legislation. However we are in favor of portions of same.

The proposed amendment to Section 76, offered by Local 30, meets with our approval and we hope to see same enacted into law.

We are also in favor of the proposal to strike out Section 24. This law could just as well be done away with as in most instances it is absolutely useless. Local unions could, if they so desired, make rules something similar to this to fit the occasion, and not deprive other locals from the benefit to be derived of closer affiliation with clubs, societies, etc., in cities where such a procedure would be for the best interest of the locals.

This is the way Local 273 voted on the different proposed amendments as printed in the official journal, all members were requested to read same and come to the meeting, which was advertised, to act on these amendments, prepared to register their votes.

I am instructed to forward this for publication in the MIXER AND SERVER.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. E. SANDS,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 273.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—To say the least, Local 659 is holding its own, "war or no war."

At our regular meeting, March 24, our worthy president, David Lynch, was elected as delegate to Texas State Labor convention to be held April 19; Harry Barker was elected alternate. Everyone who knows Dave, knows whenever he hits the floor there is something doing all the time.

Our worthy Brother L. A. Gastinel was appointed special local organizer for Dallas on Monday, March 29th inst. I am sure many of our traveling brothers will be pleased to read this good news in our official publication, as he is well liked by all.

Business here at present is on the standstill,

our spring trade has never picked up as it usually does in March of each spring, and we have a number of members out of employment at this time, otherwise everything is lovely.

Hoping by the time this is published times are better in the south, I am

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. A. SIMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 659.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At this time of the year all nature has cause for rejoicing. The grass and the trees are green once more and the buds are pregnant with fragrant life. The beautiful Mayflower has appeared again.

But, Oh! How many of us can join Mother Nature and enjoy her beauty and wonders? What cause have we for rejoicing? Can we be honestly happy when thousands of our fellowmen are starving, when myriads of others are daily falling in our industrial battles, when the only thing that keeps the wolf from the door is the boss' good will, a sacrificed honor, or a prostituted ideal?

We have but one cause to rejoice and that is that we can at last find our way out of the stifling, deathly darkness. We have learned the value and power of organization that will yet win us the day of freedom. We know that lack of immediate success in the face of tremendous obstacles is no discredit to a movement based upon righteousness and justice, and reflecting the spirit and principle of true religion itself and, therefore, destined ultimately to prevail. With such convictions and aspirations in our hearts we shall not be satisfied until we shall have brought every culinary worker in Philadelphia under the banner of Local 279. We are positive that the aims and objects of our organization are far superior to any of the existing dual organizations and we are bound to win on merits. "Solidify our ranks," is our slogan now and, once that is accomplished, we shall leave no stone unturned in order to secure for every one of our members an opportunity of making a livelihood comfortably and thereby enable him to enjoy happiness with those near and dear to him.

Inspired by such principles and lofty ideals no member should forget his obligations to our local. Those going away to summer resorts this coming season should keep in good standing at all times. The principle and spirit of unionism should be inoculated among culinary workers everywhere and new members should be acquired wherever possible. Any change of address should be reported to the financial secretary, 1108 Arch street.

CHAS. HOCK,
Press Secretary Local 279.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 166 of New Britain, Conn., celebrated its fourteenth anniversary Sunday afternoon, April 18, 1915, by giving a very fine banquet. The affair was attended by one hundred and twenty-five members and their friends. The hall and tables were beautifully decorated and music was furnished by Lynch's Orchestra of five pieces. The committee in charge had a very fine program arranged after dinner. President M. T. Kernin spoke briefly of the good and welfare of the local, after which he in-

troduced P. H. Corbett, chairman of the committee, who acted as toastmaster. Brother Corbett responded very readily with pleasing remarks, and concluded by reciting a poem entitled "Our Flag."

The Honorable Mayor of our city, Geo. A. Quigley, was next called upon for remarks. His Honor, who thinks very highly of organized labor, spoke upon the tenement houses and how they should be eliminated, stating also the only way to get better conditions was through organized labor, as he is a firm believer in patronizing the labor unions.

State President of A. F. of L., Julius Stremlan, spoke quite lengthy on legislative affairs and the factory conditions, stating some of his experiences while on the State Labor Commission, and highly praising the mayor for his strong support for union labor. State President Stremlan is one of the hardest workers we have in Connecticut for organized labor.

Brother Thos. J. Durnin, International Organizer, next addressed the gathering and gave a lengthy and very good illustration of his work, which greatly pleased and impressed those in attendance, especially the members of Local 166.

Other speakers were John W. Boyle, first president of Local 166; Jas. E. O'Brien, secretary and Treasurer; "Tim" Sullivan, of Local 200, Hartford; President Eastman, of Middletown local. Among other brothers present from out-of-town locals were President Molloy, of Local 200, Secretary Welch of Middletown local, past President John Holmes and Brother Lyons, of Meriden local.

Excellent vocal solos were rendered by Hugh Conroy, John Kilduff and Robert Andrews. Irving Sands, L. Williams and Leo Ford presented some fine cabaret.

Much credit can be given Mr. Hilding Nelson who did the catering, while the committee in charge, consisting of P. H. Corbett, chairman; President M. T. Kerwin, Secretary-Treasurer Jas. E. O'Brien. Recording Secretary Louis W. Fodt, Wm. Kramer, Simon Meskill, received congratulations for arranging one of the finest ever given in the city of New Britain.

With best wishes to your future, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

LOUIS W. FODT,
Recording Secretary Local 166.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 532. We are pleased to state to the readers of the MIXER AND SERVER that conditions here are improving. Initiations are the common thing, every meeting having some new candidates ready for the obligation. One of the most interesting features of our last meeting was the debating between Bros. Chenoweth and Flanagan. Some very good points were brought out which were very educational to the younger members.

Local 532 expects to purchase their new home by September 1, 1915. "Some going, eh." So look out for us getting the "Watch Us Grow Habit."

Fraternally yours,

BERNARD STERN
Business Agent Local 532.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

MONROE, LA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 760, to let the boys know we are right here on the job, and are preparing to hand the Prohibitionists a lemon when they enter our territory, which won't be later than 1917, but I am very proud to say that Monroe is the strongest union town in the State of Louisiana, having taken the State labor convention by the majority of 46 votes.

We are glad to have the opportunity to set an example for the "Pride Of the South," New Orleans.

DON'T GRUMBLE.

Let the other fellow do the grumbling,
There is better work ahead for us.
Grumbling never lessened the burden of the
load, never pulled a local out of a rut.
Never added a dollar to any man's bank ac-
count.
Grumbling makes pessimists and pessimists have
bad livers and poor digestion, and sour
countenances, and are general nuisances
all around.
And pessimists are always grumbling about some-
thing.
They grumble if times are bad:
They grumble because they are not better when
they are good,
They grumble over their meals and politics, and
religion, and anything else that offers a
chance to grumble.
And then they grumble because there is nothing
left to grumble about.
Grumbling is a habit with them—it is their daily
pastime—and nothing is so dear to their
hearts as great big unadulterated grumble.
Many of us grumble a part of the time, but some
folks grumble all of the time.
Now let's quit grumbling any of the time,
Let's get down tohardtacks and dig a lot of
wealth out of this community,
It's here, but grumbling won't do the digging.
Let's make this the greatest productive year in
"Local" History.
Let's get out and hustle—
Let's find the opportunities or make them where
none exist.
The soil is as rich today as it was a year ago,
and it will produce as much and the pro-
ducts will sell for more money.
Let's not sit on dry-goods boxes and wait for the
world to come to our feet,
We will die grumbling if we do.
There's a great big place in the world for us.
Let's fill it,
Let's do something,
Let's let the rest of the world know we are
alive;
That we are producers, and that we are something
more than grumblers.
Let's be optimists—for optimists do things and
never grumble.
There are better times and more congenial work
ahead for us.
Let's all get busy and whoop it up.

Hoping you will consider these few lines worthy
of space in the MIXER AND SERVER, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

MAX COUNCIL.
Press Agent Local 760.

BRONX, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Our local requests to
have the honor and have a few words printed in
the next MIXER AND SERVER, as follows:

Brothers Albert Lirsch and Harry Hilenbrand,
of Local 276, attended a special meeting of the
Down Town Waiters' Club No. 342, for the
benefit of the installation of new officers; they
are: President, James J. Dwyer; vice-president,
Patrick J. Corey; business agent and financial
secretary, Francis A. Gracey; chaplain, Edward
A. Schreider; inside guard, Chas Mohr; outside
guard, Tony Stoopnitzky.

Local 276 never thought that Local 342 had
such a fine and jolly bunch of boys, but we know
now and will always remember them. What
more can you say about such boys, as they had
good talent and the best of refreshments and
they certainly know how to give a person a good
time. Local 276 wishes Local 342 the best of
health and good luck. Greetings from Local 276.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY HILENBRAND,
Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I want to issue a warn-
ing to all members to stay away from Minne-
apolis, as the city is overcrowded with waiters at
the present writing. There are no jobs open, in
fact, it is directly the opposite, many places are
closing, either through adverse legislation or
through lack of business during the spring and
summer months. Members are coming in with
traveling cards, staying a week or two, and leaving
sadder but wiser men. Conditions are not so
bad for the girls, but it is almost impossible for
a man to secure a position in Minneapolis at
present.

STAY AWAY FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. P. Woods,
Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., Local 593.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to
let you know that we came out on top in Tues-
day's election. Won by a majority of 138. It
was a pretty tough fight, but thanks to the sup-
port the other unions gave us we got there. Am
enclosing a couple of clippings: one from the
president of the paper makers and the other from
the secretary of the musicians. They would not
make bad items for the MIXER AND SERVER, and
it might show other places what organized labor
can do when all go together. Brainerd went dry
by 157. Hoping that everything is going fine, I
remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. B. DEVERELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We held our sixteenth
anniversary Friday, March 26, 1915. We held
our meeting first, at 3 p. m., and heard some good
sound talk from President Flore, Chas. Stevens
of the Cigarmakers' union, and Bro. John Clark
of the Central Labor Council, after which re-
freshments were served and a general good time

was had. Musical selections were rendered by Bros. Ed. C. Maharg (in German), T. Peckham and others.

The headquarters of Buffalo Central Labor Council is with us, the finest rooms in Buffalo.

Where some of our brothers are at: David Weir at Joenzel's, Ferry and Michigan avenue; Al Reimnetz at Sandsman's Cafe, Allen street; Wm. Fredrick, Wm. Faux at Ferry Hotel; Sandy Steinbach at Herbst's Buffet, Michigan avenue; L. Moorhouse at Swartz's Cafe, Washington street; Brother Jene Moriarty is in business at Niagara and Tonanandia streets; Al Spang has taken a withdrawal card after ten long years; Brother H. L. Standford is at Smith and Maharg's Cafe in Brother Detine's place, who is on the sick list; Brothers G. Wolf, H. Selwin, R. Warfield, F. Brown and Donley on sick list.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK BROWN,
Press Agent and President Local 175.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The best ever, was the concensus of opinion expressed by the boys who attended our grand annual ball, held March 28. In fact some expressed themselves as saying this was the first time they had attended and were surprised that an organization, known as the bartenders, could pull off an affair of this kind.

There were over 600 guests present, and with handsome Frank Lindenfeld as master of ceremonies, the ball started.

Everybody had a good time and the majority of the guests were disappointed when the music played "Home, Sweet Home."

Then there was the reception committee. Some class, I can assure you. Bert Ferrel, Wm. Behrens, L. J. Costa, Harry Desmond and last but not least, W. C. Cline, of the Nattick House.

It was his first appearance at one of our balls and it was certainly a revelation to him, as he thought that he had seen some dancing in his day and considered himself a competent *judge* he admitted. "Never will I miss one of these again." Smiling Geo. Peterson, with his versatile smile, was at the gate and many were the sighs he expressed: "Gee, I wish I was a pal of yours." Delegates please take notice at our next convention, George being a member of the K. P., not of the uniformed rank, "Knob Polishers," you know what I mean.

President Getsinger, who was a member of the arrangement committee, was there with bells on, and talk about your Southern Hospitality, they had nothing on him.

To cap the climax of the evening, our genial and hustling business agent, Albert Hassel, tried to pull off a steal on the fox trot and when censored by the floor committee, tried to explain that he was dancing the one-step, better known as the flat-footed glide. "What's yours, please?"

Members of the arrangement committee were President Getsinger, past president B. McKone, Geo. O. Peterson, Geo. H. Christian, Edw. Malter and A. B. Hassel. The floor committee consisted of Brothers F. Lindenfeld, floor manager; M. A. McGrath, A. M. Collini, M. Singer, and Jack Mathy.

Brothers L. J. Costa, Tom Billings, Carl Zeren-



GEORGE W. McDONALD,
Secretary Local 754, San Pedro, Cal.

ner and J. Miller, took turns at serving the punch and handling the check-room.

A neat souvenir program was gotten out for the occasion and was liberally patronized by the business houses through the persuasive efforts of A. M. Collini, L. J. Costa and A. B. Hassel.

Reference has now been made to those who composed the committees, etc., what about the ladies? Well, all that we can say is that they were charming and gracious and danced like Queens.

Trusting that I am not taking up too much space of our valuable paper, believe me to be,

Fraternally yours,

EDW. MALTER,
Financial Secretary, Local 284.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 320, of Schenectady is still growing, and our members are mostly all working. With the approach of spring we look for a good season.

Our old Treasurer, Joe Nolan (Silver King), has left us and gone to Albany, but still likes his Robert Campbell cigars.

Brother Wernacke has gone back to his old job on the ice wagon. Bro. Olmstead has gone back swinging the brush for a few weeks, but will soon be back of the bar again.

President Frachette and Brother Leard (Dick) have bought a farm, and are working it night and day. Some farm!

Brother Bill Hogan has gone on the road, selling bird seed for "Coo Coo" clock.

With greetings to all officers and members of our International, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRED G. MADILL
Secretary Local 320.

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DENVER, COLO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Though I do not write to the **MIXER AND SERVER** every month I want the world to know that Local 14 is not being overlooked, but as there was nothing of interest to write about in the past three months I hope you will please allow me space in the May issue.

Conditions in Denver are and have been the same since election last November. If anything, worse; the lid is on tighter than ever and it is certainly hurting the cafes.

I am back on the job again after being laid up for weeks with a broken ankle, and am working at the Frisco Club, owned by Dan Arnold. An old-timer, in the person of Eddie J. Morris, is bartender in same place, and wishes to be remembered to many of the girls and boys. He was a former business agent of Local 19.

At this writing there are many sick members: Brother Thos. Wilson is in hospital, also Brother Freeye, Sister Bruce, Sister Collins and Brother Wm. Lawrence. Brother Brown, of Bartenders' Union, Local 8, is also in hospital, and has been for weeks suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Our sincere wishes are for their speedy recovery.

Brother Cecil Givens and Brother Stewart were elected delegates to convention.

We are all proud to hear of the good work that is being done by two of our old "war-horses." Brothers Chas. McKee and James Butler, formerly of Local 14. Stick to the good work, boys, we need a few more like you in the field.

Things are commencing to look a little brighter for our boys as the park season will soon open, and, as heretofore, expect them to sign up. The summer season is good in Denver. It keeps all our boys working, and we hope that all brothers coming this way will have a paid-up card. The girls are still in the lead here and we have all but two or three houses.

The Mosconi Fish and Oyster House, known as the Marquette Restaurant, made a change last week from boys to girls. Girls work eight hours six days. The eight-hour law is a State law as well as the union law. The boys work 10 hours, six days.

Now that convention days are drawing near I hope all delegates will do what they should for the interest of their union and fight segregation to a finish. Show Local 30 that they are not the only local in the International. This is going to be a fight, delegates, but there is no reason why segregation should not be defeated and will be, if each delegate does his or her duty to their union, themselves and the International. Stop and consider what segregation will mean and then ask yourself why it should not be defeated, and there you have the answer.

Wishing all delegates good luck on their journey and a safe return, and with best wishes to all members of the International, especially Locals 20 and 249 of St. Louis, I am,

Fraternally yours,

MAE MCCORD,

Vice-President and Press Secretary, Local 14.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The officers and members of the Chicago Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union, Local 865, desire to take this opportunity to welcome our sister local, No. 872, of Milwaukee, Wis. There never was any real glory gained

without hard toil, and we desire to congratulate those members of the Cream City who will share both. It is not like going to a Sunday-school picnic to organize and put in working order an organization of men who have been exploited for years and who are tired and wornout from over-work.

Organizer G. F. Martel is, probably, doing far better work for the cooks of this country than they themselves realize; but as he finds his greatest reward is his success, and while he has a great many friends who admire him as a craftsman and a chef, he has already proven to the whole continent his powerful ability as an organizer.

The Culinary Art Journal of the Minneapolis Cooks' Association is a power in the Northwest, and its educational work is beginning to bear fruit.

It is an old contention of philosophers that the most exploited workers are the last to rebel. Such is, undoubtedly, the case with the Chicago cooks.

We have pending before the Legislature of Illinois a One-Day-Rest-in-Seven bill. This bill, if made a law, will bring all the basement workers in the sunlight every seven days, and it may be possible then to reason with at least some of them.

The Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association are, of course, opposing the bill, and time will tell whether human health or gold bricks will receive the foremost consideration.

The Women Eight-Hour bill is being juggled, and it looks as if a nine-hour substitute will be agreed on and passed by the Legislature.

The Vampire bill, which provides that a saloon can not conduct an employment office, either by direct or indirect profit, may be passed, and if so, will greatly assist our local unions.

I had an opportunity to present the saloon vampireism to the U. S. Industrial Commission, and it may be possible that our employers will now take some notice.

It is a common practice to-day for an employer to ask when hiring help, Do you belong to the union? If so, we can't use you.

The people of Chicago have already told of the wrongs done to our strikers by first dumping the Harrison administration at the primaries, then again dumping the entire Vogelsang, Sullivan and Schweitzer machine by electing Thompson for Mayor, and then by placing two Socialist Aldermen, Rodriguez and Kennedy, in the City Council. We will now have at least four Aldermen in the City Council who will speak for the workers, as McCormick and Meriam are also on the workers' side.

The three large amusement parks have practically agreed to employ all union men, and have promised to abolish the vampire system. If this promise can and will be carried out, it will lay a foundation for a large union, as vampireism and graft are unions' bitterest enemies.

The cooks and pastry cooks will give a picnic Sunday, June 6, at Friedel's Grove, Crawford and Fullerton avenues. All delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention and their friends are cordially invited. Daniel W. Hoan, City Attorney of Milwaukee, Wis., formerly a Chicago cook; John C. Kennedy, Alderman, and International Organizer A. F. Martel will be the speakers.

The cooks of Chicago have elected John Staggenburg and myself as delegates to the convention, and it is our hope to meet cooks from every part of the continent.

To the Eastern delegates we may announce that arrangements have been made with the C. B. & Q.

Railroad for a special train. It may be interesting for delegates to stop in Chicago long enough to get the story of the strike from the girls who have been on the picket line for fifteen months; girls who have walked the streets in front of strike-bound lunchrooms, rain or shine, day and night, under all kinds of conditions, and are still willing to do so, if permitted, in order to get away from that miserable "seven spot" every week and to get a day's rest. The pickets will all be at the cooks' picnic.

Trusting that the Eighteenth Convention will stronger and firmer unite all crafts and classes of the eating and drinking industry, be a power in the elimination and emancipation of the wage workers from all forms of slavery and an aid in the building of an industrial democracy, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRED EBELING,
Secretary Local 865.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The Rev. Billy Sunday has hit the State of New Jersey. He is preaching in Paterson to immense crowds on the evils of demon rum. And I would like to state, according to information I got at a Paterson bartenders' meeting, that through the agitation of the church people, and a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen who were elected to office, a resolution was passed forbidding intoxicating drinks in dance halls and picnic parks. So you can see Sunday has some foothold to work on in the city of Paterson.

Jersey City has just passed through a strenuous campaign against local option in the Legislature. And, let me say, it was a hard fight. If the liquor interests, bartenders and waiters had not gone down to the State House and put up the great fight they did, we would have local option in New Jersey. Boys, you got to fight these bills in the Legislature halls when they come up in your State. Make your Assemblymen and Senators pledge themselves before you give them your support. We have a committee from the C. L. U. questioning candidates before their election on labor and how they stand, and they got to show us. We have had our lesson with some law-makers.

Work is slow in this city at present, but we look for better times in the future. Whether we can blame politics or the war for the present bad times I do not know, but I do know that money is locked up somewhere in the country and the people have not got much to spend. But let us hope that when the boys get to the convention in San Francisco they'll whoop things up against prohibition and segregation, and when the smoke clears away from the battle field harmony and good will reign throughout the country.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK BURNS,
Secretary Local 575.

FRESNO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—About two months ago Local 62 came to the conclusion that in order to get conditions they had to get together and elect officers with energy and backbone. And we sure got them: Bro. Pomeroy, president, and Bro. Larissey, vice president, both of whom are business officers and staunch union men; and ready to assist at all times in the upbuilding of the organ-

ization. As to Bro. Harry F. Russell, our secretary-treasurer and business agent, he has up to date proven himself to be one of the best, if not the best, man in the State in that office. I have visited several houses with Bro. Russell, allowing him to take the lead, and he has gained his point in every instance.

Local 62 is in better condition now than ever, and the following sisters and brothers are taking an active interest, namely: Brothers L. M. McDonald, B. L. Williams, G. W. O'Hare, M. Jovovich, George Peddy, and in fact all members, not overlooking Sisters Mrs. Harry Russell and Miss Louise Besancon.

Oh, by the way! All of the above are at the present time staging our third annual ball, to be held April 24, and by the looks of the program, as outlined, it will be the banner ball of the season for Fresno.

So with the above bunch here, Bro. J. L. S., you can look for Local 62 as being in line for third place soon in the State of California, and Los Angeles and Sacramento will have to get busy or lose their place. Believe me, this is no small-town talk.

By gosh! them new headquarters of ours consist of six rooms—one meeting room with a pool table, one room for the secretary-treasurer and business agent's office, a library and reading room, one stag rag-chewing room, where we can meet all comers, and a room for the sisters only furnished with a sewing machine and a writing table. Yes, we have toilets and bathroom in connection. So how is that for headquarters?

Bro. Russell has the two leading hotels well under way to line up. We are also after the cafeterias, which looks favorable; also we are after the under help, which, I am sorry to say, has been left out; but they are falling in line now.

Members coming this way with paid-up cards will be met by Bro. Russell with a pleasant smile and welcomed to our city and extended the privileges of old-time members. No partiality will be shown. But if you have not a paid-up card, I would advise you to call up the secretary and tell him your troubles the first day you are in town. If you don't, he will be on your trail, and you are liable to incur a bad impression.

We have elected our delegates to the convention to be held in the month of June in San Francisco, Cal. The delegates are Harry F. Russell and L. M. McDonald.

AL. OAKS, Local 62.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The annual installation of officers was held March 28, 1915, at our meeting room, 104 Reynolds Arcade.

The regular routine of business was gone through and nothing was left undone on any account whatever. But we proceeded to do our best to hurry, for we were anxious to have our general president install us, as we knew full well that he had some good advice for the members of Local 171, as well as for the officers.

Some time ago Local 171 passed a resolution instructing our delegates to vote against segregation, as we feel there is turmoil enough at the present time combating the advancement that is being made by the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition party, without having a break among our own ranks.

Local 171 sent out a big invitation, as all bartenders were told to bring all the friends they had,

THE MIXER AND SERVER

and from all appearances every member had a big following of friends. We had as visitors from Buffalo Local 175, our genial General President Edward Flore, Business Agent P. J. McGowan, the Irish Duke; Brother Edward Ehrman, the beau brummel of Local 175, a fine fellow; also a member of the Buffalo Butchers' Union, Tracey Meyers. From Syracuse Local 76: President Patrick M. Gardiner, the Robt. Emmett of Local 76, Business Agent Charles Yates, silent Chas.; Recording Secretary Edward Costello, the Silver King; high-low Chaplain John Harkaway, a friend of all, and last but not least, Inspector Johnny O'Neil, who knows how to fix up a limburger sandwich. From Syracuse Waiters' Alliance came Foster Dudley, the business agent who is getting results.

We missed a good old war-horse when Eddie Maharg did not arrive, still he knows he is welcome any time in the Flower City by Local 171.

Well, I have told you all who were here, and you can see for yourself that we had the best talent obtainable.

Our first speaker was introduced, as you are aware, by our business agent, Emanuel Koveleski. He said: "Brothers, the speaker I am presenting to you needs no introduction, as you are all pretty much acquainted with our general president, Brother Edward Flore." He was received and greeted with a good deal of hand-clapping, and "Oh, you Ed." And for one time in the lives of a great many bar-boys, who are all good fellows, they had their eyes opened. I dare say there were a great many, if asked how many states in the United States were dry, they would have said: oh, about three; and when Brother Flore told them there were eighteen at present they sat up and took notice, for they saw that they must start to do things and do them collectively and not by units. If we want to keep working at our trade for any length of time we must not only lock the door on the prohibition fanatics at night, but must keep it locked in the day-time as well. Now, how can we do that? is a question some of us may ask. Well, to start with, we must dig up votes from those who come in the places where we are employed. We must ask them to take it upon themselves and write to our representatives in regards to the prohibition and local option question. Then, on the other hand, we have, without a doubt, friends who never drink. Let us invite them to our places of employment and ask them to spend one hour with us and see if we chain a man to the bar and keep him there until he spends his all. Let them see for themselves just how the liquor business is conducted so they can tell their friends. And when any of these prohibition squakers holler to them they can show them they are all wrong. Let us invite some of these high-brows to come to our homes, those of us that are married, and let them see for themselves that the bartenders are not degenerates as they would try and make the public believe. (Cheers for Brother Flore.)

We were treated to a trip through the West by Brother Flore and were told of all the places he had visited and all about their conditions, some good, but some very poor. One place in particular, Des Moines, Iowa, where conditions were so bad that they were deplorable. All the saloons closed tight, over one hundred and eighty some odd members walking the streets praying to God something would turn up, as they were out of

employment, and no chance of them ever going back to their old jobs again for some time to come. How they were all good members, taking out withdrawal cards, and quite a few taking traveling cards and headed for they know not where. How they had to dispose of every thing they possessed, furniture and all for little or nothing in order to get a new start. How segregation is coming fast enough this way without bringing it on ourselves, as we sure will if we try and break away from the ranks of those who have carried us through a storm and put every local connected with this great body on a sound and firm footing, would be folly and dam foolish.

Brother Flore concluded by asking the members of Local 171 to get together and do all they can for the good of the State of New York and the country in general, and not let us wake up some fine morning and find ourselves out of work and no place to go. The only way to do this is by co-operation with our officers and writing to Senators and Representatives at our capitol in Albany and elsewhere. (Cheers and more cheers.)

Our next speaker was Patrick M. Gardiner, president of Local 76. His was a brief, but to the point, address, as Brother Flore had given us all we needed he thought. But he advised us to stick together and do all we can with the able assistance of our minute man, Koveleski, who has done wonderful work at Albany, as well as throughout the State, not only for Local 171, but for every local in New York State.

The other speakers were Richard Curran, a city officeholder and secretary of Molders' Union, Local 11; Chas. Yates, Ed Costello, John Harkaway, John O'Neil. We wanted the Irish Duke to sing a song, but he said the only song he knew was "It's a long way to Frisco, and Ed Maharg stole his music. Eddie Ehrman did not have anything to say, as he wanted to wait until he got to Albany and he sure would say: "Well, if Johnson don't win, Willard will."

After the speakers came the refreshments; the boys were all ready to go to it. President Dentinger, who is our official caterer, gave the word to uncover the good things, and believe me, it sure was some spread. We had a feed too good for a king, but just the ticket for bartenders of Local 171 and their friends.

We were very sorry our own Jere L. Sullivan was not here, nevertheless we are with you heart, soul and breeches. More and more power to you, Jere, and all the boys.

Officers elected were: president, Edward Dentinger; vice-president, John J. Ritz; recording secretary, Frank Sargent; business agent and financial secretary, Emanuel Koveleski; Treasurer, Joseph F. Curtis; inspector, Michael Murtha; inside guard, Frank Weiman; trustees, Fred Fickweiler, Frank Coddington, Fred Schmidt; chaplain, John L. Hennessy.

Wishing our members everywhere all success in the world, I remain,

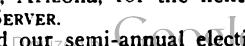
Fraternally yours,

JOHN L. HENNESSY,
Chaplain, Local 171.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines from Local 631, of Phoenix, Arizona, for the next issue of the MIXER AND SERVER.

We have just held our semi-annual election of



officers and the members of Local 631 have elected a body of officers who will do their duty, and help Local 631 along to its goal of a stronger and better organization. For president, we re-elected the old warhorse, E. J. Warren; the vice-presidency fell to J. T. Banks, for this third term; D. H. McClintock was re-elected financial secretary; the honors of recording secretary fell to Jack Sheppard; our newly elected treasurer is Jack Wilson; the inspector's chair fell to W. C. Hefferon; the chaplain's position will be filled by Joe Noon; the official funmaker of Local 631, Harry Kelly, was elected as inside guard; our executive board consists of three live wires, namely, Nick Pape, Ed. Skelsey, and F. S. Williams; our board of trustees is well taken care of by Brothers H. G. Halliday, C. G. Shelton and D. A. Butler. Brothers E. J. Warren, D. H. McClintock, Ben. A. Adams, D. A. Butler, W. P. Graham, are the delegates to Phoenix Trades Council. Our sick and needy brothers will be looked after by Brothers A. Fey, H. G. Halliday and W. C. Hefferon. On the firing line, Warren, "the old warhorse," will represent Local 631 at the Frisco Convention. Your humble servant is acting as press secretary.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the weather is getting hot and business will be dull for the next five or six months, so it will be fair to us if members will take notice and stay away from Phoenix.

Trusting you will find space in the next issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER* for these lines and wishing you all possible success, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
BEN. A. ADAMS,
Press Secretary Local 631.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At our last regular meeting, our worthy Brother D. H. McClintock, resigned his position as financial secretary, after serving the local for a number of years. Brother McClintock and Brother Butler, a member of our board of trustees, have secured the State agency from the Royal Brewing Co., of Kansas City, to handle a beverage called "Tanhauser," a very good substitute for beer. Much as we regret losing Brother McClintock, we rejoice with him in his success. It is a big undertaking, as the demand is so great for "Tanhauser" that they have to order three or four cars a week. Here is good luck to you, Brothers McClintock and Butler.

At the same meeting mentioned above, I had the honor of being elected, by acclamation, to fill out Brother McClintock's unexpired term.

Brother Jere, I wrote you a letter as press agent from Local 631 some time ago which you stated would be published in May issue of *MIXER AND SERVER*; if convenient please add these lines to my former letter.

Trusting to hear from you soon, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
BEN. A. ADAMS,
Financial Secretary, Local 631.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—To the *MIXER AND SERVER*. Grand annual picnic of the Bartenders' Union, Local 70, Bor. of Brooklyn, at Queens Bor. headquarters, 405 Evergreen avenue, to be held at John H. Gerken's Ridgewood Grove, on

Thursday, May 27, 1915. Music by Prof. August Schneider. The committee: President, Charles Denton; vice-president, Charles Boerner; secretary and treasurer, Maurice De Young; financial secretary, Otto Pattberg; chairman of the committee, Frank Ricker; Gus Stengel, Geo. Schepper, Christ Jacob, Wm. Gill, Chas. Hofmann, Gus Ballerau, Jos. Schuman.

AFRICA, N. Y., 1999.

Dear Yourself a Correspondent:

You are cordially invited to attend a moonlight afternoon picnic which will be given in the morning by the Katzenjammer Kids of the funny world. Music by Happy Hooligan and family. Directed by Uncle Sam.

Directions—if you miss the boat, swim after the train you just missed, as there is no extra charge for swimming. Bring a basket of water in case you get hungry.

Amusements—Men without legs will run a five-mile race; a silver medal made of the finest brass will be awarded; \$2,500.00 worth of fire-crackers will be displayed if you bring them.

Dessert—Very long shortcake, 5 cents a ton; American spaghetti, African style, 5 cents a yard; canned hearts, 5 cents each.

Rules—You eat here and die at home. Anyone found dead on the premises will be arrested.

Closing remarks—if you come you will be sure to have a good time, but feel so sorry after.

Yours mournfully,
DINGBAT.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH SCHUMAN,
Press Agent Local 70.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You will confer a favor to me if you will have the following lines inserted in our next *MIXER AND SERVER*:

It's a long way to Prohibition,
It's the wrong way to go,
It's a sure way to bring perdition,
To the Greatest State I Know.

Let us all stick together,
Let this be our cry,
It's a long way to Prohibition,
And we will not go Dry.

JNO. BOYD,
President Local 332.

DANBURY, CONN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local No. 255, of Danbury, Conn. This little city is on the map, but that is about all. Our industrial line is hatting, as our city is known as the "Hatting City," and our slogan is: "Danbury Crowns Them All." That means that it crowns a greater number of heads than any other city in the U. S. A.

But the hatting is slow at present, and the bar boys feel the effect of it. But, nevertheless, we are well organized and our officers are doing good work with the co-operation of the members. We believe in the old saying that if "one helps the other" you are sure of success and bound to accomplish something.

The temperance cranks figure on giving us a

Google

big fight this fall. They claim they are going to make us drink water or grape juice for the next two years. But I can not see it, as a large majority of the boys are Irish and they say they never take water; and I need not say that there is a beverage they like better than grape juice.

But, nevertheless, the antis are making a great effort to place this city on the dry list. They have engaged some speakers of national fame on the dry movement, such as ex-Congressman Hobson, of Alabama, and a preacher from Philadelphia, one of Billy Sunday's lieutenants.

The Committee on Excise Law have signified their intention to report favorable on a bill before the General Assembly to increase the license from \$450 to \$600.

I must say that the boys of Local 255 feel as though they were slighted. They have not had a call from any of the National officers or organizers in eight years, and one of the officers was within distance of twenty miles of us when he visited Local 256 of Bridgeport. We expected that he would drop in and make us a call. I assure you we would be glad to see any of the officers. There would certainly be a great welcome for them among the bar boys.

Our new Chamber of Commerce is meeting with a great success. They are enrolling members fast. Everybody is getting together to boost the city. Let us hope they will be successful in getting some new line of industry into the city.

Thanking you for the space in advance, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. CARRICK,

Recording and Corresponding Secretary of Local No. 255.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We are able at this time to report some success in our fight with the Hotel Men's Association. Two places have been settled up, both proprietors coming to realize that they were wrong in fighting the two organizations involved. The fight has now centered on one place, the St. Clair Hotel. Pickets are found there both early and late, and they have, indeed, done most efficient work.

We do not feel discouraged, despite the fact that the Hotel Men's Association have used every means known to such a "bunch" of men to break this trouble up. Their latest attempt to boost business for the aforesaid hotel has been to send letters to the business men, asking for their patronage. Many other tricks, too numerous to mention, have been unsuccessfully tried to break our spirit, but it is impossible.

The two locals in this city have learned that we can accomplish many things by joining forces and fighting for the conditions we know are rightfully ours. The bartenders, waiters and cooks of Toledo are ever on the job, ready and willing to assist the waitresses, whether it be trouble or for the uplift and good of the girls. The waitresses, though a small organization, are sure to battle when the call comes from our brothers, and against everything have stood side by side in our present trouble.

On April 20 Local 335 gave their spring dance, which was a success in every way. Every one turned out to make the dance the finest ever given by this local. We were ably assisted by President James Overmeyer, of Local 216; Bro. George Flynn, and other members of Local 216. We were

honored by a delegation from Local 107 (Cleveland waitresses). Miss Kitty Donnelly and a number of sisters came from Cleveland to attend the dance.

We trust that the spirit of unity which prevails in Toledo will be carried on, and that all members of our International will stand for unity. Get closer together, if possible; to separate is what the employers want. When they see a spirit of unrest prevails, how eager are they to grasp this unrest and kindle a new fire under it, and keep fanning the flame until it will burst forth into a roaring fire, only to consume the poor worker, who has no chance.

We feel that it is best to "stop, look and listen" before it is too late.

With greetings to every member,

Fraternally yours,

NEDA R. PANGLE,
Secretary Local 335.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am enclosing herewith a little piece of, whatever you might call it, in the poetic line; nevertheless the same appealed to me very strong, as I figure that I have been one of the cliques in Local 152, B. I. L., as well as in other organizations. And as I peruse the *MIXER AND SERVER* very carefully each month, I don't believe I ever saw this in any copy of the same, so therefore I thought, maybe, that in case the same was worthy or not an old one on you, that you might run it in one of your next issues.

Not wishing to take up any more of your valuable time, and trusting I will have the pleasure of meeting you when you pass through this city on your way to the Big Convention, and with greetings to yourself, I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,

W. M. GRETHER,
Member Local 152.

"THE CLIQUE."

What is "The Clique"? 'Tis a body of men
Who attend every meeting, not just now and then;
Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick—
These are the men that the grouch calls the "The
Clique."

Who don't make a farce of that sacred word
"Brother,"

Who believe in the motto to "help one another";
Who never resort to a dishonest trick—
These are the men that some call "The Clique."

The men who are seldom behind in their dues.
And who from the meetings do not carry the
news;

Who attend to their duties and visit the sick—
These are the men that the crank calls "The
Clique."

We all should be proud of members like these—
They can call them "The Clique," or whatever
they please;

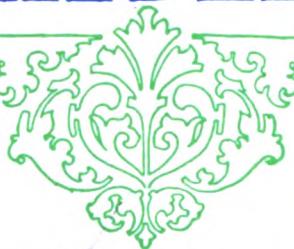
They never attempt any duties to dodge;
These are "the cliques" that run most every lodge.

But there are some people who always find fault,
And most of this kind are not worth their salt;
They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick—
They like to put all the work on "The Clique."

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



(Registered.)

This is the Official Journal of the
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and
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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Volume XXIV.

Number 6.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1915.

Press of
Roessler Brothers.



Commercial Tribune Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio

CONFIDENCE

When the little group of delegates gathered at the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1900—there were thirty-one, representing nineteen local unions—they were unacquainted with one another and few of them had ever met their General Officers, or in fact, had any first-hand knowledge as to what character of men were holding down places on the General Executive Board. To say that they came to that conclave with an extra load of SUSPICION of the officers and the organization, means no discredit to them or their perception; they had in mind the early history of the organization, and were fairly well acquainted with such parts of it as caused them to express doubt of its regeneration. They attended with solemnity; they looked with questioning eyes, and ears attuned to the slightest sound; they came to be "shown"—to be convinced, that their organization was something besides what they had with unconscious unanimity concluded was a HOLLOW FAKE, held together by bonds of uncertain stability and utterly useless as a vehicle wherewith to secure improvement to the catering industry or those engaged therein. They came to consign it to its lasting place, to, if possible, erect on its ashes an organization which would come nearer their ideal. They had ever in mind the victimization through which they and their unions had passed, and were determined to cut adrift, unless something had been accomplished by the new administration more encouraging than what had been offered them almost continuously from the institution of the International Union. When the General Secretary-Treasurer made his report and advised them that he had issued forty-nine charters from the date of taking hold of office until May 1, 1900, and that he had paid off outstanding indebtedness and had cash on hand amounting to \$282.94, they came forward with doubtful, uncomprehending minds and said almost in unison: We are from Missouri—SHOW US!

They were SHOWN—the sight of real MONEY was CONVINCING, and it was really and truly the MONEY of OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION. That was the ALL-IMPORTANT, LIVING TRUTH. What had happened? This was a New Sensation—to be OUT OF DEBT; TO HAVE REAL, SURE ENOUGH MONEY IN THE TREASURY. Well, Well, WELL.

The little seed of confidence was sown, it was watered and nursed right then and there, and it has grown and grown, until today it is the mightiest oak in the forest of Our International Union.

CONFIDENCE, that was what was lacking; confidence in the men who had been at the wheel.

At the conclave held a year later the unheard of catering industry record which was offered showed unprecedented advancement; in comparison with former years it was astounding. From a membership of approximately Four Thousand to an ACTUAL GOOD STANDING MEMBERSHIP of NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO—from a tiny sum of \$282.94 to an actual International Union Fund of Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars and Twelve Cents.

And the delegates were in MISSOURI at the time the report was made, for it was made to the Ninth General Convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, May 14, 1901. They had placed their faith in good hands, they had CONFIDENCE in their chosen executives and they made good. CONFIDENCE has made Our International Union stand out as one of the big worth-while institutions of our time. When we lose CONFIDENCE just that moment will we retrace our steps and go back to the days of Suspicion and DISTRUST. Those who seek to destroy, first attempt to cast Suspicion and DISTRUST. Where those Twins live CONFIDENCE DEPARTS.



VOLUME XXIV.

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No. 6.

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consist of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

If the reader has ever enjoyed the pleasure and companionship of children he will appreciate the truthfulness of the statement that a youngster from five to fifteen years of age can deliver more puzzling interrogations in a few moments' time than can be intelligently solved and answered by a savant in hours of effort.

The seeking for knowledge is ever present with them, nothing so small which their little minds cannot understand but what they take to their elders seeking the why and whereof, and it is indeed an exceptional individual who is able to satisfy with replies based on knowledge. Children seem to be able to discover innumerable things which their elders either have overlooked, or, having found have forgotten; some of the queries offered remain unanswered for the excellent reason that careful research by investigator and savant for years and years have brought them no closer to a solution than when they began their search. Children take with them as they grow up these profound problems and whether they realize it or not, seldom permit an opportunity to pass without trying to solve the unanswerable puzzle. Perhaps, you who peruse these lines recall one or several problems which stumped you in your childhood days, and can bear testimony to the fact that a search for knowledge seldom leave a normal individual; they want to know and will go to considerable trouble to obtain facts which may aid them in reaching correct conclusions. Of course, all mortals are not so constituted—that may be fortunate or otherwise—there are people on earth who form the habit early in life of asking questions for the sake of asking, still others who make interrogations a part of their plan to annoy and harass those with whom they disagree, toward whom they feel aggrieved, and whom they expect to aggravate by the asking of more or less pertinent questions.

There are several brands of interrogators, but to the average man the most injurious is the one who pretends to espouse the welfare of those whom he may be affiliated with, who on the surface seeks information but who knows full well that honest replies to his interrogations will reflect on the persons whom he allegedly represents. Such seekers, despite their frequently announced proclamations, are enemies under the cloak of friendship; they care nothing for the welfare of those for whom they are permitted to speak, they have no real concept of the harm which they attempt to inflict—in truth, they are a grave menace, an infliction which it is difficult to overcome and an affliction which brings disaster in its train.

We have a number of the latter kind of question askers holding membership in our International Union; unfortunately for all concerned

they managed somehow to secure the consideration of their fellow members and have been promoted to positions of trust and responsibility and they are using their positions to create as serious a situation as their ignorant viciousness permits. It would require the services of an expert psychologist many, many hours to grasp the trend and understand the workings of these brainless wonders. Possibly the only thing which will ever make them thoroughly harmless in the future is to answer their questions, first insisting that full responsibility for their actions be borne by them, and that those who may be injured as a consequence shall mete out the only character of reward such fellows deserve. All of which prompts using that old saying, "The good Lord protect us from those who call themselves our friends."

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Reiteration of a pertinent fact may lose freshness in the ratio of its repetition, yet, despite that conclusion the writer is convinced that what follows is quite as important a subject for genuine consideration as any which may come before the Eighteenth General Convention. To at least two of our general conventions the subject was touched upon, and owing probably to the immense quantity of other matters, not a whit more important, the warning given was unheeded, though many delegates, subsequent to the referred to gatherings, expressed themselves as favoring a measure which would make it possible to reach creators of trouble, especially those with an unquestioned intent to destroy the effectiveness of the organization and keep its working force eternally watching for the "next move" of those whose mission is to disrupt and destroy. Every member of our International Union has a perfect right to give expression to their convictions, they are supporting our organization and thereby lubricating the machinery of government. If they feel that an official has departed from the lines which were created for his guidance and has shown either lack of interest or has proven himself incompetent to carry out the wishes of the majority, it lies with them to insist on changes which will remove the obstacles, in this instance the indifferent or incompetent officials. That right, no one who has any regard for fairness and justice, will attempt to deny to the men and women of our International Union; and any member or members, be they in office or in the ranks, who would advocate putting a muffler on members who desired to give expression to convictions relative to the ability, integrity and fairness of their general executives would forthwith be looked upon as persons minus appreciation and thorough understanding of the meaning of collective membership combining for a general purpose, such as trade unions really are.

There are, however, several kinds and character of criticism, and a sane limit to each, beyond which men with reason do not trespass unknowingly or without full understanding of the consequences.

Sincere criticism of officers and official acts is never truly wasted on men fit to hold such positions; they may feel the keen edge momentarily and cringe from its effect, but if they are as big as we believed them to be when we voted them into office, they will accept and profit thereby. We have not arrived at that period of our ex-

istence where we are fortunate in having in our ranks, masters of knowledge and generalship; we are a working aggregation who have had to enter into the field of toil early; few of our immense number have enjoyed the exceptional privileges of continuing their school days until their graduation. Most of us were considered fortunate if we succeeded in being allowed to remain at school until the primary grades were reached and passed. What we lack in that respect we have endeavored to make up by careful study of work-a-day affairs and become skilled craftsmen in our chosen vocations. If we make any errors, and we do occasionally, it is not because we deliberately rush into serious situations without thought or consideration, but almost wholly due to a heart's desire to solve problems quickly and without unnecessary delay.

The men and women of our International Union knew quite as well as its officers, at the time of admission, that our organization was neither greatly different nor any better equipped to secure immediate results than similar trade union organizations covering other trades and callings. If perchance they were advised by enthusiastic members that our organization was greater and better than any organization then in existence, their anxiety to put forth fine pictures of their organization and its intentions may be set down to overzealousness and not pre-meditated misrepresentation. No organization which has ever existed but what has been afflicted with its quota of members who thoughtlessly exaggerate its strength and resources; they do not offer their views with any other thought in mind than to make the non-member look with favor on their union and perchance to induce non-members to become affiliated.

As an organization we have had to contend with forces almost double that which the ordinary trade union is confronted with; we have, in our own way and time, tried to overcome the antagonisms of our employers and made measurable headway; we have not ceased our efforts to obtain further advance, but we have adopted different and more comprehensive tactics than marked our efforts of ten to fifteen years ago. With the remaining force we are still in the experimental stage. Thus far they have, by reason of better organization and resources, been able to defeat us and eliminate many of our work shops. Yet, with all that, we are gradually waking up and unless signs fail, the workers at the catering industry will not be immune to our approaches and invitations, providing meanwhile we make an effort to sweep from our path natural and created obstacles—the created obstruction being greatest by reason of the fact that it hides itself under the guise of fellowship and affiliation, and moves ceaselessly with a single purpose in view—to destroy.

It does seem that the time has arrived for the men and women in convention assembled, who are in conclave as the ambassadors of their respective unions, to take sufficient time and seriously consider the underlying purpose of these periodic campaigns which are conducted for the alleged purpose of creating separate craft International Unions. It seems to the observer that there must be behind such periodic campaigns a guiding agency, and that agency has an objective which it is endeavoring to reach irrespective of whatever consequence may ensue. In the previous campaigns for dismemberment these so-called divisionists were careful to con-



SAMUEL GOMPERS
President American Federation of Labor

fine themselves to a limited field of action; they succeeded somehow in combining their forces with others who, in reality, were not genuine advocates of division, but who were willing to welcome, for the time at least, any added strength which they were unable to command otherwise, and which seemed to give them a better chance of defeating their adversaries.

The student of our affairs will admit that each recurring division campaign has increased in bitterness the attacks made on the foundation of our International Union. Engendering craft caste is the principal plank in their present platform; they have exercised unusual activity to spread seeds of discontent, to make one portion of our allied crafts look with doubt and suspicion on the other.

Not content with sowing that character of seed, they have added malicious character assaulting, picking especially those men and women of our International Union who declined to swallow their propaganda of "new unionism." In the vehicle which they have employed for the last seventeen months to propagate their

peculiar seed and sow their discordant and vicious expressions, they have given an illustration of unincumbered and unhampered license without the redeeming feature of individual identity and responsibility for insidious personal attacks and unheard of insults.

These divisionists and their sponsors became members of our International Union with the knowledge that it was an ALLIED CRAFTS ORGANIZATION; they were neither driven into or coerced into becoming members; the aims and objects of our International Union were not changed as an inducement for them to become attached thereto, nor has any one created insurmountable obstacles in their path to prevent them leaving our organization with no more noise than they made on entering.

Yet, with all this knowledge, they have carried their campaign into the very heart of our organization and are seemingly determined to make this one last effort to rule or ruin.

We have watched their insinuating efforts for years—they have become bolder and bolder, until today they challenge you to combat, and the

prize which they seek is your relinquishment of what your International Union charter grants you.

They seek and want unquestioned division, not only of your jurisdiction over the allied catering industry employes whom they designate, but they also seek a division of your funds, that they may the better enjoy the fruits of their wrecking campaign.

If you discovered in your local union one or several members banded together with an avowed purpose to destroy that union, you would quickly put in operation an effective method of getting rid of the would-be wreckers. There is neither doubt or question raised as to the identity of those who seek to destroy your present International Union. They have saved you the trouble to locate them, and your duty is quite as plain with reference to your International Union as it was when your local union was threatened. The history of several other national and international unions is well known to all of you; they were afflicted with the "wedge inserters," the under-cover I. W. W.'s and so-called "new unionists." Had they known what you do now, they would have done what you MUST do—**CLEAN THEM OUT OF YOUR ORGANIZATION BEFORE THEY CLEAN YOU OUT.**

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

THOUGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

In The Culinary Craft for February the Sacred Septette or Octette give a fine example of hyphenated wisdom which should not be permitted to pass unobserved. Editorially they command and condemn the salutation offered in the MIXER AND SERVER for January, 1915, but the greater emphasis is put on the condemnatory end, for they regard our advocacy of citizenship as an invasion which they must hobble and discredit, if such a thing is possible. They are fearful of losing their following, for they predict disaster if we "segregate out all segregationists, socialists, club members, genevas, etc., etc."

They express wonder as to the number of members remaining to continue our International Union after "making them fish or cut bait." It might not be amiss to inject the information that there are many trade unionists in America who carry the impression that the labor movement would be more wholesome if the "wedge inserters" were deprived of further connection with the labor movement; and out of the number who carry that impression our International Union contains its full quota. The non-citizen members of our International Union have a very active champion in the Sacred Septette. To such championship they are entirely welcome; but they might just as well get wise to the fact that, if they remain in America and continue working as employes of the Catering Industry, they can take this prediction home with them and mull it over—that the employers are waking up to the necessity of paying wages to citizen voters, and not so many years are going to elapse before the non-citizen catering industry worker will be an exception, and not the rule, as it is now in certain localities.

The attitude of the Sacred Septette on the Asiatic question is that the Chink and Jap, being minus a vote, should be prevented from working at the industry which depends on voters and legislation approved by them. Yet they are willing,

and in fact protest against, our advocacy of practically the same thing in connection with white men who are non-voters, but who are employed at the catering industry.

While speaking of citizenship, we are reminded of an address made to newly naturalized citizens in Philadelphia by President Wilson. The address contained some splendid thoughts, some of which we herewith reproduce:

"You were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life."

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us; some of us are very disappointing."

"No doubt what you found here didn't seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand."

"But remember this, if we have grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of the belief. That is the reason that I, for one, make you welcome."

"If I have in any degree forgotten what America was intended for, I will thank God if you will remind me."

"I was born in America. You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man that does not see visions will ever realize any high hope or undertake any high enterprise."

"Just because you brought dreams with you America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you brought. You are enriching us if you came here expecting us to be better than we are."

In the language of President Wilson, we say to the non-citizen voters of our International Union: "You were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life;" and you are faithless to yourself, your co-workers and your hopes if you decline to put forth the necessary effort which make dreams come true.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

MY AUTO, 'TIS OF THEE.

My auto, tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, and now you quite refuse to go, or won't or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride; a happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, thy nice white tires so new, but now you're down and out for true, in every way. To thee, old rattle box, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is torn, fraying are thy seats and worn; the whooping cough effects thy horn, I do believe. Thy perfume swells the breeze, while good folks choke and wheeze, as we pass by. I paid for thee a price 'twould buy a mansion twice, now everybody's yelling "ice"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the gripe, thy spark plug has the pip and woe is thine. I too have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, endeavoring to pay my bills since thou wert mine. Gone is my bank roll now. No more 'twould choke the cow, as once before. Yet if I had the mon, to help me John—amen, I'd buy myself a car again, and spend some more.—WALT MASON, in
The Toledo Union Leader, by Google



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	53
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Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
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CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of May, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
WS 493—New York City, N. Y.Mrs. B. Donner	
B 537—Long Branch, N. J.W. B. Joyce	
M 606—Winona, Minn.F. Hoffman	—E. G. Hall
B 745—Prince Rupert, B.C., Can.	W. E. Denning	
M 825—Prince Rupert, B.C., Can.	W. E. Denning	

DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

12 :—Jas. Goepfert.
19 :—Roy Bledsoe.
20 :—Wm. Wells, Edw. Mott.
35 :—George Doan, E. J. Dawson.
41 :—J. R. Hudson.
51 :—Arnold Schmidt, Wm. Carter, John Knoepfle.
67 :—Caliste Brothers.
70 :—P. Reiser.
77 :—Dennis J. Berrigan, John C. Johnson.
80 :—Michael McDonough, Serapio Viscaey, A. Harry Emerson.
84 :—Dominick Dioncourt.
90 :—Theodore Pellitier.
109 :—Francis Stickle.
110 :—Carlo Gionora.
116 :—Thos. A. Hickey.
155 :—Philip N. Mayer.
157 :—Leopold Normand.
169 :—Henry Corwine.
171 :—Clayton D. Knapp.
188 :—T. N. Bishop, H. Clyde Bassatt.
196 :—George Schneider.
200 :—Wm. Horgan.
203 :—Max W. Kutchin.
206 :—Geo. C. Wray.
216 :—John H. Moss.
228 :—Conrad Carl.
256 :—Frederick Prentice.
284 :—W. G. Payne, J. B. Armstrong, Harry G. Storer.
285 :—Frank Gaffney, David Kelly.
321 :—Oscar Stensen.
322 :—John Roeschen.
361 :—Walter L. Bortz.
379 :—Fred Erzinger.
387 :—Chester Builtman.
411 :—Fred Cayo.
420 :—Dave Porteous, Harry Esterman, Toney Cuff.
437 :—Bert R. McKee, Frank Jones, Christian Raquet.
447 :—Daniel Bergin.
495 :—Peter Clarkin.
499 :—James Deywer.
523 :—John A. Reinardy.
535 :—Thomas Keraghan.
543 :—Frank Wilson, Thomas Hill.
547 :—Robert L. Dale.
548 :—Chas. L. McArthur, Everett Conway.
573 :—John R. Roberts.
575 :—Wm. Knarbe.

613 :—Ernst Rosetta.
 651 :—Michael Dillon.
 663 :—Alfred Cornelius.
 744 :—S. G. Collins.
 746 :—Jas. J. Sheehan.
 827 :—J. T. Johnson.
 842 :—James Woodard.
 859 :—Chas. C. Lockwood.

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

20—Wm. Brinkmeyer, V. M. Hewitt.
 35—Dan Brown.
 39—James Nichols.
 51—Chas. Niemeyer, Fred Christman.
 62—Chas. Gray, Ed. Enos, Jack Isheim, Clarence Lewis.
 84—John T. Marley.
 95—Chas. St. John.
 100—John W. Whalon.
 115—Jos. J. Bowes, Harry Kurz, Danied Flood.
 133—James Higgens.
 173—Thos. F. Connelly.
 204—Bert Calkins.
 207—Chas. Buckley.
 248—J. E. Dobbs.
 252—Floyd Kinney.
 260—Jos. W. Gallinis.
 284—W. G. Payne.
 286—John S. Turck.
 300—Fred Ward, Peter A. Peters.
 378—C. Kurtz.
 400—Charles E. Finch.
 402—H. C. Armstrong.
 437—Ora Dooley, Butler Simmons.
 593—Maud Lohr.
 603—W. H. Rice.
 648—James Byrnes, Harry Halliwell, Daniel Dowd.
 729—Rob. Carrick.
 827—H. W. Shively, Chas. E. Brandli.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 402, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, in regular meeting assembled, instructed their officers to request the MIXER AND SERVER to publish the fact that one J. M. Carter was expelled from this local, and in consideration thereof Local 402, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, assumes all responsibility for such article appearing in the columns of the MIXER AND SERVER.

Yours fraternally,

CLAUDE McCLELLAN,
 Secretary Local 402, P. O. Box 255.
 AL WILT,
 President.

INFORMATION WANTED.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Would you please have this article printed in the MIXER AND SERVER: Information of Wm. J. Reiley, age 33 years, complexion dark, 5 feet 7 inches, weight 160 lbs. Last heard from in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was a member of Local 188. His sister is anxious to hear from him. Address Mrs. Medford Phillips, 1016 Adam street, Wilmington, Delaware.

JAMES A. SLEVIN,
 Secretary Local 466.

COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

DENVER, COLO., May 21, 1915.

To the Labor Unions of America and to all Fair-Minded People:

The recent so-called trial and conviction of John R. Lawson, International Board member for District 15, United Mine Workers of America, has made a positive condition out of what some credulous souls, even in the face of undisputed facts, had been pleased to regard as only a theory.

Figuratively, Southern Colorado has been called the Siberia of America. The charge now becomes literal. It has been proved by this one trial, with others that preceded it and from the general state of affairs, that Las Animas and Huerfano counties really are the Siberia of America, and that Trinidad and Walsenburg constitute its just capital.

We, the members of the Executive Board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, believe that it is time for every sister union in America to meet and voice its protest against the wanton atrocities, masquerading as legalities, which are being perpetrated in Colorado. When harshest persecution goes disguised as prosecution, we believe it is time to call on all labor and the great general public—the common people who love right and justice—to hear our cause. And when we have spoken we want action—in union and mass meeting—to prove to the country that Southern Colorado method of court procedure is intolerable to the American sense of square dealing and decency. Here is our complaint:

John R. Lawson, whose record for peace and honesty throughout the recent Colorado strike still stands unimpeached, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment without what is commonly known as due process of law.

Louis Zancannelli, whose trial on a charge of having killed a Baldwin-Felts gunman-detective preceded that of Lawson, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment without due process of law.

Zancannelli's first jury was drawn from the box in fair manner. It could not agree, standing eight to four for acquittal. He was immediately rushed to second trial, a thing unusual in Colorado jurisprudence, and this time the jury was an open venire. Under this vicious system the court attaches simply go out and bring in anyone they may choose for jury duty.

Under such pernicious method Zancannelli was convicted.

Then came Lawson and, flushed with their success, the prosecution-persecutors tried the open venire again, and Lawson was convicted.

The trial judge refused to allow Lawson's attorneys to ask jurymen the question: "Can you give this defendant the benefit of the usual presumption of innocence?"

One juror was even sworn in after it had been proved that he had a wager on the result.

The law and the evidence were in Lawson's favor. Nine out of ten people predicted his acquittal inside of half an hour after the jury went out.

The jury was out forty-four hours and what malign influence was brought to bear only those jurymen know.

John Lawson was not tried for murder. In reality he was tried for having incurred the en-



FRANK MORRISON
Secretary American Federation of Labor

mity of the Colorado operators. They had threatened often to get him.

The judge who tried him was the result of a bill passed by the recent legislature creating another judgeship in Las Animas and Huerfano counties.

The bill was pushed by the operators for the sole purpose of persecuting the friends of labor and the leaders in the recent strike. The lobbying for the measure in the legislature was notorious, and influence was freely brought to bear.

That judge was an attorney for the coal companies before he received his appointment as judge under the new bill. He had even appeared as special counsel for the coal operators to prosecute striking miners.

He had publicly advocated the denial of the sacred writ of habeas corpus. And yet he refused to call in another judge to try these strike cases, in the very face of affidavits charging that he was prejudiced in favor of the operators because of his previous employment.

These two verdicts should not stand. It is not expected, even by the operators, that they will stand. But they expect to use them while they are

in force as a guide for their subsequent juries in other strike cases.

The Colorado Supreme Court is a year behind in its work. Therefore, these verdicts cannot be reversed until that time, and they will have a salutary effect on other trials if something is not done at once. That malicious effect is just what the operators played for with their packed juries and prejudiced courts.

Southern Colorado jails are filled to suffocation with coal miners, held on serious but trumped-up charges. Among these are such well known labor leaders as David Robb and Ben Richardson. Yet no great effort is made to try the cases. The men are really being punished before they have even been granted a hearing. And there are hundreds of other men under indictment. The total indicted is over 500, and bail in most cases is prohibitive.

Not a single private detective, coal-camp guard or company gunman has been tried, although there were more than half a hundred men, women and children on the strikers' side who were shot or clubbed to death, burned or smothered in their tents during the strike.

Zancannelli was charged with a killing alleged to have been committed in November, 1913.

Lawson's charge grew out of an attack by gunmen-guards on the Ludlow tent colony in October, 1913.

Yet Walter Belk, head of the Baldwin-Felts gunmen-detectives in Colorado, has been under indictment for killing Gerald Lippiatt, union organizer, in September, 1913, before the strike was even called, and long before the incidents surrounding the Lawson and Zancannelli charges. Yet he has never been tried. His case has always been continued. And he is the only one of the operators' side ever indicted, and he never spent a minute in jail.

Can American workingmen and women—or any other part of the thinking and fair dealing public—sanction these things or permit them to pass in silence? We do not think so, and we call on you—all of you—to raise a nation-wide clamor that will be heard even by the operators of Colorado and their paid henchmen, ordinarily deaf to the voice of the people, and thus bring complete vindication to Lawson and to those who are being persecuted with him. For nothing but complete vindication will do.

Sympathy is not wanted. Something much more effective must be the answer of the American people to such open disregard of human rights. Plain justice is sought, and that justice you can get for the Colorado miners if you demand it in a voice loud enough.

Fraternally yours,

COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

JOHN MCLENNEN, President.

W. T. HICKEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Cancels and Withdraws the Endorsement of the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

To the Officers and Members of the National and International Unions, State and City Central Bodies.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held at headquarters April 19-24, the representatives of the United Garment Workers of America entered a complaint against the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America for using the union label of the tailors upon ready-made clothing and clothing made by the seceding faction of the United Garment Workers of America. Secretary Tracy of the Union Label Trades' Department of the American Federation of Labor also entered a complaint against the Journeymen Tailors' Union for violation of trade union principles in permitting such an unwarranted use of the union label of that organization.

It was called to the attention of the Executive Council that the official journal of the Journeymen Tailors officially confirms such improper and illegitimate use of their label by the seceding faction of the Garment Workers, which is contrary to the laws of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, which forbids the use of that label by any person not a member of that organization.

This being the case where the Tailors' Label has been granted by the Journeymen Tailors' Union and used by the seceders from the United Garment Workers of America in flagrant violation

of the declaration and the mandates of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor hereby cancels and withdraws the indorsement of the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

President Gompers was directed to notify the General Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and all Central Bodies, National and International unions that the indorsement heretofore given to the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is canceled and withdrawn and shall so stand until the Journeymen Tailors' Union complies fully with the decisions of the Philadelphia Convention, to wit, resume by referendum vote their former title, "The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America," and cease to trespass on the jurisdiction of any other union in the clothing industry. Upon proper compliance by the Journeymen Tailors' Union the President of the American Federation of Labor is directed to restore the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor to the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

Secretary Morrison was directed to continue to hold in his possession any money forwarded by the Journeymen Tailors' Union and not to credit the same upon the books of the American Federation of Labor until the Tailors comply with the direction of the Philadelphia Convention to resume by referendum vote their former and proper title, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and cease to trespass on the jurisdiction of any other union, and stop all moral and financial support of, or affiliation with the seceding faction of the United Garment Workers of America, and that upon proper compliance by the Journeymen Tailors' Union all monies be placed to the credit of the Journeymen Tailors' Union without prejudice of any kind whatever.

President Gompers was directed to publish in the Weekly News Letter a copy of the several actions taken by the Executive Council of the conditions existing in the Tailors' Union, also in circular to be sent to each National and International Union, State and City Central Body connected with the American Federation of Labor, and also to each local union of the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the United Garment Workers of America.

President Gompers was directed to confer and to meet with the United Hebrew Trades of New York for the purpose of having that body cease its harboring and supporting seceding garment workers located in New York City, and upon failure of that body to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, the decisions and declarations of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor, all International Unions having locals in New York represented in the United Hebrew Trades be required to direct such local unions to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades.

The above is communicated to you as the official and authoritative action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the course to be pursued by organized labor in the unfortunate condition in which the tailoring and garment working trades have been plunged by a willful perversion of trade union principles to the great detriment of the workers in the trade.

The Executive Council aims to be of practical and efficient service to all the toilers of America,



JOHN C. DERNELL
Ex-Financier of Cigar Makers' International Union. Chairman Board of Arbitration

and, in this instance, to the workers in the tailoring and garment working industry, and holds itself in readiness to do any and every honorable thing to help the organization disentangle itself from the present intolerable situation.

The officers of the central labor unions will please bring this matter to the attention of their respective unions at the next regular meeting.

Trusting that I may hear from you in regard to the above matter at your convenience, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

UNCALLED FOR ATTITUDE.

Certain publications which could be mentioned make considerable ado about the alleged failure of cafes, hotels, saloons and similar catering industry establishments because they do not expend some of their income in advertising. In fact, quite a few of such publications aver that

the failure of the so-called WETS to contract for advertising space, prompts the publishers to take up with the DRY'S and advocate sumptuary legislation.

Such an attitude does not by any means indicate that such publishers have any other aim than to get the coin; their support is purchaseable, the highest bidder wins.

Church organizations which lead the DRY movement seldom contract for space in publications, excepted to that statement is a few instances where they contracted for space in order to overcome publicity of the WETS, but they are not regular purchasers of space in publications. If these publishers contend that the failure of the WETS to contract for advertising warrants them to line up with the DRY'S and advocate DRY laws, despite the fact that DRY'S are equally negligent in the matter of advertising, it rather seems to the ordinary observer that the WETS get a shade the worst of the game. If neither the church or the saloon advertises, why pick out the latter as being guilty of neglect and the former as entitled to favors?

PRESIDENTS PAGE

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May:

On May 2d I visited the city of Syracuse in the interest of Local 76. I was met on my arrival by Brothers Gardner, Yates and Costello of Local 76 and Brothers Libby and Roberts of Local 120, Utica. In the afternoon I attended a meeting of Local 76.

On the 11th I left my office on my journey to the convention city. I stopped off at Cincinnati and went over the arrangements being made for the Eighteenth General Convention with the general secretary.

On the 12th I left for the city of New Orleans and remained there for two days looking over the conditions surrounding our trades in that city, and found them in a deplorable condition. We have made considerable efforts to organize the men and women engaged in the catering industry of that city, but without success. However, I feel satisfied that the time is near at hand when the men engaged in the catering business of that city and the brewers who control the greater portion of the business, will have to start cleaning up and place the business on a reputable basis, otherwise they will find that the people of that city will do the cleaning up for them.

On the 16th I arrived in the city of Houston. Shortly after my arrival I had the pleasure of meeting President Zwerneeman, Secretary Davis and Brothers McClelland and Kinney. After going over the conditions surrounding Local 750, I had the pleasure of enjoying a trip around the city.

On the evening of the 16th I arrived in the city of Galveston, and was greeted at the station by President and Mrs. Sweeney, Brothers Doherty, Fletcher, Rankin and Maxwell of Local 749, Brothers Lusk and Ohnstein of Local 69, and President Davis of Local 752, Texas City. A few moments later I found myself speeding through the "White Way" of that beautiful city, to be landed at a hotel on the Sea Wall, which is one of the most attractive and beautiful places of this great country and worth traveling many miles to see. The following day I visited several of the members of Locals 69 and 749, and after partaking of an excellent dinner at the Snug Harbor Cafe we started out to pay our respects to the boys of Local 752, Texas City. On our arrival there we were met by President Davis, who did the honors in behalf of Local 752.

On the 18th I arrived in San Antonio and was greeted at the station by Vice-President Steffler and Brothers Dau, Hallaumda and Lamm of Local 12 and Secretary Gardo of Local 348. Hustled away in a gasoline car, I soon found myself registered at a hotel, and what happened from that time until I left that city the following day would take too much space to tell about. Every moment of my stay was enjoyed.

On the 20th I arrived at El Paso and was met at the station by Brothers Henry, Moody, McCoy, Dunson, Lewis and Hodge of Local 628, Sister Cupples and Brothers Lowe, Heffelfinger and Skinner of Local 848 and Brother Walker of the C. L. U. After a general handshake I was hustled away in a machine. A visit to the establishments that President Corvajal and Secretary Grant hold forth, and later was joined by them and visited several of the boys and girls that were on duty. In the evening I attended a meeting of Local 848 and the following day enjoyed a trip through their beautiful city, as well as crossing the river to the town of Juarez, and in the evening addressed an open meeting at the Labor Temple.

On the 22d I arrived in the city of Phoenix and I was greeted at the station by Brothers McClintock, Layne, Randell, Skelsey and Miller. Mrs. E. J. Warren, Sister Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wilkinson, secretary Arizona State Federation of Labor. We were later joined by Brother E. J. Warren and journeyed to Riverside Park where an excellent dinner was served. A trip through their beautiful city was also enjoyed. During my visit I paid my respects to a former member of Local 175, Buffalo, the late Charles Hill, who is laying at rest in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

On the 23d I left for Los Angeles.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

May 2—Syracuse and return.....	\$5 96
11—Fare to San Francisco and return	83 50
Pullman services to Los Angeles.....	23 25
Postage	6 00
Houston to Galveston and return.....	2 00
Maricopa to Phoenix and return.....	2 80
Baggage, car fare, phone and checking....	3 00
Post cards and printing.....	2 75
Telegrams and supplies.....	2 90
Traveling expenses	48 00

Total \$180 16

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 599.

April 26, 1915.

MR. THOMAS GARRITY, Secretary, Local 81, 787 Dwight Street, Holyoke, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest of Local 81 against the membership of Brother Sarafin Kodis on the grounds that section 11 was violated.

In going over the statements and affidavits in my possession, I find that the said Sarafin Kodis left the city of Holyoke January 1, 1912, went to Utica and remained there until June 2, 1913. He then



OWEN MILLER

General Secretary American Federation of Musicians. Member Board of Arbitration.

went to Northampton, Mass., and worked there from July 7th to November, 1913, and then returned to Holyoke and started in the barber business. The above is sworn to by Brother Kodis.

I have in my possession statements and affidavits from the president and secretary of Local 120 certifying to the fact that Brother Kodis resided in Utica during the year of 1912.

I have a statement from the man in whose employ Brother Kodis was while in the city of Utica and he certifies to the fact that Brother Kodis worked for him for eight months during the year 1912.

I have three affidavits from Brother Job of Local 81. In the first one made March 29, 1915, he certifies that he knows of his own personal knowledge that Brother Kodis was a resident of Holyoke in and during the year 1912, and that during said year his place of residence was at No. 53 Union street in said Holyoke, Mass.

In the second one made April 13, 1915, he certified along with two other members, that the said Brother Kodis was a resident of Holyoke since 1912.

In the third one made April 23, 1915, he certified to the fact that Brother Kodis was a resident of Holyoke since 1903 up to April, 1912, at the latter date he left the city of Holyoke.

I am frank to admit that in my opinion affidavits submitted by Brother Peter Job are not based upon facts and that in my judgment he is not handling the truth with any regard for his

freedom. His affidavits, each and all of them, disagree with each other, hence I am loath to believe any of them; in fact, I am considering the advisability of taking these affidavits made and sworn to by Brother Peter Job up and disposing of them in accordance with Section 168 of the I. U. constitution, but that will be for future consideration.

I have a statement from the secretary of Local 113, Northampton, Mass., certifying to the fact that Brother Kodis deposited his traveling card with him on June 27, 1913; the same was accepted by Local 113 on July 9, 1913, and that to the best of my knowledge, Brother Kodis worked in Northampton about four months following the deposit of his traveling card.

I find that Brother Kodis moved his residence from Holyoke to Utica January 1, 1912, and that he made application for membership and was accepted by Local 120 August 4, 1912; and having resided in the jurisdiction of Local 120 for more than a period of six months and that there being no evidence produced that the said Brother Kodis did with any malicious intent, attempt to defeat the laws of our International Union by securing membership in Local 120, that he was entitled to said membership without the consent of Local 81. Therefore this protest is not sustained and the membership of Brother Sarahin Kodis is held to be legal. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE, General President.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Decision No. 600.

April 26, 1915.

MR. CHARLES YATES, Secretary, Local 76, 17 Clinton Block, Syracuse, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest filed by Local 76 against the membership of Mr. Ed. Davis, who was elected to membership in Local 120 and issued a traveling card within a week.

Local 120 presents the application filed with them by Mr. Davis, which shows his residence and place of employment as being in Oneida, N. Y., and they claim to have had no knowledge that he was from Syracuse, or intended to return there after he had secured his membership. When the subject matter was called to the attention of Local 120, the membership of Ed. Davis was cancelled and he was so notified.

Local 120 erred in accepting Mr. Davis' application. He was not working or living in their jurisdiction, and if there was no local in Oneida and he desired membership in this International Union he should have sought that membership through the general office.

In order that there may be no question as to the legality of the cancellation of Mr. Ed. Davis' membership by Local 120, I do hereby declare the membership of the said Mr. Ed. Davis cancelled in this International Union and the traveling card in his possession null and void. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 601.

May 5, 1915.

MR. JAMES LEWIS, Secretary, Local 110, 338 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 30th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member of this union was nominated for business agent at our last meeting, April 28th. Our election will be held June 19th and the successful candidate will take office on July 6th. Our by-laws read as follows:

"A member who has not been in good standing in the local for one year shall not be eligible to hold a paying office."

"The said brother became a member of Local 110 on June 16, 1914. Is he entitled to aspire for a paying office in Local 110?"

The member referred to having become a member of Local 110 June 16, 1914, would, in accordance with the section quoted above, be entitled to accept a paying office in the local union after the 16th day of June, 1915. As the member does not assume the paying office until July 6th—if elected—twenty-two days over the one year period provided for by the local by-laws, he is eligible to serve if elected. The fact that the nomination and election is held prior to the expiration of the one year period, does not prevent him from being nominated, nor would it invalidate his election if elected. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 602.

May 5, 1915.

MR. W. J. BROWNLEE, Secretary, Local 55, Box 1525, Edmonton, Alta.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 55 against Brother Nick Alexander, a member of Local 28. The said member is charged with having worked at a house that was unfair to Local 55, after having been instructed by the officers of Local 55 to remain away from the said establishment. Brother Alexander has not replied to the said charges. After waiting the customary length of time for a statement from the defendant and receiving none, I am forced to assume that the said defendant is guilty of the charge and do so adjudge him.

As a punishment for the said violation, I do hereby expel the said Nick Alexander from membership in this International Union and Local 28, of which he is a suspended member, is directed to make note of the said expulsion on their next monthly report to the International Union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 603.

May 5, 1915.

MR. ELMER E. OWENS, Secretary, Local 55, Box 1525, Edmonton, Alta.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 55 against Brother Jack Williams, a member of Local 592. The said member is charged with having refused to come out of a shop that was declared unfair by Local 55, after having been duly notified by the local union and he having been given a week's time to secure other employment. Brother Williams has not replied to the said charges. After waiting the customary length of time for a statement from the defendant and receiving none, I am forced to assume that the said defendant is guilty and do so adjudge him.

As a punishment, I do hereby expel him from membership in this International Union, and Local 592, of which he is a suspended member, is directed to make note of the expulsion of the said Jack Williams on their next monthly report to the International Union. With greetings,

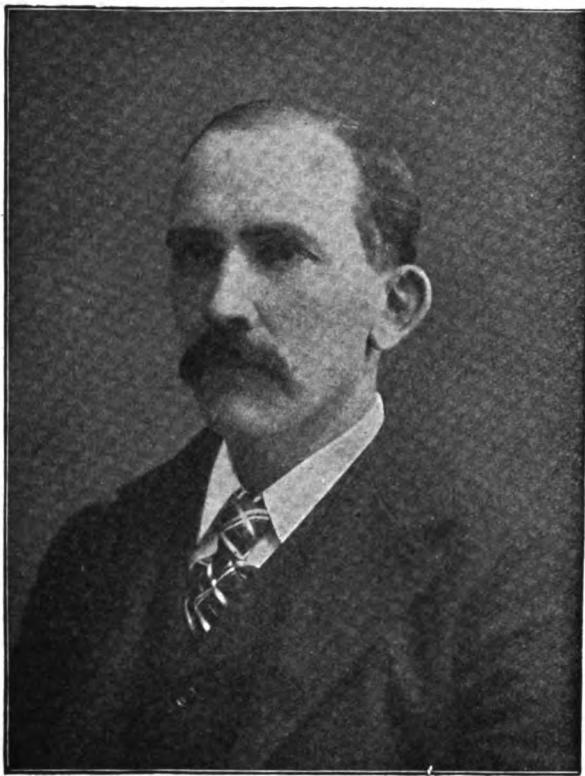
Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 604.

May 10, 1915.

MR. W. A. HOSKINS, Secretary, Local 31, 434 Eleventh Street, Oakland, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your communication of the 28th ult., requesting an adjustment of the membership of Brother John Donald. I have taken the matter up with Local 18 and they advise me that there is no record on their books of this man's membership in their local union. Therefore, in view of the fact that Local 450 claims him as a suspended member, contending that the traveling card issued by them on August 30, 1913, became null and void after the expiration of sixty days, and as the coupon of the said card was not returned in the time prescribed by law, the said member became a sus-



TOM T. LEWIS
Ex-President United Mine Workers of America.
Member Board of Arbitration

pended member of Local 450, and there appears to be no other contending parties: I do hereby direct that he make application for reinstatement to Local 450, of Spokane, and if he is working in the jurisdiction of Local 31, that he transfer his membership into the said local union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 605.

May 10, 1915.

MR. MARTIN MILLER, Secretary L. J. E. B., 167 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 30th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Local 484 voted to enforce Section No. 24 of the International constitution, and notified several of their members that they would have to withdraw from dual organizations that they held membership in or they would be expelled from membership in this International Union. These members refused to withdraw their membership from the dual organizations and were expelled from membership. They are now appealing to the L. J. E. B. from the action of Local 484 in enforcing Section No. 24, and the L. J. E. B. desired to know whether they have a right to handle the said appeal."

Local 484 enjoys the same privilege as any other local union to enforce the provisions of Section No. 24, and it is not within the provisions of the L. J. E. B. to decide whether they were justified in enforcing the said section or not.

The members that were expelled have a right to appeal to the L. J. E. B. from the decision of the local union in expelling them from membership, but when they admit in their appeal that they are guilty of holding membership in a dual organization, there does not appear to be much grounds for their appeal.

The fact that other local unions quoted by them are not enforcing Section No. 24, is not a logical reason why Local 484 cannot enforce the said section. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

WHAT IT IS.

GERMANY .
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA.
BELGIUM.

FRANCE.
ENGLAND.
SERVIA.
TURKEY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR MAY, 1915.

Local No.

W	1	New York, N. Y.	Apr., 1915
W	2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	3	New York, N. Y.	Mar., "
B	4	Hoboken, N. J.	Apr., "
M	6	Boston, Mass.	Apr., "
B	8	Denver, Colo.	Apr., "
W	10	Hoboken, N. J.	Apr., "
WC	11	New York City	Apr., "
R	12	San Antonio, Tex.	Apr., "
W	14	Denver, Colo.	Apr., "
W	17	Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr., "
C	18	Denver, Colo.	Apr., "
W	19	Kansas City, Mo.	Apr., "
W	20	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr., "
M	24	Cripple Creek, Colo.	Apr., "
C	27	Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr., "
M	28	Vancouver, B. C.	Apr., "
B	29	New York, N. Y.	Apr., "
W	30	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr., "
M	31	Oakland, Cal.	Apr., "
C	33	Seattle, Wash.	Apr., "
W	35	Chicago, Ill.	Apr., "
B	36	Sharon, Pa.	May,
B	37	Decatur, Ill.	June,
B	38	Hammond, Ind.	Apr., "
B	40	Dunkirk, N. Y.	May,
B	41	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr., "
M	43	Pueblo, Colo.	Apr., "
C	44	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr., "
WS	48	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr., "
B	49	Savannah, Ga.	Apr., "
B	51	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr., "
M	52	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Apr., "
M	55	Edmonton, Alta., Canada	Apr., "
M	59	Milwaukee, Wis.	Apr., "
B	60	DuQuoin, Ill.	Apr., "
M	61	Tacoma, Wash.	Jan., "
M	62	Fresno, Cal.	Apr., "
B	64	Milwaukee, Wis.	Apr., "
B	67	Springfield, Mass.	Apr., "
B	68	Cincinnati, O.	May,
M	69	Galveston, Tex.	Apr., "
B	70	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	71	Connellsville, Pa.	Apr., "
W	72	Cincinnati, O.	Apr., "
B	73	Elkhart, Ind.	June,
B	76	Syracuse, N. Y.	Apr., "
R	77	Boston, Mass.	May,
B	78	Uniontown, Pa.	Mar., "
R	79	Louisville, Ky.	June,
W	80	Boston, Mass.	Apr., "
B	81	Holyoke, Mass.	Apr., "
R	82	Westfield, Mass.	May,
B	83	Woburn, Mass.	Mar., "
B	84	Taunton, Mass.	May,
B	85	Lowell, Mass.	Apr., "
B	86	Lynn, Mass.	June,
B	87	Athol, Mass.	May,
M	88	Louisville, Ky.	May,
B	90	Lawrence, Mass.	Apr., "
B	91	Newburyport, Mass.	May,
R	92	Marlboro, Mass.	Apr., "
B	93	Haverhill, Mass.	Apr., "
B	95	Worcester, Mass.	Apr., "
B	96	Milford, Mass.	May,
B	97	Fitchburg, Mass.	Apr., "
WS	98	Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr., "
B	99	Fall River, Mass.	Apr., "
B	100	New Bedford, Mass.	May,
M	101	Great Falls, Mont.	Apr., "
B	102	Granite City, Ill.	May,
B	104	Guelph, Ont.	May,
W	106	Cleveland, O.	Apr., "
WS	107	Cleveland, O.	Apr., "
B	108	Cleveland, O.	Apr., "
W	109	Newark, N. J.	Apr., "
M	110	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr., "
WS	112	Boston, Mass.	Apr., "
B	113	Northampton, Mass.	May,
B	114	Pittfield, Mass.	May,
B	115	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr., "
B	116	Chicopee, Mass.	May,
B	117	Belleville, Ill.	June,
B	118	New York, N. Y.	Apr., "
M	119	Silverton, Colo.	Apr., "
B	120	Utica, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	123	Ware, Mass.	Apr., "
B	124	Trenton, N. J.	May,
B	125	North Adams, Mass.	May,
B	126	Oneonta, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	127	Massillon, O.	Apr., "
B	128	Cortland, N. Y.	Apr., "
M	129	Leadville, Colo.	Apr., "
B	131	Newark, N. J.	May,

Local No.

B	133	Geneva, N. Y.	Apr., 1915
B	134	Scranton, Pa.	Apr., "
B	136	Norwich, N. Y.	May,
B	137	London, Ont.	Apr., "
B	139	Lincoln, Ill.	Mar., "
B	141	New York, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	142	Astoria, Ore.	Apr., "
B	144	Batavia, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	147	Greenfield, Mass.	May,
B	148	Thompsonville, Conn.	Apr., "
B	149	Newport, Ky.	Apr., "
W	150	Syracuse, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	151	Gloucester, Mass.	May,
B	152	Minneapolis, Minn.	May,
B	153	Quincy, Ill.	Apr., "
M	154	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Apr., "
M	155	Reading, Pa.	May,
B	156	Paducah, Ky.	Apr., "
B	157	Woonsocket, R. I.	May,
B	159	Meriden, Conn.	May,
M	161	Brockton, Mass.	Apr., "
B	163	McKeesport, Pa.	May,
B	166	New Britain, Conn.	Apr., "
C	167	Cleveland, O.	May,
B	169	Hamilton, O.	Apr., "
B	170	Lima, O.	Mar., "
B	171	Rochester, N. Y.	May,
B	173	Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	175	Buffalo, N. Y.	Apr., "
M	180	San Jose, Cal.	Apr., "
B	181	Easton, Pa.	Apr., "
B	182	Brantford, Ont.	May,
B	184	Ottumwa, Ia.	Apr., "
B	187	Bradford, Pa.	May,
B	188	Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr., "
B	190	Bethlehem, Pa.	Mar., "
B	192	Atlanta, Ga.	May,
B	193	Pawtucket, R. I.	Apr., "
B	194	Warren, Pa.	May,
B	195	Gloversville, N. Y.	Apr., "
W	196	Buffalo, N. Y.	May,
B	197	Hamilton, Ont.	May,
B	199	Jamestown, N. Y.	May,
B	200	Hartford, Conn.	Apr., "
B	202	Canton, O.	May,
C	203	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr., "
B	204	Elmira, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	May,
B	207	Troy, N. Y.	Mar., "
M	209	Pittsburg, Pa.	May,
B	210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	212	Youngstown, O.	Apr., "
B	213	Pana, Ill.	June,
B	215	Wausau, Wis.	Apr., "
M	216	Toledo, O.	Apr., "
B	217	New Haven, Conn.	May,
B	218	Streator, Ill.	Apr., "
W	219	New York, N. Y.	Apr., "
M	220	Eureka, Cal.	Apr., "
B	221	Keweenaw, Ill.	May,
B	222	Dayton, O.	May,
M	223	Des Moines, Ia.	May,
B	224	Erie, Pa.	May,
B	225	Meadville, Pa.	May,
B	227	Collinsville, Ill.	Apr., "
B	228	Albany, N. Y.	May,
B	229	Derby, Conn.	Mar., "
B	230	Auburn, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	231	Newport News, Va.	May,
B	235	Oil City, Pa.	Apr., "
B	236	Olean, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	237	Sudbury, Ont.	May,
W	239	Seattle, Wash.	Apr., "
WS	240	Seattle, Wash.	Apr., "
B	241	Murphysboro, Ill.	May,
B	243	Alton, Ill.	Mar., "
B	244	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	246	South Bend, Ind.	Apr., "
B	248	Birmingham, Ala.	Apr., "
WS	249	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr., "
B	251	Centralia, Ill.	May,
B	252	Mansfield, O.	May,
B	253	Alliance, O.	June,
B	254	Waterbury, Conn.	Apr., "
B	255	Danbury, Conn.	Apr., "
B	256	Bridgeport, Conn.	Apr., "
B	257	Sayre, Pa.	Apr., "
B	259	Edwardsville, Ill.	Mar., "
B	260	Braddock, Pa.	May,
WC	261	Louisville, Ky.	Apr., "
B	262	Newcastle, Pa.	June,
B	263	Camden, N. J.	Feb., "
B	264	Omaha, Neb.	Mar., "
C	266	Kansas City, Mo.	Apr., "
B	269	South Norwalk, Conn.	May,

Local No.

B	272	Clinton, Mass.	Apr., 1915
M	273	Springfield, Mass.	Apr., "
M	274	Marshalltown, Ia.	May,
W	276	Bronx, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	278	New Brighton, Pa.	Apr., "
B	279	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr., "
B	280	Toronto, Ont.	Apr., "
B	282	Pueblo, Colo.	Apr., "
B	283	Torrington, Conn.	May,
B	284	Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr., "
B	285	Providence, R. I.	Apr., "
B	286	Peoria, Ill.	Apr., "
B	287	St. Paul, Minn.	Apr., "
B	289	Fremont, Neb.	May,
B	292	Wheeling, W. Va.	Apr., "
B	293	Peterboro, Ont., Canada	Apr., "
C	294	Newark, N. J.	Mar., "
M	295	Douglas, Ariz.	Apr., "
M	296	New Bedford, Mass.	Apr., "
B	297	Ridgway, Pa.	May,
B	298	Wallace, Idaho	Apr., "
W	300	Toronto, Canada	Apr., "
B	302	Butte, Mont.	Apr., "
M	304	Hartford, Conn.	Apr., "
B	305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Apr., "
M	308	London, Ont., Can.	Feb., "
B	309	Portsmouth, N. H.	May,
B	310	International Falls, Minn.	Apr., "
B	312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	May,
B	313	Little Rock, Ark.	May,
W	315	Montreal, Canada	Apr., "
B	316	Alamosa, Colo.	Apr., "
B	317	Jacksonville, Fla.	Apr., "
B	318	Putnam, Conn.	May,
B	320	Schenectady, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	321	Havre, Mont.	Apr., "
B	322	Racine, Wis.	Apr., "
B	324	Appleton, Wis.	Apr., "
B	325	Breece, Ill.	Apr., "
B	331	Beloit, Wis.	Apr., "
M	332	East St. Louis, Ill.	Apr., "
B	334	Roundup, Mont.	Apr., "
WS	335	Toledo, O.	Apr., "
M	337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Apr., "
M	338	Knoxville, Tenn.	May,
B	339	Portland, Ore.	Apr., "
B	340	Orange, N. J.	Apr., "
B	341	Logansport, Ind.	Apr., "
W	342	New York, N. Y.	Feb., "
B	343	DeSoto, Mo.	June,
C	344	Syracuse, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	345	Watertown, N. Y.	Apr., "
M	346	San Antonio, Tex.	Apr., "
B	349	Oshkosh, Wis.	Apr., "
B	350	Vincennes, Ind.	Feh., "
B	351	Charleroi, Pa.	May,
WC	353	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr., "
B	354	Burlington, Ia.	Apr., "
B	355	Yonkers, N. Y.	May,
B	356	New London, Conn.	Apr., "
B	357	Sioux City, Ia.	May,
B	358	Wallingford, Conn.	May,
B	360	Mullan, Idaho	May,
B	361	Allentown, Pa.	May,
B	365	Moorhead, Minn.	May,
B	366	Cumberland, Md.	Apr., "
B	367	Norwich, Conn.	Apr., "
B	368	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mar., "
B	370	Gardner, Mass.	May,
M	373	Shamokin, Pa.	Mar., "
B	376	South Chicago, Ill.	Mar., "
B	377	Plainfield, N. J.	Apr., "
B	378	Bakersfield, Cal.	May,
B	379	Kankakee, Ill.	May,
M	380	Bisbee, Ariz.	Mar., "
C	381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	May,
B	382	Boone, Ia.	Apr., "
B	383	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Apr., "
B	386	Hannibal, Mo.	May,
B	387	Evansville, Ind.	Apr., "
B	389	Carnegie, Pa.	Mar., "
B	390	Montgomery, Ala.	Apr., "
B	391	Roslyn, Wash.	May,
B	393	Three Forks, Mont.	Apr., "
B	395	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Apr., "
B	397	Norwalk, O.	Apr., "
B	398	Manchester, N. H.	Apr., "
B	399	Lincoln, Neb.	May,
M	400	Spokane, Wash.	Apr., "
W	402	San Diego, Cal.	Apr., "
B	403	Stockton, Cal.	Apr., "
B	404	Dover, N. J.	Apr., "
W	405	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar., "
B	406	Eureka, Cal.	Apr., "

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Local No.		Local No.		Local No.	
C 408	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb., 1915	M 550	Bakersfield, Cal.	Apr., 1915
M 411	Muskegon, Mich.	May,	B 551	Akron, O.	Apr., "
B 413	Newark, O.	Apr., "	CC 552	Richmond, Va.	Apr., "
B 414	Lethbridge, Ont., Canada	May,	B 553	Millvale, Pa.	May,
WS 416	Springfield, Mass.	Feb., "	B 554	Newark, N. J.	Apr., "
B 417	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	May,	B 555	North Yakima, Wash.	Apr., "
B 419	Memphis, Tenn.	Mar., "	B 556	Olympia, Wash.	May,
B 420	Kansas City, Mo.	Apr., "	B 557	Salida, Colo.	Apr., "
B 421	Newport, R. I.	May,	B 558	San Bernardino, Cal.	Apr., "
B 422	St. Joseph, Mo.	Apr., "	B 559	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Apr., "
B 423	Columbus, O.	Apr., "	M 561	Sacramento, Cal.	Mar., "
M 426	Wallace, Idaho	Mar., "	B 562	Detroit, Mich.	Apr., "
C 427	Missoula, Mont.	Apr., "	B 563	Mobile, Ala.	May,
B 428	Washington, D. C.	Apr., "	B 566	Fresno, Cal.	Apr., "
B 429	Portsmouth, O.	May,	M 567	Olympia, Wash.	Apr., "
B 430	Middleton, N. Y.	Feb., "	B 568	Gillespie, Ill.	Apr., "
B 431	East Liverpool, O.	Apr., "	B 569	Harrisburg, Pa.	Apr., "
B 432	Miles City, Mont.	Apr., "	M 572	Stockton, Cal.	Apr., "
M 434	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Apr., "	B 573	Springfield, Ill.	Apr., "
B 435	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Apr., "	R 574	Duluth, Minn.	Apr., "
B 436	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Mar., "	W 575	Jersey City, N. J.	Apr., "
B 437	Indianapolis, Ind.	Apr., "	B 577	San Jose, Cal.	Apr., "
B 438	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Apr., "	B 580	Palestine, Tex.	May,
C 440	Montreal, Canada	Apr., "	B 585	Charleston, W. Va.	Apr., "
W 443	Evansville, Ind.	Apr., "	B 587	Bozeman, Mont.	Apr., "
W 444	Peoria, Ill.	Feb., "	B 590	Fond du Lac, Wis.	May,
B 445	Mojave, Cal.	Apr., "	B 591	San Pedro, Cal.	May,
B 447	Pensacola, Fla.	Apr., "	M 592	Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Apr., "
B 449	Altoona, Pa.	Apr., "	W 593	Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr., "
M 451	Everett, Wash.	Apr., "	B 594	Argenta, Ark.	May,
M 452	Salem, Ore.	Mar., "	B 595	Richmond, Cal.	Apr., "
B 454	Everett, Wash.	Apr., "	B 596	Superior, Wis.	Apr., "
B 455	Stamford, Conn.	May,	B 598	East Grand Forks, Minn.	Apr., "
B 456	Chicago, Ill.	Apr., "	C 600	Duluth, Minn.	Apr., "
B 457	Butte, Mont.	Apr., "	M 601	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Mar., "
C 458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr., "	B 603	Sacramento, Cal.	Apr., "
M 459	Victoria, B. C.	Apr., "	M 606	Winona, Minn.	May,
R 461	Springfield, Mo.	Apr., "	B 608	Salem, O.	Apr., "
B 462	Shenandoah, Pa.	Feb., "	B 609	Great Falls, Mont.	Apr., "
B 463	Cle Elum, Wash.	Apr., "	B 610	Hazelton, Pa.	Apr., "
B 465	Macon, Ga.	Mar., "	M 612	Helena, Mont.	Apr., "
B 466	Wilmington, Del.	May,	B 613	Lexington, Mo.	Apr., "
B 468	Madison, Wis.	Mar., "	B 614	Marion, Ind.	May,
B 469	Middletown, Conn.	May,	B 616	Barberton, O.	May,
M 470	Ellensburg, Wash.	May,	M 619	Holyoke, Mass.	Apr., "
M 473	Bellingham, Wash.	Apr., "	R 620	Austin, Tex.	Mar., "
B 478	The Dalles, Ore.	Apr., "	M 624	North Yakima, Wash.	Apr., "
B 479	LaCrosse, Wis.	Apr., "	B 625	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Mar., "
B 480	Henderson, Ky.	Apr., "	M 626	Walla Walla, Wash.	Apr., "
B 481	Sunbury, Pa.	Jan., "	B 627	Cairo, Ill.	Apr., "
B 482	Butler, Pa.	May,	R 628	El Paso, Tex.	Apr., "
W 483	Ottumwa, Ia.	Apr., "	W 631	Phoenix, Ariz.	Apr., "
WS 484	Chicago, Ill.	Apr., "	B 632	Kalispell, Mont.	May,
B 485	Spokane, Wash.	Apr., "	R 633	Nashua, N. H.	May,
B 486	Fulton, N. Y.	Apr., "	B 639	Moline, Ill.	May,
B 488	Jersey City, N. J.	Mar., "	B 640	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Jan., "
M 489	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Apr., "	B 642	Newburg, N. Y.	Apr., "
B 491	Atlantic City, N. J.	Apr., "	WS 494	Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr., "
WS 493	New York, N. Y.	May,	B 647	Concord, N. H.	Apr., "
B 495	New Rochelle, N. Y.	May,	B 648	Paterson, N. J.	Apr., "
B 497	Brainerd, Minn.	Mar., "	B 649	Chicago, Ill.	Mar., "
B 498	Lewistown, Mont.	Apr., "	B 651	Seattle, Wash.	Apr., "
B 499	Springfield, O.	May,	B 652	Moberly, Mo.	May,
W 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	May,	B 654	Bryan, Tex.	Apr., "
WS 503	Kansas City, Mo.	Apr., "	B 656	Anderson, Ind.	May,
B 504	Terre Haute, Ind.	May,	B 657	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Apr., "
M 505	Columbus, O.	May,	M 659	Dallas, Tex.	Apr., "
B 506	Montreal, Canada	Apr., "	B 661	Roanoke, Va.	Apr., "
B 507	Chicago, Ill.	May,	W 663	Covington, K.	May,
B 513	East Chicago, Ind.	May,	B 664	Glendive, Mont.	Apr., "
B 516	Oelwein, Ia.	Apr., "	M 667	Renton, Wash.	May,
B 517	Nashville, Tenn.	May,	B 669	Helena, Ark.	June,
B 518	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Apr., "	B 670	Beardstown, Ill.	Apr., "
B 519	Willimantic, Conn.	May,	B 671	Jackson, Mich.	May,
B 520	Peru, Ind.	May,	M 672	Paragould, Ark.	Jan., "
B 523	Kenosha, Wis.	Apr., "	M 673	San Bernardino, Cal.	Apr., "
M 624	Miles City, Mont.	May,	B 674	Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Apr., "
B 525	Oakland, Cal.	Apr., "	B 675	Oswego, N. Y.	Mar., "
B 526	Johnstown, Pa.	Apr., "	B 676	Vancouver, B. C.	Apr., "
R 527	Dubuque, Ia.	Apr., "	B 677	Berlin, N. H.	May,
B 529	Brandford, Conn.	May,	B 679	Kellogg and Wardner	Idaho,
B 531	Jefferson City, Mo.	May,	M 680	Miami, Ariz.	Apr., "
B 532	Baltimore, Md.	Apr., "	B 682	Elizabeth, N. J.	Apr., "
B 533	Helena, Mont.	Apr., "	B 683	St. Thomas, Ont., Canada	June,
B 535	Gary, Ind.	Apr., "	B 684	Monongahela, Pa.	May,
B 536	Keokuk, Ia.	Apr., "	B 685	Eau Claire, Wis.	Apr., "
B 537	Long Branch, N. J.	May,	B 686	Burlington, Vt.	May,
B 542	San Rafael, Cal.	May,	B 687	Bay City, Mich.	May,
B 543	Danville, Ill.	May,	B 689	Passaic, N. J.	Apr., "
B 544	Richmond, Ind.	Apr., "	B 690	Owensboro, Ky.	May,
B 545	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Mar., "	M 692	Virden, Ill.	Apr., "
B 546	Waterloo, Ia.	May,	C 693	Hoboken, N. J.	Apr., 1915
B 547	Dallas, Tex.	Apr., "	B 694	Watertown, N. Y.	Apr., "
B 548	Hudson, N. Y.	May,	B 696	Norfolk, Va.	Apr., "
B 549	Wichita Falls, Tex.	May,	B 697	Temple, Tex.	May,
			B 699	Marysville, Cal.	Apr., "
			W 700	Paterson, N. J.	Apr., "
			B 701	North Walpole, N. H.	"
			B 702	Kensington, Ill.	Mar., "
			B 704	Raymond, Wash.	Mar., "
			B 706	Rockville, Conn.	Apr., "
			B 707	Tacoma, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 709	Lordsburg, N. M.	May,
			B 710	Ashland, Wis.	Apr., "
			B 711	Mingo Junction, O.	Apr., "
			B 713	Mansfield, Ore.	Mar., "
			B 714	Joliet, Ill.	May,
			B 716	Rutland, Vt.	May,
			C 719	New York City.	May,
			B 721	Salt Lake City, Utah	"
			B 722	Berlin, Ont., Can.	Mar., "
			B 723	Port Arthur, Tex.	May,
			B 725	Walla Walla, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 727	Columbia, Ga.	Jan., "
			B 729	Ottawa, Ill.	May,
			M 730	Bremerton, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 731	Great Barrington, Mass.	"
			B 732	Middletown, O.	Apr., "
			B 733	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	May,
			M 734	Superior, Wis.	Apr., "
			B 735	Manville, R. I.	Mar., "
			B 737	York, Pa.	May,
			B 738	Baton Rouge, La.	May,
			B 739	Brownsville, Pa.	May,
			B 740	South Manchester, Conn.	"
			B 741	Pasco, Tex.	Apr., "
			B 742	Southbridge, Conn.	Apr., "
			B 743	Natick, Mass.	Apr., "
			B 744	Waco, Tex.	May,
			B 745	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	"
			B 746	Anaconda, Mont.	Apr., "
			B 749	Galveston, Tex.	Apr., "
			B 750	Houston, Tex.	Apr., "
			B 751	Beaumont, Tex.	May,
			B 752	Texas City, Tex.	Apr., "
			B 753	Sherbrook, Que., Canada	"
			M 754	San Pedro, Cal.	Mar., "
			M 755	Porth Arthur, Tex.	Apr., "
			B 756	Thief River Falls, Minn.	"
			B 757	Porth Arthur, Ont.	May,
			M 759	Crookston, Minn.	Apr., "
			M 760	Monroe, La.	May,
			B 761	Ft. Williams, Ont.	Mar., "
			B 762	Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	Apr., "
			W 763	Rochester, N. Y.	Mar., "
			B 764	Alexandria, La.	May,
			B 765	Tampa, Fla.	Apr., "
			B 767	Westville, Ill.	June,
			B 768	San Diego, Cal.	Apr., "
			B 771	Hoquiam, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 774	Aberdeen, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 784	New Westminster, B. C.	"
			M 791	Aberdeen, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 793	Laird, Pa.	May,
			M 798	York, Pa.	Apr., "
			B 800	Lafayette, Ind.	May,
			B 801	Elma, Wash.	Mar., "
			B 804	Hoquiam, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 805	Covington, Ky.	Apr., "
			B 806	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Apr., "
			B 807	Bingham Canyon, Utah	"
			M 809	Lewisistown, Mont.	Apr., "
			B 810	Witt, Ill.	Apr., "
			B 812	Port Chester, N. Y.	Apr., "
			B 813	St. Cloud, Minn.	May,
			B 814	Victoria, B. C.	Mar., "
			M 815	Salt Lake City, Utah	"
			B 817	Missoula, Mont.	May,
			B 818	Pekin, Ill.	May,
			M 819	Port Angeles, Wash.	Apr., "
			B 820	Sheridan, Wyo.	May,
			B 821	Kittanning, Pa.	May,
			B 822	Boonville, Ind.	May,
			B 823	Ocala, Fla.	Mar., "
			M 824	Raymond, Wash.	Apr., "

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Local No.

M	825 Prince Rupert, B. C. Can.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
B	826 Etna, Pa. May, 1915	3	843 Mch., Apr., cash, supplies 22 25	5	864 Apr., stamps 5 05
B	827 Joplin, Mo. Apr., "	3	79 June, buttons 41 05	5	84 May 10 60
B	829 South Bend, Wash. Mar., "	3	219 Apr., supplies 21 50	5	426 Mch. 8 05
B	830 Anacortes, Wash. Feb., "	3	223 Supplies 50	5	507 Bal. due bound M. & S. 1 90
B	832 Sedalia, Mo. May, "	3	236 Apr., bal. due bound M. & S. 9 80	5	677 May 5 80
B	833 Elyria, O. Apr., "	3	253 May 9 00	6	791 Apr. 8 10
B	834 Royalton, Ill. May, "	3	269 Apr. 9 65	6	117 June 50
B	835 Taylor, Tex. May, "	3	274 Apr., stamps 12 60	6	247 Rein. E. Hartman, No. 11 60
B	836 Centralia, Wash. May, "	3	285 Mch., cash 80 60	6	173 Apr., stamps 1 60
M	837 Kemmerer, Wyo. May, "	3	376 Mch., bound M. & S. 27 00	6	198 May 34 55
B	838 Casper, Wyo. May, "	3	440 Apr. 16 10	6	264 Feb., buttons, supplies 20 00
M	839 Herrin, Ill. Jan., "	3	393 Apr., stamp 3 20	6	321 Apr., bound M. & S. 38 20
B	840 Chester, Pa. May, "	3	488 Mch., stamps 52 50	6	449 Apr., buttons, bound M. & S. 9 80
M	842 Casper, Wyo. Apr., "	3	823 Mch. 2 00	6	449 Apr., buttons, bound M. & S. 16 10
WWC	843 Worcester, Mass. Apr., "	3	Rein. J. D. Reilly, No. 579	6	479 Mch., stamp 16 30
B	844 Staunton, Ill. Apr., "	3	Interest 76 00	6	536 Apr. 7 80
B	845 New Kensington, Pa. May, "	3	109 Apr. 64 15	6	684 Apr. 4 40
M	846 Sheridan, Wyo. Apr., "	3	12 Apr. 36 00	6	687 Buttons 3 60
B	847 Fostoria, O. Apr., "	3	620 Mch., stamp 6 65	6	749 Apr., stamps 19 10
M	848 El Paso, Tex. Apr., "	3	169 Apr., stamp 16 05	6	751 May 9 80
B	849 Franklin, Pa. Apr., "	3	427 Supplies 1 00	6	883 Apr. 9 10
B	850 Rock Island, Ill. Apr., "	4	24 Supplies, buttons 1 50	6	77 Apr., May 690 00
B	851 Peekskill, N. Y. Apr., "	4	49 Apr. 4 40	6	259 Mch. 10 25
B	852 Tiffin, O. Apr., "	4	73 May, stamps 8 35	6	312 May 17 20
B	854 Jeannette, Pa. Apr., "	4	153 Apr. 30 45	6	342 Feb. 8 60
B	855 Livingston, Mont. Apr., "	4	221 May 6 40	6	557 Apr., supplies 4 45
B	856 Hot Springs, Ark. May, "	4	297 Apr., May, stamp, bound M. & S. 10 70	6	683 June 4 00
B	857 Laramie, Wyo. Apr., "	4	351 May, stamp 11 30	6	218 Apr. 11 15
B	859 Billings, Mont. Apr., "	4	353 Feb., supplies 8 86	6	298 Apr. 14 05
M	861 Billings, Mont. Apr., "	4	533 Apr. 14 00	6	428 Apr., stamps, balance due bound M. & S. 68 15
B	863 West Warwick, R. I. Apr., "	4	553 May 8 20	6	478 Apr. 5 80
B	864 Lansford, Pa. Apr., "	4	561 Mch. 41 60	6	632 May 5 20
C	865 Chicago, Ill. Apr., "	4	630 Return of funds 55 50	6	72 Apr., stamp 19 10
WWC	866 Springfield, Mass. May, "	4	652 May 6 85	6	447 Apr. 5 20
B	867 Ketchikan, Alaska. Apr., "	4	655 Apr. 41 05	6	83 Mch. 1 60
B	868 Nome, Alaska. Apr., "	4	690 May 6 00	6	499 Supplies, stamps 2 50
B	869 Juncal, Alaska. Apr., "	4	729 May 6 75	6	Rein. C. F. Luick, No. 247 1 60
B	870 Augusta, Ga. Mar., "	4	739 May 7 80	7	90 Apr., supplies, buttons 42 60
M	871 Juncal, Alaska. Apr., "	4	760 Stamp 25	7	223 Apr., bound M. & S. 6 50
C	872 Milwaukee, Wis. May, "	4	793 May, supplies 5 90	7	356 May 11 80
RCEIPTS FOR MAY, 1915.					

Date. Local.

1	129 Apr. \$ 6 80	4	189 Mch. 7 55	7	503 Error in Nov., Dec., Jan. reports 50
1	H. L. Briggs, M. A. L. 1 00	4	195 Apr., supplies, buttons 4 90	7	505 Apr. 3 50
1	400 Bound M. & S. 2 00	4	411 Apr. 16 45	7	550 Apr., supplies 27 70
1	147 Apr., stamps 8 45	4	523 Apr. 13 55	7	575 Apr. 12 25
1	534 Mch. 10 30	4	745 Charter & outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons 15 25	7	584 Return of funds, F. Morhan, M. A. L. 1 00
1	869 Apr. 9 00	4	784 Apr. 8 05	7	664 Apr. 5 00
3	1 Stamp 50	4	287 Apr. 45 40	7	725 Apr. 14 60
3	2 Mch., Apr., buttons 137 05	4	395 Apr., supplies 45 80	7	733 Supplies 15 00
3	3 Mch. 41 40	4	428 Apr. 25 05	7	857 Apr., cash 3 10
3	10 Mch. 14 30	4	125 May, buttons 9 30	7	Shoe Dealers' Adv. Co. 71 37
3	70 Mch., Bound M. & S. 94 30	4	156 Apr., buttons 11 30	7	72 Supplies 75
3	80 Mch. 110 40	4	150 Apr., cash 18 25	7	102 Stamps 1 00
3	99 Mch. 47 95	4	251 May, return of funds 16 80	7	349 Apr., stamps 10 15
3	100 Apr., stamps 36 40	4	722 Feb., Mch. 10 20	7	587 May 2 80
3	116 Apr., May 24 40	4	854 Apr. 14 20	7	Rein. James Farrell, No. 323 5 10
3	124 Apr. 24 40	4	743 Mch., Apr. 10 00	7	663 Mch. 29 75
3	128 Mch. 5 00	4	68 Apr., supplies 98 20	7	763 Supplies 4 00
3	181 Apr., bal. due Mch. re- port 77 70	4	170 Feb., Mch., stamps 26 30	7	304 Supplies 5 60
3	137 Mch., Apr., cash 29 50	4	428 Mch., bound M. & S. 32 40	7	680 Supplies, buttons 1 50
3	210 Apr. 5 40	5	96 May, supplies, buttons 10 25	8	72 Supplies, buttons 12 05
3	230 Supplies 25	5	157 May, stamp 17 70	8	119 Apr. 12 05
3	A. Thornton, R. Kilpatrick, W. Gegner, M. A. L. 4 30	5	209 Stamps, supplies, buttons 6 00	8	142 Apr., stamp 9 25
3	279 Supplies 50	5	184 Apr. 1 40	8	318 Mch., Apr., stamps 6 70
3	280 Mch. 76 25	5	212 Apr., supplies 39 10	8	339 Supplies 2 50
3	294 Mch., supplies, bound M. & S. 9 60	5	378 May, buttons 28 90	8	398 Apr. 31 10
3	296 Apr. 10 15	5	382 Apr. 5 30	8	518 Apr. 18 05
3	313 Apr., cash 20 20	5	457 Apr. 29 05	8	577 Apr., bal. due Mar. report 26 00
3	338 Apr., buttons 5 30	5	506 Apr., stamps, buttons, cash 47 15	8	J. C. Croarkin, M. A. L. 10
3	844 Apr. 8 50	5	508 Apr., buttons 37 65	8	686 May 4 60
3	402 Mch. 31 15	5	613 Apr. 4 40	8	800 May 18 70
3	487 Apr. 122 35	5	C. Croarkin, M. A. L. 1 25	8	833 Apr., cash 5 30
3	488 Apr. 10 10	5	714 Stamps, supplies 7 00	8	859 Bal. due supplies, bound M. & S. 3 15
3	456 Mch. 31 20	5	732 Apr. 11 80	8	20 Apr., stamp 119 40
3	588 Apr., stamp 3 00	5	813 Apr., May 8 40	8	171 Apr. 77 05
3	590 Apr. 15 10	5	838 Apr. 7 45	8	204 Apr., stamp 14 45
3	598 Apr. 6 80	5	354 Apr. 11 50	8	207 Mch. 10 90
3	619 Mch., Apr., supplies, bal. due bound M. & S. 35 10	5	390 Mch., Apr. 7 60	8	339 Supplies 2 50
3	Geo. Maher, M. A. L. 3 10	5	581 May, supplies 11 95	8	580 Mch., Apr. 8 80
3	659 Supplies 1 00	5	403 Apr. 13 05	8	849 Apr., stamp 2 60
3	651 Mch., supplies 100 30	5	549 May, supplies 14 50	8	C. E. DePoister, M. A. L. 5 00
3	657 Mch., Apr. 16 05	5	Wm. Stull, M. A. L.; buttons 60	8	279 Apr. 38 75
3	760 Apr. 24 20	5	91 May, supplies 8 00	8	687 May 4 60
3	806 Mch. 10 40	5	190 Mch. 8 40	8	676 Apr., supplies, bal. due bound M. & S. 38 15
3	807 Mch. 9 60	5	821 May 8 85	10	61 Jan., supplies 40 65
3	842 Apr. 4 60	5	115 Supplies, bound M. & S. 3 00	10	62 Apr., stamps, supplies, bound M. & S. 35 05

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Date.	Local.
10 82 May, supplies	8 80
10 93 Apr., stamps, supplies	15 20
10 96 Supplies	1 00
10 104 May, buttons	8 60
10 107 Supplies, buttons	8 00
10 215 Apr.	7 40
10 220 Apr.	7 85
10 229 Feb., Mch.	10 80
10 231 Apr., buttons, bal. due	Mch. report 7 25
10 283 May	7 20
10 304 Apr., stamps	32 95
10 335 Apr.	16 40
10 345 Apr., stamps	22 80
10 403 Supplies	8 00
10 454 Apr., bound M. & S.	13 20
10 458 Mch., stamps	71 30
10 479 Apr., stamps, supplies	17 20
10 482 Apr., buttons	12 65
10 485 Mch.	33 15
10 542 May	3 00
10 566 Apr.	17 05
10 575 Buttons	2 00
10 603 Apr.	42 90
10 625 May	5 40
10 628 Stamps	20 00
10 631 Apr.	19 15
10 633 May	11 25
10 685 Apr., bal. due Jan. report	7 85
10 700 Apr.	9 15
10 711 Mch., Apr., stamps	14 00
10 734 Supplies	2 60
10 757 May, stamps	7 00
10 760 Cuts	1 00
10 765 Apr.	15 80
10 771 Apr.	7 75
10 804 Apr.	5 25
10 822 May	2 20
10 824 Mch., Apr., stamps	8 00
10 848 Apr.	13 90
10 855 Mch., Apr., stamps	11 75
10 Rein. J. K. Markee, No. 414	12 35
10 558 Stamps, supplies, buttons	1 60
10 591 May	7 40
10 592 Apr., supplies, buttons	30 80
10 826 Apr.	9 30
10 872 May, supplies	13 95
10 222 Buttons	3 00
11 14 Supplies, buttons	11 75
11 36 May	12 20
11 48 Apr., supplies	158 25
11 52 Stamps, supplies, buttons	11 45
11 225 May, button	6 60
11 252 May, cash	14 60
11 445 Apr.	2 80
11 466 May, bound M. & S.	24 00
11 498 Apr., supplies	11 75
11 594 May	6 60
11 631 Supplies	2 50
11 855 Bound M. & S., 1913, report	4 50
11 572 Apr., supplies, buttons, bound M. & S.	24 00
11 360 Apr.	1 80
11 609 Apr., buttons	20 65
11 166 Apr., bound M. & S.	24 85
11 812 Mch., Apr., bound M. & S.	12 80
11 840 Apr., buttons	6 25
11 Ben Allen, M. A. L.	1 00
11 706 Apr.	4 80
11 152 Apr.	137 10
11 680 Apr., stamps	13 40
11 Ini. Howard Brown, M. A. L.	10 00
12 17 Apr.	34 25
12 37 Apr., May, June	6 00
12 44 Apr., stamps	235 90
12 151 May, bal. due supplies, cash	7 45
12 206 May, stamps, cut	32 05
12 241 May	8 20
12 353 Mch., Apr.	16 40
12 387 Apr.	42 80
12 406 Apr., button	13 40
12 461 Apr., stamp	14 25
12 491 Supplies, buttons, bound M. & S.	7 00
12 505 Buttons	1 00
12 574 Mch., stamps	46 25
12 744 Apr.	12 15
12 817 May	9 80
12 827 Apr.	11 40
12 852 Apr.	9 00
12 Frank Zebrowitz, M. A. L.	75
Date.	Local.
12 110 Apr., stamp, supplies	198 00
12 195 Stamps, supplies	18 50
12 573 Apr., cash	44 95
12 661 Apr.	11 80
12 670 Stamps	12 50
12 227 Apr.	5 80
12 674 Apr.	29 60
12 84 Supplies	50
12 693 Bound M. & S.	2 00
12 67 Apr., stamps, supplies	44 10
13 161 Apr.	34 00
13 273 Stamps, supplies	6 60
13 429 Apr., supplies	15 80
13 697 May	5 20
13 721 Apr., buttons	54 20
13 739 Supplies	50
13 Rein. Harry C. Bowles, No. 73	12 35
13 866 May	6 20
13 452 Return of funds	87 34
13 Art Artus, M. A. L.	3 00
13 331 Apr., supplies	8 90
13 324 Mch., Apr., stamps	8 10
13 741 Apr., supplies	4 80
13 302 Apr.	33 20
13 537 Charter & outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	28 00
13 282 Apr., stamps	16 75
13 524 May	18 80
13 493 Charter & outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons, cash	16 50
14 14 Apr.	42 50
14 106 Supplies	1 00
14 107 Apr., stamps	38 40
14 112 Apr.	16 20
14 224 May, supplies, buttons	43 75
14 287 Buttons	3 00
14 427 Apr., supplies, bound M. & S.	14 85
14 469 May, stamps, supplies	6 95
14 523 Buttons	8 00
14 562 Supplies	1 00
14 673 Apr.	5 60
14 684 May	3 40
14 687 May, stamps	16 45
14 699 Apr., stamps, supplies	13 75
14 810 Apr.	2 00
14 751 Supplies, buttons	3 25
14 414 May	4 20
14 Ben Allen, M. A. L.	1 00
14 264 Mch.	35 70
14 391 May	5 80
14 612 Apr., stamps	14 70
14 694 Apr., stamps	7 80
14 746 Apr., stamps	10 70
14 859 Apr., stamps, supplies	21 30
14 381 Apr., May	19 80
14 72 Stamps, supplies	3 00
14 567 Apr., supplies	8 75
15 24 Apr., May, stamps	7 65
15 30 Apr.	470 85
15 99 Buttons	2 00
15 154 Apr., cash	25 50
15 216 Apr.	76 70
15 220 Supplies	1 50
15 276 Apr., stamp	3 45
15 295 Stamps	2 85
15 365 May, stamp	19 45
15 370 May, supplies	5 60
15 397 Mch., Apr.	10 80
15 647 Supplies	50
15 689 Apr.	10 40
15 861 Apr., stamps, supplies	12 55
15 865 Apr.	32 95
15 240 Apr.	66 60
15 734 Apr., stamps, supplies, buttons	4 70
17 1 Supplies	2 00
17 35 Apr.	73 95
17 41 Apr.	253 50
17 81 Apr.	27 65
17 318 May, supplies	4 90
17 436 Supplies	50
17 552 Apr., supplies	4 85
17 556 May	6 60
17 595 Apr., stamps, supplies	11 80
17 610 Apr., stamps	5 00
17 616 May	5 00
17 642 Apr., stamp	6 25
17 654 Apr.	2 20
17 686 Buttons	60
17 716 May, stamps, supplies, buttons	8 40
17 723 May	31 75
17 768 Apr.	31 75
Date.	Local.
17 814 Bal. due bound M. & S.	1 75
17 55 Apr., supplies, buttons	15 50
17 Rein. Angic Galante, No. 686	6 10
17 31 Apr., supplies, bound M. & S.	117 85
17 292 Apr.	6 20
17 749 Supplies, bound M. & S.	5 00
17 806 Apr.	4 00
17 606 Charter & outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	17 50
17 72 Supplies	50
17 459 Apr., supplies	12 70
18 52 Stamps, supplies	4 88
18 149 Stamps, supplies	17 00
18 278 Apr., supplies, buttons	21 20
18 Rein. John Morgan, No. 50	13 88
18 284 Apr., stamps	126 05
18 656 May	9 40
18 846 Stamps, supplies, buttons, cash	10 90
18 627 Apr., supplies	27 00
18 76 Supplies, buttons	6 00
18 Clem Clemens, M. A. L.	10 10
18 663 Apr., May, buttons	12 40
18 730 Apr., stamps, supplies	9 95
18 404 Apr.	5 65
18 114 May	13 00
18 548 Apr., May, stamps, supplies	7 60
19 60 Apr.	5 80
19 296 Supplies, cash	7 50
19 317 Apr., stamps, supplies	20 60
19 370 Stamp	50
19 387 Supplies, buttons	3 00
19 519 May	5 20
19 760 Apr.	5 40
19 738 May, supplies	3 10
19 760 May, buttons	10 05
19 356 Apr.	11 00
19 310 Stamps, supplies	1 00
19 71 Apr., bal. due supplies and Mch. report	8 85
19 562 Apr.	8 90
19 237 Apr., May, bal. due supplies	11 65
19 358 May	2 80
19 43 Apr.	14 95
19 33 Apr.	59 20
19 825 Re-org. of local	18 00
20 107 Buttons	2 00
20 115 Apr.	188 60
20 260 May	19 50
20 289 May, stamp, bound M. & S.	6 20
20 417 May, supplies, bound M. & S.	10 60
20 482 May, supplies	7 85
20 491 Mch., Apr.	32 60
20 573 Supplies	1 00
20 600 Apr.	11 85
20 628 Stamps	5 00
20 197 May	80 55
20 285 Acct. protested check	82 91
20 322 Apr.	14 25
20 543 May	21 40
20 845 May, stamps	6 90
20 639 May, stamps, supplies	21 20
20 759 Mch., Apr.	13 20
21 85 Apr., buttons	41 65
21 87 May	3 00
21 257 Apr.	4 80
21 421 May	14 05
21 504 May, supplies, bound M. & S., balance due Feb. report	64 40
21 596 Apr., stamps	33 75
21 709 May, supplies, buttons	10 80
21 764 May	4 65
21 E. Schmidtke, M. A. L.	1 50
21 Wm. Chappell, M. A. L.	1 10
21 473 Apr., stamps, supplies, buttons	19 45
21 818 Apr., May, cash	21 95
21 495 May	6 80
21 529 Mch., Apr., May, bound M. & S.	7 40
21 72 Stamps, supplies, buttons	3 50
21 35 Supplies	2 50
21 851 Mch., Apr.	10 00
22 1 Supplies	3 00
22 20 Supplies	2 50
22 51 Apr.	135 05

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.
22 80 Supplies	1 00	27 405 Mch., stamps, supplies, cash, bound M. & S.	20 00	5 Harry Overmeyer, defense, L. J. E. B., Toledo, O. 100 00
22 95 Apr., supplies	48 20	27 338 Supplies	6 50	7 Magazine 1 50
22 180 Apr.	21 00	27 379 May	11 25	8 Clerks 57 00
22 194 May	4 20	27 513 May	8 90	8 Frank Hoffman, defense, Winona, Minn. 34 06
22 200 Apr., cash	53 80	27 820 May, supplies	10 70	8 Dan P. Regan, defense, L. J. E. B., San Francisco, Cal. 100 00
22 332 Apr., stamps	74 65	27 H. L. Briggs, M. A. L.	1 25	10 Seals 9 85
22 414 Supplies	1 00	27 563 Supplies	1 00	10 E. Malone, L. S. O., No. 484
22 558 Buttons	1 20	27 67 Bound M. & S.	2 00	10 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., No. 865
22 651 Apr., supplies	93 30	27 118 Apr.	23 85	10 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., No. 223
22 856 May	3 40	27 120 Apr.	41 95	10 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., No. 593
22 203 Apr., supplies	17 90	27 429 May	14 80	10 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., No. 266
22 767 Stamps, supplies, cash	19 00	27 159 May	17 10	10 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249
22 274 Buttons	3 00	28 6 Apr.	58 15	10 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., No. 112
22 451 Apr., bound M. & S.	14 00	28 216 Bound M. & S.	2 00	10 Leonard Griffith, L. S. O., No. 72
22 426 Supplies	1 00	28 231 May, stamp, bal. due report	6 55	10 Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York
22 24 Supplies	8 00	28 266 Apr., stamps	35 25	10 Victor Marot, L. S. O., No. 872
24 59 Apr.	34 55	28 280 Apr., stamps	78 85	10 Loretta Wheeler, L. S. O., No. 180
24 102 Stamps, supplies	1 00	28 366 Apr.	10 10	10 Albert Courtney, L. S. O., No. 734
24 239 Apr.	61 15	28 406 Buttons	3 00	10 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51
24 249 Apr., buttons	19 55	28 431 Apr., buttons	11 60	10 Fay Huddleston, L. S. O., No. 203
24 340 Apr.	9 05	28 458 Apr., stamps	72 80	10 J. N. Butler, Def. Org. 100 00
24 517 Apr., May	5 20	28 483 Supplies, bound M. & S.	2 50	11 State insurance 5 34
24 519 Bound M. & S., supplies, bal. due Feb. report.	5 45	28 489 Apr., supplies, buttons	14 80	11 Defense, No. 572 24 00
24 574 Apr., stamps, supplies	46 80	28 740 Apr.	4 20	13 Acct. protested check, No. 285 82 91
24 580 May	4 20	28 833 Bound M. & S.	2 00	13 Robt. Lyons, defense, L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo. 100 00
24 598 Supplies	2 25	28 834 Apr., May	8 70	15 Clerks 57 00
24 647 Supplies	2 00	28 859 Button	60	15 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org. 100 00
24 836 Mch., Apr., May, supplies, cash	12 75	28 W. W. White, M. A. L.	2 25	15 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org. 100 00
24 624 Apr.	6 70	28 E. Mayer, M. A. L.	2 25	15 L. P. McGinley, Intl. Org. 100 00
24 809 Apr., stamps	10 00	28 Wm. Moore, M. A. L.	No. 247	15 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org. 100 00
24 222 May	36 45	28 14 Buttons	1 80	15 A. Martel, Intl. Org. 100 00
24 Rein. R. Nichols, No. 512	4 10	28 101 Apr.	81 85	15 Josh Brady, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 113 May	7 80	28 339 Apr.	87 85	15 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 136 May	5 85	28 175 Apr.	73 85	15 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 188 Apr., supplies	218 00	28 141 Apr.	17 05	15 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 190 Apr., supplies	68 70	28 217 May, stamps, buttons	56 70	15 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 252 Supplies	1 25	28 72 Stamps, supplies, buttons	3 75	15 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 256 Apr.	27 05	28 805 Supplies	2 00	15 F. Sesma, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 470 May	8 40	28 420 Apr.	138 90	15 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 100 00
25 498 Bal. due supplies	2 50	29 4 Apr.	41 85	15 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org. 100 00
25 837 Apr., May	9 05	29 40 Apr., May, bound M. & S.	6 40	15 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org. 100 00
25 Louis Blume, M. A. L.	3 00	29 108 Apr., buttons	103 75	15 W. H. Foster, Def. Org. 100 00
25 230 Apr.	10 20	29 167 May, buttons	35 45	15 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org. 100 00
25 133 Apr., stamp, supplies, buttons	6 65	29 223 May	4 6	15 John J. Henley, Def. Org. 100 00
25 526 Supplies	10 00	29 228 May	25 80	15 Robt. L. Dale, Death Claim No. 6656, Local 547 50 00
25 124 May	23 40	29 422 Apr., stamps	30 90	15 A. E. Johnson, Death Claim No. 6654, Local 713 50 00
25 671 May, supplies	13 90	29 550 Bound M. & S.	2 00	15 Frank Normand, Death Claim No. 6718, Local 157 50 00
25 155 May	29 90	29 563 May	10 80	15 Jere Sullivan, Death Claim No. 6739, Local 504 50 00
26 60 Apr., bound M. & S.	35 10	29 693 Apr.	2 70	15 Walter L. Bortz, Death Claim No. 6734, Local 381 50 00
26 70 Supplies	8 00	29 742 Apr., bound M. & S.	4 40	15 Carl Pfeffer, Death Claim No. 6748, Local 248 50 00
26 80 Apr., stamps	102 85	29 147 May	8 80	15 Geo. A. O'Connor, Death Claim No. 6748, Local 800 50 00
26 88 May, cash	7 40	29 525 Apr., supplies	83 65	15 Dennis J. Berrigan, Death Claim No. 6749, Local 77 50 00
26 199 May, supplies, buttons	17 20	29 865 Supplies	1 00	15 Fred Luckner, Death Claim No. 6750, Local 30 50 00
26 213 Mch., Apr., May, June, bound M. & S.	7 85	29 532 Apr.	17 70	15 Harry G. Storer, Death Claim No. 6751, Local 284 50 00
26 295 Apr.	8 25	29 707 Apr.	81 90	15 John H. Stamm, Death Claim No. 6752, Local 70 50 00
26 313 May	19 40	Total	\$14,626 87	15 Fred Prentice, Death Claim No. 6753, Local 256 50 00
26 348 Apr., supplies	8 75			15 John R. Roberts, Death Claim No. 6754, Local 573 50 00
26 399 May, stamps, cash	13 40			15 Wilfred Daze, Death Claim No. 6755, Local 81 50 00
26 400 Apr.	34 15			15 Carlo Gianora, Death Claim No. 6756, Local 110 50 00
26 696 Apr.	21 90			15 Fred Rockwell, Death Claim No. 6757, Local 202 50 00
26 762 Mch., Apr.	16 85			
26 T. J. Linnane, M. A. L.	3 60			
26 8 Apr., stamp	39 90			
26 99 Buttons	2 00			
26 285 Apr.	80 40			
26 747 Charter & outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons, cash	23 65			
26 28 Apr.	24 50			
26 463 Apr.	7 40			
26 Rein. John W. Harghtaling, No. 422	5 10			
26 840 May, buttons	8 45			
26 92 Apr.	10 55			
26 296 Buttons	8 70			
26 19 Supplies	1 00			
26 193 Apr.	21 20			
26 68 May	97 35			
27 64 Apr.	40 15			
27 86 May, June	64 70			
27 246 Apr., buttons	13 60			
27 254 Apr., buttons	18 90			
27 264 Bal. due Mch. report.	20			
27 499 May	21 20			
27 534 Apr., bal. due bound M. & S.	11 55			
27 649 Mch., stamp, supplies	27 15			
27 682 Apr.	9 60			
27 733 May	7 80			
27 744 May, supplies	12 50			
27 835 May, supplies	4 70			

EXPENDITURES FOR MAY, 1915.

Date.	
1 Rent	\$103 50
1 Clerks	57 00
3 E. Malone, L. S. O., No. 223	15 00
3 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., No. 865	15 00
3 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., No. 223	15 00
3 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., No. 503	15 00
3 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., No. 266	15 00
3 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249	15 00
3 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., No. 112	15 00
3 Leonard Griffith, L. S. O., No. 72	15 00
3 Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York	15 00
3 Victor Marot, L. S. O., No. 872	15 00
3 Loretta Wheeler, L. S. O., No. 180	15 00
3 Albert Courtney, L. S. O., No. 734	15 00
3 Maude Mosier, L. S. O., No. 644	30 00
3 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51	15 00
3 Safety deposit box	5 00
3 Defense, No. 403	13 05

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THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.		Date.	
15 Edward Mott, Death Claim No. 6758, Local 20.....	50 00	24 Albert Courtney, L. S. O., No. 734	15 00	29 Henry Blodell, Death Claim No. 6810, Local 51.....	50 00
15 Wm. Wells, Death Claim No. 6759, Local 20.....	50 00	24 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51	15 00	29 Herbert A. Johnson, Death Claim No. 6812, Local 603	50 00
15 Daniel Rourke, Death Claim No. 6760, Local 85.....	50 00	24 Fay Huddleston, L. S. O., No. 203	15 00	29 Frank Kistler, Death Claim No. 6813, Local 284.....	50 00
15 Geo. Doan, Death Claim No. 6762, Local 85.....	50 00	24 Maurice DeYoung, L. S. O., No. 70	15 00	29 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484	15 00
15 Peter Clarkin, Death Claim No. 6763, Local 495.....	50 00	24 Aloys Cyrys, L. S. O., No. 209	15 00	29 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., No. 865	15 00
15 Frank Wilson, Death Claim No. 6764, Local 548.....	50 00	25 J. L. Bradford	5 00	29 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., No. 223	15 00
15 Martin J. Madden, Death Claim No. 6765, Local 95.....	50 00	27 Sub. magazine	2 00	29 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., No. 593	15 00
15 Leo A. Wolfel, Death Claim No. 6766, Local 423.....	50 00	27 Supplies	196 91	29 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., No. 266	15 00
15 Max Kahn, Death Claim No. 6767, Local 700.....	50 00	27 W. E. Denning, Org.'s fee, No. 745, No. 825.....	19 45	29 Maude Mosier, L. S. O., No. 644	15 00
15 Chester Builtman, Death Claim No. 6769, Local 387	50 00	29 E. Flore, Gen. Pres., No. 247	247 53	29 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249	15 00
15 Monte Fleming, Death Claim No. 6771, Local 559.....	50 00	29 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org., No. 104	24 25	29 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., No. 118	15 00
15 John H. Moss, Death Claim No. 6772, Local 216.....	50 00	29 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org., No. 128	50 50	29 Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York.....	15 00
15 James T. Dwyer, Death Claim No. 6773, Local 499	50 00	29 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org., No. 134	46	29 Albert Courtney, L. S. O., No. 734	15 00
15 Henry Johnson, Death Claim No. 6775, Local 152.....	50 00	29 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org., No. 138	48	29 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51	15 00
15 Thos. H. Keenan, Death Claim No. 6777, Local 285	50 00	29 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org., No. 111	90	29 Fay Huddleston, L. S. O., No. 203	15 00
15 Andrew Lowery, Death Claim No. 6778, Local 488	50 00	29 Josh Brady, Intl. Org., No. 114	88	29 Maurice DeYoung, L. S. O., No. 70	15 00
17 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484	15 00	29 T. J. Durin, Intl. Org., No. 127	77	29 G. C. Wray, Death Claim No. 6740, Local 206	15 00
17 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., No. 865	15 00	29 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org., No. 115	50	29 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org., No. 113	28
17 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., No. 223	15 00	29 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org., No. 111	79	29 F. Sesma, Intl. Org., No. 100	00
17 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., No. 593	15 00	29 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org., No. 100	00	29 W. F. McCarthy, Intl. Org., No. 120	37
17 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., No. 266	15 00	29 John J. Henley, Def. Org., No. 100	00	29 John H. Anderson, Def. Org., No. 111	55
17 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249	15 00	29 Jas. H. Hibberd, Def. Org., No. 141	40	29 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org., No. 155	95
17 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., No. 118	15 00	29 J. N. Butler, Def. Org., No. 112	63	29 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org., No. 112	63
17 Leonard Griffith, L. S. O., No. 72	15 00	29 W. H. Foster, Def. Org., No. 123	01	29 Clerks	57 00
17 Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York.....	15 00	29 Chas. L. Kleeberg, Death Claim No. 6661, Local 175	50 00	29 C. W. McCurdy, acct. Board meeting	150 00
17 Victor Marot, L. S. O., No. 872	15 00	29 W. G. Payne, Death Claim No. 6738, Local 284	50 00	29 W. H. Foster, acct. Board meeting	150 00
17 Lorette Wheeler, L. S. O., No. 180	15 00	29 G. C. Wray, Death Claim No. 6740, Local 206	50 00	29 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas.	225 00
17 Albert Courtney, L. S. O., No. 734	15 00	29 Jacob H. Goepfert, Death Claim No. 6761, Local 12	50 00	29 Janitor	12 00
17 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51	15 00	29 Robert E. Carrick, Death Claim No. 6768, Local 729	50 00	29 E. Maloney, acct. Board meeting	150 00
17 Fay Huddleston, L. S. O., No. 203	15 00	29 Frank Kelly, Death Claim No. 6770, Local 480	50 00	Total	\$14 307 81
17 Maurice DeYoung, L. S. O., No. 70	15 00	29 Wm. T. Pascoe, Death Claim No. 6780, Local 134	50 00	Amount on hand May 1, 1915, \$81,915 62	
17 Elmer E. Owens, defense, No. 55	100 00	29 John Fagan, Death Claim No. 6781, Local 173	50 00	Receipts for May, 1915	14,626 87
18 Harry Overmeyer, defense, L. J. E. B., Toledo, O..	100 00	29 David Porteous, Death Claim No. 6782, Local 420	50 00	Total	\$96 545 49
19 Tax A. F. of L.	899 24	29 Harry Esterman, Death Claim No. 6783, Local 420	50 00	Expenditures for May, 1915	14,307 81
19 Tax on Canadian membership	38 08	29 Patrick F. Gorgin, Death Claim No. 6784, Local 77	50 00	Amount on hand June 1, 1915, \$82,237 68	
20 Robt. Lyons	100 00	29 Anton B. Amundson, Death Claim No. 6786, Local 707	50 00	In Death Fund May 1, 1915	\$29,484 22
21 Printing May M. & S....	2,641 17	29 John Albert, Death Claim No. 6788, Local 585	50 00	Appropriated to Death Fund, May, 1915	4,420 52
21 Acct. protested check, No. 161	34 00	29 John C. Johnson, Death Claim No. 6789, Local 77	50 00	Total	\$33,904 74
21 Robert Hesketh, Board meeting	125 00	29 John H. Smith, Death Claim No. 6790, Local 395	50 00	Drawn from Death Fund, May, 1915	3,250 00
22 Clerks	57 00	29 C. L. Linster, Death Claim No. 6791, Local 812	50 00	Balance in Death Fund June 1, 1915	\$80,654 74
24 Wm. Wrage, defense, L. J. E. B., Hoboken, N. J....	150 00	29 Michael Kane, Death Claim No. 6792, Local 115	50 00	In Defense Fund May 1, 1915, \$16,663 69	
24 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484	15 00	29 Anthony M. Cuff, Death Claim No. 6793, Local 420	50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, May, 1915	1,894 51
24 F. Ebeling, L. S. O., No. 865	15 00	29 Chas. O'Toole, Death Claim No. 6795, Local 628	50 00	Total	\$18,558 20
24 C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., No. 223	15 00	29 Wm. Glebe, Death Claim No. 6796, Local 381	50 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, May, 1915	3,245 65
24 Thos. P. Woods, L. S. O., No. 593	15 00	29 Thos. R. Hill, Death Claim No. 6797, Local 543	50 00	Balance in Defense Fund June 1, 1915	\$15,312 55
24 Jos. R. Franklin, L. S. O., No. 266	15 00	29 Henry Miller, Death Claim No. 6798, Local 44	50 00	In Conv. Assmt. Fund May 1, 1915	\$1,204 10
24 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249	15 00	29 Frank Gaby, Death Claim No. 6799, Local 651	50 00	Receipts for May, 1915	
24 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., No. 118	15 00	29 Frank A. Green, Death Claim No. 6800, Local 188	50 00	Total	\$1,204 10
24 Leonard Griffith, L. S. O., No. 72	15 00	29 Jos. Mulhall, Death Claim No. 6801, Local 41	50 00	Refunds for May, 1915	
24 Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York.....	15 00	29 Daniel O'Hare, Death Claim No. 6802, Local 41	50 00	Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund June 1, 1915	\$1,204 10
		29 Kilian Weger, Death Claim No. 6804, Local 70	50 00	Amount in General Fund June 1, 1915	\$35,066 29
		29 Christ Hansen, Death Claim No. 6806, Local 35	50 00	Amount in Death Fund June 1, 1915	30,654 71
		29 Alex Meyers, Death Claim No. 6807, Local 35	50 00	Amount in Defense Fund June 1, 1915	15,312 55
		29 Mike Merdler, Death Claim No. 6808, Local 59	50 00	Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund June 1, 1915	1,204 10

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of April:

Since my last report conditions have not changed any in the city of San Diego. The ranks of the unemployed have increased and business in all lines are at a standstill. Am pleased to state that organized labor in San Diego has been gaining, and more harmony prevails today than has for some time past.

March 26th—At the regular meeting of Local 402, Secretary and Business Agent Claude McClellan and J. O'Brien were elected delegates to our convention, and at the other meetings held during the month of April matters of importance were taken up, an assessment of 25 cents per member was levied to continue the picketing on the unfair restaurants, and with the spirit that now exists in Local 402 they are bound to forge to the front. The only regrettable proposition is that many of the members of our crafts come to San Diego from other cities and they forget their union cards are in their pockets and go to work below the scale of the local. It is sad, but true that many of them will return to their locals and take a very active part.

At the regular meeting of Local 402, held April 16th, Brother I. H. Markwith, secretary of the San Diego Labor Council, was admitted, and in a few, but well chosen words, surprised me when, in the name of the members of Local 402, presented me with a gent's toilet Sterling silver set, which had on the back the emblem of the culinary button and the following inscription: Presented to F. Sesma, by the members of Local 402.

At the regular meeting of Bartenders' Local 768, held March 28th, Brother Earl Hyatt, president of the local, and W. A. Powers were elected delegates to our next convention. At the meeting of April 11th, the local was addressed by Brother E. H. Murphy, who was formerly secretary to Local 403 of Stockton. He and his family went to San Diego to recuperate his health, in which he is very much in need after the strenuous work done for organized labor in Stockton. His wife and charming little girl are very much pleased with pure air of the San Diego Bay, and I sincerely wish that his health would be benefited in the near future.

As I was saying good-bye to Secretary C. E. Kiser, of Local 786, he presented me with a silver handle umbrella. He said: "You are on your way to the city of San Francisco where rain is plentiful, let me present you with this umbrella to protect you from some bad cold showers and so you may remember us in your travels."

April 18th to San Bernardino. Attended the regular meeting of Local 558 and was surprised at the poor attendance. Something is wrong when the meetings of Local 558 are not well attended. As I have always found in Local 558 the best of

feelings among its members. Get busy, boys, and get back to the old good fellowship. Forget any differences that may have come between you. Brother J. C. Drysdale was elected as delegate to the convention.

April 19th attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 673. They were about to give up the local and send the charter back, though they had plenty of money in the treasury. After a thorough discussion they reconsidered their action and Local 673 took a new lease on life.

April 20th attended the meeting of the San Bernardino Labor Council. The council is wide-awake and all the delegates take a very active part. I addressed the council and requested their assistance for Cooks and Waiters' Local 673. They appointed a committee and will do all they can to keep up the interest in Local 673.

April 26th to San Pedro—Attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 754; the meeting was well attended. After a discussion of the conditions the members decided they were entitled to a day off in seven.

Returned to San Pedro on the 27th, and with Secretary Geo. W. McDonald visited all the restaurants and arranged for special meeting on the 28th. Brother J. H. Jackson was elected delegate to the next convention.

The following is my expense account for the month of April:

April 6—Los Angeles to San Diego and return	\$ 6 25
18—Los Angeles to San Bernardino and return	2 75
26 and 27—Los Angeles to San Pedro and return.....	1 00
Car fare for the month	1 50
Postage	1 75
Total	\$13 25

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May:

April 28th attended special meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 754 at San Pedro, Cal. After a lengthy discussion on many subjects a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to enforce one day off in seven, and no doubt the proprietors will see it in the right light and will grant the just request.

April 29th attended the regular meeting of Waiters' Local 17; the attendance was fairly good, but a little more good will towards one another would do wonders in the local.

May 5th was present at the regular meeting of the L. J. E. B. Matters of interest to all locals were acted upon, and a very good feeling exists

among all the delegates, which speaks volumes for the welfare of all.

May 8th to Mojave, Cal. Was met at the depot by a committee of Local 445. A visit was paid to all members on duty, and after lifting quite a few we proceeded to a private residence, but it seems to me that all the bar-boys were at home, especially when the "wish bone" made its appearance. Nuf sed. Had a conference with the officers of the local and advised them on matters to their good and welfare. Although the previous secretary left without leaving his future address, the membership of Local 445, with the true spirit of unionism, rallied together and maintained the local conditions.

Arrived in Bakersfield on the evening of May 8th; found Bro. J. J. Aldridge, secretary and business agent of Local 550, very busy making arrangements for the "Early California Days' Carnival," which lasted three days, and with the amount of boosting by all the members of Local 550, success was written in capital letters. Many prizes were to be given, among them a beautiful silver cup, which was to be presented to the chef awarded first prize for the best display of culinary art.

Bartenders' Local 378 is always on the job; President W. S. Renfro, as usual, is impartial in all his decisions, and Secretary Wm. F. Wood never overlooks a new arrival or delinquent member. Attended the regular meeting on May 10th. A lively and spirited discussion arose, and a large number of the members took a very active part. After the meeting a fine "rabbit lunch," with some ice-cold amber fluid and cigars was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the spread a few songs and snappy stories by all those present made everyone forget their troubles and tribulations.

May 11th to Fresno. The city was gaily decorated for the entertainment of the Eagles' State Aerie convention. Met many of our members who were delegates or taking part in the drum corps. They sure made Fresno mighty lively during their stay, and will surely be a contrast with prohibition convention which will be held in Fresno on June 1st to devise plans to make California dry. This time, it is said, the prohibs will leave out the wineries, showing their hypocrisy. If it is a sin to sell wine or beer by the glass, why is it not a sin to sell it by the gallon or barrel. Of course they don't want to answer that. All they care is to make money, which they take from many who don't even have enough to buy a new pair of shoes.

May 16th attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 566. It seems to me that an undercurrent exists among a few members of the local which is not conducive to the good of the local, and all the old-timers should rally to bring back the good feeling that formerly existed in Local 566.

May 16th the L. J. E. B. was formed. Bro. Tom Ryan, president of Bartenders' Local 566, was elected president, and Barney Williams, of Cooks and Waiters' Local 62, was elected secretary-treasurer; and if the same friendly spirit demonstrated in the first meeting exists in the future, good results beneficial to both locals will be the accomplishment of the L. J. E. B.

May 17th attended a meeting of Local 62. The attendance could have been better. Local 62 has improved wonderfully in the last few months.

Business Agent Harry F. Russell, with the assistance of a few old war-horses in the movement, is doing all the time, and before long Bro. Russell will have a good local in Fresno. But he should be careful that some of the home guards, who have done nothing but retard the progress of Local 62, discourage him so that he will throw his hands in the air and say: "I am through with it."

May 18th to Sacramento; Cal., found both of our locals in fair condition, and Locals 561 and 603 working harmoniously. And through their harmony the idea of some of the proprietors, who were trying to do away with the one day off in seven, was frustrated and the conditions obtained by hard work were maintained, thanks to the friendly relations of both locals and the respect our locals command in the labor council.

May 19th attended the afternoon meeting of Bartenders' Local 603, and am glad to say that everything during the meeting goes according to "Hoyle." President Fred Somers and Secretary Jack Reid sure make a fine team. All members of Local 603 were busily engaged in selling tickets for the theatre party for the benefit of the Liberal Council. By the way, communications have been sent out to all our locals in the State, but very little progress has been made. The Liberal Council, started by the president and secretary of Local 603, should receive the hearty co-operation of all our locals in the State, and if conducted properly there is no doubt in my mind that the said Liberal Council would be a nation-wide organization. We need it, we must have it, are you doing your share? I mean, has each local in this State started the propaganda? Well, if the local has not, what is the matter with the individual member? Get busy and see that the local takes a hold of it.

May 19th (evening) attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 561. There was plenty of ginger among the members at it was the last night for nomination of officers for the ensuing term. Two members who had scabbed in Stockton were expelled from the local. Some of those members who still carry their cards, and from whom the secretary of their local knowingly accepts their dues, should receive a like dose.

May 20th to Stockton; visited the officials of both of our locals. Considering the trouble and strife that our locals went through, both of the locals are in better shape than I expected they would be, but owing to the business depression quite a few members are out of employment.

May 21st attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 572. The waitresses were well represented and took a very active part in all the proceedings, but with the exception of a few male members who do realize the worth of the organization, the whole load is left to the officers.

May 22nd arrived in San Francisco. Waitresses' local held their annual dance on that evening which was fairly well attended, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all those present.

May 24th attended the regular meeting of Bartenders' Local 41. The regular routine was promptly transacted.

May 26th, at the request of the business agent of Cooks' and Waiters' Local 31, went to Oakland, and attended the meeting of their executive board. Matters of importance were discussed and acted upon.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

The following is my expense for the month:

April 28—Los Angeles to San Pedro and return	\$ 0 50
May 5—Typewriter and supplies.....	5 00
8—Los Angeles to Bakersfield.....	5 15
11—Bakersfield to Fresno.....	3 10
18—Fresno to Sacramento.....	5 05
20—Sacramento to Stockton.....	1 45
22—Stockton to San Francisco.....	2 35
26—San Francisco to Oakland and return	2 00
Car fare and phone.....	2 75
Postage	1 75
Total	\$27 30

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 28, 1913.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May:

April 27 and 28 were spent in Milwaukee with Brother V. Marot, secretary of Local 872. I learned there that Governor Phillips had vetoed the Anti-Tipping Bill, passed by the Wisconsin Legislature.

On the 28th Local 872 held their first smoker, which was a big success. I had visited several members the the Milwaukee Hotel Men's Association, and we were fortunate enough to have several of those gentlemen attending. Mr. Hadfield, president of this association, made a good speech which was loudly applauded. Mr. Sweeney, manager of the Maryland Hotel, was also present, also a representative of the city attorney's office and several head-waiters.

On the 29th I returned to Chicago and attended the meeting followed by a smoker of Local 865.

On May 3, at the meeting of the L. J. E. B., a new set of officers were elected, as follows: President, Phil Hartman, president of Local 456; vice-president, Ches. Corrigan, of Local 865; secretary, M. Miller, of Local 865.

On May 5 I was a guest of Local 456 at their dance.

On May 6 attended a meeting of Local 865.

On May 7 the L. J. E. B. met the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor and discussed the ways and means of organizing the different summer gardens and hotels in which the breweries are directly or indirectly interested. It was decided to call on the brewery workers of this city and ascertain how far they would go in helping us to that end. This same committee also had a meeting with a committee of the Brewery Association, which promises to bring results.

On May 8 I attended a dance given by the Waitresses' Local 484.

On May 11 I journeyed to Milwaukee to attend the cooks' meeting of Local 872. At this meeting a committee was appointed to meet the Executive Board of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, to arrange for a joint meeting of the Hotel Men's Association, the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and the Brewery Association, to explain to those different organizations the necessity of getting in closer touch with one another.

On May 13 I returned to Chicago and attended the meeting of the L. J. E. B. in the afternoon, and in the evening a meeting of Local 865. The Brewery Workers, through their International Secretary, called a special convention, to which all crafts having an interest in the license question throughout the State were invited. It was held on May 16. Its purpose is to create a new State organization to fight our common foe. This organization was named the Illinois States Trades Union Liberty League. All locals wishing to affiliate will have to pay a per capita tax of 50 cents per year. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Bro. M. McGraw, of the Brewery Workers; secretary, Bro. Wm. Fischer, of the Stationary Engineers; trustees, Sister Elizabeth Maloney and Brothers Ches. Gaudy, of the Brewery Workers, and J. Stahl, of the Cigar Makers. Bro. J. N. Irish, of Local 286, Peoria, Ill., is the vice-president, representing our International Union locals in the State. At this convention I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. W. H. Foster, our third vice-president. There was no further business transacted, and we adjourned at 4 p. m.

On the 17th there was a meeting of the L. J. E. B., which I attended.

On the 20th one of Local 865.

A special L. J. E. B. meeting was called for the 24th to dispose of several local grievances. The same evening I attended, with several members of the L. J. E. B., the meeting of the City Council, to which the so-called Merriam Ordinance was presented for passage. This ordinance forbids the sale of whisky, gin or brandy in the city of Chicago. It got its quietus by being defeated.

On the 25th attended the meeting of Local 35, which was a very interesting one, as the resolutions which will be presented to our next convention were all discussed thoroughly, so as to give their delegates a chance to get the views of the membership. At night I attended the meeting of Local 456, at which Bro. Ph. Hartmann was elected as delegate to the convention.

On the 27th, after the meeting, Local 865 gave an entertainment, which was well attended. With the several committees out working, the situation in this city promises to improve in the near future, as the proprietors, who fear a repetition of 1913, begin to understand that our aim is not to make trouble. When we will have this fear out of their mind, then it will be much easier to approach them; and that is what I am trying to do.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

April 29—Milwaukee to Chicago.....	\$ 2 20
May 11—Chicago to Milwaukee.....	2 20
" 13—Milwaukee to Chicago.....	2 20
" 15—Rental for a typewriter for three months	5 00
Carfare for month.....	4 85
Phone for month.....	35
Postage for month.....	94
Total	\$17 74

Fraternally submitted.

A. F. MARTEL,
International Organizer.
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WILLIAM E. MC EWEN

Secretary Minnesota State Federation of Labor.
Member Board of Arbitration

GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is submitted as my report for the month of May:

I left Lewistown on May 4th and went to Harlowtown and Round Up. Had a meeting with the executive board of the bartenders at Round Up and audited their books, report of which has been filed in the general office.

May 6th went to Billings. While in Billings attended a meeting of bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses. Audited the accounts of the bartenders' union and opened a new set of books for them, also arranged a new wage scale, which is in operation at this time. The minimum wage is \$120 per month and an eight-hour day.

May 12th went to Great Falls to attend a State conference of bartenders, cooks, waiters and brewery workers, which was held on the 15th and 16th. The meeting was a decided success. A complete report of all business transacted has been filed with the general office.

May 17th went to Havre, Montana, where I remained for three days in the interests of the bartenders, cooks and waiters' union of that city. We had a test case on the 10 o'clock p.m. closing law in the district court. We are carrying the case to the supreme court in an endeavor to have the opinion of Attorney-General Kelly, who held the law to be constitutional, set aside.

May 20th went to Helena to make arrangements for having the case advanced on the calendar of the supreme court. While in Helena held

a meeting with the officers of the bartenders' union and the cooks and waiters' union.

May 23rd returned to Great Falls to assist the officers of the various unions in settling up their trouble of seven months' duration. I would have offered lengthy comment upon the State conference which was held in this city, but I am informed that the secretary of that body will cover the conference in a report to the general office. I want to again give warning to our traveling members: If possible give Montana a wide berth. Every day brings hundreds into the State seeking employment that is not to be had. The local unions of the State are doing everything possible to relieve traveling members, but the task is becoming too great, and while it goes against the grain of a Montanan to turn down anyone, yet I fear that is what will soon happen if the influx continues.

The following is my expense account for the month:

May 4—Lewistown to Round Up, via Harlowtown	\$4 05
6—Round Up to Billings.....	3 45
12—Billings to Great Falls.....	8 10
17—Great Falls to Havre.....	4 30
20—Havre to Helena.....	7 75
23—Helena to Great Falls.....	3 45
Postage, telephone, one telegram.....	1 20

Total \$32 30

J. P. McGINLEY, International Organizer.

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THE MIXER AND SERVER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month is as follows:

The latter part of the month of April and the first day of May was taken up with work in the interests of the affiliated locals of Kansas City. With the representatives adjusted several grievances and complaints, signed agreements with several thirst parlors, which have opened up under new licenses; also assisted in getting a number of delinquents in line.

To St. Joseph May 2nd to attend meeting of Local 422, as per former agreement. We outlined a plan of campaign to get a hundred per cent local of bartenders in that city. Much was accomplished at that meeting which ought to bring good results.

With the campaign committee called on a number of proprietors and met with favorable results; signed up several houses, as well as getting new applications for membership.

Assisted in adjustment of a controversy existing between the bartenders and brewery workers and the Peter Schenk Brewing Company, also attended meetings of various labor organizations, asking for their moral support, which they promised to render us.

To Moberly May 6, where I was met by officers of the Trades and Labor Assembly, President Woods of the State Federation and officers of Bartenders' Local 652, arranged for a special meeting of the Assembly, which was well attended, considering the short notice.

We outlined a plan of organizing the culinary workers in that city, a committee was appointed and we called on the men and women employed in our crafts, as well as the proprietors, and, although this is only a small town and not very many competent men there, I believe we will be able to perfect an organization in a short time.

The bartenders are having a 100% organization, in splendid shape and working under good conditions, and if the culinary workers would only follow their plan they could be in the same position.

For six weeks Moberly was infested with a student of Billy Sunday, holding revivals every night, and although he did not reap a harvest financially, he succeeded in getting up an agitation for a Local Option Election, which in all probability will be called this summer.

To Sedalia Sunday the 9th, where I attended the meeting of Local 832, which is also a 100% local, enjoying best of conditions, but, like Moberly, is also threatened with a Local Option Election.

May 10, to Kansas City to take up some matters pertaining to Local 420.

To St. Joe May 21, to take up matters unfinished, and some very effective work has been accomplished there, and if the boys will keep this gait up and follow the plan as outlined, no doubt Local 422 will eventually become one of the banner locals of our International.

To Kansas City, May 15, where I attended the meeting of Local 420, nomination of officers were held for the ensuing term, and a motion passed that the By-laws be enforced strictly to the letter, pertaining to delinquent members working under Bar Labels.

My time since then has been occupied in the interest of the affiliated locals.

Notwithstanding the fact that this has been the hardest year for our crafts in many a year, our locals have been able to hold their own, although

I must say that it has been a continuous struggle on the representatives' part to maintain the standing of their respective locals.

With the opening of the new Muehlebach Hotel, which is without a doubt the largest hostelry in the West, and several other new catering establishments, where our members are getting employment, we are looking for better prospects in the future.

Local 420, with headquarters at 1815 Grand avenue for the last five years, are now moving into their new, commodious and more centrally located headquarters at 1117 McGee street, in the very heart of Kansas City, which is known through this country as the Heart of America, so consequently Local 420 will have the ideal spot for their headquarters, and good luck to them.

Am sorry to hear through the Press Secretary of Local 631, Phoenix, Ariz., that two of their members are agents for the Tanhauser Near Beer, and that the demand is so great in that city, as the Royal Brewery is the "rattiest" concern in the country, the Tanhauser a "scab product," and I only trust that these brothers may be able to discontinue their agency for this unfair product, and handle some other goods that organized labor has not been barred from helping to produce.

The products of the Royal Brewery, as well as Harvest King whisky and other brands handled by Danziger Bros., owners of the above named Brewery and Harvest King Distilling Company, have been on the unfair list for several years and should not be handled by members, or friends of organized labor. My expense for the month is:

May 2—To St. Joseph.....	\$1 24
5—St. Joe to Kansas City.....	1 24
6—To Moberly	2 64
8—Moberly to Sedalia.....	1 48
10—To Kansas City.....	1 92
11—To St. Joseph.....	1 24
15—To Kansas City.....	1 24
Local car fare Kansas City and St. Joseph	2 40
Postage for month.....	80
L. D. Phone to St. Joseph.....	35
Total	\$14 55

Fraternally,

JAMES H. ANDERSON,
Special Defense Organizer.

COLUMBUS, O., May 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May:

Our newly-formed Local 505 of Waiters and Cooks of this city is coming to the front better than we had at first thought possible. They have more than doubled their membership since the charter was issued. After the meeting today they can boast of approximately fifty members, with a sufficient number of applications pending to warrant them to hope for at least better than seventy-five members when they make their report for the month of June. The newly-elected officers, "who are equally as new in the labor movement," are taking hold of the work allotted to them with an enthusiasm that is encouraging to those who are responsible for their selection.

A great deal of credit should also be given to the rank and file of the local, who seem to be putting forth every effort to assist their officers and make the future of their local a success. I wish to compliment them upon the way they conduct

the affairs of their local. The diplomacy which they use in keeping their local properly before the public without creating antagonism, which is so often the case in a newly-formed local is commendable.

Local 423 is advancing slowly but surely along the road to success. The little differences of the past are gradually being forgotten, and I am of the opinion that the local is cementing itself together stronger than ever before in its past history. Let us hope that our brothers in Local 423 will continue along these lines, eliminating any and all personal feeling in the future and stand as a solid phalanx.

For the first time in the history of the city of Columbus we have formed a good, strong local Joint Executive Board. They are at this time entering into joint agreements with the employers who are employing both branches of our allied craft. Those of our members and friends who visit the Capital City of the State of Ohio will have very little trouble in finding the union bar label behind the bar, and the union house card in the cafe or dining room of the same establishment. The bartenders wear the blue button, and the waiter who serves you wears the green button; emblems of our International Union. The most harmonious feeling prevails between the members of our locals in this city, each one assisting the other.

In my last report I touched upon the Ohio State Legislature, what our legislators have been doing, and what we expected of them. My report appeared two days late, as I desired to wait until after our legislators returned for the final closing of the comedy, to see if there was not some little thing that I might be able to report in favor of labor. But alas, I am unable to report anything favorable. Our wise legislators have decided that Senate Bill 284, which provides for eight hours a day for women, or forty-eight hours per week, was not the proper thing. House Bill 635, known as the Whitacre bill, providing for one day off in seven, was passed, after it had been juggled, amended and re-amended until all employers of labor who had conducted their establishments seven days a week in the past were exempt from the law. Of course, you understand that all of the members of our International Union who have been working seven days a week will continue to do so until they remedy the evil through their labor union.

I could take up a great deal of space, if I desired, in giving to our readers a review of what our Legislature has done for labor, what they have endeavored to do, and what they have done to undo what labor has done here in the past, as well as to retard our progress. I will not take this matter up, however, as we have a good, strong State Federation of Labor handling the proposition, and upon the Executive Council of that body we have one of the most able labor leaders in the State, Bro. Thomas S. Farrell, of Local 106, of Cleveland, who is also secretary and business representative of the Cleveland Federation. In conjunction with this we have the Home Rule Labor League of the State of Ohio, which is a strong combination of organized workingmen, who are directly interested in our future welfare. We also have an able representative upon the Executive Committee of that League.

I would admonish all waiters, cooks and bartenders who intend to visit Columbus to bring

their proper credentials in the form of a traveling card.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Printing for month.....	\$2 00
Typewriting for month.....	2 50
Postage for month.....	2 25
Carfare for month.....	.75
Telephone40
Total	\$7 .90

Fraternally submitted,

FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

DECATUR, ILL., May 23, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report from April 25 to May 23, 1915:

My last report was from Terre Haute, Ind. Left there April 25th for Springfield, Ill., to attend a special convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor on April 27th and 28th.

The convention was called for the purpose of securing action upon the various labor bills before the Legislature affecting all branches of labor throughout the state.

There were in attendance some 1,200 delegates from the different organizations.

No doubt much good will come from the meeting in the future if not at present, as it has been demonstrated that labor is entitled to their portion of its production.

On Thursday the 29th had a conference with some of the waiters relative to forming an organization, but did not have much success, as business is quiet and a good many of the craft are out of employment.

On May 4-5-6 attended sessions of the Legislature and on the 5th all wet and dry bills were to be acted upon in the House.

After defeating the Search and Seizure, Residence district, citizenship, dry zone for military schools, anti-treating bills the drys moved to table the balance of all wet and dry bills, which was carried, leaving the Local Option and Prohibition laws of this state where they were before this session convened.

On the 6th of May made one more attempt to get the culinary workers together, but was unsuccessful; same conditions as the week before.

On May 7 and 8 in Decatur to see the culinary workers. Some are willing, but not enough to warrant sending for a charter; will probably be ready later in the summer.

On May 9 went to Peoria, Ill., where there is a good field for operations, but owing to conditions locally, after investigation, decided to wait until later in the month.

On May 15 left for Chicago per instructions to attend a mass meeting called for the purpose of forming a trades union liberty league to combat Local Option and Prohibition.

The meeting was very well attended considering the short time the various locals had to take action upon the matter. Officers were elected, constitution adopted, and in my estimation it behoves every member of our and other organizations interested to get busy and become members.

The dues are only 50 cents per year and further information can be had by corresponding with the Secretary, William Fisher, 156 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

On Monday the 17th to Indianapolis, where I find Local No. 437 in good condition. Members working in harmony with the officers, but the culinary workers do not seem to care for organization.

On the 19th to Danville, Ill., the home of Local No. 543, where a peculiar condition of affairs exists.

The town was voted wet by 1,518 votes and eight of the fourteen aldermen being dry refused to grant license.

There were seventy-three saloons open there before election, but all were closed for three days and then forty-seven saloonkeepers went to the city clerk and deposited one year's license fee in advance, \$800 in gold, took his receipts therefor and opened up for business and are still running.

After a conference with President Gohen and Secretary Boyle it was thought best to defer any action towards more complete organization until this matter was settled by the council, which they expect to be between the 1st and 10th of June. Business is a little quiet there and I would advise traveling members to pass up Danville, Ill., at the present as they have thirty-two brothers out of employment.

Will leave here today for Peoria, Ill., and expect to show results from there before long.

The following is my expense account for the period of time covered in this report:

April 25—Terre Haute, Ind., to Springfield,	
Ill.	\$3 05
30—Springfield to Decatur.....	75
May 3—Decatur to Springfield.....	75
9—Decatur to Peoria, Ill.....	1 65
14—Peoria to Decatur, Ill.....	1 65
15—Decatur to Chicago, Ill.....	3 35
17—Chicago to Decatur, Ill.....	3 35
18—Decatur to Indianapolis, Ind.....	3 85
20—Indianapolis to Danville, Ill.....	2 15
22—Danville, Ill., to Decatur, Ill....	1 50
23—Decatur to Peoria, Ill.....	1 65
Telegrams	85
Telephone	55
Local car fare	60
Total	\$25 70

Fraternally submitted.

W. H. FOSTER,
Special Defense Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report from April 24 to May 24 : To Newark to headquarters of Cooks' Local No. 294 and with Brother Martens of Local No. 109 and Brother Wickuler, Business Agent of Cooks, went over the situation as far as the Cooks were concerned in that city and forwarded to General Office report as instructed. I might say that if the Bartenders and Waiters there would give them the support they deserve, same would at some future time be reciprocated. In the evening with Brother Joseph Kanzian, Business Agent Local No. 109, Waiters, visited the Hotel Greeley to adjust a grievance there. The proprietress, Mrs. Goldberger, we found to be correct in her contention, in so far as saying that cheap labor is the dearest in the long run. Right you are, madam.

April 26 in the City of Hoboken with Business Agent Rowohlt of Bartenders' Local No. 4 rounding up delinquents.

April 27 in Jersey City at Bartenders' meeting to

decide upon a plan of action for organizing the International League ball grounds here, as well as finishing up work with Brothers Murphy and Reilly, Business Agent and President, respectively.

April 28 in Hoboken at meeting of Alliance of Bartenders, Waiters, Cooks and Musicians, with all locals fully represented. A committee was appointed to see Mr. O'Neil, lessee of bar privileges at league ball grounds in Jersey City, and informed this gentleman that strictly union conditions must prevail.

April 29 and 30 in the city of Brooklyn and attended meetings of Locals 2 and 70 and both gatherings were well attended. Brothers Pattberg and De Young will as usual represent Local 70 at this, the eighteenth convention, while I am sorry to report that Local No. 2 and Brother George Hale may be absent, due to a lack of funds, I am told.

May 3 paid a visit to headquarters of Local No. 109, Newark, N. J., and went over the question of giving the cooks such support as would again put them back in the running; with Brothers M. Land, J. Cozzolino, L. Issacs and Business Agent Joseph Kanzian, and received valuable information that may help me in the future to solve this problem.

May 4 to city of Passaic at request of bartenders' secretary, Harry Stryker, to address the meeting of Liquor Dealers on this date and in the evening to meeting of Paterson Local of Waiters, in company with Brother Stryker of Passaic, who is always ready to give a helping hand to any of our sister locals. The culinary workers there were getting discouraged, but I believe Brother Stryker and myself put some new life into them, and with Brothers Bianchi, O'Connor, Gross and Nate Speigelman working together, and Billy Sunday packing up and gone from the Silk City, and by joining hands with the barboys there in making yourselves heard at the meetings of the Trades Council, I feel assured that all will be well.

On May 5 attended meeting of Alliance of Bartenders, Waiters, Cooks and Musicians of Hudson County at Jersey City. Report from league ball grounds matter was received and the bar boys had won their point, but not before we had withdrawn from the parade on the opening day. Prof. J. Emblems' band of forty pieces, who refused to move until Manager Wells of the Jersey team agreed to see that our members were employed, and Mr. O'Neil was indeed a surprised man to see that our boys went so far as they did. I must say that credit is due the musicians, as well as Brothers Cahill and Gibbons, for being on the job at the time most needed and it's up to you, Mr. Wells, as manager of this team, to lay down the law to Mr. O'Neil and keep the patronage of organized labor for your team.

In the evening, with Brother Rowohlt of Local No. 4, Hoboken, we picked up bar labels from the following places: Gabains Cafe, Elm and Spring streets; George Weissgerber, 501 Hackensack plank road, West Hoboken. I expect to see both of those cards back in their places, as the news quickly spread around to the nearby cafes, where our bar cards are displayed while we were in that section. On the same date arranged for the summer season's work for our locals at Union Hill Schuetzen Park.

On May 6, Hoboken: picked up application with Business Agent Rowohlt of bartenders, at Vizzetti's cafe, Hudson and Newark streets. This local has tried for one year to secure this house. Also picked up bar labels at Willshuzen's cafe, 99 Hudson street, and B. Jacobs, 218 River street, and

Berkman's Hall and cafe, 228 River street. I intend to get the support of the International Long Shore Men's Unions to have their members keep out of these places until they deserve the patronage of union labor.

On May 7 in Jersey City at meeting of Waiters' Union Local 575 in the afternoon, and in the evening to Essex Trades Council, Newark, N. J. I notice a falling off in attendance of our locals at this body. Wake up, boys; get your delegates to attend.

On May 10 accepted invitation to address the members of St. James Catholic Club in the city of Newark on the present day evil, "Prohibition." Brother Martin Malone, secretary of the Newark Joint Board, is president of this association.

On May 11 in the city of Hoboken, where our crafts are compelled to compete with the culinary workers from the German Steamship Companies, tied up here due to the war in Europe.

On the 12th to Keansburg, N. J., a popular summer resort, with a few hotels and two restaurants. With Brother B. Rowohlt of Bartenders Local No. 4, Hoboken, secured work for some of our membership in Jersey City and Hoboken, which has in previous years gone to non-union labor agencies in New York City.

On the 13th to Red Bank, a city with about ten saloons and something like twelve bartenders, and while not a sufficient number to maintain a local, I reported the following Sunday, on my visit to Long Branch, to be present at the installation of officers of the new Local No. 537 of that city, just what encouragement I got from the boys at Red Bank to Organizer William B. Joyce, who with a number of the bar boys of this local, after the meeting, took me in tow to visit several of the hotels there for the purpose of getting applicants for the new local. With jurisdiction over Red Bank, Local No. 537 is going to make some of our inland locals sit up and take notice. I might mention that Brother James Sheehan of No. 575 of Jersey City and Delegate Tom Mueller of Teamsters, same city, and Brother B. Rowohlt of Hoboken were also visitors, and took part in the talkfest.

On the 18th paid a visit to headquarters of Waiters Local No. 10, Hoboken, to confer with Business Agent Richard Zwahr on matters of interest to Waiters' Local No. 575 of Jersey City, a sister local. In the evening to meeting of Bartenders' Local No. 488 of Jersey City and in time to settle a jurisdiction dispute between this local and No. 4, Hoboken.

On the 19th at meeting of Labor Alliance at Teidiman's Hall, and with their delegates mapped out a plan of action to have every excursion and outing leaving those shores employ only members affiliated with this board.

On the 20th to New York City to attend a conference at Labor Temple at Eighty-second street with joint board of butcher workmen, who have a big strike here in Hudson and Essex Counties. In the evening to Jersey City to take up with Committee of Building Trades and Central Body, having in charge arrangements for the coming state Federation of Labor convention, such places and hotels as are fair to our crafts here in the County of Hudson. I expect to get signed up one of our best hotels in the city of Hoboken before the delegates arrive, which will not be before the first week in August.

On the 21st at meeting of Waiters' Union Local No. 10, Hoboken, and arranged to hold a joint

meeting of the five locals here in this vicinity at Brandt's Hall the following Wednesday, May 26, at 118 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J. All locals will receive due notice.

On the 22nd to North Hudson to Chassmeyer's Hotel and Park at 2162 Boulevard, with Business Agent Rowohlt of Bartenders' Local No. 4, Hoboken. Secured three new members for Waiters' Union Local No. 10 here. This house has been non-union for years, I am informed.

On the 23rd to Weehawken to meet with a Mr. Kaiser of New York City by appointment at a place called Spiegel's Garden, in this city. This gentleman contemplates buying this place and I was anxious to secure his O.K. for employing our membership and this was given me, providing he buys the place.

My expense account for the month:

April 24—Jersey City to Newark and return.	30
May 3—Jersey City to Newark and return..	30
3—Hoboken to Paterson and return...	70
7—Jersey City to Newark and return..	30
10—Jersey City to Newark and return...	30
12—New York to Keansburg via boat...	25
13—Keansburg to Red Bank and return.	20
16—Keansburg to Long Branch and re- turn to Keansburg, bus hire.....	\$1 00
17—Keansburg to New York via boat...	25
Postage	37
Phone use	35
Local and intercity car fare.....	3 85
Total	\$8 17

WILLIAM F. KAVANAGH,
Special Defense Organizer.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month: April 25 attended a meeting of the Lynn C. L. U. in the interest of our crafts, particularly the wholesale wine clerks' proposition. Held a conference with the organizing council, at which time it was agreed that the matter be held in abeyance until a more opportune time. Attended a meeting of Local 112 and reported on several matters that were successfully adjusted in the best interest of all concerned. Local 112 is progressing nicely, considering being in existence only a short time, and with the opening up of the parks and beaches, we look for further progress in the employment of union waitresses. With the assistance of Vice President Conley and the Grievance Committee of the Boston C. A. U., we anticipate getting the Quincy House straightened out, which means a hundred or more union girls displaying the green button in Boston. Attended a meeting of Local 329, where I found conditions in bad shape. No interest taken in the organization by its members, depending upon a few loyal members to carry on the business of the local. Non-attendance at meetings and refusing to pay dues and at the same time claiming the right to wear the working button of their craft, and no doubt taking advantage of the unsettled conditions existing in the shoe industry at the present time. I also find that Local 329 is not receiving the proper support that it is entitled to, in so far as patronizing union restaurants. I advised those present and outlined a plan of campaign which will try and get the local back in proper form. I also took up the local situation with Vice President Conley. To New Bedford at the request of

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Local 296, and in company with President Coates, and Business Agent Sullivan of the Bartenders, took up the grievance of the Parker House. We were assured that the cooks, waiters and waitresses would have their applications in at the next meeting. We also called on several other houses and met with similar success. Local 296 is going along nicely, building up their organization, and within a short time will have a 100 per cent local. Their meeting was well attended. President A. M. Harreman of the Central Body, and Business Agent Sullivan of the Bartenders, gave the members some good, sound advice along trade union lines. Several new members were initiated. Attended a meeting of Local 112 and was pleased to hear the good reports from the committee in charge of their May party, which was a grand success, socially and financially. To Springfield, with the assistance of committee from the C. L. U., took up the proposition of straightening out the establishment of Forbes & Wallace, but without success. To Wheeling, W. Va., as per instructions from general office. Also visited Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martins Ferry in the interest of establishing locals in those cities. I am pleased to report that I was successful in my efforts, held a well attended meeting and sent for charter and outfit, making one big local covering the three cities, which was in the best interest of all concerned.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Apr. 25 and 27—Boston, Lynn.....	\$ 0 60
29—New Bedford	1 35
30—Boston	1 35
May 7—Springfield	2 40
16—Wheeling, W. Va.....	19 65
Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martins Ferry, O. car fare	3 00
Telegrams	62
Phone	1 90
Typewriting and notices.....	2 80
Postage and sending out notices.....	2 25
Baggage transferred	75
 Total	\$36 67

THOMAS J. DURNIN, International Organizer.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 22, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for month follows: The meeting held in Labor Temple on April 25 for the purpose of giving the members of Local 209 an opportunity to voice their grievances as to the status of the organization financially and otherwise. Owing to a severe storm occurring at the hour set for the meeting the attendance was not very large, but what it lacked in numbers was made up by a large enthusiasm that prevailed throughout the meeting. President Schatz and many members present, as well as myself, participated in the heart to heart talks for the betterment, as well as the proper means and methods of conducting an organization along lines that would eventually make of the same, a successful organization.

The result of the meeting was the placing of the affairs of the local in the hands of the officials, including myself, with full power to act for thirty days. After adjournment President Schatz, William Tanser, Treasurer Sulzer and myself immediately took up the matter of providing ways and means to remove the obstacles that confronted us on several sides, and Brother Aloysius Cryns, Business Agent and Financial Secretary, was se-

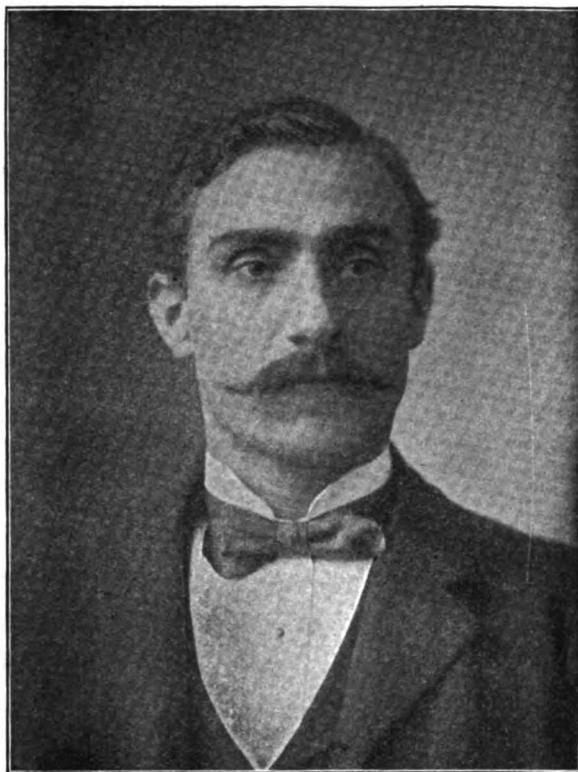
lected to work on a commission basis, members in arrears three months or more, to pay reinstatement fees of \$3, and new members an initial fee of \$3. These orders to remain in force for a period of one month. It was also decided to meet one week day each week, as well as the regular Sunday meeting of each month. We have met several times during the month and each meeting has been fairly attended and much good has resulted.

I have instructed the proper officials of the correct methods of keeping their books and have time and again impressed upon them the necessity of living up to and following the laws as laid down by the International, especially so concerning suspensions and other matters of equal importance. In clearing up the books and records of the local I found that the method in existence was the carrying of members over the prescribed time set by our laws—members—two, three, four and five months in arrears were carried along as if there was no law in existence on this point whatever, favoritism crept in under this procedure and the financial secretary possibly, as he stated to me, under instructions from the local, used his pleasure in sending in the names of those in arrears. The books as stated have been straightened out, a clean sheet has been given the present financial secretary and I believe that from this time on the books will be properly kept, whereby monies will be saved to the local and a correct report furnished headquarters.

A mass meeting was held on May 12. The meeting was an open one for the Waiters of Pittsburgh, the object being to discuss not the merits, but the demerits of the so-called Pittsburgh Waiters' Association—an organization of mushroom growth, framed for the purpose of benefiting one or two individuals through the tribute process, wherein 25 cents was to be demanded for each day's work you received. The meeting was a success and the way President Schatz handled the grafters was "a caution to snake."

There is good material in Local 209 and I have no fear, if they will use their material in the right direction, success will surely come. To recuperate the finances, a picnic has been decided upon the first Sunday in July and they expect the same will be a profitable venture. An election will be held Thursday, May 28, for the purpose of filling all vacancies in the official list for the ensuing year.

The Bartenders No. 188 need no praise from my pen, an organization with 1,100 members, with Pittsburgh and the vicinity practically sewed up, speaks for itself in more glowing terms than I could with eulogies a yard long. An up-to-date business organization, steadfastly moving forward to better things. An incident at their meeting of May 9 I recall with pleasure. There were seven applicants in waiting for initiation, five were brought in and were initiated. The other two were then brought in, and after being questioned by Brother Hackett as to their previous record, he informed them that he had a communication from Secretary L. J. Tucker of Local No. 278, New Brighton, Pa., that the applicants, Joseph Grovich and George Oslich, were strike-breakers and consequently 188 did not want that kind of material in their organization, and so they were requested to return their buttons and sign a receipt for the return of the initiation fee of \$25, which they did and then retired like two whipped curs. Fifty dollars is quite a sum of money for



THE LATE JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN
Fifth Vice-President International Typographical
Union. Member Board of Arbitration

an organization to turn down, but unionism is not measured by dollars in 188—this is as it should be and I am gratified and pleased to record here this incident.

The Bartenders sent two delegates to the Pennsylvania State Federation convention, held at Harrisburg May 11, 1915. Brothers D. Hall and Edwin Ray being the choice of the local. They were instructed to present to the convention a resolution placing that body on record as against Local Option and prohibition measures.

With some minor changes in the resolutions, we have been informed that the same was adopted. I am further informed that only fifteen delegates representing our craft were in evidence at the convention. This was a poor showing for the big State of Pennsylvania, with its forty-eight or fifty locals. We have more reasons for attending State Federation conventions at the present time than any other organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., and I sincerely hope that our members will wake up to the importance of being in evidence when the gavel falls at these yearly gatherings. With best wishes, I am,

JERE F. McCARTHY International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., May 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The report of my last month's work in the Wolverine State is as follows:

On April 29 I attended the meeting of the Royal Arch and delivered an address on "Organization," and my effort seemed to be appreciated. I found out that this organization has done pretty well towards living up to the contract that exists between the Royal Arch and the Detroit Federation of Labor and there is a most friendly feeling existing between these two organizations.

On May 4th I attended the meeting of Local 562 and we initiated four new candidates and also received several new applications, and this goes to show that Business Agent O'Rourke is always on the job and the "watch us grow" slogan is once more in vogue.

I continued my efforts on behalf of the cooks and waiters in this city, but cannot brag about headway that we have made. One day the outlook is very encouraging, and the next day our hopes seem blasted. But we do not intend to relax our efforts in this city until we have organized an "A No. 1" culinary local, for our persistent efforts are bound to be rewarded with final success.

On May 13 I went to Grand Rapids in response to a request made by Chas. Wagner, district organizer of the A. F. of L. Bro. Wagner had been doing some work on the culinary workers in Grand Rapids and had made arrangements for a meeting on Sunday afternoon, May 16th. I at-



EDWARD FLORE
General President

tended the meeting of the Grand Rapids Trade Council on the evening of May 14th, and this honorable body gave me the assurance of their moral support in my work in that city.

I called on many of the culinary workers on the 14th and 15th, and about 25 of them gave me their promise to attend the meeting to be held on the 16th. I found several that had been members of Local 415 and they told me that they would join if we started a union, but gave me to distinctly understand that they would not accept any office, and as I had heard this song before I knew about what to say to them.

The morning of May 16th I attended the meeting of Local 395. There was a good crowd present and it was a lively meeting. There were no initiations, but several new applications were received, among these being one from an individual bearing the name of Cody, an erstwhile resident of Kalamazoo, who had tended bar in that city for several years and could not see his way clear to join Local 368. How well do I remember the way that he scoffed at the idea of becoming a member of Local 368, for I waited upon this individual about six times in two weeks during the month of September, 1914, while I was working in Kalamazoo. Mr. Cody turned a deaf ear to our overtures at that time. About three months later Local 368 received Cody's application, but he never joined. Cody is now seeking a job in a town where it is pretty hard to light if you are not a member of the B. I. L. of A., and now Mr. Cody wants to join, although he has no job. All I have to say in regard to this man Cody is that Local 395 will reject him, just turn him down cold and hard and let him go back to Kalamazoo.

It will be an object lesson to Cody and others of the same calibre.

Our meeting of the culinary workers was a rank failure, as only one lonesome waiter showed up at the hall, and after waiting about two hours and no one else showed up we called the meeting off until a later date. Bro. Wagner and I talked the matter over and, after a careful review of the situation, we decided to postpone action until a little later in the season. Bro. Wagner says he will keep after them and will land them before he lets up on them. And by the way, dear reader, I want to say for Chas. Wagner, that he is a hard worker and one of the cleanest cut and most conscientious trade unionists that I have ever met; and I desire to thank Bro. Wagner for his splendid effort in our behalf during the past month.

On May 19th I made a request of the Detroit Federation of Labor for the service of the organization committee of that body and gained their consent by a unanimous vote. And from that time on the "flying squadron," comprised of Brothers O'Rourke, Lewis, Schlosser and yours truly, will keep after the culinary workers in Detroit until we get them in line or drive them out of town.

A long and hard struggle between the owners of the Sheemway Garden at Riverview Park and the D. F. of L. finally resulted in a victory for the D. F. of L., and as Brother O'Rourke was one of the adjustment committee in this trouble, he succeeded in placing union bartenders in this place; another victory for Billy. And if we can start a culinary local we can get about forty members at this resort.

My expense account for the past month was as follows:

May 12—R.R. fare Detroit to Grand Rapids	\$3 04
May 20—Grand Rapids to Detroit.....	3 04
Printing of notices for meeting.....	1 80
Local car fare for month.....	4 00
Stationery and postage for month.....	1 85

Total \$13 73

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Since my last report things are looking up here. Local 264 is more than holding its own, in fact, they are forging to the front in a manner that is very gratifying to the men who have been trying hard to make Local 264 what it should be in the labor movement in Omaha, and if they will only use a little more judgment in the future, why there is no question but what it will take a place second to none.

We have met with the retail liquor dealers at their regular meetings, also have had several conferences with their executive board, and we believe that through these conferences a better feeling exists between Local 264 and the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. And to tell the truth, this is as it should be, for are we not all fighting the same enemy? And the mere fact that Nebraska will have a State-wide prohibition fight on its hands in 1916 makes it all the more important that the catering interests should be as one, all fighting under the same banner.

Now this has been no easy task, I want to assure you, that is, getting them together, and why this should be I am at a loss to understand. The writing on the wall is so plain that it seems to me that a blind man could see it. What is more

encouraging in this fight is that the trade unions almost to a man are with us, and the central body has been a great factor in bringing about the conferences and there is no use in me saying what that means—just victory.

I have called two meetings of the culinary workers, and while at the present time I have been unable to get sufficient names to send for a charter, I am not at all discouraged. The chefs and cooks at the last mass meeting turned out in a manner that was very gratifying, but they seem to think that a little more time should be given them; that is, that all of the chefs in the better class houses should be represented on the charter. We have sent out postals to them for the cooks' meeting on Wednesday, May 26th, and there is no question but what I will secure enough names to send for a charter. Then I am going to work on the waiters and waitresses and I am in hopes to be able to land them, and my reason: they are working long hours and for pay that would make any wise waiter or waitress ashamed to look at their envelope. Of course the proprietors of Omaha have their same old organizations that put us out of business a few years ago, and they are on the job just as strong as they were then. But our people are waking up to the fact that conditions cannot be any worse than they are at the present time and are willing, I believe, to take a chance. We are having the active support of the *Trades Unionist*. It's a new comer in the field, but it's on the job. So take it all in all, it looks as if Omaha once more will be where it was a few years ago.

Following is my expense account for the month of May:

May 19—Printing cards cooks and waiters' meeting	\$ 2 50
Distributing same	2 00
Hall rent	2 00
Interurban and local car fare.....	3 05
Postage for month.....	1 08
 Total	 \$10 63

BEN GORTON, International Organizer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 26, 1915.

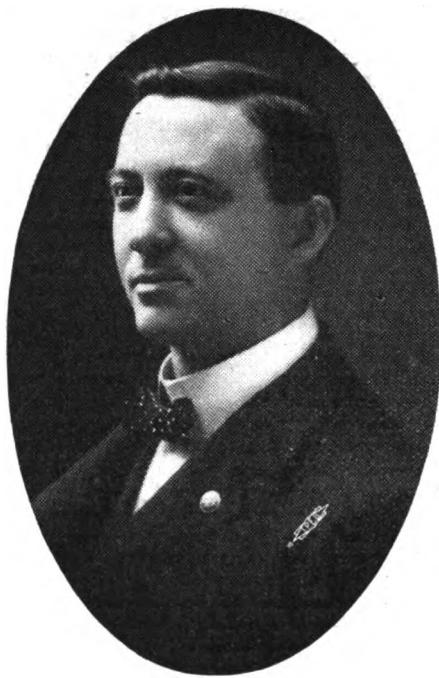
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May:

April 29th and 30th visited most of the best restaurants in the business district of New Haven, meeting former members of old Waiters' Union 418 with the prospect of reorganization of the culinary workers. While everyone that I came in contact with was not over-enthusiastic with the proposition, a sufficient amount of encouragement received prompted me to call a meeting for Tuesday, May 4th, at room 24, Insurance Building, Chapel, near Church street.

May 2nd attended meeting of Bartenders' Union 217 in the Eagles' Temple. Meeting was fairly well attended, and at times very poorly conducted owing to the fact that the presiding officer, Brother John Kaniz, lost control of his members. Levying a substantial fine or the suspension of at least three months upon every member that fails to conduct himself in an orderly manner would be the proper tactics to bring the unruly ones to their senses.

At the close of this meeting brought to the attention of the members the absence of the union bar label in their city and the failure of them in wearing the blue button while on duty.

That evening went to Stamford and attended



JERE L. SULLIVAN
General Secretary-Treasurer

the meeting of Bartenders' Local 455, this local having about 25 per cent of their members in attendance. As a presiding officer, Brother James Brennan, of Local 455, has no equal, and will further state has the respect of his members. The boys of Stamford will, in the near future, submit a working agreement to their employers. This local handled considerable business through their meeting, and the writer was pleased to note their liberality towards appeals from other organizations and crafts throughout the country on strike.

May 4th—Mass meeting of the culinary workers of New Haven turned out a fluke. It is alleged that the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association held a meeting the day previous, and in a few hotels notices were placed alongside of the lockers that any employe attending this advertised meeting of cooks, waiters, waitresses would meet with discharge immediately. Circulars distributed at the Garde Hotel were destroyed by a captain by the name of Borrannia, who is a member of the Genevas, and stool-pigeons from the Taft and Cafe Heublein watching those who had nerve to attend. Business Agent George A. Hindley, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of New Haven called my attention to a number of these spotters who lingered outside the meeting hall carrying out the wishes of their superiors. With only a handful of culinary workers present I readily saw that now was not the proper time to line same up and called the meeting off. Want to thank Brother Frank L. O'Neill of Local 273, Delaney of Local 488, Smith of Local 217, and former member of Local 217, Brother James P. McGearty, for the interest they displayed in trying to bring about a successful reorganization of these workers.

May 5th left New Haven, Conn., for Long Branch, N. J., under instructions. Took up the

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matter of organizing the bartenders of the latter place at once. The bartenders of this location thought it best to bring in line those who are now employed at Red Bank for the purpose of strengthening their local in Monmouth County. Set out the following day for that purpose, and running up against a former member of Local 131 by the name of Ray Fredenburg and another by the name of Bescher, of Local 3, figured I'd receive a helping hand, but instead both of these men were bitterly opposed, knowing that under no consideration could they be taken up until they would properly reinstate themselves with the local that suspended them. These bartenders are employed at the *American Hotel, Red Bank, N. J.*, and I trust that Locals 3 and 131 will keep a sharp lookout preventing them from affiliating with the organization which was eventually organized and is now known as Bartenders' Union, Local 537, Long Branch, N. J.

May 9th called a meeting of the bartenders of Long Branch and Red Bank, and after explaining to them the hard fight of our locals in the State of New Jersey on February 2nd and March 22nd to offset the *Gaunt Local Option Bill* and the immediate benefits they would receive by affiliation with our International Union, and the necessity of them getting out an organization to defeat one of their assemblymen of Monmouth County next election, brought forth almost a sufficient amount of signers to an application for charter affiliation. Brother Frank Garriel, of the Plumbers' Union 263, of Long Branch being present, delivered an interesting address and went on record saying that he and his organization would do everything in their power to support an organization of this kind. Temporary officers were immediately elected, and with more than a sufficient amount subscribed on Tuesday, May 11th, subscribed for a charter.

May 16th held meeting of bartenders and elected the following officers for a period of two years: Frank M. Campbell, president; Alfred Cochrane, vice-president; Alex. Brown, secretary-treasurer; William T. Campbell, recording and corresponding secretary; Thomas West, inspector; William Sheldon, chaplain; Louis Zipp, inner guard; Joseph H. Cooper, outer guard. Instituted Bartenders' Union, Local 537, of Long Branch, N. J., and installed their officers. At once made preparations to place their secretary-treasurer under bond through the National Surety Company in compliance with section 64. A board of trustees, also a grievance committee will be elected at some future meeting.

May 18th appeared before Plumbers' Union 263, of Long Branch, in the interests of our new organization, requesting their members to make a demand upon the bartenders to wear the *blue button* and their proprietors to display the *union bar label*. The plumbers went on record to not only do that, but in the future when sending out printed notices to its members to demand of them not to be served unless the bartender has the proper credentials with him at all times. The following day, with the president and secretary of Local Union 537, opened a bank account in the New Jersey Mortgage and Trust Company, 174 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., in the name of their union.

May 19th final instructions were given the officers of Local 537 as to how to keep their books correctly, also as to how the secretary should make out his monthly reports.

May 23rd attended meeting of Local 537 and had the pleasure of initiating a number of new candidates. President Campbell has appointed a number of his members to seek some place half way between Red Bank and Long Branch for the purpose of obtaining a suitable headquarters at a reasonable rental and report the first Sunday in June. These boys have taken their business up like old masters in the game, and with the same spirit each meeting, it won't be long before they will have the majority of the best mixers organized in Monmouth County.

May 25th left Long Branch, N. J., for Brooklyn, N. Y., to assist our locals in the latter city for a period of a few days.

My expense account for the month of May was as follows:

May 2—New Haven, Conn., to Stamford,	
Conn., return	\$1 98
5—New Haven, Conn., to Long	
Branch, N. J.....	2 87
6, 7, 10, 11—Long Branch to Red Bank,	
N. J., return.....	1 20
12—Long Branch to Belmar, N. J..	
return	40
14, 15—Long Branch to Eatontown, N.	
J., return	40
25—Long Branch to Brooklyn, N. Y....	1 30
Printing as per receipted bill.....	4 25
Distributing circulars	1 00
Postage and typewritten notices.....	3 25
Telegram and telephones.....	1 81
Street car fare.....	2 00
Hall rent	2 00
Total	\$22 46

WILLIAM B. JOYCE, International Organizer.

WACO, TEXAS, May 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May, extending from April 25th to the above date:

My last report left me in Houston, Texas, when I explained matters to you in regard to me organizing a culinary local in that city. We will never have the hotel and restaurant people organized in Houston as long as the present bunch dominates in that city and as long as they have a waiters' club with a State charter. Realizing these facts, and after we had everything in tip-top shape with Local 750, I left that city on the 6th for Waco, where I found a live local of bartenders and good prospects for a culinary local.

I had previously notified our boys in Waco that I expected to arrive in that city in time to attend their regular meeting on May 9th, and asked that all members be notified, as I wanted to meet every member of Local 744 at their meeting on the above date. Upon my arrival, it being at a late hour, in the city and finding none of the members at the train to meet me, it was up to me to find a hotel, which I did in a short time, and prepared to see them next morning.

I visited our secretary, Brother Joe Dushek, and was shown around by that brother until we had visited most of the members on duty, and was promised by all to be present at their meeting the following Sunday.

On Sunday the 9th we assembled at the Trades and Labor Council Hall. I found nearly all of the members present and, after an explanation from myself on the importance of their local having representation on the floor of the next convention, a motion was made that the local

send a delegate to San Francisco, which was carried. Now came the tug of war. A number of candidates were nominated for the honor, and after some lively voting Brother Joe Dushek, the local's secretary, was declared elected and a credential was filled out and sent to the general office showing Brother Dushek to be the man who would represent Local 744 at our next convention. Several matters of importance to the local were discussed and many questions were asked and answered, showing that the members of Local 744 are interested in their future welfare. After the meeting adjourned I was informed that just in the next room adjoining the meeting room there was something awaiting me, and upon entering I found as nice a spread of good things to eat and stuff to wash it down with as one would wish to come in contact with. Of course you know I walked right in and turned around and walked right out again. (Nit.) It's not necessary for me to say what I done to about six feet square of that table, to say I done my duty would be putting in a very mild form. Ask the bunch.

During my stay in Waco, I learned that we stood a good chance to organize the waiters of that city, but owing to the fact that I had made previous arrangements to visit our Dallas locals on matters of importance it was necessary for me to journey to that city, as well as Fort Worth, before I made an attempt at organizing in Waco. So on the 10th I left for Dallas, where I found conditions not as we would desire. I found quite a misunderstanding existing in Local 659, which I proceeded to straighten out. I at once realized the only trouble was caused by some misrepresentations, and upon attending a meeting of the above named local I was fully convinced that something must be done or our International would be censured for something it was innocent of and knew nothing of, so it was get busy for me and get all the necessary proof that was needed from the proper authorities, which I did in short order.

At the next regular meeting of Local 659 I had all the necessary proof at hand and had it at this meeting on night of Wednesday the 19th, where I found at least 95 per cent of the members present. We proceeded to land the fault where it belonged, and I fully believe our International has been vindicated, in fact, I know it. Local 659 has always been, in my opinion, one of the best locals affiliated with our International, and after this trouble has been placed where it belonged, I am sure it stands today the same good old loyal local as of yore.

On Sunday the 16th I attended a regular meeting of Local 547, bartenders of Dallas, and found that local one of the best, well officered and their business transacted in a business-like way. President Gaskin, together with Secretary Jimmy Warren, makes a real team and are the right men in the right place. Local 547 has up-to-date headquarters, which goes a long way in maintaining an up-to-date local, and where the members are not ashamed to assemble and transact their business. I was granted the floor and gave the boys a good talk.

Boys of Texas, the prohibitionists are not sleeping in your State. They are collecting ammunition with which to make a stubborn fight, and it's going to come sooner than we wish or even expect. Our International has been good to you in the past, why not show your appreciation by urging your best men to help maintain our splendid



ROBT. HESKETH
First Vice-President

and one of the best Internationals on earth? You are surrounded by dry territory and you are going to be found hollowing for help before you hardly realize how it happened.

According to previous arrangements I visited our local in Fort Worth, but it happened to be at a time when they had no meeting and business called me in Dallas, so I had to pay my visit to the city and members on duty, and in the meantime visit some of the restaurants of the city and see what prospects were for organizing a culinary local in Fort Worth. With time and some hard work I believe we can organize that city, and I hope at some future date to see Fort Worth lined up with a cooks and waiters' local. I believe the members of Local 206 realize the importance of organizing the culinary workers of Fort Worth. I had a talk with several saloon men and especially the state secretary of the Texas Liquor Dealers and some of the members of the Fort Worth liquor dealers, and each of them expressed themselves on the importance of organizing every local possible in the State.

Back to Waco on the 24th, where I hope to be able to organize a culinary local in a few days. I know I have the members of Local 744 with me along this line, as well as the saloon proprietors of Waco. I hope in my next report to be able to report an up-to-date culinary local in Waco and I believe I will.

My expense for the month is as follows:	
May 6—Houston to Waco and sleeper....	\$7 55
10—To Dallas	3 00
22—To Ft. Worth and return, twice..	2 50
24—Dallas to Waco.....	3 00
Two telegrams	75
Street car fare and postage.....	3 50
Typewriter work and supplies.....	3 25
Baggage transferred Houston, Waco, Dallas, Waco	2 25
Bus hire, Houston, Waco, Dallas.....	75
Total	\$26 55

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.
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THE MIXER AND SERVER

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., May 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

I arrived in Phoenix, Ariz., on the night of April 25, as per instructions. I did not have any clear idea what I was sent to accomplish, so I commenced to nose around, and it did not take me many hours to begin to see what Local 631 was confronted with. I find that they are up against a tough proposition; one that will take some time and money and a lot of diplomacy to handle, and one that will need attention in the near future. I stayed there three weeks, and believe that I have a good line on the situation, and have and will report the details of same to General Office.

During my stay in Phoenix I discussed the situation with the officers and members of Local 631, with some of the proprietors and with parties of other crafts, so I believe I have a fairly good line on the situation.

I left Phoenix on the 20th, and arrived in Globe the same night. I found things here in good shape. Conditions are good and wages are good, and the attendance at meetings are above the average. There were twenty-seven out of a membership of sixty at meeting the night I arrived. The officers of Local 680, Miami, are to be highly complimented on the manner in which they are handling the business of the local. There is the best of harmony between the officers and members and between the proprietors and the local. If any of our traveling brothers are coming this way, I would advise them to bring a traveling card, as they will not be many hours in town until Bro. Clancey, business agent, will be on their trail, and he hasn't the greatest respect for a man who does not keep the current month's stamp in his book.

Left Globe on the morning of the 25th, and landed in Douglas in the evening. I found a good, live bunch here, and called a special meeting for the night of the 26th. Twenty-two members out of a membership of thirty-five were present. The boys are furnishing up a hall for themselves, so that they can have a place to call home, where they can meet and talk without going to a pool hall or talking on the street corners.

Took up the matter of bonding their secretary with the local, and they have applied for a bond for him. Also took up the matter of using a duplicate receipt with a serial number, and they have ordered same. The boys in Douglas have suffered on account of the depression in copper, but the outlook for the near future is good.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Telegram to General Office.....	\$ 1 00
Local carfare in Phoenix.....	1 05
Fare from Phoenix to Globe.....	10 00
Three round trips from Globe to Miami..	1 50
Fare from Globe to Douglas.....	10 65
Local fare in Douglas.....	25
Postage for the month.....	75
Total	\$25 20

With best wishes, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally, J. N. BUTLER,
Special Defense Organizer.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May:

May 1st to 5th in cities of Seattle and Tacoma.
On 5th to Spokane by way of Portland, Ore.

At the latter city I found the old war-horse, Bro. Chas. Grassman, a very busy man trying to keep the bartenders lined up. Neither local in Portland will be likely represented at the Frisco convention owing to lack of finances. Secretary Grassman will make a strong effort to go, but he realizes that that money is a very scarce article these days. Still, Charlie has given many years of faithful service to the Portland boys and he is entitled to every consideration at their hands.

On the 7th to Spokane. Found the culinary workers holding their own, but badly handicapped by the enactment of the Anti-Picketing Law, which was passed at the last session of the State legislature. At this writing, the workers of the State are making every effort to get that law, and several others, put before the people via the referendum route. But sorry to say, there is entirely too much apathy shown by a lot of organizations which have not had to use the "picket," and how, on that account, imagine that they have no interest in the fight. But take it from me, if the workers of Washington fail to have success in this fight, it won't take the present legislature long to pass other bills which will directly affect the interests of those organizations which are now unconcerned.

Sorry to report that I found Bartenders' Local 485 in a rather discouraging frame of mind, the boys having expended most of their funds in the recent prohibition fight. Meeting with the executive board, conditions were gone over, plans made for a sort of "revival," and a committee appointed to arrange for a dance on the 27th. Later, at the meeting on the 16th, a special reinstatement fee was offered for a period of two weeks to those members who had fallen in arrears, and who, through lack of employment, might find it hard to meet their obligation.

Attended meetings of culinary workers, and with Secretary Gray to guide, made a round of the houses to shake up the boys and girls to a further effort, even if we can't use the "picket" just now. In one of the largest cafes there is a contemplated cut in wages facing the members unless they show more interest in the union than they have been doing lately. At "Davensports" the conditions are simply too rotten to describe, and the "experienced" European help employed there, if they had an ounce of backbone, would have started something long ago, but instead of getting together, they would rather knock our International Unions and take the crumbs thrown them by the management. Anyway, if those that prefer to pay their dollar a month are "dopes," as called by those "experienced Europeans," they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are on the "long end" when the pay envelope is handed around by the boss.

The following is my expense account:	
May 2—Seattle to Tacoma and return....	\$ 1 00
5—to Portland and sleeper.....	7 10
7—to Spokane and sleeper.....	13 70
25—to Couer d'Alene and return.....	1 50
Car fare and telephone.....	3 60
Stationery	1 45
Stamps	2 00
Exchange on checks (2).....	50
Total	\$30 85

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.



THE FORUM

HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS.

The readers of the **MIXER AND SERVER** who have perused the various articles under "The Forum" heading, which directed attention to the establishment and conduct of *The Culinary Craft*, the publication, which we have been told, was the property of Local 30, of San Francisco, and the publication which we have rechristened "The Voice of Secession," for, notwithstanding its public utterances to the effect that it advocates segregation, its seven sacred scribes know only too well that there is no such thing possible as legal segregation of our crafts by action of any conference, convention or meeting which may be called under the auspices of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, and in accordance with its laws. As the undersigned began to say, those of our readers who have perused the articles with reference to the secessionists and their publication have been given but brief references to what has been printed in their publication, therefore there is quite an immense accumulation of matter which has been left for future consideration; and it is with the view in mind of presenting a little journey, which we invite you to participate in, and visit in numerical sequence each monthly issue of *The Culinary Craft*—call it an analysis, if you will; but whatever name you may finally give this little journey, it seems to the writer it will be well worth your patience and time.

Well, we are off. The first number we stop at is January, 1914, wherein we find the printed statement that, "Commencing with this number, *'The Culinary Craft'* will be edited by a press committee appointed by San Francisco Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, which now owns the paper."

In that number we also find the information imparted that the following members were appointed—not elected—but appointed:

"Otto Ziemer, Hugo Ernst, K. Heppe, I. Shenskan, A. C. Rose, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Theo. Johnson," as The Press Committee. Seven; count 'em.

In that same number we found the following: "*The main purpose of the union in taking over the paper is to provide a means for interchange of thought and dissemination of interesting information, suggestions and plans for the benefit of culinary workers throughout the United States.*"

Right from the "first gun" fired they had excluded our Canadian members from their "great, big campaign which was going to revolutionize everything connected with the culinary end of the catering industry." Probably that studied act on the part of the press committee had one of two things in mind: either they recognized the fact that the Canadian culinary workers had a habit or "wanting to know why," or that they might drive those members into the International Genevas, which had made quite a campaign in

British North America about that period. That such a conclusion is not far-fetched may be best appreciated by calling attention to the fact that one-sixth of the front page was occupied with the following announcement:

"Don't Forget the Fourth Grand Annual Ball of the International Geneva Association, Tuesday, February 10th, 1914, in the German House, Turk and Polk Sts. Ticket for Gentleman and Ladies, \$1."

To further emphasize the conclusion given expression above, we found about one-half a column reading notice on the back inside page, with the heading reading: "Testimonial Geneva Association." And then followed the "Minutes of General Meeting, Held January 14, 1914, Section San Francisco." In those minutes we find that they considered a proposal to subscribe for fifty copies of *The Culinary Craft*, "formerly owned by our member, J. Karsten," and the glad tidings was made known that Karsten has been retained as manager of *The Culinary Craft*. As a companion piece to the referred to minutes, we note an article, entitled "The Father of Syndicalism," thus early in the game paving the way for further contributions in advocacy of that idea. To show to their readers that there were quite some celebrities among the press committee, as well as to prove to the "Comrades" that they had at least one of their guardians on the big job, they printed the following bit of news:

"At the convention of the Socialist Party of San Francisco, held on Sunday, January 18, 1914, Brother Hugo Ernst, Secretary of Waiters' Union No. 30, was nominated for State Senator in the Eighteenth Senatorial District. More power."

On the editorial page we found the following illuminating bit of misinformation: "The bakers are 80 per cent organized in the United States." In order to fully appreciate that statement reference to the United States Census for 1910 discloses the fact that there were 89,531 bakers in the United States. Another reference is made to the voting strength of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. We find that at the Seattle (Wash.) Convention of the A. F. of L. they cast a vote of 151, and that at the last convention of the A. F. of L., November, 1914, they had a voting strength of 157. The laws of the A. F. of L. on representation at its conventions read in part: "One vote for each one hundred members or majority fraction thereof." The vote is based on the average membership reported for the fiscal year; in other words, according to the laws of the A. F. of L., the Bakery and Confectionery Workers averaged for 1913 a membership of fifteen thousand one hundred members per month, and in 1914 had increased their average membership per month to fifteen thousand and seven hundred. If 15,700 organized bakers are 80 per cent of the reported figures taken from the census, 89,531, then we must admit that our arithmetic is not on straight; it sags rather badly and needs pressing back into



FRANK HOFFMAN
Second Vice-President

place. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is exactly what its title implies. They have jurisdiction over candy makers, and if we include them in the total, there would be an army of over a hundred thousand workers. Surely the number organized and contributing to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, approximately 16,000, are not 80 per cent of 100,000, nor of the lesser figure mentioned in a previous paragraph. We are generous enough to wish the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' organization possessed the membership which would give them the privilege of claiming 80 per cent of their trade organized, but we know that they are not that fortunate, and it seems silly for any writer to put forth extravagant claims which are a manifest injury to the organization mentioned. The Bakers are not boasters, and it is unfair to them to offer data which would place them in such a position. But it will be noted that in later issues of the "Voice of Secession" and despite the editorial policy announced by the Sacred Septette in reserving "*the right to edit all articles for publication, to avoid inaccuracies of expression, or publication of statements not easily verified,*" that the Seven Sacred Scribes permitted one of their contributors to make a statement crediting the Bakers' organization with a membership of 60,000. We repeat, that we hope the day will soon arrive when the Bakers' organization will have over 60,000 members, but the insistence of the editors of the "Voice of Secession" and their contributors of printing numerical exaggerations is to say the least questionable and of negative value to the organization which they use for an example.

On the same page with the statement referred to above, appears another which reads: *The*

Hotel Workers' Union of New York, an independent organization, has succeeded in organising 16,000 culinary workers in six months. The International Union has not been able to organise 5,000 in fourteen years in the same city. Can any Cook or Waiter tell us why?

If that statement were true that 16,000 waiters had been organized by the Hotel Workers' Union in New York, we are wondering why they failed to win their strike in 1912; any person at all familiar with the hotel situation in New York will advise you that, if it ever transpires that 16,000 waiters become attached to any union in New York that within 24 hours of that event, every alleged abuse which they could conceive of would be obliterated and the proprietors would be jumping over one another to subscribe to any reasonable agreement.

Our International Union succeeded in organizing a Waiters' Union in New York, and it had the largest membership of any waiters' organization which ever saw the light of day in that city. We also organized a Cooks' Union in New York which had the largest membership of any cooks' organization ever established on Manhattan island, and it may interest the Seven Sacred Scribes and their followers to be informed that both of these magnificent organizations were put on the "skids" by the very persons who later laid claim to organizing the I. H. W. U., aided and abetted by the International Geneva Association, who, to quote Mr. Walter Sharp, the Geneva's spokesman when he was a member of Local 30 and writing for the "Voice of Secession," said about the I. G. A. that "the first Branch in the United States was organized in New York City in 1904. In the face of strong opposition, it was organized by men WHO DESPAIRED OF EVER GETTING ANY HEADWAY FROM THE THEN EXISTING UNION." It was in 1904 that our fine organizations of Waiters and Cooks began to feel the insidious and ceaseless work of these agents of dissent, and who finally succeeded in doing the bidding of their masters, leaving behind the skeletons of two splendid locals to mark the result of their damnable work—work not greatly at variance with that which the Sacred Septette has been doing since the first issue of the "Voice of Secession" made its appearance under their management, January, 1914—work which has seemingly continued under the direction of a wrecker thoroughly acquainted with his task. Supposing for the sake of argument that our International had never succeeded in organizing 5,000 culinary workers in New York; would that fact indicate negligence on the part of officers of our International Union, or would it indicate lack of understanding of the culinary workers of that city. Comparing New York with San Francisco from an organized labor standpoint may seemingly be an appropriate method to win converts to secession, but the reader who is engaged in the catering industry and who has ever spent 48 hours in the two cities need not be advised of the difference nor of the advantages which the Pacific Coast municipality has enjoyed for many, many years. Notwithstanding this splendid advantage, with a labor movement which has accomplished probably more than any municipality in America. Local 30 has not kept step with the advance guard. To prove that statement let us refer to the official files, to correspondence received many years ago and following the establishment of

Local 30. Our general office records show that Local 30 was chartered January 25, 1901, and the union installed by the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council January 29, 1901. Frank Strawn Hamilton, who carried on the correspondence with the general office, and who probably more than any other man, was instrumental in putting Local 30 on the map, and who never sought credit for his work to our knowledge, wrote us a letter from which we quote the following:

"One month after beginning the work of organization, we are able to report the existence of a local with 500 members, a paid business agent, and an employment office and headquarters in one of the principal office buildings in the city. *We think our showing bears out the contention of San Francisco trade unionists that in matters of organization, our city leads all others in the country.* But we don't intend to stop here. Our membership is increasing at the rate of one hundred a week. Within three months we expect to have twenty-five hundred. *With the support of the Labor Council and a healthy public sentiment in favor of unionism, we are certain to accomplish substantial results.*"

Frank Strawn Hamilton was the first business agent of Local 30; in a letter a few weeks later he wrote: "*The sentiment in favor of unionism is so strong in the city that hardly any business man cares to wantonly defy it.*"

In a letter from W. L. Caudle, Secretary of Local 30, he wrote us that on March 29, 1901, when the charter closed Local 30 had a membership of 1,200. Later Secretary Caudle wrote us that on May 22, 1901, the roster of Local 30 showed a membership of 2,462. In the same letter he wrote: "*The trades unionists of this city are deserving of great credit for the magnificent help extended to us in a moral and financial way.*"

The United States census for 1900 show San Francisco to have had a population of 342,782, in the 1910 census that city was credited with a population of 416,912; it is reasonable to suppose that on January 1, 1915, the population had reached the 500,000 mark; the purpose of injecting this bit of information will be apparent presently, for the writer proposes to show that the present-day management of Local 30 have not followed up the advantages left them by the founders of that union.

Local 30 did not take waitresses as members at the outset for reasons best known to the management of the union at that time. Frank Strawn Hamilton wrote us previously to retiring from office: "That the waitresses, too, are asking for an organization, I shall ask the Executive Committee to hold a meeting for them next week."

That was his intention; no doubt it was carried into effect, but the Executive Committee did not seem inclined to take hold of the matter, for it was quite some time subsequent before the waitresses, who continued persistently, were given a chance to become members of Local 30. In the latter part of May, 1901, Local 30 boasted a membership of THREE THOUSAND PAID UP-TO-DATE, out of that number 263 were waitresses. Secretary Caudle writing about that time, said:

"We have fine headquarters, centrally located, thoroughly lit up with electric lights; pool tables and other amusements of a non-gambling kind, besides a cigar stand and other comforts appreciated by those who serve a hungry and



W. H. FOSTER
Third Vice-President

thirsty public." In October, 1901, Secretary Caudle wrote: ".I'm sure that by May 1, 1902, Local 30 will not only be the largest local in the United States, but will be the BEST ORGANIZED UNION BETWEEN THE WATERS."

Refer back to that paragraph covering population in 1900, one year previous to the formation of Local 30 and consider that if the officers in command at that time regarded THREE THOUSAND members "paid up to date," May, 1901, as but the starting point, that they expected to "not only be the largest local in the United States, but the best organized between the (Atlantic and Pacific) waters." Who is at fault for subsequent failure to maintain a similar numerical status?

The cooks left Local 30 in July, 1902; Local 44 was chartered July 8, 1902, therefore their first report to the general office will give one an idea of the proportionate number of cooks in Local 30, and who transferred to Local 44. Our records read:

Local 44, August, 1902, 161 members, 39 initiations, total members 200. Local 48 was chartered February 3, 1906, and their first report was for the month of March, 1906, and our records read:

Local 48, March, 1906, 167 members, 2 initiations, total members 169. That report seems to show that Local 30 did not give great encouragement to the waitresses, for by reference to a previous paragraph it will be noted that way back in May, 1901, there were 263 waitresses in Local 30. The cooks' union made rapid strides for inside of a year they were beyond the 900 mark in membership, their May, 1903, report reading: Local 44, May, 1903, 907 members, 20 initiations, total members 927.



C. W. McCURDY
Fourth Vice-President

In presenting the foregoing figures it will be noted that out of that membership of Three Thousand Paid Up-to-date in Local 30 in May, 1901, there were approximately less than Five Hundred cooks and waitresses, that would seem to leave 2,500 waiters in Local 30 on that date. Let us be generous and assume that the Cooks and Waitresses were one-third the total membership, that would leave 2,000 waiters in Local 30. Without in any way decrying the work of the cooks or waitresses' unions, but in order to grasp matters as they stood January 1, 1913, the following tabulation shows the membership in the following locals in San Francisco:

Local 30—January, 1913, total membership per reports, 1,451.

Local 44—January 1913, total membership per reports, 903.

Local 48—January 1913, total membership per reports, 592.

Total membership, January 1, 1913, 2,946.

In setting before the readers the membership data at the date above during normal conditions, before the opening of the exposition, it gives the reader an opportunity to make comparisons with the period referred to when the total culinary membership in San Francisco was 3,000.

Probably the Sacred Seven will try to direct your attention to the fact that the earthquake occurred between the two periods, but they may conveniently overlook advising you that San Francisco in 1901, and San Francisco in 1913, show the latter period as supporting a greater number of catering industry establishments than ever before in the history of that municipality and the city had added to its population 74,130 souls.

From January, 1901, to January, 1913, covers a

period of twelve years, yet in the month of May, 1901, Local 30 boasted of a membership of THREE THOUSAND, whereas after twelve years and with Segregation working to its fullest extent in San Francisco, the total membership of the three culinary locals fell short of three thousand; the membership of Local 30 showing to disadvantage in the comparison, for it will be noted that Cooks' Union started with a membership of 200, including its first month's initiations and had a membership as noted, of 903, January 1, 1913, while the Waitresses' Local 48, who began with a membership of 169 members, which included two initiations, had a membership January 1, 1913, of 592. In other words the Cooks' Union Local 44 showed an increase of 703, and the Waitresses' Union Local 48, an increase of 423 in the interval between segregating from Local 30 and the date mentioned, January 1, 1913. That may be an argument for segregation, if it is, probably it will be discarded, for the excellent reason that it emphasizes the utter incompetence of those in charge of Local 30's affairs.

Local 30 had a membership January 1, 1913, of 1,451, which means that in comparison to its boasted membership of May, 1901, (less the one-third allowed for the cooks and waitresses in the local at that period) 2,500, that under the management of segregation advocates and with absolutely no obstacles confronting them, the best that they could produce was a local union with approximately half the number of their trade union predecessors.

If you who read these lines were placed in charge of a local union of 2,500 members and displayed so little gumption and executive ability as to lose practically half of that membership, would you emphasize your impotency by drawing attention to your failure?

That was a fairly long stop with the January, 1914, number, but it seemed necessary in order to direct attention to several matters which might have been overlooked. In the February number of "The Voice of Secession," the whole outside cover is "occupied" with a half tone cut under which the following appears:

"Fourth Grand Annual Ball, International Geneva Association, February 10, 1914. Section San Francisco."

On the editorial page of that number we read the following chunk of wisdom (?): "One of the most important reasons for segregating the culinary workers from the bartenders is the attitude assumed by nearly all bartenders' unions in demanding a high initiation fee." It required a bright fellow to make that very important discovery, but it will take a still brighter one to explain what connection there is between the entrance fee of a union of bartenders, be it large or small, and the progress of a culinary union. Further along in that wonderful (?) editorial we find emphasized the query: "Did you ever hear of a bartenders' strike?"

That query coming from one who lays claim to being one of the oldest members of Local 30, seems to indicate that perusing "Solidarity" and similar publications does affect the vision as well as the mental equipment. On page 15 of that number we find one column of paragraphs devoted to the affairs of Local 30, another column devoted to a "write-up" of the International Geneva Association's Fourth Annual Ball, while the third portion of that page is divided up between Local 110 and the Pacific Coast Waiters'

Association. Right from the start the boosting campaign for dual organizations flourished.

In the March, 1914, number of the "Voice of Secession," the front page is devoted to a half tone cut of the Dining Room staff of the Portola Louvre Cafe, San Francisco, but there is no foot note following to indicate that the crew are members of Local 30. In that number was printed Local 30's boast of breaking the law and chuckling over "*the courage to stand up for what was best for them.*" On page 6 of that number we are informed that: "In San Francisco there are four organizations of waiters—the Waiters' Union, the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association, the French and Italian Waiters' Club and the Geneva Association;" and that in Los Angeles there are three Waiters' organizations—the Waiters' Union, the Southern Coast Waiters' Association and the Geneva Association." In that number we find the complaint made that the *Mixer and Server* is purposely ignoring The Culinary Craft, and it was at the conclusion of that complaint that the fateful words appeared, "*We shall and will be heard.*"

On page 15 of that number the minutes of Local 30's meetings and those of the Geneva Association run neck and neck; on page 16 the following items appear: "Waitresses' Union, Local 48, ask for a boycott on the Sutter Hotel;" "Max L. Engel, ex-treasurer of section Seattle I. G. A., well known here, is amongst us;" "Mr. I. Shenkan, contemplating to be absent indefinitely from this city, has tendered his resignation as auditor of the P. C. W. A."

Mr. Shenkan, despite being deprived of membership in our International Union appears to have been carried as a member of Local 30, for it will be noted that his name appears as one of the press committee, appointed by Local 30.

In the April number we find the editorial septette grabs a cap from the *Mixer and Server* and adjusts it very nicely to the combined heads of the sacred seven. In a part of their editorial in which an effort to get from under was made, they say: *"Under no circumstances would a segregationist of the true blood accept office under the Cincinnati machine."* An effort to fatten their batting average on the Mentality League, they know only too well that "office" under the administration means selection for intelligence and ability to aid the organization move forward. In the language of the maid on her way to milk the cow: "Nobody asked you, sir, she said." Show us a "Segregationist of the true blood" and forthwith we will show you a reactionary, one whose bible is the official mouth-piece of the I. W. W. and named Solidarity, whose prime motive in living is on a par with the sand fleas which infest the dunes within sight of the Cliff House and Seal Rock—an abomination and irritation combined. Under the heading, "Beauty and Skinning," page 4 of the April, 1914, number we find this interesting bit which may interest you and give you a faint idea of "how well they love some of us": "Beauty is only skin deep: skinning has been a gentle art. Let us stop those who are doing the skinning, by organizing a culinary organization for the benefit of culinary workers, one that will not be an apology for the LIQUOR INTERESTS." The emphasis is ours; the surprise is yours—providing you are not beyond such feeling so far as the utterances of the Sacred Seven. We challenge you to pick up any one of the numerous publications printed by the Anti-



F. SESMA
Fifth Vice-President

Saloon League of America and find a nastier fling, or one more uncalled for and inexcusable, except perhaps on the score of being paid to "turn the trick." It will be noted that notwithstanding the Anti-Saloon fling, that the "The Culinary Craft" is quite willing to accept coin for advertising from saloonmen, wine merchants and beer agents, perhaps on the theory that the more money they take away from the "Liquor Interests," the less they will have to use for protective purposes. The interests of the P. C. W. A. and Genevas were cared for as usual in the April number, the minutes of sessions held being given generous space, while poor old Number 30 had to be content with about a "stick" full of matter.

In the May, 1914 number we find an editorial which attempts to reconcile segregation with industrialism—and does so to the full satisfaction of the Sacred Septette—but rather disquieting to those who imagined that the two terms were opposed to one another. In one part of the referred to editorial we find the following attempt to justify their course or to make it appear that they had delved deep into the subject: "The Knights of Labor, once a very powerful labor organization, was wrecked from the same causes that are now making themselves felt in our own International. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor undertook to centralize an authority; it massed men of various callings into the same assembly. Failing sufficiently to respect the autonomy of the different trades, an opposition to this policy sprang up, ending in a split. This split in turn resulted in the formation of the A. F. of L., which learned from the experience of the K. of L., etc."

In the language of the street urchin, that is *some* history, and goes to prove how fearfully



MISS ELIZABETH MALONEY
Sixth Vice-President

the events of those days can be twisted to suit those seeking support for a weak case.

What are the facts, not the droolings of a near historian?

The Knights of Labor came into existence December 28, 1869, the Knights of Labor became a National organization on the first day of January, 1878, and the first general assembly or convention was held in the city of Reading, Pa., January 1, 1878. Uriah S. Stephens, a garment cutter of Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen the first Grand Master Workman; Ralph Beaumont, a shoemaker of Elmira, N. Y., was the first Grand Worthy Foreman and Charles H. Litchman, a shoemaker of Marblehead, Mass., was elected as the Grand Secretary. The second general assembly was held at St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1879. There were twenty-three delegates present. U. S. Stephens was re-elected and Terrence V. Powderly succeeded Ralph Beaumont as General Worthy Foreman.

The third general assembly met at Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1879. The success of the order may be gleaned from the fact that it owed the G. M. W. part of his salary, which was \$400 per year. At this meeting T. V. Powderly became the G. M. W. It was not until after the fifth general assembly, which had been held at Detroit, Mich., September 6, 1881, that the name of the order was made public; that gathering ordering such publicity to take place in a general statement bearing date of January 1, 1882. The order did not attain momentum until previous to the convening of the Richmond convention or general assembly, when, according to the records, the membership was 104,335. The Richmond general assembly convened October 4, 1886. That is history which we challenge the Sacred Septette to question. Now

let us see how much truth there is in the statement that the A. F. of L. was the result of a "split" in the K. of L. The American Federation of Labor was organized November 15, 1881, and held its first convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., December 15 to 18, of the same year, 1881. The A. F. of L. from the outset assumed no cloak of secrecy, it announced to the public what its mission was, and invited the workers to become members. There was no "split" in the K. of L. when the A. F. of L. was instituted, nor in fact was there internal trouble until almost six years after the American Federation of Labor had been launched, and the A. F. of L. had become an organization of close on to 150,000 members. That also is irrefutable history and a similar challenge is offered to the Sacred Seven to show any record to the contrary.

That the Sacred Septette unwittingly voiced a growing impression when they said that "the same causes that are now making themselves felt in our International," was what "wrecked the K. of L." To make that point clear and easily understood, let me quote a few passages from "Thirty Years of Labor," by Terrence V. Powderly, former General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor printed in 1889.

Observe closely that the following is a quotation from pages 526 and 527:

"The feeling of discontent which became apparent among the working people of the United States in 1886 presented an opportunity to a class of men who affected to be 'leaders of thought and action' to come to the front and take a part in directing the current of industrial affairs into a course which they hoped would bring about a revolution, destroy the governmental structure, and reduce the political affairs of the nation to a condition bordering on chaos. For years prior to 1886, whenever a labor meeting was called in any large city a number of men, calling themselves Socialists, would flock to the gathering, and either attempt to officer it or cause it to break up in disorder. To do either one was considered a victory by the 'radical element,' as they were pleased to term themselves."

From page 533 we take the following:

"A cardinal principle with the rampant Socialist and Anarchist is to propagandize on every occasion that presents itself. If a new society of laboring men is established these extremists become members of it, and attempt to force their ideas to the front. In canting phrase and with mock humility they will insinuate themselves into the good graces of men who would scorn them were they to disclose their real feelings, and once they gain the good will of such, they have inserted a wedge between the members of that society that sooner or later will drive them apart."

Evidently Mr. Powderly was not alone in his views of the injury which was being inflicted by the "political revolutionists," for on page 534 he offers the following:

Quotation from a letter written by Uriah S. Stephens. The letter was written August 19, 1879, while he was G. M. W., and to a member of the Knights of Labor, who had communicated with him on the subject of the interference of Socialists. It reads:

"You must not allow the Socialists to get control of your assembly. They are simply disturbers, and only gain entrance to labor societies that they may be in better position to break them up. You can not fathom them, for they are crafty."

cunning, and unscrupulous. I detest the name of Socialism on account of the actions of the men who profess to believe in it. They rush to every gathering and attempt to man or officer it. Having done that, and having driven all decent men away, they are supremely happy in the delusion that they have spread their ideas still farther. I have had an experience with them that you could not possibly have had, and I warn you against having anything to do with them either individually or as a body. They tear down and very seldom even attempt to build up. They do nothing for the cause of labor, save to do it harm. If the Socialists ever gain control of the K. of L. they will kill off the work of years. If they were sincere they would build up their own societies."

Further along in his discussion of the subject he writes (page 540):

"This is no stretch of fancy, for a lawyer, an official of Utica, New York, while sitting by my side in a car coming from Washington in the early part of 1887, made this statement to me:

"We have succeeded in heading off your order, Mr. Powderly. We do not fear it any longer, for its power is killed through the foolish actions of its members. You may preach to them to be guided by wise counsels, but we have paid anarchists to become members of your assemblies that they might stir up the devil and bring discredit upon your whole movement."

For once we are agreed with the Sacred Septette, they know what is creating discord, for they are part of the discord-creating force for have they not, in the language of Mr. Powderly, succeeded in their mission: "*They have inserted a wedge between the members,*" which is intended to drive them apart? If the reader can find any appreciable difference between the "wreckers" described by Mr. Powderly and the leaders for Segregation inside of our International Union we want to be shown.

On page 14 of "The Culinary Craft" for May, 1914, we find a gleeful article which describes a May-Day celebration from which we cull the following illuminating passages:

"Under the auspices of the International May-day federation, the workers of San Francisco celebrated Labor Day (the workers' Labor Day, not the Labor Day donated to us by the capitalistic class) by marching from Grant Avenue to the German House. There were about 500 workers in the line-up—workers of all shades of radicalism. The Socialist party, with its banner, the Socialist Labor party, I. W. W., German Socialist Singing Society, etc., etc. The feature of the parade was the Chinese Socialist club with its banner.

"The parade was the best ever held in this city, and we hope that the workers of this city will realize that it is May the first, and not in September, when the workers celebrate."

Need attention be called to the fling contained in the foregoing. Five hundred "political revolutionists" say to the fifty thousand or more organized trade unionists of San Francisco, that their Labor Day which occurs in the month of September, is a capitalistic donation, that the only simon pure labor holiday is the one which the Sacred Septette parades in with Socialistic and I. W. W. banners flying. On page 15 the usual courtesy is shown to one of the dual unions, P. C. W. A., of San Francisco, they are given space alongside of Locals 30, 31, and 110. In one of the P. C. W. A. paragraphs



PAUL STEFFLER

Seventh Vice-President

we find the following item: "Under the head of good and welfare, many suggestions were adopted. It was proposed that we hold monthly progressive whist parties, to be handled by a committee of which L. Francoeur is chairman."

L. A. Francoeur one month later, June 25, 1914, was elected as secretary-treasurer of Local 30, San Francisco, Cal. Why comment?

About the only item in the June, 1914, number which was entitled to attention, has been covered in previous articles printed in the MIXER AND SERVER, the exception is one little item which appeared in the minutes of Local 30, printed on page 15, which advises that a resolution from the Twenty-third District Branch of the Socialist party, was unanimously concurred in. A community of interest so to speak. Putting in the high speed clutch for a few moments we will stop long enough with the July, 1914, number to reprint the following: "On account of Wednesday being the day for union meetings, the meetings of the I. G. A., San Francisco, will be held the second Thursday of every month." The reader will recall that the undersigned in previous articles stated that the principal officers of Local 30 were groomed in the dual unions in San Francisco before being permitted to take hold of affairs in that union. The foregoing item simply proves that control might slip from the dual unions if they were to meet on the same date with Local 30, hence a change was made, thus giving an opportunity of better supervision.

Inconsistency seemed to be a virtue with the Sacred Septette, in a previous paragraph we reprinted an extract from one of the S. S., which proclaimed the September Labor Day as a "phoney" wished on the labor movement by the



JOHN W. CONLEY
Eighth Vice-President

dreadful capitalists, but despite that attitude the Sacred Seven went out after the mazuma and printed their August, 1914, number as a Labor Day number, and what they gathered in for publication is best known by those who happened to secure a copy of that issue. The place of honor was given to "Comrade" Edward Bocklinger, who discussed Segregation. We had waited very patiently for Bocklinger's appearance as one of the "silent partners" of the Sacred Seven; in fact wondered why he had been so backward, but "Bocky" old scout, waded in and emphasized what the MIXER AND SERVER said a number of times, that there was a "connection" between the advocates of Segregation and the "officials" of the I. H. W. U. and the I. W. W. Of course Bocklinger expressed great satisfaction over the alleged progress made by the Segregationists, he slipped over the old stereotyped: "*Let me tell you, all who are class conscious*" appeal to his fellow "political revolutionists," knowing that by putting the brand on his dope it would be hailed with delight by the "Comrades." Supplementing "Comrade" Bocklinger's full page article was the article of Walter Sharp, President International Geneva Association, Section San Francisco, which we paid our respects to in the October, 1914, number of the MIXER AND SERVER. The Labor Day edition of "The Culinary Craft" also contained a choice bit of Barbary Coast humor under the caption of "The First Smoker," which set a high mark for crude uncouthness which must have been exceedingly pleasing to the literary palates of the Sacred Septette. The September, 1914, number of the "Voice of Secession" came to bat with the front page (cover) devoted to dual unionism, a cut of the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association entertainment, the place of hon-

or in that number was occupied by "Comrade" Ryan, who "worked for years in the business in the East and never heard of a waiters' union until he had traveled 3,000 miles" to Seattle, five years ago. If all the members who were induced to become members of our local unions by "Comrade" Ryan were to hold a conference to be addressed by "Comrade" R. he could continue the habit of talking to himself.

In the September, 1914, number, page 7, we find the following literary bouquet, which needs little comment:

"Jere L., Bungstarter-General of the Booze Division, has imbibed too freely of his own dope." Jere L. did not have that title hung on him, nor were the bartenders classed as the booze division immediately subsequent to April 18, 1906. At that, the title Bungstarter-General is decidedly more pleasing than to be classed as an ingrate. Let that soak in S. S.

The October number begins with an article (cover) taken from the International Socialist Review. It occupies almost the full page and is accompanied with a write-up of the P. C. W. A. No segregation of those interests; can't keep the "Comrades" from showing loyalty to one another.

On page 8 of that number we find a clipping from the Milwaukee Leader, it covers a trifle over a column; need you be advised that the "Leader" is popular with the "political revolutionists." In this number we noted that the International Geneva Association makes its second bid for subscribers to its official magazine, "Hotel Industry," the first bid appearing in the August, 1914, number, their bid has been offered in every issue since, with the exception noted. In connection with that bit of advertising we are reminded that "The Culinary Craft" has had a similar bid in the "Hotel Industry," and as a piece of encouragement to the "Comrades" in the I. G. A. there has been added the words: "Segregation in San Francisco in 1915."

Gremenintly, we had almost overlooked the monthly contributions in the C. C.! "Observations and Comments," by a Libertarian, the inspiration for which undoubtedly comes from "Solidarity," "The Call," and "The International Socialist Review," the "Comrades" trinity.

In the November, 1914, number, page 2 (cover) reaches out into the political field and lays claim to the olive branch for the Segs in having saved California and other states from the DRYs.

"The Segregationists may also be called the actives for they do not boast, but go ahead and do the work." The readers of the MIXER AND SERVER will recall several articles printed, in which we exposed the S. S. for failure to send a mail list to headquarters; we had two objects in view, one to send the MIXER AND SERVER to each member of Local 30, the other to use the mail list and make a canvas and ascertain how many members of Local 30 were citizens of the United States; how many were registered voters in San Francisco, and finally to force the Sacred Seven to admit if the Wets were depending on the membership of Local 30 to win the campaign last fall. they wouldn't have many voters to depend on. Just to prove that this is not dug up to fill space, we challenge the Sacred Seven to produce evidence that out of a membership of approximately 1,732, there were not an even Five Hundred who were registered and voted November 3, 1914.

There you are, as fine a chance to prove the

editor of the **MIXER AND SERVER** a hot air shooter as will ever come your way—get busy and show him up. As noted in an earlier paragraph we gave the names of the press committee, it was printed in the January, 1914, number, the S. S. threw two or three fits because we pegged the press committee right, and of course after doing so a change—not such a big one—was ordered, as will be observed from the following list taken from the November, 1914, number (received December 5, 1914). The Sacred Seven as revised in that issue consisted of Theodore Johnson, A. C. Rose, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Hugo Ernst, Martin Nebes, J. Weinberger and James Karsten.

James Karsten was the founder of "The Culinary Craft," was and is a member of the I. G. A. His name appeared on their pages as manager until August, 1914, after that number it was dropped from the title page. As to the two other names added to the press committee, our "wireless" does not peg them as yet. There was a M. Nebes, Secretary of the I. G. A., Section Los Angeles; perhaps that is only a co-incidence.

In the November number we also find "Comrade" Ryan attempting a response to the article: "A Half Baked Red Critic," wherein he juggles truth in a wonderful manner. "Comrade" Ryan recites that he was employed in a hotel in New York, and another in Cincinnati, in the former for two years. Inquiry of the management of the New York hotel brings no verification of his claims, there is no such hotel in Cincinnati as the Havlina. So much for "Comrade" Ryan, the boon friend of Big Bill Haywood of the I. W. W.

The December, 1914, number is almost exclusively devoted to discussing the editor of the **MIXER AND SERVER**. There is a woeful lack of other matter from the pens of the S. S., an exception is noted, the student of Marx continues his "Observations and Comments" and draws heavily on an overcapitalized imagination; like the other members of the Sacred Septette, who just hate themselves and their views, probably after all, self adulation is the only port left open to the Sacred Seven.

After twelve whole months of trying, the Sacred Septette, probably without intent to make the admission, sets forth in the January, 1915, number of "The Culinary Craft," their utter impotency to aid the culinary workers of the United States (they side-tracked the culinary workers of Canada from the outset) to make headway; twelve months of self-imposed leadership produces the following: "The Culinary Craft has carefully looked into and studied the needs of the workers in the industry, etc., etc., and it has come to the conclusion that the primary thing to accomplish is to bring all these workers under one strong International organization of Culinary Workers 'only.'" They began with that professed purpose, they asserted that it would be brought about, and after one whole year of deep thought and "careful looking," they repeat the information with as much vigor as if it had required a year's unceasing effort to make the discovery. After that exhibition of efficiency they really imagine their hold on the culinary workers is growing stronger, they seem to be harveyed around the bonnet, which conditions force ideas to carry boring tools to get inside. Whatever else may be said of the culinary workers, no one can truthfully accuse them of being "bone heads" or minus average intelligence, and the man or men who expects to win their suffrage and confidence



JOSEPH R. MICHAELS
Ex-President International Union

must have something on him and in his noddle besides the ability to imitate a parrot.

In these pages the writer has asserted with quite as much emphasis as decent language would permit, that the Sacred Seven do not now, nor have they ever given expressions to convictions held by culinary workers of our International Union. The nasty, contemptible, insinuating flings which the Sacred Seven have hurled at the bartenders of our International Union, finds no sympathetic response in the breast of the cooks, waiters and waitresses of our International Union outside of number 14 Seventh Street, San Francisco. The Blue Button boys of our International Union know that fact, and knowing it decline to swallow the "quince" so artfully sugar coated for them. The Sacred Seven have followed closely the tactics of their predecessors identified with the political revolutionists, their "Comrades" as so excellently described by Mr. Powderly, who become members so that they may "drive the union apart."

On page 8 the Sacred Seven endeavor to wiggle from under in a most amazing manner and the outcome of their mental gymnastics, is an admission that the **MIXER AND SERVER** served facts, yet because we did not possess mind-reading proficiency, we are prevaricators and know it. In one part of their "mental gymnastics" they say: "The truth of the matter is that there were two members of Local 30 who also happened to be members of the I. G. A. on the committee responsible for 'The Culinary Craft.' One of these had, and has nothing to do with the editorial end; he is, or better, was business manager (for we have no more business manager, all work being done collectively), and the other had been dropped



T. J. SULLIVAN
Ex-President International Union.

from the committee for inactivity." In the same article further along we find the following: "There is exactly one member of the I. G. A. on the press committee." Query—If there were only TWO members of the I. G. A. on the press committee or connected with getting out "The Culinary Craft," and one of them was deposed as manager and the other dropped, where does this third one come in? Just an interrogation to the reader: If you read in a magazine or paper in January, 1914, a list of seven names, given out as the editors of that paper or magazine, and despite careful perusal of all the monthly issues of that magazine you find no mention made that there has been a change in editorship, that meanwhile an assertion has been made to a specific thing, and no response is made during the intervening months, and finally in the November number of that paper there is an announcement REQUIRED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, and in that announcement the names of the editors are given and which shows that a change has taken place, would you regard yourself as being guilty of careless handling of truth and facts if you persisted in using the names of those persons originally announced in January and the intervening eleven months previous to the announcement with changes? Yet for doing that thing, for not knowing the fact through their negligence to print them, the Sacred Septette crown us Ananias. Being a good "guesser" seems to be one of the main requirements of the S. S. We missed all of this "harsh stuff" printed in the November, 1914, number of "The Culinary Craft." as we were over in

Philadelphia, Pa., during the greater portion of the month, and on returning to headquarters had to dig in fast to get the December *MIXER AND SERVER* off the press on time. It was on December 5th when we got the November, 1914, number of the Voice of Secession and it was not due to any appreciable effort of the Sacred Seven that we did get it then.

As an example of S. S. thoroughness read the following, also from page 8, January, 1915, number of their paper: "Brother Nebes, whom Jerry L. has not on his list, but whose name appears in the statement, was appointed about the time the statement was filed, but had to be dropped for inactivity." Seven little editors playing with bricks, one dropped on the toe of Nebes, and then there were SIX. Shush, why not go further and advise your readers who the half dozen selected to fill the fearful void, why wait until your neglect has been noted and then use such ugly words to saddle the blame elsewhere. So Brother Weinberger is a member of the P. C. W. A. Thanx for the information.

As a parting shot the S. S., or whatever number there remained after so much "dropping for inactivity" advise us that "Rose, Johnson and Kirkpatrick, are mostly responsible for the segregation end of the paper, and as Jerry L. cannot put the label of the I. G. A., or P. C. W. A. on them, he can not also label the segregation stuff in the paper with same letters as much as he would like to." Wonderful, but we know what you mean, fellers—sure thing, but just between ourselves, was it fear that the I. G. A. or P. C. W. A. would decorate your applications with the old wash-boiler? you know they lay claim to being "polished by European contact."

In the February Culinary Craft "poor" Jere L. comes in for a lot of attention, but positively none is paid to making good on the professed mission of T. C. C. "to provide a means for the interchange of thought and dissemination of interesting information, suggestions and plans for the benefit of culinary workers throughout the United States." Almost the entire number is devoted to a lame effort to find flaws in matter offered for publication by contributors to the pages of the *MIXER AND SERVER*. The S. S. editorially jump on the idea that citizenship is a necessary qualification for membership in our International Union; they find much fault with the attitude of the General Secretary-Treasurer and his definitions of the aims and objects of our International Union; they say that we are inconsistent because we extend the hand of fellowship in one instance, and in the other express convictions as to what those persons should do once they become members of our International Union. Evidently the Sacred Septette overlook one of the most important sections of our International Union laws. Section 15, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 15. Every member—not a citizen by birth or naturalization—coming from countries other than covered by the name and charter of this International Union, shall be held to make his declaration of intention to become a citizen and perfect his naturalization as soon as he is entitled thereto."

That is one of our laws, it has been in our book of laws for many years, and we predict that it will remain and probably be further strengthened as conditions may warrant. The undersigned has no apologies to offer for that section, he believes it to be one of the very best in our book

of laws and would oppose changing it, unless to further strengthen its provisions. What was it we said in the January, 1915, number of the MIXER AND SERVER that "WE SHOULD REGARD THOSE WHO DECLINE TO CO-OPERATE WITH US AS ENEMIES TO OUR FUTURE WELFARE, AND WE SHOULD NOT HESITATE TO EXERT EFFORT TO ELIMINATE THEM FROM THE INDUSTRY BY EVERY LEGITIMATE MEANS AT OUR COMMAND. THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO FISH OR CUT BAIT."

That was our editorial salutation for the opening of the year 1915, and it GOES FOR EVERY WORD IN IT, NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE.

Fearing that, perhaps, the Seven Sacred Scribes may not fully grasp and understand the significance of that portion of our editorial salutation, the writer will make it emphatic and reiterate with added thought for their consumption and others who agree with them on their citizenship ideas. The writer of this article, whose name is signed thereto, is firmly convinced that if any man or any number of men come to America, secure employment at the catering industry, remain here for a sufficient number of years, long enough to secure their first and final papers as citizens; against whom there are no legal restrictions, and who persist in ignoring the provisions of Section 15, such persons should be deprived of membership in Our International Union.

There are no "ifs" or "ands" about that attitude or position. They are quite as plain as Anglo-Saxon permits. Nor do we believe the declaration susceptible of more than one definition. When the officers of a local union or our International Union urge our members "TO REGISTER," IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO VOTE AT ELECTIONS, WE DESIRE THE SATISFACTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF KNOWING THAT WE ARE NOT ADDRESSING AND APPEALING TO A BUNCH OF ALIENS WHO HAVE NEITHER LEGAL RIGHT TO REGISTER NOR LEGAL RIGHT TO VOTE. If that attitude, that position is, in the eyes of the Sacred Septette and their followers, a crime, then the Editor of the MIXER AND SERVER, Jere L. Sullivan, is guilty, and he is everlastingly glad of it. If, as the Sacred Septette concludes, that is an "ill considered" declaration, they can make the most of it; for just so long as the undersigned is permitted to carry membership in our International Union, or is honored with election as an officer, he expects to urge on his co-members everywhere that Citizenship is A NECESSARY QUALIFICATION TO RETAIN MEMBERSHIP IN OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Our International Union was not created for the purpose of aiding Aliens to come to America, nor for helping them after their arrival to become competitors of American citizens for a few years, or until such time as they had "cleaned up" enough to return to their native country; and the quicker the Sacred Septette permits that fact to seep into their craniums, the sooner will they be able to understand why Section No. 15 was adopted.

On page 4 of the February number of T. C. C. we find the following bit of news: "Two organizers were kept for over a year located in California for no useful purpose, and only to breed



W. E. HORNE
Ex-First Vice-President

discord and to nullify the efforts of segregationists to establish harmony in the allied crafts." On May 17, 1912, the General Executive Board considered a communication from the California State Federation of Labor transmitting a resolution which had been introduced by a delegate of Cooks' Union, Local 44, of San Francisco, providing for the establishment at San Francisco, Cal., of a Branch Office of the International Union. Official record of that fact was printed on page 98 of the July (1913) MIXER AND SERVER, and in the memorandum of the General Executive Board printed on page 15 of the July (1912) number of the MIXER AND SERVER. Later the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco asked for the appointment of TWO GENERAL ORGANIZERS—one a bartender, the other a culinary worker. Vice-President Sesma had been requested by the G. E. B. to take up organizing matters in his State meanwhile. He began work October 12, 1912, and Brother Frank E. Merryfield began March 17, 1913. Brother Merryfield was a member of Cooks' Union, Local 44, of San Francisco, and Brother Sesma was a member of Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal. Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, we find that "Two organizers were kept for over a year located in California for no useful purpose, and only to breed discord and nullify the efforts of segregationists to establish harmony in our allied crafts."

In other words, the Sacred Septette attempt to convey the impression that the Two Organizers were forced on them without the knowledge and consent of the membership in that State. Just wherein the connection can be shown that these Brothers were employed to breed discord, and to nullify the activities of segregationists, when the Sacred Septette had not made its initial bow on the editorial stage until January, 1914, and no



FRED J. SEAMES
Ex-First Vice-President

campaign for segregation had been started until "The Culinary Craft" made its initial appearance under the auspices of Local 30, is not plain. But being inconsistent and making silly accusations is one of the best things which the Sacred Septette have accomplished since being vested with editorial powers; in fact, it has become a habit, which they exercise frequently to keep it from rusting.

In the March number of T. C. C. the Sacred Seven attempt to find grounds for their peculiar activities and segregation proclivities by asserting that "for nearly fourteen years" THE MIXER AND SERVER has ignored the general membership of San Francisco and has been harping on their shortcomings as members of our International Union.

The Sacred Septette are exceedingly anxious to shift the burden of responsibility. A few of them have been connected with Local 30 for a number of years and been officers for several terms, yet notwithstanding the fact that the pages of the MIXER AND SERVER are occupied by interesting letters from secretaries and members, they have failed to take advantage and submit matter for publication.

When Local 30 was chartered it had officers who submitted articles for publication, and they were printed. And in all of the years during which that local has been in existence but one letter for publication was denied space, and the denial was for excellent reasons. One of the Sacred Septette, when he was Secretary of Local 560, now defunct, did contribute matter for publication. The last one which we recall occupied a trifle over a page, almost half of which was machine poetry lambasting the authors of legislation which did not seem to please him. That contributor gave expression to the following conviction: "Want of power by mere resolution of

the convention to create at the expense of the general membership, or any portion thereof, new or increased sources of revenue for the benefit of the International Union or any of its funds." If, as he contended, the power was lacking to empower the convention to create sources of revenue, how does that contention reconcile with his present views so emphatically expressed in "The Culinary Craft" that the convention has power to abrogate contracts.

In the March number we also find added comment about the uselessness of "The two International Organizers" who are not organizing any new towns or bringing in any results what ever. Possibly there was no trouble at Stockton, nor need for organizers in Sacramento, but the local unions of those cities wanted organizers to aid them. San Diego may have been able to get along without the aid of an organizer, but they didn't say so when they asked us to assign a man to that city. Perhaps, there was no need for these two organizers in a number of other cities, but the local unions didn't think so.

Most, if not all, these unions will be represented on the floor of the Eighteenth General Convention. We hope they will be heard from. The MIXER AND SERVER makes no pretension to control the views or opinions of any of the general officers or organizers. The editor has visited San Francisco twice since he became Secretary-Treasurer of our International Union; the first time in November, 1904, and the last visit was in November, 1913. If in his recital of either trip he said one word in the MIXER AND SERVER which indicated other than friendly feelings for our membership in San Francisco, that word will have to be pointed out.

The Sacred Septette make vigorous effort to direct attention to what they call "the impotency of our General Secretary," and land him on the griddle because he does not possess power enough to control the American Federation of Labor and make it do his bidding.

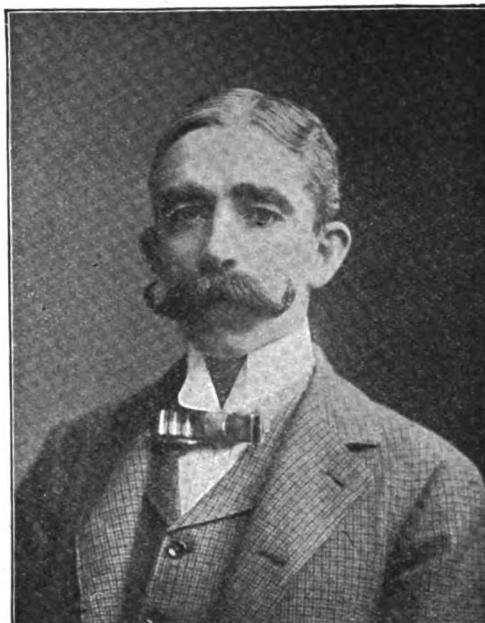
As long as they refrain from accusing me of creating the "cut" or "army worm," perhaps I will be able to worry along somehow, though having passed through Texas once in my time makes me feel expectant about having the ownership of the Boll Weevil wished on me.

The "high spot" in the April (1915) T. C. C. was entitled "Legislation Via the Pie Counter." Our members have, no doubt, perused the May number of the MIXER AND SERVER, and have a pretty good general idea of the character of "pie" doled out by the G. E. B. The editorial page of "The Culinary Craft" for April is turned over to "Comrade" Ryan, supposedly of Chicago, but more recently of Miles City, Montana. "Comrade" Ryan left Chicago with a Traveling Card and a determination to be a delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention. His Traveling Card bears date of April 24, 1915. On May 24, 1915, we were advised by the Financial Secretary of Local 35, Chicago, that the coupon had not been returned. Yet on May 22, 1915, we received from Local 524, of Miles City, Montana, a credential showing that Thos. J. Ryan had been elected as a delegate from that local to represent them at the Eighteenth General Convention. Local 524 holds its meetings the first and third Tuesdays of each month. On May 10, a week after the first meeting of the month, Local 524, through Secretary Condon, forwarded his report for May to headquarters. The report was received on May 13,

1915. We scanned that report with care and failed to locate the name of Thomas J. Ryan as having deposited Traveling Card. Yet, as intimated, on May 22 we receive a "registered envelope" containing the referred-to credential, and the date on same was May 18, 1915, which, if you take note, is the third Tuesday of May. What conclusion can you reach from the foregoing facts? "Comrade" Ryan had not deposited his Traveling Card in time for the May 4th meeting; in fact, had not deposited his Traveling Card when Secretary Condon made out his May report and mailed same to the General Office, which, as has been noted, arrived at headquarters on May 13. Therefore "Comrade" Ryan must have deposited his Traveling Card on one of the four or five days intervening before May 18, and then only after being assured that he could secure the credential from that local and, without cost to them, be THEIR delegate to the convention. We are wondering if the efforts of "Comrade" Ryan are a part of "the class struggle" which he so plausibly injects into his fulminations for publication. "Comrade" Ryan is greatly exercised about the amount of money our International Union spends in fighting Prohibition. That is to be expected. But we wonder, just the same, who paid his expenses to San Francisco, and why.

On page 8 of the April number a contributor takes us to task for printing frivolous items, and in order to prove his point reprints the alleged offending matter and burns up a half page in doing so. Why "Dodge" some of that "poetry" appearing in "The Culinary Craft?" And now we are nearing the close of our rather extensive journey. We have endeavored to show just what has been offered by the advocates of so-called segregation. There is, probably, little use to attempt to conceal the fact that the one great, big thing which the dissatisfied ones seek is the scalp of the men who have in the past refused to be intimidated. If they could but lean heavy enough on the big stick so as to wallop these men out of executive positions, they imagine that they would be better able to direct affairs and make the organization more susceptible to their brand of political propaganda. They are not finished with their campaign, of that you can rest assured. They will keep eternally pestering our membership with their "new unionism" until one or the other thing takes place: they succeed in their aims, or are deprived of further asylum as members of our International Union. Their plans and program for the week of June 14 have been perfected. The delegates may expect to hear and see many things. They may adopt the persuasive, or they may feel arrogant enough to attempt rushing tactics. But ever in mind they will have the old, old plan, to do as Powderly and Stephens said of their kind, "insert a wedge to drive the members apart."

The delegates to this convention will be surrounded with quite an influence which breathes so-called segregation, but in reality means secession; for, unless we greatly err in our conclusions, they propose to win this time, no matter what the cost, and failing to do so, we can expect them to follow the example of their "Comrades" in the clothing industry—hold a rump convention and assume functions of an International organization. In a way, that may merit deep and careful thought; on the other hand, it may prove the thing needful to clarify the situation. From no conflict which will create discord do we expect



WILLIAM A. DONNELLY
Ex-Second Vice-President

to see them side-step; in fact, they plan to cause friction, hoping thereby to win their battle. The men and women who come to this convention have a double task imposed upon them; but we have faith in them, and feel confident that they will emerge with the standard of American Trade Unionism held aloft and without smear or blotch. We are confident that the advocates of dissolution will find more than their match on the floor of the convention; that the real working men and women coming from local unions as *legitimate delegates* will not be carried off their feet by the "rainbow chasers and political propagandists," nor will they accept and swallow the "divide-and-conquer" plank of the so-called Segregationists.

In concluding this journey, it seems necessary to say a word as to the attitude of the *MIXER AND SERVER* for the last twelve months. The undersigned realizes that the patience of our readers has been put to a severe test. Much of what has been printed in regard to the so-called segregation movement was necessary in order to place before the members the real, and not the fancied, story of events and accomplishments. "The Culinary Craft" has seemed with misleading statements; hardly an issue but what mode comment which was substantially untrue. Our members would not have known differently had the *MIXER AND SERVER* remained silent. In fact, it seemed to us an imperative duty to correct misstatements purposely sent forth to confuse and confound the rank and file of our International Union. The Seven Sacred Scribes have allowed no opportunity to pass without trying to create distrust of our organization and the men and women who believe in and champion trade unionism. They have persistently tried to belittle the generosity of our general membership, and have sought with vehement language to sow the seeds of discontent by holding up to scrutiny the acts of the general officials and attempting to show such officials neg-



JERE F. McCARTHY
Ex-Second Vice-President

lectful of their plain duty. They have appealed to the culinary worker especially, advising him that efforts to organize his fellow workers has ceased, and pointing to the long list of bartenders' unions which are in existence, but carefully concealing the facts that hundreds of culinary unions were formed which, unfortunately, failed to maintain an existence; and because these unions fell by the way side, methods of organization and the general officers are at fault, and not the individuals composing the defunct unions.

This article has grown to considerable proportions. Still, as the reader can well imagine, only the "high spots" have been touched; and for the purpose of reminding the readers that within their fold are those bearing the cloak of friendship who are waiting patiently for the chance to insert the knife of the "operative" and leave behind little besides a memory. The task assigned to the writer has been cared for. It is now up to the delegates whom you and your associate members elected to act.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

AT THE BARRIER.

In the stories running serially in a number of daily and weekly papers, under the title of "WHO PAYS," the author endeavors to show that it is not always the intended victim that ultimately pays the price. You are now at the barrier; it may prove the beginning of the end.

The thought occurs that after such an aggressive campaign on the part of certain individuals inside of our International Union, who seek to emasculate the organization, and in reality put it out of business, if, perchance, they may not have sold their efforts, and that their activity is due wholly to a desire to deliver the goods to whomsoever paid for it. Members of our International Union peruse the daily press with more or

less suspicion as to the accuracy and truthfulness of the matter set before them for absorption, but there are events actually transpiring which, despite their "fairytaleshness," are the solemn truth, and nothing else but positive facts.

Our members are inclined to doubt the stories of "operatives" being employed to enter local unions as members and exercise their influences over such locals to any end for which they have been instructed. In a recent number of the *MIXER AND SERVER* we printed a copy of a communication which had been received by the general manager of a big coal company in the State of Ohio. The referred to communication had been sent to him by a company which made it a part of their business to furnish strikebreakers and "operatives," the latter to apply for and become members of trade unions, and, according to the letter referred to, were under instructions to "work up to leadership and to dominate that particular organization." From time to time we have printed articles which proved, beyond question of doubt, that these strike-breaking institutions are quite effective in union "busting" and are never without an ample number of "operatives" to send out to do their damnable work of "wrecking" or "busting," as it is usually termed. To assume that it is impossible to find men to enlist in such dirty work is to acknowledge that you have greater faith in mankind than is warranted by actual facts. It was Roscoe Conklin who made popular the expression, "Every man has his price." And what the famed Senator from the Empire State concluded has been verified thousands upon thousand of times since his departure to the great unknown. Some men are higher priced than others; that fact must be evident from incidents which are known to every reader. For illustration, let us recall some of the killings which have occurred in connection with the gambling game in New York City.

Approach the average sensible man, and propose to him that he accept one thousand dollars as a reward for murdering some one in his city or elsewhere. He might be tempted to do a killing stunt on the proposer, but it would take many, many thousands of dollars to even tempt him to consider such a thing as killing some one for the price. Yet we have it on the authority of a "killer" that "murder to order" is possible and a common, every day occurrence with such men.

Here is a United Press dispatch which appeared in a string of papers which take the United Press wire service. Read it carefully and absorb the facts presented.

GUNMAN GIVES LIST OF PRICES FOR ATTACKS.

"New York, May 13, 1915.—'Dopey Benny' Fein, gang leader, whose confession led to the indictment by the grand jury of thirty-four persons, many of them known gunmen, on charges ranging from assault to murder, refused offers of \$7,500 to 'double-cross' men who hired him.

"This statement was made today by Assistant District Attorney Beckinridge.

"Authorities declare gunmen offered services in clashes between employers and employees on the East Side at fixed rates.

SCALE OF PRICES..

"Here is the price list, as furnished by Fein:
"For raiding and wrecking small manufacturing plants, \$150.

"For raiding and wrecking large manufacturing plants, \$600.

"For shooting a man in the leg or 'clipping his ear off,' \$60 to \$600.

"For throwing factory foreman down elevator shaft or breaking his arm or thumb, \$200.

"For 'complete knockout' of any important individual, \$200.

"Fein charged manufacturers offered him \$7,500, more than he was receiving to use his 'gunmen' against employes for whom he had been hired.

"Fain turned these offers down flatly, Beckinridge declared, adding he substantiated Fein's story by talking to different manufacturers.

"Beckinridge declared certain manufacturers had told him they had tried to hire 'gunmen' to intimidate union leaders. This has stirred union officials of the East Side. They want to know why these manufacturers are not included in the wholesale indictments."

Take that item under the "Scale of Prices," which reads "*For raiding and wrecking large manufacturing plants, \$600.00.*"

Such a plant as we imagine would come under the qualifying term "large" would, probably, mean an establishment valued anywhere from fifty to several hundred thousands of dollars; and yet in spite of the value of such a plant, these "gunmen" and "wreckers" agree or are willing to undertake putting such a plant out of commission for less than what such a plant pays annually to one of its employees. "*For shooting a man in the leg or clipping his ear off, \$60 to \$600.00.*" Need the reader be advised that shooting with such accuracy as to "clip off the ear" of a man is some shooting? Just what would happen if the "gunman" had partaken of a "card of seconds" of an extra session at "snow-blowing," or, perchance, had been deprived of his usual "dope" for any length of time previous to doing the revised William Tell stunt, can only be guessed at, but it is a safe conclusion to reach that the victim might turn over perforated where he stood. District Attorney Beckinridge asserts that he verified this "Scale of Prices" that "Dopey Benny" was not stringing him, but was actually relating facts, and these facts were fully substantiated by different manufacturers in New York City. "Dopey Benny" is not the only professional killer, nor does he pretend to be the only person who would undertake "wrecking" of any description when the price was forthcoming. Another thought in the article printed on page 60 of the May (1915) number of the *Mixer and Server* is that the location of the Strike-Breaking and Union-Wrecking Company which furnished "operatives" to whomsoever paid the price is not located in New York; hence the conclusion that killers and wreckers are not exclusively an Empire State production, but they may be found anywhere on the map. Our International Union is not so very different from other International Unions in America. It is engaged in trying to reap results for its affiliated members. Some of the things which come under the heading of results are wages, shorter hours and improved conditions; all of which finally mean dollars and cents. In the State of California there has existed for many years so-called Employers' Organizations. They have been known under one title or another, but all of them, irrespective of the name under which they were conducted, had one specific object in view, and that was to eliminate trade unions and trade unionism. It is no exaggeration to assert that



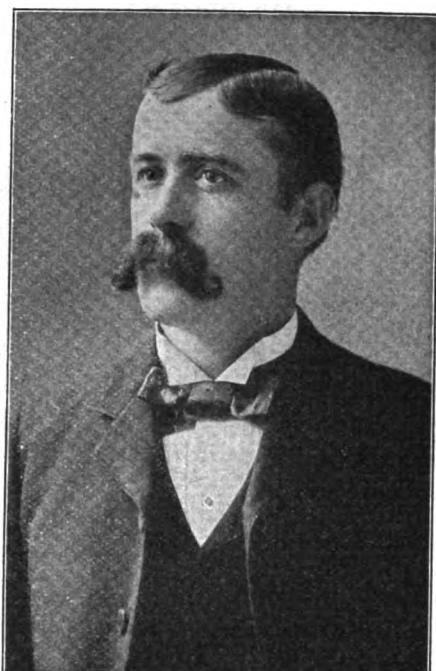
EVERETT C. ROTE
Ex-Third Vice-President

as many millions of dollars were expended by these various Employers' Organizations to put trade unions down and out as our International can claim as its total number of thousands of dollars in its treasury at this moment. Let us analyze the situation in that State, that we may the better understand probable conditions.

There are, according to the last U. S. Census, the following number of our allied craftsmen residents and employed at the catering industry in California:

Bartenders	6,097
Cooks, male	15,792
Cooks, female	6,398
Waiters	7,333
Waitresses	4,372
Bellboys	704
Chambermaids	1,143
Other employes—porters, pantry workers and dishers, approximately.....	25,612
Total	67,451

It is no exaggeration to say that since the establishment of local unions of our allied crafts in that State the wages of the skilled workers have been increased at least one dollar per week; and it surely is within the bounds of reason to assume that the other workers have benefited to some extent. But in order that we may remain inside of reasonable bounds, let us calculate that the 67,451 workers connected with the catering industry have benefited to the extent of one dollar per month, or twelve dollars per year, which, if you care to figure it up, means exactly \$809,412.00; a real tidy bit of pocket change which is extracted from employers who previous to organization of our crafts unions in that State retained for themselves. Whisper and be sure and get every word of this query: If an ordinary large manufacturing plant which probably does not employ in ex-



RICHARD W. GARRITY
Ex-Third Vice-President

cess of one thousand men and women can be "wrecked" for the sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, how much coin do you suppose would be exacted by "Union Busters" to "wreck" your International Union? Or to put it in another way: If the employer of one thousand workers finds that the union compels him to pay \$12,000 more wages per annum to his employes under trade unionism than he formerly paid under non-union conditions, how much money do you suppose he would be willing to venture in any plan or program which would save all or half of that twelve thousand dollars per year? Now we are getting down to brass tacks and can take a look at this thing from a closer view. The writer does not know the date when the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of California came into existence, but he does know that the officers of that organization tied up the entire industrial and commercial business of the city of Stockton for a number of months; and if we are to accept the estimates made by those who pretend to know, the advent and stay of the M., M. and E. caused a loss of several millions of dollars in wages and trade, besides creating friction between the workers and employers which will take years and years to obliterate. Stockton is not the first nor the only city in that State to receive attention. The M., M. and E. have their agents working in other cities, and it will be noted that wherever they are active our locals are one of the first to become involved, for it is taken for granted that the strategy Board of the M., M. and E. have quite as easy access to facts and figures as we have, and, no doubt, calculated long before this date approximately the amount of money which our organizations have

forced from unwilling employers. As intimated, we have taken the very modest course; in fact, figured way down below known facts; and yet we show that the sum of over eight hundred thousand dollars goes into the pockets of catering industry workers annually which under non-union conditions the employers retained.

Inasmuch as the M., M. and E. strategy board have discovered that where our crafts are organized there is little chance to beat down wages and lengthen hours of labor, they have, no doubt, taken another look at their book of experience and concluded to "work from the inside"; to do as the Strike-Breaking and Union-Busting Company says of its "operatives" who "work up to leadership and dominate," not with the object of writing history after somebody else has made it, but for the purpose of making history by influencing or dominating that particular organization."

To repeat what Roscoe Conklin said, "Every man has his price," and to invite your continued thought in that direction, let us also remind you of the information printed in the May number of the *Mixer and Server*, where it was shown that those who seek to disrupt your present International Union employed methods to "pack" your convention with delegates who would follow orders from the guiding spirit and advocate of secession. What reasonable right have we to assume that we are immune from purchasable rascals? Is it not a fact that almost every International Union has at some period in its history been infested with these "gnawing rats" who followed instructions to "wreck," no matter what the cost?

Are you and your co-members carrying the idea that these "inside workers" carry badges to distinguish themselves, and that they must necessarily be newcomers in the organization? Don't overlook the living facts exposed at Los Angeles during the trial of the so-called dynamiters. Don't forget that there have been other exposes quite as astonishing. The "operatives" in many of these cases had been active members of labor unions for years, and none were more dumb-founded than the members of their unions when it was discovered how they had been victimized.

Almost without exception, the National and International Unions which have been "gutted" in the last fifteen years proved to be the work of rascals who had "worked up to local union leadership," and from that point of vantage sent forth their destroying torpedo.

You have a legal and moral right to question the motives of any man, or any number of men, who start periodic campaigns to divide your organization, and who time these campaigns to occur during the term when great headway is being made. You have a legal and moral right to be suspicious of those who proclaim to the world their moral cleanliness, yet secretly connive to control your gatherings by petty larceny tricks which honorable men refuse to use or benefit thereby. You have not only a legal, but a decided moral right; aye, an obligation to protect yourselves and your organization from the attack being made to deprive you of property rights and the faithful carrying out of contractual obligations for the benefit of those who are dependent on your labors.

You have a moral and legal right to doubt the honorableness of those inside or outside of your ranks who urge you to such action as will brand

you with the dishonored name of "contract jumpers" or obligation sidestepers.

An organization which, in spite of these "inside workers," these purchased "wreckers," has accumulated such splendid funds, which has organized so many thousands of your co-workers in the catering industry, is, indeed, a brilliant mark for the "operatives" shots; it is a magnificent "scalp" to bring home to the Union-Busting Strike-Breaking Agency. And it will be laid down at their door, UNLESS YOU HAVE DONE YOUR FULL DUTY TO PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE CREATED—OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Accompanying find a short history of our long fight against the Restaurant Keepers' Association and the Chicago Association of Food Exchange, which covers a period of fifteen months. We take this opportunity of thanking the International Union for their financial support in this great battle for our existence. The General Executive Board realized that the Employers' Association was backing the restaurant keepers with money and political influence, and that if our allied crafts did not have the financial and the moral backing of our International we could not stand the terrible war that was waged against us. This battle has shown to the entire labor, as well as business circles, that we are here to stay, for we have established prestige by showing our perseverance in our efforts to better the conditions of the men and women employed in the catering industry.

With best wishes,

Yours fraternally, ELIZABETH MALONEY,
Sixth Vice-President.

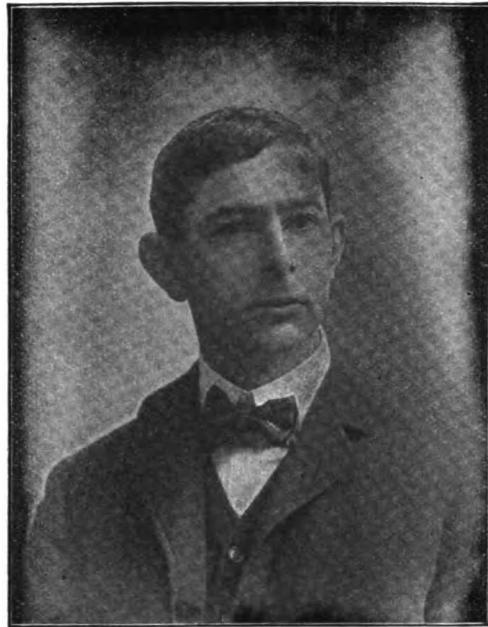
HISTORY OF THE HENRICI, KNAB, POWERS AND EFTING STRIKES.

In the fall of 1913 the cooks, waiters and waitresses' unions carried on an extensive campaign of organization and were successful in securing contracts with one hundred restaurants, gaining for our members a six-day week.

The above named unions called on Mr. Wm. M. Collins of the Henrici Co. and asked him to concede to the same conditions as granted by one hundred restaurants. He asked for a week's time to consider it. At the expiration of that time Mr. Collins informed our committee that he had joined the Restaurant Keepers' Association, and that we would have to see Mr. John Vogelsang as the matter was in his hands. The Illinois and Chicago Federation of Labor and the teamsters' unions appointed committees to try and bring about an agreeable understanding between the association and our allied crafts, but without success. The association paid \$1,400 for the following notice in the leading Chicago newspapers:

"Houses of the Chicago Restaurant Keepers' Association shall not be unionized."

Then Mr. Collins of Henrici Co. started war on the waitresses' union, hired detectives to see how many of his waitresses belonged to Local 484, and as soon as they found out who they were they were discharged. So on February 5, 1914, we went on strike in conjunction with the bakers. The morning the strike was called Mr. Collins hired fifty gun-men, who insulted our girls that were doing picket duty. Then Mr. Collins, in company with John Vogelsang and Victor May,



TIM O'NEILL
Ex-Fourth Vice-President

went to see First Assistant-Chief Schuettler, to enlist the services of the city police to stop our girls doing picket duty. That they were successful in their efforts was proven by the fact that there were two hundred arrests, and such brutal treatment at the hands of the police and gun-men that one of our picket's arm was broken and another's collar bone dislocated. Then the club women of our city decided that something must be done to stop this inhuman treatment of working women that were trying to establish a six-day week and an eight-dollar wage, so they held a protest meeting at Hull House, March 1, 1914, and Mr. Collins, of Henrici Co., came to Hull House at 2 p. m., one hour before the time for the protest meeting, and talked with a committee of the club women and tried to induce them not to have the meeting. But he was not successful. They invited him to tell his side of the story, but he refused, saying he would not speak if I was to address the meeting, so he left before the meeting. But he was represented by counsel, ex-Judge McEwen.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to call on the mayor and chief of police to see that our girls were not subjected to vile language and brutal treatment. They met the chief of police and he informed the committee that the police can use as much force as, in their judgment, is necessary to make an arrest, so Miss Ellen Gates Starr, of Hull House, came to Henrici's on Randolph street to watch the pickets and the attitude of the gun-men and police. She was arrested and put in the patrol wagon and sent to Harrison street station along with our pickets. Then Mr. Collins applied for an injunction against us, and we in turn applied for an injunction against the Restaurant Keepers' Association.

It seems it was too big a job for one judge, so it was decided to have three judges sit on the



JAMES H. ANDERSON
Ex-Fourth Vice-President

bench in the case, and after three weeks of evidence in court, they rendered a decision, which was: that picketing of a peaceful nature was lawful in Illinois. The picketing in this case was on a crowded street in the Loop district and interfered with the public, and as the public had to be considered, the picketing, although peaceful in this case, should be enjoined, so that the public could have easy access to that street. The fact of the matter was that the constant arrests of our pickets was what attracted the crowds and the police did nothing to keep the crowd moving, in that way lending their assistance to have our girls and boys prohibited from telling our side of the strike to the public in order to get their moral support.

About that time Mr. Knab, who had a closed shop contract with our allied crafts, called on every lunch-room man and invited him to a meeting at the Chicago Athletic Club, and he said at that meeting that something must be done to stop the progress of our organizations. So they arranged to meet at John Vogelsang's restaurant and he advised them to form an association of their own, which they did, and called it the Chicago Association of Food Exchange. They agreed to refuse to deal with our allied crafts, So on May 1st, when our agreement expired, Mr. Knab refused to renew our contract and we reported it to our organizations.

We voted to strike to protect our organization, but before we called our girls and boys on strike the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor done everything in their power to have Mr. Knab come to an agreeable settlement. But it was evident that they intended to put their program in effect, which was: "We will wipe the unions of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance off the map."

The strike was called on April 30, at midnight, and the cooks, waiters and waitresses responded. The bakers had called their men out at 4 p. m.

of that date and it was agreed by the bakers, bakery wagon drivers and our representatives that no contracts would be signed unless all organizations were given recognition.

The bakery drivers withdrew the delivery of bakery goods from the Knab houses on May 16th, and on May 19th a committee from the bakers' union and the business agent of the bakery drivers called on Mr. Knab and secured the following statement as to what Mr. Knab would agree to do for the waitresses:

"CHICAGO, May 19, 1914.

"Pursuant to your request of my position with respect to the waitresses' union, permit me to say that I will continue in the future as I have heretofore. Namely, give the union waitresses the preference when in need of help, and to pay the following wage scale:

"Steady girls, 6 days, 60 hours or less, \$8.00.

"Night girls, 6 days, 60 hours or less, \$8.00.

"Dog watch girls, 6 days, 60 hours or less, \$4.00.

"To furnish the linen and pay for the laundering of same. I will instruct the managers of my restaurants in the presence of a committee of three to call on the waitresses union when in need of help.

"The business agent of the waitresses union shall have the privilege of organizing the waitresses in my establishments, the visits to be made when the help are not overly busy.

"The help that went out on strike shall be taken back as soon as possible.

"(Signed) GEORGE KNAB."

But Mr. Knab failed to make any mention of the cooks' union, although a particular request was made by them. Then the cooks' union sent a delegation to Mr. Knab, asking him to renew their contract. He refused to sign the cooks' contract, and further stated that he would sign no contract whatsoever, but would run his own business; he also stated that he did not consider his statement to waitresses an agreement.

The bakers and bakery drivers returned to work in Powers' Baking Company and the Knab restaurants, May 20th, because they secured a union shop agreement, which was denied to the cooks, waitresses and waiters' unions.

Proposed Agreements.

On June 13th the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor tried to reach a settlement; Mr. Knab and Mr. Powers were present. After discussing the matter the following proposition was presented by Mr. Knab:

"I am willing to give the unions a preference whenever I need any help. Waitresses, cooks, or whatever I may employ, I am willing to pay them union wages, observe union hours, and live up to the union conditions according to the agreement of their organizations."

Mr. Knab signed this, as did also Mr. Powers; then a Mr. Smith, who said he was representing Mr. Efting, refused to sign, and said that the words "according to the agreement of their organization" had been added in the typewriting of the proposal. Then Mr. Knab withdrew his signature, as also did Mr. Powers, as the said Mr. Smith had argued and persuaded them to do.

The said Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor formerly presented the following for consideration of Messrs. Knab, Powers and Efting:

"We, the undersigned members of the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, submit the following to Mr. George Knab,

Mr. Walter Powers, and Mr. Benjamin Efting for the Waitresses' Union, No. 484, Waiters' Union, No. 530, Cooks' Union, No. 865, to give the above named unions the preference when in need of help, and to pay the union scale of wages, grant union hours, and live up to the union conditions during the months of July and August, 1914, and thereafter from September, 1914, the regular agreement of the above named organizations shall be put and carried into operation."

Messrs. Knab, Powers and Smith claimed that owing to the absence of Mr. Efting they wanted further time to submit the matter to Mr. Efting for his consideration.

On the following Monday Mr. Smith stated to the grievance committee that the proposition did not mean anything, and they refused to sign it.

Picketing Resorted to by the Knab Restaurants.

Although Mr. Knab applied for an injunction to prohibit picketing, and on May 9th an injunction was granted against picketing, but allowed peaceful and silent picketing, Mr. Knab resorted to picketing, hiring women who were not waitresses to picket, some of them colored women. They would appear on the street just as soon as the union pickets would arrive and wore signs, stating "I am one of Knab's waitresses and am satisfied." Others of Knab's pickets carried toy balloons and toy nanny goats, and wore signs bearing the words "Knab has got the Waitresses' 'Nanny.'" And at 11:30 each day Knab would place a sign in the window of his lunch rooms containing a large amount of reading matter, purporting to set forth the controversy existing between the waitresses' union and himself. The effect of the sign was to draw a crowd to the window as soon as the waitresses began their picketing. When the crowd would gather the police would arrest the pickets.

Illegal Arrests

The circumstances of the daily arrests of the pickets we believe will be of interest to the public. Just at the noon hour each day the patrol wagon was sent out and went from one restaurant to the other. The appearance of the patrol coming was the signal for the police to arrest the pickets regardless of the fact that the circuit court allowed the waitresses to do the silent and peaceful picketing. This continued until there were one hundred and ninety-eight arrests. The pickets would be crowded into the patrol wagon beyond its capacity and taken to the station. As many as twelve and thirteen girls were crowded into one of the small and filthy cells of the Harrison street station, where they had to stand for hours. It was only when they were fainting that they were taken out and bail was allowed.

Judge Scott was brought to Chicago to hear these cases, and after trying them for one week, hearing six cases, all of which were found not guilty except one, and a motion for a new trial in her case was allowed, the balance of the one hundred and ninety-eight cases were then dismissed.

Preferential Shop Agreement.

On Thursday, October 15, 1914, Mr. Daley, vice-president of the Chicago Association of Food Exchange, of which Messrs. Knab, Powers and Efting are members, held a conference with Mr. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, at which time the following preferential shop agreement, as outlined at that time



HARRY J. CLANCY
Ex-Fourth Vice-President

and declared to be reasonable by Mr. Daley and Mr. Fitzpatrick, was submitted to the representative unions for adoption or rejection:

Agreement.

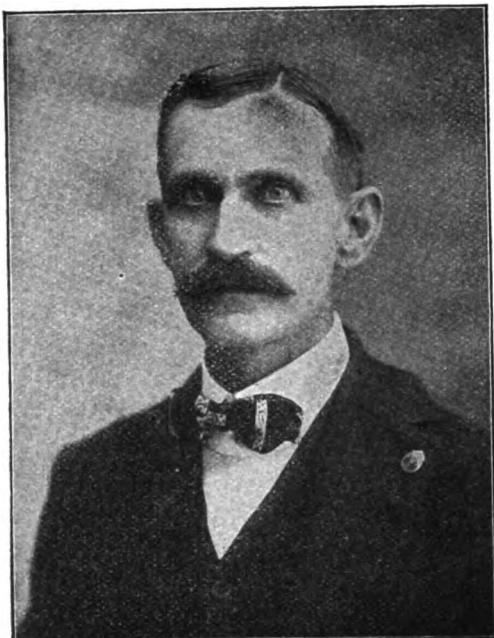
"It is hereby agreed and understood that the right to hire and discharge is clearly within the right of the employer, but for good and valuable reasons in the best interests of the employer and employee the principle of giving preference to the members of the union under the following terms shall be followed out:

"First—Members of the union shall be given preference over non-members, viz: the employer shall call upon the unions for such help as he may need and as far in advance as possible of the time when such help is needed, and if the union can furnish competent help, such help should have preference. In the event of the union being unable to furnish union members then the employer is at liberty to employ such help as he may require.

"Second—Non-members of the union shall be given every opportunity to become members of the union, and the initiation fee shall be made as reasonable as possible, and a reasonable time shall be given in order that they make up their minds as to whether they will or will not become members. In the event of their deciding to remain without the union they shall be denied preference under the terms of this agreement.

"Third—in the event of the employer having to lessen his crew or lay off help, non-members shall be laid off first, and no union members shall be laid off while a non-member is employed; and if it becomes necessary to still further decrease the force, seniority in employment shall apply; that is, the last hired shall be the first laid off, and the first laid off shall be the first one employed if the force is to be increased.

"Fourth—All classes of restaurant and lunch



JOE BRADEN
Ex-Fourth Vice-President

room employees shall be eligible to membership in the union.

"Fifth—Help called for at the union headquarters and for any reason not employed shall receive one hour's pay and carfare (if the same was used) from the employer.

"Sixth—Members must wear their working buttons.

"Seventh—There shall be no reduction in wages on account of disagreement nor increase in hours.

"Eighth—Business agents shall be permitted to interview employees, but not at such times as will interfere with their performing their duties.

Arbitration.

"During the term of this contract, should any differences arise between the parties of the first and second part or any causes which cannot be adjusted between them, it shall be submitted to an arbitration committee of five. Two selected by the party of the first part and two by the party of the second part, and the fifth by the four members of said committee; and while this matter is pending before said committee for adjustment there shall be no lock-out or strike, and the decision of the committee on adjustment shall be final and shall supplement or modify the agreement.

"This contract shall remain in effect until May 1, 1916.

Signed:

"Party of the First Part.

..... "Party of the Second Part.

..... "Submitted October 15th."

The union expected that it was submitted in good faith and adopted the above preferential agreement at their various meetings, but the Chi-

cago Association of Food Exchange did not act in good faith, for upon receipt of accepting the preferential shop agreement they applied to Judge Baldwin to have their injunction amended so as to prohibit picketing of any kind, no matter how peaceful or how silent; that injunction was granted on November 7th and is in force at the present time. And the Powers and Efting restaurants, who had obtained an injunction before Judge Baldwin, which was modified by Judge Windes so as to allow peaceful picketing, when they had cited the waitresses for contempt of court, said that the waitresses were only doing the thing that they had a legal right to do, but when the Knab injunction was granted Messrs. Powers and Efting, together with all members of the Food Exchange, places that had not been picketed and upon whom no strike had been called, went before Judge Baldwin and obtained this same sweeping injunction from him as was granted to Knab, thereby prohibiting waitresses or any other organization from peaceful picketing in order to maintain their six-day week in their efforts to standardize the culinary trades.

Employers' "Closed Shop."

The Chicago Association of Food Exchange, an organization of the firms conducting lunch rooms, including in its membership Messrs. Knab, Powers and Efting, has claimed that the fight is against the so-called closed shop agreement, claiming among other things that it is illegal.

The Chicago Association of Food Exchange and Chicago Restaurant Keepers' Association have the following provision in their by-laws:

"Any member who shall settle a strike or demand of any labor organization whatever affecting the general welfare of the members of this association shall be suspended and not reinstated until he shall have complied with the conditions which this association may impose."

This same association has now organized the Chicago Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, with separate departments for men and women, and has opened permanent club rooms in the loop district, with dues of fifty cents per month for women and one dollar for men; and as a matter of fact, this club, so organized, is for the purpose of creating an employers' closed shop by fixing it as a condition of service that waitresses shall belong to the club and pay dues.

Standardizing the Culinary Trade.

The standardization of hours, wages and working conditions of the entire trade is absolutely necessary to prevent the exploitation of the workers. The reasonable demand for one day's rest in seven alone should appeal to all who stand for decent and humane treatment of employers. It is only by organization of the workers and the unionizing of all the restaurants that these conditions can be obtained and the culinary trade standardized.

INJUNCTION.

The WAITRESSES' UNION in striving to establish a SIX-DAY WEEK at a rate of \$8.00 PER WEEK, were ENJOINED by JUDGE JESSE BALDWIN. Our purpose now is to furnish you with the ESSENTIAL PORTION of said INJUNCTION so that you will not commit any act which will place you in CONTEMPT OF COURT.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:
 In the Circuit Court of Cook County—In
 Chancery.
 Barnard J. Efting, et al.,
 vs.
 Waitresses' Union No. 484, et al.
 B. 3532.

GIST OF FINAL DECREE.

Delco Lunch Co.—12 W. Jackson Blvd.; 318 S. Wabash Ave.; 26 E. Adams St.; 26 W. Monroe St.; 31 S. Dearborn St.; 18 N. Clark St.; 54 W. Washington St.; 185 W. Randolph St.; 73 E. 22d St.; 1321 Michigan Blvd.; 520 Rush St., and 4539 Broadway.

Bernard J. Efting.

E. Walter Powers—128 E. 35th St.; 79 W. Randolph St.; 202 E. 31st St.; 3904 Cottage Grove Ave.; 320 E. 47th St., 1314 E. 63rd St.

W. E. Anderson—543 W. Madison St.; 20 W. Harrison St.; 321 W. Madison St.; 949 W. Madison St.

C. E. Reveridge—181 N. State St.

V. L. Brado—188 W. Lake St., and 157 N. Dearborn St.

Brown & McKinnon—22 S. Wabash Ave.

H. H. Burson—3107 Cottage Grove Ave.

E. J. Butler—208 N. State St.

Clark Catering Co.—227 W. Van Buren St., and 543 W. Van Buren St.

Jos. W. Coleman—740 S. Dearborn St.

M. K. Compton—307 E. Garfield Blvd.

T. M. Daley—202 E. 39th St.

John J. Doyle—54 E. 18th St.; 1510 E. 55th St., and 484 E. 31st St.

Congleton & McKinnon—145 N. Wabash Ave.

Geo. W. Gilbert—368 W. Adams St.; 162 W. Adams St., and 2124 S. State St.

C. W. Gilson—119 S. 5th Ave. and 535 S. LaSalle St.

W. A. Grover—329 E. Garfield Blvd.

Daniel Hardy—540 S. Wabash Ave., 9 S. 5th Ave. and 8 N. Clinton St.

J. F. Haslip—72 W. Adams St., 54 W. Van Buren St., 315 S. 5th Ave., 1537 Ogden Ave. and 1050 Argyle.

Henry Heibel—153 W. Lake St., 209 N. Clark St., 305 S. Halsted St. and The Rookery Bldg.

L. F. Heintz—1140 S. Wabash Ave.

Henrici, Inc.—24 W. Van Buren St.

Henrici Cafeteria Co.—318 S. Michigan Ave.

L. E. Hill—813 E. 63rd St. and 1165 E. 63d St.

H. R. Hopkins—307 E. 4th St.

C. S. Jackson—19 E. 18th St., 1552 Wabash Ave., 1350 Wabash Ave., 1150 Wabash Ave. and 7660 Vincennes.

Alfred C. Juhl—1323 E. 55th St.

John I. Kaufman—404 S. Wabash Ave., 411 S. Wabash Ave. and 127 Dearborn St.

Wm. J. Kennedy—58 W. Washington St., 6315 S. Halsted St., 1114 W. Madison St., 33 E. 22nd St., 3205 N. Clark St.

F. J. LeFevour—1146 E. 63rd St.

Liebke & Voight—207 W. 63rd St., 230 E. 31st St., 755 W. 79th St. and 6309 S. Halsted St.

Lieberman & Simon Co.—312 W. Van Buren St.

Mullen Bros.—4655 Broadway, 1933 Milwaukee Ave., 2727 N. Clark St., 786 Milwaukee Ave. and 545 N. Clark St.

Messingers'—237 E. Ontario St., 554 W. Madison St., 206 N. Clark St., 168 W. Washington



HENRY W. ZEIDLER
Ex-Fifth Vice-President

St., 17 Quincy St., 517 S. Wabash Ave., 1063 W. Madison St., 1223 Milwaukee Ave., 357 N. Clark St., 111 Madison St., 1148 S. Halsted St., 802 W. Madison St., 673 W. Madison St., 553 S. Halsted St., 4141 S. Halsted St., 70 W. Madison St. and 9 Van Buren St.

Wm. G. Morden—352 E. 29th St.

J. D. McGregor—64 W. Washington St.

M. R. McKinnon—25 W. Van Buren St.

McKinnon & McDonough—232 W. Madison St.

F. F. Irwin—4303 S. State St.

D. J. Noonan—2446 Michigan Ave. and 2355 Indiana Ave.

O'Donnell & Wilder—2507 W. 12th St., 2202 S. Crawford Ave., 2403 W. 12th St., 3108 S. Michigan Ave. and 5039 Cottage Grove Ave.

Pixley & Ehlers—30 S. Clark St., 32 S. Clark St., 52 W. Randolph St., 180 N. 5th Ave., 425 S. Dearborn St., 31 N. 5th Ave., Jackson & Clark and Madison & Ogden.

Pixley & Wheaton—710 W. Madison St., 312 E. 51st St. and 1606 W. Madison St.

O. A. Reynolds—1807 Indiana Ave.

E. A. Ricketts—10 N. Paulina St., 1232 W. Madison St. and 2203 W. Madison St.

A. G. Sautter—4252 Indiana Ave.

Jos. P. Scallie—48 E. 22nd St.

Schwaegerman Bros.—2605 Indiana Ave., 5854 S. Halsted St., 6057 S. State St. and 1516 W. Madison St.

Seifert & Branum—672 W. Madison St., 1328 W. Madison St. and 429 S. Halsted St.

Frank R. Sykes—1730 S. Wabash Ave.

P. J. Thibodeaux—232 S. LaSalle St.

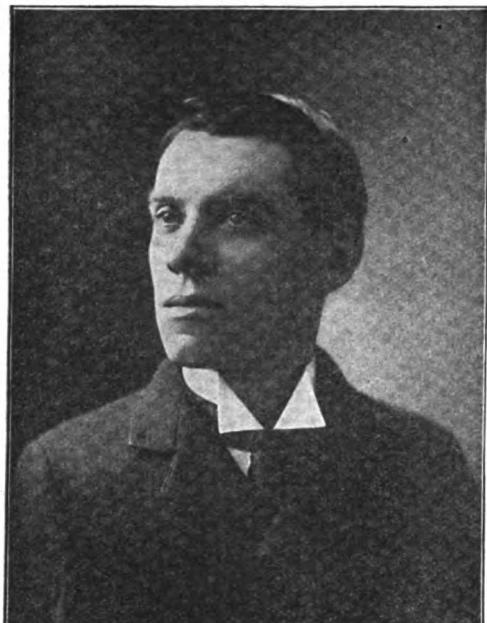
A. L. Tomm—200 E. 22nd St.

Emmett Warden—6310 Dorchester Ave. and 6308 Storey Island Ave.

Harry Washbrough—1157 E. 75th St.

L. P. White—310 E. 43rd St.

Emil Wilkens—1831 Ogden Ave.



THOMAS E. SWEENEY
Ex-Sixth Vice-President

IN ORDER THAT

WAITRESSES' UNION, COOKS' UNION, WAITERS' UNION and ALL ASSOCIATIONS, FIRMS and PERSONS ASSISTING or AIDING THEM, or having KNOWLEDGE THEREOF, be and they are hereby PERPETUALLY RESTRAINED,

From PICKETING or PATROLLING in front of, or in the vicinity of, the premises and places of business of the complainants, or from maintaining any PICKET or PICKETS in front of, or in the vicinity of, the premises and places of business of the complainants, or where the patrons of the complainants, or persons who might ordinarily patronize the complainants, pass in going to and from the place of business of the complainants;

From SPYING UPON, or maintaining a system of espionage upon any of the places of business, or any of the employees, or any of the patrons of the complainants, or upon any persons doing business or seeking to do business with the complainants;

From EXHIBITING or DISTRIBUTING, or causing to be exhibited or distributed, PRINTED or OTHER MATTER in front of, or in the vicinity of, the places of business of the complainants, designating or characterizing the complainants as UNFAIR to UNION LABOR, or designating or characterizing employees or patrons of the complainants as SCABS, or with the effect of subjecting the complainants or the employees or patrons of the complainants, or persons doing business with the complainants, to criticism, censure, scorn, disgrace or annoyance;

From DISTRIBUTING or DISPLAYING any NOTICE, DESIGN or MATTER in front of, or in the vicinity of, the places of business of the complainants for the purpose or with the EF-

ECT of CAUSING a LOSS of PATRONAGE to the COMPLAINANTS;

From ORGANIZING, maintaining, engaging in, or attempting to ORGANIZE, or maintain, any BOYCOTT against the complainants, and from attempting to induce persons to abstain from PATRONIZING the complainants in furtherance of such BOYCOTT;

From threatening to induce, engage in, or maintain, or from inducing, engaging in, or maintaining, any STRIKE or STRIKES against persons or firms because such persons or firms are doing business or seeking to do business with the complainants, or for the purpose of compelling the complainants to employ only such waitresses, waiters, and cooks as are members of one of said defendant unions, or because the complainants employ WAITRESSES, WAITERS and COOKS who are NOT MEMBERS of any of said defendant' UNIONS, or in furtherance of such boycott;

From interfering with, injuring, hindering, obstructing or stopping the business of the complainants, or molesting, intimidating or annoying the employes or patrons of the complainants, or persons doing business with or seeking to do business with the complainants, in furtherance of such boycott; or from interfering with the complainants in carrying on their business in the usual and ordinary way, for the purpose of compelling the complainants to employ only such WAITRESSES, WAITERS and COOKS as are members of one of said defendants' UNIONS.

(Signed) JESSE A. BALDWIN.

To the Mixer and Server:

The article "Between Ourselves" in your Journal April 15th, so impresses me in itself. I have often thought along the same line and I wish to add a little stronger phrase to your remarks by saying the member than can not conform to such is better *out* than *in* any union. His or her faith for the up-building of a union is so weak and with such little effect for the good of unionism that it is hardly perceivable to one that is whole soul and body a union worker. We have them in all crafts and unions. We extend our good hand of fellowship to them with that wish of sincerity on their part, when we know that the connection of brotherly love is weak. We perceive an idea of educating them. How? By force.

Is this education the education that makes unions?

Is this education?

An education is backed up by *true heart to heart love*.

Is this education a protectorate to true unionism?

Crouching beneath the purity of others, with the soul enshrouded with impurity, but through force must accept it as a salvation for existence and livelihood. God forbid that such a man, professing to be a union man, shall ever be judged by the Almighty. For his chances would be of such small consideration that he would not be able to answer the roll-call.

The principles of unionism, combined with the obligation that man or woman takes to become a member of a union, is of such meaning that it debauches civilization to play traitor to them. Even the uncivilized have proven true to their obligation to their brothers. Unionism is made successful by the interest taken by its members. Divided interest is of such a destructiveness to unionism that labor suffers while capital profits.

Guard the interest of unionism and you guard your home; protect unionism in your local organism and you protect the right of laboring men; divulge nothing outside of your organization that should not be divulged. Take your brother workman by the hand outside of your hall with that sincerity of love that will be an object lesson to the unorganized. Prove to your employer that the right of organization is a benefit to them in the way of efficiency. Shirk no responsibility that is imposed upon you, even though your activity may be weak, as it only provides a way of producing good.

Our organization is a vast amount of machinery, each member represents one part; each part has its work to perform. Let any one part of the machinery get weak and it affects the whole organization. There is a responsible part for each piece of this machinery to perform. The same way with your organization, there is a part for each member to perform, a responsibility for each one. Let one member shirk this responsibility and it places that much more of a burden and responsibility upon the other member. If each and every laboring man of this United States took an interest in the right and justice of the laboring man, how easy our task would be; how the conditions would be; how much more our wages would be; how much less suffering there would be among men and their families. The things that have occurred in Colorado, Michigan and West Virginia, that have placed a blot of shame upon this United States, would never have occurred.

T. S. Doud.

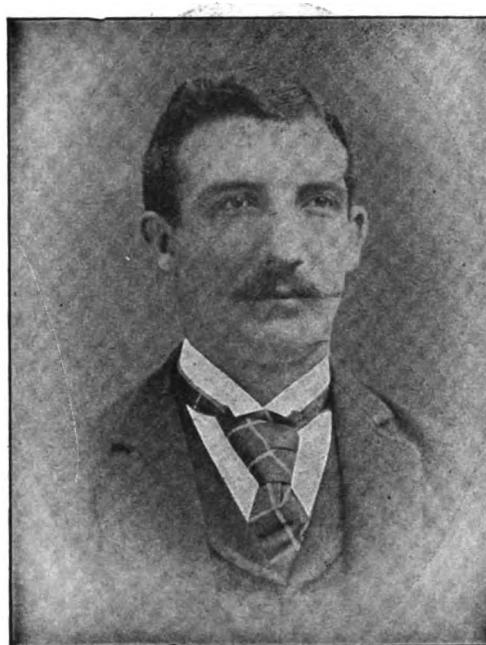
HELENA, MONT.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am enclosing you a draft of the resolution that was endorsed by the Montana State Conference Board of Bartenders, Cooks, Waiters and Brewery Workers, at their session held Sunday, May 16th.

We sincerely trust that you can see your way clear to have this resolution published in the next issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER*, also have names attached thereto published likewise. Following is a list of the delegates who signed the resolution:

Thomas Duffin, Bartenders' Union, Local 498, Lewiston, Mont.; Frank Murray, Bartenders' Union, Local 609, Great Falls, Mont.; Lawrence Nelson, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local 101, Great Falls, Mont.; John H. Rooney, Bartenders' Union, Local 302, Butte, Mont.; Tom Collins, Bartenders' Union, Local 746, Anaconda, Mont.; Dave Edwards, Bartenders' Union, Local 393, Three Forks, Mont.; John Haggerty, Bartenders' Union, Local 664, Glendive, Mont.; Fred W. Kunz, Bartenders' Union, Local 302, Butte, Mont.; Al G. Gray, Bartenders' Union, Local 321, Havre, Mont.; Wm. G. McKee, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local 101, Great Falls, Mont.; John R. Daly, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local 861, Billings, Mont.; Dan Shields, Bartenders' Union, Local 609, Great Falls, Mont.; John F. Miller, L. J. E. B., (Cooks and Waiters' Local 427, Bartenders' Local 817), Missoula, Mont.

This resolution was adopted unanimously and the delegates-elect to the International Union



WILLIAM P. RYAN
Ex-Sixth Vice-President

convention at San Francisco, June 14th to 19th, have been instructed to faithfully carry out its provisions.

Fraternally yours,
LAWRENCE NELSON,
Secretary.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 16, 1915.

Resolution No. 6—Introduced by John F. Miller, chairman of the Local Joint Executive Board. Representing Bartenders' Local 817 and Cooks and Waiters' Local 427, Missoula, Mont.

"WHEREAS, The example of organization which presented itself to the catering industry in the year of 1891 through the issuance of a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and after nine years' experience of mismanagement, which reduced our ranks to less than 900 members in good standing with the International Union, and our financial condition to upwards of \$6,000 of outstanding indebtedness, we were brought to a realization that only through a solidification of our forces, an honesty of purpose and truthful determination could we build an institution of permanent benefit to the workers in the catering industry; and,

"WHEREAS, From August, 1899, our International Union has grown from the membership above quoted, to a membership of more than 60,000, and from an indebtedness of \$6,000 to an International surplus of more than \$80,000, hours of labor reduced from 12 and 14 to a maximum at present of 10, salaried increases from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, and a rank in the American Federation of Labor as ninth largest International Union affiliated with that body, and still growing, we are now confronted with a disgruntled element, seeking the Segregation of our crafts, with no other object in view than the destroying of this which years of labor has built; and,



CHARLES F. FLEISCHMANN
Ex-Sixth Vice-President

"WHEREAS, The splendid record of our International officers, the magnificent growth of our institution, now being assailed, are records enough in themselves to convince us that the enemies within our ranks is a problem harder to contend with than those on the outside; and with one preaching division, the other complete annihilation, both ably assisted by the overt acts of secessionists, and we, in the State of Montana, recognizing the usefulness of our International Union as at present constituted, having faith and confidence in the administration of our affairs, we do hereby

Resolve. To record ourselves as opposed to any change in our constitutional laws which would be the means of dividing our useful and successful forces, and we are unqualifiedly opposed to any change in the form and reading of present Section 5, International laws; and, be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our State conference meeting, a copy sent to each local union in the State, a copy to the MIXER AND SERVER, a copy to each member of the General Executive Board and a copy to all delegates elect to the International convention at San Francisco in June from the State of Montana, so that the position of our locals in this State may be thoroughly understood on the question of segregation."

Adopted unanimously.

We, the undersigned delegates, with power and authority to voice the sentiment of our local unions, do hereby affix our signature to Resolution No. 6, placing ourselves on record as opposed to a segregation of our crafts, and reaffirming our previous declarations of confidence in our general officers and our International Union.

Thomas Duffin, Bartenders' Union, Local 498;
Frank C. Murray, Bartenders' Union, Local

609; Lawrence Nelson, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local 101; John H. Rooney, Bartenders' Union, Local 302; Tom Collins, Bartenders' Union, Local 746; Dave Edwards, Bartenders' Union, Local 393; John Haggerty, Bartenders' Union, Local 664; Peter E. Trudeau, Brewery Workers' Union, Local 152; Wm. Dennis, Brewery Workers' Union, Local 152; Fred W. Kunz, Bartenders' Union, Local 302; Al G. Gray, Bartenders' Union, Local 321; Wm. G. McKee, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local 101; John R. Daly, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local 861; Dan Shields, Bartenders' Union, Local 609; Timothy Keefe, Brewery Workers' Union, Local 200; Mike Kroner, Brewery Workers' Union, Local 200; J. H. Bottomley, Brewery Workers' Union, Local 200.

ON THE FIRE AND STILL A SIZZLING. A RED HOT WALLOP FROM ONE ON THE INSIDE.

A Close View of the I. W. W. By One of the Inner Circle.

The readers of the MIXER AND SERVER have had the privilege of perusing some rather "sassy" reading about the work of the leaders of the I. W. W. and how they acted at Lawrence, Akron and Paterson; but seldom have they been permitted to peruse "direct action" from the official mouthpiece of the I. W. W. itself. As many of our members know SOLIDARITY is the official organ of the I. W. W., and anything which that paper prints presumably voices the opinion or policy of the I. W. Ws. In a recent issue of SOLIDARITY there appeared an article signed with the initials "L. C. R." It was printed on the editorial page, there was nothing accompanying same that could be regarded as a disavowal, no criticism or comment preceded or followed the article, which reads as follows:

"If the Industrial Workers of the World are going to organize the working class then we will have to make a great change in our attitude toward the labor movement and in the methods that we are now using. At the present we are to the labor movement what the high diver is to the circus. A sensation, marvelous and nerve thrilling. We attract the crowds. We give them thrills, we do hair-raising stunts and send the crowd home to wait impatiently for the next sensationalist to come along. As far as making industrial unionism fit the everyday life of the workers we have failed miserably. The crowd expects the sensational from our speakers or organizers; the members expect it, and our speakers, if they intend to remain as such, have got to supply them or go out of business. We measure the success or failure of our spreaders by the number of spectacular stunts that they are able to pull off. It is child's play to stand in front of some factory and convince the slaves that they have a grievance. Capitalism is generous in that respect. The speaker sheds tears over the misery, he opens the floodgates of sentiment, and, lo, Mr. Speaker becomes a strike leader. With cheap phrases and flowery language the strike leader appeals to the emotions of the crowd, lashing them into a religious frenzy for he knows well that if he ever allows the strikers to cool down the

boasted solidarity will disappear and the men will crawl back into the factory. Take the speaker away from the strike and it will go up in smoke unless the workers or some part of them have been previously organized. Arrest the speaker or strike leader and the crowd will remain firm until another one gets on the job. The new speaker does not have to know anything about the shop conditions to make good. He raves about persecution and the brutality of the police. It is surprising how you can revive the dying enthusiasm of a crowd by a tirade against the police or the army.

"While the crowd is still enthusiastic we take in many members, many of whom would just as soon join the Salvation Army as the Industrial Workers of the World, providing that the S. A. had sense enough to use the cheap weapons that we are forcing our speakers to use. To stampede a bunch of slaves who are working for \$1.62 per day is easy, and spectacular. How often do we hear around our halls a conversation like the following:

"Slim (who has just blown in)—'Gee, this town is dead; we got to start something,' meaning, of course, something sensational. What we really need is less of the sensational and more quiet organization. Organizers that can work and a membership that will allow them to work without a brass band. Had we kept as many organizers in Lawrence after the strike as we had during the strike we would have an organization that could carry on the next battle without the aid of press agents or sensationalists. In Akron it was the same story; the members cried for sensation; Haywood was sent for. He filled the bill, but after the strike was over every organizer was called to other points to supply the thrills called for by the rank and file.

"It is getting to be a habit, and the speakers are catering to it. In Pittsburg I heard one of our principal speakers give voice to the following: 'Do you think I am going to come here and talk to two hundred people when I can stay in New York and talk to ten thousand people direct and have my speeches carried to thousands more by the capitalistic press?' The poison of sensationalism had entered his veins; his standard of success was the standard of the rank and file who measure the success of an organizer by the noise he is able to make and by the spectacular stunts he is able to pull off. Let the hated capitalistic press give a front page column to the antics of some organizer and he immediately becomes the God of the leaderless rank and file. The cheapest gallery play, idle threat or giant boast is applauded by the members who would disdain to say a kind word for the men who plod along trying to build up a local union that will stand and fulfill its function without the aid of a 'high diver.' If you dare say a word about the efficient work of our present general secretary around a hall, some one will immediately ask, 'What did he ever do?' The hard and thankless routine of organization work means nothing to them. What does it matter to them if he is the ablest man in the movement? He has failed to monopolize the front pages of the daily press, so he is a failure. If he fails to get the necessary funds to keep the sensationalists in the field, we feel as if we had been cheated out of our just due. How we do howl. What does it matter if we have editors who are able and capable of making our papers real propaganda sheets? We want some one who will feed us

scandal, gossip, and, above all, sensationalism. We must have it now that we have developed the taste for it. Give it to us or we will elect some one who will. In the choice between ability and sensation, we pick the latter to win.

"Don't think for a minute that because we are growing numerically our present sensational method is right. Oh, no; we are growing in spite of it. The principles of industrial unionism are mighty strong, and even we have not been able to kill the organization. The fault does not lie with the general officers, but with you, the members of the rank and file, who make gods of the 'high divers' and abuse the men who refuse to sacrifice organization for front page articles in the capitalist press. Unless we can organize the workers without doing the spectacular, we are doomed. It is up to you. The organizers and speakers are what you make them. Demand the straight goods and hard work and you will get it. Keep on as you are doing now and don't whine when you get stung."

PROHIBITION A CALAMITY, SAYS FATHER PAYNE.

Favors Properly Regulated and Licensed Saloons.

Priest Scores Police For Failure to Observe Violations of Excise Laws—Because One Man Gets Drunk, Don't Punish Ninety-nine Others Who Don't, He Reasons—Points to Increased Use of Drugs In "Dry" Territory—Flays Brewery Control of Licenses.

"Prohibition is a calamity, nothing else. What we need most of all is a rigid enforcement of the laws that we have. We want a stop put to the practice of policemen going over their beats with their eyes shut to prevent them from seeing the violations of the law. The sale of liquor should be regulated so that men would not drink themselves to death, but I sincerely believe that prohibition is no cure for intemperance."

That was the statement emphasized by Rev. William Payne in his sermon to his congregation at St. Mary's Church recently. Father Payne devoted his sermon to an explanation of his views on the question of prohibition, and explained what he considered the religious view of the situation. He said that a man should be allowed to exercise his free will to be temperate, but he denounced the method of forcing a man into temperance.

Citing statistics which had been prepared by noted physicians of the country, and saying they were officially recognized throughout the nation, Father Payne declared that prohibition does not prohibit. He illustrated this point by giving figures of the amount of liquor consumed in the "dry" States and the number of arrests for public intoxication in the cities of these States.

Should Make Good Use of Gifts.

"God's church teaches," said Father Payne, "that man shall make good use of the things which are placed before him in this life. If he shall make bad use of these things, he sins. Ever since the world began there has been evil in the world, and since the time of Noah there has been intemperance."

"The Bible tells us that in the Garden of Eden God placed an evil tree. Man partook of the fruit of that tree. Perhaps we might be inclined to criticise our Lord for placing the evil there. Now,



THOMAS S. FARRELL
Ex-Sixth Vice-President

why did He place it there? Only because He foresaw the evils of the world.

"He knew that not all bad would come from the tree of olives. He knew that there would be some good derived from it. He knew that, while many would rebel against him, there would be multitudes who would stand by Him and be loyal to Him. We should be allowed to exercise our loyalty to Him by free will, and not be forced by some one else.

Wine Made By Noah.

"On the question of the use of intoxicating liquors, we find that there was intemperance in the time of Noah. He pressed the juice from grapes and made wine. Then he drank the wine and became intoxicated. Great men have used intoxicating liquors in all time. I do not mean to be understood as intimating that their success was due to the fact that they used intoxicating liquors. People might say that the war in Europe was caused by intemperance, and they might say that the poverty of Mohammedans is due to abstinence. But that is only idle talk.

"Men have used intoxicants and have been successful, but I am not ready to say that their success was due to their use of these intoxicants. But there are many who have drunk to their undoing. However, for the one man who drinks himself to death, there are 1,000 men who eat themselves to death. Is there any one seeking to prohibit men from eating?

"One hundred men will go into a saloon. Perhaps ninety-nine of them will drink moderately and go on about their business. The other man will get drunk and stagger through the streets. Must we forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors because this one man gets drunk? No, I don't think that we have got to do that.

Let Immoderate Drinker Work.

"Let the ninety-nine men drink moderately. Put the other man on some highway. Put the heavy iron ball and chain on him if it is necessary and make him work.

"We can't force men to be virtuous. If we could, I would not be here talking to you. Suppose I am asked to recommend a young man for a position in one of our banks. Suppose that I place him in a cell that is a few feet square with four walls and a ceiling of concrete. In the cell with him I place \$10,000. Then I lock the double iron gates with padlocks. I leave him there for twenty-four hours and then return. He is still there and the \$10,000 is still there. Then I say, 'Behold an honest man!' Is he an honest man because of that? There is no proof from that experiment to show that he is honest. He has had no chance to get away with the money, even if he had desired to steal it.

"Of all of the men who drink, I do not believe that more than one in 10,000 becomes an habitual drunkard. The prohibition people have been active enough to place a number of our states on the 'dry' list. What is the result of it? How about the increase in the use of harmful drugs?

"I have secured statistics from the World's Almanac, which are official. A noted physician writes that not more than 35,000 ounces of cocaine are necessary for the use of the people in the entire United States. During the last year, records show, more than 200,000 ounces of cocaine were imported into the United States. That would indicate that 165,000 ounces have been sold illegally. The sales of these drugs increase in proportion to the 'dry' territory of the United States.

"Then we have the question of whether or not the amount of sales of liquor are cut down by prohibition. So far, it has been found that the sales have increased. Take, for instance, the City of Topeka, located in Kansas, a dry state. During the month of September there were shipped into that city 90,062 gallons of liquor. This means that a gallon of liquor was consumed by every man in the state on an average.

"If the prohibition forces would see to it that the people of New York State could be supplied in this manner, I believe that every man of you would come to the front and vote for prohibition. The saloonkeepers themselves would stand back of the movement. There is the one thing certain about it: Prohibition does not prohibit.

Bootblack for Bartender.

"When we substitute prohibition for license, we substitute the bootblack for the bartender. If the liquor is not sold at the saloons, it will be sold in the back end of the shining parlor or some other business place of the same character. Prohibition is no cure for the evils of intemperance.

"The liquor dealer who conducts his business within the law and in a legitimate manner asks no favor of the politicians. He obeys the law and there is no chance of his business being drawn into political corruption. It is different, however, with the bootblack. His liquor business cannot be legitimate, and the politicians can use him. It is just a question of the enforcement of the law, and the politicians can find some way in which the law need not be enforced.

"I differ very much with prohibition as a means of curing intemperance. I say that the sale of intoxicants must be regulated. I say that we

must have legislation which will properly regulate the sales and this legislation must be enforced.

Should Prosecute Violations.

"What we need most of all is the enforcement of our present laws, which are to regulate the traffic. There are too many saloons in our city that are operated to the demoralization of the community in which they are licensed to sell liquor. It is that to which I object strongly and I believe that something should be done to prosecute their violations.

"No one should be more interested in the respectability of a saloon than its proprietor himself. He has his home, his wife and his children. He does not want anyone to point a finger of scorn at his children, because they are the children of a man engaged in the liquor business.

Opposes Brewery Control.

"Another source of evil are the saloons owned by the breweries. The man who is placed in charge of the saloon, owned by the brewery, is allowed to have side attractions, and there is no regard whatever for the decency of these side attractions. This practice should be stopped. When the proprietor of one of these places is arrested, the brewery should be prosecuted and the license of that brewery should be taken away. It is the brewery that is responsible for such places and the action should be directed against that brewery.

"I have seen those detestable 'beer slingers' who keep men around their places until they have spent their last nickel. The mother and children at home are to suffer for this. When I see this sort of thing, I feel like burning a fire over the heads of the scoundrels who operate such saloons. And I don't believe that I would hurry to draw them out of the fire either.

"Prohibition is a calamity, nothing else. While I wish all men well, I especially wish well to the men who sell liquor and respect the law in operating their business. I honor the wet goods dealer just as much as the dry goods dealer, if his business is conducted in a legitimate manner.

"We want a rigid enforcement of the law. We don't want a policeman going about over his beat, with his eyes shut, so that he will not see the violations of the law. We want these laws enforced right here in Auburn."—*The Advertiser-Journal*, Auburn, N. Y., Monday, February 15, 1915.

FIRING LINE. NATIONAL SUPPORT FROM PUCK

Of the large general periodicals none has so stubbornly fought against prohibition as Puck, the famous humorous weekly, and hardly an issue appears without some editorial paragraph or cartoon pointing out the utter impracticability of Prohibition. The following, for instance, from the current issue, is food for thought:

"Alabama may be in the market for a loan of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 before the end of the year, the state treasurer announces. The deficit, which is growing at the rate of \$100,000 a month, is now said to total \$1,000,000.—*New York American*.

"Prohibition leaves a train of shattered state treasures in its wake. We would suggest that West Virginia and Alabama put a tax on chocolate sundaes to help them out of their financial difficulties."

Puck is treating the problem of personal liberty

in a broad-visioned manner, and deserves the support of the entire industry.

ENGLAND'S GRAND "OLD MAN."

William E. Gladstone, who earned fame and renown among his countrymen, who gave him that loving title, "The Grand Old Man," said:

"How can I, who drink good wine and bitter beer every day of my life in a comfortable room and among friends, coolly stand up and advise hard-working fellow creatures to take the pledge."

We wonder if the present day dry-efficiency shouters in England have among them the equal of William E. Gladstone. Incompetents the world over invariably try to hide their defects or shift their burdens to other shoulders.

TREMENDOUS DEFICITS.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 18.

The convening of the West Virginia Legislature on Tuesday in response to the Governor's call for an extraordinary session to consider tax questions brings West Virginia's financial plight into the limelight again.

In view of the Governor's opposition to the placing of an additional direct tax on property generally, and also in view of the reluctance of the lawmakers to put the additional burden of taxation on the corporations, there is no certainty that this extra session will result in action that will produce revenue to replace the \$650,000 yearly revenue forfeited by reason of the adoption of State-wide prohibition.

But unless revenue is provided there is grave danger of a breakdown in the State's governmental machinery.

It is claimed by some of the State officers here that the Governor has the power to borrow money to pay current expenses, but the Governor holds that his power to borrow money can be exerted only in case of a casual deficit, and he says that the present deficit is not "casual." On the contrary, he says, it is an "intentional" deficit, due to the deliberate refusal of the Legislature to pass laws that will raise the needed revenue.

The Governor, in messages to the Legislature, insists that a further increase in direct taxation would be unfair. He thinks that the corporations should pay a special tax, not only for doing business in the State, but also for holding large quantities of land for future development.

Those who are opposed to making the corporations make up the prohibition deficit say that legislation adverse to corporations would tend to drive capital out of the State. The Governor's answer is that persons who make such an argument are not desirable citizens.

Pending action by the Legislature in putting the prohibition tax on the corporations or on the people generally, the situation is going rapidly from bad to worse.

At the close of the fiscal year, ended September 30, 1912, the State had a surplus of \$592,475.39. At that time the State had a direct tax of less than one cent on the \$100 valuation. Then followed a short fiscal year; a strike that cost the State at least \$350,000, and later on came State-wide prohibition.

The State deficit on July 1, 1915, according to Governor Hatfield's figures, will be \$624,000, not counting \$850,000 of old appropriations not expended.



C. F. KEELING
Ex-Sixth Vice-President

On July 1, 1917, the deficit will be \$1,844,000, as estimated by Governor Hatfield, after vetoing new appropriations of \$858,000. These figures are based on the supposition that the Legislature will continue to fail to pass tax laws to raise the amounts making up the estimated deficit.

The direct tax is now ten cents on the \$100 valuation, and, according to one of the State officials, would have to be about twenty cents to pay the cost of State government. The taxable property in the State is valued close to \$1,400,000,000. The present indirect tax is expected to bring in about \$1,175,000 a year.

For lack of funds Governor Hatfield has applied the veto ax to numerous appropriations, only some of which follow:

Transportation of prisoners and extradition of criminals, \$5,000 a year.

Girls' dormitories and agricultural buildings, State University, \$100,000 a year.

State Industrial Home for Girls (buildings and land), \$10,000 for next year.

Normal schools (buildings and land), \$80,000 a year.

State Tuberculosis Sanitarium (buildings and land), \$15,000 a year.

State hospitals (buildings and land), \$35,000 a year.

Public Service Commission, \$60,000 a year.

Mining extension work, State University, \$10,000 a year.

Civil contingent fund, \$20,000 for current year.

Rewriting and rebinding Auditor's records, \$5,000 a year.

Protection of forests and propagation of fish and game, \$10,000 a year.

Prevention foot and mouth disease, \$5,000.

State militia fund, \$65,000 a year.

Repairs and improvements, State institutions, \$5,000.

Hotel Inspector, \$1,562.50.

State Colored Orphans' Home (buildings and land), \$3,000 a year.

State Librarian, \$500 a year.

Point Pleasant monument, \$2,500 a year.

King's Daughters and city hospitals, \$10,000 a year.

Factory inspectors, \$4,000 a year.

The appropriations in most cases were for the period of two years, and the total amount included in the items vetoed amounts to \$858,608.09.

An item of general interest is the practical stoppage of the fight on the chestnut tree blight. This blight threatens four billion feet of chestnut lumber in West Virginia alone. Unless checked it will spread to Kentucky, Tennessee and other States. Already it has devastated this class of timber in the East.

Another item of interstate concern is the lack of funds to fight the cattle plague known as the "foot and mouth" disease.

Since the adoption of prohibition violations of the liquor laws have increased enormously.

Bootleggers are busy all over the State. In some of the towns they are hunted down vigorously by the police, but in many communities juries refuse to convict.

Any traveler is liable to arrest and conviction as a bootlegger if he carries more than two quarts of liquor without labeling his baggage as to the quantity of liquor in his possession. It is related that one man, returning from a fishing trip, obeyed the law literally by wearing a placard which read: "I contain one quart of rye and four pints of beer."

On the first Monday in May, 1914, before prohibition went into effect, there were thirty-nine prisoners in the county jail at Charleston. On the first Monday in May, 1915, there were ninety-two prisoners in the same jail. There were twenty felony cases a year ago, and there are twenty-one this year on the jail docket for the dates named.

As indicating business conditions in West Virginia, at least one representative of a big mercantile agency has not made a report on West Virginia's general business condition for several months, his explanation being that he did not desire to make an unfavorable report for publication. He says that collections have been most difficult.

It is true that some of the big factories have closed down in and near Wheeling, and it is also a fact that thousands of employees of the liquor and allied industries lost their jobs when the prohibition law became operative.

It is also true that hundreds of thousands of dollars in legitimate investments were wiped out of existence without compensation.

A banker at Wheeling has made up a detailed statement showing that banks in that city have suffered an average loss of \$4,100 in deposits for every day since prohibition went into effect, July 1, 1914.

City tax officials at Wheeling say that they will have great difficulty in collecting the city taxes, and that there is much dissatisfaction over the numerous increases in municipal business licenses and various forms of indirect taxation.

The city of Wheeling owns its waterworks and depends on the revenue from this department for a great part of the city's income. One collector for the city recently took out bills calling for \$1,500 in water rents and returned all unpaid except one for \$2.86.



SIGNS OF A PROHIBITION TOWN.

No, this is not a scene from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" it is a house in Los Gatos, California, one of those happy prohibition towns that the "reformers" and hypocrites talk about where peace, plenty and happiness reign. Unfortunately, the photograph does not show the cobwebs inside the building, or the grass growing in the streets.—*New York Hotel Register and Review*.

The cut from which the above illustration was printed, was loaned to us by Mr. Charles E. Gehring, managing editor of the "New York Hotel Register and Review."

The "New York Hotel Register and Review" is an exception among the hotel papers, it is making, and has been engaged in a campaign to convince the managing end of the hotel business, that the dollars which they expend for supplies should be spent with the friends of the Catering Industry and not with concerns who publicly or otherwise contribute to such organizations as the Anti-Saloon League.

We are in thorough accord with Editor Gehring's campaign of "BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS," and have repeatedly urged our members to be exceedingly careful as to spending their wages with concerns which manufacture or distribute commodities of any kind or character who are known to be contributors to organizations which devote time, energy and money to creating legislative obstacles to place in the path of the catering industry. We trust that the "BUY FROM YOUR FRIENDS" campaign will become popular and that its logical outcome will be that employers will extend it so as to include "EMPLOY YOUR FRIENDS," the citizen voters, the men who have a recognized voice in the affairs of your country.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND PROHIBITION.

By JOSEPH PROEBSTLE.

Address before the Labor Editors' Convention,
Chicago, Illinois, May 18, 1915.

Labor, and especially organized Labor, of necessity must take a keen interest in all public or political questions, agitating the masses of the people of a State or Nation.

The Labor Press, as the mouthpiece of Organized Labor, therefore must not only be the advocate for Labor's views and rights before the general public, but should be the advance agent for progress, as well as the defender of the rights and privileges of the toilers, even if the toilers themselves see no danger signal.

The recent investigations of the Industrial Commission disclosed such astonishing brutality, cunning and cupidity on the part of the Captains of Industries, that Labor is more than justified to view every proposition coming before the people, supported and advocated by these Captains of Industries, with suspicion and distrust.

In the last few years every big corporation in America advocated and financially supported Prohibition for their employees. Through this means of support the Prohibition Movement has made such rapid gains, that it threatens today the very life and existence of large, and heretofore, powerful International Labor Organizations, such as the Bartenders, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Brewery Workers, the Cigar Makers, the Glass Bottle Blowers, the Coopers, and others, and materially weakens a number of other Trades Organizations, including the Printing and Building Trades.

This financial support of the Trusts and Big Industries of the country has developed a special professional Prohibition Agitator, who is turned out by the American Colleges and Universities as a qualified stump orator, and who formerly chose the pulpit, but now finds better paid and more interesting employment in preaching Prohibition to the working class.

There is one phase that these Agitators always hammer upon, and that is that the Prohibition Movement is purely a moral question. They play upon the feelings and emotions of the masses, and so far they have succeeded remarkably well in blinding the people and in hiding their real motives.

If the Big Interests of this country could see nothing but a moral or political question in the Prohibition Movement, they would soon stop supporting it, but the capitalist sees, above all, an economic question in the Prohibition Movement, and this is what every workingman must be taught to see and to understand.

It is not merely the intention of the people who support the Prohibition Movement financially to destroy the Brewery Workers, Bartenders, Cigar Makers and other directly connected trades, who depend upon the Liquor Industry for their livelihood—the Prohibition supporter aims to affect, and is possible, destroy all organized efforts of every trade or calling.

Many employers of Labor regard the use of alcoholic drinks, as far as their employees are concerned, as a luxury, and they do so for purely economic reasons. They do not deny themselves the good things of life—but they endeavor to prevent their employees from enjoying an occasional glass of beer or wine. They say that the money spent for such innocent enjoyment, or at times

even necessary stimulant, is squandered, and would far better remain in their own, the employers' pockets.

To gain their end, they look upon the financing of the Prohibition Movement as a good investment, which in time will, if successful, bring good returns.

The claim made that the workingman can, by not indulging in an occasional drink, utilize that part of his wages spent heretofore in the saloon, for other purposes, is hypocrisy. The real object is to deprive the workingman of that part of his wages, which the employers wrongly claim is now spent uselessly and foolishly in the saloon, and to keep it for themselves in order to increase their profits. We have hundreds of examples in localities which voted dry at the behest and influence of big corporations and employers, that reductions of wages followed immediately.

It has been demonstrated in each State in which Prohibition has been established that the Labor Organizations directly involved were completely wiped out, and the other Organizations of Labor were greatly decimated and have never recovered.

In West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama Prohibition had such a depressing effect on all other business that the towns and cities, and even the States, find themselves facing bankruptcy.

Labor, which was formerly employed directly and indirectly in breweries and saloons, working under agreements with their employers, providing for an eight-hour working day and for wages ranging from \$18 to \$30 per week and more, finds itself in an unorganized chaotic scramble for work at any price, and at any number of hours, depressing and affecting the wages in all other trades in their fight for an existence.

This is what the Big Corporations supporting the Prohibition Movement want to accomplish. They have been unable to defeat the Trades Union Movement by any other means. The overcrowding of the Labor Market, the disruption of the many militant Labor Organizations and the suppression of the workingmen's social gathering place is worth the price they are paying at present for the professional Prohibition Agitator.

The English Government seriously contemplated recently to deprive the English workers of the right to enjoy themselves as they pleased and tried to put on the working class of England the stigma of drunken degeneracy, but found that by such falsehood the workers of England could not be induced to sell their liberty and the attempt had to be abandoned before the indignation of the working class reached the danger point of sweeping the Government off its feet.

Impartial and unbiased American Journalists are now investigating the conditions and the attempts made by the Big Interests of England to deprive the workers of their liberty and will soon make a report. It is to be hoped that the Labor Press of America will give this report the widest publicity.

There is one more important reason for the Captains of Industries to spend their money in the support of the Prohibition Movement, and that is, as long as they are able to keep the minds of the masses agitated on the Prohibition Question, the people as a whole will not raise their voices in protest against their stealing of natural resources, the Public Utilities, and the milking of the public through the wholesale watering of stock.

All this, and many more facts connected with the Prohibition Movement, should be told to the working class of America, in order to make it see the economic danger which is lurking behind the mask of these moral (?) Captains of Industries, whose sole purpose is to enslave the workers and deprive them of their last semblance of liberty and self-government. This is the work and the duty of the Labor Press, in connection with all their other efforts for the betterment of conditions for the toilers of America. Gentlemen, you who are the Editors, and in many cases the owners, of the Labor Press, have indeed a serious and grand mission to fulfill in the destiny of this Nation! Let us hope that the Labor Press will always be true to the interests, the future welfare and liberty of the toiling masses of this country! Gentlemen, I thank you.

DRY WAVE CAUSES \$2,000,000 LOSS IN WHISKY TAXES.

Prohibition Movement May Compel Recasting of U. S. Financial Program.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

"The revenue from whisky has shrunk over \$2,000,000 a year, due to the spread of the temperance movement, and I would not be surprised to see it continue to shrink from the same cause."

That is the statement of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, referring to the falling off of revenues from "wet" goods as one of the shortages which have contributed materially to the treasury deficit.

LOSS OF REVENUE COMING.

The last part of Mr. Peters' statement undoubtedly was based on the fact that nine states from which the federal government derives a total revenue of over \$5,000,000 from spirits and liquors will go "dry" next year. Those states and the amounts received from them by the federal treasury are as follows:

	Distilled spirits.	Fermented liquors.
Alabama	\$ 108,081 52	\$ 49,186 31
Arkansas	55,552 82	17,306 48
Colorado	155,323 14	386,252 90
Idaho	13,788 54	23,062 66
Oregon	381,040 03	218,434 67
Virginia	1,753,353 25	206,397 14
Washington	300,760 64	974,295 87
Iowa	56,105 96	524,339 08
Arizona	21,155 90	23,398 83
Totals	\$2,845,161 80	\$2,422,673 94
		2,845,161 80

Total liquor revenue.....\$5,267,835 74

So noticeable is the reduction of whisky revenues and so great is the prospect of even more material reductions that prohibition people predict a complete revision of the government's financial system will be necessary before many years.

The government revenues from customs last year were \$292,320,014, while the taxes on distilled spirits and fermented liquors amounted to \$226,-141,356. Spirits and fermented liquors yielded about 30 per cent of the revenues received from all sources.

The year before distilled spirits and liquors

yielded \$4,000,000 more, so there has been a rapid decline in the income from intoxicants during recent years.

OTHER REVENUE ENDANGERED.

States producing \$30,000,000 in liquor revenues have either voted to submit prohibition to a vote or have passed county option laws within the last year. The largest liquor revenue producing states, with their approximate contributions, are as follows:

Illinois, \$50,500,000; Kentucky, \$31,870,000; Indiana, \$28,100,000; New York, \$24,800,000; Ohio, \$15,700,000; Pennsylvania, \$17,200,000.

When the Hobson resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition was under discussion in the House during the last session of Congress, the liquor people laid great stress on the amount of money that would be lost by the federal government if the tax on liquor was eliminated.

Secretary Bryan said recently that about \$2,500,000,000 is spent annually in this country for liquor.—*The Chicago Sunday Tribune.*

March 28, 1915.

A WORLD OF MOLLUSKS.

After prohibition—then what?

Intoxicating liquor is not the only thing that gives pleasure that is abused, that is indulged in to excess, and that sows ruin and desolation in the train of its undue indulgence. It is not the only thing that strews temptation in the paths of the weak and the innocent.

There is dancing, to cite just one of many examples. We have been edified and refreshed by another of the Rev. Billy Sunday's sermons in which he sets forth in lurid and picturesque phraseology the evil that dancing does. It is quite as strong a case, he makes, it seems to us, as can be made against liquor. And it is contrariwise, quite as weak a case. It all depends upon the point of view. But let the Rev. Billy speak for himself.

"The dance is immoral. Every man and woman carries a breast full of passions, and these passions become a tinderbox. On the ball room floor you allow liberties to men that you never would allow them elsewhere. You grant them liberties on the ball room floor that if a man other than your husband would attempt in your home and your husband would find you at it, he would have no trouble in securing a divorce, and if he shot the man no jury in the world would convict him for it.

"Where do you find your most accomplished dancers? In the brothels. The girls in these places come, in many instances, from the upper crust of society.

"I denounce the dance as the most hellish institution that ever wriggled from the depths of perdition. Six saloons do not do as much to rot the morals of girls as one dancing school.

"Oh,' but you say, 'I go to the private dances.' The slums and free-for-all have you beat a mile. Why? Because they wear more clothes than you do.

"The chief of police in New York tells me that three-fourths of the fallen women in that city went wrong first through the dances. There are 500,000 fallen women in the United States, and to think that 370,000 of those lost their virtue through the dance halls!

"But you say: 'Can't a fellow dance with his own wife? Why, you would just as soon husk corn all night by moonlight as dance with your own wife. It's some other fellow's wife or some other fellow's sister you want. You let him hug your wife for the privilege of hugging his. I want to see the color of the buck's hair that dares to put his arms around Nell.'"

It is difficult to make use of the Rev. Billy's language even though it most emphatically lacks one's indorsement, without offering an apology. Mr. Sunday's personal habits and morals may be unexceptional. But it must be said that his mental attitude, his imagination, like his language, is much more to be found in the brothel or the lowest groggery than among educated, clean-minded, and decent men and women. His viewpoint is that of one peering from the mouth of a sewer and declaring that all the world is vile.

But let that be as it may. The point is that it is evident that Sunday regards dancing as even a greater evil than drinking. It is merely a pandering to lust. It is responsible for three-fourths of the prostitutes, and one dancing school does more harm than a half dozen saloons.

Why not, then, abolish dancing? Why not pass a law against it? How can men and women be depended upon to be decent when there is a chance to be vile? Why rely on morality, religion, education, self-respect, public opinion, to do that which can be so much more simply done by a "Be It Enacted?" Why not improve on the plans and purposes of the Almighty, and by legislation remove temptation from the world, remove the opportunity to sin, and to fall, and to struggle, and to refuse to sin, and thus simply and easily make all men and all women moral?

But it would not stop with the prohibition of drinking and dancing. Card playing is dangerous. It is a pit for the unwary. It leads to gambling, and gambling leads to embezzlement and suffering families. While it is true that some men and some women may, and do, play cards and remain respectable, others do not and cannot. Why not, then, for their sake prohibit card playing altogether?

After which there would be many other reforms to espouse. The mingling of the sexes is highly dangerous. Tinder and tow are put together. Some men and some women, truly, can meet each other sociably and remain pure in mind and inclination. But others do not. They are lured, at once or gradually, into the temptation to sin. Many do sin. Why not remove the temptation by a law that will prohibit every man from gazing upon, or speaking to, or coming within reaching distance of any woman but his own wife? And if he have no wife, let the negotiations be conducted by the State, and let the lady, after the manner of the protected Moslem women, wear a veil and be kept at a distance until after the wedding ceremony.

A world without temptation, and so a world without sin. A world inhabited by mollusks instead of vertebrates. Billy Sunday and his kind think it would be more pleasing in the sight of the Lord. But we wonder if they are right.
—*Omaha World-Herald.*

A LITTLE WISDOM DISPLAYED BY PROFESSOR.

Barkkeepers May Be Respectable and May Not Be Decorated With Horns and Cloven Hoofs.

Professor Reed, of the University of California, must have a little justice in his make-up, for even in a barkeeper he recognizes there may be some good qualities and some genuine talent.

Speaking on "traffic in alcohol," Professor Thomas Reed recently said: "The saloon caters to a genuine demand on the part of a very large proportion of the community who believe it right to drink.

"The bartender does not, as many believe, have cloven hoofs and a sulphuric odor; but he has instead some rough-and-ready qualities that appeal.

"Do not be so obstinate as to believe that because a certain form of amusement was objectionable to your ancestors it is wrong."

Writing on the above, the Sacramento Union says:

"Possibly his defense was designed as a defense in principle rather than an argument for an institution which the wine interests of the country, the beer makers and the wholesale liquor interests have concluded must be banished or 'regulated' close to the vanishing point."

Current gossip has it that the Sacramento Union is, at the present time, deriving its principal source of existence from the Anti-Saloon League, and, perhaps, the editorial, of which part is quoted, was dictated by the business policy of the paper.

There is not perhaps a man in Sacramento or in any other part of the State of California who does not know a bartender from which he has asked a favor. True, the favor may not amount to much, but it is seldom that the bartender will refuse to do a favor for his patrons.

They have no hoofs, and they have no horns. Many of them will eventually graduate into first-class business men; and while they may be working for wages in a business which the Union would like to condemn, those men have souls and families and wives and homes.

Yes, many of them have been prosperous business men, and vicissitudes have come their way and they are forced to work for wages until an opportunity again presents itself.

In support of its contention, the Union quotes from the expression made by a brewery man who, having made his stake, has retired to condemn the business from which he made it:

"I am a brewer, and I want to make money; but I want to make the world brighter and happier, and I do not want to make money in any way that brings misery and degradation."

The pity of the liquor business is that it is frequently damned by men with the caliber of that of the above-mentioned brewer.

But so it is with any other business: "What care I so long as my ox is not gored."—The Yolo Independent, Washington, Cal.

SPEAKING IN PARABLES.

"Pa, what is a retainer?"

"What you pay a lawyer before he does any work for you, my son."

"Oh, I see. It's like the quarter you put in the gas meter before you get any gas."—*Boston Transcript.*

CHAT OF THE CRAFT

"WEAK SPOTS."

"No progress," writes President George W. Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union in the March number of the *Cigar Makers Official Journal*, "has ever been obtained by self-complacency; nor by moving aimlessly; nor by ignoring the records of experience and history. It is necessary and laudable to dwell upon the achievements of the past, and to explain to the rising generation the efforts and sacrifices made in gaining shorter hours, higher wages, and improved working conditions. It is the mission of the trades union movement to encourage the workers in the agitation for the improvement of the economic and social status of the masses. Moreover, it is of prime importance to point constantly to the necessity of increasing the membership by agitation and education, and by extending the hand of friendship to the men and women outside of our ranks. The organization of the workers, both male and female, skilled and unskilled, must go on and cannot stop till the goal is reached. In this endeavor nothing must be left undone till all obstacles are overcome or eliminated.

"In organizing and building up the trades union movement, we should heed the lessons of the past, the costly experience gained from defeats. If we build, let us build wisely; let us build strongly; let us build upon a foundation that will stand the test of time and the test of defeats. Let us build upon a basis that will enable us to recover lost ground in a brief time after a disastrous defeat; that will enable us to rally our scattered forces in quick order, full of action, of hope and ardor.

"The American trades union movement, with a few exceptions, is full of weak spots. It is lacking in preparation for emergencies, and fails to make provision for conflicts of an extended nature; it is narrow in a constructive sense and ignores the most vital point in caring for the unemployed in periods of business depression.

"It is built upon prosperous times and a continuous period of sunshine; it is not prepared for periods of depression and the fluctuations in trade conditions. Some national unions have failed to make provisions for any strike benefit whatsoever; the members have to depend upon voluntary contributions and donations appropriated by the national executive board. There is no guarantee whatsoever for an adequate support in case of a protracted strike or lockout. This is one of the weakest spots in the financial structure of the American trades union movement; it gives the employers a tremendous advantage at the outset of the struggle. It almost enables them to calculate when the starvation period would set in with all of its depressing influences. It encourages the employers to hold out and to delay settlement based on conciliation, confidence, and arbitration. It gives them the vantage and better position in the field of dispute.

"The employers cannot be deceived by bluster and braggadocio about millions of dollars in reserve which have no foundation in fact; neither can they be brow-beaten with high-sounding resolutions and effusions. It is a well-filled treasury which counts in the final analysis of the situation. The weekly strike benefit paid promptly without reservation and evasion is the ammunition in the industrial field. It is the commissary department distributing the provisions to the families of the members on strike, which bears on the situation with telling effect. It furnishes the endurance and perseverance necessary for the maintenance of a united front. The building up of a powerful and permanent reserve fund is one of the means to eliminate conflicts of a long duration."

"HE THAT IS WITHOUT SIN, LET HIM CAST THE FIRST STONE."

Under the above caption, Bert Taylor, Editor of the *Toledo Union Leader*, takes the Editor of the *Christian Commonwealth* over his knee and administers a verbal spanking which should keep that "dusty" individual in his proper place for many months to come; that is assuming that there is a proper place for such fanatical pencil pushers.

Editor Taylor, after quoting from the *Christian Commonwealth*, responds in part as follows:

"Our contemporary, the *Christian Commonwealth*, in its fanatical enthusiasm for the "Dry" interests, churches and prohibition, in a recent editorial, makes an attack upon the Central Labor Union for its "official" indorsement of the stand taken by Organized Labor in the city and throughout the state in opposing prohibition.

We deplore the fact that the *Christian Commonwealth*, in common with other "Dry" organs, sees only what it wants to see and thinks and says only what it wants to think and say, regardless of the FACTS OF THE CASE. We care nothing for its faith in the ranks of Organized Labor—FAITH REPRESENTS ALL THE INTEREST THE CHURCH AND "DRYS" HAVE IN THE LABORING MAN—but we do care that it should state the truth. The resolution in question was adopted unanimously by the Central Labor Union delegates in session assembled, and on the occasion there were an exceptionally large delegation present of ALL CRAFTS, the Bartenders and Brewery Workers being conspicuously absent that night. Actual figures are not on record, but from personal observation we are safe in claiming that the industries representing "labor's own worst enemy" were represented by from SIX TO EIGHT DELEGATES OUT OF NEARLY THREE HUNDRED PRESENT. Where does the Brewery Workers and Bartenders' representatives dominating the Central Labor Union come in? We fail to see it.

In reference to the "proof that labor cannot afford to carry the burden of bartenders unions



J. CHARLES HACKETT
Ex-Seventh Vice-President.

and brewery workers, we reply that unlike the Church and "Dry" elements, we, the workers who comprise organized labor, do not—and never will—shirk our responsibilities or throw in the discard any of our less fortunate brothers and sisters who may meet trouble or have their occupation and livelihood endangered by a band of fanatics or enemies, but we stand by them in asking who supported the poor girls of the General Electric strike, or the teamsters when "Christian Forces" allowed the importation of armed thugs to our city? Did the ministers of Toledo help these oppressed workers? Have the members of the "Christian Forces" ever supported the laborer in Toledo?

We indignantly deny that any force dominates the Central Labor Union. The trouble is the "Drys" would like to do so, and are exceedingly jealous of organized labor in Toledo and the country over coming out openly in defense of the rights of the worker and in support of a class of workers engaged in the brewery industries who are the equal of many members of "Christian Forces" mentioned. The reference to a recent tragedy comes with very bad grace from a paper representing "Christian" men and women, and we will tell our contemporary that man for man the members of organized labor, particularly those employed in brewery industries, catering to the NEEDS OF CHRISTIAN FORCES, and its distributing agencies will compare remarkably well with those said forces. Bartenders and ministers have gone to the gallows and electric chair before now, BUT THE AVERAGE IS FIFTY-FIFTY. In the words of Jesus Christ our Saviour we venture to rebuke our contemporary for its narrow and biased assertions: "He that is without Sin, let him cast the first stone."

A CHICAGO BOOSTER—NOT.

One of the "Windy City" contributors to the Voice of Secession injects the following bit of information:

"Today, the Chicago Waitresses Union is on the ragged edge, and to all intents and purposes is near dissolution. It has fewer members than it has ever had, and I am sorry to state is almost bankrupt." Waitresses Union, Local 484 of Chicago in conjunction with Cooks' Union Local 865, sought to secure agreements with a number of employers, they succeeded admirably and had something like one hundred such establishments under contract. They sought an interview with the manager of Henrici's and the outcome of a conference was a strike called on February 5, 1914, in the Henrici establishment.

The foregoing is offered in order to show how Local 484 stood at the date above mentioned and for the further purpose of proving the correspondent whom we quote as making untruthful statements.

Local 484 of Chicago paid to headquarters on a membership of 191 for the month of November, 1913, and on 313 for November, 1914. After having been on strike from February, 1914, they had shown an actual increase of *one hundred and twenty-two members*, and this notwithstanding that they were not only called upon to fight their police-protected employers, but a crew of disorganizers headed by a former officer of their union, who had been defeated for office and tried with every device to handicap those who were in command of the strike already referred to. In fact these disorganizers went the employers one better. They had tried to organize a dual union among their strike-breaking employees, while the disorganizers not only tried but succeeded in establishing such a dual organization, and when called upon to surrender membership therein or the local union tried to secure a restraining order through the International authorities and laws.

Local 484, notwithstanding all of the obstacles placed in their path, have put up a battle which few organizations of men or women can boast of. It is today in better shape than it was previous to the strike so far as numerical strength is concerned, the last report on file at headquarters covers the month of March, 1915, and it shows a total membership of 269, in comparison to its March membership of 1911, when it paid tax on 165, it stands 104 members to the good. The similarity of names and addresses which we have on file at headquarters prompts the conclusion that the "Chicago Booster?" and contributor to the Voice of Secession is speaking for the dual unionists, who probably more than any other have prevented Local 484 from winning its contest with the employers of that city.

These near critics have an axe to grind, they have a grudge to satisfy, but in doing their little stunt they emphasize the need of "knowing what they are talking about," and when they refer to Local 484 as being on the ragged edge and about to give up the ghost, the figures submitted emphatically show them to be "barking up the wrong tree." This is another one of those cases where so-called SEGS would like to "wish" a local union out of existence, but inasmuch as Local 484 was in existence long before it was confronted with these peculiar unionists, it is a fair conclusion to reach that it will be able to weather the storm of opposition and work out its salvation without the aid of its so-called one-time friends.

ANOTHER "INSIDE WORKER" UNCOVERED.

Readers of the *MIXER AND SERVER* may carry the impression that we tote an obsession marked "Operative" and cannot get any distance from it without returning to renew acquaintance. In the language of the street urchin—there are others—who see things and print items about "Union Bust-ers." Here is an item from the *Cleveland Citizen* of April 10, 1915, which may interest you for a moment:

Quite a sensation was sprung in Butte, Mont., by the arrest of Robert D. Watson, one of the loudest shouters for sabotage, on the charge of robbing the Murray bank. It is also claimed that Watson has been found to be a Burns detective, while an accomplice, named Ricko, is said to have been a sort of pal of Muckie McDonald and Joe Bradley, the I. W. W. leaders who played a prominent part in disrupting Miners' Union No. 1 and forming a dual organization. Watson was a particularly violent fellow and constantly advocated lawless methods to bring about the "revolution." It is claimed that Watson is also guilty of a number of hold-ups that were committed in Butte.

DIRECTING THE GENERAL PRESIDENT.

According to a writer in the May number of *The Culinary Craft*, the General Secretary-Treasurer sent our General President to the city of Chicago, Ill., to investigate conditions supposedly surrounding Local 484. President Flore is *not* directed by the general office nor the General Secretary-Treasurer despite statements to the contrary. President Flore went to Chicago as he has gone to other cities in connection with work of the organization and usually reports his findings in his monthly letter in the *MIXER AND SERVER*.

BACK-HEELING "UNCLE SAMMY."

Reams of paper have been used by the space writers in advising and suggesting what the United States government should do on account of the torpedoing of the giant steamship *Lusitania*, many of the self-appointed critics are aggrieved with President Wilson because he did not declare in more vigorous terms the position of the United States government and its one hundred millions of people, quite a few of our more or less able statesmen have been interviewed, and with a few exceptions they are for getting into the world scrap, and now comes ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in an article in the June number of the *Metropolitan Magazine* in which he practically sets forth the necessity of carrying a chip on our shoulders and be ready to scrap. It is not our intention to take exceptions to the attitude of those who feel deeply on the question of so-called "murder on the high seas," but we cannot help recalling the fact that ex-President Roosevelt and quite a number of the advocates for quick and vigorous action have been "back-heeling" your Uncle Samuel by methods quite as drastic as should be imagined.

Last fall when the voters of the state of Ohio were involved in a state election, ex-President Roosevelt made it part of his business to "but in" and he was very much an advocate of *dry* victory and so far as he could produce results, delivered the goods. Does he and the other advocates of aggressive action imagine that fiery talk will ever whip Germany or any other Nation which may become involved in war with the United States. When he was urging the voters of Ohio to vote *dry* last fall, did he realize that he was trying to put Uncle Sam in a position where he would be

deprived of something like \$25,000,000 annually which is paid into the treasury of the United States through the Internal Revenue Department?

Did he realize that had he been successful "Uncle Sammy" would be unable to order several battleships similar to the Nevada and Pennsylvania each year out of that amount of income from Ohio alone?

Did "Teddy" and the "Kissing Bug" Hobson have their way and all the states of the Union become *dry*, they could join in with "Grape Juice Bryan" and construct "Resolutions" to fire at an invading force. It gives us a great big pain to read about Dry advocates criticising the President and urging him to wade in the pond of trouble clear up to his neck, when all that they have been doing for the last ten or more years is endeavoring to reduce the income of the United States government so that it would be unable to maintain either army or navy. These "mouth shooters" are the brave, cocky guys with tranquility prevailing, but ask them to dig down in their jeans for the good old mazuma to take the place of the deficit caused by their sumptuary legislation campaigns and they will squeal like a stuck pig. Battleships, machine guns, ammunition, aeroplanes, submarines and all the other mechanics of war cost that stuff which some of us call "spondulix" and there is mighty little of it coming into the treasury of the United States from Dry states and saloonless municipalities.

Three hundred millions of dollars annually is the size of the "back-heeling" these mouth patriots are trying to inflict, and if you don't think you can purchase some "killing" machinery with such an amount you haven't kept very close tab on the doings across the pond. Patriotism, which swipes your gun and then asks you to put up a fight, may sound good to Hobson, Bryan, Roosevelt and other dry agitators, but we pleians who never occupy front page space in the press of the country have another name for that sort of thing.

"WAY DOWN EAST."

At the recent election at Lee, Mass., the town voted Dry and shortly after the Selectmen appointed Seven Public Carriers. These Seven Public Carriers, as we understand it, have the right to transport liquors to the citizens of Lee without legal molestation of any kind. Evidently the NO vote in that town meant a change of method, and instead of having four or five saloons under proper and lawful supervision, they are to have seven on wheels, without any restriction of any kind whatsoever. Great is reform in Lee, Mass.

SUNDAY AND RELIGION.

Rev. Dr. Dan F. Bradley, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, in his address at the Chamber of Commerce this week, told some truths about the "champion swearer" and "defiler of religion," Billy Sunday, that are pleasing to those who have wondered at the obsession in some to see this clown perform, and after what Dr. Bradley has stated, it simply means that the poor fools who gave their hard-earned money and time to this "disruptionist," had merely the satisfaction of seeing what they could better see in a show.

The success of this money-mad performer puts us again in mind of Barnum's saying about the people being willing to be fooled, for of a truth, they never received a word of true religion through his utterances.

Many persons have tried to make the people believe that this man Sunday reaches a class through his vulgar method of delivery that the refined churches cannot meet. If this is true then this class of illiterates that Sunday hypnotizes, judging from those who make it their business to attend his "horse show," are men and women who, in their homes and among their friends, try to pose as the ultra-fine set, for it is few workers or poor to whom his teachings appeal.

We advocated the ignoring of Billy Sunday many years ago, because we considered his language an insult to God, and even too crude for our people to listen to, and we are pleased to see that one pastor has the temerity to tell his people just what this plagiarist and hypocrite really is.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Federationist, May 6, 1915.

Cleveland has it on Garry Herrmann's town by several lengths. In dear "Old Cincy" the Sabatarians and pulpit pounders have been throwing seventeen kinds of conniption fits in an endeavor to land the "champion swearer" and "defiler of religion" for an extended engagement. The lack of genuine originality and gumption put on display by near-preachers of the gospel, who seek to secure the circus performances of the ex-ball tosser in their towns is, to say the least, evidence that some of these churches are getting it where Flossie wore her beads. Harking back to the energetic "Willyum," here is a sample of one of his vocal "in-shoots" offered to the coin-producers at his tabernacle at Paterson, N. J., recently:

"If anything makes me sick, it is to have some beetle-browed, hog-jowled, weazel-eyed, rum-soaked bartender tell me that if it wasn't for the church members voting for it, he wouldn't be in that dirty business." After that blast "Billy" took another hitch in his "pantsies" and glared at his hearers, who probably were unaware of the fact that "Billy" has about lost his number and it has been found. Where did "Billy" ever find a bartender who fitted his mouth-picture as given above. "Billy" better wake up, first thing he knows someone will recall the fact that the kind of "gin butchers" he refers to are only found in the "bad lands" and usually connected with bawdy houses. Does "Billy" mean to insinuate that he "knows that end of the game?" Perhaps after all the Twin City reporter of Minneapolis, Minn., "found 'Bully Billy's' number" when they dubbed him The Immortal B. S.

One of these days the public will get tired of "Sundayism," and they will bestow and bestrew him with ancient hen fruit until he can get a pretty good idea of how sweet he smells to the average sensible plain every day American.

SHAKING THEM UP.

The "Paper City" bartenders are after the employers who persistently seek to secure non-resident, non-voting mixologists as employes, and propose to keep eternally agitating the subject until such time as the abuse is eliminated or it is whittled down to the lowest possible minimum. Bartenders' Union, Local 81, of Holyoke, Mass., feel keenly the need of having nothing but actual registered voters employed under their jurisdiction. The election held recently emphasized the fact that every vote counts, especially the votes of those who are engaged in the catering industry. Local 81 does not object to receiving men who are members of other local unions, but believes

that for the protection of the industry in that city, the number of members minus the right of suffrage should be reduced to a negligible factor.

Employers are great shouters for home protection in other things, and they should be made to realize that if they fail to take steps to protect their own investments, they have very little right to expect the citizen voters to be interested in their welfare.

Traveling members, especially those who are members of bartenders' locals ought to see the justice of the claims of locals so situated, that they must fight for the right to engage in their chosen calling annually, and make such necessary provisions as to be entitled to vote in the city where they are employed. There is little doubt but what our organization loses several thousand votes each election by reason of the indifference or neglect of our members to transfer their voting privilege along with their working privilege to the field of their endeavors. The "tourist worker" without a vote must be made to see where his duty lies, and this item is an effort to wake him up to the needs of the times.

WISING UP TO BILLY SUNDAYSM.

In good old Quakertown the Ministers' Association have about concluded their comparisons and discovered that the acrobatic pulpитеr, Billy Sunday, is about as effective to win converts to Christianity as a double-barreled shot gun is to mend a pair of suspenders when the eyelet breaks. The ordinary "plebe," the so-called common people, cannot be expected to depend on their stored up knowledge, but it is different with the men of the cloth, who supposedly spent several years of their lives at college studying theology and all the tricks of the orator's trade; they at least should be the very last ones to admit that they are a bunch of boobs and impotent to take care of the flock over which they assume a measure of direction.

Just imagine what would happen to a chef in a kitchen, who had held his job for years, being reduced to the necessity of calling in an outsider to tell him how to prepare a standard dish. Would his employer keep such a poor stick in his employ, or would be come to the conclusion that inasmuch as he had lost faith in himself and seemed to forget his own trade, it would be better to discharge him and put a real workman on the job. When the ministers of any city take steps to bring Billy Sunday into their midst, just that moment someone in authority should call them into the office, hand them their little pay-roll and tell them to get-the-hell-out-of-here-quick. For they admit that they don't know for what purpose they have entered the ministry, and if they do know, they admit their poor workmanship and impotency to hold down the job, hence should give way to some of the young fellows who really do know what preaching the gospel calls for. Any time you hear of a bunch of sky-pilots hollering their heads off for Billy Sunday to come to their city, put it down right then and there that they are as unfitted to collect the mazuma for so-called ministerial services as a hog is to run an aeroplane.

To use the expression of a "stung" Philadelphian, who attended one of the Sunday Trail-Hitting Jamborees, the more we see of some ministers the more convinced we are that a fine lot of wheelbarrow engineers have missed their calling.

AN ALUM BATH FOR SMOKY CITY CULINARY WORKERS.

Carrying out their usual policy of trying to discredit and belittle any culinary union which records opposition to their views, the Seven Slime Slingers of San Francisco, print the following item in the May (1915) number: "A Mixed Local has been organized in Pittsburgh during the year with a membership of 50."

Local 209 of Pittsburgh, Pa., was chartered March 19, 1914, and not during the year as the S. S. of S. F. aver. Local 209 during its trade union voyage has averaged 105 passengers per month, just a little trifle of 55 members difference between facts and fancies as printed by the Sacred Septette.

The Pittsburgh culinary workers need worry very little over the efforts of the S. S. to belittle and discredit the work which they have performed, they have the satisfaction of accomplishing something which none of the Sacred Septette have to their credit, and that is establishing an organization and conducting it despite efforts made to put it on the rocks. The Smoky City boys did not hide behind the excuse that an Allied Crafts organization prevented them from reaping success. They were men enough to know that organizing meant labor on their part and they willingly performed the labor. The Pittsburgh culinary workers did not send out to San Francisco for inspiration. They had had an experience with one of the "Comrades" of the Sacred Septette, the one who made such a gigantic frost in New York City during the year 1912, and to use the old time expression—once was enough for them.

The supply of alum which the Sacred Septette has been using generously may succeed in decreasing some things, but no matter how anxious they may be to cut the numerical strength of Local 209, that local will somehow manage to get along—it cannot be wished out of existence.

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE FUTURE.

At the annual banquet of the New York City Hotel Association the president of that association gave expression to a conviction which is steadily gaining ground and will manifest itself in change and economies seemingly impossible at this time. During the address the president gave utterance to the following:

"I look forward to the time when we will return to the legitimate and dignified manner of hotel keeping—the time when we will no longer be expected to compete with Hammerstein's or Keith's in order to sell a highball—to the time when we can serve our foodstuffs free from the dust of a dancing floor—to the time when the quality of our food and the excellence of our service will be the magnet which attracts, and not the size of our ragtime orchestra or the condition of our dancing floor."

GRAPE-JUICE BILL.

To many of our members who carried the impression that there was no one anywhere who could match up with the "Boy Orator of the Plate" as a stump speaker and thoughtful and brainy leader, comes something akin to that alleged dark brown taste which is presumed to worry and annoy the absorber of excessive intoxicants next morning after a seance with the subtle God of wine.

The great advocate of 16 to 1 has fallen from

his high estate and is now discovered to be consorting with the smug and sleek anti-saloonists and their scrawny-necked brethren, the prohibitionists, and the purpose of such consorting is to drag the Democratic donkey through the narrow gate into the field of promise, which has been specially prepared for a year hence. The present holder of the title Secretary of State, despite conclusions held by some, is still the possessor of a robust bee, which has never ceased to buzz and, like the little boy in the soap advertisement, "will never be satisfied till he gets it." The creator of the verbal "cross of gold" is allowing nothing to chance; he is, if we know our little primer, busily engaged in laying the foundation for a flop the like of which will even make the discoverer of the "River of Doubt" gasp for breath. "Willum of the Common Pepui" wished himself on President Woodrow Wilson, and while we sympathize with the President, we can't help but wonder how long he intends to retain Bryan as a member of his cabinet; for, as we understand matters, the present administration is a Democratic one, and Bryan is many removes from the definition "A Democrat." Come on, Woodrow, you have handled more serious problems thus far in your term as Chief Executive of the United States, put on your square-toed boots and get busy—give "Willie" the gate.

THE CONVICTION OF LAWSON.

On the eve of the anniversary of the massacre at Ludlow, Colo., John R. Lawson, a member of the General Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, was found guilty in the first degree of the death of a deputy sheriff by a jury setting at Trinidad, Colo., May 4, 1915. Lawson was charged with the homicide on the ground or theory of the prosecution, that being in charge of the tent colony and in charge of the strikers, he was responsible for the killing of Deputy Sheriff John Nimmo.

We wonder if John R. Lawson's appearance before the Committee on Industrial Relations and his vivid recital of the responsibility of the Rockefellers in connection with the Colorado coal strike had the usual effect, that of emphasizing the fact that he was a dangerous man because he knew too much.

Lawson's penalty is a life sentence, whereas the Rockefellers are still free to continue ruling and directing the course of their hirelings. Judge Granby Hillyer, an attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, presided at the trial; the jury was put in charge of bailiffs who were Rockefeller mine employees. In fact, the trial was conducted with one end in view: to convict. Lawson may be the victim for a time, but there is little doubt but what public opinion will demand a fair trial. From information at hand, the trial of Lawson was a "frame up," conducted by Rockefeller employees, and with an utter disregard for legal procedure. A "conviction to order" is not a new thing in Colorado; it is about time to determine whether Colorado is a State of the Union or a part of another country, where such tactics are permitted. Money is a powerful thing; it remains to be seen whether it can procure the incarceration of Lawson for the remainder of his life. If Lawson stays in prison then the Rockefellers are the rulers of this country and not the people.

WHY IS BAD AIR.

Experts prove that Overheated rooms without proper ventilation produce serious physiological defects.

Air is bad when it is overheated, when it contains an excess of moisture, and when it is chemically contaminated. This is the conclusion of the New York State Commission on Ventilation, as summarized by Professor C. E. A. Winslow, Chairman, in the official organ of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Journal of the Outdoor Life.

Professor Winslow shows that while it has been a matter of common belief for a long time that stagnant air was bad for the body, until recently no one knew why this was so. The New York State Commission on Ventilation has definitely proven two counts against bad air, one of them for the first time in history, and will probably prove others later on.

The first indictment against bad air shows that an increase in temperature beyond the normal 70 degrees produces serious derangement of the vaso-motor mechanism of the body, resulting in a rise of temperature, increased pulse, and a lowered blood pressure, with a corresponding decrease in efficiency, both physical and mental. In addition to this, overheating conduces to an undesirable congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose, thus, possibly, paving the way for colds, sore throats, and attacks of various germ diseases.

The work of the Commission also proves that chemical accumulations in the air as a result of air stagnation, bring about a decreased appetite for food, which in turn must have an unfavorable effect on the entire body. In the Commission's experiments, the people living in fresh air ate 4½ to 13 per cent more than those living in stagnant air.

"These experiments," says Professor Winslow, "indicate that fresh air is needed at all times and in all places. While we have changed our ideas as to what causes bad air, ventilation is just as essential to remove the heat produced by human bodies as it was once thought to be to remove the carbon dioxide produced by human lungs, and it is now proved also to be essential for carrying away chemical products which exert a measureable effect upon the appetite for food. People who live and work in overheated and unventilated rooms are reducing their vitality and rendering themselves an easy prey to all sorts of disease, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, grippe, etc."

LADY NICOTINE IN DANGER.

Members of our International Union will recall an article which we printed over ten years ago which predicted that the fanatical aggregation who were then identified with the Anti-Saloon movement would never be satisfied with trying to deprive the liberal public of its beverages, but would in due time endeavor to bring tobacco under the head of prohibited articles.

No-Tobacco Leagues have been formed but failed to make much real headway, but that is no reason to expect that they will fail in the future. The campaign against the use of the cigarette which resulted in the adoption of a law in the state of Indiana, which made it a misdemeanor to vend or use cigarettes in that state will be recalled. West Virginia is the last state to be heard from. Bethany College is located in the town of that name. Professor A. P. Finley, a member of

the faculty of Bethany College, has just revived and reorganized "The No-Tobacco League" and avers that with the incoming year said League will become quite as powerful as the Anti-Saloon League. Needless to add that the war on tobacco means its use and its production in any form for use. The Internal Revenue receipts for the United States on tobacco were \$79,986,639 for the year 1914. The tax on spirits received during the same period was \$159,098,177 and on fermented liquors \$67,081,512, making a total of *three hundred and six million one hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars*. Would the U. S. be "too proud to fight" with a navy which such a sum used annually would produce?

Some of us better smoke up while the going is good.

LUKE MCLUKE SAYS

A Princess is a person who is Shocked if you try to flirt with her and who is Disappointed if you don't.

If married men would wait until they were married and then write their wives their love letters, their wives would divorce the poor dubs on the ground of insanity.

A man celebrates his birthday by taking a day off. A woman celebrates it by taking a year off.

About six months before a Boob makes up his mind whether he likes the girl well enough to take a chance at proposing to her, the girl has decided that the dining room will be paneled with Dutch platters and the color scheme of the bedroom will be a light blue.

Every time Father misses a half-worn necktie he always Indignates and wonders why the fool women around the house do not buy some elastic and make some real garters for themselves.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to brag that he had a forehead like a cow?

The lad who is always whining that the world owes him a living never works hard enough to collect it.

When a poor man has a lot of rich relatives he always wonders how the undertakers manage to make a living.

There is to be a complete transformation in the styles of the waists they are to wear next summer. But the elbows will be as soiled as ever.

A girl likes to have a natural complexion because when her best fellow calls on her she doesn't have to take it upstairs to the kalsomine room for repairs every half hour.

A whole lot of women make their husbands buy a piano just because other people have one in the front room.

The old-fashioned woman who slept with the baby for fear the cat might take the baby's breath now has a married daughter who lets the poodle sleep on her bed for fear a cat might take the poodle's breath.

The Greatest Man in the World isn't Roosevelt nor Goethals nor Edison nor Wilson. He is just an ordinary, shabby-looking man whose little tads have their noses flattened against the window pane for an hour before he is due home for supper.

Father's 15-cent eye-opener in the morning and his 15-cent appetizer before supper are all Necessities. But Mother's 25-cent Tango Hairpin is a Luxury.

It doesn't take a bride long to get down out of the clouds and begin calling her lingerie her underwear.

There was a time when girls existed to marry. Now they marry to exist.

A woman will often say what she thinks when she says it without thinking.

A girl will not choose a book by its covers. But she will judge a man by his looks.

If people could live without love and money the jails would be closed and the police forces disbanded.

Too many people are taking Rest Cures when what they need is the Work Cure.

Once in a while a man marries an Heiress and has to support her family.

It does not profit a girl much to have eyes like a dove if she has a neck like an ostrich.

It is no sin to be 30 years old. But you will have a hard time finding an unmarried girl who is that old.

Some men look as though they were healthy only because even a microbe has a little self-respect and uses some care when selecting a home.

It may sound queer, but it is a fact that the girl with the most cheek never blushes.

When a society leader has a face like a brick kiln, the society reporters over-work the words "refined looking" when describing her.

The Princesses have quit wearing the long black dingbats that dangled from their ears. But they are wearing young pie plates instead.

A man will roar about the fool fashions and tell his wife that women have no sense of decency. But if his wife takes his advice and dresses so sensibly that she looks like something left over from the Centennial Exposition and other men won't look at her, he gets mad and wants a divorce.

When they are courting, he likes to hear her sing and she likes to hear him talk about himself. But it is different after they are married.

A miner saved his life because he remained outside a shaft for five minutes to smoke a cigarette. But the Reformers will hold that Providence had nothing to do with his case because the miner didn't remain outside the shaft for five minutes to read a chapter in the Bible.

If you doubt that Love is Blind, look around and see some of the husbands and some of the wives copped out by people who act sanely in other matters.

There are not many sure things in this world. But it is almost safe to bet that an empty gun is loaded.

The scientists who claim that there ain't no such animal as Perpetual Motion have evidently never seen a woman who is raising six small children.

This would be a fine world if we could train the Wolf at the door to bite the bill collectors and scare them away when they call.

The fellow with winning ways may be a king among the girls. But he doesn't make much of a hit in a poker game.

A man would be arrested if he went to a party wearing nothing but his vest above the belt line. But a girl can do it and be fashionable.

A man never thinks of cutting down on his eating until his stomach gets so big that it crowds him away from the table.

Some people waste an awful lot of time trying to save it.

About the only time some married couples agree on anything is when the wife exclaims: "Oh, I wish I had been born a man."

The reasons why a man knows that his wife

hasn't any Sense of Humor is because the girl he takes out to dinner always laughs at his jokes and thinks they are Awfully Funny.

Last summer when the girls exposed their knees the men on the rear platform of the street car had downcast eyes when the girl climbed on board. But now that the girls are covering their legs and exposing their wish bones the men are not so downcast and their eyes are hopefully raised to a higher level.

Some men are so suspicious that they won't embrace an opportunity because they do not know who has been embracing it before.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to wear a tan Derby?

A man seldom worries about saving time until he finds that he hasn't much left.

The girl may say things she doesn't mean. But the man means things he doesn't say.

When you fight for money you do not have to stay in the ring longer than a half hour. But when you marry for money the battle lasts for years.

The reason a bride is so happy during the Honeymoon is because she imagines that her husband tells her all he knows.

Every husband believes that if his wife got a chance to buy eggs that were once marked 40 cents, now marked down to 14 cents, she would jump at the Bargain.

The world is growing better. For every man who is trying to borrow trouble there are 1,000,000 men ready and willing to lend it.

We laugh at the poor heathen Chinaman who puts rice and chicken on the graves of the departed. But too many of our enlightened Christians go without rice and chicken so they can purchase flowers to put on the graves of the departed.

Some girls are so modest that they blush when an automobile strips its gears.

It doesn't take many years in some cases to have the Romance of Matrimony becomes so humdrum that Friend Husband always gets a whiff of fried eggs, kitchen soap and bad coffee when he thinks of Friend Wife.

A man always has credit enough to get himself into debt.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

CHAIRMAN FRANK WALSH SAYS THAT JOHN D., SR., IS BOSS.

During his brief visit to Cincinnati in the early part of May, Chairman Frank Walsh of the United States Industrial Relations Commission gave out the following interesting statement:

"John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and not his son, is the power that directs every movement connected with the Rockefeller millions, according to Chairman Frank Walsh of the United States Industrial Relations Commission, in a speech in this city, last Sunday.

The federal prober discussed his controversy with Rockefeller, Jr., caused by the former's charge that the young multi-millionaire was fully acquainted with strike conditions in Colorado, despite his statements to the contrary.

Answering the charge that he had made public private correspondence, Chairman Walsh said:

"Nothing which has to do with breaking down the civic organism of the state or country can be called private.

"If these letters that Mr. Rockefeller has sent

to this commission are true, and I believe they are true, then I have violated no confidence, inasmuch as the facts in these letters show conditions which have not heretofore been given to this commission and which, I believe, are vital to the understanding of the Colorado coal strike situation.

"But I have nothing but pity for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He is representing the greatest fortune in the world, and I want to say in doing this he does not do anything without first getting orders from Tarrytown. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is still managing all the mines in Colorado; he is still building up all of his investments the same as he did when building up the Standard Oil Company.

"Mr. Rockefeller, in his letter to me, stated that it appeared singular to him that I was one to disturb the industrial peace," continued Mr. Walsh. "If the trial of Lawson and the Ludlow massacre is industrial peace, then God forbid that we have peace."

TRULY SPOKEN.

"Most of the advice given to the poor could be followed if they were not poor.—*Switchmen's Union Journal*.

HOW U. S. GRANT REGARDED WAR.

"Though I have been trained a soldier and participated in many battles, there never was a time when in my opinion some way could not be found of preventing the drawing of the sword."

THE PASSING OF A LABOR VETERAN.

D. Douglas Wilson, the editor of the *Machinists Journal*, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Monday, May 3, 1915. For twenty years he was editor of the *Machinists Journal*, and despite the fact that he was stricken blind and unable to leave his home, being also afflicted with locomotor ataxia, he succeeded with the aid of his loyal and loving wife in making the *Machinists Journal* one of the best trade union magazines in America, if not in the world. The offices of the American Federation of Labor and the International Association of Machinists were closed on the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to the dead veteran.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

We are pleased to announce to the liquor trade of Massachusetts that Edward H. Pinkham, secretary Massachusetts Liquor League, has been presented a quill used by His Excellency Governor David I. Walsh in signing House bill 1031—"An Act Exempting Vendors of Intoxicating Liquors from Certain Disqualifying Provisions of the Civil Service Laws." This bill was signed March 18, 1915, with three quills and by direction of the governor one quill was presented to Representative John J. Kearney of East Boston, president waiters' union of Boston, A. F. of L.; one to Secretary Pinkham and the third quill to Richard W. Garrity, business agent, Boston bartenders' union, A. F. of L., who were instrumental in securing the passage of this "act of justice" to the vendors and the thousands of employees who earn their livelihood in establishments where intoxicating liquor is sold or handled. It may come as a surprise to the 12,000 wage earners in Massachusetts employed as bookkeepers, cashiers, shippers, salesmen, collectors, bartenders, brewery

workers, clerks in grocery and bottled liquor stores, waiters, waitresses, teamsters, porters, bell-boys, and other hotel help to realize that for thirty-two years they have been barred under the Acts of 1886 from taking the Civil Service examinations for ANY government position under the jurisdiction of any city or the State of Massachusetts. This unjust act has also prevented any dealer or any member of his family who was employed in any capacity in his store or establishment where liquor was sold from leaving the liquor business if he saw fit to aspire to a government position under the Civil Service regulations and pass the examinations.

This matter has been agitated for some time by the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Liquor League, the Bartenders and Waiters' Unions, and accordingly, Representative John J. Kearney of East Boston filed a bill at the State House in January to remedy this injustice to the persons engaged or employed in liquor establishments.

This bill was heard before the Committee on Public Service which referred same to the next General Court for action.

Representative Kearney, not discouraged at this adverse report, persisted in his worthy endeavor and by his eloquence succeeded in having the House substitute the bill 1031 for the report of the committee. The measure passed the House on February 12, the Senate on February 19, through the efforts of Hon. Senator John F. Sheehan of Holyoke, and was enacted by both branches on March 15 and 16, and signed by the governor two days later.

We are gratified at the action of all the fair-minded Massachusetts Representatives and Senators who voted in favor of this bill and righted a grievous wrong to the liquor trade of Massachusetts which has existed for so many years.—*The Bulletin, Boston Mass.*

ORIGIN OF THE FREE LUNCH.

Chicago is supposed to have been the first city to adopt free lunches in connection with the saloon business. Joseph C. ("Chesterfield") Mackin, who was a power in Cook County politics about thirty years ago, is credited with originating the idea of serving free lunches in saloons. Joe Mackin's career was well punctuated with excitement and at one time in Chicago it was conceded that he was the power behind which few came to grief. It was during the Cleveland-Blaine Campaign, in 1884, that his power was strongest—yet for complicity in election frauds during that campaign he was tried, found guilty and served a term in the State Penitentiary.

Joseph C. Mackin died March 1, 1914, at the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane.

NOT AN ISOLATED CASE.

Labouchere, writing during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, said: "I have a great weakness for the American girl. She puts her heart into what she is about." "Labby" was not alone in his admiration at that period, nor does the American girl need to go abroad to receive homage. She can remain on this side of the pond and make all of us jump through the hoop, lay down, roll over, play dead and in fact all of the tricks which Fido is noted for. She is IT and we are glad of the chance to make the admission.



CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Chicago will unquestionably be a battlefield for the Wets and Drys, from now until the election in April, 1916.

The Tribune of May 24, says that an ordinance will be presented to the City Council by Alderman Chas. Merriam to prohibit the sale of all spirituous liquors over Chicago bars. Attorney Arthur B. McCoid, for the so-called Citizens' committee, will get out injunctions against Hotel Sherman, LaSalle, Palmer House and Congress Hotel, compelling them to close their bars on Sunday.

The hotel keepers have no kick coming, as it was them who taught Henrici Company, and the Delco Lunch Company, the injunction scheme.

Our local union is enjoined from organizing and attempting to organize the workers in these hotels and restaurants.

Alderman Merriam was the only alderman who raised his voice in the City Council when the restaurant and hotel keepers suppressed free speech and free press, and dragged hundreds of our sisters to the Harrison police station in order to keep on paying \$7.00 per week for seven days' work.

It is no joke for our girls to wear rubbers and rain coats, walk up and down in front of a scab lunch room, have the scabs and vampires laugh at them, be thrown in a dirty patrol wagon, then in a dirty cell, then hauled into an unsympathetic court before an unsympathetic judge. Under these circumstances, is it any wonder, when an alderman sees these things done, that he will not do everything in his power to eliminate from society obstacles of this kind?

The State legislature has passed one vampire bill which is aimed at head waiters and managers who collect tips from the waiters, commonly called extortion money.

The Illinois Federation of Labor held a special convention on April 27, 28, 1915, and the American Federation Injunction Bill was considered of supreme importance.

The waitresses', cooks' and waiters' strike was cited as evidence by President John Walker to show how far judges can be used in breaking strikes..

The Vogelsang Restaurant Keepers' Association insisted on an injunction and now they got two, and the Drys will now try to use injunction to keep these hotels from doing business.

The Bismarck Garden, which is owned by Eitel Brothers, importers of wines and whiskeys, is strictly non-union, they employ mainly non-citizens, because they work longer hours for less wages.

Confiscation of property whether it be a sa-

loon, a brewery, or a job, is not only fundamentally wrong, but is expensive as well. If we ever hope to have an intelligent solution of the Liquor or any other privately owned question, we must have municipal, state or national ownership, it is cheaper to pay than to confiscate. Had the government in 1863 paid for all the slaves and then set them free, it would have been cheaper. If the liquor question is left in the hands of the workers, and taken out of the clutches of the fanatics, preachers and reformers, we will have some kind of intelligent solution. But before this will happen the workers must be organized.

Fraternally yours,

FRED EBELING.

Secretary Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Local 865.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Owing to the great interest being taken by the rank and file of Local 216, it became necessary to obtain larger quarters. Our new headquarters are located at 520 Adams street, and some headquarters, I'll say.

First floor is occupied by offices, reading rooms and parlor; the second floor is the Hall of Justice, with plenty of room for all and then some.

At our last regular meeting, May 19, which was attended by a large and enthusiastic body of men, by the numerous, practically new faces, one would think he were visiting a local in a strange land.

There seems to be greater interest taken in the welfare of the local lately by the members than one could hardly imagine. Members who, until lately, never attended meetings, are attending strong and frequently. Come on, boys, you have a lot of good ideas if you will only come in with them.

We had as visitors, members from the Laundry Workers' Union, and from the Waitresses' Union. It was decided at some date in the near future to have a banquet or house warming. A committee was appointed and I dare say there will be some entertainment and plenty of good things to eat, and I believe every member, and some friends, will attend. It was also decided that every member should take a chair. Also he who does not attend at least one meeting a month should contribute 25 cents for his negligence.

Trouble? Nothing doing, only "St. Clair Hotel," which is still being hammered.

Our meetings have been changed from Sunday to Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Wishing all members of this International success and prosperity, I am

Yours fraternally,

F. T. STOUTENBURG,
Press Secretary, Local 216.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines for the MIXER AND SERVER. Local 72 is still on the firing line and progressing to 100 per cent average, and capturing new applicants every day.

Central Labor Council, on May 4, put one of the largest summer resorts west of New York, on the unfair list because Mr. Martin, the manager of Chester Park, would not recognize union waiters, under any consideration whatsoever. And Mr. Martin stated, don't report back progress, to the grievance committee. Central Labor grievance committee were told to use diplomacy with Mr. Martin and all they received was abuse, and he told them to beat it; nothing doing with union waiters in my park this summer. Seeing that none of the union crafts, who are employed in Chester Park, would go to work in his park on opening day, May 8, unless he would recognize the union waiters, he realized he could not maneuver and use any more tactics, he was guessing. The bill posters stated in Central Labor Council, May 4, that they were going to bill Cincinnati May the 5th, for the opening day of Chester Park, May 8, and they absolutely refused to bill the city of Cincinnati for Mr. Martin's resort for opening day. Mr. Martin wanted an interview immediately with Business Agent Griffiths, and it was granted. Mr. MacManus, president of Central Labor Council, Joseph Cullen, and Business Agent Griffiths, made an appointment with Mr. Martin, and he was on time, and all differences were adjusted. These gentlemen did not say, "beat it," they extended all good feelings toward Mr. Martin, vice versa opinions in regard to union waiters. Now all crafts will "beat it" to Chester Park this summer for a day's outing with their sweethearts, wives and families.

We had Brother L. L. Hilton, of Local 300, Toronto, Canada, address our meeting on Friday, April 23, and he delivered an interesting talk on the monthly button, which we intend to adopt.

Waiters' Alliance, Local 663, Covington, Ky., through the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kentucky, put Joe Stevie's summer resort, Fort Mitchell, on the unfair list May 13, and we informed all our members of Local 72, who went to work in Mr. Stevie's resort, would be fined \$25.00.

Our business agent, Leonard Griffiths, is still hustling; new applicants every day, and we are improving and building our local up to 100 per cent average. We initiated 25 new members in the month of May, and new members at every meeting. We expect a very prosperous summer and good conditions for all union waiters in Cincinnati, and brother members who come to Cincinnati. We are having large attendances at our meetings, which we hold every Friday afternoon. All of our brothers are trying to make our local a strong foundation stone for Cincinnati. We invite all brothers who come this way to pay us a visit if they possibly can.

Local 663, of Covington, Ky., signed up the Lagoon Club-house in Kentucky. Mr. Julius Payton, of Cincinnati, a prominent unionist, is in charge of the club-house. We have twenty men working over there on Sundays. Local 663, of Covington, Ky., and Local 72, of Cincinnati, are working hand in hand, and with good success.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. DAY,
Press Secretary, Local 72.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A meeting of the State conference board of the H. R. E. I. A. & B. I. L. A. was held at Toledo last week, for the purpose of selecting a representative to represent Ohio's Labor Home Rule Association. Eighteen locals out of thirty-four were represented by twenty-three delegates. It is the intention of the above association to put up a consistent fight against the prohibition amendment that has again been forced upon the people by the fanatics of the State at the coming fall election. Later, means for financing the fight will be taken up, but it is understood that (or rather suggested) an assessment of about seventy-five cents per member of the locals in the State be made and that a request be obtained from the International for a certain sum to assist in the fight.

The Anti-Saloon League has a very strong foothold in Ohio and it has been predicted by a few that they would win out at the coming election; still with the strength that is in back of us we will either force them to quit or have them using crutches for the next two years.

Our unemployed numbers have gradually decreased and I predict that by the time this letter is put in the MIXER AND SERVER, all our members will have work. In regards to getting naturalization papers for some of our members, I will say we are progressing. The clerk in the U. S. District Court here is aiding all who are not in possession of their second papers, by keeping his office open several nights in the week until June 30, in order that the men may make application for their second papers and receive them in time to be eligible to vote at the fall election.

Luna Park was formally opened Saturday, May 15, fifteen members worked on the opening night. Put-in-Bay and surrounding resorts will be open the second week in June and several of our members are booked, so now that we have passed through the worst depression which has been our lot, I will say that we will strive to overcome any further depression by lining up more places this summer, so that when it is over there will be more chances for our members to secure work the coming winter.

I sincerely trust that harmony reigns supreme at the convention, and that whatever action is taken by the body will be for the best interest of our organization.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. CARTER.
Press Secretary Local 106.

LIMA, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been some time since Lima, Ohio, has been heard from, I thought I would send in a few words before the base ball season opens here.

Things are picking up here and all the boys are working, with the exception of one or two. We are making plans to give our regular summer entertainment and expect by fall to be back among the top-notchers.

We have been arranging to put the names of the cafes in the city, that employ card men, on the base ball program, thus enabling strangers to find out the most up-to-date places in Lima when attending base ball games.

There are still a few bar-men holding out, regardless of any inducement; they simply cannot look at the right side of things.

Digitized by Google

One of our brothers, Harry Kemp, does the advertising for the different programs here, and is to be congratulated for his efforts in making space for union men; he is employed in the Lark Cafe, corner Wayne and Central avenue, and will receive callers at all times and he knows how to mix 'em, too. He also boxes in some of the preliminaries here at Ladden's Athletic Club.

It is hard for us to say that we cannot send a delegate to the convention, but we trust and hope everything that is done will be beneficial to all members and double the membership throughout the country.

Yours in good faith,

CHAS. MAXWELL,
President, Local 170.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is a list of officers that were elected: President, John Popp; vice-president, Ross Pennybaker; chaplain, Richard House; recording secretary, Joe Cox; financial secretary and treasurer, Ed. Barrow; inside guard, Albert Frieben; sergeant-at-arms, Jake Howey; trustees, Ed. Ryan, Roy Highland, John Popp.

The following are the officers elected to local joint executive board: President, Ed. Lang; secretary, Ed. Barrow; members of said board, John Popp, Harry Brady, Mike Macklin, A. L. Van Horn.

We also have seven delegates to the Columbus Federation of Labor.

Just a few more words for Local 505, to let you know that we are going some; we got along very nice, with the kind assistance of Mr. Fred. B. Hobby. Our slogan is: "We never sleep and always looking for new members for Local 505." We are 42 strong now, and expect to make it 102 in the near future, and we also expect to be in our new club rooms soon—so watch us grow.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD BARROW,
Financial Secretary Local 505.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We held our meeting last evening and it was well attended; every officer at his post.

The Switchmen's Union convention is being held in Buffalo, and they voted solid for Buffalo as their headquarters and home.

I never saw so many Blue Buttons before in Buffalo; keep the good work up.

Brothers P. J. McGowan and Edward Ehrman, our delegates, will leave for the convention on June 7.

Brother J. Geo. Hofle, our chaplain, has lost his father. He has the sympathy of all members of Local 175. Brothers W. Farr and J. Grabel have passed away, and their many friends will miss them.

We were presented, by Brother Geo. Brennan, ex-president of Local 175, with a beautiful picture of B. I. L., made of monthly buttons and gold and silver.

The following places are where some of our brothers can be found: Brothers W. Watkins and J. McGee are at Carnival Court; Brothers Seames, Zeitler, H. Gregg at the Edward Cafe; Brother Geo. Burgmon is steward at the Orlies; Brother W. Thompson is at Emil Brick's, the Horn Cafe; Brothers R. Fredinberg and J. Eagen at Garvey's Cafe, Michigan avenue; Bro-

ther Tom McCormick is at the Emperial Hotel; Brothers N. Falls, H. L. Sayers and C. Stirria at the Hotel Majestic; Brothers V. Stockman, R. Flynn and J. McDonaugh are at Silver Dollar; Brothers C. Webber and F. Towe at the Park Cafe; Brother A. Steck at Swartz's Cafe; Brother J. Kane at Sothern Hotel; Brothers W. Smith, F. Wilhelm at White Bear; Brothers J. Clark and T. Peekinham at Hotel Syracuse.

Hoping that all the delegates will have success and a good time, with greetings to yourself, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK BROWN,
Press Agent and President of Local 175.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Am sorry to inform you that business for 1915 has never taken a hold as it usually does at this time of the year. Always herebefore at this time everything in a business line is on a *hustle* and *bustle*. In other words the mechanical line is doing their active work in building and improvements. I know positively this is the cause of the cafes and buffets doing so poorly. We have some 25 members out of work and that is something we never have had to contend with until this spring.

We sent our worthy president, Brother David Lynch, as delegate to Austin to the State Federation of Labor. Dave was compelled to do all the floor work and the balance seemed to be wall-flowers. We lost the next convention, and as usual, Galveston threw its support to Houston, and Houston gets the next 1916 meeting.

Brother Gastinel was appointed special organizer for Dallas some four weeks ago and we are pleased to state he has done faithful work. Signed up four new houses for us, and one for the bartenders, besides got several reinstatements.

We have had five days of rain. The Trinity River is over its banks and thirty people were drowned at Austin, Texas, on the 24th inst.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. A. SIMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 659.

FRESNO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 62, of Fresno, Cal., wishes fraternally to draw your attention to the fact that we are still in existence, and that we have secured the services of one Julius—yclept Becker—who has transferred his membership from Local 402 to Fresno.

Local 62's third annual ball was a huge success. We found considerable difficulty in selling tickets because everybody wished to know if our ball had the sanction of the Merchants' Association of this town. Emphatically we had not, and yet some of these merchants asked organized labor to participate in their Raisen Day celebration and ignoring the surft of unemployed labor here in Fresno, sent to San Francisco for help to tide them over the festivities. Support your home industries may be a good idea, to enable the capitalist to get outside scab help to get the local union man out of a job.

Conditions in Fresno are still the worst ever. Boys are continually passing through, north to south and vice versa, and all tell a dismal tale of woe. In Frisco and San Diego one would not know that there was a fair on, and west of the Rockies the whole country is one vast mass of

unemployed. It seems useless to warn our brothers in the east and the north-west of the present bad conditions. They persist in coming in shoals and only aggravate conditions. 'Tis the days of handouts in California and many a man who is working gets nothing but the honor of staking an unfortunate brother to a coffee and. The headquarters of San Diego, Stockton, Sacramento and Bakersfield are dormitories and Local 62 is seriously thinking of getting larger quarters so that our unfortunate brothers may have room to flop in.

To say that things are rotten is putting it mildly and God only knows what will become of us; so tell the boys to keep away from California.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
JULIUS BECKER.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just to let the brothers throughout the country know that Local 71 is still doing business in the same old place and getting along fine. Things are looking a little brighter up here.

Local 71 wishes to tender their utmost sympathy through the MIXER AND SERVER of the death of the son of Brother Frank Maloy, of Local 78, of Uniontown, Pa.

Well, brothers, we had some banquet and smoker on Sunday, April 25; some good time and some fat 10-cent union cigars, lots of kraut and wieners and other good things too good to mention. We certainly thank Brothers Lewis and Rogers, of Local 78, and Brother Brouse, of Local 71, for bringing the boys of their local. I must say that the rest had cold feet, but never mind, we held the smoker for benefit of the unemployed members of Local 71, and the boys came out very good. They also thank the brothers who attended, and their friends.

Well, all our hotels were granted licenses on the first of May and we are good for one more year.

The Yough House is about to change hands to Mr. Sam Goodman, a merchant of town. Brother Fred Roar, who has been manager, is going to be tax collector. We wish you good luck, Fred.

Well as I have taken enough space and wishing success to our national officers, I am

Yours fraternally,
TOM EVANS.
Press Secretary 71.

MONROE, LA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few words from Local 760. We are progressing fine, as we haven't missed a meeting of having from two to three candidates and have two applications for next meeting. Our motto is: "Get one," and we find that the two words "get one" are very beneficial to our local, as we use the words and act accordingly.

I think if all the waiters and bar-boys traveling over the country, when stopping in a non-union town, they would talk to the waiters and bartenders on unionism and see how they feel toward it, that there would be more union towns in the U. S. A.

This town is strictly union, with the exception of the chauffeurs, teamsters and butchers, and we are having them all under way.

Owing to the fact that Bro. D. L. Roper was appointed as a city policeman we will have to

give him up as our president. We will miss his ever-readiness and faithful service to our local.

Bro. Billy Kay will succeed him. We have lots of faith in Billy, who is equally as good.

Hoping these few lines will find all the boys enjoying good health, I am,

MAX COUNCIL,
Press Agent, Local 760.

WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I trust that you will be able to find space for a few lines from the culinary workers of Winnipeg. To begin with I want the membership of the International to know that things are very quiet in this city for work in our line. But with a little hustling on the part of the members we are able to keep our local together and keep conditions as they have been for the past two years.

We have had one or two little fights this winter, which have ended favorable to us in each case, thanks to the assistance sent us by the International. It is the first time in the history of Winnipeg that the culinary workers ever had the nerve to approach the bosses for any kind of conditions, and it came as quite a shock to some of them. But as soon as they found out that we were only out for a fair deal, they met us in a fair way and since have been willing to meet us on our propositions.

We have about eight houses signed up and a few more that are favorable to us, and are now doing our best to get in touch with the hotels.

The closing of the Olympia Hotel of this city, which threw about two hundred hotel workers out of employment, was a very hard blow to us, as several of them were members of the local, and to make it doubly hard they have been unable to secure their wages for the last two months' work while there.

Brother Hibberd, our Canadian organizer, has been with us for the past few weeks, and has been doing some tall hustling. But owing to the state of affairs here all around, it is a very hard fight for any one to make a showing at this stage of the game.

Sorry, indeed, that we shall not be able to send a delegate to the coming convention, but by the time the next one comes along will be in the running.

Will close now, as news is rather scarce for this time, with best wishes,

A. W. SMITH,
Secretary Local 592.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 763 has elected its new officers, re-electing Bro. Haffey as business agent and Bro. Tierney as president. Also a brand new press secretary, who, by the way, is an old-timer from Cleveland, O., and has made up his mind to let the outside world know, as often as our Journal goes to print, that Rochester Local 763 is still in existence, and with a fine and ever-increasing membership and able officers, is gaining back the ground it unfortunately lost. We have all set out with new spirit for progress and success.

Working conditions here are not of the very best, although we manage to give the out-of-work boys enough extra work to keep them agoing, and with the lake jobs opening up, we hope to give employment to all right along.

The members of Local 763 have decided on a Local Joint Executive meeting for the purpose of getting our brother bartenders' co-operation, regarding Charlotte, a lake resort. In the past this place has, in the majority of the houses there, employed union bartenders, and as waiters they have taken other craftsmen, such as tailors, shoemakers, finding them cheaper. With the help of Local 171 the boys are looking forward to get these houses this year. I, for one, wish them success.

On the 7th of next month the American Brewing Co. has offered a regular blow-out to all the members of this local, which no doubt serves to show that we are thought of some in this city. As one of the arrangement committee, I sincerely hope it will bring good results.

Hoping segregation will be defeated in our convention and wishing all delegates a royal time out West and a safe return to their respective locals, I remain for an ever-stronger union.

PAUL HENNEBERG,
Local 763.

ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—It has been quite a while since you have received any communication from Local 192, Atlanta, Ga., for publication in the MIXER AND SERVER, therefore beg to submit the following for the perusal of its readers.

Our local is in position to report progress and business conditions gradually improving. A large per cent of our boys have been out of employment for some time, but are now getting some extra work and a few securing regular jobs.

We are to expect another prohibition wrangle at the rapidly approaching legislative meet in this State, but am of the opinion that the wet influence is gaining ground, and that no more drastic measures will be passed than those that are now in force.

Thanking you for all past courtesies, and before concluding, desire to give my personal definition of a "Knocker."

After God had finished making the rattlesnake, the toad, and the vampire, he had some awful substance left with which he made a "Knocker." A "Knocker" is a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water-soaked brain, and a combination backbone of jelly and glue. Where other men have their hearts he carries a tumor of decayed principles. When the "Knocker" comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels weep tears in heaven, and the devil shuts the gates of hell to keep him out.

Wishing every member of the International throughout the universe the best of everything, I am,

E. A. NAYLOR,

Delegate to Georgia State Federation of Labor,
Local 192.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 150 is always glad to contribute its few lines to the worthy MIXER AND SERVER.

Looking through our last edition I noticed an article entitled: "What the Church May Learn From the Saloon," by Frank Charles Loubach. It was one of the best articles ever written on that subject, and we hope to see another with Mr. Loubach's name in this and every issue of our official journal.

We wish to say our former business agent, Mr. Geo. Carlisle (one of Local 150's best promoters)

who has been at the famous health resort, Lake Placid, for the past four months, has returned to Syracuse healthy and with new spirit, putting forth the best of his ability to the welfare of our local.

Brother Wm. Juvenal, our president, was taken sick on duty and was cared for by our local doctor, who, fearing his condition contagious and dangerous to his family, held him for three days, then permitting him to be removed to his residence, and at this writing is about the streets in pleasant weather, wheeling his nine-month-old son, W. Juvenal, Jr.

It pleases me to write at this time that Brother Geo. Kirchner, the man in charge of Karl Risch's famous German Cafe and Kitchen, is again on duty after an illness of 8 weeks.

Our vice-president, Brother Fred Anderson, is considering a proposition offered him by the McAlpin Hotel Co., of New York City.

Brother Bruce Elmore underwent a serious operation at his home on Warren street, and while the doctors awaited at his bedside on the 9th day for the turn of the tide, they pronounced his case splendid and every member here was in hopes of his recovery. And we are glad to say that he has been seen in his sun parlor on warm days, and in his car on several occasions.

It gives us great pleasure to have a member like Brother Thomas Turney, our treasurer, who never misses a meeting and is always for the betterment of organized workers. He is a fellow we should be proud of and demands respect.

Brother Chas. Emmett, of the Getman Hotel, has been confined at his home for several weeks. His place is being filled by the undersigned.

JOE BAKER,
Recording Secretary Local 150.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been quite a while since anything appeared in the MIXER AND SERVER from Local 69, I thought I would write a few lines to let the members of our International know that we are still alive and getting along just fine. Work is fairly good at present, and we expect a good summer season.

In years passed there has been quite a number of the members of our International blown into Galveston and work the summer on the beach, with their book and membership card in their pockets and never came near our secretary or our hall, and never even attempted to deposit their traveling cards. I want to warn all culinary workers and members of our International that when going to work in Galveston to deposit their traveling card in the time allowed by the International law (three days after obtaining work). We are going to keep a lookout for all coming to Galveston.

Local 69 has a charter covering the city of Galveston and intend to exercise our rights, so if any one is headed for this town bring your traveling card and deposit it until you leave town.

Oh, yes, Brother Edward Flore dropped in the other day on his way to Frisco. He arrived on the 16th, at 9:30 p. m., and left on the 17th, 9:35 p. m. Mrs. Flore accompanied him. A committee from Locals 69 and 749 met Mr. and Mrs. Flore at the depot. We put them into an auto and sped them out to the beach to the Beacon Hotel for a night's rest. The next day Brother

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Flore's time was spent in shaking hands with the bar-boys, cooks and waiters. We would like to have Brother Flore call again when he has more time to stay. An International officer is seldom seen in Galveston, and it is quite a treat to us to see one. But just come down when you get a chance and we will try and show you a good time while you are in our midst.

The writer is the delegate-elect to the Eighteenth General Convention. Hoping to meet you there, I am,

M. W. LUSK,
President Local 69.

SPOKANE, WASH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Believing that business is dull with you, the same as with the most of us, I consider it my duty to furnish you with a little worry.

I know that an Editor wants news, but there is nothing new in this burg except that work is picking up in the woods, but they are only paying from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day, "bohunks" preferred.

The farmers are through hiring for a while and the crop promise is great, maybe they can pay more than \$10.00 per month next winter. That is what they paid last winter and they stood in with the labor unions last November, or at least they pretended to. Anyhow it scared us business men and politicians, and they have promised to get the government to loan the farmers all kinds of money in the future. It would never do to have the farmer vote with organized labor.

I read Brother Carrick's letter from Danbury and was much surprised that he said nothing about the troubles of the Hatters' Union. It makes me so indignant to think of their difficulties that I don't sleep good at nights, and I often wonder if the honest citizens of any other country in the world are subject to the inhuman treatment that labor unions have to put up with in free America.

I may be thick-headed, but I would like to have any lawyer in the land on the supreme bench, or elsewhere, tell me if the first amendment to the constitution of the United States means anything when it says: Excessive fines, or cruel punishment shall not be inflicted on the people. Again I have wondered if there is a labor union on earth so ignorant or childish as to expect something for nothing, or in other words, recompensation, at the rate of three for one for damages sustained at the instigation of a second party.

It is good odds and a good game, being legalized, and I hope the scab bosses won't get the habit of trying their luck at the supreme court layout.

This may or may not be a democratic move for political purposes, but they will surely get the credit for it unless they protest in Congress.

General Grant—bless his memory—said that the "Democrats can always be depended upon to make the wrong movement at the right time."

There can be no just complaint against so-called German piracy, when American workingmen are robbed of their pitiful earnings and turned loose on the world as paupers, for no crime whatever, except trying to better their conditions by the boycott, which is their only remedy against the greed of capital and has been justified by many courts.

Brother Gray instructs me to thank you for the financial assistance you furnished in name of our

International. We used every cent of it carrying on our boycott and in the courts. We are not discouraged at the results. We get lots of free advertising and no fight is lost that is made for humanity.

Enclosed you will find a clipping that answers the question, why the people have no faith in the courts. Last November we knocked out the employment offices by seventeen thousand majority in this State, but in this city they are running about as usual. Some offices give you a job and a meal ticket for three or five dollars and punch accordingly. Others run a pool room or something similar and furnish you a job and a game of pool for say one dollar or more. These men have been arrested time and again, but generally get free, or maybe pay the cost on the ground that they are business men, pay taxes and must not be interfered with.

I don't want to be tiresome, so if this is too long or silly, trim it or cut it out altogether.

W.M. L. THOMASSON,
Local 400.

SELLING OF A SHOVEL GUARD IS NOT VIOLATING EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LAW.

While the State introduced testimony yesterday to show that Charles Lewis charged hundreds of men who secured jobs \$1 for a shovel guard, which cost less than 13 cents, a jury in the court of Justice G. W. Stocker found him not guilty of violating the State employment agency law. A number of foreigners testified they were given jobs but were obliged to purchase the shovel guards.

Many witnesses for Mr. Lewis testified the shovel guards doubled the life of their shoes and were valuable inventions. They said they were not forced to buy, but that the purchase was optional.

Lewis testified he had an exclusive right to sell the guards here, even though a big profit was made. He produced records to show he had placed more than 1,600 men and that but 450 had purchased shovel guards.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At a regular meeting held at Labor Lyceum Hall on May 9, 1915, the Bartenders' Local 532, with acting President Nolan in the chair, have decided to move to Progress Hall, 418 W. Fayette street, as their temporary headquarters until their new headquarters for a new home has been decided upon. The reason for our President Flanagan being absent was that he was appointed to a very prominent position in the St. Patrick's Baseball League, that of being a real umpire. Our president's vocal chords always were strong in all of our past meetings, so with a little of Local 532's persuasion he accepted. But lo, after the first game, arriving at Kalfus', 9 N. Guilford avenue, at 12 m., his great and grand vocal chords vanished. Now he is taking lessons in the deaf and dumb language. But we hope he will turn out all right.

The boosters' committee will hold a grand raffle for a fine Turkish rocker, in July, for the benefit of raising funds for their new home.

Business here is fair. Still taking in new members, as our charter closes January 1, 1916. "Watch us Grow" habit.

BERNARD STERN,
Press Agent, Local 532.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



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This is the Official Journal of the
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and
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Volume XXIV.

Number 7.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JULY 15, 1915.

Press of
Roessler Brothers.



Commercial Tribune Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

DRAWING THE LINE

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ALL the wishing and wanting that you may do will never land you and your desires in the SUCCESS column unless you begin RIGHT. To make a RIGHT start is quite as essential as to KEEP eternally pegging away at your task.

No matter what you may imagine or THINK, it is quite IMPOSSIBLE to make sure enough HEADWAY unless you BEGIN by DRAWING THE LINE and obliterating **THE** obstacle, which above all others is the most severe handicap, yet it is a mentally created one.

If you sincerely hanker after genuine progress for yourself and your local union, the initial step, the first action positively necessary is to draw a line right through the obstruction in the following manner :



After doing that little stunt, make up your mind that you really mean that you have cut it out of your vocabulary and nothing within reason can prevent moving forward.



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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The Journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption, either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets, or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

The Eighteenth General Convention of our International Union convened in the city of San Francisco, Cal., as per schedule Monday morning, June 14th, 1915. The attendance was in many respects a big surprise to our members in California and probably caused some of our members from other sections of America to gaze with astonishment at such a large number of representatives from almost every point under the jurisdiction of our International Union. The reader may grasp the significance of the foregoing when it is stated that we had delegates on the floor of the convention from such widely separated sections as Boston on the Atlantic Coast, Galveston on the Gulf Coast, Toronto on the great fresh water lake, Ontario, Salt Lake City on the great Salt Lake in Utah, San Diego on the Pacific, Minneapolis on the great Father of Rivers, Great Falls on the river of that name, St. Louis on the Big Muddy and Mississippi combined, Seattle on Puget Sound, from Ketchikan in far off Alaska and from the Sunny South where Lookout is bathed in the fragrance of the magnolia.

In between as well as on the outer edges, delegates from well-known municipalities were in attendance, making up as the ex-Mayor P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco wisely said, "An immense aggregation, cosmopolitan in its truest sense and intensely intelligent to the needs of the hour." A splendid lot of men and women, truly representative of that greater number, the men and women who sent them as ambassadors to endeavor to legislate for the good of our organization as a whole. Our convention was credited by the leading labor men of San Francisco as being the largest which has met in their city so far this year, and they express the conviction that few conventions of any kind will make ours look small in comparison.

As to measures considered and legislation adopted, our members will find in this number a record of the work of the convention, by carefully perusing same they will be quite as able to judge the value of the adopted proposals as any officer. Time devoted to a reading of the minutes of the convention will be rewarded by first hand knowledge, that you may know what occurred, for an effort has been made to compile the convention record so as to make it as complete as our resources warranted.

The question occupying considerable attention from our convention was the one which had been promised would attract attention—there was ample evidence offered that those who advocated a division of our organization had planned and prepared with minute care, but the majority willed otherwise and our International Union remains solidly on its foundation with all its parts intact.

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The officers and members of our San Francisco unions, in co-operation with all of the Bay Cities' locals, offered for the acceptance of the delegates, their wives and friends, lavish entertainment, and so far as the writer was able to discern, very few if any of our delegates but what accepted and enjoyed to the uttermost the generous hospitality. A very noticeable feature of the convention was the very small number of absenteers; in fact, with few exceptions those recorded as being absent were unable owing to illness to be present and participate, a record which not only pleased all in attendance but which indicates that despite the immense magnet, the wonderful exposition and beautiful and interesting San Francisco, our delegates were "on the job" from start to finish. Judging from the expressions of the delegates from all parts of America, each returns home with a determination to put his own shoulder to the wheel and induce all of his associates to do likewise, to the end of making our beloved International Union the biggest and best trade union organization on the North American continent if not of the world. Our members are urged to read the convention minutes in this number. By so doing they will be able to appreciate that the Eighteenth General Convention was a live conclave with energetic men and women doing their full duty as the light was given them. They will gain knowledge such as they can use in their local unions and will be better prepared to join in and push forward the work which is necessary for our future advancement and prosperity.

The industrial situation in America does not warrant the view that advancement can be made without persistent endeavor and constant attention to the unorganized workers of the catering industry. Vigorous efforts along organizing lines have been carried on in the past. These have been renewed and a determination exists that we are going to move forward with greater speed, enlisting the live men and women of the industry who seem to have been waiting the outcome of the last general convention. We are disinclined to attribute lack of progress to any cause but temporary cessation of activity on the part of our own army. The cause for that condition having been removed it is fondly hoped that lost ground will be regained and a general campaign for numerical strength and trade efficiency started which will bring our International Union up to the position rightfully ours—that of being the greatest and best International Union on the continent of North America.

Our International "boat" has been "rocked" sufficiently. We are due for a season of steady, unruffled sailing, with few if any serious obstacles which cannot be overcome, in sight. A strong, steady pull—and all hands at the oars—will land us in a haven such as will satisfy the most exacting and obliterate for all time the thought that our splendid International Union has outlived its usefulness.

Every member of our International Union is called to do his or her share toward making up for lost time and results; let each regard the invitation as a personal appeal, and the call to "Our Colors" one which cannot be ignored by true trades unionists.

We are going into the Nineteenth General Convention with the greatest and best aggregation of Catering Industry Employees the world has ever seen—and that goal is to be reached with your help and generous co-operation.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

You would indeed be a rather peculiar individual if you saw your employer's home burning down and failed to inform him of the fact, providing, of course, the imparting of such information could be taken advantage of and he could aid in putting out the conflagration and saving property or perchance the lives of those whom he loved.

There are innumerable proprietors in America who haven't become aware of another kind of fire which has been burning for some years and which has become something decidedly fierce to put out. The Anti-Saloon League and kindred fanatical organizations are in reality a fire. They have been and continue to be a devastating conflagration. They have left a trail of "burned up" investments in almost one-half of the states of the Union. They have succeeded in hobbling the catering industry in Canada to such an extent that investment in the catering industry is a hazard few care to take. But, notwithstanding these facts, we find thousands of employers of our allied crafts just "setting around" doing absolutely nothing to prevent business disaster for themselves and obliteration of the industry for all engaged therein as investor or employe.

Is there an appreciable difference between "burning up" one's money invested in a home and doing the same thing with reference to an investment in the catering industry?

In either case it means loss, irreparable loss, and it all comes out of the bank roll.

Losing one's home by fire is a serious loss, but there is the satisfaction that one can renew effort and rebuild.

But it is different with a business investment, that is to say an investment in the catering industry—the fire which confronts the catering industry cannot be extinguished by any fire apparatus which is usually used on burning homes or buildings. It takes something different to extinguish the fanatical flames which have been rolling from one end of this great continent to the other, and that something is plain every-day horse sense and activity on the part of every man and woman with capital invested or who is employed by concerns in the catering industry.

The terrific blaze kept going by the energy and money of the fanatical aggregations coming under the head of Anti-Saloonists or Prohibitionists means much more to the men and women employed in the industry than it does to those with invested capital; the worker in the industry can't use his knowledge with similar results as those with money invested in the industry; the moneyed men of the industry can divert their money into other channels with some measure of safety and expectation, but with the worker who has devoted years to gaining knowledge and skill in the preparation of food and beverages, the outlook is anything but pleasing and far from encouraging.

Almost if not all of our allied crafts are losers under fanatical legislation which revolutionizes the conduct of the catering business and diverts untold numbers of patrons to other avenues for sustenance and entertainment, which seldom employ any of our catering industry employees.

Every member of our International Union should endeavor to convince his employer that "doing nothing" is the most serious offense which they can commit against their own investment as well as against the men and women whom they

employ; the day has long since passed when the so-called "long haired shouters" ceased to be a joke. They have demonstrated that they are the most serious "joke" ever inflicted on any industry, and the man or firm conducting either hotel, cafe, restaurant or saloon who has not awakened to the menace confronting them are indeed asleep and need waking up and that quickly.

Instead of taking time to laugh about what the so-called "long-haired" aggregation are pulling off, it might be well to take some of their stunts seriously. The "Good Old Summer Time" has no terrors for the Antis. Their big convention is billed for this month; in fact, it will be over by the time this is being read by our members. The very much advertised "Water Wagon Tour" started July 4th, and will take in every prominent city along the Lincoln Highway. Its promoter, Howard H. Russell, is the founder of the Anti-Saloon League and the Lincoln-Lee Legion. He and his associates are not waiting for the mountain to come to them. They are off for the mountain.

In this number of the **MIXER AND SERVER** will be found the undersigned's report to the Eighteenth General Convention, under the caption, "Sumptuary Legislation—An Ever-Growing Obstacle," will be found what the writer believes to be food for deep reflection and thought. It is suggested that you peruse that part of my report and after doing so take it to your employer and ask him to read that portion of the article which deals with the voting power of states; or if he is too busy to read the matter, condense the information and tell him the facts. Tell him and all other employers as well as those who are engaged in the catering industry that it is past the time when any of them can afford to "just set around" and let things care for themselves.

In closing this brief but important monthly talk, let me warn all of our members that UNLESS THEY ARE REGISTERED VOTERS they CAN'T very well aid in putting out the Anti-Saloon and Prohibition fire.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

SOMETHING FOR BILLY SUNDAY'S ADMIRERS TO CONSIDER.

February 1, 1915.

Rev. William A. Sunday,
1814 Spring Garden Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

During the past four weeks, I have heard and read a number of your sermons. You are endeavoring to preach the religion which Jesus Christ summed up in the two commandments—"Love thy God with all thy heart," and "love thy neighbor as thyself." People are flocking to hear you. They weigh your words and believe them. Would you inspire them with the true spirit of Christ? Let me suggest one aspect of the neighbor problem in Philadelphia which offers you an unusual opportunity for service.

You are preaching in a winter almost without parallel for the frightful amount of distress and suffering among the poor, yet you have directed your invective against the churches mainly. Why? Are the churches the chief culprits? Is not the world beginning to realize that today the most sinister crimes against the ideals of Christ's religion are committed by the system of industry for profit—a system which pays wages so hideously low that if the poor were made spiritually

and morally perfect, they would still be abjectly poor. Interpret your doctrine of salvation in terms of modern life! Would not Jesus, if he were face to face with a multitude of ten-dollar-a-week men, feed their bodies before he attempted to save their souls?

You have declared your interests in the salvation of Philadelphia. Look around you and ask yourself what salvation means here. The city is filled with unemployment and poverty; multitudes are literally starving; thousands of little children toil in the city's factories and stores; its workers, a third of a million strong, have no workmen's compensation law for their protection; meanwhile the railroad interests which control the hard coal fields are reaping exorbitant profits; the traction company exacts the highest fares paid by the people of any American city; the manufacturers, entrenched at Harrisburg, are fighting tooth and claw to prevent the passage of up-to-date labor laws; and the vested interests are placing property rights above men's souls. These monstrous offenses against humanity—this defiance of the spirit of Christ's gospel—exist today in the city which hears your message.

And further! The well fed people, whose ease and luxury are built upon this poverty, child labor and exploitation, sit in your congregation, contribute to your campaign funds, entertain you socially, and invite you to hold prayer meetings in their homes. These are they that bind grievous burdens on men's shoulders, that make clean the outside of the cup and the platter—the devourers of widows' houses against whom Christ hurled his curses. Here is Dives; yonder is Lazarus, and it is Dives who has made your campaign financially possible.

Make no mistake! The chief priests, scribes and pharisees of Philadelphia will never crucify you while you deal in theological pleasantries. Has it occurred to you that their kindness is a return for your services in the helping them to rivet the shackles of economic servitude upon the bodies of those who do their bidding? The employers of labor have always welcomed anyone who could divert men's minds from worldly injustice to heavenly bliss. Turn your oratorical brilliancy for a moment against low wages, over-work, unemployment, monopoly, special privilege and the other forces which "grind the faces of the poor" and watch them show their fangs.

Before you leave Philadelphia, will you speak these truths? Dare you preach them from your pulpit? Will you champion the cause of the poverty-stricken, the underpaid, and the exploited? Dare you tell the masters of industry and the takers of profit that they have no right to enjoy ease and luxury while their fellow men suffer the pangs of hell on earth?

We pray "Thy Kingdom come on Earth." While men are underpaid, while women are overworked; while children grow up in squalor; while exploitation and social injustice remain, the Kingdom of God never can come on earth and never will.

Yours truly,

SCOTT NEARING.

Scott Nearing is Professor of Economics in the University of Pennsylvania. He has made careful investigations of the plight of working people. Pearson's Magazine.

April, 1915.

Did "Billy" Sunday take heed and act favorably on the suggestions of Professor Nearing?

He did—not.

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OFFICIAL

Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 119 of the International Constitution and laws, local unions are hereby requested to present the name of one member for a position as International Auditor. Nominations which may have been offered previous to this notification may be offered again. In fact, no nomination which does not come in response to this notice will be presented to the General Executive Board for consideration. This rule is imperative, for it would be quite possible for a previous nominee to either become suspended or withdrawn from the local union which offered the nomination. Nominations must be in the general office by August 15, 1915. All nominations MUST be attested by the President and Secretary of the local union and the seal of said local attached in order to be entitled to official recognition.

SECRETARY'S ROSTER.

One of the provisions of the International constitution reads:

Duties of Secretary-Treasurer, Section 104, last paragraph: "He shall publish semi-annually in the MIXER AND SERVER the addresses of all locals in good standing with the International Union."

In order that such roster of addresses may be as accurate as it can be made, secretaries are urged to co-operate and forward to the general office similar information as has been published in the past.

For the benefit of such officers as have forgotten, as well as new officers, we desire the following information:

Number of local union.

Location.

Meeting days.

Meeting place.

Secretary and his permanent address.

By referring to the February issue of the MIXER AND SERVER for this year, 1915, an idea of what is done with the information obtained may be gleaned.

Semi-annual elections usually occur during the month of June, hence we should have up-to-date information by the date of closing up forms for the August number of the MIXER AND SERVER, which will be July 25, 1915. Retiring secretaries

are respectfully requested to bring this matter to the attention of their successors; an accurate secretaries' list is an essential to the proper conduct of the business of the International Union.

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Local | Name |
| 17 | W. C. Booth. |
| 20 | Frank Bianco, Gustave Wilton. |
| 27 | Mathew Craevich. |
| 35 | Frank Lillinger. |
| 51 | Wm. Welz. |
| 55 | T. Goodwin, Jack Smith, John Precerik. |
| H. | Cranshaw, Mary Star, Herbert Pickler, J. A. Morrison, R. McPherson, Mrs. Bart Barg. |
| 95 | John J. McDonough. |
| 115 | Patrick McGuigan, Wm. Bush, Jas. Gilbert. |
| 131 | Chas. Nester. |
| 189 | Bert Corthill, Arthur B. Johnson. |
| 207 | Chas. Buckley. |
| 224 | Dan Sullivan. |
| 248 | Ed. McGrail. |
| 284 | Coleman Flood, H. Liebig. |
| 295 | Walter O'Connell. |
| 300 | Frederick Ward, Peter A. Petril. |
| 310 | Frank McMahon. |
| 318 | Isadore Beamegard. |
| 357 | J. W. Scoggin. |
| 367 | Frank Bliss. |
| 378 | Fred Francis. |
| 420 | Chas. R. McGrew. |
| 427 | Oliver Head. |
| 438 | Joseph Weeks. |
| 484 | Anna C. Botwinis. |
| 495 | Andrew Welsh. |
| 499 | Chas. Horn. |
| 504 | L. Waggoner. |
| 506 | Paul St. Pierre. |
| 525 | J. J. O'Brien. |
| 533 | A. W. Eklund. |
| 659 | J. E. McElwee. |
| 676 | M. Lumberg. |
| 707 | Fred Brendall. |
| 721 | P. J. Browne. |
| 737 | M. B. Baker, A. Aldinger. |
| 760 | Fagan Steele. |
| 764 | J. R. Stone, L. F. Ingouf. |
| 768 | W. J. Louk. |
| 850 | F. B. McCullom, C. A. Richardson, Mike Driscoll. |

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	50	119 :—Jas. P. Sullivan.
Pennsylvania	47	129 :—Otto Paasch.
Illinois	41	131 :—Frank Heller, Wm. J. Lockhart.
Massachusetts	39	134 :—Wm. Pascoe.
Washington	33	141 :—Nathan Wittenstein.
California	33	149 :—Wm. Dignan.
Ohio	32	155 :—Joseph Fleig.
Canada	29	173 :—John Fagan.
Montana	23	188 :—P. F. Dunn, Frank A. Greene.
Connecticut	22	199 :—Harry Hall.
Texas	21	202 :—Julius Piero.
New Jersey	21	212 :—Walter Collins.
Missouri	19	224 :—Chas. H. Mattimore.
Indiana	19	243 :—Carl Pfeffer.
Wisconsin	17	252 :—Ed. Quinn.
Minnesota	14	253 :—Fred W. Holder.
Iowa	12	284 :—Frank Kistler, B. W. Rogers.
Colorado	11	285 :—Thos. H. Keenan.
Kentucky	9	286 :—J. A. Newbury.
Wyoming	9	298 :—Claud Adams.
New Hampshire	7	300 :—G. O'Connor.
Rhode Island	6	312 :—C. L. Linster.
Arkansas	5	322 :—Theo. W. Bost.
Michigan	5	355 :—Ed. Kavanaugh, P. McGroggan.
Oregon	4	376 :—Wm. Rochford.
Arizona	4	395 :—John Smith.
Georgia	4	421 :—Michael J Horan.
Idaho	4	438 :—Edwin Mudge.
Virginia	4	479 :—Wm. F. Niebel.
Florida	4	480 :—Frank Kelley.
Alaska	4	491 :—Wm. Horton.
Tennessee	4	504 :—Joe Thornberry.
Utah	3	525 :—John Albert.
Alabama	3	559 :—Monte Fleming.
Nebraska	3	596 :—G. S. Andrews.
Louisiana	3	603 :—Herbert A. Johnson.
West Virginia	2	628 :—C. R. O'Toole.
Vermont	2	704 :—Ora Berger.
Maryland	2	707 :—John D. Conley, Anton B. Amundson.
Delaware	1	710 :—Thos. Budkley.
District of Columbia	1	749 :—Chas. E. Schmauch.
New Mexico	1	866 :—James E. Cassidy.
		869 :—Sam Williamson.

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of June, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
B	797—Ironton, Ohio.....	Wm. Abrahams
B	816—Bridgeport, Ohio.....	Thos. J. Durnin

DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

Local	Name
3	—Wm. E. Sullivan.
30	—Fred Luckerath.
35	—Al. Meyers, Chr. Hansen.
41	—A. Sauerman, J. Mullhall, D. O'Hare, H. Henning.
44	—Henry Miller, Jas. H. Snowden.
51	—Henry Bloedel, Mich. Kreig.
59	—M. Merdler.
70	—H. Severn, J. Stamm.
76	—Wm. J. Fitzgerald.
81	—Wilfred Daze, Jos. Donohue.
85	—Peter M. Clancy.
90	—Stephen J. Mahoney, John J. Collins.
95	—M. J. Madden.
99	—Peter Moriarty.
100	—Geo. Snow.
108	—Lawrence McGraw.
115	—Mich. Kane.
116	—John W. Gorman.

A WORD ABOUT NEW CONSTITUTIONS.

The laws which the Eighteenth General Convention adopted will not become effective until "sixty days after the adjournment" of the convention. That substantially means the first day of September, 1915.

For the foregoing reason it will be unwise for secretaries to seek to secure new constitutions and membership books until the middle of the month of August, and then only to enable secretaries to fill in and properly make out such books for issue by the first of September. Orders for the new constitutions can be filed at headquarters, but the requisitions will not be filled until the time indicated in the foregoing.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of June.

May 23 I arrived in Los Angeles and was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. Hassel, Mr. and Mrs. McKone, Mr. and Mrs. Malter and Brothers Peterson, Palmer and Bluemthal. Attended a meeting of Local 284 and a joint meeting of Locals 17, 27 and 98, as well as a meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board. On the 26th I had the honor of attending a banquet given by the Local Joint Executive Board at the U. S. Hotel. Was the guest of Brother Palmer on a visit to Universal City, and was also the guest at dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hassel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Malter and Mr. and Mrs. B. McKone. On the 28th I attended a meeting of the Central Labor Council, and what spare time I had after fulfilling those engagements was spent in the company of Secretary Hassel, Local 284, visiting the members. One never wears out his welcome in good old Los Angeles. Space will not permit me stating in detail my appreciation of the hospitality extended, hence I will conclude by saying thanks.

On the 30th I arrived in San Diego and was met by Brothers Powers, Hyatt, Kaiser, Sachs and Wade, of Local 768, and Sisters Wade and Smith and Brothers McClellan and Stewart, of Local 402, and last but not least, Brother and Mrs. E. Murphy. An auto ride to point Loma, Mission Gardens and Ocean Beach, a dinner given by the Local Joint Executive Board, and a theater party completed my first day's visit. On the 31st addressed a joint meeting of our locals, and on the 1st of June I visited several of the members on duty. Every minute of my stay was enjoyed. Thanks, boys.

On the 2d I arrived in Bakersfield and was met by Mr. and Mrs. Renfro and Brothers Goodwin, Richards, Harges and Hanley, of Local 378, and Brother Aldridge, of Local 550. In the afternoon I enjoyed an auto ride through the oil fields and a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Renfro. In the evening I had the honor of attending a banquet given by the Local Joint Executive Board, over which Brother Goodwin presided. It was a very excellently arranged affair, and an elaborate menu was served. Several good talks were heard, and at an early hour in the morning toastmaster Goodwin declared the banquet closed, amid cheers for the International Union. The honor was all mine, and I will endeavor to call again.

On the 4th I arrived in Fresno and was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan and Brother Pomeroy. An auto ride through the beautiful parks and drives of the city was enjoyed, and after partaking of dinner I proceeded to the Labor Temple, where I attended a

joint meeting of our locals and addressed a meeting of the Central Labor Union. Later, in company of Brothers Meyers, Grace, Ryan and others, visited several of the boys on duty.

On the 5th I arrived in Stockton and was met by Brothers Chase and Stiemer, of Local 403, and Brothers Redenbaugh and Noone, of Local 572. After enjoying a banquet given in my honor, I attended a joint meeting of our locals. The meeting was addressed by Brothers Perrin, Madison, Chase, Woods, Vitaich and Lamroux. Stockton is gradually recovering from its recent trouble with the M. and M., and will soon take its rank again among the leading organized cities of the Pacific Coast. They have the men who know how to do things, and they do them.

On the 6th I arrived in Sacramento and was met by Brother Reid. It being Sunday, a dinner and theater party was the order for the day. Monday I attended a meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board and enjoyed a trip through the orange groves and hops fields, and later left for San Francisco. We have a fine bunch of boys in Sacramento and, with Brothers Somers, Reid, Eddy and Drake in charge, they are making fine progress.

On the 7th I arrived in San Francisco. I will give a review of my stay in that city in my next report. Our convention was a grand success, and our boys and girls in San Francisco and Oakland saw to it that all the delegates and visiting ladies were well taken care of during their stay.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Lathrop to Stockton.....	\$ 0 30
Stockton to Sacramento.....	1 45
Sacramento to Port Costa.....	1 75
Pullman service	6 05
Postage	4 00
Baggage, car fare, telegrams, phone.....	6 17
Traveling expenses	141 00
Total	\$160 72

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

WITHOUT MALICE.

Selected From Everywhere.

A good foot rule—"Don't kick."

A lazy man's clothes soon become as threadbare as an empty spool.

A man is apt to feel put out when he isn't able to pay his board bill.

Few men can refrain from boasting of the good acts they do by mistake.

A woman never forgets her first love—nor forgives herself if she marries him.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR JUNE, 1915.

Local No.

W	1	New York, N. Y.	May, 1915
W	2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	May, "
B	3	New York, N. Y.	May, "
B	4	Hoboken, N. J.	May, "
M	6	Boston, Mass.	May,
B	8	Denver, Colo.	May,
W	10	Hoboken, N. J.	May,
WC	11	New York City	July,
B	12	San Antonio, Tex.	June,
W	14	Denver, Colo.	May,
W	17	Los Angeles, Cal.	May,
C	18	Denver, Colo.	May,
W	19	Kansas City, Mo.	May,
W	20	St. Louis, Mo.	June,
M	24	Cripple Creek, Colo.	Apr.,
C	27	Los Angeles, Cal.	May,
M	38	Vancouver, B. C.	May,
B	29	New York, N. Y.	May,
W	30	San Francisco, Cal.	May,
M	31	Oakland, Cal.	May,
C	33	Seattle, Wash.	May,
W	35	Chicago, Ill.	May,
B	36	Sharon, Pa.	June,
B	37	Decatur, Ill.	June,
B	38	Hammond, Ind.	Apr.,
B	40	Dunkirk, N. Y.	May,
B	41	San Francisco, Cal.	May,
M	43	Pueblo, Colo.	May,
C	44	San Francisco, Cal.	May,
WS	48	San Francisco, Cal.	May,
B	49	Savannah, Ga.	May,
B	51	St. Louis, Mo.	May,
M	52	Colorado Springs, Colo.	"
M	55	Edmonton, Alta., Canada	"
M	59	Milwaukee, Wis.	May,
B	60	DuQuoin, Ill.	May,
M	61	Tacoma, Wash.	Jan.,
M	62	Fresno, Cal.	May,
B	64	Milwaukee, Wis.	May,
B	67	Springfield, Mass.	May,
M	68	Cincinnati, O.	May,
M	69	Galveston, Tex.	May,
B	70	Brooklyn, N. Y.	May,
B	71	Connellsburg, Pa.	May,
W	73	Cincinnati, O.	June,
B	73	Elkhart, Ind.	July,
B	76	Syracuse, N. Y.	June,
B	77	Boston, Mass.	May,
B	78	Uniontown, Pa.	June,
B	79	Louisville, Ky.	July,
W	80	Boston, Mass.	May,
B	81	Holyoke, Mass.	May,
B	82	Westfield, Mass.	June,
B	83	Woburn, Mass.	Apr.,
B	84	Taunton, Mass.	June,
B	85	Lowell, Mass.	May,
B	86	Lynn, Mass.	June,
B	87	Athol, Mass.	June,
M	88	Louisville, Ky.	June,
B	90	Lawrence, Mass.	June,
B	91	Newburyport, Mass.	Aug.,
B	92	Marlboro, Mass.	May,
B	93	Haverhill, Mass.	May,
B	95	Worcester, Mass.	May,
B	96	Milford, Mass.	June,
B	97	Fitchburg, Mass.	May,
WS	98	Los Angeles, Cal.	May,
B	99	Fall River, Mass.	May,
B	100	New Bedford, Mass.	June,
M	101	Great Falls, Mont.	May,
B	102	Granite City, Ill.	June,
B	104	Guelph, Ont.	June,
W	106	Cleveland, O.	May,
WS	107	Cleveland, O.	May,
B	108	Cleveland, O.	May,
W	109	Newark, N. J.	May,
M	110	San Francisco, Cal.	May,
WS	112	Boston, Mass.	Apr.,
B	113	Northampton, Mass.	June,
B	114	Pittsfield, Mass.	June,
B	115	Philadelphia, Pa.	May,
B	116	Chicopee, Mass.	June,
B	117	Belleville, Ill.	June,
B	118	New York, N. Y.	Apr.,
M	119	Silverton, Colo.	May,
B	120	Utica, N. Y.	May,
B	122	Ware, Mass.	June,
B	124	Trenton, N. J.	June,
B	125	North Adams, Mass.	June,
B	126	Oneonta, N. Y.	June,
B	127	Massillon, O.	June,
B	128	Cortland, N. Y.	June,

Local No.

M	129	Leadville, Colo.	June, 1915
B	131	Newark, N. J.	June,
B	133	Geneva, N. Y.	May,
B	134	Scranton, Pa.	May,
B	136	Norwich, N. Y.	June,
B	137	London, Ont.	June,
B	139	Lincoln, Ill.	May,
B	141	New York, N. Y.	May,
B	142	Astoria, Ore.	June,
B	144	Batavia, N. Y.	May,
B	147	Greenfield, Mass.	June,
B	148	Thompsonville, Conn.	June,
B	149	Newport, Ky.	June,
W	150	Syracuse, N. Y.	May,
B	151	Gloucester, Mass.	June,
B	152	Minneapolis, Minn.	May,
B	153	Quince, Ill.	June,
M	154	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	May,
M	155	Reading, Pa.	June,
B	158	Paducah, Ky.	June,
B	157	Woonsocket, R. I.	June,
B	159	Meriden, Conn.	June,
M	161	Brockton, Mass.	May,
B	163	McKeesport, Pa.	June,
B	166	New Britain, Conn.	Apr.,
C	167	Cleveland, O.	June,
B	169	Hamilton, O.	June,
B	170	Lima, O.	Mar.,
B	171	Rochester, N. Y.	June,
B	173	Binghamton, N. Y.	May,
B	175	Buffalo, N. Y.	May,
M	180	San Jose, Cal.	May,
B	181	Easton, Pa.	May,
B	182	Brantford, Ont.	June,
B	184	Ottumwa, Ia.	June,
B	187	Bradford, Pa.	May,
B	188	Pittsburg, Pa.	May,
B	190	Bethlehem, Pa.	May,
B	192	Atlanta, Ga.	June,
B	193	Pawtucket, R. I.	May,
B	194	Warren, Pa.	June,
B	195	Gloversville, N. Y.	May,
W	196	Buffalo, N. Y.	June,
B	197	Hamilton, Ont.	June,
B	199	Jamestown, N. Y.	June,
B	200	Hartford, Conn.	May,
B	202	Canton, O.	June,
C	203	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr.,
B	204	Elmira, N. Y.	May,
B	206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	June,
B	207	Troy, N. Y.	Apr.,
M	209	Pittsburg, Pa.	May,
B	210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	May,
B	212	Youngstown, O.	May,
B	213	Pana, Ill.	June,
B	215	Wausau, Wis.	May,
M	216	Toledo, O.	May,
B	217	New Haven, Conn.	June,
B	218	Streator, Ill.	May,
W	219	New York, N. Y.	Apr.,
M	220	Eureka, Cal.	May,
B	221	Kewanee, Ill.	July,
B	222	Dayton, O.	June,
M	223	Des Moines, Ia.	May,
B	224	Erie, Pa.	June,
B	225	Meadville, Pa.	June,
B	227	Collinsville, Ill.	May,
B	228	Albany, N. Y.	June,
B	229	Derby, Conn.	May,
B	230	Auburn, N. Y.	May,
B	231	Newport News, Va.	June,
B	235	Oil City, Pa.	Apr.,
B	236	Olean, N. Y.	June,
B	237	Sudbury, Ont.	May,
W	239	Seattle, Wash.	May,
WS	240	Seattle, Wash.	May,
B	241	Murphysboro, Ill.	June,
B	243	Alton, Ill.	May,
B	246	South Bend, Ind.	May,
B	248	Birmingham, Ala.	June,
WS	249	St. Louis, Mo.	May,
B	251	Centralia, Ill.	May,
B	252	Mansfield, O.	June,
B	253	Alliance, O.	July,
B	254	Waterbury, Conn.	May,
B	255	Danbury, Conn.	May,
B	256	Bridgeport, Conn.	Apr.,
B	257	Savre, Pa.	June,
B	259	Edwardsville, Ill.	May,
B	260	Bradlock, Pa.	June,
WC	261	Louisville, Ky.	May,
B	262	Newcastle, Pa.	Aug.,
B	263	Camden, N. J.	Mar.,
B	264	Omaha, Neb.	Mar.,

Local No.

C	266	Kansas City, Mo.	May, 1915
B	269	South Norwalk, Conn.	"
			June, "
B	272	Clinton, Mass.	Apr., "
M	273	Springfield, Mass.	May,
M	274	Marshalltown, Ia.	May,
W	276	Bronx, N. Y.	Apr.,
B	278	New Brighton, Pa.	May,
B	279	Philadelphia, Pa.	June,
B	280	Toronto, Ont.	May,
B	282	Pueblo, Colo.	May,
B	283	Torrington, Conn.	June,
B	284	Los Angeles, Cal.	May,
B	285	Providence, R. I.	May,
B	286	Peoria, Ill.	May,
B	287	St. Paul, Minn.	May,
B	289	Fremont, Neb.	June,
B	292	Wheeling, W. Va.	May,
B	293	Peterboro, Ont., Canada	"
			June,
C	294	Newark, N. J.	May,
M	295	Douglas, Ariz.	May,
M	296	New Bedford, Mass.	June,
B	297	Ridgway, Pa.	May,
B	298	Wallace, Idaho	May,
W	300	Toronto, Canada	May,
B	302	Butte, Mont.	May,
M	304	Hartford, Conn.	June,
B	305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Apr.,
B	309	Portsmouth, N. H.	July,
B	310	International Falls, Minn.	"
B	312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	June,
B	313	Little Rock, Ark.	May,
W	315	Montreal, Canada	Apr.,
B	316	Alamosa, Colo.	Apr.,
B	317	Jacksonville, Fla.	May,
B	318	Putnam, Conn.	June,
B	320	Schenectady, N. Y.	May,
B	321	Havre, Mont.	May,
B	322	Racine, Wis.	May,
B	324	Appleton, Wis.	Apr.,
B	325	Breese, Ill.	May,
B	331	Beloit, Wis.	May,
M	332	East St. Louis, Ill.	May,
B	334	Roundup, Mont.	May,
WS	335	Toledo, O.	Apr.,
M	337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	May,
M	338	Knoxville, Tenn.	June,
B	339	Portland, Ore.	May,
B	340	Orange, N. J.	May,
B	341	Logansport, Ind.	May,
W	342	New York, N. Y.	Mar.,
B	343	DeSoto, Mo.	July,
C	344	Syracuse, N. Y.	May,
B	345	Watertown, N. Y.	May,
M	348	San Antonio, Tex.	May,
B	340	Oshkosh, Wis.	June,
B	350	Vincennes, Ind.	May,
B	351	Charleroi, Pa.	July,
M	353	St. Louis, Mo.	June,
B	354	Burlington, Ia.	May,
B	355	Yonkers, N. Y.	June,
B	356	New London, Conn.	May,
B	357	Sioux City, Ia.	June,
B	358	Wallingford, Conn.	June,
B	360	Mullan, Idaho	May,
B	361	Allentown, Pa.	May,
B	365	Moorhead, Minn.	June,
B	366	Cumberland, Md.	Apr.,
B	367	Norwich, Conn.	May,
B	370	Gardner, Mass.	June,
M	373	Shamokin, Pa.	May,
B	376	South Chicago, Ill.	May,
B	377	Plainfield, N. J.	July,
B	378	Bakersfield, Cal.	July,
B	379	Kankakee, Ill.	June,
M	380	Bisbee, Ariz.	May,
C	381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	June,
B	382	Boone, Ia.	June,
B	383	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Apr.,
B	386	Hanibal, Mo.	July,
B	387	Evansville, Ind.	May,
B	389	Carnegie, Pa.	May,
B	390	Montgomery, Ala.	May,
B	391	Roslyn, Wash.	June,
B	393	Three Forks, Mont.	May,
B	395	Grand Rapids, Mich.	May,
B	397	Norwalk, O.	Apr.,
B	398	Manchester, N. H.	May,
B	399	Lincoln, Neb.	June,
M	400	Sookane, Wash.	May,
W	402	San Diego, Cal.	May,
B	403	Stockton, Cal.	July,

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Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
B 404 Dover, N. J. June, 1915	M 550 Bakersfield, Cal. May, 1915	M 692 Virden, Ill. June, 1915
W 405 Philadelphia, Pa. Apr., "	B 551 Akron, O. Apr., "	C 693 Hoboken, N. J. May, "
B 406 Eureka, Cal. May, "	CC 552 Richmond, Va. May, "	B 694 Watertown, N. Y. Apr., "
C 408 St. Paul, Minn. March, "	B 553 Millvale, Pa. May, "	B 696 Norfolk, Va. May, "
M 411 Muskegon, Mich. June, "	B 554 Newark, N. J. June, "	B 697 Temple, Tex. June, "
B 412 Newark, O. June, "	B 555 North Yakima, Wash. Apr., "	B 699 Marysville, Cal. Apr., "
B 414 Lethbridge, Ont., Canada	B 556 Olympia, Wash. June, "	W 700 Paterson, N. J. May, "
B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa. June, "	B 557 Salida, Colo. May, "	B 701 North Walpole, N. H. June, "
B 419 Memphis, Tenn. June, "	B 558 San Bernardino, Cal. June, "	B 702 Kensington, Ill. March, "
B 420 Kansas City, Mo. May, "	B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark. June, "	B 704 Raymond, Wash. March, "
B 421 Newport, R. I. June, "	M 561 Sacramento, Cal. May, "	B 706 Rockville, Conn. May, "
B 422 St. Joseph, Mo. May, "	B 562 Detroit, Mich. May, "	B 707 Tacoma, Wash. May, "
B 423 Columbus, O. June, "	B 563 Mobile, Ala. June, "	B 709 Lordsburg, N. M. June, "
M 426 Wallace, Idaho May, "	B 564 Fresno, Cal. May, "	B 710 Ashland, Wis. May, "
C 427 Missoula, Mont. June, "	M 567 Olympia, Wash. Apr., "	B 711 Mingo Junction, O. June, "
B 428 Washington, D. C. June, "	B 568 Gillespie, Ill. June, "	B 713 Mansfield, Ore. June, "
B 429 Portsmouth, O. June, "	B 569 Harrisburg, Pa. May, "	B 714 Joliet, Ill. June, "
B 431 East Liverpool, O. May, "	M 578 Stockton, Cal. Apr., "	B 716 Rutland, Vt. June, "
B 439 Miles City, Mont. May, "	B 578 Springfield, Ill. May, "	C 719 New York City. June, "
M 434 Toronto, Ont., Can. Apr., "	B 574 Duluth, Minn. May, "	B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah
B 436 Nelson, B. C., Can. Apr., "	W 575 Jersey City, N. J. May, "	B 722 Berlin, Ont., Can. May, "
B 437 Rock Springs, Wyo. May, "	B 577 San Jose, Cal. May, "	B 723 Port Arthur, Tex. June, "
B 438 Indianapolis, Ind. Apr., "	B 580 Palestine, Tex. May, "	B 725 Walla Walla, Wash. May, "
B 439 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. June, "	B 585 Charleston, W. Va. May, "	B 729 Ottawa, Ill. June, "
C 440 Montreal, Canada May, "	B 587 Bozeman, Mont. May, "	M 730 Bremerton, Wash. May, "
W 443 Evansville, Ind. Apr., "	B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis. June, "	B 731 Great Barrington, Mass.
W 444 Peoria, Ill. May, "	B 591 San Pedro, Cal. June, "	B 732 Middletown, O. June, "
B 445 Mojave, Cal. May, "	M 592 Winnipeg, Man., Canada	B 733 Dover and Somersworth
B 447 Pensacola, Fla. May, "	W 593 Minneapolis, Minn. May, "	N. H. May, "
B 449 Altoona, Pa. May, "	B 594 Argenta, Ark. June, "	M 734 Superior, Wis. May, "
M 451 Everett, Wash. May, "	B 595 Richmond, Cal. May, "	B 735 Manville, R. I. Mar., "
B 454 Everett, Wash. May, "	B 596 Superior, Wis. May, "	B 737 York, Pa. June, "
B 455 Stamford, Conn. May, "	B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn. June, "	B 738 Baton Rouge, La. June, "
B 456 Chicago, Ill. May, "	C 600 Duluth, Minn. May, "	B 739 Brownsville, Pa. June, "
B 457 Butte, Mont. June, "	M 601 Perth Amboy, N. J. Mar., "	B 740 South Manchester, Conn. Apr., "
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn. Apr., "	B 603 Sacramento, Cal. May, "	B 741 Pasco, Tex. May, "
M 459 Victoria, B. C. Apr., "	M 604 Winona, Minn. May, "	B 742 Southbridge, Conn. May, "
B 461 Springfield, Mo. May, "	B 608 Salem, O. May, "	B 743 Natick, Mass. June, "
B 463 Cle Elum, Wash. May, "	B 609 Great Falls, Mont. May, "	B 744 Waco, Tex. May, "
B 465 Macon, Ga. May, "	B 610 Hazelton, Pa. Apr., "	B 745 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can. June, "
B 466 Wilmington, Del. June, "	M 612 Helena, Mont. June, "	B 746 Anaconda, Mont. May, "
B 468 Madison, Wis. June, "	B 613 Lexington, Mo. June, "	B 749 Galveston, Tex. June, "
B 469 Middletown, Conn. June, "	B 614 Marion, Ind. July, "	B 750 Houston, Tex. June, "
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash. June, "	M 618 Barberston, O. June, "	B 751 Beaumont, Tex. June, "
M 473 Bellingham, Wash. May, "	M 619 Holyoke, Mass. Apr., "	B 752 Texas City, Tex. June, "
B 478 The Dalles, Ore. June, "	B 620 Austin, Tex. Mar., "	B 753 Sherbrook, Que., Canada
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis. May, "	M 624 North Yakima, Wash. May, "	M 754 San Pedro, Cal. May, "
B 480 Henderson, Ky. June, "	B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo. June, "	M 755 Port Arthur, Tex. Apr., "
R 482 Butler, Pa. June, "	B 626 Walla Walla, Wash. May, "	B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn. May, "
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia. May, "	B 627 Cairo, Ill. June, "	B 757 Port Arthur, Ont. July, "
WS 484 Chicago, Ill. May, "	B 628 El Paso, Tex. May, "	M 759 Crookston, Minn. Apr., "
B 485 Spokane, Wash. May, "	W 631 Phoenix, Ariz. May, "	M 760 Monroe, La. June, "
B 486 Fulton, N. Y. May, "	B 632 Kalispell, Mont. May, "	B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont. June, "
B 488 Jersey City, N. J. Apr., "	B 633 Nashua, N. H. June, "	B 762 Harrison and Kearney, N. J. Apr., "
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind. May, "	B 639 Moline, Ill. June, "	W 763 Rochester, N. Y. Apr., "
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J. Apr., "	B 640 Corpus Christi, Tex. Apr., "	B 764 Alexandria, La. June, "
WS 493 New York, N. Y. May, "	B 642 Newburg, N. Y. May, "	B 765 Tampa, Fla. Apr., "
R 495 New Rochelle, N. Y. June, "	WS 644 Philadelphia, Pa. Mar., "	B 767 Westville, Ill. May, "
B 497 Brainerd, Minn. Mar., "	B 647 Concord, N. H. June, "	B 768 San Diego, Cal. May, "
B 498 Lewiston, Mont. May, "	B 648 Paterson, N. J. May, "	B 771 Hoquiam, Wash. May, "
B 499 Springfield, O. June, "	B 649 Chicago, Ill. Mar., "	B 774 Aberdeen, Wash. June, "
W 501 Yonkers, N. Y. June, "	B 651 Seattle, Wash. May, "	B 784 New Westminster, B. C. May, "
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo. May, "	B 652 Moberly, Mo. June, "	M 791 Aberdeen, Wash. May, "
B 504 Terre Haute, Ind. June, "	B 654 Bryan, Tex. May, "	B 793 Latrobe, Pa. June, "
M 505 Columbus, O. June, "	B 656 Anderson, Ind. June, "	B 797 Ironton, O. June, "
B 506 Montreal, Canada May, "	B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo. May, "	M 798 York, Pa. June, "
B 507 Chicago, Ill. May, "	M 659 Dallas, Tex. May, "	B 800 Lafayette, Ind. June, "
B 513 East Chicago, Ind. June, "	B 661 Roanoke, Va. May, "	M 801 Lima, Wash. May, "
B 516 Oelwein, Ia. April, "	W 663 Covington, Ky. June, "	B 804 Hoquiam, Wash. May, "
B 517 Nashville, Tenn. June, "	B 664 Glendale, Mont. May, "	B 805 Covington, Ky. May, "
B 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia. June, "	M 667 Renton, Wash. June, "	B 806 Deer Lodge, Mont. May, "
B 519 Willimantic, Conn. June, "	B 669 Helena, Ark. June, "	B 807 Fingham Canyon, Utah
B 520 Peru, Ind. May, "	B 670 Beardstown, Ill. May, "	M 809 Lewistown, Mont. Apr., "
B 528 Kenosha, Wis. May, "	B 671 Jackson, Mich. May, "	B 810 Witt, Ill. July, "
M 524 Miles City, Mont. June, "	M 673 San Bernardino, Cal. May, "	B 812 Port Chester, N. Y. Apr., "
B 525 Oakland, Cal. May, "	B 674 Winnipeg, Man., Canada	B 813 St. Cloud, Minn. June, "
B 526 Johnstown, Pa. May, "	B 675 Oswego, N. Y. March, "	B 814 Victoria, B. C. Mar., "
B 527 Dubuque, Ia. May, "	B 676 Vancouver, B. C. May, "	M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah
B 529 Branford, Conn. May, "	B 677 Berlin, N. H. June, "	B 816 Bridgenort, O. June, "
B 531 Jefferson City, Mo. July, "	B 679 Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho. Apr., "	B 817 Missoula, Mont. June, "
B 539 Baltimore, Md. May, "	M 680 Miami, Ariz. May, "	B 818 Pekin, Ill. May, "
B 533 Helena, Mont. June, "	B 682 Elizabeth, N. J. May, "	M 819 Port Angeles, Wash. May, "
B 534 Gary, Ind. May, "	B 683 St. Thomas, Ont., Canada	B 820 Sheridan, Wyo. June, "
B 535 Keokuk, Ia. May, "	B 684 Monongahela, Pa. June, "	
B 537 Long Branch, N. J. May, "	B 685 East Claire, Wis. May, "	
B 542 San Rafael, Cal. June, "	B 686 Burlington, Vt. July, "	
B 543 Danville, Ill. June, "	B 687 Bay City, Mich. June, "	
B 544 Richmond, Ind. May, "	B 689 Passaic, N. J. May, "	
B 545 Perth Amboy, N. J. June, "	B 690 Owensboro, Ky. July, "	
B 546 Waterloo, Ia. July, "		
B 547 Dallas, Tex. May, "		
B 548 Hudson, N. Y. May, "		
B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex. June, "		

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Local No.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	
B 821 Kittanning, Pa.	July, 1915	2 737 May	21 60	7 259 Apr.	10 50
B 822 Boonville, Ind.	June, "	2 195 Supplies	12 60	7 784 May, supplies	13 90
B 823 Ocala, Fla.	May, "	2 76 May	60 90	7 815 Mar., Apr., stamps, sup-	
M 824 Raymond, Wash.	May, "	2 376 Apr., supplies	25 85	plies, buttons, cash, bound	
M 825 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	May, "	3 51 May	137 05	M. & S., bal. due Nov.	
		3 350 Mar., supplies	9 10	report	100 60
B 826 Etna, Pa.	May, "	3 438 May	11 10	7 398 May, stamp	3 30
B 827 Joplin, Mo.	May, "	3 498 Stamps, supplies	90	8 78 Apr., May	29 05
B 829 South Bend, Wash.	May,	3 593 Supplies	2 50	8 96 June, supplies	5 25
B 830 Anacortes, Wash.	May, "	3 594 June	6 90	8 156 May	11 20
B 832 Sedalia, Mo.	May,	3 761 Apr.	5 80	8 221 June	6 40
B 833 Elyria, O.	June, "	3 869 May, stamps	10 70	8 351 June, stamp	10 10
B 834 Royalton, Ill.	May,	3 Frank Wilson, M. A. L.	4 50	8 353 May	7 00
B 835 Taylor, Tex.	June, "	3 812 Supplies	1 00	8 546 June, stamps, supplies	23 40
B 836 Centralia, Wash.	May,	3 518 May	13 50	Bal. due rein. Thos. Speake, Local 247	
M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo.	June, "	3 545 Apr., May, June, sup-	24 25	8 647 May	8 45
B 838 Casper, Wyo.	June, "	plies, buttons		8 690 June	6 25
M 839 Herrin, Ill.	May,	3 598 May	7 30	8 739 June, supplies	8 25
B 840 Chester, Pa.	June,	3 756 May	4 80	8 750 Supplies	1 00
M 842 Casper, Wyo.	Apr.,	3 12 May	34 60	8 798 May	4 00
WWC 842 Worcester, Mass.	Apr.,	3 284 May	7 80	8 833 May	5 00
B 844 Staunton, Ill.	May, "	4 Rein. Daniele Pontremoli.		8 852 May, stamp	9 25
B 845 New Kensington, Pa.	June,	Local 717	12 35	8 468 Apr., May, stamps	21 25
M 846 Sheridan, Wyo.	Apr.,	4 88 Supplies	1 00	8 344 May	8 20
B 847 Fostoria, O.	June,	4 127 May	9 85	8 444 Mar., Apr., May	3 00
M 848 El Paso, Tex.	May,	4 173 May, stamps	33 65	8 538 May, stamps, supplies	21 65
B 849 Franklin, Pa.	June,	4 212 May, supplies	35 55	8 427 Supplies	5 85
B 850 Rock Island, Ill.	June,	4 223 Supplies	50	8 101 May	31 30
B 851 Peekskill, N. Y.	Apr., "	4 408 May, stamps	34 05	8 457 May	32 40
B 852 Tiffin, O.	May,	4 Rein. Chas. H. Hansen.		8 860 May, stamp	43 45
B 854 Jeannette, Pa.	May,	Local 707	12 35	8 204 June, supplies	7 80
B 855 Livingston, Mont.	Apr.,	4 524 June	17 10	8 293 May, June, buttons, sup-	10 00
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark.	June,	4 749 May, stamps	19 90	plies	10 85
B 857 Laramie, Wyo.	May,	4 754 Apr., supplies	14 10	8 858 June	2 80
B 859 Billings, Mont.	May,	4 805 Supplies	1 00	8 370 Stamps	10 00
M 861 Billings, Mont.	May,	4 838 May	7 20	8 449 May	13 25
B 862 West Warwick, R. I.	May,	4 844 May, supplies	18 95	8 486 May, supplies	6 80
B 864 Lansford, Pa.	May,	4 Rein. John Brideau, Lo-		8 581 June, supplies	14 90
C 865 Chicago, Ill.	May,	cal 551	12 35	8 763 Apr., supplies, buttons	31 50
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass.	June,	4 153 May	30 65	8 72 May, stamps, supplies	28 80
B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska	May,	4 544 Apr., stamps	17 25	8 294 Apr., stamp, buttons	8 30
B 868 Nome, Alaska	May,	4 229 Apr., May	10 90	8 361 May	30 50
B 869 Juneau, Alaska	June, "	4 190 Apr., buttons	8 80	8 240 May, supplies	70 70
B 870 Augusta, Ga.	May,	4 309 June	7 40	8 243 Apr., stamps	15 95
M 871 Juneau, Alaska	Apr., "	4 829 Apr., May, stamp	3 20	8 801 Apr., May, cash	10 10
C 872 Milwaukee, Wis.	June, "	4 Interest	75 26	8 20 May	123 10
		5 77 Button	1 00	9 420 Supplies	143 20
		5 157 June	17 65	9 48 May	2 00
		5 420 Supplies	1 00	9 91 June	1 00
		5 436 Apr., May	13 75	9 107 Supplies	11 75
		5 558 May, stamp	11 65	9 119 May	16 00
		5 614 June, stamp	2 00	9 199 June	80
		5 659 May	38 70	9 308 Stamps	
		5 721 May	52 35	9 841 May	12 00
		5 767 Supplies	5 00	9 846 May, supplies, buttons	18 15
		5 T. J. Linnane, M. A. L.	60	9 882 June	2 45
		5 248 May	24 15	9 882 May	5 25
		5 107 Buttons	1 00	9 575 May	14 70
		5 426 Apr., stamp	6 45	9 626 May, buttons	13 45
		5 478 May, stamps	7 40	9 685 May, supplies	6 21
		5 725 May	14 60	9 734 May	6 20
		5 816 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	13 85	9 833 May, stamps	15 80
		7 30 Supplies	11 25	9 822 June	3 20
		7 59 Supplies	2 00	9 856 June	184 50
		7 90 May, supplies, buttons	45 40	9 110 May	12 00
		7 120 May	6 85	9 384 May, supplies	3 00
		7 139 Apr., May	15 65	9 568 May	4 20
		7 142 May	7 80	9 688 July	
		7 149 Stamps	10 00	I. P. Duggin, C. L.	
		7 204 May	15 20	Bloomgren, M. A. L.	6 00
		7 274 Buttons	4 00	9 671 Supplies	50
		7 290 May	15 90	9 804 May	32 25
		7 315 Apr., supplies, buttons	6 10	9 390 May, bound M. & S.	5 60
		7 378 June	26 80	9 72 Stamps	1 25
		7 428 May, stamps	63 80	10 3 Apr., cash	43 00
		7 440 Supplies, buttons	3 00	10 109 May, stamps	63 85
		7 504 Supplies	1 00	10 192 June	20 20
		7 506 May, supplies, buttons	43 00	10 Ini. E. W. Rodgers.	5 00
		7 542 June, supplies	3 01	10 227 May	5 05
		7 561 Apr.	41 80	10 395 May	46 45
		7 577 May, supplies, bal. due	28 35	10 404 May	11 20
		7 Apr. report		10 479 May, stamps, supplies	20 55
		7 603 May	41 50	10 692 May, bal. due Apr. report	10 05
		7 619 May, supplies	15 80	10 886 June	4 80
		7 628 Stamps, supplies	20 60	10 700 May	8 80
		7 664 May	5 00	10 709 June	4 00
		7 673 May	5 00	10 805 May	10 90
		7 813 June	4 20	10 835 June, stamps, buttons, supplies	5 95
		7 857 May	4 20	10 308 Apr., stamps	58 20
		7 J. Greenwald, M. A. L.	3 20	10 528 May	16 80
		7 169 May, stamps	16 35	10 557 May	3 00
		7 28 Stamp	90	10 Rein. W. F. Williamson, Local 589	1 60
		7 83 Apr.	1 60		

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Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
10 751 June	9 05	16 Rein. Hugo Wilbrandt	5 10	21 337 May, supplies, buttons.	
10 283 June	7 00	16 188 May	204 95	cash	11 55
10 279 May	87 05	16 206 June	30 85	H. Pierce, M. A. L.	6 25
10 447 May	5 20	16 278 Supplies	13 50	21 768 May	80 10
10 386 June	11 80	16 284 May	123 70	22 163 June	11 00
10 738 June, supplies	2 58	16 466 June, cash	23 55	22 230 Supplies	25
10 81 May	27 40	16 495 June, buttons	7 04	22 348 May	8 55
11 24 June, stamps	4 95	16 569 May, stamps, buttons	15 50	22 400 May, stamp	31 25
11 55 May, stamps	23 25	16 616 June, stamps, supplies	5 55	22 417 June	8 00
11 241 June, supplies	7 75	16 710 May, stamps	6 00	22 483 May	4 80
11 263 Feb., Mar., stamps	85 25	16 Rein. Petrus Peers, Local	816	22 670 May, stamps	12 50
11 349 May	9 20	16 470 June	1 85	22 684 June, stamp, buttons	4 20
11 411 Bal. due May report	50	16 525 May, stamps, bal. due	3 00	22 749 Stamps, supplies	4 00
11 389 Apr., May, stamps, supplies	24 48	16 Apr. report	82 75	22 872 June, supplies	14 90
11 625 June	5 45	16 056 June	9 40	D. T. Hand, M. A. L.	3 00
11 640 Feb., Mar., Apr.	9 05	16 857 June	16 10	22 432 Stamps, supplies, cash	13 50
11 716 June, supplies, cash	5 20	16 859 May	15 40	Rein. D. T. Brown, Local 410	12 35
11 733 Buttons	1 25	16 C. A. Olsen, M. A. L.	1 60	22 825 June, stamps, supplies	
11 821 June, supplies	8 90	16 549 June, stamp	12 55	cash	11 90
11 863 May	9 55	16 370 June, buttons	6 65	22 689 May	10 40
11 287 Supplies	1 00	16 84 June	10 60	22 708 May, stamp, bound M. & S.	
11 400 Supplies	1 50	16 210 May	5 05	7 05	
11 298 May, stamps	14 20	16 148 May, June, stamp	8 45	22 340 May, stamp	9 10
11 661 Ma. supplies	11 50	16 33 May	59 70	22 293 Bal. due supplies	1 00
11 398 May	30 45	16 J. Conely, M. A. L.	4 25	22 556 June, stamp	7 80
11 784 Supplies	1 00	16 72 Supplies	50	22 569 Button	1 00
11 674 Supplies, stamps	36 10	16 373 Apr., May	5 65	23 85 May, supplies, button	41 05
11 239 May	59 70	16 Sub. M. & S.	1 50	23 97 May	8 20
11 669 Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June	11 80	16 144 June, stamp	13 05	23 260 June	20 85
11 774 May, June, supplies	10 95	17 82 June	8 80	23 338 Buttons	3 00
11 791 May, stamp	7 30	17 134 May, stamps, buttons	47 15	23 387 May, buttons	44 55
11 824 May	2 20	17 220 May, stamps	8 85	23 870 Apr., May, buttons, supplies	
12 93 Ma., stamps	15 25	17 482 June	7 25	23 834 Supplies	50
12 154 May	24 00	17 547 Supplies, bal. due Apr. report	1 00	23 568 June	3 00
12 216 May	54 80	17 595 May	6 65	23 606 Stamps, supplies	9 25
12 405 Apr., May	8 40	17 837 Buttons	3 60	23 845 June, buttons	7 80
12 491 Supplies, buttons	1 60	17 Rein. Edw. Meyers, Local 473	1 60	23 72 Stamps	1 25
12 551 Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., supplies, rein. of local, cash	123 85	17 822 May	13 80	23 652 June	6 40
12 729 June, stamps, supplies	13 25	17 498 May	8 60	24 60 May	5 85
12 771 May	7 45	17 609 May, supplies, cash	18 75	24 115 May, supplies	185 55
12 800 June	18 40	17 820 June, supplies	10 00	24 149 Stamps, supplies	10 50
12 806 May, supplies	4 30	17 527 May, supplies	18 15	24 151 June	7 60
12 849 May	2 40	17 741 May	8 90	24 399 June, supplies, buttons	14 89
12 757 June, stamp	6 40	17 Rein. V. F. Graham	3 35	24 513 June	9 50
12 C. A. Galbreth, M. A. L.	15 09	18 88 Stamps	1 50	24 613 May, June	8 80
12 427 Ma. supplies	14 00	18 365 June	18 00	24 680 Supplies, cash	4 70
12 676 May, supplies	37 30	18 552 May	4 60	24 764 June	4 40
14 17 Supplies, buttons	4 75	18 573 May	39 20	24 816 Supplies, buttons	11 00
14 30 May	451 45	18 686 July	4 60	24 133 May	6 75
14 44 May	228 00	18 823 Apr., May	8 80	24 161 May	34 35
14 215 May	8 40	18 826 May, bound M. & S.	4 80	24 592 May, supplies	28 00
14 218 May, stamps	12 00	18 356 May	11 55	24 128 May, June, stamps, supplies	
14 295 May	7 95	18 817 June	10 00	24 155 June	29 05
14 445 May, supplies	2 30	18 722 Apr., May, supplies	10 15	24 367 May, stamps, supplies	12 15
14 485 Apr.	83 50	18 519 June	5 20	24 526 May, stamps	35 00
14 591 June, supplies, buttons	10 15	18 562 Supplies	1 00	H. S. Foote, M. A. L.	1 50
14 600 May	12 80	19 41 May	257 50	24 193 May	20 80
14 631 May	17 75	19 289 June	4 00	24 408 Mar.	11 25
14 680 May	15 60	19 440 May, stamps	18 90	24 282 E. O. Parker, M. A. L.	4 85
14 743 May	5 00	19 502 May	87 20	25 88 June	7 40
14 793 June	5 60	19 285 May	80 25	25 95 May	47 45
14 848 May, stamps, supplies, buttons	20 65	19 714 Supplies	1 00	25 200 May	53 00
14 871 Apr., May, stamp, supplies	18 00	19 745 Stamps	25 25	25 469 June	5 80
14 280 Stamps	5 00	19 454 May, stamps	11 35	25 488 Apr., stamps	49 20
14 Rein. Edward Deacon, Local 28	21	19 730 May, stamps	9 00	25 499 June	23 20
14 Rein. W. M. Spencer, Local 597	12 35	21 14 May, buttons	43 60	25 504 June	57 35
14 Rein. Chas. A. der Beruff, Local 628	5 00	21 43 May	12 45	25 558 Buttons	5 00
14 Rein. R. G. Ipswich, Local 579	1 60	21 49 May	4 20	25 816 June	12 55
15 36 June	12 00	21 257 May, June	9 60	25 246 May	12 85
15 71 May, buttons	7 80	21 287 May	44 30	25 298 Supplies	1 00
15 217 Buttons	2 00	21 318 June, stamp, button	1 00	25 590 June	14 20
15 224 June	39 75	21 517 June	2 60	25 639 June, stamps	20 80
15 225 June, buttons	6 20	21 587 May, bound M. & S.	2 60	25 659 Supplies	1 25
15 380 Apr., May, stamps	16 75	21 654 May, supplies	2 80	Rein. Chas. Betson, Local 434	1 60
15 550 Supplies	2 50	21 804 May	15 70	25 28 May, supplies	23 35
15 627 May, supplies	28 70	21 839 Feb., Mar., Apr., May, stamp, supplies, bound M. & S.	4 60	26 107 May	39 05
15 847 May, June, supplies	13 70	21 807 Apr., May, stamps	2 87	26 123 May, June	12 30
15 Warren Wolcott, M. A. L.	2 00	21 837 June	2 80	26 197 June	30 45
15 292 May, stamps	15 60	21 849 Mar., Apr., May, stamp, supplies, bound M. & S.	2 80	26 309 Stamps	1 00
15 806 June	4 60	21 851 June, stamp, supplies	15 70	26 381 June, stamp, supplies	10 65
15 104 June	5 40	21 857 June	2 60	26 459 Supplies	1 00
15 842 Mar., bal. due Feb. report	9 40	21 858 June	2 60	26 626 Supplies	1 00
15 677 June, supplies, buttons	7 20	21 864 June	2 60	26 628 Supplies	50
15 633 June	10 60	21 872 June	11 70	26 692 May, June, supplies	19 45
		21 819 Mar., Apr., May	8 25	26 719 June	9 85
				26 807 Apr., May, stamps	16 40
				26 837 June	4 95
				26 18 May	17 75
				26 35 May	80 60
				26 126 May, June	18 65

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
26	421 June, stamps	16	05
26	Rein. R. Kilpatrick.....	1	60
28	8 May	39	30
28	4 May, supplies, cash.....	45	10
28	189 Jan., stamps, supplies, bal. due bound M. & S. 45 55		
28	52 Stamps	4	00
28	93 May	10	25
28	180 May	20	35
28	207 Apr.	9	60
28	266 May, supplies, buttons	38	90
28	339 May	P.	81 25
28	405 Apr., cash	4	05
28	480 May, stamps	189	55
28	667 June	8	80
28	723 June, supplies	8	80
28	810 May, June, July	6	00
28	827 May, cash	12	40
28	Rein. L. W. Eisenhardt, Local 368	1	35
28	867 May	4	80
28	Howard Brown, M. A. L. 1	50	
28	Daniel Hart, M. A. L. 3	00	
28	H. G. Foote, M. A. L. 85		
28	865 May, stamps	34	30
28	E. Talbot, M. A. L. 3	25	
28	316 Stamp, supplies, button	2	50
28	463 May	7	65
28	547 Stamps	2	00
28	707 May, stamp	21	85
28	732 May, June, stamp, sup- plies	18	60
28	196 June	65	75
28	398 Supplies	50	
28	485 May	34	50
29	127 June	10	05
29	128 Supplies, bound M. & S. 6	25	
29	325 May	6	00
29	262 July, Aug.	4	80
29	331 May, stamp	8	65
29	379 June, stamps	12	35
29	429 June, stamps	15	40
29	461 May	14	10
29	614 July, supplies	8	55
29	624 May, stamps, supplies	8	05
29	714 June, stamps	23	90
29	854 May, stamp, cash.....	14	20
29	W. G. Stewart, M. A. L. 8	00	
29	363 Cash	50	
29	427 Supplies	1	50
29	457 June, stamp, supplies	36	10
29	230 May	10	20
29	473 May	4	90
29	700 Seal L. J. E. B. 3	50	
29	120 May, stamps	42	70
29	182 June	5	00
29	194 June	4	00
29	217 June, stamps	58	20
29	693 May	8	60
29	19 May	35	65
29	116 June	11	20
29	141 May	17	20
29	181 May, stamp	14	25
29	320 May, button, cash	22	00
29	532 May, supplies	18	70
29	709 Supplies	2	25
29	731 May, June, cash	7	10
29	733 Stamps	7	50
29	742 May	2	40
30	3 May, supplies, buttons	41	05
30	6 May	58	25
30	27 May	8	00
30	98 May	2	05
30	29 May	46	00
30	90 June	40	10
30	108 May	98	25
30	184 May, June	5	45
30	202 June, supplies	28	15
30	278 May, stamps	19	25
30	280 May	79	50
30	317 May, stamps, supplies	17	70
30	415 May, June, stamps, cash	38	10
30	423 May, June, stamp	79	30
30	489 May, supplies	16	60
30	503 May	13	45
30	559 May	9	45
30	559 June, supplies	9	60
30	563 June	10	70
30	628 Supplies	50	
30	642 May	5	60
30	696 May, supplies	23	35
30	760 June	8	25
30	850 June	42	65
30	78 June, stamps, supplies	34	95
	Total		\$11,356 38
EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE, 1915.			
Date.			
1	Rent	\$103	50
1	Paul Steffler, acct. Board meeting	100	00
1	Tax A. F. of L.	399	24
1	Tax on Canadian membership	32	08
3	Labor Press	1	00
3	Robert Lyons, defense, L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.	100	00
3	Account protested check, Local 431	13	50
3	E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo.	200	00
5	Clerks	57	00
5	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15	00
5	F. Ebeling, L. S. O., Local 865	15	00
5	C. W. McCurdy, L. S. O., Local 223	15	00
5	Mrs. Maud Mosier, L. S. O., Local 644	15	00
5	Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15	00
5	Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Lo- cal 112	15	00
5	Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York	15	00
5	Albert Courtney, L. S. O., Local 734	15	00
5	Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., Local 209	15	00
5	Mary Harrison, L. S. O., Local 434	15	00
12	Clerks	76	00
12	Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15	00
12	Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Lo- cal 112	15	00
12	Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York	15	00
12	Albert Courtney, L. S. O., Local 734	15	00
12	Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., Local 209	15	00
12	Mary Harrison, L. S. O., Local 434	15	00
26	Belle Donner, L. S. O., L. J. E. B., New York	15	00
26	Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., Local 209	15	00
28	Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org., Local 87	100	00
28	Seals	10	49
29	Supplies	481	88
29	Printing June M. & S.	2,622	09
30	Clerks	5	00

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Date.	Date.
30 Robert Lyons, defense, L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.... 200 00	30 Wm. Nelson, Death Claim No. 6844, Local 485..... 50 00	30 Janitor 12 00
30 E. Flore, Gen. Pres..... 380 16	30 Chas. Haycraft, Death Claim No. 6845, Local 378..... 50 00	Stamps received and used. 6 15
30 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org. 78 33	30 Chas. Crochier, Death Claim No. 6846, Local 286..... 50 00	Postage 66 00
30 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org. 109 18	30 George Snow, Death Claim No. 6847, Local 100..... 50 00	Towel Supply Co. 90
30 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org. ... 32 80	30 Chas. Boucher, Death Claim, No. 6848, Local 647..... 50 00	Office supplies 7 00
30 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org. 117 74	30 Claud Adams, Death Claim No. 6850, Local 298..... 50 00	Telegrams 87
30 Josh Brady, Intl. Org. 92 06	30 Wm. E. Sullivan, Death Claim No. 6851, Local 3.. 50 00	Expressage 23 17
30 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org. 115 00	30 Geo. Price, Death Claim No. 6852, Local 139..... 50 00	Revenue stamps 5 00
30 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org. 100 00	30 Wm. F. Nibbel, Death Claim No. 6853, Local 479..... 50 00	Expressage not prepaid.... 15 01
30 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org. ... 104 88	30 Nathan Wittenstein, Death Claim No. 6854, Local 141..... 50 00	Total \$14,401 91
30 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org. 86 23	30 Fred Titus, Death Claim No. 6855, Local 188..... 50 00	Amount on hand June 1, 1915 \$82,827 68
30 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org. 100 79	30 Dell Jeffries, Death Claim No. 6858, M. A. L..... 50 00	Receipts for June, 1915..... 11,856 88
30 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org. 88 96	30 Peter Moriarty, Death Claim No. 6859, Local 99..... 50 00	Total \$98,594 06
30 F. Sesma, Intl. Org. 140 55	30 Henry Schlott, Death Claim No. 6860, Local 381..... 50 00	Expenditures for June, 1915. 14,401 91
30 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 78 33	30 Chas. E. Butz, Death Claim No. 6861, Local 8..... 50 00	Amount on hand July 1, 1915. \$79,192 15
30 John J. Henley, Def. Org. ... 78 33	30 Julius Picro, Death Claim No. 6862, Local 202..... 50 00	In Death Fund June 1, 1915. \$30,654 74
30 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org. 78 33	30 Fred W. Holder, Death Claim No. 6863, Local 253..... 50 00	Appropriated to Death Fund June, 1915 3,475 99
30 J. N. Butler, Def. Org. 88 98	30 John J. Collins, Death Claim No. 6864, Local 90..... 50 00	Total \$34,130 08
30 W. F. Kavanaugh, Def. Org. 68 09	30 Louis Conners, Death Claim No. 6865, Local 437..... 50 00	Drawn from Death Fund June, 1915 8,100 00
30 Ora Berger, Death Claim No. 6898, Local 704..... 50 00	30 John Gorman, Death Claim No. 6866, Local 116..... 50 00	Balance in Death Fund July 1, 1915 \$31,030 08
30 Carl Klaflie, Death Claim No. 6725, Local 305..... 50 00	30 Edw. L. Quinn, Death Claim No. 6870, Local 252..... 50 00	In Defense Fund June 1, 1915 \$15,812 55
30 Fred Erzinger, Death Claim No. 6785, Local 379..... 50 00	30 Edward Shannon, Death Claim No. 6871, Local 573..... 50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, June, 1915 1,489 41
30 Conrad Carl, Death Claim No. 6809, Local 228..... 50 00	30 G. C. Russell, Death Claim No. 6874, Local 674..... 50 00	Total \$16,801 96
30 Thos. E. Buckley, Death Claim No. 6823, Local 710..... 50 00	30 Ernest Ragotte, Death Claim No. 6875, Local 398..... 50 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, June, 1915 2,020 62
30 Harry McLeod, Death Claim No. 6824, Local 562..... 50 00	30 Timothy Madden, Death Claim No. 6876, Local 395..... 50 00	Balance in Defense Fund July 1, 1915 \$14,781 84
30 Wm. J. Fitzgerald, Death Claim No. 6825, Local 76..... 50 00	30 Albert F. Johnson, Death Claim No. 6877, Local 30..... 50 00	In Convention Assessment Fund June 1, 1915. \$1,204 10
30 Chas. J. Justin, Death Claim No. 6827, Local 248..... 50 00	30 Jos. Fink, Death Claim No. 6878, Local 286..... 50 00	Receipts for June, 1915.....
30 Jacob Hoering, Death Claim No. 6828, Local 77..... 50 00	30 Samuel R. Dowse, Death Claim No. 6879, Local 30..... 50 00	Total \$1,204 10
30 Maurice Hefferman, Death Claim No. 6829, Local 77..... 50 00	30 Fred W. Heisler, Death Claim No. 6882, Local 224..... 50 00	Refunds for June, 1915.....
30 John Olsen, Death Claim No. 6830, Local 152..... 50 00	30 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec-Treas. 225 00	Balance in Convention As- sessment Fund July 1, 1915 \$1,204 10
30 Jas. P. Sullivan, Death Claim No. 6831, Local 119..... 50 00	30 Jere L. Sullivan, Conven- tion expenses 398 78	Amount in General Fund July 1, 1915 \$32,176 68
30 Harry O. Whitbeck, Death Claim No. 6832, Local 171..... 50 00		Amount in Death Fund July 1, 1915 31,030 08
30 Henry Henning, Death Claim No. 6833, Local 41..... 50 00		Amount in Defense Fund July 1, 1915 14,781 84
30 Chas. Parrello, Death Claim No. 6835, Local 77..... 50 00		Amount in Convention Assess- ment Fund July 1, 1915. 1,204 10
30 Chas. H. Mattimore, Death Claim No. 6836, Local 224..... 50 00		Total \$79,192 15
30 Jos. M. Thornberry, Death Claim No. 6837, Local 504..... 50 00		
30 Otto Zulkie, Death Claim No. 6838, Local 650..... 50 00		
30 Stephen Mahoney, Death Claim No. 6839, Local 90..... 50 00		
30 Wm. M. White, Death Claim No. 6840, Local 256..... 50 00		
30 Fred Campbell, Death Claim No. 6842, Local 835..... 50 00		

PUT YOUR CUE IN THE RACK, THE GAME IS OVER.

Some few men carry the impression that they are heavier mentally than they really are, and consequently seek to impress with what vigor they may command their ideas on their fellow men. We have had a surfeit of that sort of person running amuck for the last sixteen months; what they knew about managerial functions would fill a book, and another could be filled with what they called ideas on organization. Possibly by this time they have woken up and discovered that their near wisdom was a drug on a market attuned to something the very opposite of practicable.

They were trying to foist on "white table cloth" workers the crudeness and policies which they absorbed on sawdust floors and oil-cloth

tops, but they couldn't "foist" worth a tinker's cuss word.

It is about time for them to return their cue to the rack, for the game, so far as they are concerned, is over. They have left behind them a record which they need have no fear will ever be stolen by any worker who follows the catering industry for a living. As a cloak to cover up their efforts to destroy it served its purpose none too well, hence something different must be originated and it must be carried forward by others than those who identified themselves with the "elimination" machine in the recent past.

There is "balm in Gilead" for the first offender, providing he truly sees the light and retraces his steps to first principles.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of May.

April 28 I went to the city of Cohoes, as suggested by the general office. Called on Mike Higgins, former president of Local 369, and after talking with him for some time and getting his idea on the prospects of the reorganization of Local 369, I found that he did not seem to think that the bartenders wanted a local union, but that he was willing to do everything in his power to bring about the desired result. I then called upon the secretary of the liquor dealers, who, by the way, is a brother of former President Higgins, and a man whose word can be depended on. I made arrangements to appear before the meeting of the liquor dealers on May 5, but owing to a hearing before the governor on a very important labor bill, I was unable to attend the meeting, and wired him to that effect. But I attended a meeting of the liquor dealers of Cohoes on the 19th. This meeting was very well attended, and the gentlemen present seemed to think that the people interested in the liquor traffic should be in closer relation. The best of feeling seemed to prevail among the dealers of Cohoes, and they told me they would do what they could to bring about an organization in their city.

On May 2 I attended a meeting of Local 320, Schenectady. While things are not really as they should be with this local, they have no fault to find, as all of their members are at work, with the exception of one or two. The meeting was well attended, and the question of sending a delegate to the convention was taken up. This made the third time that the matter had been before the local. Finally they decided to send a delegate, and the result was that your humble servant was elected without opposition. As they had several places that the officers and members could not do anything with, I made arrangements to take up the matter for them, as well as some bills that were before the governor, one of which he approved, that of increasing the liquor tax 25 per cent.

On the 14th I went to Mechanicville. Our International had a local in that town, or I should say city now, as it has become a city since the legislature adjourned. I think that a good, live local can be had in Mechanicville, as it is a hustling little city.

On the 17th I went to Glens Falls. While we had a local here at one time, I do not know what the trouble was, but think that a local should be there now. As the workers of the State are after the New York State Federation of Labor, and the Federation is not in the habit of letting the convention of that body go to cities where our crafts are unorganized, it is up to the interests to get their men in line, and I feel that results will come from my visit there.

On the 20th I attended a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Cohoes. It surely was some pleasure to appear before this body, for they are much interested in the labor movement. They promised to assist me in reorganizing the local in that city.

In the meantime a very urgent call came from Local 195, Gloversville. From the way things look it seems as though this local is going to stick, for they have a bunch of officers who are on the firing line at all times. It seems that the main trouble there is that some of the members of the local think that they are just a bit better than the rest, so on the 21st I took up the matter with the officers of the local and advised the calling of a meeting as soon as possible. The meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, May 23, and was very well attended. The trouble was thoroughly gone over, and a plan of action decided on. A note was sent to the secretary, with thirteen signatures, of men who wanted to resign from the local on the grounds that they were violating the constitution. Some idea, to resign in place of trying to right the wrong, if there should happen to be any. Not only that, but some of the men whose names were on the list were not yet members of the local. The local, on advice, appointed a committee to visit the insurgents and find out the main cause of their action. The committee was Grant Van Patten, financial secretary, William Busse and myself. We visited most of the gentlemen on the 26th and found that they knew nothing about the matter, only what one or two had told them. After getting them to promise that they would stick to the local, I made arrangements to go to Gloversville again and take the matter up with the proprietors and the Trades Assembly of that city. I also advised them to take in the boys in Johnstown, which is only three miles away. The president of Local 195 is working there, and he being of that hustling nature, Joseph J. Dugan by name, will bring quite a membership from that city, for I do not think there is room for two locals in that locality.

Will have to thank Brothers Dugan, Van Patten, Busse, Crauson, Grimstead, Cohen, Dorsey, Staks, Conover, Griffis, Allen, Pisot, Stoorder, Masher, McFeeley, Sheedy, Gerard, Fry, Costello, Van Trump, Sanders, Gill, Morton, Brice, Kelsey, Geabauer, Yambenisk, Bandlow and several others whose names I have forgotten. There is a local in Gloversville, and take it from me, it is going to stay, regardless of the pressure that is being brought to bear to disrupt it.

On the 27th went back to Cohoes, where I had called a meeting of the bartenders through the press. Was not disappointed when no one attended this meeting, for I had been told before hand not to expect anyone. If the bartenders of Cohoes do not want to organize, then it is up to themselves, for I am going to pick up the

charter and they can not work under the bar labels that are in nine-tenths of the saloons of Cohoes, for I will see that all signs are taken out. That is one of the labor laws that the powers forgot to touch, the one protecting the labels and buttons. While the liquor interests of New York State have had a narrow escape this session of the legislature, it does not mean, by any means, that they are free from danger, for the antis are still active and will continue to be, so it is up to the men that depend on the traffic to get busy and see that their employees are in the organization; if not, I fear for them.

A constitutional convention is in progress in the Empire State at the present time, and no one can tell what they will try to put over. So I say watch out, organize, get on the firing line, and be ready.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Apr. 28—Schenectady to Cohoes and return	\$ 0 70
May 3—Schenectady to Albany and return	50
14—Schenectady to Mechanicville and return	50
17—Schenectady to Glens Falls and return	1 60
19—Schenectady to Cohoes and return	70
21—Schenectady to Gloversville and return	1 40
23—Schenectady to Gloversville and return	1 40
24—Schenectady to Albany and return	50
25—Schenectady to Cohoes and return	70
26—Schenectady to Gloversville and return	1,40
27—Schenectady to Cohoes and return	70
 Total	\$10 10

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. HENLEY,
Special Defense Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report from May 24 to June 24 is as follows.

May 25, Jersey City, attended a meeting of Bartenders' Local 485. Nomination of officers and other business of importance was transacted. Bro. John Murphy declined a re-nomination for business agent, having accepted a position as manager at a summer resort at Far Rockaway, N. Y. Good luck, Johnnie, me boy, there is nothing too good for a good trade unionist.

On the 26th, at Hoboken, I presided at a meeting of Locals 4, 10 and 236, Hoboken, and Locals 488 and 575, Jersey City, called for the purpose of getting our locals to stop their jurisdiction disputes, as well as to create a better feeling among them and to bring about such cooperation as will mean an increase numerically. The Aschbock Agency question came up for action, as this gentleman's place of business in the city of Hoboken has been a bone of contention here for years. Mr. Aschbock promised me that he would attend this joint meeting if given the privilege of the floor, and would promise our

locals that in the future all orders received through his agency for cooks, waiters or bartenders would be turned over to such locals as were entitled to them in their respective jurisdictions. I received word at the last moment that it would be impossible for him to attend this meeting as promised, but that he would meet a committee at any time we could call at his place of business. A committee was appointed to meet him on the following Friday evening.

On the 27th I addressed the Labor Council here in Hudson County in the interest of our crafts' buttons and labels.

On the 28th I attended a meeting of Waiters' Local 575 Jersey City. In the evening I went to Hoboken to meet with the committee that was to visit Mr. Aschbock, as arranged and reported on the 26th. We were received very cordially and assured by this gentleman that he would keep his promise to do nothing to hurt our locals here. Jersey City has now to contend with a new strike-breaking agency, called the Schwarz Company. With the assistance of the Central Labor Council we have hopes of driving this vampire out of here.

June 1, to Paterson, as instructed, to take up matters referred to me by the general office.

On the 2d to Hoboken to address the Atlantic Coast District Convention of International Longshoremen, who were assembled at Bischoff's Hall. I informed the delegates that their local arrangements committee had steered them into Meyer's Hotel, an unfair hotel to our crafts. The result of the action taken was to move bag and baggage out of the unfair hotel to a union house.

On the 3d to Passaic, N. J., to attend a special meeting of the bar boys, and in the evening to Paterson, to organize a joint board of waiters and bartenders, very much needed here to overcome the damage done by Billy Sunday. This place has lost 23 saloons in the last month, and business in our line is at a standstill at this writing.

On the 4th to Jersey City, where I attended a well-attended meeting of the culinary workers. This local is progressing nicely.

On the 5th to Hoboken, where, with Business Agents Rowohlt, of Bartenders' Local 4, and Zwahr, of Waiters' Local 10, I went to Stevens' Institute to replace non-union men with four bartenders and eight waiters from our locals.

The following is my expense account:

June 1—Jersey City to Paterson.....	\$ 0 70
3—Hoboken to Passaic and return..	55
3—Passaic to Paterson and return..	24
Postage	36
Phone use and stationery.....	70
Local and inter-city car fare.....	2 65

Total \$ 5 20

Fraternally yours,

W. M. F. KAVANAGH,
International Defense Organizer.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., June 12, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month.

My last report left me in the town of Douglas, Ariz. I spent one more day with the boys in Douglas and helped them get their books in shape.

On the night of the 27th to Bisbee, where I found the local in good shape. All the members were working and enjoying good, harmonious conditions. It is a 95 per cent town.

On the 29th to Tucson, as per instructions. I found some members of the Bartenders Union that was there before the town went dry working in soft drink parlors. No liquor is being sold openly as has been reported, but there is no denying that some is being sold, for I never saw a town with more drunks to the number of population. I did not see any of the ex-blue button boys have any liquor for sale, nor did I hear anyone accuse one of them either directly or indirectly, of bootlegging. It is being handled by a rough, disrespectful set of men that are no credit to any town at any time. As to the culinary workers here, there is room for a local and they can be organized, but it will take time.

On June 2 I proceeded to Mojave, as per instructions, and landed there on the 4th. There are eight bars in town, with fourteen bartenders. They are in good shape so far as conditions are concerned. They have not got very much money and business is very poor, but they are 100 per cent organized. They have a wage scale of 50 cents per hour, regardless of the number of hours they work, but most all of them are working eight hours. The letter that was sent out from that local asking for finances was not approved by the membership, and the officers that sent it out have resigned and the ex-president and secretary that built the local up at first are back in harness again, and I feel assured that the same thing will not occur again. All the bar boys in Mojave need is some business. There is no culinary local here, for there are not enough culinary workers to support a local.

Not seeing anything to do in Mojave, I went to Bakersfield, where I found a good, live bunch in good shape conducting things in a business-like manner that makes one feel like they want to stay there.

The following is my expense account since my last report:

Douglas to Bisbee.....	\$1 25
Baggage	25
Bisbee to Tucson.....	4 45
Baggage	25
Tucson to Mojave.....	22 45
Pullman.....	3 75
Baggage	25
Postage for month.....	75
Telephone	1 00
Total	\$34 40

With best wishes, I remain

Yours for Organization,
Education and Amalgamation,
J. N. BUTLER,
Special Defense Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of June:

The situation in the city of Chicago, complicated as it is, greatly improved in the last month. The injunction against our culinary locals here, instead of hurting us is beginning to do us a lot of good. We have spread them broadcast at convenient places and the results are coming in slowly but surely. Before I go any further, I wish to say that the street car strike that

broke loose here on June 14th, helped us a great deal; it showed what organization means, and also what it can accomplish by sticking together. The men employed on the elevated road stuck like real brothers to the ones of the surface lines and completely paralyzed traffic. The public, at first, took it as a joke on account of the fun brought about by the great variety of transportation methods employed, but on the second day they realized the seriousness of the situation and demanded that the city authorities interfere. When the city council passed an ordinance which made it impossible to bring in strike-breakers to work the cars, it proved to be the beginning of the end, and an arbitration was agreed to, the cars resuming their runs on the third day at 10 a. m.

We at once got busy on all the lunch rooms and restaurants in the vicinity of the car barns, with gratifying results. I went the rounds of the car barns and addressed the men at different hours of the day, and they all promised not to patronize any place that refused to line up. At the Crawford avenue barns they even put pickets out so no one should go in, and that particular place is now wondering what happened, as we dare not go near it since it is on the injunction list. But we expect to see them soon at our office, as other have already done.

We had one experience at 77th and Vincennes avenue, when the manager came to see us; he asked us to organize his place, but we found out that the proprietor of that place was also the owner of four other places, all of which were on the injunction list. We promptly notified him that we would not organize that one unless he would agree to organize all of them; and after some pour parlez he agreed and they are now union houses.

The bait is on the hook and it starts to bite, we'll send you the fish as soon as we get it. The trouble in Chicago is that you loose so much time traveling around—one place being so far from the other—but we will have to make the best of it.

On June 3d, I attended the meeting of Local 865; the same day a committee, consisting of Sister Alexander, M. Miller and myself, went to the Riverview Park to settle some difficulty that had arisen there, everything being settled to our satisfaction.

On June 4th, I went to the depot to see Sister Elizabeth Maloney off on her trip to the convention, but I was unable to find her. I thought some segregationist had kidnapped her, but I received word that she alighted safely in Minneapolis. That same day I met Brothers Wheeler and Dillon, members of the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and we talked over the waiters' situation; they promised they would let me know when to meet them again, but although I went to see them on several occasions, I could never find them. I have heard since that they have sent a report to Sister Maloney.

On June 8th, I attended the cooks' picnic, which was a success. Brother J. Bliss, president of Local 872 of Milwaukee, and his family, honored us by their presence.

On the 7th, I attended the meeting of the L. J. B. The same day I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Hobby and also Brother Ed McEachern, and later, Brother Whissmore, of Cleveland, all on their way to the convention.

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The same night I attended an open meeting of Local 456 at which Brother Hobby was also present.

On the 8th, Sister C. Alexander and I met Mr. Jackson, owner of four lunch rooms, and made arrangements to sign them up. We returned there a few days later with Brother Ullmark, business agent of Local 35, and Mr. Jackson signed up. The next day the three of us went to see the manager of Father Dearborn's Lunch Room, but as one of the proprietors is soon going to retire, we will have to wait.

June 10th, I attended the meeting of Local 865; the same morning, Brother M. Miller and I went to Riverview Park to look after the interests of the cooks there. In the afternoon I journeyed to South Chicago to attend the meeting of Local 376, where I had the pleasure of meeting the boys from that live local. On my return I visited the chef and the cooks of the Midway Gardens. Brother Adamski, international organizer of the garment workers, having called on us to help him in having Mr. Marcus Ruben put the union label in cooks' clothes, we went there with a committee of Local 865, and I think it will bring the desired results.

On the 17th, attended a meeting of Local 865 at which nomination of officers were in order.

On the 21st, I attended the L. J. B. meeting; on the 22d, I journeyed to Milwaukee and met Brother Marot, business agent of Local 872. We went the rounds of the kitchens together and I found that that local is doing very nicely; they have sent many cooks to the summer resorts and had but one member out of work, which speaks well for that local.

On the 23d, I attended the meeting of their local at which I complimented them on their success.

On the 24th I returned to the Windy City, and in the evening attended the meeting of Local 865; this was election day, and I am giving you the results of it further down.

On the 25th I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. T. Farrell, of Cleveland. Today I went to see Mr. Hiler, who runs a lunch room, and he agreed to sign up tomorrow afternoon.

The following is the result of the election of Local 865: President, Martin Miller; vice-president, Jas. M. Haggerty; second vice-president, Martin Hanson; third vice-president, Chas. Zeitvogel; recording secretary, Aug. Palitsh; financial secretary and business agent, Al Stewart; treasurer, N. P. Christenson; trustees, Jas. M. Haggerty, Aug. Hegar, Martin Hanson; inspector, Frank Zeitvogel; inside guard, C. W. Marshall; press agent, Fred Ebeling; delegates to L. J. E. B., Jas. Haggerty, S. S. Stevens, Martin Miller.

The following is my expense account for the month:

June 22—Chicago to Milwaukee.....	\$2 20
24—Milwaukee to Chicago.....	2 20
Jitney in Milwaukee (union).....	40
Telegram to headquarters	52
Telegram to Minneapolis	76
Phone for month.....	1 30
Postage for month.....	1 20
Car fare for month.....	8 10

Total.....\$16 68

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL
International Organizer.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 25, 1915

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

May 30th, attended a meeting of Bartenders' Union of Bellaire.

June 2d sent to general office for charter and outfit for Bartenders' Union, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry.

June 6th, attended a meeting of Local 350; addressed the meeting in the interest of buttons and labels and assisted the officers in their work.

My expense account for month:

June 4—To Cincinnati	7 66
5—To Vincennes	4 73
Telegrams	87
Baggage transferred	1 00
Car fare	1 50
Phone	80
Postage, typewriting, etc.....	2 72

Total\$19 28

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report from May 26th:

The latter part of May was taken up with work in Kansas City, working in conjunction with the representatives of the affiliated locals. Signed up several houses attended meetings of several trade unions, asking for their moral support, by refraining from patronizing such houses that did not display the house or bar card. I will say that this support was assured me in every instance.

June 3d, attended meeting of the L. J. E. B., where several matters of importance were transacted. Some of the restaurants in connection with bar-rooms have been very negligent in living up to their signed agreements, but with the co-operation of Bartenders' Local 420, these differences are being adjusted.

June 5th, attended meeting of Local 420, where a good many of the delinquent members were being reinstated.

On June 7th, with Delegates Hiles, Bailey, and Norton, left for San Francisco to attend the Eighteenth General Convention as delegate from Local 420.

On our way to the convention city, stopped off in Los Angeles and attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 284. Short talks were made by Vice-President Steffler, Lyons, Schrimpf Wieseman and Baird of Local 51, also your humble servant.

On my return, stopped off at Salt Lake City, where I met representatives of Locals 721 and 815. Conditions in the city of the latter-day saints are better than in many other cities, notwithstanding the fact that Local 815 has to contend with a waiters' association, which I must say, Local 815 is doing its best to keep in the background. They have 52 restaurants and cafes signed up and displaying the card, and as for the bartenders' local, No. 721 has always been going to the front.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
International Organizer.

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LOS ANGELES, June 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows:

I attended an interesting meeting of Bartenders' Local 188 Sunday, May 23, at which provisions were made for an outing, an annual affair of the organization. Considerable time was given to the discussion of union labels and the patronage of houses only fair to organized labor.

On the 27th I attended the meeting of the Cooks and Waiters, Local 209. This organization, which I was sent here to especially look after, is making progress slowly; its record for the month being 16 reinstatements and 15 new members. The meeting though slightly attended, was an enthusiastic one; so far the prospects are encouraging and we are hopeful that our next report will show greater gains.

The following Thursday, June 3, I spoke at the Iron City Central Trades Council, along trade union lines and again requested the support of all affiliated bodies in the building up of a culinary union co-equal with the Bartenders' Union, Local 188.

I left with the Pittsburg delegates June 6th and arrived at San Francisco June 12th.

The convention from my viewpoint was not only a success but also an important one for the preservation of the International Union.

The story of the proceedings will appear in this issue of the **MIXER AND SERVER**, and will be more interesting than any comment of mine on the same.

The delegation from Local 188 introduced several resolutions and they were favorably reported on by the committee and passed by the convention. The same will have a bearing in our efforts to better organize our crafts in the Smoky City.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month.

My last report left me in Columbus, where I remained for some time to complete, as far as possible, the work started. I have every reason to believe that henceforth the members of our allied crafts in Columbus will continue to strengthen their organization, until they are numbered among the strongest organized cities covered by the charter of our International Union.

From Columbus to Chicago to assist in the campaign of education and organization as mapped out by our General Executive Board at their last meeting.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Transportation, Columbus to Chicago....	\$9 45
Transferring baggage	1 00
Postage	1 25
Car fare and telephone.....	1 00
Typewriting	1 50

Total \$14 20

Yours fraternally,
FRED B. HOBBY.
International Organizer.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In accordance with instructions, journeyed to San Francisco. After completing my work there, went to Bakersfield and San Bernardino.

The following is my expense account:
 June 8—Cincinnati to San Francisco
 (round-trip ticket) \$70 25
 Sleeper to San Francisco 14 50
 Sleeper to Bakersfield (June 23) 2 00
 San Bernardino to Cincinnati (June 27). 12 75

Total \$99 50

Respectfully submitted,
W. EDWARD HORNE,
International Organizer.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of June. My last report was written in the City of Waco, Texas, where I had just paid a visit to our local in that city.

On June 6th I went to Temple and met with our boys of Local 697 in that city. Having been elected as a delegate to our International Convention from my local, I left the city of Temple for the convention city, arriving there the evening of June 12th, where I met many representatives from the various locals of our International.

Realizing that all proceedings of the convention will be published in full in the next issue of the **MIXER AND SERVER**, I will refrain from entering into any of the details of the convention which is now a matter of history.

I left San Francisco on the 22d and, realizing the fact that it is now time for me to write my report for June, I am doing so from this city. But you will note that my report is short owing to the fact that most of our present month's stewardship was turned in at the convention.

Hoping that much good will result from the convention just closed and that we will be able to double our membership before our next convention, I am, with best wishes

Yours fraternally,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

OAKLAND, CAL., June 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of June:

From the 1st to the 5th, in the city of Spokane, Wash. Attended meetings of Culinary Workers' Local 400; Bartenders' Local 485, and the Central Labor Council. Culinary Local 400 is enjoying fairly good conditions, although the attendance at meetings is not what it should be. Bartenders' Local 485 is having a tough time keeping lined up; trade is simply fierce, and work is, of course, very scarce.

Other trades affiliated with the Central Council are meeting with as much trouble as our crafts are; in fact, a "labor revival" would do Spokane a lot of good. Bartenders' Local 485 are making strong efforts to stimulate interest among their members, and will no doubt succeed.

June 5th, left for Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. The Seattle bartenders are having a tough time keeping going. That city is already feeling the effects of the prohibition victory. The culinary locals are holding their own, but their officials are kept on the jump every minute of the day.

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Tacoma bartenders are also feeling discouraged, and the members are not giving their officers the assistance they should. The culinary boys and girls are in very good shape, in fact, the recent "Labor Forward Movement" conducted in Tacoma the past few months has benefited our crafts to a great extent.

June 12th, to San Francisco to attend the convention as a delegate of Culinary Local 400 of Spokane. Members of the International Union should secure a copy of the July MIXER AND SERVER and read the proceedings with care, especially the reports of the general president and general secretary-treasurer.

The following is my expense account:

June 5—Spokane to Seattle.....	\$11 40
Sleeper	2 50
Car fare and telephone.....	2 65
Total.....	\$16 55

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of June:

May 28th, attended meeting of Waiters' Union, Local 2, of Brooklyn, N. Y. This session was packed to the doors. About September 1 Local 2 will be housed in an elaborate home on Cook street.

Went over to Bartenders' Union Local 70, to attend their meeting, but misfortune confronted us, owing to the fact that no quorum was present. However, we went over a few matters with the officers of Local 70.

May 29th, learned from Secretary A. W. Krause of Cooks' Union No. 381, that his organization, although not the largest in the United States, is enjoying the best of conditions and has no idle members. This fall Cooks' Union No. 381 will enter into an active organizing campaign.

June 4th, attended meeting of Bartenders' Union Local 3, of New York City. Local 3 will be on the top rung of the ladder before many moons.

June 6th, left this vicinity for San Francisco, to attend convention in that city, returning on June 27th.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Stationery and postage.....	\$1 50
Telephone	1 20
Local and suburban car fare.....	2 00
Telegram	69

Total	\$5 39
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Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

RENO, NEVADA, June 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to submit the following report:

Continued working in Sacramento, assisting the business agents of Locals 561 and 603. Attended regular meetings of both locals and of the Sacramento Labor Council; also assisted in advancing the organization of the Liberal Council (anti-prohibition).

Left Sacramento June 12th, to attend the Eighteenth General Convention in San Francisco. After adjournment of convention, under instructions from the general secretary, left San Francisco for Reno, Nevada by way of Sacramento, arriving in Reno June 24th.

My expense account is as follows:

June 12—Sacramento to San Francisco...	\$2 50
23—San Francisco to Sacramento...	2 50
24—Sacramento to Reno.....	6 75
Baggage transfer	1 00
Telephone and telegrams.....	2 60
Postage	1 00

Total.....	\$16 35
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Yours fraternally,

F. E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., June 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is submitted as my report for the month of June:

On the 1st, went to Havre to attend court hearing on 10 o'clock closing and local option law; 2d, returned to Great Falls; 3d, went to Helena to meet with the officers of Cooks' and Waiters' Union. Evening of 3d, went to Butte to attend a special meeting of Bartenders' Union No. 302; 4th, addressed mass meeting of brewery workers of Butte; 5th, with M. M. Donoghue, president of Montana State Federation of Labor, went to Missoula. We interviewed hotel men regarding employment of our members. Night of the 5th, addressed a special meeting of Cooks' and Waitresses' Union of Missoula; 6th (morning), addressed a joint meeting of cooks, waiters, bartenders and brewery workers; 9th, went to Sand Point; 10th, to Spokane. From Spokane, went to San Francisco, Cal., to attend our national convention, where I was employed during the session as assistant secretary; 22d, returned to Spokane; 23d, to Helena; 24th, to Great Falls. Business in this section is very quiet and we have our own army of unemployed to contend with, consequently, I would advise members contemplating a visit to Montana, to prepare themselves for disappointment if they come seeking employment.

Following is my expense account for the part of month reported:

June 1—To Havre	\$4 30
2—To Great Falls	4 30
3—To Helena	3 40
3—To Butte	2 90
5—To Missoula	4 25
9—To Sand Point	5 30
10—To Spokane	2 10
23—Spokane to Helena and sleeper.	12 85
24—To Great Falls.....	3 40
Postage, street car fare and telephone....	1 80

Total.....	\$44 60
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Fraternally yours,

J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

OMAHA, NEB., June 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed my report for the month of June.

I have been working on the culinary workers.

and am in hopes that I will be able to secure enough names to send for a cooks' charter next week. My last meeting was not as well attended as I had every reason to expect, but then this is Omaha.

Following are my expenses for the month of June:

Printing for mass meeting of cooks.....	\$ 2 50
Distributing same	1 50
Hall rent for three meetings.....	3 00
Local car fare and phone.....	1 00
Postage for month.....	60

Total..... \$8 60

Yours fraternally,
BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

DETROIT, MICH., June 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month is as follows:

On May 25th I attended the meeting of Local 526; we initiated four new candidates and I made a short talk on "The Attendance of Meeting."

Wednesday, May 26th, I attended the meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

On Sunday, May 30, went to Toledo on the boat excursion given under the auspices of Local 562, and while in Toledo I visited the headquarters of Local 216 and was informed that Local 216 was holding its own in their battle with the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, and organized labor in Toledo is backing our boys in good shape; our boys expect to come out victorious.

On June 1st I attended the meeting of Local 562, and we initiated five more candidates; officers were nominated at this meeting and will be elected on June 29th.

June 3d, I visited the meeting of Beer Wagon Drivers, Local 38, and delivered an address on the union label and the monthly working button.

June 5th I attended the convention of the Michigan Labor Anti-Prohibition League, held in Bay City, and I am pleased to state that it was a very enthusiastic gathering and feel confident that this league will do some good work in the big wet and dry fight that is to take place this fall. The next convention of this organization will be held two days prior to the opening of the convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, which will be held in Traverse City during the third week in September, 1915.

My expense account is as follows:

June 5—Detroit to Bay City and return..	\$ 4 60
Local car fare.....	1 50
Stationery and postage.....	1 40

Total..... \$7 50

Yours fraternally,
JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of June:

May 28th, attended the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council.

June 1st, to San Rafael; meeting of Local 542 was held in the afternoon and had adjourned on my arrival.

June 3d, to Oakland, and with business agent of Local 31, tried to unionize a cafeteria.

June 5th, to Richmond. Attended meeting of Local 595; attendance was fair.

June 9th, with General President Edward Flore and Vice-President John W. Conley, attended the regular meeting of Waitresses' Local 48.

The following is my expense account for the month:

June 1—To San Rafael and return.....	\$ 50
3—To Oakland and return.....	20
5—To Richmond and return.....	50
Car fare	2 50
Phone	1 75
Postage	1 75

Total \$7 20

Yours fraternally,
F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

BY A HAIR.

She had run down to New York for a week to get ideas and material for the work she had taken up when a turn of fortune's wheel had changed her over night from a petted girl to a penniless woman. Her business completed, she found time for a little visit with a woman friend.

"Last night," she laughed, "I had a narrow escape from a serious attack of the blues. You know what a nasty, drizzly day it was. It was just dinner time, and I was tired out with the day's shopping, when I found myself in front of the Uppertendom on the avenue. In our palmy days father and I were fond of dining there when we were in the city, and I was seized with an uncontrollable longing to have my dinner in the familiar place, to sit down to a well-appointed table and be served.

"I had very little money left. I was shabby and bedraggled, and I know I didn't belong there; but before I knew it I found myself seated inside. I ordered a Spanish mackerel, rolls and coffee—I knew I couldn't have much. As the waiter carved the fish and handed me a portion I noticed a hair on one end of it, trailing off on the platter, but I was too downcast and disheartened to make a fuss, and meekly accepted the situation.

"I ate and enjoyed it. My spirits began to rise in the comfortable room, among well-dressed, well-bred people, and the well-cooked food and delicious hot coffee gradually restored my self-esteem. By the time I was ready for more fish I felt like a different person.

"The waiter sprang forward to uncover the platter when I caught sight of the hair which I had entirely forgotten, and I asked him what he meant by serving such a dish in such a condition. He was very apologetic, but said he could do nothing about it.

"Call the head waiter," I commanded.

"He came, and was apologetic and obsequious to the last degree. He begged me to allow him to bring me something else; but I said no, I could not wait; I had ordered only that because I was pressed for time. The two men retired to a respectful distance, and I coolly drew on my gloves while I waited for the check. Neither man made a move, so I got up. Both rushed forward to help me with my coat and bowed me out with renewed apologies. I walked out and was not asked to pay a cent.

"Well, I laughed all the evening over my escapade, and the blues receded to such a distance that I don't think they will trouble me again for a long time."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE FORUM

THE KICK.

The energy, persistence and enthusiasm with which the boy invests his act of pedal force in propulsion of the tin can will recall to his elders their own joy in this exercise in their youth, and even lead them to sly renewal of the fun—say, just for one kick or two.

The kick comes naturally to us. The infant is more likely to use the foot than the hand in earliest aggressive action and to display more energy in getting the big toe to the mouth than a finger to the eye. In this use of the feet we merely follow an instinct come down to us through the ages from our ancestry in the hairy, furry, gorilla-faced quadruman who used the toes as much as the fingers in grubbing for a living and in contention with other animals that could not stand erect to combat his powerful hands and horny feet.

As our species commenced wearing sandals, ages after sloughing off the anthropoid, our feet lost much of their original toughness, and so the inclination to thrust things out of the way by the kick must have lessened and gradually reached a minimum, until, in Acts ix, 5, we note the early figure of speech diverting thought from the actual physical kick to that of the mentality and verbal expression in opposition to conditions.

With the introduction of boots in later centuries man, no doubt, re-acquired the habit of the kick, either for convenience or for mere sport, as in football, or in the fight. In many ways the word has been adapted to synonymy in our colloquialisms upon life—upon actions from the cradle to the grave. Thus we have to "kick the bucket," the word bucket in this application meaning a wooden skewer passed behind the tendons of the slaughtered pig's hind legs in suspension. Devotees of ardent spirits, yearning for the "kick" to come from drink, may hark back to the recoil of the fowling piece against the tender armpit.

Coming down, or ascending, to the kick as a form of thought and expression against conditions we may deem adverse to our comfort or our financial or political environments, we find kickers frequently referred to with contempt, even by those who themselves might be so classed; and we often hear it said of a person that "he's got no kick comin'."

Now, the fact is that we all at times have a kick coming and a good right to it. But for the kick and the kicker there would be no progress in our conditions in many ways, physical or intellectual; in our day and country there would be no court of last resort in the ballot box—no chance to arrest outrageous taxation in the present or overwhelming bond issues for the future to suffer. As we look around and listen, with these thoughts at hand, we will find that it is the grafting politician more than any other class of people who object to the kick. And so, let us keep on kicking.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PROHIBITION PHANTASIES.

By E. D. SKINNER.

My attention has been called to a recent psalm of thanksgiving offered up by one of the tribe, because "prohibition is putting the liquor dealers out of business." The author quotes a table of figures showing how much spirituous liquor was distilled last year, compares this with the year before, shows a decrease for last year, and then jumps up and claps his hands and cries, "Hurrah! Prohibition is putting the liquor dealers out of business."

It's a wonder that nobody thought of anything like this regarding the diamond industry, many years ago, when there was such a startling decrease in the visible supply of those precious gems immediately following the famous consolidation of the various independent companies of South Africa by Barney Banato and Cecil Rhodes.

Now it so happens that I was "back there" when the national distillers' association met in Louisville, Ky., and ordered a curtailment in production "for the purpose of equalizing the visible supply with the prevalent demand, for the benefit of the trade." Exact statistics were presented at this meeting showing that considerable more liquor was being distilled each year than was being consumed, and that this overproduction must eventually glut the market and destroy it, unless something was done, but there was certainly nothing said at that meeting about the "prohibitionists putting the liquor dealers out of business." There was a little row following this action of the convention and for a time some of the distillers refused to obey its arbitrary order to cut down their yearly production, but, eventually they "saw the light" of their own personal interests, and all obeyed.

Prohibitionists are such a sanctified lot of mortals that it would be something akin to actual sacrilege to accuse one of them of intentional dishonesty, so I must presume that my friend has not read or heard of the last government report regarding the amount of liquor consumed during the past year in the United States. If he had, his heart might have been gladdened by the knowledge that there was a small decrease in the per capita consumption of the heavier spirituous liquors, but his prohibition fanaticism would have found little consolation in the accompanying fact that there was also a proportionate increase in the per capita consumption of the lighter wines and beers.

Again, my friend rehashes the time-honored statement that "the licensed saloon enveiles the youth of our land within its doors and teaches him the habit that ruins his life and forever damns his soul, so that the liquor dealers' family can wear diamonds."

"Now, please, mister, don't!" I was born in

a prohibition town; I took my first drink in a prohibition town and I know that it wasn't any "licensed saloon" that started me on the "road to ruin." In fact, I don't really know that I am on the road to ruin, for I haven't "got there" yet, although I am confident that I would have been finished long ago if I had remained there, for that prohibition "whiskey" was certainly the deadliest poison that I have ever tackled.

And then, there is the prohibition State of Maine! I had a long talk once, with a man who had been in the business in that State and he told me some wonderful tales about the amount of "bootlegging" that is going on there. Now, how in the world do you suppose those people ever succeeded in getting a taste cultivated for the "poison" without a licensed saloon to "enveigle" them into it?

If my friend can discover a people, civilized or savage, who have no taste for any kind of an intoxicating beverage, he can get a medal from the Smithsonian Institute and become famous.

Is there a reason? Many years ago my stomach, which was naturally weak, went on a strike. At that time I had been for about eight years the next thing to a total abstainer. For the next year and a half I "petted" my recalcitrant stomach according to the latest revised, amended and improved laws of hygiene, and during that time I never tasted any kind of intoxicating liquor. Then I lost a fair opportunity to get on in the world. I was physically "down and out" and absolutely unfit for anything. Like many another blamed fool, I turned to "the cup that cheers, to drown my sorrow." Then I discovered that I could eat a hearty meal without discomfort if I was properly "loaded." For a long time I never ate a meal without my beer, and my stomach trouble disappeared. For fifteen years I have been physically able to do a man's daily labor. No one deprecates the real evils of actual intemperance more than I do; but whenever any fanatic attempts to forbid me that which was life to me, then I "get hostile." These are facts, and I didn't get "them out of the almanac," either.

Is there a reason? Bob Burdette was one of four or five of the world's greatest humorists until he discovered that he could get along just as well without his morning "eye opener." After that he was a very lovable old preacher, but he didn't disturb the mental equilibrium of the civilized universe to any startling degree.

It is recorded that Daniel Webster drank a pitcher of whiskey while he was delivering his famous "reply to Hayne" and this supreme effort of our greatest parliamentarian still ranks as the world's forensic masterpiece. The thought of the two succeeding days that were required by him in recovering from his "souse" are not particularly inspiring, but the question arises: Would even his great brain have been capable of that master effort if it had not been driven by a powerful stimulant?

Of course, my prohibition friend will tell me of men who have been mentally active all their lives and who have been total abstainers. I will go him one better: I was once somewhat acquainted with a man whose name was known throughout the civilized world and I believe that that man had never known even the taste of liquor. But I also learned that there was a difference between his nervously active mind and some of those heavier brains that must be driven to get results. His somewhat excitable brain had to be soothed and restrained to prevent its

"flying off at a tangent," but the weightier parts of some of the heavier brains have to be driven at top speed or they fail to act. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

The vast empire of our great West was conquered, tamed and given to us by a race of notoriously hard drinkers. History records no such achievement for any race of "grape juice fanatics." Is there a reason?

Too much can not be said against the real evils of actual intemperance. The evils are very real and the demand for a remedy very urgent. Let's fight the real evils with might and main. But let's make it a sane fight for real temperance rather than a fanatical agitation for a manifest absurdity.

Let's have mental temperance as well as liquid temperance.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 25, 1915.
Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer International Union, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Inclosed you will find a copy of editorial in this week's Labor Clarion. In this section it will pave the way for better harmony and co-operation between the members of our allied crafts. If you can use it in the MIXER AND SERVER, it may serve the same purpose among our friends in the East.

After a time I hope to see that all who formerly set their hope in segregation will realize the futility of further efforts in that direction. The prohibition issue will force us all to get together for mutual and effective self-preservation.

Permit me to take this opportunity to express my personal thanks for the skill and consideration shown by the present administration in avoiding unnecessarily to wound or offend those who differed with it in the convention regarding the best policies to be pursued by our organization. This will go a long way to re-establish the mutual confidence and friendly relationship that the movement for segregation threatened to destroy.

You won a clean-cut and decisive victory, and I hope in achieving it you may acknowledge that you have had fair antagonists who knew when they were beaten and yielded gracefully to the will of the majority. That, in fact, was all that the segregationists here in the West wanted—a chance to submit their case to the general membership. With the changed attitude of former advocates of segregation, it is now apparent that if submitted now the question of segregation would be defeated by the general membership.

It follows that if all who participated in the recent convention are sincere in their wishes to further with all their might the interests of the allied crafts, it will be their first duty to forget past differences and henceforth work unitedly to achieve the fundamental objects of our movement, organization and efficiency.

In the sincere hope that mutual confidence and better co-operation be established and that a real get-together spirit may result as the main achievement of the Eighteenth General Convention, I remain,

Fraternally and sincerely,
THEODORE JOHNSON,
Delegate of Local 30.

THE ALLIED CRAFTS' CONVENTION.

It is seldom that organized workers of the West have had such good opportunity to study and understand the methods of the leaders of our great international organizations as during the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, which came to a close last Friday evening in the Civic Auditorium in this city.

It was a convention replete with sharp and decisive parliamentary combats, lavish social entertainment, and the final enactment of substantial legislation in the interest of the allied crafts.

After a splendid ceremonial opening, there followed one day of storm and excitement, after which the rest of the convention was spent in earnest work, winding up with a perfect shower of good feeling and expressions of mutual esteem.

When Chairman Michael Canny presented President Edward Flore with a gavel of California redwood, neither he nor the opposition delegates expected immediately to receive a warning that unless the minority bowed completely to the will of the majority as personified in the presiding officer, short shrift would be made of the opposition.

Under such conditions, it need occasion no surprise that no segregation delegate was appointed on either the committee on credentials or on the committee on rules and order of business. Nor need one wonder why the president refused to recognize delegates raising points of order, or why he ignored requests for information concerning the methods of transacting business. It seemed that on the main question before the convention, relating to segregation of the allied crafts into separate internationals, the majority was very reluctant to be put on record. According to the rules of the convention, it required a majority vote of the delegates to obtain a roll-call. An entire day was used up in establishing this fact. After the minority understood the situation it subsided gracefully, and the rest of the time of the convention was devoted to the consideration of the various proposals for legislation affecting the vital interests of the membership.

The following is a brief resume of the action of the convention on important propositions, which in cases of adoption become the law of the international union sixty days after the adjournment of the convention.

Committee on Asiatics recommended adoption of a resolution fining members for patronizing any establishment owned or operated in part by Asiatics, forbidding members to work with Asiatics, and that no house card, button or emblem be displayed in places where Asiatics are working. After lengthy debate the resolution was adopted, but leaving the enforcement of the provision relating to working with Asiatics in the hands of the local union involved and the local joint executive board.

Convention adopted a resolution establishing minimum monthly dues as follows: Male members, \$1; female members, 75 cents.

Convention approved the method of employing legislative agents to oppose attempts to enact sumptuary legislation.

Convention went on record in favor of local unions establishing a sick benefit fund, under the principle of an equal amount of dues entitling a member to an equal amount of benefits.

Section 24 of the International constitution, relating to dual clubs and unions, occasioned an extensive debate. It was the general sense that the section should remain on the books; that its enforcement is a local question, and that locals enforcing it are entitled to financial assistance from the International union.

The convention refused to change the system of voting on local joint boards.

A resolution was adopted compelling local unions to audit their books quarterly and to file a copy of the audit with the general president within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter.

Holders of traveling cards failing to deposit same within sixty days after issue may be fined instead of being suspended.

Convention went on record forbidding any higher initiation fee than \$50.

Convention refused to adopt a resolution interpreting the constitution as offering no obstacle to segregation, whenever accomplished in conformity with the laws of the A. F. of L.

Salaries of the general president and the general secretary-treasurer were increased from \$200 and \$225 to \$225 and \$250, respectively.

Convention went on record as opposed to the licensing of cooks or other crafts affiliated with the International union.

On recommendation of the committee on resolutions, the general executive board was instructed to make a special effort to organize all the crafts in Chicago.

A resolution, introduced by delegates from Seattle, sought to instruct the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to put that body on record in favor of securing the shorter workday by legislative enactment. After some fireworks by delegates from Washington, the secretary moved to amend the resolution by instructing the delegates to support the declaration on the subject adopted by the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. The convention adopted the amendment by a vote of 97 to 82.

A number of resolutions were adopted in the interest of the crafts in opposition to prohibition, and numerous suggestions made to enlist the support of the labor movement on the question.

The committee on ways and means recommended, and the convention adopted, a suggestion that local unions set aside a part of their income as a convention fund, for the purpose of sending delegates to the conventions.

The officers submitted voluminous reports covering all matters of general interest, and containing numerous proposals for legislation, which latter were presented and favored by the respective committees to which they were referred. The convention concurred in all such proposals.

The incumbent officers were all re-elected. The only opposition manifested was in the case of a vice-president from California and the woman vice-president from Chicago. Local dissatisfaction accounts in each case for the said opposition, but the result was never in doubt, as the said officers had the united support of the administration.

It is apparent that the segregation sentiment has received its final quietus. This is due mainly to a change of sentiment among the bartenders, who at previous conventions have been the mainstay of that movement. At this convention the policy was favored mainly by culinary unions, who are but recent converts, and who favored it simply from motives of sympathy for bartend-

ers who claim to have been roughly handled by the men at the helm. Of course, if the bartenders have experienced a change of heart in regard to segregation, it is manifest that there is no longer any inducement for culinary workers to sacrifice themselves and their own best interests for the sake of the bartenders. Hence, it is expected that future conventions of this international union will become a unit on matters of fundamental policy, and that there exists no longer any divided sentiment on the subject of segregating the allied crafts.—*Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Friday, June 25, 1915.*

LOYAL CITIZENSHIP AND PROHIBITION FANATICISM.

(Places, dates and people mentioned in this editorial are taken from real life. The principal characters are honored and respected citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, and have contributed materially to her prestige.—Editor.)

The United States is fast becoming a country of tragedies.

In spite of the fact that the writers of the Constitution thought they were safeguarding the rights and privileges of the present and generations to come, tragedies in the lives of its citizens have been occurring with greater frequency in more recent years.

Salem, Mass., made a world-wide reputation for itself when it burned women upon the plausible plea of avowed "agitators" and straight-laced Puritans.

The Puritans and their followers thought they were right, but civilization and the bone and sinew of the United States have proven conclusively to the world that they were a coterie of poor, benighted souls who would ride to kingdom come in the proverbial fiery chariot.

Even today we find that, while burning on the funeral pyre and the use of the gibbet for witchcraft are no longer practiced, there is another form of murder quite as rampant as in those days when superstition and bigotry held full sway in benighted districts.

It is difficult, indeed, to tear aside the coverings of one's heart and show the innermost secrets, the ambitions, the love, the hate and the inevitable love of life to the gaze of a busy people.

And yet, in this twentieth century, tragedies which would put the witch burners to shame are being enacted in the guise of better living and the suppression of the traffic in liquor.

We herewith give to the world the life-story of one single man; we give to the world, the love, the hate, the ambitions and the accomplishments of a single atom which has gone to make up the cosmopolitan population of the United States for nearly a century.

A century of citizenship which has not cost the government of the United States, the state or the municipality one cent insofar as it applies to furnishing correctional institutions or maintaining homes for paupers.

Some seventy-five years ago one of the houses of McManus, long established in the beautiful isle of Ireland, listened to the call of the western world, and there was a transplanting of a branch of that family upon the hospitable shores of the Land of the Brave and the Home of the Free.

A master in woodcraft, his art at once became useful to those who had gone before. Versed in the making of casks for the containing of manu-

factures, he at once became a valued citizen, and his progeny thrived and multiplied.

For almost four score years has this branch of McManus contributed to the wealth of the land.

No occasion for the building and maintaining of institutions to take over any imbeciles or criminals in the McManus family. They were all loyal and valuable component parts of a government which has grown to be the greatest upon which God's sunshine smiles.

In that isle noted for its shamrock and known as the Emerald Isle the McManuses were skilled artisans. As father, so the son: coopers and hewers of the stave. All became masters in their chosen work. Each branch became the head of his own home.

In 1866 there was born to two of the earlier pioneers a son, and in time he became quite as skilled as his father before him in the art of cooperage, when cooperage was an art and not so much a question of machinery.

In due course of time there came to bless a union of himself and a pretty lass nine children, six of whom are still living, honored and respected citizens of this great commonwealth. Three have passed to that country from whence no traveler returns.

The sweetheart of many decades ago placed her trust and love in the keeping of a McManus, believing that an artisan skilled in the making of barrels and casks would surely be able to care for her and theirs.

The remuneration for the skilled cooper was not the equal of many other professions or trades, and yet it sufficed to give those children with whom they were blessed the benefits of the schools and institutions maintained by coopers and other artisans.

Like millions of other workers, McManus hated that the children born to his household should become useful citizens.

With the advent of each little one the burden became heavier. With the demand upon his labor ever on the increase, did McManus or his sweet-heart of younger days falter and stumble?

No! They were of a stock which never knew the word fear or cowardice. They were of such which has prevailed to hold the great institution of the United States intact. They paid their taxes, they paid their rent, they paid every penny which the government demanded.

Today the house of McManus is faced with a problem such as confronted those poor women burned for witchcraft in Salem. Today they are confronted with a condition which tries the souls of men and women.

Confronted with the alternative of becoming dependents of charity, objects of derision, and placed in the category of down-and-outers, the voices of the wife and husband may well become husky and tinged with a grieving sorrow.

After having given nine children to society and to the material welfare of the land of their choice, the land in which their all has its existence, they rightfully are entitled to ask: What have we done that we should be martyrs to the cause of fanaticism?

Has not the house of McManus done its full share toward society; have not the pains and tribulations of the mother of nine earned at least some consideration from humanity? Has not the father who toiled at a pittance in early day and later for a wage which would barely bring in

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the necessities of life, the right to query, as he glances in the mirror and sees the silvery hair: What have we done that we should be placed in the pillory or placed upon the funeral pyre?

And yet such is what hundreds of thousands of God-fearing men and women are facing today. Taking away their means of livelihood guaranteed under the Constitution to which they have been loyal and faithful subjects for all these decades.

In the sere and yellow time of life, what can this expert cooper turn his hand to? Who is there to minister to the wants of that sweetheart of all these years?

Let their children supply the home?

Let their progeny assume the care of father and mother?

You might quite as well say that the state or the municipality should pay into the hand of the house of McManus a pension sufficient to give or supply all their reasonable wants and necessities until they pass to the Great Beyond.

The advocates of the temperance question fail to use the periscope of humanity; they glue their eye to the periscope of fanaticism and blindly begin to destroy. They fail to see the wreckage and loss of life which their wantonness brings to millions.

Spending their all for education and a better life, the house of McManus has not laid up that "nest egg" for the proverbial rainy day. No, the apples of their eye had all the love, affection and privileges lavished upon them, that they might continue the house of McManus when the patriots and workers of decades ago have gone to their forefathers.

The heartstrings of McManus may be tuned to the key of desperation; those heartstrings may be keyed to the breaking point, and those who would put on a tension which would reach the breaking point have up to the present time failed most ignominiously to suggest how the lives of the house of McManus and millions of others may continue to be numbered among our most industrious and honored citizens.

It is all very well to take a man and woman who have reached the ripe and sere years of a well-spent life, transplant them into the middle of a great industrial desert, and then prayerfully and sanctimoniously inform them that they are at liberty to eat their fill of cactus and sage brush.

What has been said of the house of McManus applies equally to many kindred crafts. There are millions of houses of sorrow and worry, where there should be sunshine and gladness.

Those who would take the life of McManus have no solution and have nothing tangible to suggest when they cut down the trees which have been the sustaining power in our civic, industrial and church life.

Like the burners of women at Salem, Mass., they are obsessed with but a single idea, and that idea has made them monomaniacs upon a single subject.

Iconoclastic to the last degree, they fail to build where they wreck. Millions of men and women today owe their well-being to the house of McManus.

McManus, as a cooper, never did an injury knowingly or wittingly to a human being, much less to the life of those who depend upon civilization for an existence.

The tragedies of life do not come from the

committing of crime quite as frequently as they emanate from the fanatics.

There is one all-powerful motive back of taking the life-bread from the house of McManus.

That has to do with the same motives which prompted the burning of women by the same kind of fanatics, who would now starve millions of men and women.

The house of McManus will go down, and millions of others will go the same way, so long as the advocates of the "dry" propaganda have their way.

Sumptuary laws come from the classes, and witchcraft today is being practiced by the men who would force upon the workers a law that would add to the distress of millions and put witchcraft and its believers in power.—*The Chronicle*.

Cincinnati, May 22, 1915.

THE GROWING NEED OF ORGANIZING FROM THE BOTTOM UP.

The following article is by John Bookjans, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.

This international union has as yet attained but comparatively meager success in the organization of catering employees in large cities and especially of those working in large, corporatively-owned hotels and restaurants. The bulk of our membership is still being recruited from the employes of small, privately-owned saloons, lunch counters, and restaurants; from the employes of parks and summer resorts; and from such other catering workers as eke out a living from casual employment at dances, weddings, dinners, and similar affairs. Even in towns where we have succeeded in establishing some sort of a scale of hours and wages, we only, in rare instances, control hotels and restaurants under corporate management. The same reason which accounts for the lack of organization among employes of large, corporatively-owned hotels and restaurants serves as an explanation for the unorganized condition of what have been called "culinary workers" and for the preponderance among the members of this international union of bartenders. The lesser difficulty encountered in organizing bartenders results from the fact that the whole make-up of our International Union reflects the primitive needs of this class of catering workers and that it largely ignores the needs of cooks, waiters, and other employes of large hotels and restaurants, such as in a growing measure are being regarded as representative of the workers in our industry. But what has been said here of bartenders is true in an equal degree of other catering employes working under no less primitive conditions, provided no other circumstances, such as youth, for example, intervene to modify the application of this principle.

How otherwise can we explain, for instance, that in cities like New York and Chicago, where many years ago we succeeded in establishing the nuclei of cooks' and waiters' unions, the membership of which is almost exclusively composed of workers depending for a living upon extra jobs, we make no progress in organizing the employes of large hotels and restaurants. Our organizations of cooks and waiters in these two cities seem to be in a stagnant condition, unable as well to die as to grow.

The trouble lies with the fact that the tactics and methods of organization employed by this

international union no longer conform to the needs of the vast majority of catering workers. The conditions of the catering workers are no longer what they used to be and they continue in a constant process of change. One may reasonably assume that not even its pioneers will dispute this International Union to have come into existence with the employes of small, privately-owned saloons and eating places. Before corporations and trusts entered the field, the entire catering business was being conducted on a small scale. In recent years, however, both hotels and restaurants, low-priced as well as high-priced, are being conducted on an ever-growing scale. Thus we have today chains of hotels and restaurants under corporative control.

How changes in the catering business affect the conditions of the workers and their susceptibility to organization may perhaps best be illustrated by the history of some local union of waiters. Waiters are in many respects typical of the entire group of catering workers because of their being employed for the most part in larger number than any other craft and because of their working often under the most advanced capitalist conditions. The employment of large numbers of workers in one establishment tends to efface individual peculiarities of character, and thus to make for solidarity. By co-operating with one another in large numbers the workers unconsciously develop a sense of their own importance and power. In the case of waiters, however, these advantages are partially counteracted by the tipping system, which has a tendency to undermine every scale of hours and of wages, as well as all other restrictions placed upon proprietors for the protection of the workers.

For nearly fourteen years the writer has more or less continuously held membership in the Cleveland Waiters' Union, Local 106. This organization came into existence some four or five years previous to my becoming a member of it. During the fourteen years of membership in Local 106, I have had ample opportunity for observing the great changes that have gradually insinuated themselves not only into the conditions of a waiter's employment, but also into the organization.

Fourteen years ago the Cleveland Waiters' Union, Local 106, was yet practically in its swaddling clothes. Its membership, which was less than half what it is today, found employment for the most part in small, privately-owned restaurants, such as now employ girls, so far as they have withstood the brunt of competition with the more economically managed serve-self lunch rooms. Others, again, worked in parks in the summer, and at dances, dinners, banquets, etc., in the winter. Yet, it is the type of restaurant which now employs girls, that gave employment to the bulk of our membership throughout the year.

The conditions prevailing in this class of restaurants gave rise to the problems which this organization was called upon, from time to time, to solve. The nature of these problems shaped the form and the policy of the organization. The form and policy of the organization at that time were correct because of their sufficiency to cope with the problems calling them forth. They remained correct as long as they reflected the needs of most of our members. The needs of our members are determined by the conditions of their employment. The conditions of our em-

ployment, then, serve us as a criterion from which to judge whether or not an organization is abreast of the times. Let us try to ascertain the relationship between the conditions of our employment and our methods of organization in the past.

The restaurants that gave employment to the bulk of members in former years were conducted for the most part on a small scale, by persons who, more often than not, had themselves risen from the ranks of the wage-workers, upon whom also they depended for patronage. In many cases the proprietor himself worked either in the kitchen or on the floor and did not disdain to chum with his employees. The proprietor had not yet forgotten how it feels to work, and his employes hoped, with more reason than we today, of some day becoming proprietors themselves. This state of things made it possible for employer and employee to look upon one another as fellow human beings.

The nucleus of an organization once formed, it was comparatively easy, under these circumstances, to organize the waiters or any other craft affiliated with the local joint executive board, by merely appealing to the proprietor. The owners of restaurants had a few reasons themselves that partially, if not fully, compensated them for trifling concessions made by way of an increase in wages or a reduction in working hours. An employe, for instance, who through sickness or other causes, failed to report for duty, could be replaced with comparative ease by a mere telephone call to the union headquarters. Also, a union house card lent some luster to the reputation of a restaurant patronized largely by working people. Because of this fact it was possible, in case where the proprietor was slow in comprehending that his interests consisted in conducting a union house, to help on his process of thinking considerably by a veiled hint at the boycott.

When the stubborn refusal of a restaurant-keeper to treat with the union resulted in an open break between the two parties, the organization in the ensuing struggle attached more importance to the boycott than to the strike, inasmuch as the few employes of such an establishment could be replaced with comparative ease, while much could be gained by an appeal to the patrons, because of their being either workers themselves or people who, by reason of their traditions or their position in society, were capable of sympathizing with the cause of the workers.

One thing, however, was certain, namely, that no matter whether an employer willingly consented to conduct a union house from the moment it was proposed to him, or whether he had to be persuaded, coerced, threatened, or even forced by a boycott into doing so, his employes, as a rule, were not consulted in the deal. The officers of the union presented the agreement, the employer signed (if it were not a mere verbal understanding), and directly or indirectly imparted to the men and women in his employ the information that henceforth their job would depend upon their joining the union. The employes of such a restaurant were thus led to look upon the affair as a sort of conspiracy between the boss and the business agent to levy upon them a tribute for the privilege of working. Instead of seeing a causal connection between membership in a union and higher wages, shorter hours, and improved working and living con-

ditions, cooks, waiters, waitresses, bartenders, and other employees of restaurants inclined rather to regard the organization as a means to provide sinecures for officers, however, little further investigation might have borne out such an assumption.

It is not my purpose to palliate the misdeeds of some local union officers. If we assume that all men are selfish, the wrongs of individuals in the labor movement must be explained from the apathy of the rank and file. Owing to the apathy of the rank and file—an apathy that was born from the still paternal relations existing between employer and employee—it fell upon the shoulders of the chief officer of an organization, assisted by a few others at times, to settle all differences with employers. If he succeeded in securing from employers terms that favored the organization, he was lauded to the skies, where otherwise, he met with universal condemnation. Besides the officers, but very few took an active interest in the organization, for the all-sufficient reason that the members had had no share in its making. The average worker is interested, not in an organization that has been forced upon him and the purpose of which he does not understand, but in such a one as has sprung from his own needs and the building of which has been partly his own work. But the need for organization in former years was less apparent because of the more personal and harmonious relations existing between employer and employee.

(To be concluded in a future number.)

HOW BILLY SUNDAY BRINGS RELIGION AND REASONS WHY.

In the "Salvation Circus," George Creel Analyzes the Speaker's Motive as Well as Methods.

"HOW GOD WAS BROUGHT TO COLORADO"

Assuming That All Poverty and Distress Was Caused By Liquor, Sunday Was Able To Divert Attention From the Industrial Issue and Help the Operators "Put One Over."

"Salvation Circus," an estimate of Billy Sunday, is the title of a remarkable article in Harper's Weekly by George Creel. Mr. Creel not only describes the methods employed by Sunday but dissects and defines some of the motives for these sensational revivals in a way that presents many questions for careful consideration.

Here are a few excerpts from the "Salvation Circus":

In the summer of 1914, "Billy" Sunday went to Colorado and conducted a series of revivals that "brought religion" to thousands. The whole State swam in glory.

At the time of his coming, a coal strike was in progress. Some twenty-four thousand men, women and children were huddled in tents on the mountain side, enduring cold and hunger as a protest against low wages, broken laws, swindling tricks and unbearable living conditions. A few months before, mine guards had attacked the colony at Ludlow, and among those who lost their lives were nursing mothers and helpless little ones.

The people of Colorado were aroused as never

before. An election was to be held in November, and the strike was the one big issue. By stubborn refusal to confer with the strikers, even informally, the operators had cost Colorado over \$25,000,000, while their importation of machine guns and gun-men had stained the state with blood and shame. It seemed a certainty that the voters would destroy the coal oligarchy.

Billy's Moral Backers.

The men who invited "Billy" Sunday to come to Colorado, who raised the money for his revivals, were the men whose lawlessness had precipitated the strike, and whose arrogance was responsible for the policy of extermination adopted toward the strikers by the operators.

Not once throughout his stay in Colorado did "Billy" Sunday denounce the greeds and injustices that had made despairing rebels of thousands of working men. He did not mention Ludlow. He went entirely upon the assumption the source of all poverty and all distress was to be found in "booze." Morning, noon and night he attacked the Demon Rum, even while using every art to stir the people to a state of emotional frenzy.

As a result of his revivals, the industrial issue fell from sight. Prohibition became the one great, overwhelming importance. The operators gave unstintedly to the "dry" campaign, and sent the word down the line that every controlled vote must be cast for the "dry" candidates. Everything was forgotten except the "horror of the grogillery."

Out of nowhere came a Republican lawyer named Carlson. He had nothing to say about the strike, or about industrial issues of any kind, but he was vehement in his support of prohibition. He hated Booze and he hated the Devil, and he asked everybody to believe that God is love.

Operators "Put One Over."

Carlson, the Prohibitionist idol, was elected. No sooner had he taken office than the fact became apparent that he was a "coal company man." The operators chuckled. They had "put one over," thanks to the aid of "Billy" Sunday. They had used the prohibition mania to sneak in their governor and their legislators.

The strike was smashed. The thousands of men, women and children were left starving on the mountain sides. Carlson rammed a bill through the legislature providing for a special judge to try strike cases. He appointed a coal company attorney. Every union leader was indicted on trumped-up charges. Carlson sent the attorney general to prosecute them, assisted by the high-priced attorneys of the coal companies. Law was set aside. Man after man was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

That was how "Billy" Sunday brought God to Colorado.

Cure for "Social Unrest."

Many may have read John Reed's article on Sunday's Philadelphia revivals in the Metropolitan Magazine. Mr. Reed asked Mr. Baldwin why Sunday had been brought to Philadelphia.

"Social unrest," said the large prosperous head of the establishment where men work ten hours at 15 cents an hour, and are shot down when they rebel, "is largely due to the workingman's envy of those who make a little more money than he does. Now Billy Sunday makes people look to

the salvation of their own souls; and when a man is looking after his soul's good, he forgets his selfish desire to become rich."

The workers in the Baldwin Locomotive Works were herded to the Sunday meetings in droves. Mr. Wanamaker's store was favored by a special visit, and so powerfully did "Billy" work upon the employes that sixty-eight agreed to think of Christ instead of wages. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wanamaker vied in entertaining the evangelist, and so admirably did he assimilate their point of view that he incorporated this paragraph in a sermon:

"There's a lot of good-for-nothing lobsters think they are called by God to go up and down the country harping for a limitation of wealth and cussing and damning the rich man for every dollar he has, while they sit around and cuss and damn and never work."

Christliness of South.

"Billy" Sunday is much impressed with the Christliness of the south. He praises the southern states for starting the fight against the saloon. They are doing God's work.

One looks in vain through his utterances for any word about the child labor conditions that make many of the southern states so cruel. In Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi little ones of 12 years are allowed to work ten and twelve hours in the cotton mills, trading their futures for wretched pittances.

FIRING LINE

ADDRESS OF EDW. M. TIERNEY AT A. H. P. A. CONVENTION.

Retiring President of H. M. M. B. A. Takes "Reciprocity vs. Retaliation" for His Topic in Eloquent Address in Cleveland on May 26, 1915.

"We believe the time is opportune to impress upon the public mind that religion and society and government were established for some better end than to afford perpetual employment to the destructive powers of visionary reformers and professional religious agitators, who very often wear the livery of heaven to serve his Satanic majesty.

"We will look forward to the dawn of the day when we can find constancy and stability in governmental affairs, exempt from this intolerant disorder of mentality that makes men and women grovel in the darkness of despair and destruction, instead of opening their eyes to that equalizing spirituality that moves men to love their neighbor as themselves.

"The term 'philanthropy' has been so shamefully abused of late years, by being applied to the empirical schemes of hired adventurers and social and business disorganizers, that you cannot say a much worse thing of a man than that he is a so-called philanthropist—one who is contributing his tainted money to foster prohibitory measures that threaten the security of business and jeopardizes property investments and is a menace to personal liberty.

"The name 'reformer' ought to designate one of the noblest representatives of the unselfish side of human nature; but, to my mind, in this latter day, it describes a sallow, hatchet-faced, whining fellow, who has taken up the profession of loving all men in general that he may better

enjoy the satisfaction of hating all men in particular, and that he may the more effectually prey upon the credulity and purse of his susceptible neighbors.

"He is a mono-maniac, yet with sufficient madness in his method to make it pay a handsome profit, an agitator whose telescopic vision magnifies the spiritual destitution of the hypocrite; and who sees nothing wanting to complete our modern civilization but a willingness on our part to contribute to the evangelical work which he advocates; and whose commissions for disbursing the accumulated funds are unreasonably disproportionate to the amount collected and the work done.

"With all our blowing about liberty, we Americans are abject slaves to a theory of government, which we feel bound to defend at all hazards and under all circumstances, right or wrong; but we could very well dispense with some of this boasted liberty of ours to secure a little more wisdom in making laws and a good deal more determination in executing them.

"It is high time that men who are engaged in hotel keeping should intelligently comprehend their precise position with respect to the commerce of supplying the public, and more particularly their guests, with wines and liquors, to suit their convenience and their wants with the same freedom that one might enjoy in his own home—for a man's hotel is today synonymous with his home of yesterlay.

"The hotel keeper who considers himself 'too good' to be ranked as a 'license holder' by the paid reformer is certainly too good to associate with his fellows, either on the level of social or business equality, as his ethical consciousness is too near the bursting point to admit of any intimate relationship with his own kind of folk, for fear the balloon of hypocrisy might be punctured by the spear of reason and honesty.

"Out upon the weak-kneed and spineless subjects who will permit themselves and their business to be vilified and condemned by any set of hirelings and property wreckers, who care no more for our vested rights, under the sanction of law, than if we were a band of outlaws!

"The old axiom of fighting fire with fire can well be now applied to our enemies. We cannot quench a conflagration of fanaticism by expectorating from the housetop. We must employ the chemical extinguisher of common sense to put out the fire; otherwise the edifice that we have spent long years to erect will be destroyed and nothing but the ashes of regret left to offer solace for the remainder of our declining years.

"The continuous assaults made upon those engaged in our business are doing more to foment strife and ill-will, and to create discontent among men and their families and their employers, with the most damaging effect on normal business and industrial conditions, than any other sociological or industrial question or influence confronting us today.

"Some people think they need only touch the hem of the garments of the 'two Billys' to be saved from the perdition of their own weaknesses.

"When we witness the fantastic orgies and acrobatic incantations of a somersaulting political disturber, who holds an exalted position in the United States Government, dancing attendance upon a howling religious zealot and charlatan, on a paid public platform, where each measures his

grotesque antics and the length of his weird bel-lowing by the gross proceeds of the cash box, isn't it about time for intelligent and sane men who are competent to think and reason for themselves to denounce such demonstrations of frenzy that are an insult to true American manhood and grossly subversive of the cardinal principles of our Constitution, which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the protection of private property to every American citizen, whether he preaches the Gospel or makes our laws, or upholds our National greatness, or runs a hotel, according to modern invention and the latest scientific methods for the comfort and entertainment of the public?

"How will superficial morality and skin-deep propriety and selfishness be diminished, and how will mutual good will and domestic peace be increased? These are things for the blatant Chautauqua money-getter to dwell upon, and then mind his own business, or perhaps more properly, the business of the Secretary of State, instead of spreading his propaganda of nation-wide prohibition and its consequent confiscation and destruction of millions upon millions of real and personal property.

"Mr. Bryan always seems to hold in his hand only a torch for burning, and never a hammer for building.

"It would be well for him to harken to the philosophy of Dr. Eliot: 'Business is the most important thing in the world, because it is through business that we secure food, shelter and the manifold luxuries and necessities of life. Business is not only earning a living, but it is living a life.'

"If such demagogues as Bryan and Hobson had their way, we would soon see only a nation of hypocrites and double-dealers, instead of a nation of men who are proud of their heritage of individual freedom and equality, which have come down to us, with the approval of such patriotic Americans as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

"It is the duty of every business man henceforth to take a lively interest in political affairs, in order that he may have a voice in selecting sane and safe men for public office; who, when they place their feet on the pedestal of power, will not lose their head through the inflation of their own conceit, which often impels them to attempt to revolutionize fixed conditions of government to the detriment and discontent of their fellow countrymen.

"We have recently discovered a new species of twentieth century moralists and better-than-thou money bags, who only a few short years ago, were trying with might and main to induce us to patronize them as consumers of their wares and commodities.

"Many of us bought their goods for use in our respective hotels and paid our good cash for them. We thus contributed materially toward building up colossal fortunes for those merchants and dealers who are today, in their turn, contributing our moneys toward a fund that is created for the purpose of supporting a crusade of oppression and destruction, in the hope that they may eventually drive us out of business.

"Unless we take a united and determined stand against every such enemy of ours, by flatly refusing to purchase or use their goods, of whatever kind and description, and wherever found in the future, we will be weaklings and untrue to our-

selves, and entitled to no sympathy when the heavy hand of financial reverse is laid upon our shoulder to forever crush our hopes and destroy our business aspirations.

"Our hotel newspaper friends could not do a better service to our profession than to uphold the hands of every hotel keeper and allied tradesman and owners of business properties, in their attitude of retaliation against the dealers who belong to the class above referred to.

"Publicity is the one thing needed to successfully combat our enemies, by exposing the hollowness and sham of their proclamation of righteousness, which is measured altogether by the amount of cash that is paid to them by well-meaning and honesty-disposed persons, who accept their veneer of hypocrisy as being the genuine timber of sincerity.

"The day is near at hand when the blindfold will be removed from the eyes of every reasonable man, who will then see that every reform which is made by force must, sooner or later, be made over again.

"In other words, you cannot legislate morals for the people.

"The only way you can reach their consciences is through education and regulation, and any attempt to coerce the whole people, through restricted legislative enactment, will be construed as an invasion of their personal rights, which they will not long tolerate, even though the foundation stone of society may be shaken to its very centre.

"I will refrain from touching on the relative moral and social conditions prevailing in localities and states where prohibition exists, as compared with similar conditions where men are permitted to exercise their God-given rights without the fear of offending some dyspeptic or hypocritical individual, who will be a long time dead, and over whose grave the weeds of oblivion will have completely covered up the flowers of remembrance.

"These comparisons will be presented to you from another source for your general information, upon the matters I have but feebly touched upon.

"They are of vital interest to every liberty-loving citizen, who believes in his own ability to regulate his own morals and control his own appetite without the intervention of any quack doctor of reform, whose sole purpose in life is to scatter the poisoned seeds of distrust and vilification in every community, so that the minds of men may be inoculated with a hate for their neighbors that only breed strife and enmity, instead of weaving a fabric or reciprocity upon which all true Americans can stand for the protection of the liberty of every citizen against the oppression of every other citizen.

"We here find ourselves securely intrenched behind the stonewall of defense now set up by the A. H. P. A. to safeguard our personal interests against the inroads of malicious and designing persons, who, through many devious ways, attempt to defraud us from within and assail our inherent business possessions from without.

"The A. H. P. A. offers to us a forum for the open discussion of public questions that should attract the brightest minds among our members, to evolve, out of their experiences, many subjects of grave importance to themselves and of nation-wide interest to the lawmakers of this 'land of the free and the home of the brave.'

New York Hotel Register and Review.

SUMMER SALADS.

By S. J. ADAIR FITZ-GERALD, In London (Eng.)
Caterer.

"Salad," exclaims Sir John Falstaff, "was born to do me good," and the bibulous old knight had a fine taste for many things besides canary and sack. We all know Sydney Smith's recipe for a potato salad, and his neat little poem thereon promised many joys if his directions were followed:

Then though green turtle fail, though venison's tough
And ham and turkey are not boiled enough,
Serenely full the epicure may say,
"Fate can not harm me, I have dined today."

At one time the English were accused of not only being unable to mix a salad, but, worse of all worsts, of not being able to prepare one. The French and Italians have for ages been extolled beyond all reason for their aptness in the preparation of what, after all, is one of the simplest dishes in the wide world. Over-elaboration is its direst enemy. "We swear," says one rather cynical writer, "by plain cookery; we turn up our noses at elaborate sauces; we profess to eschew messes, and to care only for simples; and yet we have no idea, like the French and Italians, how to turn to splendid account a dinner of herbs. There is a proverb which identifies such a dinner with meanness of fare; but it is not mean. It is quite certain that the majority of epicures agree with Sydney Smith that a really good salad will glorify any dinner, and make up for the lack of turtle and the rarest of dainties."

Let us cast pessimism to the winds. Every country, according to its vegetation, has its own particular ingredients for salads, and it is true that, though we have more variety of herbs and green and other meats suitable for "herbaceous treats," we neglect to make use of them, and indeed ignore them. As E. S. Dallas says, "Of the infinite variety of salads which can be made from wild plants—the salad burnet, the ladies' smock, the stonecrop, the sea bind-weed, the sweet Cicely, and the oxeyed daisy—our people know nothing, and they allow quantities of food to be wasted on the cattle. The dandelion, which is a favorite salad in France, and a herb renowned for its virtues, we should be halfashamed to see on our tables." We certainly largely depend upon the lettuce, which is of two sorts—the cabbage lettuce, known in France as the *LAITUE POMMEE*, and the cos lettuce, which the French term *LAITUE ROMAINE*. Of these—and there are endless varieties of either—the latter is generally preferred, with its long leaves, because, perhaps, it can be eaten by itself, though, wisely, numbers prefer the former. Then, of course, there is the endive in three classes: the broad-leaved or Batavian, the curly leaved, and the wild endive or succory, which is Old English for chicory. Next in order comes the celery. As a rule we only use the stalk, while the French, wiser in their generation, put the whole plant into the salad-bowl, from the root at one end to the leafage at the other. But better still is the celeriac, but this can only be obtained towards the latter end of October. However, there are salads in all seasons—for many seasons abound—tomato salad, potato salad, salads of cold dried cooked vegetables, mustard and cress, beetroot salad, and so on, used singly more or less, but better still in various combinations. Charles

Herman Senn says of a summer salad that it is "prepared with lettuce, cucumber, artichoke bottoms, all cut into thin slices, seasoned with ordinary salad dressing and garnished with radishes and pickled red cabbage." This, I must confess, I have never tried. A Queen Salad is thus described: White celery stalks, whites of hard-boiled eggs, finely shred, seasoned with tartare sauce, finely chopped parsley and truffles, and garnished with slices of Brunswick sausage and yolks of hard-boiled eggs.

George Augustus Sala strongly recommended tomatoes dressed with oil and vinegar and a little chopped shallot. As for green salads he wrote: "Some hold with simple lettuce, just moistened all over with vinegar and dusted with sugar. Another method that has been dogmatically insisted upon as the orthodox one is to wipe each leaf of lettuce dry; then to bring plenty of oil in contact with every part of the surface, finishing with the smallest dash of vinegar and a dust of salt. This, minus the salt, is my own dressing for lettuce salad; but when I have guests I allow fantasy to have some slight sway in the salad-bowl." A favorite Parisian top-dressing is to place a few fresh-water crayfish on the summit of the verdure. Crayfish form a very pretty garnish indeed for all fish salads, but when the crayfish are dear and scarce, shrimps or prawns can be used instead. Personally, in making that which we term a green salad, I invariably use a little sugar and anchovy sauce at the bottom of the bowl. Some people like a spring onion or two, but I think only the sterner sex really appreciate or tolerate them.

One very emphatic writer, quoting "*IL Y A SALADE ET SALADE*," goes on to declare the obvious truth that there is salad for the million and salad for the few. This is *LA SALADE*, and belongs to France; no other country makes it and no other country grows it. It stands alone in perfection, knowing no variety. Ernest Augustus, the one real King of Hanover, was won't to say 'that salads were grass, but there was one salad that it was worth going from the world's end to Paris to eat.' Three kinds of lettuce only can furnish this: the long-leaved *ROMAINE*, the broad-leaved *ESCAROLE* (endive), and the curled endive (or *CHICOREE FRISEE*); but of the three, one stands supreme—namely, the *ROMAINE*—between May and August." Here is the recipe: A sufficient number of the hearts of the *ROMAINE*, and a sufficient quantity of fresh-gathered chervil, tarragon, and burnet, well cut (not chopped), mixed with the proper dressing; this is supposed to be a perfect salad. But it is recognized as the work of a culinary genius only, to achieve grandeur. Now let me present the genius in his Herculean—no Epicurean—labor. To quote in full would be to court tediousness, so with apologies to my unknown friend I take the liberty to abbreviate. That which we all know is patent. The outer leaves of the lettuce are very green—they are the covering and protect the interior. These external wraps are coarse; the winds of heaven have visited them too roughly; they are to be totally discarded. It is with the heart-of-hearts that we have to deal—with that dainty, sweet, finely tinted substance, tender in the stalk, crisp in the leaf, which is the innermost center of the plant. There are times when twenty lettuces may be required for six persons. When about to be dressed a soft linen cloth should be used to lightly separate each

leaf, the innermost heart remaining whole. When all the leaves to the extent that they are straw-colored, but no further, are laid out on a clean dish, a bed of chervil, tarragon, and burnet (all these are now easily obtainable in England) nicely cut should be spread over the bottom of the bowl. It is a mistake, by the way, to chop herbs, and the herbs should always underlie the lettuce and absorb the dressing last, when it is already well distributed amongst the leaves that are above. The best oil of all, if possible, to get, is olive oil from Aix—if not, well, one must use what is at hand. Then, of course, come salt and pepper, and then follows the mode of dressing, and this entirely depends upon the lightness of touch and alertness of the dresser himself. Some are born salad-makers—some are not; and the worst of it is you can not teach anyone how to make a salad unless the necessary deftness is inherent. It is like making pastry—one never knows why one woman succeeds in the matter, and a dozen otherwise estimable women and cooks absolutely fail.

Francatelli the Great could never see anything in English cookery, though it is said that one of his particular dissipations was a porterhouse steak prepared by somebody else. Therefore he dismisses the salad of Britain by ignoring it. Yet Thomas Walker, the author of "The Original" (I am not referring to Hookey of that ilk), who flourished exceedingly in 1835 and paid much attention to the subject, gives a recipe by his friend Sir Charles Forbes, a well-known physician in his time. Take the finest lettuces you can get; strip off the leaves with the hand, using only those which are well blanched. Put them into the bowl whole, and, if wet, wipe each with a napkin. Put a sufficient quantity of salt and pepper into the salad-spoon, and mix them with a little tarragon vinegar. Throw the mixture over the lettuce, and add vinegar and oil in the proportion of rather more than two spoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar. Stir the salad very well. It is best when not prepared until wanted. . . . It is only by experience that the proper quantities of the ingredients for dressing can be accurately measured; but there should be great liberality of oil, and the quantity of vinegar depends upon its sourness. This could not be very well improved upon at this day. Walker himself says, "One of the best and most elegant salads at this season of the year is composed of well-blanchend endive, beetroot and fine celery."

Endless, indeed, are the recipes for salads and salad-making. The majority of the writers on the subject declare for the "ideal lettuce"—hearts only. Still, although we mostly rely upon the lettuce for our salads, there is a large variety of other vegetables available for this purpose. The flower of the cauliflower, for instance. It should be divided into small pieces, which, after having been carefully washed, are thrown into boiling salted water and cooked till tender. "When perfectly cold the pieces are groped together in a glass dish and dressed with mayonnaise, green sauce, or an impromptu accompaniment of vinegar, oil, pepper, salt, and mustard. French beans prepared in a similar way are equally good, but they must be carefully freed from their stringiness that is their characteristic. They may be dressed with cruel additions while still hot, and then left in a cool place. Delicious salads may be made in the French fashion of white or red cabbages. Use only the inner leaves. Boil in salt and water. Cut up in pieces while still hot

and dress, but do not, of course, send to the table until quite cold. Watercress is usually looked upon as only a garnish, but with mustard and cress and tomatoes or beetroot a capital salad is easily evolved. Indeed, watercress of the pungent kind is an excellent addition to any salad. By the way, the bowl should always be rubbed with an onion just to give a piquancy to the whole. It is supposed to be

Rose among roots, the maiden fair,
Wine-scented and poetic soul

of every salad. "You may rub with it the bowl, you may chop it up fine and sprinkle with it the lettuce, as you might sprinkle an omelet with herbs. But there in one form or another it must be."

Of celery salad I have already spoken. It is excellent if the whole plant is used, and, like the lettuce, it is full of medicinal properties. For instance, the root itself is serviceable in repelling attacks of rheumatism. The roots should be boiled in salt and water and dressed in the usual way. Or they may be allowed to cool first and then served with a dressing composed of the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs, made into a paste with four tablespoonfuls of Lucca oil and a dessertspoonful of mustard. A shallot, a little parsley, and a handful of watercress leaves chopped small should be added to the mixture with pepper, salt, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, and vinegar to taste. Cold boiled potatoes, too, mingle very pleasantly with sliced celery roots in a salad. Cold artichokes likewise make palatable salads dressed with cream sauce, or the contents, in season, of the hardy cruet. Tomatoes come in at all times, and an original salad may be composed of cucumber and radishes and watercress. The two former should be sliced very thin, covered with salt, and allowed to stand for an hour. Another dish is cold asparagus heads appropriately dressed.

It has been fitly said that every lady ought to be her own salad-maker, for a clean hand and delicate is a first essential in the art. Salads certainly should be touched by nothing but dainty fingers and a wooden spoon and fork. But many men make salad-preparing quite a hobby, and in some homes it is their prerogative on special occasions. It visit many friends where the head of the house is almost invariably the salad-maker. The knife must never be used, and all the leaves should be deftly separated by hand and carefully wiped with a linen cloth. Never let any of the component parts soak in water. There is an old saying and an old way often quoted, though seldom rightly adhered to, which tell the right way of the salad. It is believed that it takes four people rolled in one to make a salad properly. A sage to put in the salt, so that only a soupcon is secured. With the mustard and pepper suppression should also be observed. A miser is required for the vinegar. Vinegar is, of course, a strong solvent; while oil is the reverse. Therefore dissolve the mustard and pepper and salt in the vinegar and add the oil the last of all, with prodigal freedom, for a prodigal indeed is necessary for the introduction of the Lucca or olive oil. Two spoonfuls of oil or a little more to one of vinegar is a good principle to go upon. Next, and last of all, the maniac steps in to mix, to fatigue, as the French say, and it is the fatiguing that gets the right effect. When sufficiently mixed garnish with the yolks of hard-

boiled eggs, beetroot, and tomato sliced, and watercress. Then it is fit to set upon the table. In this and other salads a few leaves of sorrel add a little bitterness that many appreciate.

As I have said more than once, a salad can be made of almost any vegetable that is not too watery. Spinach is delightful, but is taboo in a salad, and so is marrow, but other green meats, vegetables, and semi-fruits are all of agreeable and palatable utility.

WALSH, A GREAT TRIBUNE.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the creation of a Commission on Industrial Relations, to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest, it put upon that Commission responsibilities for a stupendous undertaking. Now investigation has become a modern expedient for relieving enlightened consciences from an unpleasant feeling of responsibility, while the investigation under "wise," judicial guidance steered safely past undesirable conclusion and entangling relations. Investigations were generally regarded as harmless intellectual and ethical calisthenics. Occasionally they were enlivened by "sensational" developments—always affecting the workers. Experienced and safe commissioners knew how to avoid fundamental issues or matters that vitally concerned existing conditions.

As the hearings of the Commission on Industrial Relations were held in many sections of the country, the nature of its work and the caliber of its members became apparent; it became evident that members of the commission really intended to conduct an investigation into the underlying causes of industrial unrest; that they were ignoring conventional platitudes; that they wanted facts and that they were impatient of repression, evasion or misrepresentation.

The nation was aroused to interest in this new kind of commission that took seriously its mission to investigate.

But even this commission, in the brief period for which it was created, could not inquire into all conditions causing industrial unrest; it could only throw the light of general information upon a few serious situations. There is no situation more potential for industrial injustice and all the wrong attending arbitrary power than that which has obtained in Colorado for years. It was fitting that the commission devote much time to consideration of the recent strike in the coal fields of Colorado. All the factors concerned, the persons involved, the principles at issue, were fundamental in importance, and of absorbing interest and potential influences. The miners were helpless victims of exploitation—foreigners unaware of their rights and power, reduced to serf-like relations through the monopoly power and privileges exercised by the mine owners. The richest man in the world was concerned in the policies and conditions that took from other men industrial and political rights and freedom, and even their lives.

The hearings of the Industrial Commission brought out in strong relief these great contrasts between individuals who as human beings revealed no natural causes for the great irregularities.

In the early hearings, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tried to establish for himself a normal and intellectual alibi for responsibility for industrial injustice and destruction of life in Colorado. He assumed the exalted ground of the "champion

for a great principle." But when proof from his own office developed that shattered Mr. Rockefeller's alibi, the commission, under the fearless leadership of its chairman, still continued an honest inquiry in the causes of industrial unrest. Then the forces of opposition gathered; all of the agencies in the control of great wealth were brought to bear upon the chairman, Frank P. Walsh, to restrain him from "injudicious" investigation into matters that might locate responsibility. But Frank P. Walsh remained steadfast in his simple interpretation of his duty—to investigate the causes of industrial unrest.

To the last day of the hearings for that purpose and the policy remained unaltered; that honest, fearless leadership performed a great service for those denied justice.

Because Frank P. Walsh refused to be turned from the purpose of the investigation, because he did not yield to the great pressure brought to bear upon him, because he refused to permit subterfuge, evasion, repression, technical quibbling to deter him from obtaining information which he, with his associates, was commissioned to obtain, he was subjected to as grilling criticism as the dollar-wise press has ever directed against a single individual.

But Frank P. Walsh remained the staunch unwavering seeker of justice and truths. He has performed a great and worthy service for those who toil—work that can not fail of constructive results, though even now corrupting influences are at work trying to poison the sources of information and to discredit in advance future statements and recommendations in which Mr. Walsh may participate. Perhaps one of the most significant developments of the Washington hearing was the concerted, deliberate, persistent efforts on the part of all witnesses for the Rockefeller interests to create the impression that they were unfairly treated.

The masses of the people are not deceived—they know the power of great wealth and they value rightly the courage, the character and the services of Frank P. Walsh. The great service Mr. Walsh has already rendered to not only the working people, but to all our people—to the Republic itself, will live and receive the highest commendation long after the dollar-loving dominating influences which seem now so potent in the affairs of our country have been eliminated.
—American Federationist.

BEVERAGES WITH MEALS.

Here is a good rule for serving beverages: Appetizer, dry, pale sherry, plain or with a dash of bitters; vermouth, plain or a cocktail. With oysters: Rhine wine, Moselle, dry sauterne, chablis or capri, cool. With soup: Sherry, Madeira or Marsala, cool. Fish: Sauternes, chablis. Rhine wine, Moselle or capri, cool. With roasts: Claret, Burgundy or Chiante, cool. Pastry: Madeira, cool. Cheese: Port, at the temperature of the room. Fruit: Tokay, Malaga or Muscat, temperature of the room. Coffee: Brandy or cordial, at the temperature of the room. If you do not wish to serve such a variety, use the following: Either sherry or sherry bitters, vermouth or vermouth cocktail as an appetizer; Rhine wine, Moselle, sauterne, chablis or capri with oysters and fish; sherry, Madeira or Marsala with soup; champagne, claret, Burgundy, Chiante or whisky highball throughout the meal; brandy, cordial or port after dinner; ale or stout with oysters, fish, cold meats, steaks, chops or bread and cheese.

CHAT OF THE CRAFT

WHERE DID IT GO TO?

Pensively Patrick gazed into the pigsty and fixed his eye on the fat little object that snugly snorted to itself.

"M'm," he muttered, as, shifting into a different position, he viewed the piglet from another angle.

Along came Betty O'Hoyle, but not even her pretty face could lure Patrick from his contemplations.

"An' how's the pig, Pat?" she asked, slightly piqued by his indifference.

"He's a livin' wonder!" came the emphatic answer.

"Shure, an' how's that, Pat?" inquired Betty, drawing nearer the sty.

"He's just guzzled two pailfuls of milk, and then I put him in the pail and he didn't half fill it."—*Kansas City Times*.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

Mop off your brow and quit asking whether it is "hot enough for you" of your friends and acquaintances for just a few moments of your spare time. Now that your attention has been secured, may we inquire how you expect that new arrival who is working at the trade is going to discover that you and your associate members desire him to become a member of your local union? Some men are great at reading the thoughts of their fellow-men; perhaps that new man in the trade may be the lucky possessor of such a faculty, and again he may not. Therefore, it seems both wise and business-like for you, who are the nearest to his place of work, to approach him with a friendly greeting and tell him what your union is organized for, and invite him to become a member of your local. You never can tell from the cut of a fellow's "jib" whether he is a duke or a dummy, whether he knows beans or bumpers, hence the necessity of getting acquainted, and the method suggested is both appropriate and permissible.

Just a little ordinary gumption and some persuasion is what makes struggling locals healthy and numerically strong. Don't allow the stranger in your midst to get the impression that he is "butting in where he is not wanted," make him a friend of your union, you need him and he needs you.

There are men who are so well acquainted with themselves that they are suspicious of everyone else. Men who go to sleep with the light burning for fear that they might be caught picking their own pockets or rifling the baby's bank. Such fellows look as if they had pulled one over on Solomon when they say, "Every man has his price." Those fellows are in the thirty-cent class.—*Miners' Magazine*, May 6, 1915.

AFTER THE BUCKEYE STATE WITH A VENGEANCE.

The New Republic, with "Pussyfoot" Johnson as its editorial commander, gives one great gulp of glee over the acceptance of an invitation tendered to William Jennings Bryan to come to Ohio and aid in making Ohio one of the DRY column by State constitutional provision, an amendment for that purpose being groomed for use in the very near future. "The Boy Orator of the Platte" has an ingenious method to attract converts to the Dry idea; he agrees to secure the "Abstinence Pledges" from voters by adding his own signature to the pledge, thus permitting the person subscribing to same to carry Bill's signature away with them as a souvenir. The curiosity of the average voter will be excited and the acquisitive collector of curios will, by the simple process of asking for an "Abstinence Pledge," obtain "Willyums" John Hancock on a bit of paper which can be added to one's collection or show to those less favored so to speak. We have all along held the view that "Bill" Bryan made a big mistake in his vocation, he is cut out for a ballyhoo side-show owner and spieler, and the show game lost a valuable asset when "Bill" wished himself on the political game. We are anxiously awaiting the result of "Bill's" autograph campaign, and expect to see several thousands of his pledges exhibited by the DRYs as an indication of what a great victory they will achieve if given another chance. In the election of November 3, 1914, the Prohibition amendment received 504,177 votes in favor, and 588,329 voters voted against the amendment, that means that the "Autograph Campaign" must convert the 84,152 who voted WET, besides hanging on to what they had, a nice little task which will necessitate an expenditure of more than \$187,512, which is the amount they reported to the Secretary of State (as provided by the Ohio laws) as having spread among the faithful in the last campaign. At that the Ohio WETS have no reason to feel safe, for it is a well-known fact that the Buckeye Drys are an unbeatable bunch, for they never know when they are licked. Will the wet voters of Ohio stand for Bryanizing the State? Wait and see.

DEMONSTRATION ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED.

One of the advantages which the Anti-Saloon League forces enjoy, is the services of a "Board of Strategy," consisting of a small army of paid officials and professional sumptuary legislation agitators. This aggregation seldom overlooks a chance and takes advantage of "things going and coming," as is evident from plans being perfected at this time. There is to be a big convention of the Antis at Atlantic City, N. J., during the week of July 5, 1915. It is the intention of the promoters of the Anti convention to take advantage

of the "stop-over" allowed on all trains passing through Washington, D. C., and on Saturday, July 10th, when they adjourn, they propose to go down to Washington five thousand strong, more or less, but in goodly numbers you can rest assured; they will call at the White House and present to President Wilson an appeal which they have in the meantime endorsed. It is further proposed that sufficient cars be chartered so as to reach Washington as near simultaneously as possible, and then to parade down Pennsylvania avenue, in order to emphasize that they have the strength to command attention. Washington has quite a population of political eunuchs who are as "dusty" as you can find in any municipality which permits its citizens to cast a vote; they will swell the ranks of the visitors and thus inflate the procession so as to convey the impression that literally the contemplated five thousand petitioners has increased to double that number.

No doubt if "Grape Juice Bill" Bryan has not been decorated with the "can" before the usual "fire cracker" day, he will be on watch for his good, kind friends, the DRY'S, and will deliver one of his orations which will advise the "brethren" where he stands and where he wants to land. The idea of taking advantage of a privilege such as a "stop-over" at Washington and at no expense, is what proves the value of that "Strategy Board." Did you ever hear of the WETS trying to pull off any such stunt? Certainly not, they prefer to be hung separately; it's more classy than "pulling together" and being hung that way if it comes to a show-down. Some day the WETS will wake up, but it won't happen until they get a good trimming meanwhile.

LOSES HIS BEST FRIEND AND COMPANION.

Few members of our International Union but what have had the privilege of calling Thomas S. Farrell of Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio, acquaintance or friend, and all will, we feel, regret to hear of the death of his estimable and loving wife Monday, June 7th, 1915, at their home in the city of Cleveland, O. Mrs. Farrell had been ill but a few days when a sudden turn for the worst was noted. Every effort of skilled medical men was employed to bring her back to health, but it was not to be. Tom was to lose his best friend, the one who shared his joys and sorrows, his true partner.

We know that his burden is great, but we feel that the knowledge that his countless friends and well wishers mourn with him in his hours of bereavement will help him to bear his loss with strength and fortitude. In behalf of all of your friends and acquaintances in our great big International Union, we place our hand in yours and say—We are sincerely sorry, Tom.

POWER OF KANSAS WHISKEY.

As in previous plagues the war on grasshoppers in Ford County has resulted in many "camp-fire" stories by the veterans. But one farmer has silenced all his rivals with his yarn.

The farmer said he lost his can of syrup while taking his poisoned bran to the field. He had a full quart of whisky which he mixed with the bran in place of the syrup.

He said an old hopper would come along, take a bite of the bran, jump about four feet in the air, spit a stream of "tobacco juice," light down,

take another bite, and then start out to lick the first hopper he met. In this way all the hoppers in the field were soon fighting each other. As soon as one hopper killed another he sought a new opponent, and in this way there was soon but one big hopper left. Soon a rooster came along and made a dive for this hopper, but Mr. Hopper, instead of allowing himself to be eaten, jumped up and kicked the old rooster in the face, spit "tobacco juice" in his eyes, and chased him under the barn.

This farmer now plans to feed whiskey to his chickens should there be another hopper invasion.—Dodge City (Kans.) Correspondent *Kansas City Times*.

The ammunition your International needs most is your generous and hearty co-operation. Give it your best effort and "watch us grow."

GIANT MIRROR TO COOK IN CALIFORNIA.

Boston, June 17, 1915.—Progress in the exact determination of the amount of heat received by the earth from the sun, which has been the object of experiments recently conducted by C. G. Abbot, F. E. Fowle and L. B. Aldrich of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, is described in the June number of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

They have found that the amount of heat is 1.93 calorics a square centimeter a minute. That is to say, enough heat is received from the sun on each square yard to boil a pound of water in $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

The academy has recently made an appropriation of \$250 to Dr. Abbott for the purpose of enabling him to complete and test, on Mount Wilson, in California, an apparatus consisting of a concave cylindrical mirror of about 100 square feet surface for concentrating the sun's heat on tubes containing oil, which is then made to circulate through a reservoir containing ovens and water pipes, so as to utilize solar radiation for cooking and heating water.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

You can do more for yourself than any one can do for you.

A man enjoys petting for a time, but after awhile he hates it as he hates the devil.

After a man has whipped two men at one time, is the proudest moment of his life.

Did you ever hear of a woman who tired of society? Did you ever hear of a man who did not?

An apology is like giving charity to one who has seen better days. Hard to give, and hard to accept.

It is believed that voting will never become popular among the women so long as elections are held Tuesday; Tuesday is ironing day.

When photographs of mother, as she appeared when young, are shown the children, they begin to regard her wrinkles and gray hairs as a proof of father's mean treatment, instead of the work of time.—Atchison (Kan.) *Globe*.

LUKE MCLUKE SAYS:

You may have noticed that the fellow who whines that the world owes him a living usually owes everybody in his neighborhood.

The trouble with the man who has a Skye Terrier mustache is that he takes his fingers and makes a toothbrush of his microbe strainers every time he drinks anything.

And the High Cost of Living wasn't such a much in the old days when a boy came home from school and chopped wood instead of seeing how many balls he could run at pool.

The Piledriver and the Pneumatic Hammer are in a class by themselves. They can do a great deal of work and yet make a lot of noise about it.

Father tries to be a good fellow. But when father is treating he takes beer at 5 cents per beer, and when the Other Fellow is treating father takes squirrel milk at 15 cents per copy.

In winter when there isn't anything doing, the fellow who is driving the auto can't wait to pass a street car and goes around it on the left side when the car stops. But in summer when the high step is on the job, the auto man is in no hurry and hangs around in the rear of the car until the last Corn-Fed has hoisted.

Anyway, the woman who marries a deaf-mute gets a good rest every night. She knows that he isn't going to talk in his sleep.

When a Princess learns that in telephone language 1,000 is not one thousand but one-O-double-O, she likes to ask for numbers that contain lots of ciphers so she can impress the operator with her wisdom.

A wise man writes an article in a stock paper headed: "What Should Be Done With Calves?" If he would leave it to us we would tell the wearers to either pad them or hide them.

Some of the feminine fads have their merits. A girl can't help looking sloppy when she wears the heel of her shoe where a man wears his, instead of the hollow of her foot.

After a man marries one shape he begins to notice how much better shapes other women have.

The cheapest things at a bargain sale in a department store are the men who are standing in the aisles of the Ladies' Underwear Department waiting for their wives.

You never saw a lazy man who didn't have a busy mouth.

There isn't anything wrong with Marriage as an institution. But, when a male hunk of cheese and a female lemon try to live together as man and wife and can't make a go of it, half the world will say: "See! I told you so! Marriage is a failure!"

The Pure Food law hasn't reduced the stock of unadulterated nerve so you could notice it.

The scientists have worked many wonders. But, thus far, they havn't been able to make a three-pound near-gold locket take the place of a one-pound bar of soap. But a lot of the girls are not interested in Science, anyway.

It isn't any trouble for a Princess to learn how to run an automobile. But it is different when it comes to peeling potatoes.

Plain duties and plain girls have few wooers.

A man hasn't a very good religion when he regards Sunday as the longest and dreariest day in the week.

Even the man who gets married on the Fourth of July has a hard time remembering his wedding anniversary.

There may be a surprise in store in the next world for the Reformer who knows that we are all going to Hell because we won't do as he wants us to do.

Blessings may come in disguise. But Trouble never bothers about putting on any make-up.

There is something human about the Nightingale. As soon as he gets a family he quits singing and begins croaking.

There are mighty few sure things in the world. But you can always bet that a girl's shoes are not too large for her.

Some men say they are Broad Minded when they mean they are Ornery.

In the game of life a man likes to see his hits and runs printed in big type, but he hollers murder every time one of his errors is recorded.

A woman can sit down and worry herself into a sweat because if they ever purchased a piano it might not match the furniture in the front room. And then she will get mad all over because her husband refuses to get excited and worry with her.

The man who can't even Catch Up is always whining because he can't Get Ahead.

There isn't much difference between a man and a dog. You may have noticed that a dog can run twice as fast when he is chasing a rabbit as he can when he is chasing a wolf.

Why is it that the man who argues that the Government is Crooked and that the Trusts have the Common People by the Throats is always a guy who needs a bath?

There is Profit and Loss in other things. But after a poker game breaks up every man is a Loser, if you leave it to him.

Being Sociable means that you have to stall around and think up pleasant things to say when you would rather tell the other fellow to Go to Halifax.

The old-fashioned bully who used to whip his wife now has a son who is afraid to go home for fear his better half will take a wallop at him.

You can have things your own way in this world. But you are going to be mighty lonesome.

Safety First also means that a young man should get around to the girl's house about breakfast time and get a good look at her when her hair and her complexion and her hips are upstairs on her bedroom dresser.

After a Princess has waited around for the Handsome Prince to fly away with her, she usually marries an ordinary two-legged mutt who chews tobacco and eats raw onions.

Why is it that a motorman usually has Eskimo ideas about ventilation?

Father always indignates because the children don't want to go to bed at night and don't want to get up in the morning. But Mother knows that the children inherited it from the Male side of their parentage.

What has become of the old-fashioned Grandma who used to wear white caps and who told us Bible stories?

Everything that transpires happens for the best. A long siege of tough luck makes a man more considerate of others.

The old-fashioned man that used to burn the candle at both ends now has a son who goes to bed and forgets to turn out the electric light.

Marriage is something that changes a sweet-heart into a sour-heart.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A WALLINGFORD DREAM.

DEAR SIR—Knowing that you are interested in the fur business I take the liberty of presenting to you, with what seems to be a most wonderful business proposition, and which, no doubt, you will take a lively interest in, and perhaps wire us the amount of stock that you wish to subscribe towards the formation of this company.

The object of this company is to operate a large Cat Ranch in, or near Cheyenne, Wyo., where land can be purchased for this purpose.

To start with, we collect, say about one hundred thousand (100,000) cats. Each cat will average twelve (12) kittens per year. The skins run from ten cents each for the white ones to seventy-five for the pure black ones. This will give us twelve million (12,000,000) skins for a year, to sell on an average of thirty cents each, making our revenue, about ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars a day.

We will feed the cats on rats, and will start a Rat Ranch next door. The rats will multiply four times as fast as the cats. Therefore if we start with one million rats, we will have four rats a day for each cat, which is plenty.

Now we will feed the rats on the carcasses of the cats from which the skin has been taken, giving each rat a fourth of a cat.

It will thus be seen that the business will be self-sustaining and automatic all the way through. The cats will eat the rats, and the rats will eat the cats, and we will get the skins.

Awaiting your prompt reply, and trusting you will appreciate the opportunity that I give you, and that you will grasp same and get rich quick, I am.

Respectfully,
G. R. Q. WALLINGFORD,
Richburg, Pa.

You might put this in the MIXER AND SERVER for the bartenders to try out after their State goes dry.

CLYDE HACKNEY,
Local 657.

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS.

His wife's away and every night
We see him trudging down the street,
The same time that he always does
When she's at home to cook his meat.
He sits upon his porch till nine
And then goes silently to bed;
It sometimes happens a man does this
In spite of all that has been said.

Before he leaves the house at morn
He waters every plant and flower;
He feeds the bird and mows the lawn
And works around for half an hour;
And through the windows we can see
Him washing dishes every day;
It sometimes happens that a man
Will do these things when she's away.

When she comes home, she'll find the place
As neat as when she went away;
No dirty dishes will she see,
No room will be in disarray
He swept and dusted Sunday morn,
And washed the windows, I declare;
It sometimes happens this way, though
Such incidents, perhaps, are rare.

—Detroit Free Press.

THE SALARIED MAN.

He gets his "twenty-per" each week, enough to pay his way,
He doesn't own a country home, a yacht out in the bay;
Three children romp about his door, that self-same door is rented,
But still he smiles his way along, with all the world contented.
He meets his bills as they fall due, at night sleeps like a top,
And, resting sweetly, never fears that copper stocks will drop.
He plods along right faithfully and when his work is done,
He calls his children round him for the evening hour of fun;
His weary wife looks through the door and smiles to see them there,
And in her heart there's gentle peace, her soul is free from care.
She hums a little song of love and kisses one and all,
She fears no market crash to drive her husband to the wall.
Great wealth has never scared their souls or spoiled their simple lives,
And on their hearth rank envy's weed seldom, aye! never thrives;
Modest their dress and plain their food, the greatest of their joys,
The love they bear each other and the love they bear their boys.
Theirs is a struggle, sometimes hard, but all the odds they face
With calmness, for they have no fear of ruin or disgrace.
Go forth today and tread your way along the city street,
Who is the happiest man of all that you may chance to meet?
Not he whose wealth uncounted is, not he of splendid fame,
Not he who boasts a world of power, not he of public name;
But he, the unassuming man, whose face is homeward turned
To greet his wife and little ones, his daily wage well earned.

—Detroit Free Press.

Just on the eve of starting for San Francisco for the convention we had the pleasure of a brief chat with Brother Joe Patterson, formerly of Local 14, Denver, Colo., and who probably has had his card in every live local in the middle west, for Joe does not believe in confining his splendid work to any one municipality or section of America. Joe is a booster, one of the men who has tried his level best to make our organization the success its best friends wish it, and is never quite so content as when winning converts to trades unionism. Joe is taking a pleasure trip back east, just to see how things are going in that section of the land as well as to renew acquaintanceship with a number of "old timers" who have ceased to do much traveling. Joe asks to be remembered to Bob Hesketh, Tom Farrell, Charles McKee and a host of others whose names would fill the remainder of this column. Joe by the way is one of the Spanish War veterans, having seen service in the Philippines, and looks good for another tussle should he be called upon.

Visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco are urged to visit the exhibit of the American Federation of Labor, where they will find one of the most interesting and instructive exhibits ever attempted by the labor movement of any land. The history and achievements of the International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have been compiled, and according to visitors who have visited the exhibit, offers to the student of economic affairs ample evidence of care and serious research worth seeing.

The exhibit is in charge of C. O. Young, a representative of the A. F. of L., who will be pleased to meet trades unionists and those who may be making a study of the advancement and progress of trades unionism in America. Make a memorandum of the foregoing and when in the exposition be sure and see the exhibit, for it is worth while. C. O. "Dad" Young will say "howdy" during July and August, and "Dad" Young knows how to say it and mean it.

ASSORTED CORKSCREWS. By Arthur Brooks Baker.

The corkscrew is a crooked thing of devious design, the greatly curved corruption of a straight and simple line; and many folks whose mental stuff is solid and obtuse are fans about the corkscrew and adepts in its use; they work the famous implement to modify their health and bring a swift reduction of their fat and flabby wealth.

Now, tribulation often hides serenely in its den, and doesn't waste its precious time in wild pursuit of men; but people hunt for trouble when it isn't 'round about, and if it crawls into its hole they fiercely dig it out; and of the many handy tools with which the work is done, it is but fair to mention that the corkscrew's only one.

For pen and ink and printing press, and cannon, sword and spear, may open founts of trouble as a corkscrew opens beer; the frying pan, the motor bike, steel trap and wedding ring—each has a private brand of woe which it delights to spring. So every fellow to his taste, and each to his belief, and to his chosen means of seeking out his chosen grief.—*Commercial Tribune*.

THE REFILLED BOTTLE BLACKMAIL.

During the recent past certain hotel and restaurant men have been browbeaten into making more or less heavy settlements with an organization which sends out men to investigate and bring back evidence that bottles containing different brands of liquors are being refilled; in other words, that substitution is being practiced. These people call on the hotel or restaurant and after the visit a letter from the attorney arrives fixing a certain amount for settlement.

The hotel or restaurant proprietor, who is probably as innocent as an unborn babe, rather than have the accusation made public has, in many instances, effected a settlement. It appears that the organization splits the amount it collects with the house engaging it. It is also learned that one of the leading houses in this country, with main offices in this city, without warning of any kind, through a so-called inspector, held up a resort house for \$750.

This is one of the most damnable instances of blackmail yet brought to our attention. The subject should be taken up by the Hotel Association and the Society of Restaurateurs. No responsible and honest proprietor will stand for the substitution of trade-marked goods. If it is prac-

ticed by dishonest employees the importer or distiller should work with the hotel or restaurant proprietor to establish that fact. If it is fairly established that the proprietor is guilty, there can be no objection to his demanding redress, but that redress should not be sought through blackmailing the proprietor.

If the proprietor is guilty he should be publicly exposed. Any importer, distiller or manufacturer who accepts hush money in the manner referred to is even more dishonest than the person who would refill a trade-marked bottle.

DO WE CONGRATULATE? WE DO, MOST HEARTILY.

From the *Free Lance*, printed at Butte, Mont., we clip the following interesting bit of news:

Congratulations.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray of Great Falls, on May 11, a son. All doing well, Frank being especially happy over the first-born. Frank is one of the old-time union men of the electric city; has taken an active interest, not only in the union affairs, but in the general welfare of Great Falls. He has represented Cascade County in the legislature and is a worthy citizen of our State. The *Free Lance* extends to Frank and Mrs. Murray its heartiest congratulations, and hopes that the young heir will live to do credit to his progenitors.

The friends of Mrs. and Brother Frank Murray, and they are legions, tender sincere congratulations over the advent of an heir to the house of Murray; if Murray Junior will but follow in the footsteps of his Daddy he will make a record for himself of which he can well feel proud. Brother Frank Murray has been identified with Local 609 of Great Falls, Mont., from its inception, and has filled the position of secretary with splendid satisfaction to himself and the members of that local union.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES WITH ITS COIN.

The average reader of the daily press has been offered considerable information as to what various governments have accomplished in the way of aiding and planning for the advantage of its respective citizens. Americans somehow forget the fact that the two principle governments on the continent of North America are quite as energetic and thoughtful as any of the governments mentioned in recent press dispatches. To illustrate the point here is an item from an article by Gus J. Karger, staff correspondent of the *Times-Star*, Cincinnati, Ohio, which contains information of value to all the people of the United States:

Don't Tease the Engineer.

If you chance to run across a gentleman of thoughtful appearance, with a telephone receiver at his ear, leaning over the railing of a bridge, intently watching the river, kindly refrain from disturbing him. He is not trying to talk to the fishes, and the services of an alienist will not be required. He is probably a government engineer, working for the U. S. Geological Survey, measuring the amount of water passing under the bridge. This is done by lowering an instrument known as a current meter, which determines the speed of the water and measures the depth. From such information, gathered at various points, measurements can be computed, such, for instance, as that the average flow at the mouth of the Tennessee river, for a period of 19 years, was 63,000 cubic feet a second—which is equivalent to 40,-

700,000,000 gallons of water a day. Having the information in question, just made public by the Survey, you may be at a loss what to do with it or what anybody in the wide, wide world might want to do with it. But the Geological Survey knows. "No one starts to build a house without knowing how much room is wanted or how many people are expected to occupy the house," the bulletin which conveys the information referred to, is at pains to explain. "The same thing should be true of power plants, water-supply systems, sewage-disposal plants, levees, flood-control works, and land-drainage systems. If such construction work is to be done economically and successfully, a knowledge of the amount of water involved is essential."

Hence the value of the paper dealing with the work in question in the Ohio valley and along the Tennessee river. Besides the record of river height and flow, the report gives a table of areas drained by important rivers in the basin. The drainage area of the Ohio river is estimated at 204,000 square miles; of the Allegheny, 11,700; the Monongahela, 7,340; the Kanawha, 12,200; the Miami, 5,140; the Wabash, 32,900; the Cumberland, 17,900, and the Tennessee 40,700 square miles.

No better time than now to arm yourself with an application blank and begin to take part in the campaign for a greater membership. Every new member secured during "sun-bonnet" weather will develop into a "vet" by the time winter comes.

WAGES.

Wages are a perpetual reminder of man's inferiority to man. When all men are equal there will then be no necessity for them.

Wages are in reality a blind, introduced by the party in control to fool the party not in control into the belief that they are free.

Formerly the vassals of an over-lord gave their allegiance to him and supplied him in kind with everything that they could make for him. Now they are just as much bound to him only they don't know it, because he pays them wages. But these wages that he pays them he gets directly from them. What it amounts to is that, as they work for him, they take only a small part of the product for themselves—or, rather, he allows them only a small part. He takes the rest, puts it in the bank or buys securities with it, or anything else by which he can double his money in a given time. Thus he is enabled to control more, because he can pay more wages.

The only difference between the old system and the new is that in former times men were frankly slaves. They were called slaves and known as such. Now they are also slaves, but it is more expedient to give them the delusion that they are free.

When they strike they are condemned for interfering with the "rights of property."

Thus the whole system is complete even to the voting power. For men vote only for those who are "sanctioned" by the party in control.

When anybody kicks and tells the truth he is put down as a fanatic or dreamer. If the kick is strong enough and attracts the attention of the "plain people," Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Gould and other lofty patriots come out with interviews in the papers, in which they say that an era of prosperity is bearing down so hard on us as to bring the tears of joy to all eyes.—*Life*.

THE TIME TO BOOST IS NOW.

Last November our International Union was the NINTH in point of numerical strength of the International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; whether we go forward or fall back depends on your personal effort quite as much as it rests with your general officers and the officers of your local union. There is one and only one way to maintain and improve our position from a numerical point of view, that consists in having you and your fellow members everywhere getting busy and keeping busy urging and convincing your non-union co-workers that they should become members of your union. Just for a moment think what a boost in membership our International Union would enjoy if each local could show one member increase for the next twelve months. Just one member per local—that does not sound big, does it? Surely we should be able to make that average—what do you think about it?

USE OF THE SOFT PEDAL.

Laws and rules created for the guidance of men and women in labor organizations usually direct attention to the need of "keeping one's mouth shut" about the plans and program of an organization after one has left the meeting room. The warning does not by any means convey the impression that unions are engaged in any unlawful acts or propose to be engaged in such; the need of silence so far as proposed activities are concerned, must appeal to the sound thinker, for it is a fair conclusion to reach that if, for instance, a wage scale or reduction of hours were contemplated by the union, it would be very unwise to warn employers in advance, for they might assume an attitude of contrariness which would prevent carrying out reasonable plans for sane progress.

Discussing before non-members the business affairs of your union is both uncalled for and unnecessary. Non-members without knowledge of your union's plans may overhear part of your discussion and draw therefrom conclusions which all the facts seldom warrant. The reason why unions hire halls to meet in is to enable the members to meet at stated periods and discuss the welfare of the union, make such plans and perfect such arrangements as will produce whatever result the majority seek. If it was the intention that the members were to discuss union matters indiscriminately and at any place, then the need of wasting money for halls to meet in is doubtful business tactics, it is a useless waste of good money.

There is no law to prevent one or two members in the privacy of their homes and between themselves discussing proposals which the union has under consideration, but the moment they permit their conversation to be overheard by non-members, just that instant are they treading on dangerous ground and probably making unnecessary trouble for their union or creating obstacles which will prove hard to overcome.

Free and frequent discussion of any subject which your union may have up for solution is urged, but make sure to put the Soft Pedal on your conversation when non-members are within hearing. If you have reasonable doubts as to whether outsiders can hear you, then Safety First is a good warning. DON'T TALK ABOUT THE BUSINESS OF YOUR UNION outside of your meeting rooms.

During the editor's visit to San Francisco he had the pleasure of meeting Fred Manning, editor and publisher of *Punch*, a semi-monthly publication which made many friends during its career, but an insufficient number ready to supply the mazuma to warrant Brother Manning to continue his tremendous task of championing the cause of the beverage trades. The barboys, hotel and saloon men of the Pacific Coast were guilty of a serious blunder when they permitted such an aggressive live wire to become the victim of their lack of support. But Fred Manning is one of those crusaders who never give up or cry quits, and we won't be surprised to see him launch another champion for the cause to which he has devoted a very busy life. We understand Fred contemplated making Los Angeles his stamping ground in the future. We congratulate our folks in that city, for if Fred becomes one of them, they will find they have profited at the expense of their sister city, for Manning is a little gentleman worth knowing and calling friend.

A WHOLESOME PRAYER.

Teach me that sixty minutes make one hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar.

Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal-ticket on the square, and in doing thereof that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me mine own.

Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner-table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and lose myself in their play.

And when comes the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple: "Here Lies a Man."

—Homer McKee.

If your fellow worker has so far resisted your urgings to make out an application to become a member of your local union, don't get discouraged. Just sit down and think over a new plan of attack. Perhaps your powers of persuasion haven't been exhausted—if they have, don't hesitate to call for help from your fellow members. You can't afford to allow non-union workers to work beside you indefinitely.

LUXURY IN A DRY TOWN.

The Newton, Ill. Press, in describing an event which happened in that town some time back, says that "A pleasant surprise was tendered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. G. in honor of their daughter's 19th birthday. Refreshments were served, consisting of pie, cake, bananas, candy, pickles, beans, and onions."

Some day a real meal will be served in the presence of the newsgatherer of the Press and we predict that he will throw something akin to a coniption fit. Pickles, beans, onions and pie—a pleasant surprise—huh!

PALACE OF NERO HAD ELEVATORS.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.—The palace of Nero had three elevators.

In the year 6 A. D. an income tax was established in Rome on all incomes in excess of \$4,000.

The hobble skirt was one of fashion's decrees in the days of Moses.

These and many other interesting facts going to show that life among the ancients was not so different from that of today were brought out by Prof. Camden M. Cobern, explorer and archaeologist, who has just returned from a trip to Palestine.

Prof. Cobern pointed out that the Jews had three different systems of shorthand reporting in the first century and that in every Jewish court a shorthand reporter, or clerk, sat on each side of the judge. Many of the Roman aristocrats took "stenographers" with them upon their travels.

As to homes, the ancients made the New York millionaires look like "pikers."

Prof. Cobern says he has read in manuscripts dug from ancient tombs and houses of a Roman who spent \$12,000,000 upon decorations for his houses.

Another plutocrat spent \$90,000,000 in one year. Even Nero was no slouch when it came to "burning money." On one occasion he spent \$175,000 for roses on his banquet tables. The roses were brought from Egypt.

Some of the other advantages enjoyed by the ancients, according to Prof. Cobern, follow:

In St. Paul's time there were 70 labor unions in Rome.

There were several great monopolies in the first century, the greatest of all being the oil business.

The "trust" had not cornered kerosene, which was unknown at that period, but dealt in olive oil and the like.

There also were monopolies in eggs, perfumes and bricks.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

ALWAYS ON THE JOB.

Hardly had the roll-call of law-makers down at Washington been finished and the fate of the Hobson Bill known, before a conference of the Anti-Saloon advocates was well under way to perfect plans and carry on a persistent agitation without appreciable interruption. Even during the remainder of the session of Congress it was noted that every chance for an utterance which could be used by the Antis was gotten into the Record, so that their spell-binders could point to the Record and prove upon their statements.

Hobson and his associate DRY advocates took advantage of the privilege accorded to members of Congress, had their DRY speeches printed in pamphlet form and mailed them out to thousands upon thousands of voters in disputed territory. As late as May 15, 1915, Congressman Hobson was still sending his speech to editors, and in the following language calling their attention to parts therein: "In my Temperance speech you will note that I urge federal constitutional prohibition only against the "sale" for "beverage purposes," and leave to the taxing power of Congress and to the reserved rights of the States the whole question of controlling personal use and the question of use for other than beverage purposes." May we inquire what our folks are doing to prevent the Antis from winning success?

LIQUOR QUESTION.

The liquor question is in no sense political except as politicians, more or less unscrupulous, have sought to and succeeded in making it such. Viewed either as an economic question or as a sumptuary measure interfering with individual rights, there is no good reason why opinion should be bent and swayed by the powerful influence of party politics.

If ever there was occasion to make appeal to the voter of Ohio for his honest, unbiased and uninfluenced opinion, to find expression at the polls, the time therefor will have arrived next November. Whatever of political influence has heretofore been brought to bear; whatever wiles of the politician have had their bearing upon the liquor traffic issue, these should be forgotten and the bare wet and dry cause be fought out upon the clear cut issue of individual liberty versus unlimited restriction, confiscation versus the rights of property.

We assume that the forces of prohibition will resort, as heretofore, to the inflammation of individual prejudices, to the don't care and don't think characteristics of some electors. Such appeals to these classes are un-American and violate all concepts of liberty, in its higher sense. Restrictive legislation very properly has attempted and has succeeded largely in eliminating abuses which unlimited freedom of the traffic in former years had given birth to. Further legislation and execution of the laws may, in time, become necessary to place the manufacture and sale upon a still higher plane. Real lovers of their kind have always advocated that in this case, as in all others, business should be conducted decently and in order. But the grand body of Ohio citizenry has heretofore refused to acknowledge the principle and practice of absolute prohibition deeming the same a sham, incapable of enforcement and vividly illustrating the futility of laws which are observed, at best, only in letter but not in spirit.

It is the privilege and duty of each person to help create honest, healthy sentiment. Every good citizen will aid in the same. No community is better than a majority of its people want it to be and will assist in making it. We may blind ourselves, if we will, to social conditions, we may speciously argue that the only way to do a thing is to "do it," yet the task which confronts the reformer, real or other, must be susceptible of accomplishment at the time and in the manner proposed.

It is needless to say that prohibition never did prohibit. The history of the last fifty years is full of evidence on that point. The traffic has, however, been placed upon a plane, immeasurably higher, through the enactment and faithful execution of latter-day restrictive measures, and by them only.—Cincinnati Record, April 9, 1915.

HIS DEFENSE.

"Your wife alleges that you were cruel to her," charged the Judge; "that you first insulted her, then knocked her down and trod upon her. How about it?"

"Dis about it," responded Elder Berry, "dis much, an' den some."

"Me an' dat woman been trappelin' double 'bout leben days. I done tuk her to be de wife o' mah buzzum, an' fudehmo':

"Day befo' yistiday evenin' I come moseyin'

'long homewards 'bout supeh time. I has a quarteh's worth o' po'k chops under mah arm, an' peace an' satisfaction in mah soul. I stepped into de house, an' she riz up offen her cheer, picked up dat cheer an' hung it roun' mah neck same's a crate roun' turkey gobbler.

"Den, youh honah, not satisfied wif so much, she slammed me smack in de stummick wif a chunk o' stove wood an' knocked me sittin' flat in de corner. Den she flung de dishes at me, an' dat cheer, den she come busin' me fust on one side, den on t'other, wif dat stove wood again.

"De cheer an' me dodged de bes' we wuz able, but we bofe got sawt o' in one anuddah's road, an' ebbery now an' again de chunk hit de cheer an' de cheer hit me. An' all de while dat female kep' usin' de mos' insultin' langwidge herself.

"Po'k chops—smack!—niggeh—smack!—got po'k chops, ain't you?—smack! Wha's dat two bits I sent you to colled' f'um Miss Annabelle fo' dat white washin' I done laboher over? Po'k chops—smack! Dat two bits I wuz gwine to spend fo' de decoratin' fo' de new hat I wuz gwine to wear to de Sistehs of John de Baptists's sociable. Po'k chops—smack!—dat's wha' it am!"

"An' ebbery time she say 'smack!'—laik dat—she lamm me annudeh one wif dat chunk.

"Jedge, youah honah, dat jes' seemed to be mo' dan I could endure, specially f'um a strange nigga I ain't known mo'n two weeks at the mos'es.' Me an' dat cheer got up in de corner, an' I sez: 'Is you all gwine to continue dis bizniz?' An' she sez: 'Smack!—po'k chops, nigga—smack!'

"An, den all I sez wuz: 'Stand outen mah way, woman, stand outen mah way, I'se gwine to git onmarried right now!'

"An', ef she done got sawt o' spiled about some as I wuz passin', dat ain' no fault o' mine." —*New York Times*.

STRONG MAN.

He proudly shows his biceps grand
And gives his friends to understand
That he's a miracle of strength,
Explains the laws of health at length
And names a diet that will give
The feeblest man the force to live.

He spends whole evenings at the gym
In exercise to keep him slim,
Then hurries home at half past ten
And eats enough for two strong men.
Soon, noting in his weight a gain,
He says from food he will abstain.

He talks about his measurements
As if he hadn't any sense,
Apollo if compared with him
Would seem deformed in every limb;
Venus de Milo, you'd have guessed,
Had a curved spine and hollow chest.

This perfect man, this Hercules,
Is intellectual as a cheese;
He does not dare to work, I've found,
For fear 'twill make him muscle bound.
One thing you find, as you inspect him,
He's good for—doctors might dissect him!

—*Chicago News*.

THE PROFESSIONS.

The Census Report Has Decided Just Who Are In That Class.

The census has provided us a definition of "the professions." A good many folk have wondered a good many times what the "professional classes" were. The census has decided. They constitute:

- Actors.
- Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.
- Artists and teachers of art.
- Clergymen (including religious and charity workers).
- Dentists.
- Journalists.
- Lawyers (including abstractors, Notaries and Justices of Peace).
- Literary and scientific persons.
- Musicians and teachers of music.
- Physicians and surgeons (including non-medical healers).

School teachers and professors in colleges, etc. Next to the satisfaction of knowing who may be referred to as professional people the census bulletin brings striking information in regard to the numbers of these professional individuals. Thus, in the decade from 1900 to 1910 there was an increase of 95 per cent in the number of men and 88 per cent in the number of women actors. The number of male architects, etc., increased 110 per cent, and of women in this profession 200 per cent. "Literary and scientific persons" increased, the men 103 and the women 126 per cent. Lawyers are actually at the bottom of the list; the number of men increased 6.5 and of women 33 per cent. The number of clergymen increased in the aggregate rather little, the men in the profession 15 per cent and the women 184 per cent. In school and college teaching men's numbers grew 14 and women's 48 per cent.

The "professions," it will be observed, are very comfortably keeping up with the general growth of the country, and then some. Notwithstanding, there are great numbers of people that believe in shutting out immigrants and deporting the colored people, the two classes which, decade by decade, do increasingly large proportions of the mere despised "work" of the country. Without them we should surely be in a bad way.—*New York Press.*

THE KAISER'S INCOME.

He Gets \$500,000 a Year From a \$100,000,000 Estate.

Thanks to the advice of financiers who, for obvious reasons, he admitted to his friendship, the Kaiser's private fortune has increased to such an extent of late years that it was estimated a short time ago by the eminent German authority, Herr Rudolph Martin, that he is easily the richest man in Germany, having an annual income of £1,000,000 derived from possessions valued at approximately £20,000,000.

Apart from the Kaiser's fortune, his son, the Crown Prince, has a separate income of £50,000 drawn from property valued at nearly £1,000,000, while the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, enjoys some £30,000 a year on account of an estate worth half a million. Altogether the principal members of the Hohenzollern family own property valued at approximately £25,000,000.

The Kaiser's fortune has been mainly built up by investments in many businesses. He has some very large holdings in the big German steamship lines, is extensively interested in the diamond-mine enterprises of German West Africa, owns forests and lands to the value of three and a half millions, carries on a large lumber business, and has a horse-breeding establishment in Western Prussia which brings him in a handsome revenue. Furthermore, he has great financial interests in a municipal lager-beer brewery at Hanover, and founded an extensive pottery factory on his private estates at Cadeninen.

Altogether the Kaiser owns about 40 castles and country houses, valued at £2,000,000, and various property in Berlin, approximately worth £1,000,000. In seven different provinces he owns 74 estates, comprising close on half a million acres.

It is interesting to note that ever since Germany began to make preparations for a great war the Kaiser has been investing immense sums of money on the other side of the Atlantic. He is one of the largest landowners in the Western States—not in his own name, of course—and owns a considerable section of property in the West of Canada. So notorious is the fact that it was at one time a standing joke at Vancouver that, although the Kaiser was a large owner of property in a certain district, he declined to join the local ratepayers' association, which would have been materially assisted in its propaganda by the use of his name.

According to financial experts, the Kaiser's numerous investments in America can only mean one thing. To quote the words of one of these experts: "They indicate very plainly that the Kaiser, at the time when he was preparing to stake the fortunes of his dynasty upon an attempt at the conquest of Western Europe, was also preparing for the possibility of failure by consolidating huge financial resources in the United States and the neighboring Dominion, in case he had to escape to that part of the world."

FIGURES TO THINK ABOUT.

The distillers of Peoria, Ill., the largest producers of distilled spirits in the world, have paid the national government in the last thirteen years enough money to build the Panama Canal. These figures became public with the retirement of Percival G. Renick, collector of internal revenue since 1901. In that period he collected \$408,524,861.

A RAP AT JOHN BULL'S WATER WAGON.

If the Prinz Eitel has taken on 50,000 bottles of beer, it is an act of gross disrespect toward King George and Lord Kitchener.—*New York World.*

WAKE THE BOSS UP.

If perchance you are employed by a man or firm which fails to appreciate the intensity of the campaign being waged against the catering industry, lead them to a copy of **THE MIXER AND SERVER** and ask them to read some of the firing line items about the two antis. Plenty of employers are as dense on the protection of their investment as some of the fellows which they employ.



CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

JEANETTE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention was held in Harrisburg, May 11 to 15.

Representatives of the bartenders, brewery workers, cigar makers, and other trades directly or indirectly affected by the prohibition movement, held a special convention prior to the session of the main organization at which time was organized the Trades Union Liberty League of Pennsylvania.

The purpose of this new league is to oppose legislation which will throw the members of these trades out of work, and also to support any legislation which affects any other labor organization. At all times the league will be in the service of the general organized labor movement. It is earnestly requested that all of the bartenders' local unions and others interested in the State, affiliate.

The following officers of the new league were chosen to serve for one year:

President, Frederick C. Kuebler, brewery workers, of Philadelphia; first vice-president, Edward Ray, bartenders, of Pittsburgh; second vice-president, Wm. J. Krombelbein, brewery workers, of Wilkesbarre; third vice-president, George Ullrich, cigarmakers, of Philadelphia; fourth vice-president, J. Gordon McLean, musicians, Reading.

Peter Bollenbacher, brewery workers, of Pittsburgh, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The next regular convention will be held at Beaver Falls, two days before the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Our forefathers, in their first declaration of principles saw the wisdom of incorporating therein a guarantee to every citizen of this great United States, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and

WHEREAS, Any action of the General Assembly of this State that could be construed as to restrain, suppress or stop the sale of malt or spirituous liquor in any county of this commonwealth, would be contrary to the fundamental principles incorporated in the above mentioned declaration, and would be striking at the very foundations of the true principles of Americanism, and as such action would be an abridgement of personal liberty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor convention, in regular session assembled, stand unalterably opposed to any action of the General Assembly of this State in enacting any legislation that would in any county of this commonwealth.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year for the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor:

President, James Maurer, Reading; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Quinn; first vice-president, Harry W. Semple, Philadelphia; second vice-president, A. P. Bower, Reading; third vice-president, John F. Meyer, Jeanette; fourth vice-president, W. Kelly, Wilkesbarre; fifth vice-president, Theo. Eichhorn, Erie; sixth vice-president, R. F. Kirchner, Scranton; seventh vice-president, Wagaman, McSherrystown. For auditors, Frank Snyder, Philadelphia; Henry Steinacker, Allentown. Delegate to A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco, D. A. Post.

The next regular convention will be held at Beaver Falls in May, 1916.

It is important that every B. I. L. local in the State be represented inasmuch as quite a number have not been represented heretofore.

I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN McDEVITT, Chairman,
Local 115, Philadelphia.

JOHN F. MEYER, Secretary,
Local 854, Jeanette, Pa.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 505 is pleased to inform the readers of our excellent official magazine, the MIXER AND SERVER, that we are making steady headway and gaining a fair share of new members. Trade conditions in our city are far from encouraging; some attribute this slowness to the turmoil going on across the ocean, but whatever is the underlying cause, we trust it will get a move on itself and depart.

Quite a few of our members are without steady employment, and we are putting forth every bit of energy in order to make room for them and give them a chance to keep going forward.

This city is now, and has been for years, afflicted with a rather shiftless aggregation of colored waiters, who seem satisfied to work for board and lodgings; needless for me to say, that the hotel and restaurant owners are glad of that fact, but we propose to energize things to some extent and endeavor to do one thing or the other—organize these colored men and make them seek wages equal to what we receive, or make it pleasanter for them in some other section of the country. We are not drawing the color line, but we do believe they should stick up for the principle of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor," and they are not doing that now.

Brother Lee of Local 216 of Toledo, paid us a visit and urged us to keep our union going and win results.

We are especially fortunate in having Brother Edward Barrow acting as our secretary-treasurer; he never misses a meeting and is always hustling for the benefit of our union.

Trusting that all affiliated locals are making the best progress, I am, with greetings to all members of our International Union,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN POPP,
President Local 505.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The big event has happened. On the evening of June 23rd the house warming or opening occurred at 8 o'clock. President James Overmyer gave an address of welcome to about 200 members and friends. Jodie Johnson presided at the piano and rendered some very fine selections throughout the evening. Singing by Bro. Earl Parker and quartette was greatly enjoyed. There were several boxing bouts; to tell which was the most enjoyed would be difficult—even Johnnie Wahl laughed. Bro. Komrofsky vs. Bro. Smith, 3 rounds, Smith lost; Sullivan vs. McFadden, 2½ rounds, interfered with by Policeman Bro. Frank White, and he is one of the finest. I'll say, he is some policeman.

Bros. "Dunkhorst" McCauley and Spider Bell, 1½ rounds, Bell lost on a foul. Ollie Pecord was referee, so everyone knows they were on the square. At 9 p. m. our spacious hall was crowded. Bro. Alex Miller was the chief dispenser, assisted by several waitresses of 335, and waiters of our local, who served plenty of the good things to eat and to drink.

Bro. P. J. Soper was the first to be arrested by Officer White, charged with working without wearing the union button while on duty.

A very large and handsome bouquet of flowers decorated the head of the table, presented by Waitresses Local 335.

John A. Scott & Co. presented a bouquet which was very fine. I think perhaps about 12 years would be a fair guess at the age. He knows what we like.

Bro. Louie Kohler assisted by Bro. Jim Ridley had an entertainment of their own and they were kept busy. After midnight the tables were loaded again, and a cabaret entertainment put on so that the boys who worked late were not slighted. Tickets Overmyer was stationed at the first landing with tickets to sell. Bro. Stankord was inside to receive them.

This was one of the most enjoyable functions ever pulled off by 216, and great thanks are extended to the committee which consisted of Bros. Smith, Komrofsky, Asche, H. Overmyer, J. Overmyer, Thomas, Baum, Porter and Flynn.

We dare say every one who attended was well pleased and heartily satisfied with the entertainment and those who missed it have lost an opportunity never to be regained.

With fraternal greetings, I remain,

Yours truly,
FRED T. STOUTENBURG,
Press Secretary, Local 216.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I have been unable to contribute to the *MIXER AND SERVER* for the past two or three issues, and, as I am still on the injured list, my contribution to the official Journal this month will, therefore, be the soul of brevity. We have just been through the turmoil of our semi-annual election of officers, with the result that the following brothers and sisters will guide the destinies of Local 28 for the ensuing six months: President, W. T. Lines; vice-president, John Cumming; business agent, A. Graham; chaplain, Chas. Davis; recording secretary, Thos. G. Crombie; inspector, Wm. McWhirter; executive board, John Cumming, Wm. McWhirter, Ed Cosgrove, W. G. Johnston, W. T. Lines; local joint board, A. Graham, Blanche Cosgrove, W. G. Johnston; trades and labor council, A. Graham, M. A. Martyn, Thos. G. Crombie, Blanche Cosgrove, Ed Cosgrove, press agent, John Cumming.

At the close of our installation a vote of thanks was tendered Bro. Chas. Davis, the retiring president, a similar tribute being accorded Business Agent Graham for his excellent services during the past term.

Business conditions in this city and vicinity are still in a state of coma with no immediate prospect of any improvement, so I hope that traveling members who find time during their wanderings to read the *MIXER AND SERVER* will govern themselves accordingly.

As I have no doubt that this issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER* will contain a mass of much more valuable and interesting reading matter than that which is likely to be submitted by local press agents, I will not take up any more of your space.

With best wishes to yourself and the general membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN CUMMING,
Vice-President and Press Agent, Local 28.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Fine, great, bully, class, real class, that's the proper way to describe our fifteenth anniversary celebration given on Sunday, May 16, in Musicians' Hall.

The members of the local and their many friends gathered expecting a big time, and from the final report we learn that there was not one disappointed. Words are inadequate to describe the glorious time we had. A fine musical program was prepared and rendered under the able leadership of Mr. Harry Moran of the Musicians' Union. Mr. John W. Altman made a splendid address, touching on the importance of organization and the duties we owe every brother. His address was well received.

After the business session was concluded President John Horan presided over the session in a masterly manner. Fine speeches were made by R. W. King of the Trades Council, W. D. Friedman of the Musicians' Union, R. B. Kelly and others. An elegant dinner in courses was served, and to say it was enjoyed would be putting it mildly. The following committee arranged and put through this grand affair: John Horan, chairman; Hugh Connecke, Claude E. Pearson, Horace Keenan, Roy Lochrie.

This affair was the farewell and last celebra-

tion before the close of the saloons in Alabama on July 1st, but we will retain our organization, as there will be enough of the true and tried to make it heard from in the future.

Alabama, Alabama, with thy blazon motto: "Here We Rest," inscribed on flaming streamers held in the beak of the king of fowls, the eagle, the bird of birds, how grand it once appeared to the eyes of the stranger and citizens alike, but now a change has come over all and in a cloudy sky filled with flying clouds we see a ragged bird, a half-starved woodpecker clinging to a rotten, worm-eaten persimmon tree. In its sharp beak a ragged streamer flops in a polluted breeze and inscribed on the streamer is the words: "Here We Rot." Around this tree we see a motley crew of birds, each has two heads or two faces, and across the breasts of each is a little card inscribed, "Members of Legislature."

Under the mud-smeared wings are pledges made to the people. Each pledge splattered with the mud and slime that clings to their boney toes. As we turn our eyes upward, we see that noble bird, the king of the air, has torn himself loose from the star-bedecked shield, and as he flies over the motley crowd of lesser birds he gives forth one cry, the warning cry, but the bedraggled company dare not take their eyes off the wood-pecker.

The eagle flies on and on, behind him waves the beautiful streamer, but the words are changed, standing out in bold relief are the words: "No Rest Here." And to a sane and glorious country he turns his head, leaving behind the hypocrites and public falsippers—leaves them to the horrors of their own making, the blind tiger, the home saloon where women and children deal out the goods to the same birds that drove the eagle away.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES KUHN.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have just returned from the convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, which was a success. Marshalltown gets the convention in 1916.. I was successful in behalf of Cooks' and Waiters' Local 274 in getting the two following resolutions passed for the benefit of the women workers of Iowa, and I also hope to have them passed by the next legislature:

"Be it Resolved by the State Federation of Labor of Iowa, in convention assembled at Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 8, 9, 10, 11, 1915, that the Legislative Committee be instructed to draft a bill and present the same to the next session of the Iowa legislature. Said bill to provide for an eight-hour day for all women employees, except those engaged in domestic service or nurses, except those in training; to provide a prison penalty, only, for the violation of the provisions of such bill by any employer."

"Be it Resolved by the State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 8, 9, 10, 11, 1915, that the incoming Legislative Committee be instructed to draft a bill to establish by law a minimum wage scale for women wage workers, except those engaged in domestic service and women engaged as nurses, except those in training."

Brother Sweeney, the hardest worker Local 274 ever had, is attending the convention at San Francisco.

Yours fraternally,
W. C. GANTT, Local 274.



FRED FULCHER,
President Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Kindly insert in the MIXER AND SERVER the following poem:

TAFT'S KNOCK.

Again Bill Taft got his hammer out,
And swats poor labor another clout;
Labor leaders breed discontent,
Is that what Bill really meant?
Bill was counted a very bright man,
Now he's amongst the also ran.
Was it because he got in a tangle?
By not looking at things from every angle.
We the common people really expect,
Men whom we vote for and elect;
To look at things in the proper light,
And give to labor only what is right.
Labor has had leaders that went wrong.
Politicians and bankers joined that throng.
Bill was lenient with a banker named Morse.
Who was he? Why a big financier of course.
Now with some politicians we can't agree,
Because they try to hand us number twenty-three.
There's bills in the legislature that should be
passed.
Even in child labor bills we are harassed.
Big financiers in their greed for gold,
Work children in factories twelve years old.
If some politicians would cease being tools.
These children could be kept in schools.
Our State prisons would not be so full,
If they would only quit the bull.
Let those children's fathers get square pay.
Then labor leaders won't have a word to say.
Then we'll have a generation,
That will be an honor to our nation,
After our kids get a little education.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BURNS,
Corresponding Secretary, Local 575.

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EL PASO, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let the membership of the International Union know what is going on in this semi-western city and also in Local 848.

Trade conditions in this community are only fair. Most all of our members are working. We have a membership at present of 72, but there is room for many more who are working at the culinary craft here. With the number of houses we have signed up, it should only be a matter of a short time until we have a 100 per cent organization.

We have witnessed the closing of another Chinese restaurant. While there were nothing much but Chinese restaurants a few years ago, the people have seen the handwriting on the wall, and now only about five such places remain that cater to the American trade. If any one doubts the fact that Local 848 has not been the case of the demise of these Chinese places, all they need to do is to ask any well informed citizen of El Paso, and the members are reinvigorating the movement to do away with them entirely, which we hope will not be many months off.

On May 17 Local 848 decided to send a delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention and appointed a committee to devise ways and means for defraying the expenses, the result of which was the arranging and giving of a dance on May 29, which was well attended and considered a success, morally, socially, and exceptionally so financially, considering the time the committee had to pull it off. But we were not successful in the undertaking of sending a delegate, and consequently Bro. Doc Eastwood, who was elected delegate, was very badly disappointed, as was also the local in not being represented at San Francisco.

On May 31, Bro. O. F. Heffelfinger, our secretary and business agent, resigned, and Bro. R. A. Goodding was elected to fill out the term of one month. Brother Heffelfinger expected a good position in this vicinity, but the job failed to materialize, and he left for his old home in Cincinnati, O., with the good will and best wishes of the local.

At our meeting on June 7 nominations were in order for a few of the more important offices, and resulted as follows: Bros. E. D. Skinner and J. C. (Doc) Eastwood for president; Sister Bessie Cupples, first vice-president; Bro. Tobe Miller, second vice-president; R. A. Goodding, financial secretary and business agent; Bros. John Guiden and E. F. Gilbert for recording secretary. The lack of opposition for some of the offices seems to show the harmonious spirit of the meeting and the confidence of the members in the men and women nominated.

The proposition of a headquarters or social club is being talked of by the membership, and travelers coming this way a few months hence will probably be able to find the secretary without going to his place of employment, as well as a place to spend their idle time other than on the streets.

Begging pardon for taking up so much time and space, believing it pardonable at this pre-convention and semi-annual election time, I remain

Fraternally yours,

R. A. GOODDING, Local 848.

BOSTON, MASS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following resolutions were adopted by Bartenders' Local 131, Newark, N. J., forwarded to Local 77, and ordered sent you for publication.

Yours truly,
THOS. H. GERRAUGHTY,
Acting Secretary Local 77.

To the Officers and Members of Bartenders' Local 77, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—At the regular meeting of Bartenders' Local 131, Newark, N. J., held Sunday afternoon, May 23, 1915, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His wisdom, has summoned from earth our esteemed brother and comrade, WILLIAM DALY WILSON, who traveled into Bartenders' Local 131, Newark, N. J., a few years ago; and

Whereas, Those of us who knew him, loved and respected him for his sterling qualities and upright character in all walks of life; and

Whereas, We cherish in memory his noble manhood and his loyalty and faithfulness to his principles of justice and fair dealing to all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sympathies of Bartenders' Local 131, Newark, N. J., be extended to the bereaved family and relatives, and to Bartenders' Local 77, Boston, Mass.; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International for publication.

(Signed) PHIL J. WARSHAUER,
AUGUST MEISTER,
WILLIAM C. GREEN,
Committee on Resolutions.

CLEVELAND, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Owing to a recent order from police headquarters, we are to lose our bar on June 26. This means the loss of much revenue. The bartenders, printers and many other organizations will suffer likewise, although we are trying to find a loophole whereby we will be able to continue the bar. There seems to be some discrimination shown in this matter of closing up the clubs, and the mayor served notice on the chief of police that these discriminations must stop, the interpretation of which means that all social clubs must close, or those clubs that have been ordered closed will reopen.

We are to hold the nominations for our officers later this year than last, owing to the fact that our delegates to the convention are all eligible to office, thus making the election a little later and giving them an opportunity to do some campaigning. Nominations will be held Friday, July 23; election on Friday, July 30, and the installation of the new officers on Friday, August 6, 1915. This year promises to bring forth many candidates for the various offices, and much interest is already being manifested by the members as to the probable candidates, hence we look forward to a spirited contest.

At our last regular meeting we initiated two new members, and some of our former members have returned with traveling cards, with the result that the situation remains as formerly, a larger supply of waiters than there is a demand for. Tourist waiters are again advised not to make a too lengthy stay when they arrive in this city, for work is none too plentiful for our

present members. Eight members worked at Luna Park Saturday night, and eight more will be booked for the coming Wednesday for the same place. We sent a few members to Lorain last week during the Eagles' convention, and the P. O. C. Brewing Company used three men at their "blow out" last week.

Monday, June 7, we were shocked upon receiving news of the death of Mrs. Jennie Farrell, wife of our president, Bro. Thomas S. Farrell. Mrs. Farrell was an able assistant to Brother Farrell in the labor movement. She was well known by many members of Local 106, and of other labor organizations, all of whom paid her their last tribute. Funeral services were held at the home of Brother Farrell on Wednesday, June 9. A large number of members of Local 106 turned out in a body to pay their last respects to the departed and to express their sympathy to Brother Farrell in the hour of his bereavement. Immediately after the services at the residence the body was taken to Ravenna, O. to be placed in its last resting place.

Fraternally yours,
E. J. CARTER,
Press Secretary Local 106.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—One of the most interesting meetings in the career of Local 532 happened Sunday, June 13, 1915, at Progress Hall, 416 W. Fayette street, the new temporary headquarters of the local, with President Flanagan in the chair. The chief topic was the reorganization of the Boosters' Committee, of which Bro. Morris W. Baseman is chairman. Brother Baseman asked the co-operative help of all members of Local 532, to which there was numerous contributions. I wish to state that the Boosters' Committee has been working hard for their new home, and if all members help the home will be one of the finest in the South.

Some praise should be given to Bro. Irvin S. Pentz for the able manner in which he has handled the business affairs of Local 532.

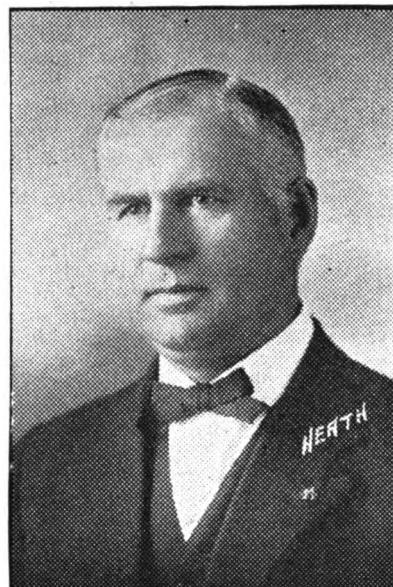
Business is fair at present, but look out for the charter, as it closes January 1, 1916. By that time Local 532 will have a home of its own.

Fraternally yours,
BERNARD STERN,
Press Agent Local 532.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As Local 107 has not been heard from for some time I thought that I would drop a few lines. When I got back from the convention I was surprised to hear of the death of Sister Harriet Plotner, she having been sick for some time, although her death was not expected. As our local has not any local death benefit and have to bury on the \$50 from the International, our sisters saw to it that Sister Plotner had the best that could be procured. The funeral was well attended by the sisters and brothers. We want to thank Mr. Gross, superintendent May Co., and waiters and cooks for their assistance in our behalf.

Yours fraternally,
KITTY DONNELLY.
Business Agent Local 107.



E. J. WARREN,
President Local 631, Phoenix, Arizona.
President Arizona State Federation,
President Trades and Labor Council, Phoenix,
Arizona.

KEMMERER, WYO.

The Mixer and Server, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—I am enclosing herewith a copy of a resolution that was adopted by the labor locals here the other evening, which we respectfully submit for your kind consideration and publication, if you deem it advisable.

Trusting that you will give this matter your kind consideration and that you are in sympathy with us, I am,

Very truly yours,

FRED HANCEY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Local 688, A. F. of M.,
Box 457, Kemmerer, Wyo..

MEETING OF DELEGATES OF LABOR UNIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING PROTEST.

June 7, 1915.

Thomas R. Jones elected chairman unanimously.
Fred Hancey elected secretary unanimously.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting as being to formulate and edit a protest to the governor of the State of Colorado, and the American people at large, against the indictment and conviction of John R. Lawson, David Robb and Louis Zaccanelli, and other labor leaders who took an active part in the recent coal strike in the State of Colorado.

The following resolution was adopted:

FRONTIER, Wyo., June 7, 1915.

WHEREAS, We, the members of Frontier Local No. 2360, U. M. of A., and members of Kemmerer Local Union No. 837, B. I. L. of A., and Kemmerer Local No. 668 of A. F. of M., in meeting conjointly assembled, do hereby unanimously and most vigorously protest against the un-American methods of the Judicial Department,

THE MIXER AND SERVER

and that life-destroying agency, the greedy coal barons of Southern Colorado, in their use of such unfair methods in railroading to prison by their concocted schemes, our beloved brothers and emancipators of labor, viz.: John R. Lawson, Davie Robb and Louis Zaccanelli; and,

WHEREAS, We deem it difficult to believe that such methods and conditions would be perpetrated or tolerated in Siberia, much less in this land of the free and home of the brave, the State of Colorado; and,

WHEREAS, We view the prostitution of the courts of justice with an alarm which causes the red American blood to chill in our veins to think that in Ludlow, Colorado, under the shadow of the stars and stripes, our brothers with their wives and children were shot down like wild beasts, and the torch applied to their habitations while they were under fire of machine guns, with the result that nineteen helpless women and innocent children were burned to death at the behest of the selfish and brutal coal barons; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that Justice and Right are the true foundations of Liberty, and that no nation or State can long exist where these conditions do not prevail; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that the system of jurisprudence in our land is as good or better than that of any other country of the world, when free and uncontaminated by predatory and corrupt outside influences, but that they become a menace to the welfare of our nation when dominated by entrenched capital, as we believe has been done in the courts of the State of Colorado; now, therefore, be it

Resolved. That we protest against the aforesaid facts and conditions; that we earnestly direct the attention of the Honorable Governor of the State of Colorado and the American public at large, of our regret of the illegal and unjust methods of those who in a legal capacity and also those who are corrupting the instruments of the law and justice in that State. That we ask of Governor Carlson to use the great talents with which he is endowed, and that he exercise the great powers bestowed upon him as chief executive of the State for the benefit of and in justice to these, our brothers, who stand in danger of their lives and liberties by reason of the aforesaid conditions; and, be it further

Resolved. That we call upon all honest and liberty-loving men and women to demand a halt of such dark age methods; and, be it further

Resolved. That we each and all pledge our loyal support, both financially and morally, in behalf of the aforementioned brothers who have been denied a fair and impartial trial by an American jury, selected in an American fashion; and, be it further

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of Colorado, and the District Office of District No. 15, and one each to the Mine Workers' Journal, Wyoming Labor Journal, International Musician, THE MIXER AND SERVER, Kemmerer Republican and Kemmerer Camera, for publication.

JNO. CAMERON.
T. F. EYNON.
THOMAS R. JONES.
FRED HANCEY.
JOSEPH MOTTO.
M. GROSSO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—Now that the convention is over and difference, "imaginary" and real, settled until 1917, when the next convention will meet in St. Louis, let us all go to work again.

The convention acted consistently when it passed the resolution to organize all bartenders and hotel and restaurant workers in the city of Chicago. On behalf of the thousands of workers, organized and unorganized, we take this opportunity to thank the delegates to the Eighteenth Convention for their action, and we feel that we can best show our appreciation when we show our hearty co-operation with the officials and organizers who will be on Chicago's battlefield for the next two years.

The Chicago Association of Food Exchanges, or what may better be known as the Anti-Union Food Trust, will give a "ball game" Tuesday, June 29, at Ward's non-union Federal League Baseball Park; tickets \$1. This game is for the purpose of raising money with which to pay the injunction lawyers. I already have two tickets, and will be at the game to give each member of the association a copy of their own injunction, reminding them that union houses, with union house cards, need "not" hold up their friends to help pay injunction framers.

The 14,000 street car and elevated railroad employees, who went on strike for three days, returned to work when Mayor Thompson assured them a fair arbitration and after two aldermen, Kennedy and Rodriguez, demanded the enforcement of the law "that no motorman be permitted to run a street car who has not had thirty days' training by an experienced motorman who has been employed on a street car for one year prior to undertaking such training." This forced all the aldermen either to go on record as law-breakers themselves or prohibit strike-breakers from coming to town. A politician does not like to go on record, for political reasons, as a law or strike-breaker.

Some of our non-union houses will soon be forced to quit business for lack of customers, and there is no donkey standing in front of the places either, as we assume that Chicago judges would not give the same liberty to donkeys that judges do on the Pacific Coast, where the people have given their judges some kind of trade union education, especially on election day. It seems that in California donkeys have more liberty than working girls have in Chicago. It is claimed by Chicago lunch room keepers that trade unions would break up their business; that six days' work and one day's rest would destroy efficiency, and that a ten-hour day would drive cooks to drinking. On the contrary, San Francisco has the best, cleanest and most up-to-date lunch rooms and restaurants in America. They give the best service; the food is cooked the best, and the workers are sober and industrious. It would certainly do our Chicago lunch room keepers good to go to the Panama Exposition and learn the lunch room business at its highest development. The many cooks represented at the Frisco convention would have given new life to them, and we hope that at least double the number will be represented at St. Louis two years hence.

Wishing all the delegates, their locals and friends a successful missionary year, I remain
Fraternally yours, FRED EBELING, Local 865.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We held our regular meeting June 18th, and had a large attendance. When the news of Brother Flore's election was read the brothers went wild with joy and also at the defeat of *segregation*. We had with us Brother Fred Faulcher, president of Local 196, and I can tell you he was one happy man.

Brothers H. D. Kheln and Al Steck are now proprietors of Swartz's Cafe, Tupper and Washington streets. Brother L. Moorhouse is with them. Chas. Basset is at Eimer's Cafe. Tom McCormick is at the Emperial Hotel, Little Falls, N. Y. J. W. Cramer and J. W. Hanvey at Long-John's Cafe. Chas Lytle and J. Riley at Dude Walter's Cafe, Eagle street. W. Watkins and J. McGee are with Neames and Zeitler's at Carnival Court. B. Merlink and Gene Flore are at Flore's Cafe. J. Burns, J. Shea, Joe Harrison and M. J. Crosson at Shea's Buffet. Al Bentzam and Geo. Smith at Empire Hotel. H. Byganay and N. Burns at Lundy's Cafe. Chas. Barth and A. Zilch at Kumph's Cafe. J. Homer, L. J. Herman, Jr., and F. M. Hyer at Alamo Hotel. L. Ward at the Elk's Club. C. Girard, J. Coretti and J. A. Detine at Smith and Maharg's. L. Roth, L. Kaiser and T. Haas at Offerman's. Al Mains is at Steingoeter's Cafe.

With greeting, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,

Press Agent and President, Local 175.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 196:

On or about July 1st Buffalo Waiters' Alliance will be located in their new headquarters, 48 East Eagle street. Our new club rooms will be second to none in the East. All members passing through Buffalo with a paid-up-to-date card are cordially invited to call at our new club rooms, and you will be well entertained by our officers and members; and the business agent and financial secretary will welcome you, for there isn't anything that pleases a business agent and financial secretary more than to meet a brother with a paid-up-to-date card.

War or no war, Buffalo Alliance is progressing very nicely. We initiated and reinstated seventy-one members since January 1st, although business in our line is not as good as in previous years. Cheer up, brothers, the best is yet to come. Don't knock, boost.

Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL HEALEY,

Business Agent and Financial Secretary,
Local 196.

JEANNETTE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Bartenders' Union, Local 854, of Jeannette, Pa., celebrated their tenth anniversary on Sunday, June 13th, in the L. O. O. M. Hall. Jeannette Local 854 was organized in this same building on May 5, 1905, at that time known as the Belvedere Club, and we only had about fourteen members at that meeting, the most of us being members in either Local 188, Pittsburgh, and some from other cities. But we soon came to the front, and we have at present, or at our last report, seventy-one members, or nearly a one hundred per cent organization, which is certainly a credit to the ones who have put their shoulder to the wheel and put this local in the



MICHAEL HEALEY,

Business Agent and Financial Secretary Local 196,
Buffalo, N. Y.

condition that it is in at the present time. We certainly are proud to say that we have a very good scale and we do not accept any applicant who is not a voter or a naturalized citizen. So we are composed of men who are a credit to any local union.

Here is the way we celebrated our tenth anniversary, by having a banquet under the direction of Bro. John F. Meyer, our secretary, who was the chief chef.

The committee who assisted to make this affair a success was: Brothers Dunn, Musick, Breining, Wilson, Weisbrecker, Davis, Fagan, Meehan, Gerheim.

The menu was one of the finest, composed of the following: Chicken salad, potato salad, roast beef, roast veal, pickled tongue, sliced ham, home baked beans, pickled eggs and beets, sliced tomatoes, olives, pickles, cole slaw with French dressing, green onions, raddish, strawberries and cake and plenty of suds to rinse down the eats, and good smokes on the side.

Music furnished by Mr. Maxwell as pianist, Grant Hughes, violinist, and a double quartet with all of the latest songs, W. Farrel as comedian, and a fine exhibition of clog dancing.

As guests we had our ex-president, Harry Robinson, of New Kensington local, and Frank Matko, of Ligonier, Pa.

Everyone enjoyed themselves and said that they wish these anniversaries could be held oftener. And it certainly was a credit to all and to organized labor in general the way that our papers boosted the affair. Everything went along smoothly. Brother John Whirlow closing in speaking along the lines of success of our local.

I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. MEYER
Secretary Local 854.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 72 is still making some wonderful strides and everything is going along successfully.

Our worthy business agent, Leonard Griffiths has resigned his office as business agent of Local 72. Brother Griffiths was a sincere unionist, and we are very sorry to see him resign his office, as he was the right man in the right place.

Brother W. H. Day and Thomas Pugh was nominated for business agent June 11; the election was held June 18 and W. H. Day was elected temporarily until September 1, 1915. Our general election for officers is in September.

Every member of Local 72 is acting as individual business agent and we are working in harmony with one another to build Local 72 to a high standard.

The managers of the summer resorts around Cincinnati have no complaints about our men, and our members are working diligently and successfully to make Local 72 one of the best.

All our members are on the firing line for new members and are not sleeping in the trenches. We have plenty of ammunition and we are firing round after round, and every meeting night we are taking in new recruits.

Fraternally,

W. H. DAY.

Business Agent, Local 72.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The summer season, now in its height, offers few men employment on account of the coolness of the weather. Any boys figuring on getting employment in Syracuse should change their expectations, as we have men on the out-of-work list and business is quiet in our line at present.

The New York State Fair, to be held here in September, will be larger and better than ever this year, and some cafes are making alterations and preparing for a banner year.

Fraternally yours,

JOE BAKER.

Recording Secretary Local 150.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Again the angel of death has visited our ranks and cut down another brother, one that was weighed in the balance and not wanting.

In the death of Bro. Chas. J. Justin, our local has lost a tried and true brother, the community has given up a loyal citizen. Our loss is felt more than one can realize, and in days to come we will hear his name called and our thoughts will go to his memory, his genial smile full of the sunshine of good fellowship and his manly voice never tiring of giving a kind and helping word, his strong handshake that was given to one backed up by the true force of loyal fidelity—all these and more will be missed. Brother Justin died on May 28th after a long illness that he bore with manly fortitude and was buried with all the honors on May 29th.

Brother Justin was 52 years old, and leaves a good wife and five children to mourn his sad leaving. He was a member of B. I. L. about four years. His funeral was largely attended and the floral offerings were many. The following members of Local 248 acted as pallbearers: James

Foster, Date Williams, Fred Consaint, John Wabble, Frank Coffee, Scotty Bryant, Philip Wolf, J. C. Kuhn. The interment was at Elmwood Cemetery.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES KUHN,
Local 248.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the annual election of officers of Local 488, held Tuesday, June 4, the following officers were elected: Bro. James Reilly, president; Bro. George Mulligan, vice-president; Bro. John Brown, inspector; Bro. John Gibbons, business agent and financial secretary; Bro. James Trisnan, treasurer; Bro. Thomas Westcott, corresponding and recording secretary; Bro. Harry Herrlein, chaplain; Bro. Henry Wooge, inside guard; Bros. John Cahill, Sr., Edward Degan, Thomas Fleming, board of trustees.

The conditions in our city are very bad at present, and we have over seventy members out of work. The seashore resorts are not hiring any of our men on account of the weather conditions, which is pretty hard on our members just at present. We hope and trust that conditions will be better in the near future.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN T. GIBBONS,
Financial Secretary Local 488.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

Polls Were Kept Open For Three Weeks In Some Counties.

Things were different at the first election of Congressmen 125 years ago. Madison told Washington that over in Jersey they kept the polls open for three weeks in some counties.

Nearly everywhere the voting continued for many days. The law didn't set a time limit and voters argued and delayed. Fancy what some of our more skillful political managers might have accomplished at the past election could they have had the ballot boxes available for a fortnight!

Some men whom we now look back upon as important characters of the Revolutionary period were defeated for Congress at that first trial. Thus old Samuel Adams "fell outside the breastworks."

New York State didn't cast a vote for the first President of the United States, and during most of the original session of Congress she had no Senator. In nearly every respect that initial presidential and congressional election was far less satisfactory and represented a much smaller percentage of the men of voting age than will the election held yesterday.

Although Washington was chosen President, the voters didn't know they were electing him. What they did was to choose uninstructed electors who were free to name any man they favored. But the sentiment of America was such that without direct orders from the voters every one of the 69 electors gave his ballot for him, who 10 years afterward, was designated by a fellow Virginian as first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Proceedings of the Eighteenth General Convention Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A., JUNE 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 AND 19, 1915.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION, JUNE 14, 1915.

The Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America convened in Hall "C" of the Civic Auditorium in the city of San Francisco, Cal., Monday morning, June 14, 1915. Brother Michael Canny of Local 44, Chairman of the Convention Arrangements Committee, called the gathering to attention, after which he bid them welcome to San Francisco and assured the delegates and visitors that no effort had been spared to make their sojourn in San Francisco and the Bay cities memorable and pleasing. Chairman Canny then presented the Honorable James Rolph, Jr., mayor of San Francisco, and his honor proceeded to tender such a welcome that there was little doubt but what our delegates and their families, as well as friends, were convinced that their stay in San Francisco would be of a pleasant character. Mayor Rolph's address was received with favor and generously interrupted with applause by delegates and visitors. At the conclusion of his honor's welcoming address a motion, by Cozzolino, Local 109, and Cordes, of Local 20, that the convention attest its appreciation by a rising vote, was carried; the delegates following out the suggested action.

Chairman Canny, with appropriate felicitations, then introduced Hon. P. H. McCarthy, ex-mayor of San Francisco and president of the California State Building Trades Council. The honorable ex-mayor is a splendid platform speaker and is at his best when tendering to fellow trades unionists a welcome to the city over which he presided as its chief executive with such gratifying satisfaction to the people of the Golden Gate city.

The former mayor briefly recited some of the early struggles of the pioneer trade union men and women, and was unsparing in bestowal of compliment to the boys and girls of our several locals in San Francisco and laid generous measure of approval on the activity of our allied crafts throughout the State of California. The witty comments of the ex-mayor were greatly appreciated; he concluded his address amidst applause which surely indicated that Brother McCarthy delivered the goods.

Chairman Canny in a few nicely chosen words presented Brother Daniel Haggerty, president of the California Federation of Labor.

President Haggerty welcomed the delegates in behalf of the trades unionists of the State and expressed pleasure in having the opportunity of doing so; he wished us all the good things, including a successful convention.

Brother Paul Scharrenburg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, was the next speaker introduced by Chairman Canny. Secretary Scharrenburg made a brief but interesting address and caused the delegates to open their eyes over a recital of the numerous buildings owned and operated as trade union meeting rooms and business quarters.

Chairman Canny next introduced Daniel Murphy, president of the San Francisco Labor Council. President Murphy tendered to the gathered delegates and visitors a cheering and hearty trade union welcome; his address was brief but generous in scope and fully absorbed by all in attendance.

Chairman Canny in introducing the next speaker, Secretary John O'Connell, of the San Francisco Labor Council, paid Brother O'Connell the compliment of attributing to him and his efforts more adjustments for our allied crafts than any member or official of the trade union movement of the city.

Secretary O'Connell modestly declined to bear such a pleasing burden and generously distributed the honors evenly among the men and women of the labor movement of San Francisco—"for without the hearty co-operation of the men and women of organized labor, no official can hope to reap any great measure of success," was the emphatic conclusion expressed by Brother O'Connell.

The next speaker, Brother Alfred Greenbaum, president of the San Francisco Musicians' Union, according to Chairman Canny, represented a union which was working hand in hand with the unions of our International in San Francisco.

At the conclusion of Brother Greenbaum's address, Chairman Canny introduced to the convention Brother Edward Flore, general president of our International Union, and immediately following the introductory, presented to President Flore a beautiful redwood and

ebony gavel; attached to the gavel was a plate whereon was suitably engraved date and donors. President Flore made response to the addresses of welcome, thanked the mayor and ex-mayor, the president and secretary of the State and city federation and council, and the president of the Musicians' Union, Chairman Canny and his colleagues on the Convention Arrangements Committee, and the membership of the Bay cities whom they represented in their labors. President Flore also urged the delegates to the convention to co-operate with one another to the end of completing the work of the convention with proper regard to time allotted and efficiency; he dwelt upon the importance of the convention and requested all members of committees to attend the meetings of their respective committees. He laid special stress on absenteeism, urged the chairmen of committees to insist on attendance and report those delegates failing in their duty on the score of attendance. He also requested the chairmen of the various committees to submit their reports as quickly as conditions permitted and thus give the delegates ample opportunity to discuss the findings of each committee. President Flore then declared the Eighteenth General Convention opened for such business as might legally be brought to its attention.

By motion of Delegates McGowan of Local 175, and Graney of Local 212, the convention arose as a token of thanks to the officers of unions of State and city who had tendered us a welcome to the State and city.

President Flore, for and in behalf of Brother Harry Swift, a former member of Local 77 of Boston, presented to Eighth Vice-President Brother John W. Conley, a magnificent basket of fragrant flowers. Vice-President Conley was so surprised that he blushingly confined himself to a few words of thanks.

President Flore announced the following convention appointments: Brothers John P. McGinley of Local 3, New York, and W. E. Horne of Local 827, Joplin, Mo., as assistant secretaries of the convention. Brother A. D. Little, Local 525, Oakland, Cal., sergeant-at-arms, and Brother F. W. Smith, Local 31, Oakland, Cal., messenger.

President Flore also announced the following committee appointments, subject to the action of the Committee on Credentials. He also informed the convention that the Rules and Order of Business of the Seventeenth General Convention would prevail until such time as the Committee on Rules and Order of Business made its report and same was accepted by the convention.

The committee appointments follow:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

C. W. McCurdy, Local 223, Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman.
 J. P. McGinley, Local 3, New York, N. Y.
 James J. Sheehan, Local 10, Hoboken, N. J.
 A. S. Duquette, Local 67, Springfield, Mass.
 Kitty Donnelly, Local 107, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Whinda Gigrich, Local 152, Minneapolis, Minn.

E. L. Ehrman, Local 175, Buffalo, N. Y.
 William Kelly, Local 224, Erie, Pa.
 Agnes Adamack, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.
 Barney McKone, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.
 James Riley, Local 312, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 O. D. Norton, Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. E. Horne, Local 827, Joplin, Mo.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

John J. McDevitt, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman.
 George Hale, Local 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Charles E. Baird, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.
 Arthur Just, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.
 James Hartnett, Local 134, Scranton, Pa.

James Bell, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.
 Oscar Bickerdt, Local 286, Peoria, Ill.
 Frank Bradley, Local 574, Duluth, Minn.
 A. M. J. Prichard, Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah.

COMMITTEE ON LAW.

Frank Hoffman, Local 152, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.
 William Lehman, Local 1, New York, N. Y.
 James N. Butler, Local 43, Pueblo, Col.
 Alfred E. Steiner, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.
 Robert Lyons, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.
 Charles Sorweid, Local 64, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Edmund Raleigh, Local 67, Springfield, Mass.
 Thomas J. Durnin, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.

Michael Goldsmith, Local 108, Cleveland, O.
 A. J. Cozzolino, Local 109, Newark, N. J.
 Ed. McEachern, Local 167, Cleveland, O.
 Frank Madden, Local 200, Hartford, Conn.
 Ida Levi, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.
 Arthur O' Leary, Local 280, Toronto, Ont.
 William F. Kavanagh, Local 575, Jersey City, N. J.
 Charles McKee, Local 815, Salt Lake City, Utah.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Robert Hesketh, Local 33, Seattle, Wash., Chairman.
 Harry Kleinman, Local 1, New York, N. Y.
 Conrad Schott, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.
 Al Condrotte, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.
 Joseph E. Laycock, Local 80, Boston, Mass.
 Lawrence Nelson, Local 101, Great Falls, Mont.
 Thomas S. Farrell, Local 106, Cleveland, O.

P. J. McGowan, Local 175, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. Chas. Hackett, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John J. Graney, Local 212, Youngstown, O.
 Alice M. Lord, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.
 W. S. Renfro, Local 378, Bakersfield, Cal.
 A. C. Beck, Local 400, Spokane, Wash.
 Josh Brady, Local 562, Detroit, Mich.
 Fred Somers, Local 603, Sacramento, Cal.
 Fred Ebeling, Local 865, Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

E. Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.,
Chairman.
Fred Wessel, Local 8, Denver, Colo.
E. L. Hollingsworth, Local 33, Seattle,
Wash.
Daniel Regan, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.
Jacob Schrempf, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Bente, Local 68, Cincinnati, O.

M. W. Lusk, Local 69, Galveston, Texas.
Otto Pattberg, Local 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ernest O'Brien, Local 152, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Thomas Tarrant, Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Libbie Messer, Local 220, Eureka, Cal.
Charles Specht, Local 437, Indianapolis, Ind.

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Will L. Bork, Local 312, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Chairman.
Harry Cordes, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.
W. W. Levi, Local 33, Seattle, Wash.
F. W. Steinkamp, Local 41, San Francisco,
Cal.
George C. Weiseman, Local 51, St. Louis,
Mo.

Charles Gallagher, Local 68, Cincinnati, O.
E. A. Whissemore, Local 106, Cleveland, O.
Edward Dentinger, Local 171, Rochester,
N. Y.
F. J. Sullivan, Local 204, Elmira, N. Y.
A. B. Hassel, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. L. Hiles, Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.
Joe Lane, Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah.

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT.

James W. Clark, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Chairman.
Lena Hopper, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal.
Fred B. Hobby, Local 106, Cleveland, O.
John A. Schiffert, Local 361, Allentown, Pa.

Claud McClellan, Local 402, San Diego, Cal.
Larry L. Chase, Local 403, Stockton, Cal.
C. S. Rhodes, Local 449, Altoona, Pa.
Joseph Dushek, Local 744, Waco, Texas.
H. H. Edwards, Local 832, Sedalia, Mo.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Ed. Levi, Local 239, Seattle, Wash., Chair-
man.
Laura Molleda, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal.
Fred Funk, Local 403, Stockton, Cal.
Timothy Curran, Local 437, Indianapolis,
Ind.
Herman Loorz, Local 525, Oakland, Cal.

J. L. Pauley, Local 585, Charleston, W. Va.
Loretta Wheeler, Local 180, San Jose, Cal.
Thomas Dolan, Local 77, Boston, Mass.
T. H. Wright, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.
W. E. Reynolds, Local 559, Ft. Smith, Ark.
J. E. Green, Local 436, Rock Springs, Wyo.

COMMITTEE ON PROHIBITION AND ANTI-SALOON QUESTION.

J. Jere Dwyer, Local 67, Springfield, Mass.,
Chairman.
Hugo Ernst, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.
L. A. Pomeroy, Local 62, Fresno, Cal.
Jere F. McCarthy, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. N. Fletcher, Local 603, Sacramento, Cal.

Michael Doyle, Local 867, Ketchikan, Alaska.
John H. Rooney, Local 302, Butte, Mont.
Adolph Berger, Local 458, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Irene Dahl, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal.
W. A. Hoskins, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.

COMMITTEE ON DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

John W. Conley, Local 77, Boston, Mass.,
Chairman.
W. B. Joyce, Local 3, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Alge, Local 68, Cincinnati, O.
John T. Collins, Local 108, Cleveland, O.
J. C. Morris, Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.
Ben Gorton, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank McDonnell, Local 134, Scranton, Pa.

Hugh O'Hare, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles Beyers, Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. A. Polk, Local 206, Fort Worth, Texas.
George Peterson, Local 284, Los Angeles,
Cal.
Thomas P. Woods, Local 593, Minneapolis,
Minn.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE.

W. H. Foster, Local 37, Decatur, Ill., Chair-
man.
V. E. Chapman, Local 30, San Francisco,
Cal.
John Kennedy, Local 110, San Francisco,
Cal.

Patsie Taylor, Local 403, Stockton, Cal.
V. W. LaBelle, Local 651, Seattle, Wash.
Daniel P. Shields, Local 609, Great Falls,
Mont.

COMMITTEE ON ASIATICS.

Charles Fleischmann, Local 44, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., Chairman.
Frank E. Plate, Local 41, San Francisco,
Cal.
Lettie Gardener, Local 48, San Francisco,
Cal.
Matt Williamson, Local 110, San Francisco,
Cal.

William T. Scully, Local 406, Eureka, Cal.
J. J. Aldridge, Local 550, Bakersfield, Cal.
J. C. Drysdale, Local 558, San Bernardino,
Cal.
E. J. Warren, Local 631, Phoenix, Ariz.

COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BUTTONS.

Elizabeth Maloney, Local 484, Chicago, Ill.,
Chairman.
Rose Jack, Local 180, San Jose, Cal.
Alex. Blumenthal, Local 17, Los Angeles,
Cal.
Michael H. Canny, Local 44, San Francisco,
Cal.

Maurice DeYoung, Local 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Matthew V. Gilbert, Local 76, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. C. Eddy, Local 561, Sacramento, Cal.
Herman Zahn, Local 800, Lafayette, Ind.
Leslie Sinton, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.
Philip Hartman, Local 456, Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE ON "MIXER AND SERVER."

Fred Schwenker, Local 79, Louisville, Ky.,
Chairman.
A. Zimmerman, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.
Daniel E. Ford, Local 77, Boston, Mass.
T. F. Vigneux, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.
A. W. Fraser, Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.
J. A. Kaehn, Local 152, Minneapolis, Minn.

Michael T. Foley, Local 173, Binghamton,
N. Y.
J. A. Eichhorn, Local 222, Dayton, O.
James Redenbaugh, Local 572, Stockton, Cal.
E. H. Lincoln, Local 577, San Jose, Cal.
Jack Reid, Local 603, Sacramento, Cal.
J. F. Gibbons, Local 820, Sheridan, Wyo.

COMMITTEE ON STATE AND DISTRICT BRANCHES.

F. Sesma, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.,
Chairman.
Samuel Taback, Local 30, San Francisco,
Cal.
C. P. Hibbard, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.
Thomas Garrity, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.
S. T. Brent, Local 108, Cleveland, Ohio.

John E. Long, Local 175, Buffalo, N. Y.
George Hibbard, Local 197, Hamilton, Ohio.
Hunter Keith, Local 332, East St. Louis, Ill.
B. Callahan, Local 527, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. P. Burtz, Local 572, Stockton, Cal.
J. L. Feudener, Local 595 Richmond, Cal.

COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE FUND.

James Anderson, Local 420, Kansas City,
Mo., Chairman.
A. C. Rose, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.
A. A. Mayer, Local 35, Chicago, Ill.
James E. Nelson, Local 376, South Chicago,
Ill.

L. S. Kimball, Local 523, Kenosha, Wis.
Fred C. Schroeder, Local 525, Oakland,
Cal.
S. E. Keenan, Local 699, Marysville, Cal.

COMMITTEE ON REFERENDUM.

P. L. Grace, Local 566, Fresno, Cal., Chair-
man.
B. K. Steward, Local 14, Denver, Colo.
Theo. Johnson, Local 30, San Francisco,
Cal.
E. R. Abbott, Local 38, Hammond, Ind.
Owen Reynolds, Local 95, Worcester, Mass.

Henry F. Corcoran, Local 77, Boston, Mass.
James Maroney, Local 147, Greenfield, Mass.
Adam P. Hentges, Local 287, St. Paul,
Minn.
W. A. Price, Local 577, San Jose, Cal.
F. E. Merryfield, Local 561, Sacramento, Cal.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

John J. Henley, Local 320, Schenectady, N.
Y., Chairman.
Cecil Givens, Local 14, Denver, Colo.
Ben Parker, Local 35, Chicago, Ill.
Steven R. Bishop, Local 76, Syracuse N. Y.
John J. Griffin, Local 86, Lynn, Mass.

Francis W. Farrell, Local 116, Chicopee,
Mass.
F. Huddleston, Local 203, St. Louis, Mo.
Fred W. Bard, Local 525, Oakland, Cal.
Stephen P. Drake, Local 561, Sacramento,
Cal.
W. A. Powers, Local 768, San Diego, Cal.

COMMITTEE ON SICK AND DEATH BENEFITS.

Paul Steffler, Local 12, San Antonio, Texas,
Chairman.
J. C. Scott, Local 17, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chas. C. Olson, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.
Arthur H. Dodge, Local 44, San Francisco,
Cal.
Nida R. Pangle, Local 335, Toledo, Ohio.

Charles O. Bailey, Local 420, Kansas City,
Mo.
Thos. J. Ryan, Local 524, Miles City, Mont.
Earl Hyatt, Local 768, San Diego, Cal.
John C. Hickey, Local 77, Boston, Mass.
James J. O'Donald, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.

COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION ATTENDANCE, AND WAYS AND MEANS.

George Ringler, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.,
Chairman.
J. D. Kirkpatrick, Local 30, San Francisco,
Cal.
F. P. Battles, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Sands, Local 273, Springfield, Mass.

William Sweeney, Local 274, Marshalltown,
Iowa.
Harry Corcoran, Local 292, Wheeling W.
Va.
John P. McGrath, Local 573, Springfield, Ill.
Fred McCallum, Local 567, Olympia, Wash.
Gus Trenkle, Local 859, Billings, Mont.

COMMITTEE ON PRESS.

Michael Goldsmith, Local 108, Cleveland, Ohio. Fred Schwenker, Local 79, Louisville, Ky.

Delegate H. Corcoran of Local 292, Wheeling, W. Va., advised convention that he had been appointed as custodian of the West Virginia Building at the Exposition and tendered an invitation to all delegates and visitors to visit the building, promising them a hearty welcome.

Delegate Dan Regan, Local 41, presented, on behalf of the Convention Arrangement Committee, the following memorandum of entertainment for the delegates, their families and visitors:

Monday, June 14, 1915—"A trip to the Exposition grounds at 7:30 p. m. Municipal cars will be provided."

Tuesday, June 15, 1915—"Families of delegates will be entertained by the Ladies' Entertainment Committee."

Wednesday, June 16, 1915—"A trip around the bay on the Steamer Gen. Frisbie. Boat leaves Clay street wharf at 9:30 a. m. sharp; returning at 9 p. m."

Thursday, June 17, 1915—"Banquet at German House, Turk and Polk streets, 7 p. m. Ball at German House, 9 p. m."

Friday, June 18, 1915—"Families of delegates entertained by Ladies' Entertainment Committee."

Adjourned at 12:15 noon.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 14, 1915.

Session called to order with General President Flore presiding, at 2:45 p. m.

Chairman C. W. McCurdy, for the Committee on Credentials, made their report as follows:

"We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that we find the following delegates entitled to a seat in this convention and the number of votes which we have set opposite their name and local union.

(The following report of the Committee on Credentials includes the names of all delegates who arrived subsequent to the time of making the first report to the convention; all, however, were passed on by the convention at later sessions, but are made a part of this report in order to facilitate keeping of complete records.—EDITOR MIXER AND SERVER.)

Report of Credential Committee to the Eighteenth General Convention, San Francisco, California, June 14, 1915:

1 New York City, 12 votes.	31 Oakland, Cal., 10 votes.
Henry Kleinman.....	C. P. Hibbard.....
William Lehman	W. A. Hosking.....
2 Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 votes.	T. H. Wright.....
George Hale	Charles C. Olson.....
3 New York City, 4 votes.	33 Seattle, Wash., 6 votes.
W. B. Joyce.....	Robert B. Hesketh.....
John P. McGinley.....	W. W. Levi.....
8 Denver, Colo., 4 votes.	E. L. Hollingsworth.....
Fred Wessel	35 Chicago, Ill., 7 votes.
10 Hoboken, N. J., 2 votes.	A. A. Mayer.....
James J. Sheehan.....	Ben F. Parker.....
12 San Antonio, Tex., 3 votes.	37 Decatur, Ill., 1 vote.
Paul Steffler	W. H. Foster.....
14 Denver, Colo., 4 votes.	38 Hammond, Ind., 2 votes.
Cecil Givens	Edward R. Abbott.....
B. K. Stewart.....	41 San Francisco, Cal., 15 votes.
17 Los Angeles, Cal., 4 votes.	Dan P. Regan.....
Alex Blumenthal	Al Condrotte
J. C. Scott.....	A. Zimmermann
20 St. Louis, Mo., 11 votes.	F. W. Steinkamp.....
George Ringler	Frank E. Plate.....
Harry Cordes	43 Pueblo, Colo., 1 vote.
Conrad Schott	James N. Butler.....
James J. O'Donald.....	44 San Francisco, Cal., 15 votes.
30 San Francisco, Cal., 18 votes.	Chas. F. Fleischmann.....
V. E. Chapman.....	Arthur H. Dodge.....
Hugo Ernst	Michael H. Canny.....
Sam Taback	Frank P. Battles.....
Theo. Johnson	48 San Francisco, Cal., 12 votes.
A. C. Rose.....	Laura Molleda
J. D. Kirkpatrick.....	Lena Hopper

51	St. Louis, Mo., 12 votes.	
	Jacob Schrempf	3
	Robert Lyons	3
	George C. Wiesemann	3
	Charles E. Baird.....	3
62	Fresno, Cal., 2 votes.	
	L. A. Pomeroy.....	2
64	Milwaukee, Wis., 4 votes.	
	Charles Sorweid	3
67	Springfield, Mass., 4 votes.	
	Edmond Raleigh	1½
	John Jere Dwyer.....	1½
	Albert S. Duquette.....	1½
68	Cincinnati, O., 10 votes.	
	Charles Bente	3
	Charles Gallagher	3
	Joseph Alge	3
69	Galveston, Texas, 3 votes.	
	M. W. Lusk.....	3
70	Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 votes.	
	Maurice De Young.....	3
	Otto Pattberg	3
76	Syracuse, N. Y., 5 votes.	
	Steven R. Bishop.....	2½
	Matthew V. Gilbert.....	2½
77	Boston, Mass., 18 votes.	
	John W. Conley.....	3
	Henry F. Corcoran.....	3
	John C. Hickey	3
	Daniel E. Ford.....	3
	Thomas Dolan	3
79	Louisville, Ky., 4 votes.	
	Fred Schwenker	3
80	Boston, Mass., 10 votes.	
	Jos. E. Laycock.....	3
81	Holyoke, Mass., 3 votes.	
	Thos. J. Durin.....	1
	T. F. Vigneux	1
	Thomas Garrity	1
86	Lynn, Mass., 3 votes.	
	John J. Griffin.....	3
95	Worcester, Mass., 5 votes.	
	Owen J. Reynolds.....	3
101	Great Falls, Mont., 3 votes.	
	Lawrence Nelson	3
106	Cleveland, Ohio, 9 votes.	
	Thomas S. Farrell.....	2¼
	Arthur F. Just.....	2¼
	Edw. A. Whissemore	2¼
	Fred B. Hobby.....	2¼
107	Cleveland, Ohio, 3 votes.	
	Kitty Donnelly	3
108	Cleveland, Ohio, 10 votes.	
	Michael Goldsmith	3
	S. T. Brent	3
	John T. Collins.....	3
109	Newark, N. J., 6 votes.	
	A. J. Cozzolino	3
110	San Francisco, Cal., 12 votes.	
	Matt Williamson	3
	A. W. Fraser	3
	John Kennedy	3
	J. C. Morris	3
115	Philadelphia, Pa., 12 votes.	
	John J. McDevitt.....	3
	Ben Gorton	3
116	Chicopee, Mass., 1 vote.	
	Francis W. Farrell.....	1
134	Scranton, Pa., 4 votes.	
	Frank McDonnell	2
	James Hartnett	2
147	Greenfield, Mass., 1 vote.	
	James Moroney	1
152	Minneapolis, Minn., 12 votes.	
	Frank Hoffman	3
	Whinda Gigrich	3
	Ernest O'Brien	3
	J. A. Kaehn.....	3
167	Cleveland, Ohio, 3 votes.	
	Ed. McEachern	3
171	Rochester, N. Y., 8 votes.	
	Emanuel Koveleski	2½
	Edward A. Dentinger.....	2½
	James Bell	2½
173	Binghamton, N. Y., 3 votes.	
	Michael T. Foley.....	3
175	Buffalo, N. Y., 7 votes.	
	Patrick J. McGowan.....	2½
	John E. Long.....	2½
	Edward L. Ehrman.....	2½
180	San Jose, Cal., 2 votes.	
	Loretta Wheeler	1
	Rose Jack	1
188	Pittsburgh, Pa., 15 votes.	
	J. Chas. Hackett	3
	Hugh O'Hare	3
	James W. Clarke	3
	Jere F. McCarthy	3
196	Buffalo, N. Y., 5 votes.	
	Thomas A. Tarrant	2½
	Charles Beyers	2½
197	Hamilton, Ont., Can., 3 votes.	
	George Hibberd	3
200	Hartford, Conn., 5 votes.	
	Frank J. Madden	3
203	St. Louis, Mo., 2 votes.	
	Fay Huddleston	2
204	Elmira, N. Y., 1 vote.	
	F. J. Sullivan	1
206	Ft. Worth, Texas, 3 votes.	
	W. A. Polk	3
212	Youngstown, Ohio, 4 votes.	
	John J. Graney	3
220	Eureka, Cal., 1 vote.	
	Mrs. Libbie Messer	1
222	Dayton, Ohio, 3 votes.	
	J. F. Eichhorn	3
223	Des Moines, Iowa, 1 vote.	
	Chester W. McCurdy	1
224	Erie, Pa., 4 votes.	
	William Kelly	3
239	Seattle, Wash., 6 votes.	
	Ed. T. Levi	3
240	Seattle, Wash., 7 votes.	
	Alice M. Lord	2½
	Ida L. Levi	2½
	Agnes Adamack	2½
273	Springfield, Mass., 3 votes.	
	Charles E. Sands	3
274	Marshalltown, Iowa, 1 vote.	
	William Sweeney	1
280	Toronto, Ont., Can., 7 votes.	
	Arthur E. O'Leary	3
284	Los Angeles, Cal., 12 votes.	
	F. Sesma	3
	A. B. Hassel	3
	Geo. Petersen	3
	B. McKone	3
286	Peoria, Ill., 6 votes.	
	Oscar Bickerdt	3
287	St. Paul, Minn., 3 votes.	
	Adam P. Hentges	3
292	Wheeling, W. Va., 1 vote.	
	Harry Corcoran	1
302	Butte, Mont., 4 votes.	
	John H. Rooney	3

312	Chattanooga, Tenn., 2 votes.	
	W. L. Bork.....	1
	James Riley	1
320	Schenectady, N. Y., 2 votes.	
	John J. Henley.....	2
332	East St. Louis, Ill., 7 votes.	
	Hunter B. Keith.....	3
335	Toledo, O., 2 votes.	
	Nida R. Pangle.....	2
361	Allentown, Pa., 3 votes.	
	John A. Schiffert.....	3
376	South Chicago, Ill., 2 votes.	
	James E. Nelson.....	2
378	Bakersfield, Cal., 3 votes.	
	W. S. Renfro.....	3
400	Spokane, Wash., 4 votes.	
	A. C. Beck.....	3
402	San Diego, Cal., 3 votes.	
	Claude McClellan	3
403	Stockton, Cal., 4 votes.	
	Larry L. Chase.....	1½
	Fred Funk	1½
	Patsie Taylor	1½
406	Eureka, Cal., 1 vote.	
	William T. Scully.....	1
420	Kansas City, Mo., 12 votes.	
	James H. Anderson.....	3
	E. L. Hiles.....	3
	Chas. O. Bailey.....	3
	O. D. Norton.....	3
436	Rock Springs, Wyo., 1 vote.	
	J. E. Green.....	1
437	Indianapolis, Ind., 12 votes.	
	Chas. Specht	3
	Timothy Curran	3
449	Altoona, Pa., 1 vote.	
	Craig S. Rhodes.....	1
456	Chicago, Ill., 3 votes.	
	Philip Hartman	3
458	Minneapolis, Minn., 7 votes.	
	Leslie Sinton	3
	Adolph Berger	3
484	Chicago, Ill., 6 votes.	
	Elizabeth Maloney	3
523	Kenosha, Wis., 2 votes.	
	L. S. Kimball.....	2
524	Miles City, Mont., 1 vote.	
	Thos. J. Ryan.....	1
525	Oakland, Cal., 8 votes.	
	Herman Loorz	2½
	Fred W. Bard.....	2½
	Fred C. Schroeder.....	2½
527	Dubuque, Iowa, 2 votes.	
	B. Callahan	2
550	Bakersfield, Cal., 3 votes.	
	J. J. Alldridge.....	3
558	San Bernardino, Cal., 1 vote.	
	J. C. Drysdale.....	1
559	Ft. Smith, Ark., 1 vote.	
	W. E. Reynolds.....	1
	Total vote, 505.	
	Necessary for choice, 253.	
	Number of delegates, 213.	
	Locals represented, 124.	
	Membership represented, 33,057.	
	Total membership (April report), 58,886.	
	In connection and as a part of our work we find the credentials of several delegates with protests filed against them and suggest that the delegates from the following locals appear before the committee at its session immediately after adjournment of this afternoon's session: Locals 62, 542 and 561.	
561	Sacramento, Cal., 4 votes.	
	Stephen P. Drake.....	1½
	F. E. Merryfield.....	1½
	W. C. Eddy.....	1½
562	Detroit, Mich., 8 votes.	
	Josh Brady	3
566	Fresno, Cal., 2 votes.	
	Patrick L. Grace.....	2
567	Olympia, Wash., 1 vote.	
	Fred McCallum	1
572	Stockton, Cal., 2 votes.	
	James Redenbaugh	1
	W. P. Burtz	1
573	Springfield, Ill., 4 votes.	
	John P. McGrath.....	3
574	Duluth, Minn., 5 votes.	
	Frank Bradley	3
575	Jersey City, N. J., 1 vote.	
	Wm. F. Kavanagh.....	1
577	San Jose, Cal., 3 votes.	
	E. H. Lincoln.....	1½
	W. A. Price.....	1½
585	Charleston, W. Va., 1 vote.	
	J. L. Pauley.....	1
593	Minneapolis, Minn., 3 votes.	
	Thos. P. Woods.....	3
595	Richmond, Cal., 1 vote.	
	J. C. Feudener.....	1
603	Sacramento, Cal., 4 votes.	
	Fred Somers	1½
	Jack Reid	1½
	E. N. Fletcher.....	1½
609	Great Falls, Mont., 2 votes.	
	Dan P. Shields.....	2
631	Phoenix, Ariz., 2 votes.	
	Edward J. Warren.....	2
651	Seattle, Wash., 11 votes.	
	V. W. LaBelle.....	3
699	Marysville, Cal., 1 vote.	
	S. E. Keenan.....	1
721	Salt Lake City, Utah, 5 votes.	
	Joe Lane	2½
	A. M. J. Prichard.....	2½
744	Waco, Texas, 1 vote.	
	Jos. Dushek	1
768	San Diego, Cal., 3 votes.	
	W. A. Powers.....	1½
	Earl Hyatt	1½
800	Lafayette, Ind., 2 votes.	
	Herman Zahn	2
815	Salt Lake City, Utah, 4 votes.	
	Charles McKee	3
820	Sheridan, Wyo., 1 vote.	
	J. F. Gibbons.....	1
827	Joplin, Mo., 1 vote.	
	W. Edward Horne.....	1
832	Sedalia, Mo., 1 vote.	
	H. H. Edwards.....	1
859	Billings, Mont., 2 votes.	
	Gus Trenkle	2
865	Chicago, Ill., 2 votes.	
	Fred Ebeling	2
867	Ketchikan, Alaska, 1 vote.	
	Michael Doyle	1

Motion by Parker, Local 35, and Koveleski, Local 171, that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted, the delegates against whom no objection or protest has been filed be seated.

Brother Stephen P. Drake, delegate-elect from Local 561, Sacramento, desired information as to why he was denied a seat as no protest was filed against him nor was his continuous membership questioned.

Secretary of the committee, W. E. Horne, imparted the information that Local 561 was indebted to the International Union for supplies, hence not entitled to representation until said account was liquidated.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

First Vice-President Robert B. Hesketh presiding, General President Edward Flore read his message to the convention as follows:

Report of the General President

OPENING.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth General Convention, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
Greetings:*

The pleasure of again meeting with you and presenting to you my bi-annual report and recommendations, is an honor that is keenly appreciated. I have endeavored throughout my administration to deal with the subject matters coming under my jurisdiction, with fairness and impartiality, to advance our organization and its ideals, to maintain harmony and tranquility within our ranks, to encourage a better feeling of good-fellowship between our trades, to elevate the standard of our craft, and to induce the yet unorganized, to become members of our International Union.

I have endeavored to visit our membership as much as it has been consistent with the duties of my office and while those visits in the past two years have been less frequent than before, that was due to the fact that the correspondence carried on with my office has increased to such a large extent, that it has required a great deal more of my time than formerly.

The depression in business in the past year has caused a number of our members to be out of employment; however our locals have stood the strain and held their membership together without any serious losses. While we have not made as much progress as we would wish for, yet we have made substantial gains. Our membership is enjoying fairly good conditions; in many instances agreements were reached with our employers without any struggle, symbolizing the virtues of our demands; however there were some cases where we found it necessary to take issue with our employers, and in nearly every instance of that character our locals were successful.

It is exceedingly gratifying to report that we have made a fairly healthy and substantial growth in point of membership in the past two years, notwithstanding the fact that we were hemmed in on every side by legislation of an inimical character. Our organizations have been active in their efforts to defeat this legislation, and to some degree were successful, but the tremendous odds and unlimited finances of our opponents, has in a great measure curtailed their efforts, with the result that much legislation inimical to our trades was enacted in the various states and provinces.

Each year brings to our organization new tests and new problems, and the fact that our International Union has made progress under the most trying times and circumstances, with sumptuary legislation and State-wide Prohibition making rapid strides, is proof that our policies and methods are practicable and effective. We have advanced our position among the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and on account of our numerical strength, we now hold a position of influence in the trade union movement and this is material fact to show that our present form of organization is a success, and it also sets forth the reasonableness and practicability of our methods and aims.

Our organization gives to the worker in the catering industry, freedom, choice, individuality. It enables them to protect themselves, to solve their own difficulties and to order their own lives. With organization they can establish in the catering industry their own ideals of their own welfare. With organization they can do for themselves without the assistance of benevolent guardianship. Organization eliminates necessity for paternal legislation, by enabling employees and employers to determine upon working conditions mutually gratifying.

As it has been, and is my privilege and duty, I shall now present for your consideration, some of the various phases of the activities and needs of our International Union.

CONVENTIONS.

We are now assembled in the Eighteenth General Convention. This convention is distinct to be one of the most important conventions in the annals of this International Union, it being a LAW-MAKING CONVENTION, it behooves the delegates to pay strict attention to its business and that of its committees, as all laws adopted become laws of the International Union sixty days after its adjournment.

There is no doubt but what all the delegates in attendance will desire to visit the Exposition; that desire should be gratified without it interfering with the work of the convention. In the past some delegates would appear at the opening of a session, deposit their attendance card and then disappear. Some method should be adopted prohibiting that practice and requiring delegates to remain throughout the session, in order that the business of the convention may be more expeditiously handled.

ORGANIZATION AND ITS GROWTH.

It is exceedingly gratifying to report the increase in membership of our International Union in the past two years.

Our membership at the last convention was 53,553 and at the close of this fiscal year—February 28, 1915—we had a membership of 61,923, an increase in numerical strength of 8,370 members.

We have had many obstacles to overcome, foremost of which was the legislation of a pernicious character that was being enacted in many states and provinces, and in connection with that there has been a general depression in business, which has caused a large decrease in the number of men and women employed in our allied trades.

FINANCES.

A statement of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer to this convention.

The state of our finances on March 1, 1915, was as follows:

General Fund	\$32,047 70
Death Fund	27,389 77
Defense Fund	17,959 17
Convention Assessment Fund.....	1,204 10
Total	\$78,600 74

BONDING OF OFFICERS.

I hold in my possession the bond of the General Secretary-Treasurer for the amount of \$80,000.00.

In my report to the last convention, I recommended that a law be enacted, to-wit: That no financial officer be permitted to have in his possession more than \$25.00 of the funds of the local union, and all over the said amount should be deposited in some bank designated by the local union and in their name, and to be drawn only upon the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the local union. I believe then and now, that by making this mandatory on the part of our locals, it would greatly minimize the danger of any financial losses, and I do again recommend its enactment into law.

While our present law makes the bonding of the financial officers of our local unions compulsory, yet I have found in a number of incidents where this provision has not been complied with. I have also found cases where a local union, whose officers were bonded, had failed to comply with the conditions under which the bond was issued—by auditing their books quarterly—thereby causing a forfeiture of the said bond. To avoid that as much as possible, I herewith make the following recommendation: That it be compulsory for our local unions to make an audit of their books quarterly and to file a copy of the said audit with the General President within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter.

The financial condition of an organization is the foundation upon which that organization rests, hence too much care cannot be given to the proper handling of its funds. It is to be regretted that some of the financial officers of our local unions, so far forget their honor and pledge as to abscond with the funds entrusted to their care. I am pleased, however, to report that only a small percentage are placed in that class, and that we have in our organizations men and women holding positions of trust whose honesty, integrity and ability are beyond question, and whose efforts and watchfulness have guided our organization to prosperity.

DUES AND INITIATION FEE.

There is only one way to accumulate funds in a local union, and that is by the payment of adequate monthly dues—high dues increase the financial resources of a local union and give it increased prestige, increased ability to secure better wages and working conditions and increased ability to provide against threatened dangers.

There is no investment that our members can make that will bring them greater returns than their union dues. With high dues the efficiency of the union increases proportionally and better wages and working conditions are acquired. The power of the local union to promote and safe-guard the interest of its members becomes increasingly effective.

As union dues are increased it is possible to extend the system of union benefits. These benefits supplement the wages earned and enable unionists to live better and more comfortable.

High dues should not be accompanied with high initiation fee. The initiation fee of our local unions should be so regulated as to permit of the yet unorganized to become members. I believe that this convention should fix the maximum amount that a local union can charge for initiation fee, when their local union is over seventy per cent organized, and that fee should not exceed \$50.00.

I would suggest that the following be added to Section 62 (c):

No local shall exact a fee in excess of \$50.00.

AGREEMENTS.

The agreements made by and between our local unions and their employers are binding on both parties, and our local unions should, at all times, maintain an honorable position in defense of the same.

AUDITORS.

The work of the auditors selected to audit the books and accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer has been well performed, and the knowledge assimilated by them has been conducive of a great amount of good to their local union. The practice of selecting new auditors for each audit by the General Executive Board is to be commended. It gives a greater number of members an opportunity to learn the system and policy and the manner of conducting the finances of the International Union.

The system of a General International Auditor is provided for by our laws, but the advisability and practicability of placing the same in operation is very remote; the expense incurred in trying to cover the field, would be out of proportion to the results that could be achieved.

SECRETARIES.

The office of secretary in a local union carries with it much power and responsibility. A member, before accepting a position of that importance, should first take counsel with himself and decide whether he is able and willing to carry the burdens of that office, and if he concludes he is, then it becomes his duty to serve the organization that honors him faithfully and efficiently.

Secretaries should not permit their work to pile up and then endeavor to dispose of it in a hurry; this causes many errors to occur. Plenty of time should be given to their work, and pride should be taken in the neat appearance of their books.

The correspondence with the International Union and the local unions should be given prompt and careful consideration; care should be exercised in writing plain and distinct. This will minimize the possibility of any misunderstanding and cause the business to be carried on with dispatch.

ORGANIZERS.

Much credit for the success that we have achieved in the past two years is due, in a large measure to the work of our organizers and the assistance given them by the rank and file of our membership. Their duties at times are not of the most pleasant character, yet with the co-operation of the officers and members of our local unions they have been able to accomplish much for our membership. Their work is of a peculiar nature and requires considerable knowledge, patience and ability; they must be active and possessed of courage and personality. Their work not only takes them into the field of the unorganized, but they are also called upon to adjust matters of various kinds in the interests of our local unions.

Every member of the International Union gives purpose and character to our movement; some have more influence, some less. Those who have most give most. There are those who, after their day's work is done, visit the unorganized and try to make them understand the benefits of organization. Who can estimate the value of the work of these members? Who can estimate the personal influence of a life or a character? Quietly, purposefully, they have been doing that work which makes the history of this International Union. They are meeting the concrete needs of the individuals—the practical part of putting every plan into execution.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The General Executive Board met after the adjournment of the Denver convention and again during the week of June 15, 1914, at the general office in Cincinnati, and disposed of several important matters. I will not attempt to enumerate them in this report, as they will be thoroughly covered in their report to this convention.

One of the important matters that was disposed of by the board, and which affected the office of General President, was the adoption of the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Some confusion has resulted in endeavoring to reconcile the provisions of Section 102 with Section 172, the General Executive Board hereby reiterates the following definite procedure: In the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals the said charges shall be filed in duplicate (preferably typewritten) with the General President, who shall review the case and render judgment in accordance with the facts presented."

In explanation of the foregoing action the board presents the following:

"Section 102 reads in part: 'The President shall decide all questions of law, or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board, etc.'

"If it were not the manifest intention of the framers of that law to bestow on the President powers of a lower court, why were provisions injected in that section for an appeal from that authority?

"Section 172 would seemingly deprive the individual of the right to appeal to a higher court. The section provides for General Executive Board judgment exclusively, and that board, in the case of individuals, is final.

"Other provisions of our book of laws grant the privilege to the individual to appeal to three courts: the Local Joint Executive Board, the General President and the General Executive Board. Hence the conclusion reached and the action relative to procedure reiterated."

I do respectfully ask the concurrence in the above by this convention and the necessary changes made in our laws, in order that our membership may more readily understand the proper procedure necessary to be followed in the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals.

LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Much of the success of our local unions in cities where more than one local exists, depends upon the activity of the Local Joint Executive Board. With a real live progressive Joint Board, much good work can be accomplished and better conditions of labor maintained.

In a number of instances where Local Joint Executive Boards exist, I find that they have no regular schedule for meetings; in some cases meetings are not held except when absolute necessity compels such meeting, thereby causing a lull in the progress of its affiliated locals. I believe that better results can be achieved by making it mandatory that Local Joint Executive Boards meet at least once each month, failure to so meet to be punishable as provided for in Section 97.

The city of Chicago presents a condition that I consider worthy of special mention at this time and for such action as this convention may deem advisable.

A protest has been made against the right of our locals in South Chicago and Kensington being permitted representation on the Local Joint Executive Board of Chicago. South Chicago is fourteen miles from the city hall and Kensington is twenty miles from the city hall; they are in a measure cities in themselves, yet they are part of the municipality of Chicago. Both of these suburbs have Central Federated Councils of their own, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and our organizations in these suburbs are affiliated with those federations and not with the Chicago Federation.

Section 85 says: "Wherever more than one local exists in any one city or vicinity a Local Joint Executive Board must be formed, etc., etc. Failure to affiliate with said Local Joint Executive Board shall be punishable by revocation of charter of said local, etc., etc."

The question is: shall we recognize the political sub-divisions of a community, or the sub-divisions as designated by the American Federation of Labor?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor is now on its way to the Three Million mark. There are affiliated with the Federation 110 National and International Unions; 21,480 local unions; 570 local trades and federal labor unions; 647 city central bodies; 343 local department councils; 43 State federations and 5 departments.

The voting strength of this International Union has gradually increased and at the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention held in November, 1914, our delegates were entitled to 590 votes. The International Union now holding NINTH position in numerical strength in the Federation.

The following organizations have a larger membership and their voting strength in the Federation convention:

United Mine Workers of America.....	3,345
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.....	2,128
International Association of Machinists.....	754
Brotherhood of Painters of America.....	744
International Ladies' Garment Workers.....	699
United Garment Workers of America.....	607
American Federation of Musicians.....	600
International Typographical Union.....	594
<i>Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....</i>	590

Our relations with the Federation have been harmonious and they have always responded to our call. Our affiliation with them and their affiliated bodies, has been beneficial to our organization and I take this opportunity of extending to them and their affiliated organizations our sincere gratitude.

I also desire to convey to the organizers of the federation our appreciation and thanks for the valuable services rendered to our International Union.

STATE FEDERATIONS AND CENTRAL FEDERATED COUNCILS.

Our constitution makes it mandatory for our local unions to affiliate with State Federations and Central Federated Councils. In a large measure that law is being observed, however there are some locals that have failed to affiliate with the State Federations. To those locals I desire to urge the necessity of their immediate compliance with our law. We owe much to the State Federations for the good work they are doing in our behalf through their legislative committees and otherwise, and it is showing ingratitude on the part of our local unions not to contribute their small mite through their affiliation, in order to assist them in their efforts to bring about better legislation for the toiling masses.

As individuals we merit little support at the hands of the law makers, but as a component part of the trade union movement of a state, united in one state organization, we can command and receive their consideration and support.

Much credit is due Local Federated Councils for the success that we have achieved. They have been untiring in their efforts to advance our local unions and have done much to bring about organizations in unorganized territories, for all of which we are deeply grateful.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

Our affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has, in a measure, been beneficial to our Canadian membership; but more good could be accomplished if our Canadian locals would take a more active part in the work of the Congress. They were instrumental in bringing about the affiliation of the International Union with the Congress, and the duty devolves upon them to avail themselves of all the benefits that may or can accrue from that affiliation.

DUAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Dual organizations of culinary workers have done much to retard the progress of a number of our local unions. They being no more nor less than "Mutual Admiration Societies," yet they appeal to the employer because they have nothing in common with the principles of trade unionism, nor do they deal with any of the economic conditions surrounding the industry.

Some of our local unions have found it necessary to enforce Section 24. One organization in particular, who, on account of the threatening attitude displayed on the part of a few of its members, who admitted their membership in a dual organization and who hurled open defiance at the local union and its laws, as well as the International Union, found it necessary after serving notice that they would have to sever their connections with the said dual organization or stand expelled from membership in the International Union, to expel several of them. The expelled members immediately took an appeal from the decision of the local union to the Local Joint Executive Board and demanded that they be admitted to the meetings of the local pending their appeal. The local union wired me for advice and I sent them the following telegram:

"Members who have failed to file affidavit withdrawing their membership from the Waitresses' Association in accordance with resolution adopted, are not entitled to attend local meetings."

Having given the matter my personal attention, and having advised these former members that if they continued in their dual organization it meant the forfeiture of their membership in the International Union, and knowing of the determined attitude on their part to cause further dissension in the local union, I concluded that if their plan of conquest carried with it the destruction of the local union, that plan would have to be operated from the outside and not in the meetings of the local; hence my decision denying them admittance.

RITUAL.

Our laws make the use of the ritual mandatory; but to use it in a perfunctory manner, is equivalent to not using it at all. Therefore much care should be exercised in its use. Officers should endeavor to memorize their parts, in order that they may deliver them with more freedom and impressiveness, thereby having a more lasting effect upon the candidate and embodying into his very soul the principles and teachings of our International Union.

LABOR FORWARD MOVEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

The aim of the Labor Forward Movement campaigns are to rouse the members to renewed activity and zeal, to develop more militant enthusiasm and to disseminate more widely information of the principles of trade unionism among all citizens. These efforts have met with success, both in a practical and beneficial manner, and have assisted in building up our local unions and engendered new life and activity among the members.

Organization gives bone and sinew to the labor movement. It is the life-giving power. The movement can be no greater than the energy, the spirit, and the resourcefulness that create the organization. Nothing can continue to exist without food, nourishment. The paramount importance of planning for the work of organization is beyond dispute. In addition to regular methods there must be special endeavors to arouse enthusiasm and to renew desire to work for the extension of the movement. These efforts must be made along the most effective lines.

CITIZENSHIP.

The question of citizenship of our members is one worthy of careful study by this convention. We are continually confronted with Local and County Option and State-wide Prohibition elections, which threaten the very foundation of our organization, and yet we find some of our members indifferent as to the status of their citizenship. Absolute necessity compels us to say to those of our membership, who are entitled to perfect their citizenship, that they do so at once, in order that they may assist their fellow workers in the protection of the industry in which they are engaged.

COMPULSORY LAW TO MAKE MEMBERS EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Our members who are entitled to exercise their right of suffrage, should be made to realize the importance of them exercising that right whenever the opportunity presents itself, and should always be in a position by exemplification, to ask of their co-worker in the trade union movement, their support and co-operation in our fight against oppression and annihilation.

I believe that our locals should make it compulsory for their members to pay their poll tax (where such tax exists), and avail themselves of their right of public franchise.

TRAVELING AND WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

The traveling card has been the source of much discussion between our local unions, and mostly on account of the failure of the secretaries to return the coupon to the issuing local union when the card is deposited with them. The depositing of a traveling card with the proper officer of a local union makes that member a bona fide member of that local union—the local union reserving the right to accept said card under protest and to file their protest with the General President. If the secretary fails in his duty and the coupon of the card is not returned to the issuing local, the member would be recorded upon the books of the local issuing the card as a suspended member. It is unfair to discipline a member for the neglect of a secretary of a local union, and I therefore recommend that our laws be so amended, as to provide a penalty of \$5.00 for the failure of a local union to properly return the coupon of a traveling card accepted by them to the issuing local within the time specified by the constitution.

Another phase of the traveling card that merits the attention of this convention is where a member takes a traveling card with his dues paid six months in advance. He fails to deposit his card within the sixty-day limit, and under our present law becomes a suspended member, notwithstanding the fact that his dues are paid four months beyond the sixty-day period. It is my judgment that Section 68 should be amended and the following substituted in place of the word "suspension": "a fine not to exceed \$5.00."

Our system of withdrawal cards has been giving fairly good results. However, locals when receiving withdrawal cards for deposit, should make an investigation to ascertain whether any of the conditions under which the card was issued had been violated; whether the holder thereof had at any time accepted regular or temporary employment at the craft in or out of the jurisdiction of the local union that issued the said card without depositing it in accordance with our laws. If the conditions under which the card was issued had been violated, the card should be cancelled and the member recorded as a suspended member.

MIXER AND SERVER.

The **MIXER AND SERVER** is the official organ of the International Union. In it can be found a monthly report in detail of all the receipts and expenses of the International Union; reports and decisions of the general president; reports of organizers and all other news of an official character. It is sent to the membership of our local unions free of charge. It has kept our membership better advised of the work, aims and purposes of our organization, thereby creating a closer bond of unity and sympathy.

Our magazine is regarded and used as an authoritative means of recounting the past and present reviews of matter affecting our organization from a trade union standpoint, as well as on matter affecting legislation and agitation against the interest of the catering industry.

It declares for higher ideals and aspirations for a higher and better life. These advantages are of a far greater value than can be computed in mere money terms.

Its progress should be carefully guarded as its need becomes more apparent as years go on, not only from a trade union standpoint, but through the necessity of having some paper or magazine that with truthfully and fearlessly defend the interests of our craft and unhesitatingly attack those so-called organizations that are parading under the cloak of religion and reform.

LABOR PRESS.

The Labor Press has a great work to perform and it is performing that work well. Its business is to get before the people the real news of life—the truth about living and working. These truths have power to move men and government. It aims to give publicity to the cause of those who contend for reform or humanitarian purposes. It is free from

domination and has been steadily growing in influence and number. The number and character of the labor papers published today are most gratifying. Every effort helps the ultimate purpose—the freedom and the welfare of humanity.

The labor press must have support and opportunities in order to accomplish its purpose. Every member should feel the duty devolving upon him to support financially and morally the labor press, it has done much for our cause and can be enabled to do infinitely more. Every effort should be made on the part of our members to advance the interest of the labor press. We owe them a debt of gratitude for the good work they are doing and we should demonstrate our appreciation by becoming subscribers.

The weekly news letter issued by the American Federation of Labor is of an inestimable value to the trade union movement. Through its columns we are able to keep in touch with the progress that is being made and get accurate accounts of the affairs affecting labor.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT.

The duties of the general president as prescribed in Section 102, do not permit of sufficient latitude for the proper exercise of authority that should be vested in one whose duty it is to see that the laws of the International Union are properly enforced and to maintain discipline among its members.

The General Executive Board recognized the need of extending the duties of the general president and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Some confusion has resulted in endeavoring to reconcile the provisions of Section 102 with Section 172, the General Executive Board hereby reiterates the following definite procedure: In the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals, said charges shall be filed in duplicate (preferably typewritten) with the general president, who shall review the case and render judgment in accordance with the facts presented."

I therefore recommend to this convention that the following be added to Section 102:

In the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals, said charges shall be filed in duplicate (preferably typewritten) with the general president, who shall review the case and render judgment in accordance with the facts presented. His decision shall be enforced, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board.

He shall have authority to enforce discipline upon local unions and members thereof who violate the International Constitution and to render judgment on cases appealed to him.

LABELS AND BUTTONS.

Our labels and buttons are registered and our local unions should see to it that none of the advantages to be gained through said registration are forfeited. Great care should be exercised in the protection of our label and it should not be given to any one, unless all of the conditions surrounding its use are complied with.

Our label should not be given to any employer, unless that employer is a passive member in good standing with our International Union, or employs a member or members of the International Union. A proprietor not a passive member (proprietors cannot be elected to passive membership) and doing his own work, is not entitled to the use of our label and a local union has no authority to issue one under those conditions.

Our labels remain the property of the International Union and our local unions cannot charge a rental for the use of the said label.

The system of the monthly working button approved of by the Denver convention—in connection with the regular button—has proven a valuable asset to a number of our local unions and much success has been achieved through their use.

SODA FOUNTAIN EMPLOYEES.

This branch of the catering industry has grown in leaps and bounds in the past few years and today there are several thousand men engaged in this branch of the industry, both in the mixing and serving; their work is of a character that does not make them eligible for membership in either our bartenders' or waiters' local unions, but requires organizations especially designated and composed of men engaged exclusively in that branch of the industry.

I present this matter to you with the recommendation that you authorize the General Executive Board to issue charters to organizations composed of Soda Fountain Employees.

WHOLESALE WINE CLERKS.

Since the last convention the General Executive Board has issued charters to local unions of wholesale wine clerks. They are composed of clerks and rectifiers engaged in wholesale liquor houses. They have made fairly good progress since they have been organized and they now request that the International Union adopt a special design button designating their particular trade. I present their request to this convention for your consideration.

PROHIBITION AND OPTION LAWS.

Prohibition in its many phases has made rapid progress in the past two years. Several States have gone over to the Dry column and the area of Dry territory has increased with remarkable rapidity. Today we find the following States governed by prohibition laws: Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Main, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and West Virginia; Alabama, July 1, 1915; Colorado, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon and Washington, January 1, 1916 and Virginia, November 1, 1916.

Minnesota, Kentucky and Delaware have County Option laws and South Carolina has no license law, liquor being sold by County Dispensaries under control of the State government.

Our opponents are now going into the legislative halls of our States and provinces and enacting State-wide and county option laws by legislative action, taking away from the people their right to express their choice by ballot.

On December 22, 1914, the Hobson resolution proposing Nation-wide Prohibition, through an amendment to the federal constitution, was defeated by a vote of 197 for and 189 against—it requiring a two-third vote for its adoption.

If ever prohibition prohibited there would be intelligent reason, if not justification, for those who believe that the morals of the people may be and ought to be regulated by act of legislature and who do not believe in the right of each man to pursue life, liberty and happiness according to his conscience.

But nowhere has prohibition prohibited. Its effect is, and has always been, to promote hypocrisy and encourage lawlessness, whilst substituting contraband and adulterated drink for drink that at least pays taxes and is what it pretends to be.

The methods used in the past to fight this fanatic propaganda, are becoming obsolete and newer methods must be brought forward. A campaign of education must be inaugurated that will show to the people the fallacy and hypocrisy of prohibition.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Under this caption I desire to set forth briefly various questions that I believe should be presented to this convention and which to enumerate separately in this report, would consume too much of your valuable time.

Has a secretary of a local union or the local union, a right to give out the names and addresses of its members to others than the International Union?

I have ruled that they have not that authority.

How many working proprietors shall be recognized in any one establishment?

I have held that no more than two working proprietors should be recognized in any one establishment.

Are cashiers eligible to membership and can we insist upon their membership in union houses?

I have held that we cannot insist upon their membership in union houses.

Can a local union or the International Union compel a member to appear as a witness and testify before a trial committee or the organization?

I have ruled that they have the right and authority and can compel their members to appear as witnesses and testify.

For what length of time shall a local union have a right to debar a member entering by traveling card or otherwise, from holding office in the said local union?

I have held that they cannot deny them that privilege for a period in excess of six months.

Are members in good standing for twenty-four hours after the two calendar months have expired?

I have held that a member two calendar months in arrears, becomes suspended, automatically. I believe however, that a member who pays his dues within twenty-four hours after the expiration of the two calendar months, should be considered as having been in continuous good standing and I ask this convention to place their interpretation on this question.

A number of cases have been called to my attention, where members' names appeared upon licenses and I have been called upon to define the status of their membership. In such cases I have always held that where a bona fide ownership or proprietorship did not exist, that the said member remained an active member and was not entitled to a withdrawal card.

It has been brought to my attention where men of other trades become members of our International Union in order that they may follow our trades during their slack seasons; in most cases seeking the extra work that is at the disposal of our local unions.

I have held that our International Union was not organized for the purpose of furnishing employment to members of other trades during their slack seasons, that we have members who follow our trades for a livelihood and it is our duty to take care of those men and give them the benefit of whatever extra work there may be, when they are out of regular employment.

It has come to my notice where members of our International Union were working at other trades and did not become members of the organization having jurisdiction over the said trade.

I have always insisted that if a member of our International Union was engaged at some other trade, that he would have to become a member of the organization having jurisdiction over the said work, or forfeit his membership in our International Union.

The question of whether our members who become members of a "Profit Sharing Co-partnership," are entitled to withdrawal cards, was also brought to my attention.

I held that this International Union did not recognize members of a "Profit-Sharing Co-partnership" as employers; therefore they were not eligible to receive withdrawal cards.

In the enforcement of Section II, I have held that if an applicant had worked within the jurisdiction of a local union for a period of six months, that he was eligible to become a member of that local union, and that the consent of the local union in the city from which he came was not necessary, unless it was shown that the said applicant did, with malicious intent, attempt to defeat the laws of our International Union.

In approving the by-laws of local unions, I have permitted them to insert as a penalty for a violation of Section 17, that members can be fined, suspended or expelled. I have assumed that it was not the intent of this law to expel a member for a minor infraction of the same, hence I felt that a wider latitude should be allowed in administering the punishment.

Has a Local Joint Executive Board the authority to penalize a local union or members thereof?

I have held that there was no authority in the law that gave them that right other than the constitutional fines provided for by the constitution; therefore they had no right to exercise that authority.

Can a local union, having over seventy per cent of their jurisdiction organized, charge an initiation fee of \$100.00?

I held that while there was no law that fixed the maximum fee that could be charged where a local union was over seventy per cent organized, yet, in my judgment, that sum was unjust and exorbitant, and I refused to approve of a fee in excess of \$50.00.

Can an expelled member work at the craft pending the outcome of an appeal?

To that I rendered the following decision, and ask for its concurrence by this convention:

"I have carefully looked over Section 167 covering the question of appeals, and I do not find anything in this section governing this question. However, there are no provisions therein which allow an expelled member the privilege of working pending an appeal, and in the absence of that provision it must be assumed that an expelled member, making an appeal, is considered under expulsion until such time as his appeal has been disposed of. Therefore he would not be entitled to any of the rights or privileges accorded a member in good standing."

While I took into consideration the fact that Section 87 says: "If an appeal is taken, the judgment shall not be enforced until the appeal has been acted upon by the General Executive Board." Yet I felt to allow an expelled member to participate in an organization as an active member pending a final disposition of his appeal—which ordinarily would take from three to four months before it could be disposed of—would prove very injurious to the welfare of the local union and minimize the effect that the said punishment would carry with it. There may be some cases where this might prove a hardship, but they would be largely in the minority and possibly would regulate themselves.

CONCLUSION.

In my report to the Denver convention, I requested that the General President be given authority to assign a member of the General Executive Board to take up special work, if, in his judgment, conditions warranted that action. I am renewing that request to this convention and ask for its approval. There are times when immediate action is necessary, and, if a Vice-President is in the vicinity, the General President should be clothed with the authority to assign said Vice-President to investigate and, if possible, adjust whatever difficulty may exist.

Since our last convention we have had the sad misfortune to lose from our midst the late Vice-President James J. English and the late ex-Vice-President William H. Robinson. Their souls have passed to the great beyond, from which none return, but the memories of their loyalty to the cause of their fellow man will remain with us forever. As a token and mark of respect to their memory, I shall request this convention, before its adjournment, to stand in silence for one minute.

To my colleagues on the General Executive Board, I desire to extend my sincere thanks for the courtesy and hearty co-operation that they have extended to me. Their counsel and advice has been appreciated, and has greatly aided me in my work.

To the officers and members of our local unions, I desire to convey my deep sense of gratitude for the hearty support given me and heartfelt thanks for the many courtesies shown me.

It is with much pride and honor that I submit this report, and I earnestly pray that our International will continue in the future as it has in the past, to grow and prosper and bring greater achievements to our membership.

Permit me to subscribe myself.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

The report of President Flore was listened to with attention and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Motion by Lehman, Local 1, and Riley, Local 312, to refer the report to its proper committee.

Motion adopted.

President Flore presiding.

President Flore referred the following portions of his report to the indicated committees: Matter relating to our official magazine, the *MIXER AND SERVER*, to the committee bearing that title. That portion dealing with labels and buttons to the Committee on Labels and Buttons. Those paragraphs dealing with the probable formation of unions of soda water fountain employees were referred to the Committee on Organization. The matter in his report under the caption of "Prohibition and Option Laws," was referred to the Committee on "Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question."

Next order of business was the report of General Secretary-Treasurer Jere L. Sullivan, which he proceeded to read as follows:

Report of General Secretary-Treasurer, Jere L. Sullivan

CINCINNATI, OHIO, MARCH 1, 1915

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Greeting:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In conformity with the laws of our International Union and the accepted usage of many years, which we are advised creates precedent, you require from your General Secretary-Treasurer an exhaustive report, which shall cover not only the financial transactions of our organization, but shall include therein such recommendations and suggestions as may appeal to that official as being worth your serious consideration and probable action. Of the seventeen previous conventions held under the auspices of our International Union the records will show none of them confronted with quite as many and as serious problems as will no doubt come before you for disposition, yet it is equally true that our International is in a better condition numerically, financially—and without detracting from the qualifications and ability of those who preceded you in those conclaves—better equipped mentally to thresh out the referred to problems and reach definite advantageous conclusions to the men and women who send us here to legislate for them. Time and experience is the teacher which is entitled to credit for the mental and educational qualifications that you will use in reaching conclusions, and being unusually endowed it is expected that the ultimate of your deliberations will greatly enhance the value of our organization and its affiliated unions and membership.

Many of you have traveled great distances in order to be in attendance at this convention and care for the interests of your constituents at home as well as the membership of such locals as for good or otherwise reasons are minus delegates to co-operate with you and aid in reaching conclusions beneficial to the greater number. May you regard your mission as a delegate as of greater importance than the natural desire to see this great and magnificent city, county, state and the wonderful exposition situated at your very hand, and that you will hold in proper check your appetite for speed to the end that what is offered to you for judgment and decision shall be weighed carefully before it has been disposed of with your stamp of approval or rejection. If you keep ever in mind the thought that you are under positive obligation to the men and women who honored you with credentials, and that they will look to you for representation such as you promised to give, you will be able to resist the innumerable pleasing temptations which surround you until the convention has finished its labors and you will the more gratefully enjoy the magnificent attractions which this great state of California generously offers.

Realizing that brevity is quite a consideration under existing conditions, it shall be my aim to offer my report in as compact a form as the subjects treated will permit, and your thoughtful attention will be quite ample reward for my efforts.

Of course it is a foregone conclusion that our locals in the Bay Cities have made extensive arrangements for your comfort and entertainment, that you will be expected to participate in and should, for it would be unfair to them and not very complimentary to yourself if you declined to accept their generous hospitality. A big, successful convention will be quite as pleasing to them as it will be to you, and in taking part in whatever may be offered in the shape of entertainment you show appreciation and thanks for their labor, time and energy spent in your behalf, that is the reward which they seek to secure.

Since we met in convention in the city of Denver, our International Union has passed through quite as strenuous a period as has been offered to us in several years, but in spite of rather depressing experiences, we have gone forward numerically, and at this convention offer a larger membership than has ever been reported to any convention in the history of our International Union.

Financially our funds are in splendid shape; while perhaps we may have expended large amounts in carrying on the affairs of our organization, yet you will find by reference to the audits and financial resume that we have added somewhat to our status as a substantial institution.

Our conventions are held for a definite and serious purpose, that of endeavoring to

legislate for the men and women engaged in the catering industry. They have commissioned us to set in council, to review the work of the past and make provisions for future advancement. Each of us has placed on our shoulders honor and responsibility; honor in being called by our men and women to represent them; responsibility in being required to say the last word on laws and regulations for their united benefit. Such a mission is yours to perform. If you carry into effect their expectations, they will feel satisfied; you cannot afford to give them less than your very best time, effort and ability. If this, the Eighteenth General Convention, is the success we all hope for, your return to your associate membership will be greeted with pleasure and satisfaction. If there be lack of success, you cannot shift to other shoulders your share of the responsibility.

You will find in the report which follows, considerable data covering every phase of our efforts for the term, no effort having been spared to make this report comprehensive and easily grasped, and under separate captions there have been collected such facts as seemed necessary to the subject discussed. It does not require many moments to peruse the entire report, such mastery may be had by that process that you will readily understand the purpose of recommendation or suggestions.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

True to its record of many years the American Federation of Labor has, through its affiliated membership, accomplished gigantic results for our allied crafts, in every instance which can be recited where our membership has shown anything resembling continuous activity, we have reaped the hearty co-operation and good will of the workers in trades and callings attached to the A. F. of L. This co-operation has produced exceptional rewards which our membership fully appreciate and in their own way and by such methods as seem best are illustrating their thankfulness by active participation in the general labor movement, helping others to achieve their aims.

President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and the entire Executive Council of the A. F. of L., have been quite as generous as heretofore in tendering their services and good offices when and wherever called on to do so.

The general and voluntary organizers carrying commissions from the A. F. of L., have enlisted in our behalf and have aided us materially in going forward to a greater and better position in the procession of organized toil. The officers and representatives of City, Central, and State Federations have shown increased activity in our behalf; in fact many of these organizations are notable by reason of the fact that our own members occupy executive positions which were given them in recognition of service to the cause of labor. Central Labor bodies and State Federations have made wonderful strides in the last few years, and the stronger they become the greater their endeavors for our allied crafts. We should show, by constant attendance and interest, that we are grateful for their kindly efforts, by doing as suggested we increase our prestige and benefit the rank and file not only of our own organization, but all others affiliated with the A. F. of L. The opportunity is taken advantage of in tendering to the officers and members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., its general and deputy organizers and the officers and members of Central Labor and State Federations and to the vast army which goes to make up that splendid aggregation, sincere and hearty thanks for the generous work and activity bestowed on us and our unions. We re-iterate our promises of previous years and shall exert every effort to place our union-earned wages where they will do the most good to the men and women who by their membership in the A. F. of L., are our brothers and sisters in the army of wage-earners, the one army which seeks to make today a better day than yesterday, that aims to build up a finer citizenship and opportunity to exercise those functions which make for a more equitable distribution of the rewards of well done toil.

THE LABOR PRESS OF AMERICA.

Probably no feature of the American Labor Movement presents so serious a phase as that which is offered and which appears to indicate intolerable indifference and lack of tangible support of its Labor Press. For years the workers were the victims of criminal mis-representation and biased news distribution, they suffered until they saw the need of combating their opponents with similar weapons, a press owned and controlled by organized labor. Unfortunately for the workers and for the greater advancement of the Labor Press, they did not appreciate that it required capital to establish and continue to print the news; the workers refrained from looking deep into the subject before reaching unjust conclusions; they were willing to peruse the editorials and articles which championed their side of the bread and butter question, but were listless and backward in digging up the required financial support. They made critical comparisons between the daily-business-supported-press, and the weekly-business-boycotted-Labor Press; they subscribed for the former and called the publishers of the latter every name on the calendar but honest and honorable men for presuming to solicit what they were entitled to, financial support to the extent of generous co-operation by way of subscribing individually or collectively as unions. As a consequence the Labor Press has never recovered from early inattention and unearned abuse, and while the attitude of the business-controlled press is less rabid in its utterances against the organized labor movement, there is no good reason to hope for equitable consideration from that source until organized labor recognizes its duty and strengthens the labor press by contributing a fair share of patronage through subscribing and favoring those who occupy space to advertise their wares. Circulation is created by the readers of the press, be that daily, weekly or monthly, without readers adver-

tising space is worthless to the vender or maker of usable products, and it is advertising which maintains the average publication. Therefore it follows that, if organized labor expects to make proper headway it must have its vehicles for the dissemination of news and educational articles and it cannot expect a few men here and there to make sacrifices of time, talent and money, in order that the millions of wage-workers, organized and unorganized may benefit. Organized Labor must have its own press, and there is but one way for it to make its wants possible of realization—support what they have by a fair share of patronage and encourage the editors and publishers to steadily improve, which they would be gratified to do with assurance of proper support.

Our International Union should be one of the most consistent and zealous supporters of the Labor Press of America, with so few exceptions as to make them almost negligible, The Labor Press of America has stood valiantly by us and advocated our cause; they have written miles of editorials opposing fanatical and sumptuary legislation, and in instances quite numerous enough to attract attention, have occupied the lecture platform in an endeavor to convince the citizen-voters that prohibitory laws are injurious to the well-being of the community as they are a menace to the liberty of the people. These labor publishers and editors are entitled to our co-operation and genuine support, especially when that can be given them with so little cost. An average of a penny a week set aside for your labor paper, one lonely dollar for each one hundred members, would brace up and encourage the hard-working labor editors to double their efforts and give them the long-looked for chance of getting out a paper such as they desire to offer to their readers. Accepting the suggestion and acting on it would in a measure show to these friends of ours that we mean something worth while when we say Many Thanks for your unceasing labors.

ORGANIZERS AND ORGANIZING.

During the term we have had practically the same number of general representatives under our direction; during the last few months of the term we saw fit to add to the number in order that we might take advantage of and try to overcome conditions produced by the steadily decreasing amount of territory where all of our crafts may find remunerative employment.

From March 1, 1913, to January, 1915, the corps of organizers under the direction of the writer of this report, have truly accomplished exceptional work, which, by the way, they have been denied the privilege of injecting into their reports for publication for reasons innumerable and unnecessary to enumerate. They have brought to the ailing union the necessary stimulant which we frequently call business methods, as well as gingering up the rank and file of such unions with gratifying results. In adjusting internal and trade differences they have been invaluable and it has been seldom necessary to record failure after a visit. The work of an adjudicatory character has increased to such an extent that the title of organizer hardly applies to the work of these representatives; in fact they are not granted time for that class of work. Organizers have developed into adjusters of differences by reason of the persistent demand made of headquarters for the services of these representatives, and while the rank and file look to the heading "New Charters" to determine whether or no the traveling representatives are making good, we, at the general office, have a different scale where upon their work is weighed. The talent necessary for a successful traveling representative is not possessed by all members, and when we do discover a member possessed with ability and fortunate mental balance to accomplish the task assigned to him, we would be doing the general membership an injustice if we did not try to retain such in your service. To the inexperienced the work seems pleasing and tolerable, but a few months on the road and working under conditions of an exacting nature, with one's suitcase or trunk as the only evidence of "Home," the glamor fades and they're face to face with the knowledge that they are paid wanderers, trouble adjusters, sumptuary legislation posers, ginger slingers, enthusiasm excitors and organizers with something like 65 to 70,000 immediate employers to please and the most exacting of all the one at general headquarters who passes on their work, the officer who wears no medal bestowed on him by their individual or collective contributions.

The steady encroachment by our unions and their insistent demands for the services of these International organizers has practically prevented the carrying out of plans for general organizing campaigns; you have by enactment of law made the general secretary-treasurer the director of your field officers, but you also created precedent which your insistence makes mandatory and it is you and your local unions which really direct the traveling representatives the major portion of the term. That may sound like dissent, but it is fact nevertheless. It is therefore unfair to the director as well as the directed, to summarize results by excluding all effort and work done excepting actual organization of new unions. It is true that our organizing expense sheet looks like a formidable outlay of money, yet when fully understood and properly analyzed it will be discovered that the greatest portion of that expense was incurred for other than purely organizing purposes.

Unless you direct and insist that present methods be changed, whomsoever you may install at your general headquarters as the directing official, will be compelled to heed the call of our local unions or suffer the consequences. Either make provisions for a tribunal of adjustment or withhold unjust censure of the traveling representatives and their directing.

CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued since March 1, 1913:

Local	Location	Organized	Organizer
135	Pittston, Pa.	Mar., 1913.	Fred B. Hobby
94	New York City, N. Y.	Apr., "	William B. Joyce
205	Milwaukee, Wis.	" "	Ben Gorton and Henry Lange
276	New York, N. Y. (Bronx)	" "	William B. Joyce
307	New York City, N. Y.	" "	William B. Joyce
628	El Paso, Tex.	" "	A. M. James
654	Bryan, Tex.	" "	W. W. Finch
705	Petaluma, Cal.	" "	W. M. Boyd
709	Clifton, Ariz.	" "	V. E. Duncan
809	Lewistown, Mont.	" "	{ C. L. Van Horn, Frank Gimatis, J. C. Querengesser
810	Nokomis, Ill.	" "	Charles H. Pierson
811	Marion, Ill.	" "	John Holland
55	Edmonton, Alta, Canada.	May,	A. Farmilo
271	Jamestown, N. Y.	" "	Louis Ruden
413	West Frankfort, Ill.	" "	General Office
513	East Chicago, Ind.	" "	J. B. Solomon
636	Terre Haute, Ind.	" "	Josh Brady
691	Metropolis, Ill.	" "	T. J. Durnin
699	Marysville, Cal.	" "	George E. Gee
708	Terre Haute, Ind.	" "	Josh Brady
795	New Westminster, B. C., Canada.	" "	Herman Knudson
815	Salt Lake City, Utah.	" "	W. M. Knerr and A. C. Beck
869	Juneau, Alaska	" "	C. A. Gray and Thomas Gaffney
870	Augusta, Ga.	" "	Wm. Strauss
392	Houston, Tex.	June,	W. E. Reynolds
613	Lexington, Mo.	" "	R. T. Wood and W. B. Douglas
713	Marshfield, Ore.	" "	C. B. Wells
722	Berlin, Ont., Canada.	" "	Fred Ackerknecht
813	St. Cloud, Minn.	" "	John D. Chubbuck
73	Elkhart, Ind.	July,	J. O. Vance
122	Sioux City, Ia.	" "	Fred B. Hobby
132	Corsicana, Tex.	" "	C. F. Barnes
162	Trinidad, Colo.	" "	Ben Gorton and J. W. Wolff
264	Omaha, Neb.	" "	Thomas J. Durnin
322	Racine, Wis.	" "	Fred E. Maley
352	Flagstaff, Ariz.	" "	Frank Grabb
712	New Rochelle, N. Y.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
170	Lima, O.	Aug.,	T. H. Fox
295	Douglas, Ariz.	" "	C. M. Feider and F. B. Aaron
357	Sioux City, Ia.	" "	F. B. Hobby
385	Trinidad, Colo.	" "	J. P. McGinley
418	Douglas, Ariz.	" "	C. M. Feider and F. B. Aaron
439	Toronto, Canada	" "	A. O'Leary and H. W. Brooker
819	Port Angeles, Wash.	" "	C. F. Briley
43	Pueblo, Colo.	Sept.,	J. P. McGinley
201	Corpus Christi, Tex.	" "	George P. Blevins
242	Port Jervis, N. Y.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
289	Fremont, Neb.	" "	T. J. Durnin
430	Middletown, N. Y.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
829	South Bend, Wash.	" "	Local 704
233	Trenton, N. J.	Oct.,	Wm. B. Joyce
301	Trenton, N. J.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
321	Havre, Mont.	" "	J. J. Cummings
324	Appleton, Wis.	" "	Josh Brady
348	San Antonio, Tex.	" "	Paul Steffler
610	Hazleton, Pa. (re-organized)	" "	Ben Gorton
837	Kemmerer, Wyo.	" "	James Morgan
843	Worcester, Mass.	" "	Wm. H. Haskins
848	El Paso, Tex.	" "	F. C. Standish
862	Steubenville, O.	" "	A. C. Johnston
863	West Warwick, R. I.	" "	Geo. N. Paguette and James J. English

Local	Location	Organized	Organizer
864	Lansford, Pa.	Oct., 1913	Ben Gorton
866	Springfield, Mass.	" "	H. H. LeClair
867	Ketchikan, Alaska	" "	Michael Doyle
871	Juneau, Alaska	" "	Chester A. Gray
349	Oshkosh, Wis.	Nov., "	Josh Brady
363	Jerome, Ariz.	" "	A. Lankard and W. Anglin
372	Shreveport, La.	" "	T. J. Greer
373	Shamokin, Pa.	" "	Ben Gorton and D. J. McCullion
377	Plainfield, N. J.	" "	W. B. Joyce
391	Roslyn, Wash.	" "	J. R. Montgomery
396	Anaconda, Mont.	" "	Harry A. Denny and J. P. McGinley
404	Dover, N. J.	" "	W. B. Joyce
407	Indianapolis, Ind.	Dec., "	Cal Wyatt
408	St. Paul, Minn.	" "	A. F. Martell
424	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	" "	Ben Gorton
428	Washington, D. C.	" "	Jere F. McCarthy
460	Waterloo, Ia.	" "	Fred B. Hobby
481	Sudbury, Pa.	" "	Ben Gorton
693	Hoboken, N. J.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
374	Hamilton, Ont., Canada	Jan., 1914	W. P. Rollo
393	Three Forks, Mont.	" "	J. P. McGinley
592	Winnipeg, Man., Can. (re-org.)	" "	F. W. McGill
872	Chicago, Ill.	" "	Arthur E. Halm
35	Chicago, Ill.	Feb., "	{ Amalgamated Locals 336 and 530, as per sanction of General Executive Board
274	Marshalltown, Ia.	" "	Fred B. Hobby
303	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	" "	Fred B. Hobby
433	Jerome, Ariz.	" "	Marcus D. Markham
440	Montreal, Que., Canada	" "	T. J. Durnin
499	Springfield, O.	" "	T. J. Creager
503	Kansas City, Mo.	" "	J. H. Anderson
506	Montreal, Que., Canada	" "	T. J. Durnin
683	St. Thomas, Ont., Canada	" "	Wm. Stokes
685	Eau Claire, Wis.	" "	Josh Brady
687	Bay City, Mich.	" "	F. Finnegan
689	Passaic, N. J.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
694	Watertown, Wis.	" "	Josh Brady
697	Temple, Tex.	" "	J. A. McCalmont
787	Coshocton, O.	" "	E. P. Miller
209	Pittsburg, Pa.	Mar., "	George Neesham
472	Calgary, Alta., Canada	" "	A. C. Beck
489	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	" "	Ben Gorton
671	Jackson, Mich.	" "	Frank Finnegan
698	Battle Creek, Mich.	" "	Frank Finnegan
710	Ashland, Wis.	" "	Josh Brady
711	Mingo Junction, O.	" "	Owen O'Connor
828	Marshfield, Ore.	" "	Theo. Meyer
830	Anacortes, Wash.	" "	Charles Perry Taylor
831	Walsenburg, Colo.	" "	J. P. McGinley
873	Waco, Tex.	" "	B. F. Shearod
183	Paris, Tex.	Apr., "	J. J. Cunningham
548	Hudson, N. Y.	" "	J. J. Henley
714	Joliet, Ill.	" "	Josh Brady
715	Marysville, Cal.	" "	F. E. Merryfield
841	Traverse City, Mich.	" "	Frank Finnegan
310	International Falls, Minn.	May, "	Edw. LaPage
619	Holyoke, Mass. (re-organized)	" "	Joseph H. Ross
718	Austin, Tex.	" "	W. E. Reynolds
720	Boise, Idaho	" "	H. P. Cummock
838	Casper, Wyo.	" "	W. W. Gildroy
840	Chester, Pa.	" "	Julius Sebastian
337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	June, "	J. P. McGinley
364	Pendleton, Ore.	" "	C. O. Young
443	Evansville, Ind.	" "	John Howe
600	Duluth, Minn.	" "	A. F. Martel
724	Ottumwa, Ia.	" "	Fred B. Hobby

Local	Location	Organized	Organizer
726	Ottawa, Canada.....	June, 1914.....	T. J. Durnin
727	Columbus, Ga.	" "	C. H. Ray
728	Englewood, N. J.	" "	Wm. B. Joyce
743	Natick, Mass.	" "	John J. Kearney
834	Royalton, Ill.	" "	Hugh Willis
835	Taylor, Tex.	" "	W. E. Reynolds
842	Casper, Wyo.	" "	J. P. McGinley
751	Beaumont, Tex.	July, "	W. E. Reynolds
752	Texas City, Tex.	" "	P. F. Ripley
753	Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.....	" "	Thomas J. Durnin
754	San Pedro, Cal.	" "	C. W. McDonald
756	Thief River Falls, Minn.	" "	Albert Hurst
336	Cumberland, Md.	Aug., "	G. C. Van Dornes
759	Crookston, Minn.	" "	Albert Hurst
839	Herrin, Ill.	" "	Hugh Willis
857	Laramie, Wyo.	" "	J. P. McGinley
444	Peoria, Ill.	Sept., "	John R. Huber and John M. Irish
760	Monroe, La.	" "	L. M. Hudnall
846	Sheridan, Wyo.	" "	W. W. Gildroy
644	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct., "	Ben Gorton and Wm. B. Joyce
729	Ottawa, Ill.	" "	John M. Irish
762	Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	" "	Michael Herzog
730	Bremerton, Wash.	Nov., "	Charles Perry Taylor
732	Middletown, O.	" "	W. E. Horne
526	Johnstown, Pa.	Dec., "	Jere F. McCarthy
733	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	" "	Thomas J. Durnin
103	Worcester, Mass.	Jan., 1915.....	Thomas J. Durnin
149	Newport, Ky.	" "	W. E. Horne
338	Knoxville, Tenn.	" "	G. F. Parker
112	Boston, Mass.	Feb., "	J. W. Conley and T. J. Durnin
195	Gloversville, N. Y.	" "	John A. Flett
296	New Bedford, Mass.	" "	J. W. Conley and T. J. Durnin
308	London, Ont., Can.	" "	H. G. Edsall
416	Springfield, Mass. (re-organized) ..	" "	T. J. Durnin and D. I. Casey
872	Milwaukee, Wis.	" "	A. F. Martel

CITIZENSHIP.

For years the writer of this report has urged on our general membership, greater care in carrying out the provisions of our general laws; there is one section in our book of laws which we regard as being of greater importance than is usually credited to said section and that very indifference has caused and will continue to furnish innumerable obstacles to our proper advancement.

Section 15, which reads: "Sec. 15. Every member—not a citizen by birth or naturalization—coming from countries other than covered by the name and charter of this International Union, shall be held to make his declaration of intention to become a citizen and perfect his naturalization as soon as he is entitled thereto;" was constructed by far-seeing members. They early recognized that the continued opposition of fanatical aggregations would never be overcome without the co-operation of members who were prepared and legally entitled to oppose, by their vote, proposed encroachment of a legislative character. When the provision was before one of our general conventions for discussion, efforts were made to make it drastic in operation, but calm judgment prevailed and it was conceded that the section as it reads today, is not injurious to, nor does it impose on applicants an unnecessary burden. We believe that we are fully within our rights to exact from those who desire to become members of our International Union that they shall agree to place themselves in a position wherein they may co-operate with us in preventing freakishly inclined legislators from increasing the obstacles to a sane and business-like conduct of the catering industry, and are convinced that the most effective method which we can employ to that desired end, is to insist on carrying into effect the provisions of the quoted section.

The catering industry of America is constantly menaced by the activities of fanatical organizations with an aim which has for its ultimate goal such restrictions as would positively revolutionize said industry and cause untold losses not only to the men who have their money invested but create a condition which would decrease the number of posi-

tions which wage-earners occupy. In seeking to encourage citizenship among our members we have but one object and that is to add to our power of suffrage every possible unit which we can command, so that when occasion arises, which is fairly frequent, we may so conduct ourselves as to make less easy of accomplishment the aims of sumptuary legislationists.

Section 15 is a protective measure, it seeks to press home the necessity of being prepared to repulse the onward rush of so-called reformers, from permitting them to take from our allied crafts the privilege which we have enjoyed, of working at our chosen vocations whenever and wherever food and beverages are prepared and dispensed.

It must be apparent to any reasonable person that in seeking to make more effective that particular section of our laws, we have no so-called patriotic motives as usually prevail with advocates urging their fellowmen to become citizens; our organization is an International Union, and the enforcement of Section 15 has no special country in mind, it applies to all governments on the continent of North America. We believe that our Canadian workers should be voters of that country; we believe that the Mexican workers should be citizens of that country, and we also hold that catering industry employees of the United States should be citizens and voters of the United States.

It is manifestly unfair for catering industry workers who hold allegiance to and citizenship in "countries other than covered by the name and charter of this International Union" to continue employment in any country of America and refuse to place themselves in a position to co-operate with their fellow trades unionists in protecting themselves and the industry which supplies them with the means of subsistence—to in a few words—become citizens and voters.

The writer has long held the opinion that we are justified in seeking out and demanding of those who have been employed under our jurisdiction, that they shall conclude the "intention" by becoming citizens of the country where employed, so that they may aid in protecting the men and women of the catering industry by the means which only citizens can exercise.

IS IT INSURMOUNTABLE—CAN IT BE OVERCOME?

Non-attendance at our local union meetings, as well as non-attendance of our local unions at conventions, is one, or may we say two, of the most stubborn obstacles in our path. It seems that we can discuss the subject under two headings or one just as suits our fancy. It is doubtful that any member of our International Union who has been elected to fill an executive position in one of our Locals, but what was confronted with the dread disease—non-attendance of members, and probably devoted time and thought in trying to solve the big problem. Labor organizations seem to be destined to wrestle with that question, they have wrestled with it for years and years and none of them so far as we have knowledge of, have succeeded in finding a remedy. Without attempting to advance the impression that the writer has discovered something where others failed, it may be possible to overcome some of the indifference and it is with that idea in mind that the following old, but not very well tried-out plan be given at least a tryout. In order to illustrate the idea, let us recall the methods which we used when we were youngsters, on the old lot where we played baseball. When we wanted to start a game, two of the boys began the doings by taking a base ball bat and alternately grasped the bat, the boy whose hand covered the top of the bat had first "choose" and then from the crowd of lads present they took turns and selected their "nine," then the fun grew fast and furious.

Let us transfer that picture to our meeting rooms, turn the process around somewhat and have the members select two men, who in turn were to select from the membership two members each, these six members to constitute two sets of debaters, the union to determine the subject for debate, and the teams given until the next regular meeting to prepare for the battle.

The subject having been selected, and it should be one which concerned the catering industry or the conduct of our unions—a fine field to select from—the next step would be to determine which side should take the affirmative and which the negative, for there would be little interest secured if all were for or against a subject; the idea being to force each side to dig up reasons and argument as to why they favored or opposed the proposition, and thus force the contending debaters to view questions from both sides—the affirmative and negative—and offer opportunities for summarizing problems which unfortunately we persist in overlooking, seldom taking the trouble to get the other side's viewpoint, and thus in innumerable instances find ourselves unprepared to repel attack.

At the next regular meeting, under heading of Good and Welfare, the teams selected to debate the question or subject selected by the union; the "captain" winning the toss to determine whether his side were to open or close the debate, that point being settled the debaters sail in, the time allowance being determined by the total time set apart for the debate—if it was one hour, that would mean ten minutes to each individual of the debating teams.

The rules should provide for a ballot, each member in attendance to have the privilege of voting—secret ballot—as to which side made the most points, and the result announced before adjournment.

The announcement of the result might create unfriendly feeling between the opposing sides, but such differences exist now, therefore this suggestion brings nothing relatively new to

the organization, but it does bring something which in most of our locals is lacking, and that is interest in matters of vital value to us as workers.

It seems to the writer that giving the idea a tryout for a fair period of time, would truly enhance its value, for it would help to improve the members participating in the debates as well as serve to brush up greatly the latent judicial and reasoning powers of the attending membership. The value of such debates can best be appreciated when it is known that few if any educational institutions but what arrange debating contests, they are a real factor in teaching pupils to think and give expression to thought while on their feet. Many of the great colleges and universities employ this method and find it decidedly advantageous, hardly a week passes by without communications from educational institutions in which debates are to be held and the students of which are seeking information to employ in sustaining their side of a proposed debate on economics. Trades unionism, the closed shop, the union shop, the value of the union label, collective bargaining and similar subjects are discussed by college debating societies, and surely the men and women identified with the labor movement ought to seriously discuss such subjects, for it means their bread and butter, their future well-being as workers. At the outset it might appear that such discussions would exhaust the patience of the members, but that, we think, is an error, for it appeals to the writer that once such debates were given leeway, the anxiety to participate and to help those who were to debate for or against any given subject would enlist the attention of a larger number than now attend meetings, it would so develop the participants and membership that they would find themselves studying up on all questions which were likely to come before the meeting, they would gain material knowledge which would aid them considerably in argument relative to unionism and legislation.

The writer has faith in the idea, it can be elaborated upon and improved by the occasional reading of prepared papers by one or several members, and then general discussion on the topics covered by such compositions. As an outline for consideration the following subjects might be given over for debate: Is restrictive legislation harmful or beneficial to the catering industry? What benefit can be derived from beneficial features connected with our unions? Are craft examinations and licenses advantageous or injurious to the worker? Is the working button or the display card of our union an advantage to the employer—which of the two is best for our union?

In connection with legislative matters, there are many points which are rather vague to our membership. City, county, state and national laws, which deal with the catering industry, are seldom understood, and the suggested debates would prompt contestants to delve for every bit of information in order that they might offer conclusive argument for their side of a question.

As stated in the opening paragraphs, the suggestion is presented as a possible solution to bring about better attendance at meetings, and, to be quite frank, we are convinced that in spite of its age, if given half a chance the accruing results will be gratifying, for it will help to educate our members in the very things which are useful to them as workers and citizens; it will encourage them to read and think, to study and reflect and finally weigh and appraise facts for their tangible value and render judgment in accord therewith.

Should the suggestion be carried out by any of our locals we trust they will make known the fact and describe the results in communications for publication, for if it proves the success which we hope, all of our members should be advised.

The other half of the subject—non-attendance of our local unions at conventions—is quite as serious as the first half, unless this convention breaks all previous records, and we hope that it will—we will see our convention recording the absence of more than half of the local unions, locals which more than likely impose a penalty on their members for non-attendance at meetings, yet offer a glaring example of inconsistency by refraining from being represented by delegates on the floor of this and preceding conventions. An effort was made several years ago to bring about compulsory attendance by local unions at our general conventions; it did not prove acceptable, in fact, measures of a more or less coercive character generally prove of negative value, if not wholly injurious, to the tranquility of our unions. Sound reasoning should prompt every affiliated union to be represented, but as long as they find our conventions willing to bear the burdens and assume the responsibility of creating ways and means for the general good of all, it is unlikely that we shall find persuasion of an acceptable nature strong enough to produce pleasing results. It is a problem which we may solve, the quicker it is the more satisfying will be the results of convention efforts.

PROGRESS OR RETROGRESSION—WHICH?

In my last report to a general convention some attention was paid to the comparative results secured in the matter of establishing new local unions; an effort was made to show that, using the "Charters Issued" as a thermometer to indicate the rise or fall of our numerical increases was not always the best guide to accurate facts; yet it is a fact that during periods of activity among our members, when they are steadily employed, we have been able to point to a greater number of charters issued than when unemployment prevailed. While that may seem to go contrary to the usual trend in labor union circles, the following tabulation showing the number of charters issued in each year, during the incumbency of the author of this report as secretary-treasurer, is offered for perusal and comparison, which we believe will bear out the statement made:

Charters Issued From August, 1899, to March, 1915.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Total
1899.....	2	4	5	2	13
1900.....	9	8	12	7	12	11	10	3	8	10	8	9	107
1901.....	9	8	13	9	12	11	8	13	12	17	8	10	130
1902.....	23	23	17	16	17	26	19	19	28	39	16	21	268
1903.....	31	22	27	18	23	25	28	32	18	15	12	17	268
1904.....	8	12	10	9	14	9	6	8	11	3	5	5	100
1905.....	2	10	5	4	8	10	4	3	7	9	6	7	75
1906.....	2	6	2	5	4	7	2	8	4	9	10	6	65
1907.....	6	7	9	9	5	4	8	13	6	7	5	5	84
1908.....	12	15	12	14	11	7	11	9	5	6	6	6	114
1909.....	4	7	8	7	5	4	..	2	6	3	6	4	56
1910.....	4	6	7	11	8	17	1	9	2	7	6	10	88
1911.....	5	8	5	5	10	4	5	5	3	6	3	7	66
1912.....	8	3	8	4	3	5	13	8	7	15	6	6	86
•1913.....	13	9	1	11	12	5	8	7	6	15	8	7	102
1914.....	4	14	11	5	6	12	5	4	3	3	2	2	71
1915.....	3	6	9

A total of Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-eight charters (1,698). In my report to the last convention, June, 1913, we had a credit of 1,538 until March 1st, 1913, which means that beginning March 1st, 1913, and ending February 28th, 1915, we have issued 160 charters, an average of a fraction over three charters a week, which, considering the effort to divert attention and discourage the formation of unions, is a record which speaks for itself. The writer nor his colleagues on the General Executive Board pretend to assume that this fortunate record was produced unaided; they are sufficiently generous to bestow credit where it belongs: to the men and women of the labor movement generally, and particularly to our own members who have aided in making our organization a go-ahead institution, despite all obstacles which have or may be placed in its path. Need we say that we sincerely hope our members will continue their splendid co-operation?

SUMPTUARY LEGISLATION—AN EVER-GROWING OBSTACLE.

At the outset the writer desires to make the statement quite as emphatic as the use of decent language will permit, that he here and now declares that he owes neither apology or excuse for what he has endeavored to accomplish in connection with trying to prevent the Anti-Saloon League and similar fanatical organizations of America from destroying the Catering Industry and re-casting said industry along lines which would be agreeable to them and those whom they represent. And the writer takes advantage of the occasion to assert that he neither seeks or desires the friendship nor the suffrage of those inside of our International Union, who take the position or presume to occupy it, that the duty of the General Secretary-Treasurer does not require him to oppose with every ounce of energy and what ability he may possess, legislation which even remotely proposes to further restrict the vending of beverages which have been part and parcel of the catering industry from its very inception. There is a reason, and a live throbbing reason, for injecting that declaration herein; it consists of vicious attacks made by persons, who evidently are dissatisfied with our methods of doing what we conceive to be our plain duty, and these attacks have been couched in such language and with such persistency, that one is prompted to inquire if there is a direct or indirect connection with the agency which has expended millions of dollars to overthrow and destroy the beverage end of the catering industry.

The campaign carried on inside our International Union for several years to create dissatisfaction among our allied crafts, is not a craft-inspired program, nor is it conducted with aims beneficial to any part of the catering industry; that is a conviction which grows stronger and stronger the closer and deeper we investigate.

The sumptuary legislation advocates need not be informed that the greatest efforts, which could be conceived by them, have been operating inside our International Union; they are fully aware of that pertinent fact, and they admit with reluctance that the largest and most active handicap which confronts them to-day is our International Union. If they can in any way weaken it, you can well believe they are making the effort. Need your attention be called to the immense sums of money being collected by the Anti-Saloon League and used by them in every political unit in America to-day? Are you so obsessed with your own views that you are unable to appreciate that generalship and management which succeeded in winning such unquestioned victories as were shown in the fall elections of 1914? Surely such overwhelming evidence is not lost or wafted aside with a wave of the hand. Need you be informed that such results were the rewards of well laid plans plentifully surrounded with lubrication of the sort described as "filthy

"lucre," and that the distribution of that lubrication was in the hands of political experts second to none on this continent, campaigners accustomed to every trick known whereby the voters could be reached and stay put? The evidence is sufficient to convince the most obstinate, who heretofore regarded the opposition as silly shouters for the unobtainable.

The purpose of this portion of my report is twofold: first, to specifically direct your attention to the efforts made to weaken us from the inside; secondly, to offer a resume of what has been taken from you on the outside.

So far as the writer has any recollection there has never been presented for perusal in our official paper a record showing the status of Dry States and by what method they were changed. Here is the record:

States	Law Passed	Law in Effect	For	Against	Majority
Alabama	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915	By act of Legislature		
Arizona	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arkansas	Feb. 6, 1915	July 1, 1915	By act of Legislature		
Colorado	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	Aug. 8, 1907	Jan. 1, 1908	By act of Legislature		
Idaho	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By act of Legislature		
Iowa	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By act of Legislature		
Kansas	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	92,302	84,304	7,998
Mississippi	Feb. 1908	Dec. 31, 1908	By act of Legislature		
Maine	Sept. 11, 1911	Sept. 11, 1911	60,853	60,090	758
N. Carolina.....	May 1908	Jan. 1, 1909	113,612	69,416	44,196
N. Dakota.....	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma State Constitution ...		Nov. 16, 1907	Popular vote		
Oregon	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
Tennessee	Jan. 1909	July 1, 1909	By act of Legislature		
Virginia	Sept. 22, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	94,251	63,886	30,365
Washington	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,642
W. Virginia	Nov. 8, 1912	July 1, 1914	164,945	72,603	92,342

As will be noted, there are eighteen States in the foregoing list; those under prohibition laws are so designated and the tabulation also shows when the others become Dry. The number is rather more significant than the average member imagines, for it is exactly half of the required "three-fourths" of the States to amend the constitution and bring about nation-wide prohibition. The subject of prohibitory legislation is a large one; it would require many printed pages to even begin to give the question casual presentation. Notwithstanding the knowledge that your time is limited, the writer proposes to direct your attention to one phase of the question which, it seems to me, has been overlooked: Generally speaking, the Government of the United States is based on majority rule, yet an effort will be made to show that an active minority may legislate the Catering Industry, or for that matter trades unionism, out of lawful existence. A minority of the voters can amend the constitution of the United States, and by such amendment make labor organizations unlawful; they could amend the same instrument and make the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages unlawful. In fact, so far as amendments to the constitution of the United States are concerned, they could, to use a slang expression, "Go so far that it would take 'em a long while to get back." An outline of what could be accomplished will be set forth for your careful perusal.

As is well known, it requires two-thirds of the States to concur in an amendment before it becomes law; in other words, thirty-six States, irrespective of their citizen-voting strength or population.

The State with a small population has equal power as the State with large population in deciding the proposition of amending the Federal Constitution. Arizona, with its three hundred thousand population cuts quite as big a figure as the Empire State with its approximately ten millions of people. In the 1912 election the following twenty States cast the vote opposite their names:

Utah	112,385	Mississippi	64,319
Arizona	23,722	New Hampshire	87,961
Delaware	48,694	New Mexico	49,376
Florida	51,891	Alabama	117,888
Nevada	20,115	Maine	129,637
Louisiana	79,372	Georgia	121,533
South Carolina	50,348	Idaho	105,755
Montana	79,826	Oregon	137,040
Vermont	62,807	South Dakota	116,325
Wyoming	42,296		
Rhode Island.....	77,894		1,579,184

In that same year the Empire State rolled up a vote of 1,587,983, which means that it had EIGHTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE VOTES (8,799) in excess of the twenty States recorded in the foregoing tabulation. Let me say to those who have

any doubts as to reliability of any figures quoted: that the election results are printed in several publications; in this instance the *World Almanac* furnished the information.

In the matter of amending the Federal Constitution, New York State with its Eighty-seven Hundred and Ninety-nine votes in excess of the total vote of the twenty States mentioned, would have exactly ONE vote to these twenty States' Twenty Votes. Can you appreciate the real significance of that undeniable, living fact? Can't you see that in the question of trade unionism or prohibition, or any other question, the disparity and the immense possibilities of such a condition. Take those twenty States and add thereto the vote cast in 1912 by North Dakota, which was 86,580, and it will make a total of 1,665,764. Compare that vote with the following five largest States and note the result; it will astonish you if you have overlooked the comparison heretofore:

New York	1,587,983
Illinois	1,146,193
Ohio	1,033,557
Pennsylvania	1,220,201
Missouri	698,562
	<hr/>
	5,686,496

That group of five States cast Four Million Twenty Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-two (4,020,732) votes in excess of the total vote of the twenty-one States referred to, yet in the matter of amending the Federal Constitution, and despite the immense multitude of voters in those five States, they would be able to muster exactly five votes as against twenty-one votes cast. If that is not sufficient evidence to prove that the Catering Industry is confronted with a real cause for worry we inquire what more is needed to convince any reasonable person?

To still further grasp the significance of the situation let us recall the fact that it requires a two-third vote of the States to amend the Federal Constitution. To many the impression prevails that the strength of a State is in accordance with its population; that may be measurably true, but in the question of amending the Federal Constitution population fails to figure. The voting population assumes importance in popular votes, and if the popular vote of the citizens were possible on a question of nation-wide prohibition, it is safe to conclude that the Anti-Saloon League would be whipped to a finish, for the liberal States, as they are usually called, have a voting strength larger than near-prohibition or total prohibition States. For example, the following thirty-six States cast the vote opposite their names in the 1912 elections:

Utah	111,876	South Dakota	116,325
Arizona	23,722	North Dakota	86,580
Delaware	48,694	Arkansas	123,589
Florida	51,891	Connecticut	190,398
Nevada	20,115	Colorado	266,871
Louisiana	79,372	Maryland	231,978
South Carolina	50,348	North Carolina	243,918
Montana	79,826	Oklahoma	254,389
Vermont	62,807	Tennessee	247,821
Wyoming	42,296	Virginia	136,976
Rhode Island	77,894	West Virginia	268,828
Mississippi	64,319	Nebraska	249,861
New Hampshire	87,961	Texas	305,120
New Mexico	49,376	Washington	322,799
Alabama	117,888	Kansas	365,444
Maine	129,637	Minnesota	334,219
Georgia	121,533	Wisconsin	388,814
Idaho	104,203		<hr/>
Oregon	137,040		5,594,998

The remaining twelve States cast the vote following their name in the same election:

New York	1,587,983	Indiana	654,474
Illinois	1,146,193	Iowa	492,356
Ohio	1,033,557	Kentucky	453,698
Pennsylvania	1,220,201	Massachusetts	488,056
Missouri	698,562	Michigan	550,776
California	673,527	New Jersey	432,534

Total vote cast by the above twelve States

Total vote cast by the thirty-six States

Majority of the twelve States over the thirty-six States.....

3,836,919

From the foregoing it will be observed that there is more real truth than fiction in the declaration relative to a minority of the voters imposing on the majority sumptuary legis-

lation of a character which is almost impossible to overcome. Further analysis is possible, but sufficient has been offered to prove that the Catering Industry is confronted with a serious menace, one which must be given heed by the workers in the industry, as well as those who have their money invested therein. You who give the situation in your own section of the country attention, but who seldom keep in touch with events transpiring in other sections, have before you ample food for serious reflection. Very few of our members realize the enormous number of men and women, organized and unorganized, who are ceaselessly advocating the elimination of the so-called drinking establishment, nor do they fully grasp the meaning of all the planning of fanatical organizations, which are growing stronger and stronger, and whose ramifications extend to such lengths that are positively astounding. The writer of this report has endeavored to offer in our official magazine facts and figures relative to the number of paid representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations. There seems to be little need to repeat those facts and figures, but it does seem imperatively necessary to call your attention to one of several incidents in order that you may the better understand and appreciate that these fanatical organizations are managed and directed by quite as slippery and shrewd manipulators and quite as unprincipled as any aggregation of ballot-box stuffers ever driven to the wall and exposed. As far back as March, 1909, one of the State superintendents was caught in the act of colonizing voters in the State of Michigan; and those of you who have been members for any considerable length of time will recall that we printed in the *MIXER AND SERVER*, April, 1910, a fac-simile of the letter sent by that wily pulpit politician, Rev. G. W. Morrow, to E. J. Brower, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in which the colonizing proposition was set forth. Other incidents and quite as significant could be recited, but that one seems sufficient for the purpose of putting you on your guard, to warn you in advance to beware of those who parade as your friends and well wishers; and who seek to emasculate your organization and make it an easier prey to the fanatical hordes seeking the elimination of "you" and the industry in which "you" are engaged.

If you have been carrying the idea that your organization is immune from the attack of fanatical Anti-Saloon advocates, it is high time that you submerge your brain-box in a well of unquestioned facts and thus clear it of all variation of clouds. You and the men and women whom you represent need a clear brain to decide your future, you must think, and think hard and well, for a few weeks hence will be too late to consider over what road you shall travel; it will be too late to amend your action; see that you so act that your members back home will call you blessed and compliment your judgment and wisdom.

INTERNATIONAL UNION DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Our membership will recall that for several years the writer had unceasingly directed special attention to the conditions which surrounded our Death Benefit Fund; article after article had been prepared and printed in reports to our general conventions in the hope, that those who gathered at our conventions would see the absolute necessity of protecting that fund from obliteration and place our organization in a position which would have been decidedly injurious. That such a view was not without excellent foundation can best be grasped by a careful analysis of the tabulations which are part of this report, which will show that beginning April 1, 1910, the gradual decrease in the balance kept pace with the excess paid from the fund, so that in spite of numerical increase in our general membership, we were not even keeping the fund balanced with the added tax obtained from that membership increase.

With the foregoing reminder of conditions as they were, it is satisfying to be able to advise you, that with the slight increase in tax afforded by the action of the Seventeenth General Convention, the Death Benefit Fund seems to have taken on a new lease; and as will be noted from compilations covering income and expenditures is, today, in a condition which it has never enjoyed since its adoption by the Tenth General Convention held at Louisville, Ky., May 12-17, 1902, and ratified by a general vote immediately subsequent to that conclave. As will be recalled, in my report to our last general convention, there was offered a complete monthly record of the income and disbursements from that fund, the great length of that tabulation made more and more formidable as months were added thereto, therefore it was deemed wise in the interests of economy to condense the record into annual form excepting therefrom the interval covering the present fiscal term, March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1915.

As will be recalled, the payments of tax into the Death Benefit Fund began with the month of August, 1902, and from that date up to the first day of February, 1903, the fund accumulated a foundation which amounted to \$6,820.85 before a single death benefit claim had been allowed.

As intimated, the following statement offers the income and expenditures therefrom beginning August 1, 1902, for each fiscal term up to the present, and from March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1915, monthly.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND
Comparative Yearly Statement

	Income	Expense	Balance
August 1, 1902, to February 1, 1903.....	\$6,820.85		
February 1, 1903, to March 1, 1904.....	28,770.72	\$20,150.00	*\$15,441.57
March 1, 1904, to March 1, 1905.....	26,436.37	25,050.00	16,827.94
March 1, 1905, to March 1, 1906.....	19,324.91	20,050.00	16,102.85
March 1, 1906, to March 1, 1907.....	19,600.24	19,750.00	15,953.09
March 1, 1907, to March 1, 1908.....	22,023.70	24,300.00	13,676.79
March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1909.....	21,809.40	24,100.00	11,386.19
March 1, 1909, to March 1, 1910.....	21,742.43	21,250.00	11,878.62
March 1, 1910, to March 1, 1911.....	23,032.66	25,300.00	9,611.28
March 1, 1911, to March 1, 1912.....	26,737.73	27,200.00	9,149.01
March 1, 1912, to March 1, 1913.....	29,392.30	28,550.00	9,991.40
March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914.....	40,106.84	35,150.00	14,948.24
March 1, 1914, to March 1, 1915.....	50,041.53	37,600.00	27,389.77

Total income Death Benefit Fund..... \$335,839.77

Total expense Death Benefit Fund..... \$308,450.00

Total amount in Death Benefit Fund on March 1, 1915.....

\$27,389.77

*Thirteen months' tabulation.

	Income	Expense
1913—March.....	2,501 36	2,550 00
April.....	2,905 53	2,850 00
May.....	2,849 63	3,700 00
June.....	2,479 95	2,100 00
July.....	2,796 36	3,150 00
August.....	2,749 05	2,250 00
September.....	3,404 87	3,150 00
October.....	4,082 70	2,800 00
November.....	3,789 03	3,100 00
December.....	3,991 13	2,600 00
1914—January	4,335 58	4,050 00
February.....	4,221 65	2,850 00
March.....	4,475 35	3,800 00
April.....	4,084 31	3,750 00
May.....	3,838 94	3,100 00
June.....	4,228 16	3,550 00
July.....	4,424 44	2,550 00
August.....	4,147 66	2,900 00
September.....	4,126 22	2,400 00
October.....	4,381 83	3,300 00
November.....	3,962 86	2,400 00
December.....	4,566 77	3,300 00
1915—January	3,896 08	3,900 00
February.....	3,908 91	2,650 00

Totals \$50,041 52 \$37,600 00

To our last convention the report was made that the total number of death benefit claims paid called for 4,714. To this convention we are reporting the number increased to 6,169, or, in other words, since March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1915, we have paid out death benefit claims on account of Fourteen Hundred and Fifty-five deceased members, practically two members every day which has intervened in the time noted. Few of our vast membership at this time fully appreciate what our death benefit fund has accomplished. Perhaps they will the better grasp the immensity of our membership losses, by death, when their attention is called to the fact that we have paid out in benefit claims a larger number than the total membership of our International Union reported to the Eighth General Convention.

As has been stated time and time again, if our International Union had no other achievement than helping the bereaved families of the small army of deceased members recorded in the foregoing, it would have fully justified its existence. It has been, and we trust will continue to be, the splendid beneficence which its institutors sought to establish; and, we should look with decided suspicion on any person or persons who pretend our well being and future success, yet urge us to weaken or obliterate that benefit by any process, no matter what name the attempt sails under. We express no joy over the decease of our members, but we have reason to feel gratified that we have such a fund which enables us to bring into the homes of sorrow, some measure of relief in the hours of distress, thus showing, as best we can, that we try to practice genuine fraternalism as the light is given us.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

When our International Union became a fact, when it began to do business as one of the units of the American Federation of Labor, it offered as an inducement to those whom it sought as members, that it would abide by whatever obligations it assumed and would endeavor to carry out its contractual obligations to the last letter.

At the very beginning there was offered to the petitioners for affiliation an obligation which in substance set forth, that each party to the agreement would so far, as laid in their respective powers, use all legitimate means to foster and protect one another; that obligation has been transmitted, handed down to each succeeding applicant and every legal member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America has accepted and obligated himself to carry out his part of that contract. There were no exceptions at the beginning, there have been none since the issue of charter by the American Federation of Labor; and so long as that charter prevails there can be no legal exceptions to the taking of the obligation, for it is the very foundation stone of the organization. The applicant was required to subscribe his name to a petition or application form, setting forth his or her desire to become a member. The said petition or application read substantially as follows:

*Officers and Members of Local No.....
Greeting:*

I, the undersigned, having read carefully all the laws of this International Union, and being of sound mind and personally interested in the success of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., and having followed the business of a.....for the space ofyears, and desiring to become a member of your respected Union, I herewith make application, with accompanying fee and vouchers, agreeing, if elected thereto, to conform to its rules, abide by its regulations, and extend sympathy, aid and relief to the needy, distressed or persecuted members thereof, as in my ability lies, and to the end of attaining membership in said Association, I hereby answer the following questions, all of which I affirm to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

And I furthermore promise, that I shall consider it mandatory for me to secure the application of at least one good, capable craftsman to become a member of this local union.

The following questions must be answered, and full name written plainly, by applicant.

Following the foregoing space was provided for the name of the applicant, residence, age, where employed, where employed last, in what city worked last and vouchers. Added queries were also printed on the form relative to membership in trade unions and other occupations followed if any. A minimum fee was established and after paying said amount to the local union, the applicant was referred to a committee appointed to investigate and report on the capability and character of the applicant; if acceptable to the union said applicant became a candidate for initiation. The initiation consisted of taking an obligation before the members of the local union, which obligation called upon God and the members of the union to witness and hear declarations of loyalty to the cause of organized labor, and especially to the protection and perpetuation of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

The Local Union obtained its right to obligate such candidates by and through the possession of a charter issued by petition, and the following is a copy of that petition:

(CITY AND STATE).....19....

We, the undersigned.....believe it to be well calculated to improve our intellectual and social condition, and promote our industrial well-being and advancement, respectfully petition the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, to grant a Certificate of Affiliation to us as representatives of:

Name of Organization.....

Holding Regular Meetings at No.....

in the City of.....

State or Province.....

We hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Constitution, Rules, and Usages of the International Organization, with the reserved right to preserve the autonomy or self-government of our own organization, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made, or are now established in the International Organization as above named.

Pledging themselves collectively and individually as set forth in the petition, the petition became the primary step toward entering into contractual relations with the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. When the charter was issued in response to that petition, the relations between the chartered body and the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America were set forth in its book of laws, and certificate of affiliation or Contract read as follows:



**Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America.**

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor.



Do Grant this Charter

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To Local No. of and to their successors legally qualified, to constitute a Local, to be known as No. of for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization of the trade. And the said local being duly formed, is hereby empowered and authorized to initiate into its membership any person or persons, duly proposed and elected according to the Constitution adopted by this International Union, and to enact By-Laws for the government of the same as a local.

Provided, That the said local do conform to the Constitution, Laws, Rules and Regulations of this International Union, and provided also, that said local be located in , and not removed therefrom without the consent of the **Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America**, and in default thereof, or any part, this Charter may be suspended or revoked, according to the laws of the International Union. And should the said local No. be dissolved or forfeit this Charter, then all property, books, papers and money shall become the property of the **Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America**.

And further, in consideration of the due performance of the above, the **Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America**, does hereby bind itself to support the said No. in the exercise of all rights and privileges as a subordinate local.

In Witness Whereof, WE have ordered the SEAL of the **Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America** to be affixed this day of A. D., one thousand.....

Int. President.	2nd Vice-Prest.	5th Vice-Prest.	International Executive Board.
SEAL Int. Sec'y-Treas.	3rd Vice-Prest.	6th Vice-Prest.	
1st Vice-Prest.	4th Vice-Prest.	7th Vice-Prest.	

(The addition of the Eighth Vice-President began July 1, 1911.)

A CONTRACT is an AGREEMENT between competent parties upon a legal consideration, to DO or to ABSTAIN FROM DOING some lawful act.

This definition involves the consideration of four distinct topics, called the Elements of a Contract, which are as follows:

First—Offer and acceptance.

Second—Capacity of parties.

Third—Consideration.

Fourth—Legality of subject matter.

A certificate of affiliation, a CHARTER, issued by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, is a CONTRACT, for there will be found in said CHARTER ALL of the FOUR ELEMENTS provided for under legal requirements: Offer and acceptance; Capacity of parties; Consideration, and, finally, Legality of subject matter.

Every legal member of our International Union is a party to the CONTRACT, and as an individual has a proprietary interest to the full extent of all of the resources of our International Union; that being unquestioned, it therefore logically follows, that such individual is legally responsible, and shall bear proportionately his or her share of any attempt to abrogate or violate its provisions. The CONTRACT is EXECUTORY in its fullest meaning, it cannot be EXECUTED until those who are parties thereto have fulfilled every obligation which it stands for, and those who are beneficiaries under said CONTRACT should understand that pertinent fact.

AN EXECUTORY CONTRACT is a LIVE instrument; it does not comprehend that its abrogation may take place at the behest of any one or several persons, no matter how anxious they may be to produce that result.

As an organization we persist in teaching our membership to respect their obligations, to adhere strictly to CONTRACTS which may have been entered into. We frown down upon contract-breakers, whether they be employers or collective individuals in our unions; we say to our members in as emphatic language as we can employ: "MAY I BE AS CAIN AND AS AN OUTCAST with every man's hand against me, should I ever wilfully violate this my OBLIGATION to GOD and HUMANITY."

Any attempt to lessen the weight of our responsibilities in respect to that agreement, that CONTRACT, must be regarded as evasion with ultimate intent to avoid—to class ourselves as CONTRACT JUMPERS—men and women without honor or honesty.

Our CONTRACT being a LIVE instrument, executory in its nature does not and cannot become an EXECUTED CONTRACT until every promise, every obligation made, down to the payment of the Death Benefit has been carried into effect, has been executed.

then, and ONLY THEN, does the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America make good to its fullest extent the EXECUTED CONTRACT.

To assume that an AGREEABLE RELINQUISHMENT can be obtained by and from ALL THOSE HAVING PROPERTY INTERESTS in our International Union is to occupy a position approaching the impossible. An agreeable relinquishment is not only an impracticable proposition, but it is one fraught with such an immensity of involved tasks that the millennium would arrive before it had been fairly begun.

"In every system of organization there is a body of rules intended to organize government, mark out departments of service, designate the orbit and limitations of its power." That is exactly what the founders of our International Union struggled to accomplish, and that they succeeded is evident from what has been secured by general co-operation of those who became affiliated. The founders had ever in mind the greatest good for the greatest number, they set forth in understandable, simple language, the aims and objects of our organization. That was a fundamental idea; it has not lost any of its weight on account of the passing years, nor is it susceptible to weakening by the approach of years to come; it is the life throb, when it ceases dissolution will have taken place.

The wisdom of the founders caused them to create rules which had equality as its chief concern. Despite protestations to the contrary, nothing less than absolute equality has manifested itself in the years intervening. The founders believed that "When fundamental law is to be changed, it should not be the act of a minority, however wise or however noisy." And in consonance with that belief they surrounded our International Union with ample safeguards, one of which is the instrument referred to previously—the CONTRACT by and between them and the local unions seeking affiliation as an integral—binding them and their successors to perform certain specified acts, thus creating a CONTRACT as indicated, EXECUTORY in its fullness and impossible of EXECUTION until every obligation made had been carried to its ultimate.

The founders took the lowest possible number upon which to base rule by the majority. With that provision as a keystone they constructed the arch with the full knowledge that tampering therewith invited dissolution.

In patterning after the tested and tried constitutional provisions of other labor organizations, they displayed far-sightedness, for which we should feel grateful. They sought to create confidence in the CONTRACT which they entered into, and they endeavored successfully to construct one which would stand the ravages of time and the trickery of selfish exploiters. Our charter is such an instrument which the proponents of constitutional government aver protect the fundamental rights of all those holding legal membership thereunder.

Are we at this late date going to seriously consider the advisability of informing the thousands upon thousands of mothers, wives and children of our members that we shall not redeem the pledges which we have made during the almost twenty-five years of our existence as an International Union; that the monthly contributions in the form of per capita tax which their sons, husbands, brothers and sisters have paid into our general funds are about to be frittered away in useless and costly litigation; that because within our ranks there are some who are dissatisfied for one reason or the other, or for no reason at all, yet who are urging with every bit of strength which they possess and can command, that we jeopardize the interests of all and forswear and obliterate all outstanding CONTRACTS, thus leaving UNREDEEMED PLEDGES unsatisfied. Let those who advocate that process speak up and show us why we should consent to abrogate those contracts and satisfy us that in doing so we are acting as honorable men and women; that we will not, if we follow their lead, finish with "every man's hand against us," crying "unclean" the meanwhile.

We are advised by the advocates of a division of our International Union that any provision of our laws is susceptible of amendment or obliteration, and by the same token they would quite as heartlessly attempt to amend your honor as men and women, to make you go forth from this convention heralding to the world that your heretofore honorable word and reputation as honest men and women had been ruthlessly thrown away, discarded; and that henceforth those who would enter into agreements with you would do so at the risk of a repetition of "abrogation of contract," without so much as sensible cause or reason for such action. There are many things which we may do, some of which we should not do—one of those is breaking faith.

The advocates of ignoring agreements made and pledges given are not the friends of honorable government, their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have a right to question the motives of men inside or out of our organization who plan and manoeuvre to bring about violation of our integrity, no matter under what banner they may march, nor for whatever alleged purpose they seek to attain.

We have a right to doubt the sincerity of those who pose as friends of our crafts, yet who would urge us onward to commit such acts as are contemplated and which would inevitably mean limitless litigation and possible confiscation of what little world's goods each of you may be the possessor of.

Whether you realize it or not, you are urged to do that which governments expressly forbid:

"Impairing the Obligation of Contracts."

Tamper with your contractual relations if you will, but before doing so weigh well the responsibilities, morally and financially.

THE MIXER AND SERVER.

From its very inception our official monthly journal aimed to reach the men and women of the catering industry with a message of encouragement and good cheer; it sought and persistently so, to inculcate a desire to read and reflect, and the conviction is here expressed that no other trade union publication has succeeded in accomplishing more along that particular line. At the outset the **MIXER AND SERVER** seemed to prove an unwieldy burden, one which the organization, in its weakened condition, could hardly bear; but before many numbers were printed and circulated it had proved itself one of the most valuable assets of our International Union, and it has grown more and more valuable as the years appear and pass on. Few of our membership truly realize the immense number of readers which our official magazine can truly lay claim to, and in order that they may obtain a better understanding of that point there has been compiled data which can be readily absorbed.

Newspaper and magazine circulation experts calculate that an average circulation of 100,000 represents 400,000 readers, in other words, each paper printed and circulated is read by an average of four persons. Basing our circulation on the number of copies actually printed each month is an easy task, for we seldom retain extra copies. Excepted from that rule is the number of copies held over for annual binding, and they do not represent a total of 1,000 per month. During the last twenty-four months we have printed 1,339,500 copies of the **MIXER AND SERVER**; deducting therefrom 24,000 copies for binding and reference purposes, leaves us a total of 1,315,500 for the two years referred to, or an average monthly of 54,812½ copies, or an actual reading clientele of 219,250. Therefore on the basis of that number of readers the **MIXER AND SERVER** has been read by 5,262,000 persons in the last two years.

To still further emphasize the quantity of our official paper printed and circulated, the held-over copies, and which are bound to the number of local unions in good standing, are being continually referred to by our members; in fact, they become a valuable book of reference, which our membership prize very highly.

Our official monthly Journal enjoys what is known as "pound rates," that is to say, all copies mailed to addresses, excepting those mailed to members residing in the city of publication and copies mailed to our members in Canada, are paid at the rate of one cent per pound; those going to members in Canada must bear postage stamps, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. A similar rate is required for Journals mailed to the address of members in the city of publication. The weight of our official Journal may interest those who give such matters thought: for the two years ending February, 1915, the total weight of the **MIXER AND SERVER** mailed to addresses was 345,978½ pounds, one hundred and seventy-five tons less 22 pounds, or, in other words, 174 tons and 1,978 pounds. The average weight per month during the two years was 14,582 5-12 pounds, over seven tons of printed matter each month.

As to the quality of the matter presented each month the members of our organization are the final judges, for when the last word has been uttered, it is the rank and file who determine what they desire; if the **MIXER AND SERVER** has failed in any respect they will be heard from and with emphasis sufficient to satisfy that a change is imperative. Judging from the reception our official Journal meets, the rank and file is in accord with the policy and agreeable to its editorial expressions.

One of the noticeable and pleasing features which no doubt commends itself to our membership, is the increasing number of splendid original articles and newsy letters coming from our officers and members of affiliated local unions. These contributions give the official paper prestige wherever it may be read. As in the past, we have endeavored to offer the best thought of the best brains which America can boast of; some of these articles would probably never have come to the attention of our membership without the aid of our official paper. All in all, the tone of our official paper has been such as to make it an acceptable visitor to the homes of our membership; in fact, that is one of its strongest recommendations of which we feel some measure of satisfaction. There has never been any real effort to cover trade matters from a technical viewpoint, for the excellent reason that to do so with success would necessitate similar financial outlay as is borne by catering magazines and a greatly augmented corps of special contributors and illustrators.

The writer takes advantage of the chance to offer to our own members and many kind friends sincere thanks for their generous co-operation during the two years which this report covers; without their kindness and labor we fear that our official Journal would hardly measure up to the fine standard which it has maintained. We trust that they will continue their co-operation and keep the **MIXER AND SERVER** at the head of the procession.

Accompanying this will be found statement of expenses for the **MIXER AND SERVER** for the fiscal term, and as a final word on the subject is a reiteration of what has been said heretofore:

"No greater agent for good exists than your official Journal. It had a mission to perform and has filled it many hundred fold, hence its continuation means still greater returns for you and your organization."

March, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—72 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,695 00
Five halftone cuts.....	7 50
Changes in mail list.....	24 00
Addressing and mailing.....	67 05
Stamps and postage.....	141 44

Total \$1,934 99

April, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—72 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,712 50
Four halftone cuts.....	6 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 00
Addressing and mailing.....	67 81
Stamps and postage.....	152 59

Total \$1,964 90

May, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—80 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,920 00
Six halftone cuts.....	9 00
Changes in mail list.....	22 50
Addressing and mailing.....	69 56
Stamps and postage.....	157 20

Total \$2,178 26

June, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—72 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,795 00
Four halftone cuts.....	6 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 50
Addressing and mailing.....	71 10
Stamps and postage.....	155 94

Total \$2,054 54

July, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—264 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$5,660 00
Changes in mail list.....	24 50
Addressing and mailing.....	72 32
Stamps and postage.....	522 68

Total \$6,279 50

August, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—48 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,294 50
Four halftone cuts.....	6 00
Changes in mail list.....	22 00
Addressing and mailing.....	72 80
Stamps and postage.....	103 62

Total \$1,498 92

September, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—48 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,306 00
Changes in mail list.....	22 50
Addressing and mailing.....	73 80
Four halftone cuts.....	6 00
Stamps and postage.....	108 37

Total \$1,516 67

October, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—48 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,317 50
Two halftone cuts.....	6 00
Changes in mail list.....	22 50
Addressing and mailing.....	74 53
Stamps and postage.....	112 96

Total \$1,533 49

November, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—48 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,317 50
Two halftone cuts.....	4 75
Changes in mail list.....	21 50
Addressing and mailing.....	74 79
Stamps and postage.....	111 26

Total \$1,529 80

December, 1913.

MIXER AND SERVER—56 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,584 00
One halftone cut.....	1 50
Changes in mail list.....	24 00
Addressing and mailing.....	78 45
Stamps and postage.....	133 34

Total \$1,821 29

January, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER—64 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,782 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 50
Addressing and mailing.....	78 81
Stamps and postage.....	142 12

Total \$2,039 43

February, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER—72 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,980 00
Two halftone cuts.....	3 00
Changes in mail list.....	28 00
Addressing and mailing.....	80 38
Stamps and postage.....	166 39

Total \$2,257 77

March, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER—64 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,846 00
Changes in mail list.....	27 50
Addressing and mailing.....	82 21
Stamps and postage.....	155 47

Total \$2,111 18

April, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER—64 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,854 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 00
Seven halftone cuts.....	10 50
Addressing and mailing.....	82 45
Stamps and postage.....	160 01

Total \$2,132 96

May, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER—64 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,862 00
Changes in mail list.....	24 50
Addressing and mailing.....	82 80
One halftone cut.....	1 50
Stamps and postage.....	163 22

Total \$2,134 03

June, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER—64 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,902 00
Changes in mail list.....	24 00
Two halftone cuts.....	3 00
Addressing and mailing.....	84 49
Stamps and postage.....	171 66

Total \$2,185 15

July, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER —72 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$2,070 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 00
Two halftone cuts.....	6 50
Addressing and mailing.....	84 70
Stamps and postage.....	189 60

Total \$2,376 80

August, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER —80 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$2,390 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 50
One halftone cut.....	2 50
Addressing and mailing.....	86 94
Stamps and postage.....	208 23

Total \$2,714 17

September, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER —64 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$1,910 00
One stereotype	75
Changes in mail list.....	26 00
Addressing and mailing.....	86 93
Stamps and postage.....	169 50

Total \$2,193 18

October, 1914.

MIXER AND SERVER —72 pages and cover in two colors.....	\$2,085 00
Two halftone cuts.....	3 00
Changes in mail list.....	26 00
Addressing and mailing.....	86 93
Stamps and postage.....	193 13

Total \$2,394 06

Grand total

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION.

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to the writer, and should secure similar response from our general membership, to note the continued stability of our International Union in comparison to other National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. To maintain an even keel, so to speak, and successfully overcome innumerable trying obstacles, not the least of which have been originated and placed in our path by some of our own members, and notwithstanding such impediment to make fair to excellent headway is neither child's play nor the effect of studied negligence. It has taken some of these National and International Unions many, many years to produce the results which they can well feel proud of, yet despite our youth as an organization and the early handicap of insufficient income, we have no reason to feel ashamed of our combined efforts.

In the subjoined list you will find the International Unions which have a larger voting strength than our International Union on the floor of the American Federation of Labor conventions. These figures are taken from the official roll-call of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Philadelphia, Pa., November 9 to 21 inclusive, 1914. It will be recalled that in my report to the Seventeenth General Convention held at Denver, Colo., June 9 to 14 inclusive, 1913, our International was reported as occupying the tenth position; in my report to the Boston convention four years ago, we occupied the eleventh position, making, as the following list will show, two points upward in the four years intervening:

VOTE OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION, 1914—THE FIRST NINE IN NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

	Votes
1. United Mine Workers of America.....	3,345
2. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	2,128
3. International Association of Machinists.....	754
4. Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, etc.....	744
5. International Ladies' Garment Workers.....	699
6. United Garment Workers of America.....	607
7. American Federation of Musicians.....	600
8. International Typographical Union.....	594
9. Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	590

When it is recalled that there are or were, when that vote was recorded, One Hundred and Ten National and International Unions in the American Federation, being one of the first nine, counts for considerable, both as respects prestige and perseverance. The one hundred and one remaining National and International Unions, as well as the eight besides our organization, are quite as active, agitating and organizing, and to retain our present position or improve it to a similar extent as we have during recent years, means that you and every member of our great big family of members must keep boosting and working to convert those who are employed at the catering industry and make them see the necessity of affiliation.

As intimated, being one of the great labor organizations of America is something worth while boasting about; it remains with you and your associate delegates to this convention as to whether we shall retain the privilege or surrender and go backward.

In order that you may have before you all the facts connected with this particular topic, we have, as heretofore, taken the liberty to reproduce that portion of Secretary Frank Morrison's report, which shows the voting strength of all of the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. for a period of several years. If you have the time to peruse the tabulation carefully, it will enable you to follow the progress of the various organizations from year to year; you will also find the tabulation valuable for reference, especially when would-be critics attempt offering data at variance with actual facts.

VOTING STRENGTH.

The following table shows the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1906 up to and including 1914. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATIONS	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Bakery & Confectionery Wkrs. Intl. U. of A.	106	110	105	107	127	138	146	151	157
Barbers' International Union, Jour.	231	241	255	255	265	285	299	318	343
Bill Posters	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, Intl. Brotherhood of	82	98	100	100	100	100	98	90	96
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders	128	157	152	126	161	199	167	162	167
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	321	320	320	320	325	327	333	343	381
Bookbinders, Intl. Brotherhood of	68	89	79	71	78	79	85	91	94
Brewery Workmen, International Union	360	*	400	400	400	450	450	450	520
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	64	43	28	25	38	34	34	39	32
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, Intl.	10	9	8	8	6	7	7	7	7
Brushmakers' International Union	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated	43	58	81	73	71	78	*	*	*
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of	1637	1929	1796	1640	1904	1946	1923	2107	2128
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers	31	31	15	15	11	20	27	29	35
Carvers' Union, International Wood	16	16	13	13	12	12	10	10	11
Car Workers, International Association of	49	50	44	50	50	46	*	*	*
Cement Workers	42	58	73	90	90	90	90	90	73
Chainmakers' National Union	6	6	6	3	2	c	c	c	c
Cigarmakers' International Union	391	399	409	398	432	436	415	402	400
Clerks, Bro. of Railway	56	50	50	50	50	50	50
Clerks, Bro. of Railway Postal	15
Clerks, Intl. Protective Asso. Retail	500	500	500	150	150	150	150	150	150
Clerks, National Post-office	9	12	13	14	16	18	22	22	28
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United	21	23	13	15	21	22	28	38	36
Commercial Telegraphers	20	35	19	10	10	10	10	10	10
Compressed Air and Foundation Workers	13	13	13	8	6	6	6	8	10
Coopers' International Union	55	53	49	41	41	43	45	46	45
Cutting Die and Cuttermakers, Intl. Union	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Diamond Workers' Prot. Union of A.	3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro.	210	302	321	138	160	189	196	227	308
Elevator Constructors	22	23	25	20	21	21	23	26	27
Engineers, International Union of Steam	175	175	168	161	160	160	177	200	203
Express Messengers of A., Bro. of Railway	2	1	†	†
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary	123	125	173	107	81	80	114	160	160
Fishermen's National Prot. Asso., Lobster	6	6	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Freight Handlers, Bro. of Railroad	32	63	78	46	47	40	25	10	29
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees	7	7	8	8	3	*	*	*	*
Foundry Employees, International Bro. of	10	10	7	5	7	5	5	5	6
Fur Workers, International Association of	4	4	4	2	2	c	c	c	c
Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Can., Intl.	8
Garment Workers of America, United	240	334	439	534	542	525	464	585	607
Glass Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. & Can.	78	80	88	98	100	100	100	100	100
Glass Workers' International Asso., Amal.	16	14	12	11	12	12	11	13	12
Glass Workers of America, Amal., Window	58	61	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Glass Workers, American Flint	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	91	99
Glass House Employees' International Asso.	2	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	††
Glass Snappers, Window	10	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Glove Workers	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	13	11
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National	3	5	5	†	†	†	†	†	†
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife	3	3	3	2	2	†	†	†	†
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Granite Cutters' International Asso. of A.	113	126	180	131	134	135	135	135	135
Hatters of North America, United	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heat Frost, Genl. Insulators, and Asbestos	5	5	8	6	5	8	8	8	10
Hodcarriers and Common Laborers	50	97	112	88	114	127	125	221	256
Horseshoers of United States and Canada	41	44	61	72	72	49	52	53	57

ORGANIZATIONS	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.	345	363	386	368	370	430	476	539	590
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Amal. Asso.	100	100	100	60	80	45	45	55	64
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc. Intl. Asso.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	102
Jewelry Workers' International.	4	6	4	3	4	3	2	††	††
Lace Operatives, Amal.	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	12
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.	13	23	16	18	187	668	584	788	699
Lathers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal.	40	40	58	50	50	50	50	50	55
Laundry Workers, International Union.	55	31	40	35	29	26	26	26	28
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	40	40	40	40	37	26	20	19	18
Leather Workers of America, Amal.	10	10	8	8	8	6	6	c	c
Lithographers' Intl. P. and B. Asso.	30	23	11	13	17	21	24	26	28
Lithographic Pressfeeders	10	9	9	9	9	10	†
Longshoremen's Association, International.	340	320	315	213	208	250	235	220	250
Machinists, International Association of.	500	560	621	484	569	671	598	710	754
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Maintenance of Way Employes, Intl. Bro. of	120	132	135	100	87	100	91	80	65
Marble Workers, Intl. Association of.	17	20	22	24	27	28	28	30	41
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.	50	53	63	63	54	31	40	54	62
Metal Workers' Intl. Alliance, Amal. Sheet.	129	153	161	160	162	172	166	169	178
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, etc.	109	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mine Workers of America, United.	2379	2549	2525	2670	2337	2504	2670	2708	2345
Miners, Western Federation of.	513	506	485	369	
Mine Managers and Assts. Mutual Aid Asso.	4	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Molders' Union of North America, Intl.	450	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Musicians, American Federation of.	354	375	375	394	400	500	500	546	600
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.	555	624	648	596	635	676	685	709	744
Paper Box Workers, International Union of	7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.	35	31	43	10	16	24	28	40	44
Patternmakers' League of N. A.	40	50	55	50	52	56	60	65	67
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
Paving Cutters Union of U. S. of A. & Can.	15	18	20	26	32	32	35	35	35
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.	22	28	29	32	35	37	40	44	47
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of A., Intl.	80	50	50	40	40	40	20	10	10
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake	10	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Plasterers' Intl. Asso. of U. S. & Can. Oper.	145	152	147	157	173	180	
Plumbers, Steamfitters, etc.	150	160	180	184	200	200	260	290	297
Powder and High Explosive Workers.	6	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Potters, Natl. Brotherhood of Operative.	56	58	59	59	58	59	65	65	77
Printing Pressmen, International.	166	166	172	178	186	190	190	190	193
Printers, Plate, of U. S. A., Intl. S. and C.	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	13	13
Print Cutters' Asso. of A., Intl.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.	4	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	10	7	28	35	31	35	
Quarry Workers, International.	38	41	45	45	50	35	40	40	
Railway Carmen of A., Bro.	228	269	287	280	287
Railway Employees' Amal. Asso., St. & Elec.	300	320	320	338	367	393	402	457	545
Rooters, Comp. Damp & Waterproof Wrks.	...	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12
Sawsmiths' National Union.	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.	194	248	255	168	160	160	160	160	160
Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers.	20	19	16	16	9	†	†	†	†
Signalmen, Bro. R. R.	7
Slate and Tile Roofers.	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6
Slate Workers.	18	30	27	21	14	7	4	3	3
Spinners' International Union.	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.	54	55	56	56	56	56	d	d	d
Steel Plate Transferre's Asso. of America.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stereotypers & Electrotypes' Union of N. A.	28	29	31	35	40	42	43	45	45
Stonecutters' Association, Journeymen.	...	85	83	89	80	86	89	66	60
Stove Mounters' International Union.	15	15	14	10	9	11	11	11	11
Switchmen's Union of North America.	81	92	93	80	80	87	87	96	98
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.	166	167	161	132	117	120	120	120	120
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc., Intl. Bro. of.	402	366	377	320	358	382	415	469	511
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.	150	150	150	150	200	250	250	250	250
Textile Workers of America, United.	100	114	129	100	100	100	109	162	180
Theatrical Stage Employes, Intl. Alliance.	60	60	62	80	91	98	110	132	150
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.	19	21	19	17	19	21	24	27	30
Timber Workers.	17	18	17	18	18	15	15	31	25
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.	14	14	14	15	8	3	3	f	f
Tip Printers.	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	†
Tobacco Workers' Intl. Union of America.	55	51	46	43	41	40	37	36	37
Travelers' Goods & Leather Novelty Intl.	9	7	5	5	6	8	9	9	9
Tunnel & Subway Constructors, Intl. Union	13	17	18	19	17
Typographical Union, International.	438	428	440	455	491	518	547	564	594
Upholsterers, International Union of.	26	26	28	28	28	28	28	31	35
Watch-case Engravers, International.	2	2	2	2	2	2	c	c	c
Weavers, Elastic Goring.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White Rats Actors' Union of A.	11	11	11	11	11	66	110	110	110
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.	12	10	3	7	6	†	†	†	†
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.	150	93	40	41	32	31	e	e	e
Centrals.	588	574	606	594	632	631	560	621	647
Locals.	759	713	616	608	647	680	590	659	570
State Branches.	36	37	38	39	39	38	41	42	43
Total vote of Unions.	15639	16425	16892	15880	16737	18643	18499	20976	21185

* Charter revoked. ** Withdrawn. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded.

c Surrendered charter. d Not recognized. e Merged with Carpenters. f Merged with Iron and Steel Workers.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION - - -

Local No.	1913											1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
1	669	653	656	628	629	633	628	653	647	663	665	666	
2	323	326	325	324	319	325	327	340	346	335	336	342	
3	288	282	273	260	256	247	248	251	250	260	251	245	
4	207	211	220	227	230	235	238	229	234	231	229	226	
6	445	475	495	445	428	413	386	375	377	397	396	384	
8	181	189	192	186	191	197	191	196	193	191	188	181	
10	89	92	101	104	101	89	89	90	94	103	105	107	
11	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
12	167	159	162	162	162	162	161	163	155	158	157	156	
14	195	202	182	192	211	280	226	202	180	181	180	203	
15	43	
17	297	296	291	279	278	270	258	263	266	275	280	272	
18	85	80	77	76	81	81	77	83	77	71	72	78	
19	156	147	151	143	158	177	169	176	174	171	166	168	
20	407	466	518	739	726	702	637	589	557	538	538	509	
24	44	45	49	49	46	52	47	47	42	37	31	34	
27	82	84	65	61	61	53	46	40	48	53	56	47	
28	64	62	64	61	63	67	63	60	60	64	63	68	
29	211	212	212	209	208	206	202	200	198	198	196	195	
30	1359	1358	1332	1321	1317	1407	1505	1597	1697	1724	1754	1721	
31	491	477	469	473	478	473	464	478	473	470	460	474	
33	286	292	289	291	296	301	328	338	335	343	339	341	
35	
36	50	46	46	41	41	41	40	40	40	37	37	39	
37	92	96	96	99	93	96	100	103	100	101	102	101	
38	58	61	64	64	64	66	69	69	64	66	68	71	
40	17	18	18	17	17	15	16	16	15	15	15	14	
41	774	810	823	835	869	880	917	930	964	991	1032	1023	
43	36	71	66	33	34	
44	874	904	863	828	820	838	822	857	871	896	918	908	
46	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	
48	595	599	591	595	607	610	617	620	645	647	643	646	
49	25	24	24	20	20	20	17	17	17	16	15	15	
50	28	26	27	32	33	34	34	35	35	33	34	33	
51	603	614	625	631	633	643	641	658	679	681	678	680	
55	30	130	128	134	157	150	148	120	120	
59	114	120	114	121	127	127	128	126	137	116	121	120	
60	23	26	26	23	24	24	24	26	25	25	25	25	
61	189	180	188	195	199	200	188	180	194	211	212	223	
62	82	91	88	85	77	74	80	80	86	82	90	78	
63	51	53	44	41	35	37	39	42	41	49	49	57	
64	182	178	198	203	202	185	177	177	192	197	193	197	
67	182	182	187	188	193	194	191	195	194	192	194	196	
68	491	496	512	522	550	566	579	577	538	538	529	504	
69	147	151	154	146	154	147	156	157	147	153	148	142	
70	509	503	495	497	501	494	498	496	497	506	511	513	
71	48	36	36	37	36	36	36	37	37	38	38	37	
72	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	18	17	
73	14	14	17	17	19	22	22	
76	211	237	257	261	252	236	238	244	245	248	240	253	
77	1605	1613	1606	1627	1633	1645	1651	1657	1679	1683	1686	1706	
78	68	68	73	72	71	71	73	74	75	75	71	71	
79	192	207	216	215	212	214	216	212	208	210	199	197	
80	526	512	498	504	505	479	502	521	506	504	489	501	
81	142	143	137	136	134	138	141	148	144	147	143	143	
82	37	38	37	38	35	35	36	40	38	38	38	38	
83	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	7	7	
84	51	51	51	54	53	53	53	52	51	55	55	55	
85	202	205	204	207	209	207	204	203	205	204	205	212	
86	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
87	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	
88	21	21	30	36	41	32	34	22	22	22	22	19	

The following table represents a complete record of our local unions' membership, beginning Mar. 1, 1913, and closing Feb. 28, 1915. This is a valuable compilation, one that appeals to every member, as it places in their possession an official record such as no other international union attempts to offer.

Local No.	1914										1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
1	669	663	655	656	661	675	684	681	685	685	668	671
2	343	343	336	327	329	338	342	354	357	340	351	353
3	242	251	240	232	238	237	229	235	213	213	211	207
4	224	222	223	221	193	194	193	194	196	191	189	194
6	365	366	300	289	301	278	278	285	296	281	280	299
8	185	193	206	218	232	232	239	238	241	230	219	200
10	113	113	107	106	98	93	87	85	85	80	73	69
11	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	158	156	157	159	159	157	163	166	166	166	165	169
14	199	202	207	199	212	213	233	222	210	217	216	196
15
17	281	297	306	318	281	248	211	213	219	206	198	162
18	87	93	98	94	110	111	93	89	80	85	87	87
19	172	136	134	136	139	170	175	163	145	146	149	157
20	473	471	487	529	554	573	564	560	543	541	549	532
24	37	43	39	38	36	36	23	22	17	17	15	14
27	43	85	76	82	82	70	62	57	56	48	46	40
28	47	90	86	126	101	92	111	111	109	96	107	118
29	192	186	187	186	189	192	204	210	213	218	224	216
30	1725	1725	1676	1682	1634	1603	1608	1608	1644	1662	1699	1798
31	487	501	490	498	506	517	508	519	506	514	515	469
33	333	319	320	326	320	325	330	333	329	322	316	310
35	346	366	353	471	488	424	383	333	313	311	303	296
36	39	42	50	52	53	54	55	55	58	58	59	58
37	95	99	27	11	13	13	13	11	10	11	12	12
38	71	76	80	79	83	83	86	84	86	84	88	87
40	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	10	10	11
41	1040	1073	1074	1080	1099	1105	1121	1132	1166	1176	1193	1198
43	43	39	46	63	68	65	70	70	68	70	64	65
44	898	886	882	948	971	975	986	989	999	1019	1031	1037
46	17	17	17	17
48	623	631	628	619	622	641	653	642	653	657	661	674
49	20	20	18	19	19	21	22	22	23	19	19	18
50	33	33	31	31
51	696	710	717	714	704	696	690	708	701	703	688	679
55	127	143	161	164	156	116	93	77	62	81	73	60
59	126	127	114	117	117	128	129	125	112	118	128	132
60	25	25	26	32	34	32	32	32	32	28	27	27
61	228	248	222	226	216	202	200	198	196	182	177	...
62	84	85	107	106	108	116	142	107	101	92	100	98
63	53	52	55	54	59	61	66	63	58	56	48	...
64	181	180	193	191	202	203	205	204	194	196	196	184
67	196	194	194	194	200	200	200	200	207	210	215	208
68	494	494	502	494	490	495	493	485	487	476	479	469
69	139	142	146	140	144	148	154	144	156	149	135	140
70	509	507	498	492	493	498	486	493	486	478	466	463
71	36	36	38	38	38	38	39	40	37	43	42	40
72	17	17	16	15	15	69	104	113	116	90	79	72
73	24	26	29	31	33	39	39	40	39	39	39	38
74	242	259	265	272	277	284	280	275	272	272	261	276
77	1691	1678	1658	1676	1702	1704	1706	1706	1707	1722	1712	1718
78	70	69	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	72
79	196	194	192	197	181	187	189	196	194	197	197	192
80	476	481	489	472	477	498	512	528	548	567	518	534
81	141	139	137	135	137	139	139	136	136	134	131	131
82	40	40	40	42	39	43	43	44	45	45	45	44
83	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
84	55	57	57	53	52	51	56	58	59	59	57	57
85	210	213	205	206	201	203	202	203	200	198	197	194
86	10	10	47	141	157	154	155	159	162	167	166	166
87	10	10	13	12	10	16	15	15	16	18	17	17
88	18	16	16	40	49	51	32	22	21	19	17	16

Local No.	1913											1914	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
90	188	194	197	196	183	190	188	188	190	191	194	190	
91	11	11	11	15	15	16	20	19	13	14	14	15	
92	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	50	49	48	47	47	
93	76	74	70	76	77	77	77	76	77	76	75	75	
94	...	18	30	42	49	41	41	33	26	20	20	20	
95	229	225	229	236	235	234	235	236	235	241	242	247	
96	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	28	28	29	29	29	
97	42	43	44	44	44	47	46	47	48	50	50	49	
98	18	18	22	22	29	27	19	20	18	18	23	20	
99	235	231	233	231	233	237	237	240	236	234	231	241	
100	173	175	173	177	176	178	183	184	181	182	180	177	
101	139	147	152	143	140	141	129	119	128	134	132	140	
102	80	75	82	89	90	94	91	97	97	93	98	100	
104	28	30	30	31	30	30	31	34	28	29	29	29	
105	68	68	66	64	75	63	67	54	54	48	61	45	
106	500	515	492	462	448	464	475	478	480	478	477	453	
107	93	89	92	85	85	80	84	78	85	86	85	91	
108	445	463	463	469	479	467	471	471	445	458	464	446	
109	326	320	319	319	322	326	319	319	318	304	306	305	
110	548	598	582	620	623	615	621	624	627	643	675	649	
113	58	55	55	54	54	53	53	54	54	54	53	53	
114	64	66	63	62	64	65	68	61	63	63	60	60	
115	502	534	556	569	576	587	604	630	653	657	665	661	
116	45	45	47	53	51	52	54	55	54	58	59	58	
117	83	84	82	81	86	87	88	81	73	69	67	68	
118	158	151	154	142	136	130	129	128	132	134	129	128	
119	84	84	88	82	84	88	95	99	101	91	81	79	
120	195	207	218	213	209	207	203	210	213	205	207	208	
121	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	10	10	
122	20	20	8	
123	30	30	30	29	29	28	22	23	23	23	22	21	
124	93	94	101	105	107	107	118	121	121	121	116	111	
125	35	35	35	42	42	42	41	41	41	37	37	38	
126	39	40	40	40	40	41	41	42	42	42	42	42	
127	45	47	48	48	46	46	46	45	48	47	47	45	
128	26	25	23	25	28	28	28	27	26	26	24	22	
129	69	64	63	63	49	48	51	52	38	43	43	41	
131	400	399	409	410	425	418	423	432	426	424	408	407	
132	15	17	16	17	13	13	14	
133	28	28	25	28	27	26	26	26	24	25	27	27	
134	219	221	221	219	220	217	214	217	220	221	218	220	
135	...	18	50	50	47	54	48	55	42	37	37	35	
136	33	35	36	36	34	33	33	29	29	29	29	29	
137	62	61	61	61	63	62	62	65	65	64	.66	66	
139	34	34	34	34	34	33	35	35	35	35	34	35	
140	63	65	56	57	56	56	53	56	56	31	31	31	
141	52	53	57	62	59	66	67	69	72	66	70	75	
142	51	56	63	61	69	73	68	69	73	73	72	69	
144	31	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	30	33	33	
145	40	41	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	
147	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	33	34	31	33	
148	24	24	24	24	25	26	26	26	27	28	23	24	
149	
150	25	32	44	46	64	60	66	77	69	74	72	73	
151	37	37	36	35	37	39	40	40	40	41	41	39	
152	559	562	599	615	614	623	617	620	621	628	635	629	
153	108	119	126	131	138	143	147	150	154	152	155	155	
154	113	121	118	123	115	117	114	115	109	114	104	110	
155	95	101	99	96	97	97	96	97	96	97	94	93	
156	66	65	65	63	65	66	65	65	62	67	75	73	
157	105	106	106	104	103	105	102	102	102	104	101	99	
158	10	10	
159	90	88	91	91	90	83	83	81	80	88	90	88	
161	163	166	170	153	172	161	189	185	187	197	184	194	
162	12	41	48	52	55	61	56	

Local No.	1914											1915	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
90	197	195	188	192	197	201	203	198	199	199	194	195	
91	15	15	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	
92	47	46	44	42	41	42	42	42	43	47	49	51	
93	75	70	70	70	65	65	67	66	66	63	61	71	
94	18	
95	251	252	249	244	245	242	235	232	229	233	241	234	
96	30	30	29	22	21	18	17	18	17	16	18	17	
97	49	52	51	47	45	44	44	46	45	44	43	43	
98	18	29	24	32	31	21	18	22	19	16	10	7	
99	238	236	233	239	239	233	236	235	236	234	235	237	
100	178	176	175	178	180	179	174	177	184	184	186	183	
101	141	133	128	129	134	129	135	142	141	139	140	143	
102	94	93	98	95	95	96	91	86	85	86	84	84	
104	28	27	24	24	25	25	25	25	23	25	25	26	
105	45	41	45	45	
106	445	467	484	478	465	476	472	474	461	458	449	446	
107	98	98	90	103	108	116	123	138	144	147	153	158	
108	445	420	445	462	478	472	485	494	477	486	498	480	
109	301	286	285	296	300	307	302	305	305	315	319	322	
110	628	635	626	653	640	639	659	662	730	769	765	741	
113	52	53	52	53	52	57	57	56	56	55	55	51	
114	58	60	60	60	67	67	68	66	63	65	66	68	
115	690	704	777	786	805	787	783	791	804	828	888	896	
116	59	59	61	60	60	56	57	58	58	55	58	58	
117	67	70	70	71	71	69	61	64	64	64	62	62	
118	132	138	117	115	110	113	113	116	108	112	109	108	
119	78	79	78	73	67	65	70	69	70	67	68	66	
120	207	212	215	213	215	198	203	201	205	197	202	204	
121	
122	
123	23	23	24	25	26	26	23	23	26	26	26	25	
124	115	104	107	109	114	115	117	121	123	127	127	128	
125	36	36	37	37	34	33	33	33	34	34	33	32	
126	42	44	39	39	42	43	45	44	47	49	50	47	
127	46	50	49	51	47	49	50	46	47	46	47	49	
128	24	25	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	
129	37	36	37	40	42	41	43	43	37	37	29	30	
131	407	403	403	405	404	411	405	396	395	392	387	381	
132	11	
133	29	27	27	27	28	29	30	28	28	29	29	28	
134	218	215	214	212	215	220	217	213	214	195	202	203	
135	32	
136	27	26	25	25	26	25	25	26	26	27	28	29	
137	69	69	69	70	71	71	71	67	66	66	67	67	
139	36	37	36	37	40	39	42	40	39	40	35	35	
140	31	30	
141	78	80	74	76	79	81	82	87	90	82	77	73	
142	56	54	48	53	52	56	59	62	52	42	48	48	
144	34	33	33	33	34	34	34	34	34	32	29	29	
145	
147	35	32	36	39	40	39	39	41	43	42	41	41	
148	24	23	21	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	21	
149	10	
150	61	63	62	65	61	70	74	63	76	80	84	89	
151	36	36	36	37	36	38	38	37	37	38	37	37	
152	615	611	617	627	617	625	672	702	721	728	728	713	
153	155	157	155	152	153	154	157	157	155	155	153	153	
154	108	108	113	114	116	120	117	115	115	119	110	121	
155	98	117	123	124	132	133	135	135	139	145	142	142	
156	75	71	69	69	67	64	64	62	62	61	59	58	
157	98	95	96	103	103	103	100	100	100	92	90	87	
158	88	86	87	86	84	86	88	87	90	90	87	84	
159	
161	180	183	179	195	211	188	192	199	202	188	175	170	
162	69	61	51	52	52	48	47	44	44	44	44	38	

Local No.	1913										1914	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
163	43	43	43	40	43	44	44	44	45	43	47	46
166	128	128	129	129	133	135	123	127	125	126	126	122
167	158	156	153	153	151	151	154	151	154	158	156	154
169	88	90	86	85	87	86	89	90	88	86	81	82
170	26	36	47	51	55	63
171	331	325	341	355	330	359	335	357	344	352	359	378
173	104	109	118	118	122	126	126	125	129	134	136	137
175	445	457	454	481	481	388	395	399	413	396	393	399
178	78	71	76	76	76	76	1	39	46	63
180	71	68	68	67	71	71	74	82	84	77	89	87
181	83	83	80	79	81	81	81	81	75	75	71	73
182	22	26	26	27	26	26	25	25	26	26	25	25
183
184	39	31	30	30	30	23	22	22	21	22	24	22
187	30	29	31	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	32	31
188	807	827	841	819	860	906	920	951	983	992	1,075	1,074
189	139	152	144	132	138	129	146	146	182	192	184	188
190	38	38	37	38	39	39	39	39	39	39	38	36
192	91	91	91	91	93	90	91	88	90	96	96	96
193	102	104	105	101	101	101	102	103	100	96	90	91
194	20	21	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	22	21	20
196	260	236	241	251	283	273	273	260	290	291	302	289
197	140	139	140	143	158	159	168	172	169	174	171	171
199	60	67	68	73	81	84	86	86	84	86	86	85
200	261	255	254	258	258	262	262	264	264	268	267	269
201	26	12	14
202	72	70	71	73	70	73	74	68	68	66	66	66
203	79	86	92	100	102	113	116	100	122	122	105	97
204	51	51	50	50	51	57	55	54	55	52	55	59
205	16
206	155	148	145	157	146	143	144	141	137	135	138	123
207	36	44	44	42	42	42	42	42	41	42	42	36
208	38	38	38	38	33	33	33	33
209
210	29	30	31	31	36	36	32	34	30	29	32	32
212	162	164	163	162	169	163	165	178	178	174	168	168
213	46	47	30	37	26	25	27	25	25	24	26	26
214	9	9	9	9
215	38	36	35	34	34	37	38	34	35	35	33	34
216	279	328	315	342	354	357	243	244	243	267	286	309
217	242	240	246	249	260	272	281	276	264	258	258	254
218	49	52	52	48	39	40	41	38	38	38	39	42
219	100	102	99	100	98	101	98	94	98	96	97	97
220	36	37	32	32	31	31	33	32	35	33	42	44
221	40	41	42	45	45	44	42	45	47	47	47	48
222	85	88	88	88	102	112	112	124	128	124	127	124
223	26	26	26	52	63	72	62	56	51	43	37	34
224	169	172	176	180	188	192	196	201	202	196	200	194
225	36	36	35	35	35	35	30	30	33	34	34	34
226	28	28	29	29	29	29	28	28	30	29	29	20
227	28	29	32	33	33	33	31	33	33	25	28	28
228	182	175	178	172	171	174	177	183	181	177	180	171
229	30	30	30	29	29	29	29	32	35	29	29	30
230	17	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	10	10	10
231	27	27	26	27	29	31	31	33	34	37	37	37
232
233	12	12	9	14
234	17	17	17	17	17	17	20	19	17	18	17
235	31	31	33	34	35	36	35	36	38	37	36	36
236	45	44	43	45	46	48	47	45	45	47	47	45
237	31	33	30	33	30	33	31	30	31	31	30	33
239	258	270	276	292	310	316	312	302	294	294	292	303
240	244	240	249	240	247	261	269	288	326	337	336	327
241	37	36	37	37	36	36	39	39	39	37	37	38
242	11	13	13

Local No.	1914											1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	Nov.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
163	50	44	40	41	41	41	39	39	43	42	44	44	
166	126	126	126	126	126	124	118	120	122	110	111	111	
167	155	152	158	161	163	165	166	172	173	173	170	170	
169	89	92	88	89	88	87	85	89	77	75	75	74	
170	72	77	79	80	74	74	77	77	76	55	64	66	
171	371	381	391	380	391	387	397	404	389	402	386	374	
173	139	139	139	138	140	143	155	159	162	159	164	170	
175	407	414	421	419	424	368	370	378	352	346	348	352	
178	
180	81	80	87	91	86	87	87	90	99	100	97	93	
181	79	77	77	77	76	79	80	74	74	76	75	73	
182	26	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
183	18	21	10	15	
184	22	22	14	14	15	15	16	16	15	14	14	12	
187	31	29	30	32	32	31	31	32	32	31	31	31	
188	997	952	938	944	949	961	971	993	994	968	980	985	
189	151	144	124	131	110	137	142	145	143	146	
190	37	38	40	40	40	38	39	42	40	41	38	38	
192	93	93	94	98	98	95	100	99	101	101	100	91	
193	96	105	104	101	101	104	107	109	107	105	105	105	
194	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	21	
196	283	273	265	262	266	258	239	228	212	223	229	238	
197	165	164	153	154	155	152	157	157	157	157	152	152	
199	86	84	88	89	88	89	89	88	85	82	79	75	
200	267	264	264	268	268	269	270	280	260	258	258	264	
201	
202	65	72	76	75	80	84	87	96	100	103	101	104	
203	98	99	95	93	95	90	91	72	73	71	76	87	
204	63	68	69	65	66	67	69	70	75	68	68	70	
205	
206	136	138	136	134	136	134	137	139	142	141	140	143	
207	36	53	53	55	58	52	55	55	56	58	52	54	
208	
209	...	40	51	37	45	60	119	154	184	185	206	194	
210	32	31	32	31	32	33	32	32	25	26	29	29	
212	174	165	170	183	191	191	192	191	187	190	181	183	
213	25	24	24	24	24	21	20	9	9	9	9	9	
214	
215	34	34	35	37	38	32	32	31	36	39	39	39	
216	298	311	311	314	358	382	397	400	413	382	385	382	
217	256	253	261	266	277	281	281	276	277	278	280	270	
218	43	42	41	41	45	47	47	50	54	51	51	51	
219	100	100	106	103	98	97	96	95	97	98	100	102	
220	40	39	37	38	38	38	39	39	39	40	41	42	
221	47	48	46	42	43	43	42	39	38	35	34	33	
222	128	130	136	139	134	142	136	139	137	135	135	136	
223	38	36	35	40	24	18	19	27	32	36	23	24	
224	187	183	179	180	187	184	186	188	192	197	199	201	
225	28	29	30	29	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	28	
226	25	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	21	
227	28	23	23	25	26	26	26	26	26	27	26	26	
228	158	153	147	124	121	135	128	127	130	117	121	116	
229	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	32	32	...	
230	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	50	51	
231	37	36	34	34	34	34	34	32	34	34	32	32	
232	22	19	20	20	20	20	
233	
234	16	15	11	7	8	9	9	
235	37	29	26	26	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	
236	45	45	45	45	47	48	46	46	45	45	45	45	
237	32	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	28	27	27	27	
239	303	296	295	301	311	329	331	327	329	323	320	403	
240	339	347	345	345	352	351	354	347	352	344	334	315	
241	40	37	36	38	40	40	34	34	37	37	37	40	
242	

Local No.	1913											1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
243	65	62	67	63	73	75	71	73	74	78	81	80	
244	83	81	74	76	84	78	75	73	80	84	81	81	
246	60	62	54	55	57	56	56	56	56	58	61	59	
247	207	200	205	204	207	212	220	225	228	193	196	182	
248	167	159	152	148	147	151	155	160	162	158	155	155	
249	39	38	37	36	50	54	55	59	60	59	58	60	
251	54	52	51	51	53	54	52	50	47	48	45	45	
252	64	68	65	66	68	74	75	72	73	72	73	72	
253	43	44	43	47	50	48	48	45	41	41	41	39	
254	86	90	90	88	95	93	92	95	99	103	103	98	
255	73	73	76	78	79	83	82	82	82	82	80	80	
256	178	174	184	184	179	186	183	188	177	176	174	174	
257	27	27	28	29	29	29	28	26	24	24	25	25	
259	52	51	51	55	54	57	56	57	57	55	54	53	
260	69	76	76	74	81	81	82	84	81	78	78	78	
261	60	61	57	60	60	58	59	59	59	59	57	53	
262	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	19	13	13	13	13	
263	68	69	74	77	71	83	75	72	75	70	75	82	
264	22	58	94	105	107	125	129	
266	61	63	54	59	54	55	53	56	59	65	60	68	
267	29	21	21	21	21	21	21	14	14	12	18	20	
269	50	50	52	53	56	57	57	57	55	57	58	58	
271	15	
272	17	16	15	13	13	15	15	13	13	13	14	14	
273	138	136	137	77	87	88	84	63	70	92	101	104	
274	
276	...	2	47	62	57	58	33	22	22	26	31	38	
278	80	80	76	73	76	76	69	81	80	80	78	80	
279	81	75	76	72	73	75	74	70	76	79	81	85	
280	391	395	376	389	392	290	306	313	332	343	351	334	
282	110	110	107	106	106	102	101	103	97	99	96	94	
283	25	25	25	27	27	27	26	26	27	27	28	29	
284	628	637	643	653	652	661	674	692	707	712	713	690	
285	378	382	388	389	404	409	407	414	414	408	409	412	
286	234	236	235	253	259	265	279	281	278	275	283	290	
287	106	116	116	119	118	122	132	138	141	144	151	163	
289	13	14	12	15	
290	68	55	55	58	59	50	45	25	25	25	
292	201	204	204	201	198	199	199	200	204	205	207	207	
293	24	28	28	28	30	31	31	28	28	29	29	29	
294	24	26	34	34	35	19	26	27	28	25	25	25	
295	31	32	34	34	38	39	
297	24	25	24	25	26	26	27	27	27	27	25	25	
298	61	59	57	58	59	63	66	63	63	64	66	67	
300	140	140	143	124	134	139	145	144	128	132	145	132	
301	10	10	8	...	
302	203	203	216	214	218	229	227	215	230	226	229	241	
303	
304	149	145	126	114	110	117	114	122	137	133	142	152	
305	110	118	137	140	150	150	126	116	118	113	122	133	
307	10	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	
309	54	49	49	51	52	52	52	52	53	51	50	50	
310	
312	104	108	110	115	117	117	118	110	107	104	95	93	
313	105	104	99	100	100	103	98	92	94	97	91	95	
314	12	13	
315	100	73	77	77	79	49	41	27	29	34	36	33	
316	19	19	19	19	17	17	17	16	15	15	14	14	
317	124	116	115	115	117	82	85	88	100	110	113	118	
318	25	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	25	25	
319	10	
320	99	98	99	103	106	107	104	103	111	116	125	128	
321	25	50	45	45	
322	13	13	30	41	35	35	35	
323	158	161	142	137	

Local No.	1914										1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
243	77	77	76	74	76	81	81	81	80	75	75	78
244	83	82	76	77	78	76	76	74	71	71	76	71
246	62	62	62	64	62	62	63	62	62	61	60	60
247	181	184	183	183	175	189	195	187	187	192	178	120
248	151	150	150	149	150	145	144	144	141	139	136	136
249	59	57	53	50	43	42	47	50	49	47	46	41
251	46	47	48	50	44	43	45	44	44	44	45	44
252	73	72	70	76	79	82	82	87	89	86	86	82
253	39	40	42	40	38	40	38	40	40	42	44	47
254	94	94	86	87	84	85	85	83	83	79	80	80
255	82	74	73	73	73	75	76	76	77	79	79	77
256	176	163	157	145	135	130	135	140	141	141	141	139
257	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
259	53	52	53	55	52	53	53	50	51	51	51	50
260	82	82	86	82	78	76	74	86	92	93	91	91
261	55	56	56	52	38	38	38	38	39	41	41	42
262	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
263	83	84	89	84	84	83	83	72	78	79	80	...
264	138	157	162	168	168	175	180	182	173	171	175	176
266	69	68	97	107	119	116	121	128	140	154	165	172
267	27	27
269	55	54	52	53	53	55	48	54	54	55	51	50
271
272	14	14	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
273	121	166	162	152	138	117	141	151	150	142	148	145
274	15	30	48	53	57	64	69	60	61	57	55	58
276	29	30	23	22	19	19	20	15	16	16	10	11
278	74	73	76	84	85	88	93	91	86	88	87	89
279	88	91	94	97	127	130	133	146	184	198	199	202
280	344	343	353	343	332	366	374	377	387	389	395	396
282	92	90	87	89	86	89	91	90	82	86	83	83
283	30	30	28	28	30	29	29	27	27	27	26	27
284	688	684	686	681	679	689	680	675	660	656	658	645
285	415	400	409	410	412	372	384	376	388	388	381	387
286	293	295	299	315	320	321	331	317	306	312	310	310
287	165	166	107	111	115	119	122	125	159	181	203	218
289	20	18	15	13	13	11	11	15	17	17	19	20
290	27	26	20	20	15	15	13	13
292	193	184	176	66	54	52	46	39	40	36	33	29
293	30	29	29	29	28	28	28	27	27	27	25	23
294	25	23	27	22	29	29	29	29	30	29	28	29
295	36	37	13	14	23	32	34	35	33	33	30	26
297	21	21	21	22	22	21	21	22	21	20	20	19
298	67	67	69	68	70	70	69	70	71	72	78	74
300	135	127	132	106	126	117	96	97	95	99	99	101
301
302	254	264	260	262	258	250	243	220	212	201	190	180
303	17
304	146	148	117	117	124	133	143	144	150	143	141	140
305	158	166	179	172	188	199	208	215	219	219	192	192
307	12
309	52	53	51	51	48	53	53	53	53	53	49	40
310	53	58	61	64	63	65	66	66	64
312	95	91	92	92	93	93	91	92	91	91	91	89
313	98	99	97	101	102	100	104	102	105	104	99	96
314
315	31	25	24	18	23	45	49	47	34	24	25	26
316	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	15	14	15
317	113	113	105	101	95	99	101	105	105	104	103	100
318	23	25	23	23	24	24	26	27	27	26	28	26
319
320	126	123	128	128	133	135	119	117	112	113	117	109
321	42	42	43	43	46	45	46	49	46	47	46	44
322	22	22	23	22	22	20	20	20	19	48	65	71
323

Local No.	1913											1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	Nov.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
324	14	20	23	25	
325	27	28	28	27	28	28	30	27	33	34	33	37	
329	118	110	94	83	82	87	89	67	68	72	67	70	
331	33	33	33	34	35	35	35	35	35	31	31	32	
332	294	293	298	300	313	320	311	305	305	293	294	296	
334	13	13	13	14	13	24	14	18	22	22	27	23	
335	45	52	50	56	60	48	45	49	52	49	48	70	
336	162	152	171	223	240	238	211	201	194	189	188	194	
337	
338	
339	653	645	642	639	628	617	625	619	614	601	613	618	
340	41	41	43	44	46	47	42	40	42	43	38	38	
341	31	52	52	49	48	52	54	55	53	51	49	49	
342	72	76	82	78	79	78	71	75	77	87	76	80	
343	14	16	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	16	19	19	
344	11	22	24	25	25	20	21	24	24	30	32	38	
345	65	88	109	115	112	115	120	92	93	92	90	89	
346	29	34	39	45	43	38	38	29	30	34	34	33	
347	23	25	46	60	60	
348	21	25	27	32	
349	35	35	37	
350	34	34	45	45	47	52	54	55	55	52	52	52	
351	52	55	55	55	55	51	49	48	50	51	50	52	
352	13	14	15	15	18	15	15	
353	42	42	33	26	50	50	46	40	40	40	41	43	
354	59	61	61	59	61	59	59	62	61	60	58	58	
355	77	74	75	76	74	74	74	69	69	70	70	70	
356	53	55	55	54	56	55	56	56	55	58	57	55	
357	74	125	128	130	131	135	
358	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	16	
360	16	14	14	17	17	18	18	19	24	23	22	22	
361	135	136	136	133	134	130	131	130	122	127	127	130	
362	60	46	51	58	44	36	26	18	12	
363	1	17	25	27	
365	83	84	81	83	83	86	84	88	90	90	91	86	
366	
367	37	37	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	36	36	
368	61	57	60	58	58	58	60	60	60	48	48	48	
369	39	39	39	37	30	30	30	31	29	28	30	29	
370	26	26	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	19	18	18	
372	10	10	...	
373	11	27	32	
374	9	
376	100	97	105	107	107	113	108	113	112	104	109	111	
377	22	26	26	
378	160	155	160	158	157	160	164	167	166	171	159	157	
379	45	46	46	46	45	45	50	50	52	52	53	59	
380	75	80	92	96	128	103	100	110	110	110	110	63	
381	41	41	41	43	43	43	39	43	43	44	41	40	
382	23	23	23	23	22	24	26	24	24	25	24	25	
383	17	18	18	18	18	21	21	22	22	23	24	25	
385	13	29	34	37	21	22	
386	59	59	59	59	57	58	58	57	61	61	57	57	
387	181	186	192	194	207	208	202	204	209	205	207	200	
389	45	45	46	50	35	36	46	50	46	45	48	48	
390	27	26	26	25	25	26	27	27	30	30	30	28	
391	10	26	29	
392	10	14	19	15	
393	13	19	
394	22	24	26	31	32	30	30	30	31	21	14	13	
395	202	207	207	211	214	208	214	209	214	211	205	202	
396	20	25	31	
397	23	23	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	21	21	21	
398	137	140	142	140	137	137	137	134	136	138	137	139	
399	71	71	69	70	74	77	67	69	72	73	74	67	

Local No.	1914											1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
324	25	28	29	29	25	26	25	25	25	21	21	18	
325	36	36	34	38	37	38	38	38	39	39	34	34	
329	73	73	84	85	99	95	105	93	91	84	
331	35	36	35	35	36	37	41	42	43	43	44	43	
332	302	308	312	322	334	330	341	339	342	350	349	351	
334	25	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	23	31	28	
335	77	85	90	91	79	75	73	87	78	79	79	82	
336	
337	13	30	36	30	36	42	41	49	
338	18	
339	601	592	587	599	599	582	585	562	557	520	509	463	
340	39	40	41	42	41	36	37	39	39	39	40	42	
341	51	55	54	56	57	56	58	59	63	65	63	62	
342	76	82	64	41	46	43	39	34	29	34	37	...	
343	18	16	16	16	16	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	
344	30	31	33	35	35	36	34	29	30	35	36	37	
345	89	84	85	87	87	89	91	74	74	81	82	80	
346	33	33	20	20	20	20	21	10	10	10	
347	
348	37	31	30	31	36	38	40	32	34	30	31	52	
349	41	41	40	38	39	38	44	45	40	42	44	46	
350	54	45	45	45	45	45	43	43	43	43	43	43	
351	50	53	54	56	54	55	52	53	54	53	52	53	
352	15	16	15	17	18	19	19	19	
353	45	45	45	47	52	52	41	41	41	41	41	41	
354	58	56	58	59	61	61	61	61	59	59	57	55	
355	69	71	70	70	70	68	68	68	68	67	70	68	
356	54	56	55	56	55	55	55	54	58	57	59	56	
357	132	132	144	149	153	156	152	155	151	155	152	153	
358	17	15	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	
360	19	20	20	21	21	18	18	13	13	10	9	10	
361	134	136	145	149	153	154	155	157	158	158	158	158	
362	
363	28	29	29	29	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	...	
365	87	87	88	90	91	93	91	90	92	98	96	98	
366	14	22	40	38	40	37	
367	36	37	33	34	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	33	
368	57	57	58	62	53	53	56	58	58	57	57	51	
369	30	32	33	33	30	30	30	
370	18	18	19	20	25	26	25	22	24	24	27	27	
372	
373	33	38	38	26	26	26	12	12	12	12	13	13	
374	
376	109	113	114	120	119	115	118	115	115	118	118	118	
377	23	23	23	25	25	24	25	23	23	25	26	26	
378	156	155	159	161	160	154	156	163	165	159	146	142	
379	59	62	66	66	66	66	66	66	57	57	57	57	
380	73	80	80	51	41	34	32	24	14	16	18	20	
381	44	43	44	48	48	48	49	46	48	48	48	49	
382	25	26	28	25	25	24	25	25	24	24	24	22	
383	26	26	26	26	26	27	28	30	29	28	27	24	
385	25	19	15	15	5	
386	56	54	57	59	59	57	57	57	59	61	62	62	
387	197	206	205	210	217	220	226	231	229	192	187	196	
389	48	48	48	49	52	52	56	55	53	56	52	52	
390	28	27	27	27	25	25	21	20	20	20	19	20	
391	29	30	29	32	33	29	27	31	29	32	30	29	
392	
393	19	21	20	17	17	17	17	19	20	20	19	17	
394	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	
395	207	206	209	213	220	215	212	212	219	220	224	225	
396	35	35	35	41	41	
397	25	25	28	28	26	26	26	26	28	27	27	27	
398	141	143	138	142	146	150	145	148	146	146	148	148	
399	66	68	66	65	69	69	68	70	70	69	63	63	

Local No.	1913											1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
400	47	44	41	46	50	50	45	42	51	53	53	53	
401	214	221	220	228	241	198	189	170	157	157	162	163	
402	167	172	167	161	148	126	127	145	143	160	160	152	
403	170	168	172	177	179	187	187	193	196	203	203	205	
404	21	20	19	
405	54	54	60	52	54	52	55	49	51	52	51	51	
406	39	43	46	54	55	53	57	53	57	59	63	64	
407	31	173	
408	39	49	
409	63	71	71	76	77	77	77	76	
410	45	44	47	49	49	49	55	58	57	52	52	60	
411	69	65	63	63	66	71	75	75	75	73	74	75	
412	88	93	92	95	95	99	100	80	80	78	83	83	
413	27	27	28	29	29	30	32	32	
414	39	41	40	35	12	16	
415	9	45	67	
416	25	27	14	20	20	20	20	14	10	10	10	10	
417	36	36	39	39	40	40	40	38	39	38	38	38	
418	-1	24	26	25	22	23	25	
419	66	69	72	80	87	92	109	120	123	123	124	100	
420	586	603	589	593	590	577	576	570	564	577	577	586	
421	60	58	61	66	71	75	72	73	70	69	67	67	
422	160	167	163	164	164	163	163	165	165	168	167	170	
423	124	126	131	140	140	150	158	166	170	169	162	160	
424	18	18	
425	32	32	33	31	30	23	24	25	25	25	25	25	
426	29	39	30	36	39	39	38	38	39	42	42	42	
427	62	53	55	55	50	49	46	42	42	48	46	45	
428	1	181	270	
429	41	40	38	47	46	53	54	56	56	50	52	65	
430	10	20	27	29	32	
431	43	40	43	45	46	45	44	44	44	45	44	40	
432	43	43	44	44	45	47	50	55	54	57	47	51	
433	
434	29	29	29	29	27	33	31	32	31	30	31	30	
435	42	40	40	39	39	36	37	36	28	36	32	32	
436	37	36	37	36	35	36	35	36	37	38	38	41	
437	410	421	439	450	471	479	486	498	521	551	596	616	
438	50	51	54	55	55	55	57	57	57	58	59	60	
439	15	21	31	39	53	54	
440	
441	28	29	26	22	
443	
444	
445	16	16	16	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	18	17	
447	32	31	32	33	34	33	32	29	29	27	28	29	
448	95	95	93	94	92	89	87	89	90	88	88	87	
449	14	34	45	45	44	53	52	52	57	56	57	59	
450	75	63	65	60	75	85	91	98	102	95	97	100	
451	57	59	58	61	65	72	79	75	72	72	72	70	
452	12	20	25	24	14	16	4	4	9	14	18	20	
454	64	65	69	69	73	77	68	68	76	77	81	80	
455	39	37	38	37	41	40	40	40	40	40	38	38	
456	175	170	161	156	172	178	163	164	169	185	189	200	
457	371	362	369	374	336	284	260	256	239	237	229	246	
458	152	162	170	177	194	199	217	236	242	254	251	264	
459	125	127	116	112	152	141	121	115	117	120	119	126	
460	15	15	15	
461	60	62	63	62	60	62	63	66	64	64	63	68	
462	21	21	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	
463	31	33	29	30	30	35	39	37	42	41	42	41	
465	29	32	34	37	40	39	36	34	34	34	25	24	
466	77	70	71	72	73	71	71	72	74	79	76	82	
467	17	
468	43	39	53	53	55	52	55	50	52	51	53	46	

Local No.	1914											1915	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
400	47	47	49	36	26	25	30	34	28	27	28	164	
401	164	168	171	184	175	175	159	149	147	143	142	...	
402	147	130	137	146	134	134	130	134	137	141	136	133	
403	209	198	192	186	184	188	189	180	177	177	175	164	
404	20	19	19	19	21	20	20	20	22	23	25	25	
405	51	51	61	62	66	67	69	62	60	58	52	53	
406	61	58	60	60	61	62	60	56	55	55	56	60	
407	204	221	227	241	136	153	73	64	
408	62	71	76	83	86	88	87	101	106	100	108	106	
409	
410	59	57	5	
411	74	72	73	77	81	82	82	82	82	81	80	81	
412	94	94	92	86	90	90	89	97	100	92	84	85	
413	32	
414	17	16	16	14	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
415	
416	17	
417	38	38	38	38	37	36	40	40	42	42	41	41	
418	24	25	22	24	25	29	28	29	26	24	
419	103	79	46	31	23	22	28	27	30	27	27	27	
420	566	582	583	587	612	668	674	678	669	690	701	676	
421	66	66	68	68	67	65	66	70	69	68	66	65	
422	173	174	167	167	174	175	171	171	162	162	161	156	
423	163	169	167	176	178	178	183	158	158	165	168	172	
424	18	18	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	5	5	...	
425	25	25	25	26	26	26	25	23	23	22	
426	36	38	41	41	35	35	40	40	38	40	39	36	
427	42	45	45	31	31	24	23	30	34	50	52	52	
428	294	309	349	299	299	310	315	317	334	327	338	346	
429	65	70	71	73	73	74	74	74	77	75	75	73	
430	32	32	32	40	44	44	48	49	48	35	38	38	
431	45	45	49	49	51	51	54	56	57	57	54	54	
432	49	49	48	54	54	55	56	53	53	52	56	53	
433	14	
434	30	29	27	25	
435	32	29	.28	30	30	30	29	29	29	28	27	25	
436	41	42	41	45	46	47	45	46	45	37	38	38	
437	618	629	629	616	622	618	631	625	628	613	596	596	
438	60	58	58	55	55	59	55	54	54	55	55	55	
439	54	54	60	62	62	11	11	11	11	11	
440	19	43	53	63	71	47	42	36	*51	51	53	55	
441	
443	1	16	18	16	13	14	16	16	14	
444	11	18	14	14	8	
445	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	18	18	17	
447	27	28	28	28	28	29	28	29	29	29	30	30	
448	87	90	87	46	
449	59	61	58	65	72	72	63	63	65	66	66	66	
450	103	101	98	88	87	93	88	99	100	103	99	...	
451	75	76	69	75	71	80	67	62	62	61	59	54	
452	24	23	19	20	23	19	25	31	32	...	1	1	
454	80	74	71	70	68	70	70	70	68	60	65	68	
455	39	39	40	37	37	41	41	41	37	40	41	41	
456	187	192	190	198	192	180	173	174	157	152	148	147	
457	255	224	247	257	279	238	192	150	158	141	150	156	
458	279	283	301	317	323	333	337	344	350	340	342	342	
459	125	120	106	93	91	89	90	93	76	83	63	59	
460	10	6	
461	65	62	66	68	70	72	71	73	74	72	71	67	
462	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	
463	36	36	41	41	41	43	47	47	47	47	44	40	
465	23	26	26	27	27	29	31	31	30	30	24	24	
466	84	87	89	92	88	93	100	101	107	113	115	108	
467	
468	49	51	47	49	43	41	45	46	46	52	49	46	

Local No.	1913											1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
469	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	27	27	28	28	
470	15	15	13	15	16	18	18	18	18	19	17	20	
472	
474	19	22	22	23	21	22	23	23	23	22	14	14	
475	17	17	17	17	
476	50	47	39	39	45	49	45	40	44	44	44	...	
478	34	34	33	33	34	37	37	37	37	35	35	35	
479	69	65	64	63	65	67	69	71	75	80	82	82	
480	33	34	33	30	32	33	32	29	21	21	25	27	
481	10	25	
482	14	14	13	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
483	21	19	20	23	25	25	23	23	21	23	24	24	
484	188	192	204	200	201	192	195	194	191	186	201	392	
485	291	289	289	277	274	277	281	298	300	293	293	285	
486	24	25	27	27	27	27	34	32	32	29	32	32	
487	17	16	14	14	14	
488	279	283	272	277	277	270	280	261	254	254	255	249	
489	
491	36	38	39	40	38	32	31	33	30	28	28	26	
495	29	30	29	29	33	34	35	31	30	32	32	32	
497	34	32	32	33	33	32	35	34	32	30	30	30	
498	39	40	38	44	44	42	46	53	55	56	51	50	
499	14	111	
501	25	26	22	23	26	26	28	13	13	11	11	11	
502	10	10	
503	
504	219	226	232	242	243	236	259	261	265	266	275	280	
506	
507	88	97	100	105	114	113	118	115	101	100	101	101	
509	16	
511	17	
512	48	48	48	49	47	54	56	57	64	65	63	67	
513	21	22	22	31	41	44	46	46	47	
515	61	66	55	53	62	63	68	62	63	56	53	49	
516	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	
517	84	73	82	85	89	81	90	76	74	73	25	25	
518	50	51	53	54	51	53	54	57	59	59	60	59	
519	29	28	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	29	27	27	
520	12	...	43	42	46	47	47	43	43	44	42	43	
521	25	
522	18	18	
523	67	67	69	71	72	74	75	75	75	73	78	82	
524	17	13	18	27	28	27	29	38	39	47	53	51	
525	376	372	375	389	393	402	413	426	412	410	407	395	
526	
527	85	84	85	83	84	82	80	76	79	78	80	76	
529	11	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	
530	60	71	91	100	104	79	71	56	62	73	78	142	
531	46	45	45	45	43	44	45	45	45	47	49	48	
532	73	76	74	70	66	67	71	70	73	77	77	75	
533	78	78	79	79	78	77	77	81	80	72	67	70	
534	52	51	54	55	56	56	58	60	56	60	58	56	
535	52	52	53	53	52	53	53	52	52	47	47	47	
536	20	20	21	22	22	28	25	28	31	27	30	32	
539	13	13	13	13	15	15	14	9	9	9	9	9	
542	17	20	19	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	18	17	
543	104	97	94	96	103	103	108	104	105	101	104	100	
544	82	80	81	82	82	83	79	79	80	77	79	79	
545	37	42	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	50	48	51	
546	69	69	52	44	38	38	21	20	20	20	19	19	
547	176	177	183	175	178	181	187	206	203	208	207	207	
548	
549	45	44	46	46	46	46	43	48	53	55	53	57	
550	143	150	152	160	160	158	164	168	166	183	187	154	
551	137	124	143	143	142	142	142	99	106	98	98	94	

Local No.	1914										1915			
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEG.	JAN.	FEB.		
469	31	30	27	27	26	26	28	25	26	25	27	28		
470	20	21	20	23	23	25	24	20	21	22	19	19		
472	...	18	26	15		
474	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
475		
476	41	39	44	43	40	43	43	51	51	51	51	51		
478	34	33	30	30	30	30	32	32	32	32	30	29		
479	81	82	82	82	84	83	78	80	82	84	85	79		
480	27	25	25	25	28	25	25	23	25	25	26	27		
481	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	24	25	26	26		
482	17	24	36	37	35	36	35	35	37	37	36	36		
483	23	26	26	23	26	24	23	23	24	25	25	27		
484	434	409	368	365	351	325	321	314	308	278	268	263		
485	277	271	286	287	272	267	272	272	265	260	202	164		
486	30	30	33	36	37	33	30	31	32	31	31	29		
487		
488	239	244	238	241	245	249	254	261	258	247	243	244		
489	...	26	46	56	58	59	62	73	67	64	52	52		
491	28	29	30	32	41	43	53	54	54	52	59			
495	31	34	33	30	34	34	36	35	28	27	28	31		
497	31	29	29	30	30	28	30	30	30	30	32	31		
498	48	44	49	44	44	44	50	51	45	46	45	45		
499	14	111	109	104	109	111	110	102	97	100	99	100		
501	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	10	10		
502		
503	16	42	66	61	59	58	57	56	68	94	97	93		
504	286	279	287	306	316	334	340	334	343	353	349	343		
506	42	117	165	183	195	200	209	211	215	217	213	215		
507	102	99	99	97	111	113	114	115	108	108	99	100		
509		
511		
512	66	67	63	71	71	76	79	77	70	57		
513	53	53	53	50	47	47	46	48	48	48	45	43		
515	35		
516	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13		
517	17	17	17	15	14	16	14	14	14	14	16	15		
518	58	58	59	58	60	64	66	69	69	68	69	67		
519	27	26	26	27	27	25	25	24	25	23	23	23		
520	46	44	44	44	46	43	43	45	46	44	42	44		
521		
522		
523	81	83	84	82	83	84	85	85	85	84	84	83		
524	50	43	52	53	57	64	80	76	64	71	71	67		
525	394	394	391	400	407	396	401	408	406	408	410	413		
526	92	131		
527	78	77	79	83	79	76	82	84	85	85	85	87		
529	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	9	9		
530		
531	48	49	49	53	54	54	54	55	55	56	57	58		
532	77	78	75	74	74	74	79	83	85	83	84	84		
533	72	70	74	77	74	77	76	80	71	70	67	68		
534	54	59	58	55	54	51	48	48	44	47	49	48		
535	45	43	43	44	43	42	43	41	38	36	39	39		
536	31	29	30	28	29	28	30	32	23		
539	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1	1		
542	17	12	15	16	16	17	18	18	15	13	15	15		
543	100	97	94	96	99	103	103	108	106	104	105	104		
544	81	81	82	84	84	84	84	85	82	83	83	85		
545	48	49	46	46	45	45	45	45	45	43	48	48		
546	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	12	12	12	12		
547	207	216	219	220	218	217	228	234	245	239	233	226		
548	...	13	14	15	18	16	18	18	18	16	16	16		
549	56	62	63	60	64	64	62	63	69	58	55	56		
550	178	162	165	165	154	149	136	149	141	124	132	110		
551	104	109	110	115	115	121	113	115	115		

Local No.	1913											1914	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
552	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	26	29	28	
553	18	17	16	15	15	15	15	15	17	20	20	20	
554	16	16	16	16	12	15	14	15	15	15	13	13	
555	44	42	43	46	46	45	42	44	43	45	39	39	
556	32	31	30	31	33	35	34	35	34	34	35	35	
557	19	20	21	21	21	24	24	25	26	25	26	25	
558	51	50	46	44	48	48	51	52	53	59	60	60	
559	83	83	81	81	82	82	82	82	84	85	86	83	
561	172	164	165	228	194	214	238	224	223	224	239	252	
562	144	165	186	214	230	261	278	299	313	316	322	336	
563	68	67	67	66	69	73	74	75	67	68	68	68	
566	84	82	80	83	89	94	94	89	88	92	92	93	
567	27	25	31	29	22	30	32	37	35	37	43	38	
568	17	17	17	15	17	17	19	20	21	15	16	17	
569	32	34	34	31	31	31	29	24	27	25	25	27	
572	160	171	164	181	164	149	169	165	178	178	154	150	
573	209	204	200	205	200	203	213	213	207	206	202	198	
574	175	178	181	180	178	176	174	170	165	164	165	177	
575	60	62	60	58	55	55	54	56	57	59	60	61	
576	23	17	16	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
577	119	118	121	123	121	126	127	136	136	134	138	138	
579	71	64	65	69	67	69	75	86	86	87	77	76	
580	21	21	21	21	23	23	14	13	14	14	14	14	
582	44	41	41	45	40	40	40	25	26	25	23	24	
583	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
584	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
585	59	58	58	63	62	59	54	56	56	50	52	48	
587	14	14	14	14	14	15	17	17	17	17	15	12	
590	73	73	75	76	79	81	73	76	72	74	74	74	
591	37	38	37	39	40	38	42	42	46	44	45	45	
592	1	112	
593	135	152	162	154	152	156	149	142	146	137	139	135	
594	34	34	35	34	36	36	39	40	40	41	46	43	
595	44	43	44	46	46	46	34	36	38	37	34	36	
596	114	114	115	120	123	122	121	115	114	115	120	121	
597	75	78	81	84	89	80	80	81	87	92	96	99	
598	51	49	50	50	50	51	51	54	53	52	54	53	
600	
601	27	27	28	36	37	36	37	37	23	31	37	43	
603	107	117	121	124	117	115	111	117	155	153	168	170	
606	29	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	15	
607	55	55	55	57	58	58	62	63	63	65	54	54	
608	21	22	24	23	23	24	25	25	24	21	22	26	
609	104	107	111	110	118	125	122	132	132	126	128	133	
610	12	28	29	30	
611	10	9	9	9	9	
612	41	37	40	35	45	50	58	62	57	57	59	51	
613	10	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	
614	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
615	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
616	19	22	26	25	28	29	28	28	28	23	25	25	
617	63	63	59	58	61	60	61	60	53	49	54	50	
618	17	15	14	14	14	12	12	17	18	14	16	15	
619	
620	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	29	30	27	27	
621	44	46	41	42	42	41	42	46	48	50	35	35	
622	12	10	10	9	
623	14	12	13	13	13	
624	24	12	32	40	44	36	22	19	27	34	
625	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	43	37	35	
626	37	38	41	41	53	40	39	47	55	51	44	44	
627	90	86	85	87	90	90	91	93	95	97	88	101	
628	33	45	54	63	63	64	63	69	71	76	
630	32	31	24	24	24	21	21	20	26	24	26	27	
631	97	98	109	88	76	74	80	85	94	99	109	114	

Local No.	1914										1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
552	28	27	25	26	24	24	21	20	20	20	20	20
553	20	20	20	19	19	18	17	17	17	16	16	16
554	14	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12
555	39	39	38	40	42	43	45	48	45	44	42	40
556	35	35	35	33	35	34	34	34	34	35	34	33
557	24	23	20	19	20	20	18	16	18	16	16	16
558	59	55	54	52	55	54	52	56	56	55	56	54
559	80	81	79	78	77	57	49	47	44	42	51	48
561	252	232	235	206	223	208	209	204	205	206	204	178
562	342	352	361	362	382	390	396	414	408	420	418	423
563	68	68	66	70	70	69	69	73	73	67	66	66
566	91	87	88	85	85	91	88	87	86	80	85	80
567	42	26	31	34	29	25	29	29	29	35	36	41
568	17	17	16	17	19	18	19	19	20	17	15	15
569	28	27	26	27	30	34	34	37	37	47	52	55
572	176	165	168	145	120	100	101	102	124	126	117	107
573	195	195	199	202	205	214	218	211	214	218	216	219
574	202	218	223	224	224	222	225	225	229	230	230	229
575	58	59	58	57	56	54	61	62	62	59	62	63
576
577	134	129	124	125	131	130	133	138	133	136	136	137
579	77	80	67	67	66	73	76	78	78	70
580	14	18	22	22	22	21	20	20	22	22	22	23
582	25	27	30	34	34
583
584	8	8	9	12	12	11	11	12	12	13	14	14
585	49	41	41	33	26	28	25	20	20	20	20	15
587	12	14	14	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
590	74	74	72	73	72	76	76	76	73	76	73	71
591	44	40	39	39	41	44	41	42	41	41	40	36
592	123	145	173	186	185	144	130	112	111	99	107	130
593	133	129	139	132	142	149	154	143	107	111	119	128
594	43	43	43	43	40	37	37	37	35	33	33	32
595	38	38	41	38	33	33	37	34	34	35	35	34
596	126	126	143	148	128	129	137	142	151	151	152	159
597	99	102	95	96	95	91	91	81
598	52	53	53	54	54	54	54	55	48	48	44	44
600	29	60	77	77	63	57	55	55
601	43	43	41	41	41	41	9	11	21	23	24	24
603	180	188	195	203	202	201	202	206	206	209	208	207
606	15	15
607	50	49	49	39	26	15
608	26	25	24	23	22	25	28	29	32	33	39	40
609	131	133	138	135	133	132	125	119	118	120	111	100
610	32	31	32	29	34	34	36	36	31	32	27	27
611
612	64	60	66	65	66	70	65	62	62	77	68	76
613	23	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	24	24
614	7	7	9	9	10	10	12	8	10	9	7	9
615
616	28	23	23	27	28	26	25	25	25	26	27	28
617	55	54	54	53	49	41	41	43	35	22
618	16
619	100	100	116	90	79	79	85	72	72
620	28	28	29	30	28	28	30	28	28	29	31	32
621	35	37	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
622
623
624	34	38	50	37	41	31	42	44	53	39	35	27
625	34	30	28	28	29	29	29	30	30	29	30	27
626	38	46	51	53	55	58	54	43	43	44	36	39
627	103	106	106	107	108	114	113	111	100	98	98	102
628	78	80	82	82	85	84	84	89	98	107	107	110
630	29	28	32	25	35	33	29	29	29	25	21	20
631	107	117	110	108	102	106	112	112	103	89	77	63

Local No.	1913										1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	Nov.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
632	33	33	35	36	36	35	35	35	35	35	31	28
633	48	48	48	52	51	53	53	55	53	51	50	53
637	10	10	10
638	23	27	...	21	22	22	23
639	95	97	95	94	97	103	105	110	101	108	101	107
640	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	12	16	16	13
642	29	28	26	26	26	27	33	30	30	30	31	33
644	11
646	44	48	41	38	38	38	34	33	33	33	20	20
647	43	42	43	43	44	46	45	47	48	48	44	44
648	146	158	157	157	160	160	159	173	177	176	170	151
649	138	145	153	131	135	141	136	145	141	140	146	137
651	451	468	455	454	500	523	535	552	556	553	575	580
652	22	23	25	25	26	27	26	26	26	30	32	31
654	19	19	17	18	19	16	16	16	15	14
656	39	39	29	39	39	41	41	39	40	41	41	44
657	38	36	37	36	37	38	38	37	33	33	33	46
658	22	23	19	19	25	20	20	28	28	28	27	29
659	127	151	161	161	174	173	182	154	161	182	176	183
660	39	38	38	32	32	32	30	30	30	30	30	30
661	49	48	48	49	52	53	57	60	61	61	62	63
662	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	19
663	11	11	11	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	11	12
664	23	24	23	23	23	24	28	28	28	28	28	24
665	15	19	23	25	21	21	21	11	10	11
666	98	51	54	53	35	33	37	32	27	26	27	37
667	20	20	20	20	20	20	13	24	26	30	30	41
668	20	20	24	24	24
669	19	19	19	20	20	20	21	18	22	23	21	21
670	39	35	35	35	35	39	38	37	37	37	34	32
671	73
672	15	18	21	20	17	28	27	25	23	23	19	16
673	29	30	23	23	19	34	32	32	32	34	32	33
674	161	160	163	172	249	300	300	266	269	264	270	273
675	39	40	43	42	42	42	41	42	43	43	28	29
676	269	270	281	287	282	282	275	272	267	258	249	249
677	15	13	13	11	10	10	11	12	11	10	10	11
678	47	48	48	55	58	58	59	69	63	62	62	60
679	18	25	25	25	25	24	24	25	25	21	20	20
680	52	50	55	63	63	65	64	78	71	80	73	70
682	30	31	32	32	32	29	31	30	30	30	32	38
683
684	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	22	22	22	22	22
685
686	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	22
687
689
690	41	39	40	41	42	42	38	42	40	40	43	47
691	3	9	15	15	13	13	13
692	27	32	30	31	37	42	45	45	44	46	42	46
693	15	20
694
695	13	15	16	12	12	12	11	14	14	13	14	14
696	118	122	123	124	117	115	116	117	124	125	132	136
697
699	26	26	38	54	53	58	59	60	69
700	21	23	25	25	28	32	31	30	31	24	24	33
701	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
702	54	65	68	73	80	82	70	68	68	73	74	79
703	11
704	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	31	31	29	29	26
705	16
706	23	23	24	24	24	23	22	22	23	23	24	23
707	166	172	161	187	182	189	197	191	185	198	204	186
709	...	1	16	17	24	32	32	33	37	36	35	41

Local No	1914											1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
632	26	26	26	26	21	21	25	26	22	22	23	23	
633	52	50	50	49	49	48	50	53	53	52	55	52	
637	
638	
639	101	100	101	99	106	101	101	97	100	102	98	97	
640	16	16	16	14	14	11	12	12	15	16	16	
642	33	32	33	33	33	33	33	30	30	30	29	30	
644	10	10	
646	20	20	
647	40	40	40	42	42	41	41	42	43	45	44	42	
648	161	149	149	137	138	143	140	141	134	137	137	130	
649	139	140	125	139	136	139	142	120	120	121	121	121	
651	581	590	578	576	568	564	562	570	572	545	526	471	
652	31	31	32	33	33	33	34	35	34	34	34	34	
654	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	12	11	11	
656	42	43	43	43	45	45	44	47	48	48	47	46	
657	45	46	44	46	37	37	38	38	37	37	36	38	
658	29	29	29	
659	178	177	166	159	173	180	194	208	216	219	211	218	
660	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
661	62	62	59	59	60	59	58	58	60	58	57	54	
662	19	19	18	16	17	17	11	9	10	10	10	10	
663	11	13	13	17	35	41	39	35	34	29	28	29	
664	25	26	26	29	28	27	28	30	30	28	33	32	
665	51	61	58	69	57	51	40	32	21	1	
666	
667	41	40	38	38	38	38	32	33	30	30	30	30	
668	
669	20	20	20	20	11	13	13	12	13	13	13	
670	26	25	23	24	26	31	30	33	37	36	38	32	
671	12	23	31	33	45	50	57	64	66	65	62	
672	17	14	12	11	14	17	23	16	14	14	13	
673	38	33	33	35	31	32	30	35	36	36	32	35	
674	275	268	287	318	298	297	300	295	295	249	242	223	
675	30	24	25	30	30	32	32	36	35	37	25	25	
676	251	254	253	243	242	220	232	223	221	207	207	205	
677	15	13	12	22	26	25	26	26	28	27	28	29	
678	60	57	54	39	39	
679	21	21	22	25	26	26	24	24	25	26	25	26	
680	75	85	69	68	76	69	63	44	36	36	27	30	
682	43	41	42	42	43	43	46	46	47	49	50	51	
683	16	16	16	16	15	20	19	19	20	19	19	20	
684	22	22	22	21	21	22	22	23	25	25	23	23	
685	27	31	38	38	38	36	34	36	36	34	34	34	
686	21	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	22	22	22	
687	32	54	62	62	61	68	71	67	71	73	78	79	
689	24	40	42	46	50	53	53	53	53	53	51	52	
690	45	46	46	38	35	33	33	33	34	31	30	33	
691	
692	43	44	42	43	44	47	49	51	56	58	51	53	
693	24	27	24	13	12	12	12	16	9	10	11	12	
694	9	9	17	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
695	15	15	
696	126	125	128	124	131	138	140	138	139	132	132	124	
697	11	11	23	26	25	25	23	23	22	23	24	24	
699	62	53	51	51	60	60	60	61	64	65	66	62	
700	60	51	48	51	53	54	51	50	43	44	45	40	
701	13	12	10	9	9	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	
702	78	73	49	51	52	52	41	41	37	37	37	36	
703	
704	26	26	25	28	24	24	24	24	23	23	21	24	
705	
706	20	22	22	21	22	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	
707	180	166	165	161	168	167	167	156	158	154	143	118	
709	43	41	42	43	41	41	41	40	35	34	27	23	

Local No.	1913											1914	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	Nov.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
710	
711	12	13	
712	14	14	29	37	35	37	33	33	
713	
714	
715	
716	25	25	23	25	27	27	27	27	27	26	30	31	
717	15	15	15	14	12	12	14	13	15	15	15	15	
718	
719	36	38	38	31	30	32	30	28	28	29	28	27	
720	
721	212	228	239	244	250	258	261	264	263	267	267	274	
722	17	18	24	24	21	23	22	22	
723	45	43	46	47	46	46	44	45	46	47	48	50	
724	
725	63	63	60	63	66	68	66	67	70	69	71	69	
726	
727	
728	
729	
730	
731	16	16	13	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
732	
733	
737	105	107	108	108	110	109	108	107	106	107	108	108	
738	10	10	10	17	17	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	
739	37	37	39	37	39	39	39	40	39	37	39	40	
740	20	20	21	22	22	22	20	20	18	19	19	20	
741	33	29	26	26	29	29	25	25	25	24	24	26	
742	13	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	
743	
744	60	65	54	57	59	54	54	54	60	61	75	73	
746	40	41	43	42	43	44	43	44	44	44	42	43	
749	67	62	62	65	65	71	56	64	64	64	63	63	
750	116	121	124	121	127	112	122	122	107	115	119	122	
751	
752	
753	
754	
755	22	25	27	28	31	17	18	19	22	22	24	15	
756	
757	48	50	53	52	54	51	47	50	46	46	47	47	
759	
760	
761	52	48	53	60	60	57	58	59	59	55	59	57	
762	
763	195	202	213	223	242	230	145	146	150	152	164	148	
765	69	71	69	69	64	65	69	72	78	80	81	85	
766	36	45	43	46	39	38	37	37	27	30	26	23	
768	119	122	126	130	138	137	112	115	126	117	124	118	
771	30	32	34	39	38	38	39	38	40	44	48	41	
774	64	63	66	62	58	62	64	64	62	59	63	65	
784	52	53	54	52	51	49	53	53	50	49	46	47	
787	
791	64	70	61	63	66	58	62	63	71	72	63	75	
793	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	28	28	
795	14	
798	35	35	35	39	36	33	30	30	31	31	33	32	
800	77	82	83	83	85	84	91	88	86	91	92	90	
801	14	15	15	14	13	14	15	15	17	17	18	22	
802	32	32	33	36	37	34	30	34	37	28	28	
804	27	23	21	34	31	31	34	35	31	36	35	26	
805	47	47	48	47	47	47	49	50	50	48	51	48	
806	23	23	23	22	21	20	21	23	23	23	21	23	
807	39	39	40	41	41	45	45	45	42	42	43	46	

Local No.	1914											1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
710	11	22	27	31	32	37	40	35	35	31	33	
711	2	26	30	34	36	36	35	34	36	37	
712	
713	29	30	21	24	27	30	36	35	40	40	38	34	
714	16	81	93	104	104	114	117	116	117	120	
715	17	
716	31	31	28	26	25	27	28	28	27	27	28	28	
717	14	
718	10	9	
719	26	29	31	33	37	38	32	32	33	39	39	37	
720	26	19	25	24	
721	271	273	276	272	270	275	272	275	282	270	269	261	
722	24	30	30	30	30	32	32	31	30	30	30	30	
723	50	50	51	50	38	38	40	38	39	39	39	41	
724	15	
725	70	74	69	70	71	73	76	77	78	77	77	75	
726	27	37	43	47	51	54	54	54	
727	10	17	26	24	24	25	24	
728	11	
729	45	45	49	49	
730	13	40	40	
731	18	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
732	11	40	48	
733	36	36	
737	106	106	107	106	105	105	103	105	104	107	108	109	
738	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	14	12	12	
739	38	38	36	37	37	34	35	37	37	37	37	39	
740	21	21	21	21	2	21	22	22	23	22	21	23	
741	23	22	18	23	18	19	21	20	20	21	22	22	
742	13	15	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	
743	10	23	25	25	26	27	27	27	
744	72	66	63	65	68	64	61	65	67	70	71	66	
746	42	44	45	49	52	52	50	46	44	49	47	52	
749	67	66	77	76	81	86	80	81	83	87	87	86	
750	128	130	127	127	127	130	132	134	134	114	123	127	
751	11	15	34	35	33	37	35	
752	11	11	13	19	19	16	16	
753	16	16	16	15	
754	37	41	35	41	39	34	35	
755	15	15	15	14	14	12	12	12	13	10	12	11	
756	10	20	29	29	35	33	30	
757	48	44	45	47	49	49	46	45	47	47	41	35	
759	19	32	34	36	34	33	
760	21	34	34	32	35	
761	56	51	46	51	51	49	49	46	45	42	39	36	
762	19	32	31	38	
763	140	146	143	142	149	166	174	141	152	140	144	137	
765	83	83	81	83	85	79	78	80	80	84	84	83	
766	31	34	31	
768	117	124	122	106	101	110	116	136	144	156	158	161	
771	38	39	39	37	37	39	41	39	37	36	33	35	
774	64	67	70	68	69	65	61	62	58	57	58	56	
784	47	48	47	47	46	47	42	43	42	42	41	41	
787	32	23	
791	72	65	65	71	77	80	74	66	70	59	50	44	
793	28	29	28	27	26	25	24	24	26	25	26	27	
795	
798	35	38	39	37	35	34	36	36	33	33	30	29	
800	90	92	94	95	97	91	91	91	91	98	98	90	
801	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	22	21	20	17	17	
802	25	25	25	7	7	7	7	
804	24	30	27	27	24	30	29	32	30	29	24	22	
805	45	48	46	49	55	57	59	61	65	67	67	63	
806	24	25	20	21	23	23	24	23	22	22	22	22	
807	46	48	50	51	51	52	52	51	53	53	48	48	

Local No.	1913											1914	
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	JAN.	FEB.	
808	17	18	15	20	18	17	17	
809	13	31	42	41	43	32	35	37	52	29	
810	10	16	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	26	
811	10	13	23	26	26	28	29	29	26	24	
812	31	35	35	36	35	34	31	32	32	32	32	29	
813	17	10	22	20	21	24	21	21	
814	100	106	109	102	103	109	98	103	108	110	105	88	
815	59	76	138	166	219	190	170	186	145	
816	37	37	37	38	38	35	41	44	45	46	45	41	
817	73	73	65	70	68	65	69	69	70	67	62	60	
818	44	44	42	42	45	44	49	46	46	50	45	47	
819	18	19	34	30	28	26	
820	38	36	36	35	35	37	36	34	36	38	35	37	
821	31	32	30	33	34	35	36	35	34	39	40	40	
822	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	14	14	14	
823	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	13	13	13	
824	24	17	22	23	31	29	34	30	25	21	24	22	
826	14	14	14	12	13	13	13	9	12	11	14	14	
827	60	61	58	59	57	59	60	64	70	70	68	66	
828	
829	13	14	15	14	15	
830	
831	
832	48	49	48	49	49	49	51	51	53	52	52	50	
833	21	20	20	21	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	20	
834	
835	
836	21	28	26	32	35	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	
837	24	31	37	36	
838	
839	
840	
841	
842	
843	22	23	28	32	
844	79	80	73	63	72	72	74	74	72	72	64	71	
845	23	24	25	28	32	32	31	29	36	34	34	34	
847	27	27	27	28	28	29	27	30	29	32	33	33	
848	20	47	56	69	
849	19	20	19	20	20	20	20	21	21	19	22	23	
850	165	167	157	163	170	177	176	183	180	183	175	178	
851	25	26	27	25	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	27	
852	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	35	35	
854	67	67	69	69	70	71	70	76	73	73	67	67	
855	27	26	26	24	27	27	27	26	27	28	29	26	
856	29	23	25	26	27	29	30	28	35	40	41	42	
857	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	
858	36	35	38	35	35	35	38	39	37	37	34	34	
859	90	89	89	89	89	88	88	87	85	85	85	85	
861	17	24	31	31	32	
863	16	37	39	40	
864	10	33	41	41	
865	74	63	59	52	51	49	44	48	42	44	76	100	
866	32	26	26	26	
867	12	18	20	21	
868	26	26	22	26	26	26	26	26	19	19	21	20	
869	62	61	62	66	66	65	58	59	65	
870	12	12	12	12	12	12	23	25	27	
871	28	44	55	58	
872	15	
873	

Local No.	1914											1915	
	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	
808
809	37	34	40	36	38	37	33	34	35	34	32	29	
810	26	26	27	20	18	18	18	19	17	13	14	14	
811	25	24	12	6	
812	30	32	31	33	32	30	31	31	31	29	30	30	
813	24	25	26	26	24	22	24	25	25	25	25	25	
814	89	93	94	84	81	80	78	80	81	74	62	55	
815	125	169	135	106	110	120	139	148	191	218	228	241	
816	41	35	35	35	
817	59	59	58	61	58	58	58	63	62	59	56	56	
818	46	48	47	48	53	52	50	49	53	49	50	52	
819	22	25	21	18	16	18	18	22	24	16	16	17	
820	38	37	36	39	40	42	40	42	37	40	38	39	
821	47	53	47	47	46	45	46	46	44	43	42	42	
822	14	15	14	14	14	13	11	11	13	13	14	12	
823	12	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	
824	24	24	22	23	26	22	24	27	28	27	26	21	
826	14	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	18	17	16	16	
827	65	64	61	59	59	55	54	56	57	51	53	51	
828	14	
829	12	13	11	13	12	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	
830	17	18	52	57	59	60	67	67	63	47	41	
831	5	5	5	5	5	
832	49	48	47	49	48	49	49	49	44	44	47	49	
833	20	19	22	22	22	23	25	27	27	26	26	24	
834	16	24	24	19	19	19	20	20	
835	10	13	13	13	13	18	20	20	
836	38	37	37	33	34	31	32	34	34	30	12	13	
837	30	30	30	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	22	22	
838	22	35	37	41	41	38	28	37	38	
839	10	17	31	36	36	36	36	
840	15	21	21	21	21	21	24	24	26	
841	17	16	18	14	
842	1	30	30	35	28	35	35	18	20	
843	32	47	54	59	59	61	59	58	59	59	54	55	
844	71	75	67	67	70	67	66	60	59	62	57	53	
845	32	32	32	31	30	26	26	30	31	31	31	29	
847	32	33	32	32	34	32	34	35	34	35	35	36	
848	64	59	62	65	66	69	54	61	54	62	58	58	
849	21	17	15	15	15	14	13	12	12	12	12	12	
850	180	185	185	192	198	205	204	211	201	204	209	214	
851	27	27	27	27	27	27	25	25	25	25	25	25	
852	42	43	42	42	43	45	43	43	43	45	45	45	
854	67	67	66	64	65	67	66	70	71	71	70	70	
855	27	25	27	27	30	29	29	28	27	27	28	26	
856	34	39	37	35	31	32	28	28	29	29	30	28	
857	11	15	19	18	19	20	20	
858	31	31	34	34	34	35	35	35	33	32	29	
859	77	78	80	75	76	78	81	80	85	84	83	83	
861	
863	52	53	47	47	47	49	49	50	49	45	44	45	
864	44	42	42	40	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	
865	110	106	104	106	101	100	113	119	131	136	133	131	
866	26	26	19	26	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	32	
867	29	28	28	27	26	28	23	25	24	25	24	24	
868	20	20	21	21	23	22	24	17	18	17	17	17	
869	65	57	58	61	56	56	58	58	50	57	51	49	
870	30	35	33	33	34	36	36	*36	37	42	44	45	
871	54	51	52	52	50	53	58	42	36	38	27	24	
872	15	15	14	14	
873	32	24	20	20	

THE CONDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FEBRUARY 28, 1913.

Our roster showed 564 local unions in good standing. These were situated in 416 towns and cities in 42 States, the District of Columbia, British North America and Alaska. Our paid-up membership was FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE, an increase over the report made to the Boston convention in May, 1911, of 10,902 members. In the Defense Fund there was \$19,284.19; in the Death Benefit Fund there was \$9,991.40, and there was \$24,735.36 in the General Fund, which made a grand total of funds belonging to our International Union of \$54,010.95. We also held in trust for our locals the sum of \$1,356.60, which sum had been paid in by them for convention purposes and was known as the Convention Fund. With that amount added to the funds of our International there was deposited to the credit of our International Union the sum of \$55,367.55.

CONDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION TODAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1915.

As is generally known, our fiscal year closes February 28th, therefore the status of the organization, its funds and conditions and comment with relation to same do not pretend to cover a later date. On February 28, 1915, we had 596 local unions in good standing, situated in 39 States, the District of Columbia and British North America. That roster represents 475 cities in the territory mentioned and fully set forth in what we call the *Long List* printed monthly in our official Journal.

Our membership on the date of closing this report was SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE (61,923), which, as you can easily calculate, shows an increase over what was reported to the Seventeenth General Convention, Denver, Colo., June 9-14, 1913, of exactly EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY (8,370).

When you take into consideration the vigorous opposition of organized fanatics, the losses which their victories forced us to swallow, as well as the decidedly questionable campaign started inside of our International Union, the record made is indeed a splendid one. As predicted to our last convention, as well as the previous gathering: "If you and your associate members continue the good work we shall quickly pass the highest point in membership ever attained by our International Union." We have reached that point. This, too, in spite of obstacles such as no other organization to our knowledge has had to overcome. For that reason you and every member of our International Union has excellent reasons for generous felicitation. In other respects our International Union has made advances which are quite as satisfying as its numerical position. At the date of this report we had \$32,047.70 in the General Fund; there was \$17,959.17 in the Defense Fund, while the Death Benefit Fund had to its credit the sum of \$27,389.77, which makes a total amount of funds the property of our International Union of \$77,396.64. In addition we have on deposit money belonging to our local unions which they have paid into the Convention Fund amounting to \$1,204.10, making a grand total of \$78,600.74. A comparison of the funds with the amount on hand February 28, 1913, may interest our members: the General Fund is larger by \$7,312.04, the Defense Fund is less by \$1,325.02, and the Death Benefit Fund is stronger by \$17,398.37.

To give our membership further information on our finances, we herewith reproduce the audits of the expert accountant in conjunction with your International Auditing Committees. The suggestion is made that you peruse these reports and thus obtain a better grasp of the affairs of our International Union. In the past it has been the privilege of the author of these comments to make predictions; and while advantage is being taken once more, the outlook is not as encouraging and rosy as in the recent past. There are innumerable reasons for expecting decreased advancement, reasons other than the unfortunate conflicts abroad, something closer to home, so to speak, and which will be made evident from a careful analysis of the situation. Whether you fully appreciate the immense injury being done to you and your associate membership by these "inside workers"—who manage to retain membership for no other apparent purpose than to create dissension and dissatisfaction—timing their insidious campaigns to occur when our organization is making its best strides; eternally striving to cause our allied crafts to look with suspicion on one another; perpetually undermining and sapping the energies of our unions by diverting their efforts along lines which cannot possibly benefit them, is a question for you to answer and answer for all time.

Unless you face this problem here and now, solve it and solve it without fear or favor, your organization, no matter whom you may elect to executive positions, will never attain the ends which your platform of principles so succinctly set forth. Temporizing with an enemy within the ranks simply invites them to persist in their efforts to obliterate your organization; in fact, you wilfully close your eyes to danger, which is ever present, while they are permitted asylum. Allowing these members to propagate their self-styled "new unionism" without restraint, marks the early dissolution of your organization, for after all that has been written and said, that is their aim, their ultimate object. That declaration is made with a full knowledge of its significance, aye with the further knowledge that these wreckers have succeeded in enlisting some of the genuine able and capable trades union craftsmen who, unfortunately for all concerned, have swallowed the unsound doctrine that division bespeaks future advancement. These advocates who have been identified with similar campaigns in the past, have nothing to which they can point as achievement of benefit to those whom they desire to lead into the meshes of their cleverly hidden net, and to all of their intended victims, as well as those who wish to see our International progress and prosper, we say, and emphatically: get rid of the sore or the sore will get rid of you.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUDITING BOARD, AUGUST 30, 1913.

**HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS'
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.**

CINCINNATI, O., September 18, 1913.

*To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America:*

GENTLEMEN—Complying with Section 119, of your Constitution, examination has been made of the books, records and accounts of your Secretary-Treasurer, in conjunction with your Auditing Committee, for six months ended August 30, 1913, and we submit herewith statements of Income and Expenditure, Cash Balance and Reconciliation of Bank Accounts, all of which have been duly verified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,
Certified Public Accountant.

CINCINNATI, September 30, 1913.

*To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America:*

FELLOW MEMBERS—In accordance with Section 119 of the International Laws, we, the undersigned, composing the International Auditing Committee, together with the accountant named by the Bonding Company, have examined all Receipts and Disbursements, for the six months ended August 30, 1913.

Receipts from locals have been checked in detail and have been properly entered on books and deposited in bank.

Disbursements have been audited, and we find same represented by receipts and checks on file.

We find the business affairs of the organization conducted in a thorough and efficient manner.

We desire to thank the General Executive Board for the honor of being selected as the International Auditors, as the work we have done has given us a broader conception of the conduct of the business in the General Secretary-Treasurer's office.

The attention of the Local Secretaries and the Membership-at-Large is called to the efficiency of the General Office, but we as the International Auditing Committee, suggest that same be increased by the employment of additional clerks, and also that the matter of Death Claims is in itself of sufficient importance to require the sole attention of one man.

The attention of the Local Secretaries is again called to the method of filing death claims. By following the instructions printed on page 43 of the Constitution, you will readily receive these claims and hereby avoid much criticism and facilitate the work in the General Office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

R. D. MATTICE, Local 320, Schenectady, N. Y.
ERNEST STABENOW, Local 8, Denver, Colo.
THOS. P. Woods, Local 59, Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, ss.:

Be it remembered that on the 20th day of September, 1913, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County, R. D. Mattice, Ernest Stabenow and Thos. P. Woods, who being duly sworn, declare the foregoing statement to be their voluntary act and deed, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Sworn to and before me subscribed this 20th day of September, 1913.

My commission expires April 1, 1916.

ALFRED F. DECKEBACH,
Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio.

STATEMENT OF CASH AND RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS

At AUGUST 30, 1913

Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank, August 30, 1913 (open account)..... \$36,087 57
Less outstanding checks:

No. 13008.....\$100 00	No. 13060..... \$50 00	No. 13073..... \$50 00
" 13012..... 50 00	" 13061..... 50 00	" 13074..... 50 00
" 13024..... 50 00	" 13062..... 50 00	" 13075..... 50 00
" 13030..... 50 00	" 13063..... 50 00	" 13076..... 50 00
" 13040..... 100 00	" 13064..... 50 00	" 13077..... 50 00
" 13046..... 100 00	" 13065..... 50 00	" 13078..... 50 00
" 13047..... 15 00	" 13066..... 50 00	" 13079..... 50 00
" 13050..... 200 00	" 13067..... 50 00	" 13080..... 50 00
" 13051..... 100 00	" 13068..... 50 00	" 13081..... 50 00
" 13055..... 113 10	" 13069..... 50 00	" 13082..... 50 00
" 13056..... 211 54	" 13070..... 50 00	" 13083..... 50 00
" 13057..... 150 00	" 13071..... 50 00	" 13084..... 50 00
" 13059..... 50 00	" 13072..... 50 00	" 13087..... 14 19 — 2,553 83

Available Balance	33,533 74
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (American National Bank)	16,129 79
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (Special Account)	2,721 64
Petty Fund	<u>62 05</u>

Total Cash	\$52,447 23
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MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 30, 1913.

	Receipts	Disbursements
March	\$9,530 62	\$10,149 82
April	11,152 87	10,169 32
May	11,403 03	12,860 76
June	9,927 46	11,328 54
July	10,805 95	13,478 50
August	11,181 73	8,935 04
Cash Balance at February 28, 1913.....	55,367 55	52,447 23
Totals	<u>\$119,369 21</u>	<u>\$119,369 21</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CONDITION OF FUNDS.

At AUGUST 30, 1913.

Cash Balance	\$52,447 23
General Fund	\$17,096 19
Death Fund	9,673 28
Defense Fund	24,436 41
Convention Fund	1,241 35

\$52,447 23

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Per capita tax.....	\$48,881 69
Initiation	2,734 30
Reinstatement	1,866 90
Miscellaneous	3,660 60
Supplies	2,835 30
Charters and Outfits	596 00
Buttons	1,344 20
Bulletin	767 36
Interest on bank deposits	758 54
Convention assessments	23 75
Refund—Premium bond, Secretary-Treasurer.....	157 55
Protested checks	375 47
 Total Receipts	 \$64,001 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death benefits	\$16,600 00
Defense	4,616 91
Organizers' salaries and expenses.....	14,173 41
Supplies	3,106 75
Bulletins	15,911 11
Buttons	91 38
Charters and outfits.....	107 01
Edw. Flore, salary and expenses.....	1,879 89
Jere L. Sullivan, salary	1,350 00
Jere L. Sullivan, expenses.....	204 81
Office salaries	1,089 00
Office rent	591 00
Office expenses	141 61
Postage	374 60
Expressage and telegrams	346 50
Tax to American Federation of Labor.....	2,372 31
Tax to Trades and Labor Congress.....	177 39
Assessment of 1 per cent levied by A. F. of L., account United Hatters..	554 62
Auditing books	422 75
General Board meetings	1,449 90
Furniture and fixtures.....	67 25
Bond, Secretary-Treasurer	300 00
Refund, convention assessments	139 00
Convention proceedings and expenses.....	432 56
Miscellaneous	46 75
Protested checks	375 47
 Total Disbursements	 \$66,921 98
Excess Disbursements over Receipts	\$2,920 32
Balance at February 28, 1913.....	55,367 55
 Balance at August 30, 1913.....	 \$52,447 23

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUDITING BOARD, FEBRUARY 28, 1914.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS'
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America:FELLOW MEMBERS—In accordance with Section 119 of the International laws of our
order, we have, with a certified public accountant representing the bonding company made

an examination of the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the six months ended February 28, 1914.

Receipts from locals have been checked in detail and have been properly entered on books and deposited in bank.

Disbursements have been audited, and we find same represented by receipts and checks on file.

We find the business affairs of the organization conducted in a thorough and efficient manner.

JACOB BRAV, Local 342, New York City.
T. F. VIGNEUX, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.
JOHN J. KEARNEY, Local 80, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, ss.:

Be it remembered that on the 26th day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen (1914), before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, appeared the persons who signed the foregoing document, and severally made oath that their names are Jacob Brav, T. Fred Vigneux and John J. Kearney, and that the statements of said document are true, as they verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on said date.

FRED W. HINKLE,
Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

GENTLEMEN—Complying with Section 119 of your Constitution, examination has been made of the books, records and accounts of your Secretary-Treasurer, in conjunction with your Auditing Committee, for six months ended February 28, 1914, and we submit herewith statements of Income and Expenditures, Cash Balance and Reconciliation of Bank Accounts, all of which have been duly verified. Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,
Certified Public Accountant.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1914

	Receipts	Disbursements
September, 1913.....	\$12,487 73	\$ 9,143 09
October, "	14,441 49	13,542 19
November, "	13,189 42	9,695 40
December, "	14,702 37	14,234 57
January, 1914.....	15,004 76	12,307 16
February, "	14,743 83	12,878 27
Cash Balance at August 30, 1913.....	52,447 23	
Cash Balance at February 28, 1914.....		65,216 15
 Totals	 \$137,016 83	 \$137,016 83

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CONDITION OF FUNDS

AT FEBRUARY 28, 1914

Cash Balance	\$65,216 15
General Fund	\$20,604 44
Death Fund	14,948 24
Denfense Fund	28,447 12
Convention Fund	1,216 35
 Total	 \$65,216 15

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1914

RECEIPTS

Per capita tax.....	\$68,071 07
Initiation	2,920 15
Reinstatement	2,010 68
Miscellaneous	1,806 25
Supplies	6,366 90
Charters and outfits.....	743 00
Buttons	1,402 79
Bulletins	396 48
Interest on deposits.....	825 18
Protested check	27 10
 Total Receipts	 <hr/> \$84,569 60

DISBURSEMENTS

Death benefits	\$18,550 00
Defense	6,200 00
Organizers' salaries and expenses.....	21,207 55
Supplies	3,219 11
Bulletins	10,606 63
Buttons	291 55
Charters and outfits.....	105 53
Edw. Flore, salary and expenses.....	1,826 21
Jere L. Sullivan, salary.....	1,350 00
" " expenses	411 00
Office salaries	1,331 00
Office rent	599 33
Postage	429 86
Expressage and telegrams.....	817 10
Tax to American Federation of Labor.....	2,287 58
Tax to Trades and Labor Congress.....	190 35
Auditing books	366 74
Furniture and fixtures.....	416 00
Bond Secretary-Treasurer	350 00
Refund Convention Assessments.....	25 00
Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention.....	1,092 50
Miscellaneous	100 54
Protested check	27 10
 Total Disbursements	 <hr/> 71,800 68
Excess Receipts over Disbursements.....	\$12,768 92
Balance at August 30, 1913.....	52,447 23
 Balance at February 28, 1914.....	 <hr/> \$65,216 15

STATEMENT OF CASH AND RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS

AT FEBRUARY 28, 1914

Balance as per pass-book, Fifth-Third National Bank, February 28, 1914 (open account).....	\$31,279 77
Less outstanding checks.....	5,523 68
 Balance at Credit.....	 \$25,756 09
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (American National).....	36,635 56
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (special account).....	2,762 44
Office Cash Fund.....	62 06
 Total Cash	 <hr/> \$65,216 15

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUDITING BOARD, AUGUST 31, 1914.
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS'
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

CINCINNATI, O., September 18, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

FELLOW MEMBERS—In accordance with Section 119 of the International laws of our order, we have, with a certified public accountant, representing the bonding company, made an examination of the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the six months ended August 31, 1914.

Receipts from locals have been checked in detail, and have been properly entered on books and deposited in bank.

Disbursements have been audited, and we find same represented by receipts and checks on file.

We find the business affairs of the organization conducted in a thorough and efficient manner.

T. J. LINNANE, Local 247, Des Moines, Ia.

J. H. LAMM, Local 12, San Antonio, Tex.

ALICE M. LORD, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, ss:

Be it remembered, that on the 18th day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen (1910), before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, appeared the persons who signed the foregoing document, and severally made oath that their names are Timothy John Linnane, John Henry Lamm and Alice M. Lord, and that the statements of said document are true, as they verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on said date. NICHOLAS P. SMITH,
 Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., September 18, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

GENTLEMEN—Complying with Section 119 of your constitution, examination has been made of the books, records and accounts of your Secretary-Treasurer, in conjunction with your Auditing Committee, for six months ended August 31, 1914, and we submit herewith statements of Income and Expenditures, Cash Balance and Reconciliation of Bank Accounts, all of which have been duly verified. Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,
 Certified Public Accountant.

**MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
 SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1914**

	Receipts	Disbursements
March	\$14,886 55	\$12,441 36
April	14,042 38	12,941 42
May	13,424 02	12,885 45
June	14,964 59	15,436 61
July	15,455 18	11,894 78
August	14,732 65	14,899 60
Cash Balance at February 28, 1914.....	65,216 15	
Cash Balance at August 31, 1914.....		72,222 30
Totals	\$152,721 52	\$152,721 52

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CONDITION OF FUNDS

AT AUGUST 31, 1914

Cash Balance	\$72,222 30
General Fund	\$27,661 61
Death Fund	20,497 10
Defense Fund	22,859 49
Convention Fund	1,204 10
	72,222 30

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1914

	RECEIPTS
Per capita tax.....	\$17,996 75
Initiation	2,745 65
Reinstatement	2,021 45
Miscellaneous	3,912 31
Supplies	2,980 68
Charters and outfits.....	608 50
Buttons	1,214 40
Bulletins	1,039 83
Interest on deposits.....	925 11
Protested checks	33 49
Charters (See contra).....	27 20
 Total Receipts	 \$87,505 37
	DISBURSEMENTS
Death benefits	\$19,650 00
Defense	16,387 16
Organizers' salaries and expenses.....	18,346 72
Supplies	2,090 79
Bulletins	13,654 28
Buttons	44 20
Charters and outfits.....	117 00
Edward Flore, salary and expense.....	1,500 54
Jere L. Sullivan, salary.....	1,350 00
" " expenses	65 60
Office, salaries	1,324 00
" rent	621 00
Postage	407 76
Expressage and telegrams.....	248 28
Tax to American Federation of Labor.....	2,384 68
Tax to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	210 86
Auditing books	360 00
Refund Convention Assessment.....	12 25
General Executive Board meeting.....	894 00
Assessment American Federation of Labor, account Women Workers.....	570 90
Miscellaneous	110 51
Protested checks	121 49
Refund on charters.....	27 20
 Total Disbursements	 \$80,499 22

STATEMENT OF CASH AND RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS

AT AUGUST 31, 1914

Balance as per pass-book, Fifth-Third National Bank, Aug. 31, 1914 (open account)	\$36,980 73
Less outstanding checks.....	4,806 25
 Balance at credit (open account).....	 \$32,174 48
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (special account)	2,802 58
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (on deposit)	37,183 18
Office Cash Fund.....	62 06
 Total Cash	 \$72,222 30

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUDITING BOARD, APRIL 24, 1915.

THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS'
 INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

CINCINNATI, April 24, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
 and Bartenders' International League of America:

FELLOW MEMBERS—In accordance with Section 119 of the International Laws of our Order, we have, with a Certified Public Accountant, representing the Bonding Company, made an examination of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the six months ended February 27, 1915.

The detailed statement submitted herewith includes all receipts from locals, and dis-

bursements are represented by receipts and vouchers on file, showing organization expenses, general expenses and death claims, which have been properly approved and vouchered.

All expenditures have been carefully examined by us, and the statement as submitted, in our opinion, correctly shows the receipts and disbursements for six months ended February 27, 1915.

We wish to commend the General Office upon the excellent condition in which the books and records are kept.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. HILES,
Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.

W. W. HINTON,
Local 300, Toronto, Can.

D. C. POTTER,
Local 286, Peoria, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, ss:

Be it remembered that on the 24th day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen (1915), before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, appeared the persons who signed the foregoing document, and severally made oath that their names are E. L. Hiles, W. W. Hinton and D. C. Potter, and that the statements of said document are true, as they verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on said date.

GEO. W. WELCH,
Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1915.

*To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America:*

GENTLEMEN—Complying with Section 119 of your constitution, examination has been made of the books, records and accounts of your Secretary-Treasurer, in conjunction with your Auditing Committee, for six months ended February 27, 1915, and we submit here-with statements of Receipts and Disbursements, Cash Balance and Reconciliation of Bank Accounts, all of which have been duly verified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,
Certified Public Accountant.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Per Capita Tax..... \$71,179 12	Death Benefits \$17,950 00
Initiation 2,055 26	Defense 15,683 20
Reinstatement 1,822 45	Organizers' Salaries and Ex-
Miscellaneous 3,304 30	penses 17,071 39
Supplies 2,439 60	Supplies 1,577 42
Charter and Outfits 277 00	Bulletins 14,293 44
Buttons 862 85	Buttons 440 75
Bulletins 689 14	Charters and Outfits 38 43
Interest on Deposits 1,003 83	Edward Flore—Salary 1,200 00
Protested Checks 217 55	Edward Flore—Expenses 365 20
Fine (in escrow) 5 00	Jere L. Sullivan—Salary 1,350 00
	Jere L. Sullivan—Expenses 138 87
	Office Salaries 1,547 00
	Office Rent 621 00
	Postage, Revenue, Stamps, etc. 492 54
	Expressage and Telegrams 390 18
	Tax to A. F. of L 2,440 26
	Tax to Canadian Trades and La-
	bor Congress 204 54
	Delegates to A. F. of L Conven-
	tion 422 20
	Auditing Books 512 28
	Miscellaneous 172 88
	Bond—Secretary-Treasurer 350 00
	Protested Checks 216 08
 <hr/>	 <hr/>
Total Receipts \$83,856 10	Total Disbursements \$77,477 66
Cash Balance, August 31, 1914. 72,222 30	Cash Balance, February 27, 1915. 78,600 74
 <hr/>	 <hr/>
\$156,078 40	\$156,078 40

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
September, 1914..... \$13,994 48	September, 1914..... \$12,595 61
October, 1914..... 14,527 65	October, 1914..... 13,517 35
November, 1914..... 13,306 51	November, 1914..... 11,600 43
December, 1914..... 15,152 85	December, 1914..... 12,878 29
January, 1915..... 13,134 95	January, 1915..... 13,441 67
February, 1915..... 13,739 66	February, 1915..... 13,444 31
Cash balance at August 31, 1914. 72,222 30	Cash Balance at February 27, 1915 78,600 74
Total \$156,078 40	Total \$156,078 40

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CONDITION OF FUNDS AT FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

Cash Balance	\$78,600 74	General Fund	\$32,047 70
		Death Fund	27,389 77
		Defense Fund	17,959 17
		Convention Fund	1,204 10
Total	\$78,600 74	Total	\$78,600 74

STATEMENT OF CASH AND RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS.

AT FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

Balance as per Pass Book, Fifth- Third National Bank, February 27, 1915 (Open Account).....	\$43,450 72	Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (Special Account).....	\$2,844 86
Less Outstanding Checks.....	5,498 85	Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (On Deposit).....	37,741 95
 		Office Cash Fund.....	62 06
Balance at Credit (Open Ac- count)	\$37,951 87	 	
		Total	\$78,600 74

ORGANIZATION FACTS AND HOW OBTAINED.

Almost from the day of beginning to work for our International Union as a paid official, the need of securing trade facts and figures prompted me to employ every known method to secure reports of conditions surrounding our local unions. After a number of experiments the present annual report form was evolved; it contains quite an array of important interrogations, which if replied to with care and accuracy would prove of immense value to our organization as well as those interested in the study of economics. Statistics are valueless unless they are approximate of the conditions which they pretend to cover, that needs little elucidation to be understood, for if what we gather from our local union officials is based simply on individual judgment without regard to actual facts, as they exist in each locality, the compilations become useless. On the other hand, if the facts gleaned are approximate of actual conditions, the tabulations which follow are fully worth the labor and expense of collecting.

We have refrained from asking of our locals unnecessary work, and for that reason we believe we have a right to expect their hearty co-operation on the occasions when requests are filed with them.

We are reproducing the tabulations collected for the year 1913, and following them with gleaned facts for the year 1914.

Some of our local union officials respond promptly and furnish us with all available facts; others appear to regard our solicitations as an infringement on their time. To the former officers we tender sincere thanks, to the latter we urge compliance in the future, for when all unions respond an accurate estimate can be made, which under present incomplete returns is impractical.

ORGANIZATION STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE

Beginning way back in the year 1889 we endeavored to induce the officers and members of our affiliated local unions to pay close attention to our requests for information. In order that there might be compiled data which every member of the organization could turn to with a feeling of confidence that what was compiled for general perusal was the final word on the real status of the International Union.

We mailed, on December 15, 1918, a duplicate set of Annual Report blanks to every affiliated local of our International Union, and urged that these blanks be filled in and returned to the central office within a reasonable time. After waiting patiently for a few months, we reminded the local unions which had failed to respond: In fact, kept up a perpetual bugging, until finally we realized that there was no further use to ask.

Accompanying the tabulation here offered will be found the number of each local union which, despite frequent urgings, as intimated, failed to return a report. The total number of those absent from the compilation is 188. To the locals who have made the following tabulation of facts possible we tender sincere thanks; to those who neglected or refused to co-operate we the knowledge that they are only injuring themselves and preventing their co-workers of our International from securing data of value.

STATISTICAL TABLE COMPILED FROM CONDENSED REPORTS BY OUR LOCAL UNIONS FOR THE PERIOD JAN. 1, 1913, TO JAN. 1, 1914.

Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1913	Persons Involved	Number Member Won Compromised Lost	Number Member Worsted Benefited	In Wages per Member per Week	In Hours of Hours Benefited	Any Redundancy in Wages Since Jan. 1, 1913	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organ- ization	Cost of Strikes since Jan. 1, 1913 1913, Exclusive of Appro- priations by Interim Com- mittee		Officers Bonded in Wages	Average Wages Paid	
								Total Gains	In Wages			
Quincy, Ill.	10	7	Yes	* 40.00	* 60.00	85	58	502.00	350.00	203.00	1	15.00
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	10-00-15.00	12-00-17.00	36	10	31.00	28.00	200.00	2	5.25
Pendleton, Ky.	10	6	Yes	12.00-16.00	15.00-20.00	49	10	40.00	38.50	200.00	2	5.00
Patterson, N. J.	10	6	Yes	10.00-12.00	17.50-20.00	49	10	100.00	100.00	25.00	12.50	9.00
Woonsocket, R. I.	10	6	Yes	12.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	66	10	100.00	105.00	25.00	9.25	1.75
Meriden, Conn.	10	6	Yes	10.00-12.00	18.00-20.00	75	10	250.00	225.00	155.00	12.50	1.75
Brockton, Mass.	12	7	Yes	6.00-15.00	* 35.00	65	12	127.48	127.48	127.48	1	2.00-15.00
Trinidad, Colo.	10	6	Yes	12.00-15.00	15.00-18.00	40	7	50.00	50.00	50.00	2	5.00
McKeesport, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00-15.00	15.00-18.00	90	10	270.00	270.00	270.00	10.00	10.00
Cleveland, O.	140	00	11.00-16.00	12.00-16.00	21	10	100.00	100.00	100.00	1	10.00
Hamilton, O.	9	6	Yes	12.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	58	10	40.00	40.00	40.00	6.00	6.00
Lima, O.	8	6	Yes	13.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	20	10	95.00	95.00	95.00	5.00	5.00
Rochester, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	14.00-16.00	18.00-20.00	85	15	75.00	75.00	75.00	10.00	10.00
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	* 50.00	14.00-16.00	100	15	100.00	200.00	200.00	6.00	6.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	15.00-16.00	15.00-18.00	55.00	10	50.00	55.00	55.00	7.00	7.00
San Jose, Cal.	12	00	Yes	8.00-18.00	8.00-18.00	24	10	100.00	100.00	100.00	2	5.00-5.00
Brantford, Ont., Can.	10	6	Yes	12.00-16.00	18.00-20.00	9	10	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
Outumwa, Ia.	9	6	Yes	12.00-15.00	15.00-18.00	3	10	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	10.00-16.00	19.00-21.00	475	30	745.00	745.00	1,165.00	400.00	8
Portland, Ore.	10	6	Yes	13.00-16.00	15.00-18.00	50	10	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
The Bethelheims, Pa.	10	6	Yes	* 14.00	14.00-16.00	24	30	75.00	75.00	75.00	5.00	5.00
Atlanta, Ga.	9	6	Yes	10.00-12.00	15.00-18.00	44	75	150.00	150.00	150.00	11.00	11.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	7	Yes	9.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	54	75	20.00	20.00	20.00	2.50	2.50
Hamilton, Ont., Can.	11	7	Yes	9.00-15.00	15.00-22.00	43	10	45.00	384.00	50.00	25.00	9.00
Danemontown, N. Y.	9	6	Yes	14.00-16.00	17.00-22.00	43	5	250.00	300.00	150.00	3	25.00
Hartford, Conn.	12	6	Yes	* 60.00	* 75.00	169	75	575.00	575.00	600.00	1	25.00
Carlton, O.	10	6	Yes	14.00-16.00	18.00-20.00	49	20	260.00	260.00	260.00	3.00	3.00
St. Louis, Mo.	10	6	Yes	20.00	18.00-20.00	5	50%	28.00	28.00	28.00	2	2.50
Albion, N. Y.	13	00	13.00-15.00	15.00-18.00	50	40	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
Worth, Tex.	18	00	18.00-18.00	20.00	100	15	400.00	400.00	630.00	7	15.00
Youngstown, O.	300	18	Yes	9.00-12.00	12.00-15.00	303	31	300.00	300.00	300.00	5	15.00
Pana, Ill.	10	6	Yes	12.00-15.00	17.00-21.00	21	30	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
New Haven, Conn.	10	7	Yes	9.00-12.00	18.00-20.00	300	12	750.00	750.00	200.00	4	25.00
Streator, Ill.	12	1	Yes	9.00-12.00	12.50	42	35	18.50,000	18.50,000	18.50,000	1	20.00
New York City, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	17	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Eureka, Cal.	10	6	No	6.25	8-10	18	80%	55.00	55.00	55.00	2	15.00
Keweenaw, Mich.	No	9.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	17	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Dayton, O.	9	Yes	3.00	9.00-12.00	12	300	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Des Moines, Ia.	No	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10	6	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Irvine, Pa.	1	1	2	10	6	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Manville, Pa.	1	1	2	10	6	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Coalville, Ill.	No	* 15.00	15.00	* 29.00	29	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Derby, Conn.	No	9.00-12.00	* 65.00	65	42	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Auburn, N. Y.	No	11.00-12.00	12.00-15.00	11	24	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	1.00
Central City, Ky.	No	5.00	12.50	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	45	5	50.00	50.00	50.00	1.00	1.00
No	5.00	12.50	10.00	9.00-12.00	11.00	15	15.00	15.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	

Olean, N. Y.
Sudbury, Ont., Can.
Seattle, Wash.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Alton, Ill.
South Bend, Ind.
Dubuque, Iowa
Birmingham, Ala.
St. Louis, Mo.
Centralia, Ill.
Mansfield, O.
Alliance, O.
Danbury, Conn.
Sayre, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.
New Castle, Pa.
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Number of Persons Involved	Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1913	Comprised Last Won	Number of Member	Worsted	Benefited	In Wages	In Hours	Any Reduction in Wages Since Jan. 1, 1913	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organ- ization	Coses of Strike since Jan. 1, 1913, Exclusive of Apparatus		Injuries to Officers Bonded	Days in Working Week	Union Houses in Jurisdi- ction	Non-members Follow- ing Trade in City	Amount Appropriated to Other Unions	Death Fund Excluded by Interimratinal	Sick Fund	Expended Since Jan. 1, 1913	Debts Since Jan. 1, 1913	Initiation Fee	Registration Fee	Monthly Dues	Amount of Money in Bank	Condition of Trade Since Jan. 1, 1913						
										Averagew Wages Paid																					
LOCATION										With Board	Without Board																				
Tertown, N. Y.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cincinnati, Ind.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Louis. Mo.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Washington, D. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Baltimore, Md.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Newark, N. J.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
London, Conn.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
St. Louis, Mo.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chicago, Ill.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Baltimore, Md.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wilmington, Del.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Philadelphia, Pa.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Boston, Mass.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Providence, R. I.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Albany, N. Y.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Montgomery, Ala.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Seattle, Wash.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ore., Wash.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Minneapolis, Minn.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Winnipeg, Man.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Montreal, Que.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Quebec, Que.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Winnipeg, Man.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vancouver, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Victoria, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Edmonton, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Winnipeg, Man.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vancouver, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Victoria, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Edmonton, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vancouver, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Victoria, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vancouver, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Victoria, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vancouver, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Victoria, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vancouver, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Victoria, B. C.										10-11	6 Yes	10 00-12 00	14 00-18 00	50	10	38	30	28	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Calgary, Alta.																															

1) Portsmouth, O.	7	1) Fair
2) Canton, Ill.	7	Good
3) Nelson, B. C., Can.	7	Fair
4) Indianapolis, Ind.	7	Good
5) Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	7	Fair
6) Mojave, Cal.	7	Poor
7) Pensacola, Fla.	7	Fair
8) Altoona, Pa.	7	Fair
9) Spokane, Wash.	7	Fair
10) Salem, Ore.	7	Fair
11) Everett, Wash.	7	Fair
12) Madison, Wis.	7	Fair
13) Middletown, Conn.	7	Fair
14) Victoria, B. C., Can.	7	Fair
15) Elkinsburg, Wash.	7	Fair
16) Tucson, Ariz.	7	Fair
17) Springfield, Mo.	7	Fair
18) Elm, Wash.	7	Fair
19) Wilmington, Del.	7	Fair
20) Milwaukee, Wis.	7	Fair
21) Ottumwa, Ia.	7	Fair
22) Spokane, Wash.	7	Fair
23) Jersey City, N. J.	7	Fair
24) Atlantic City, N. J.	7	Fair
25) New Rochelle, N. Y.	7	Fair
26) Brainerd, Minn.	7	Fair
27) Lewistown, Mont.	7	Fair
28) Yonkers, N. Y.	7	Fair
29) Fort Wayne, Ind.	7	Fair
30) Chicago, Ill.	7	Fair
31) Globe, Ariz.	7	Fair
32) Vancouver, B. C., Can.	7	Fair
33) Owatonna, Ia.	7	Fair
34) Fort Dodge, Ia.	7	Fair
35) Willmar, Minn.	7	Fair
36) Terre Haute, Ind.	7	Fair
37) Chicago, Ill.	7	Fair
38) Kenosha, Wis.	7	Fair
39) Milwaukee, Mont.	7	Fair
40) Helena, Mont.	7	Fair
41) Dubuque, Ia.	7	Fair
42) Branford, Conn.	7	Fair
43) Chicago, Ill.	7	Fair
44) Jefferson City, Mo.	7	Fair
45) Peru, Ind.	7	Fair
46) Baltimore, Md.	7	Fair
47) Springfield, Ill.	7	Fair
48) Helena, Mont.	7	Fair
49) Garry, Ind.	7	Fair
50) Kekokuk, Ia.	7	Fair
51) Lakeland, Ariz.	7	Fair
52) Hamilton, Mont.	7	Fair
53) Rafael, Cal.	7	Fair
54) Nashville, Tenn.	7	Fair
55) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
56) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
57) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
58) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
59) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
60) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
61) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
62) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
63) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
64) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
65) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
66) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
67) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
68) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
69) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
70) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
71) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
72) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
73) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
74) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
75) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
76) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
77) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
78) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
79) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
80) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
81) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
82) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
83) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
84) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
85) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
86) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
87) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
88) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
89) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
90) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
91) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
92) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
93) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
94) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
95) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
96) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
97) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
98) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
99) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
100) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
101) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
102) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
103) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
104) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
105) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
106) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
107) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
108) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
109) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
110) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
111) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
112) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
113) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
114) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
115) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
116) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
117) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
118) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
119) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
120) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
121) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
122) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
123) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
124) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
125) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
126) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
127) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
128) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
129) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
130) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
131) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
132) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
133) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
134) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
135) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
136) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
137) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
138) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
139) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
140) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
141) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
142) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
143) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
144) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
145) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
146) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
147) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
148) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
149) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
150) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
151) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
152) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
153) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
154) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
155) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
156) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
157) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
158) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
159) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
160) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
161) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
162) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
163) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
164) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
165) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
166) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
167) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
168) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
169) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
170) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
171) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
172) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
173) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
174) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
175) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
176) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
177) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
178) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
179) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
180) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
181) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
182) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
183) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
184) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
185) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
186) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
187) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
188) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
189) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
190) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
191) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
192) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
193) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
194) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
195) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
196) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
197) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
198) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
199) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
200) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
201) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
202) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
203) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
204) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
205) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
206) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
207) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
208) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
209) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
210) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
211) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
212) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
213) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
214) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
215) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
216) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
217) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
218) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
219) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
220) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
221) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
222) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
223) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
224) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
225) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
226) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
227) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
228) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
229) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
230) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
231) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
232) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
233) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
234) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
235) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
236) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
237) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
238) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
239) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
240) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
241) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
242) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
243) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
244) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
245) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
246) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
247) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
248) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
249) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
250) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
251) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
252) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
253) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
254) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
255) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
256) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
257) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
258) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
259) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
260) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
261) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
262) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
263) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
264) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
265) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
266) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
267) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
268) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
269) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
270) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
271) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
272) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
273) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
274) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
275) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
276) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
277) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
278) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
279) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
280) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
281) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
282) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
283) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
284) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
285) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
286) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
287) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
288) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
289) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
290) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
291) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
292) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
293) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
294) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
295) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
296) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
297) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
298) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
299) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
300) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
301) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
302) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
303) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
304) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
305) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
306) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
307) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
308) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
309) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
310) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
311) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
312) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
313) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
314) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
315) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
316) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
317) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
318) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
319) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
320) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
321) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
322) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
323) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
324) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
325) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
326) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
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331) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
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356) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
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358) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
359) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
360) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
361) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
362) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
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364) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
365) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
366) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
367) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
368) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
369) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
370) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
371) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
372) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
373) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
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377) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
378) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
379) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
380) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
381) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
382) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
383) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
384) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
385) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
386) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
387) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
388) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
389) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
390) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
391) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
392) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
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395) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
396) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
397) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
398) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
399) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
400) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
401) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
402) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
403) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
404) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
405) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
406) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
407) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
408) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
409) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
410) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
411) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
412) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
413) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
414) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
415) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
416) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
417) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
418) Bernardino, Calif.	7	Fair
419) Sacramento, Calif.	7	Fair
420) McAlpine, Pa.	7	Fair
421) North Yakima, Wash.	7	Fair
422) Olympia, Wash.	7	Fair
423) Salida, Colo.	7	Fair
424) Bernardino, Calif.	7	F

Local Number	LOCATION	Number Won	Comprised	Lost	Number Member	In Wages per Week	Worsted	Benefit Member	In Hours Reduction	In Wages per Week	Any Reduction in Wages	Made in Wages Jan. 1, 1913	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organization	In Hours Paid	Average Wages Paid	Amount Approved to Organizations	Sick Fund	Debt Fund	Additional by Intermediary	Excluded by Intermediary	Expended Since Jan. 1, 1913	Relief Dues	Amount of Money in Bank at Date of Report	Stamps on Hand	Reinstatement Due	Initiation Fee	Relief Statement Fee	Debts Since Jan. 1, 1913	Relief Dues Since Jan. 1, 1913	Condition of Trade Since Jan. 1, 1913		
Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1913	Persons Involved	Total Gains	Local Number	Number Won	Comprised	Lost	Number Member	In Wages per Week	Worsted	Benefit Member	In Hours Reduction	Any Reduction in Wages	Made in Wages Jan. 1, 1913	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organization	In Hours Paid	Average Wages Paid	Amount Approved to Organizations	Sick Fund	Debt Fund	Additional by Intermediary	Excluded by Intermediary	Expended Since Jan. 1, 1913	Relief Dues	Amount of Money in Bank at Date of Report	Stamps on Hand	Reinstatement Due	Initiation Fee	Relief Statement Fee	Debts Since Jan. 1, 1913	Relief Dues Since Jan. 1, 1913	Condition of Trade Since Jan. 1, 1913	
463	Mobile, Ala.	12	9-10	6 Yes	* 50.00	* 50.00	30	24	30	125.00	50.00	1	10.00	1	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	518.53	120	57.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
466	Fresno, Calif.	12	9-11	7 Yes	* 55.00	* 55.00	35	21	21	125.00	50.00	1	15.00	1	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	84.15	57.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
467	Olympia, Wash.	12	8-11	7 No	* 30.00	-40.00	30	9	9	125.00	24.00	2	19	2	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	224.25	46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
468	Gillespie, Ill.	12	9-10	7 No	* 12.00	-20.00	30	15	15	125.00	20.00	1	12	12	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	121.66	50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
469	Harrisburg, Pa.	12	10-12	6 Yes	10.00	-15.00	30	4	120	125.00	10.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	179.00	103.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
470	Stockton, Cal.	12	9-10	7 Yes	9.00	-21.00	30	30	20	125.00	10.00	1	25	25	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	100.00	277.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
471	Springfield, Ill.	12	10-12	6 Yes	10.7	10.7	30	18	18	125.00	10.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	543.00	318.6	31	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
472	Duluth, Minn.	12	9-10	6 Yes	15.00	15.00	30	131	44	125.00	15.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	329.81	320.10	10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
473	Jersey City, N. J.	12	8-12	6 No	* 15.00	-20.00	30	12	8	125.00	15.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	50.00	50.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
474	San Jose, Cal.	12	9-12	6 Yes	* 50.00	* 75.00	30	21	21	125.00	20.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	480.64	266.00	85.3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
475	Phoenix, Ariz.	12	10-12	6 Yes	14.00	-6.00	30	21	21	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	279.65	75.25	2.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
476	Palestine, Tex.	12	9-10	6 Yes	12.00	15.00	30	6	200	125.00	10.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	293.25	45.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
477	Richmond, Va.	12	9-10	6 Yes	15.00	20.00	30	3	200	125.00	15.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	9.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair		
478	Montpelier, Vt.	12	9-10	6 Yes	14.00	18.00	30	26	1	125.00	15.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	450.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
479	Charleston, W. Va.	12	9-10	6 Yes	21.00	21.00	30	11	11	125.00	21.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	133.70	25.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
480	Bozeman, Mont.	12	9-12	6 Yes	* 40.00	* 40.00	30	10	7	110.40	267.50	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	28.50	75.75	2.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
481	Fond du Lac, Wis.	12	9-10	6 Yes	14.00	14.00	30	22	20	125.00	20.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	500.00	40.00	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
482	San Pedro, Cal.	12	9-10	6 Yes	12.00	12.00	30	12	12	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	555.15	130.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
483	Alvarado, Ark.	12	9-10	6 Yes	15.00	20.00	30	90	50	125.00	25.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	450.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
484	Superior, Wis.	12	9-10	6 Yes	18.00	20.00	30	8	7	125.00	18.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	216.80	56.12	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
485	Bisbee, Ariz.	12	9-10	6 Yes	13.00	13.00	30	13	13	125.00	13.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	255.13	230.2	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
486	Grand Forks, Minn.	12	9-10	6 Yes	16.00	21.00	30	27	7	125.00	25.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	178.11	21.21	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
487	Sacramento, Cal.	12	9-10	6 Yes	17.00	21.00	30	32	14	125.00	237.50	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair		
488	Freeport, Ill.	12	9-10	6 Yes	15.00	20.00	30	22	2	125.00	20.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	269.00	30.00	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
489	Salem, O.	12	9-10	6 Yes	* 15.00	* 3.00	30	53	53	125.00	100.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	1,047.00	90.00	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
490	Great Falls, Mont.	12	9-10	6 Yes	9.00	-35.00	30	11	12	125.00	37.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	161.70	339.21	6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
491	Helena, Mont.	12	9-10	6 Yes	10.00	15.00	30	15	15	125.00	15.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	120.00	50.00	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
492	Barberton, O.	12	9-10	6 Yes	* 4.00	27.00	30	11	6	125.00	27.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	25.75	120.00	50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
493	Miami, Ariz.	12	9-10	6 Yes	8.00	8.00	30	12	6	125.00	8.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	15.00	16.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
494	Sacramento, Cal.	12	8-10	7 No	9.00	-17.00	30	8	7	125.00	17.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	50.00	21.00	67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
495	North Yakima, Wash.	12	11	6 Yes	17.50	17.50	30	52	8	125.00	145.25	3	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair		
496	Walla Walla, Wash.	12	12	7 Yes	15.00	17.50	30	11	12	125.00	40.00	2	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	50.00	100.00	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
497	Cairo, Ill.	12	10	7 Yes	15.00	17.50	30	11	12	125.00	40.00	2	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	20.00	100.00	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
498	Perris, Calif.	12	10	6 Yes	12.00	12.00	30	10	6	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	34.50	85.00	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
499	Phoenix, Ariz.	12	10	6 Yes	* 2.50	18.00	30	15	22	125.00	18.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	7.50	7.50	7.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
500	Kalispell, Mont.	12	10	6 Yes	10.00	-12.00	30	12	6	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair		
501	Nashua, N. H.	12	10	6 Yes	14.00	14.00	30	8	8	125.00	14.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	9.25	75	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
502	Moline, Ill.	12	10	6 Yes	14.00	14.00	30	25	15	125.00	14.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	225.00	60.00	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
503	Newburg, N. Y.	12	12	6 Yes	12.00	12.00	30	17	4	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	34.50	85.00	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
504	Concord, N. H.	12	12	6 Yes	12.00	12.00	30	17	4	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	20.00	120.00	9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
505	Patterson, N. J.	12	12	6 Yes	12.00	12.00	30	17	4	125.00	12.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	24.40	70.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	
506	Sparta, Wash.	12	10	6 Yes	17.00	17.00	30	10	6	125.00	17.00	1	20	20	1.00	\$ 1.00	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair		
507	McMurry, M. O.	12	10	6 Yes	17.00	17.00	30	1																								

657	Cheyenne, Wyo.	100	Fair
658	Christopher, Ill.	100	Good
659	Dallas, Tex.	100	Poor
660	LaSalle, Ill.	100	Fair
661	Roanoke, Va.	100	Poor
662	Macon, Ga.	100	Good
663	Covington, Ky.	100	Poor
664	Glenlive, Mont.	100	Good
665	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	100	Good
666	West Ranch, Wash.	100	Poor
670	Beardstown, Ill.	100	Fair
672	Paragould, Ark.	100	Poor
673	San Bernardino, Cal.	100	Fair
674	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	100	Poor
675	Vancouver, B.C., Can.	100	Good
676	Berlin, N. H.	100	Poor
677	Muncie, Ind.	100	Poor
678	Kingsley-Wardner, Ida.	100	Poor
679	Elizabethtown, N. J.	100	Good
680	Monongahela, Pa.	100	Poor
681	Burlington, Vt.	100	Poor
682	Owensboro, Ky.	100	Poor
683	Clinton, Ill.	100	Poor
684	Norfolk, Va.	100	Poor
685	North Walpole, N. H.	100	Poor
686	Rutland, Vt.	100	Poor
687	Kensington, Ill.	100	Poor
688	Raymond, Wash.	100	Poor
689	Rockville, Conn.	100	Poor
690	Tacoma, Wash.	100	Poor
691	Clifton, Ariz.	100	Poor
692	New York City, N. Y.	100	Poor
693	Salt Lake City, Utah.	100	Poor
694	Wallia, Walla, Wash.	100	Poor
695	Waco, Tex.	100	Poor
696	Gatlinburg, Tenn.	100	Poor
697	Anacosta, Mont.	100	Poor
698	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	100	Poor
699	Fl. William, Ont., Can.	100	Poor
700	Rochester, N. Y.	100	Poor
701	Tampa, Fla.	100	Poor
702	Pasco, Wash.	100	Poor
703	Jackson, Miss.	100	Poor
704	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	100	Poor
705	San Diego, Calif.	100	Poor
706	Houma, Wash.	100	Poor
707	Aberdeen, Wash.	100	Poor
708	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	100	Poor
709	Abdeen, Wash.	100	Poor
710	Coeur d'Alene, Mont.	100	Poor
711	Port Chester, N. Y.	100	Poor
712	Cloud, Minn.	100	Poor
713	Victoria, B. C., Can.	100	Poor
714	Salt Lake City, Utah.	100	Poor
715	Elma, Wash.	100	Poor
716	Taylorville, Ill.	100	Poor
717	Houma, Wash.	100	Poor
718	Corning, Ky.	100	Poor
719	Deer Lodge, Mont.	100	Poor
720	Marion, Ill.	100	Poor
721	Elkhorn, Wash.	100	Poor
722	Port Chester, N. Y.	100	Poor
723	Cloud, Minn.	100	Poor
724	Victoria, B. C., Can.	100	Poor
725	Salt Lake City, Utah.	100	Poor
726	No.	100	Poor
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728	No.	100	Poor
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* Per month. † Per day. ¶ And back dues. § Payment of back dues.

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STATISTICAL TABLE COMPILED FROM CONDENSED REPORTS BY OUR LOCAL UNIONS FOR THE PERIOD JAN. 1, 1914, TO JAN. 1, 1915.

LOCATION	Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1914	Persons Involved	Total Gains	Number Won	Complaints Lost	In Wages	In Reductions	Worsted Member Benefits	In Wages per Member Week	Any Reduction in Wages	Made Reduction in Wages	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organization	Cost of Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1914	Practices by International Federation	Average Hours Worked per Day	In Hours Worked	With Board	Without Board	Union Houses in Jurisdiction	Non-members Followed	Trade in Cities	Non-members Followed	Trade in Cities	Sick Fund	Debt Fund	Excise Duty International	Amount of Money in Bank at Date of Report	Reinstatement Fee	Monthly Dues	Amount of Money in Bank at Date of Report	Reinstatement Fee	Monthly Dues	Stamp on Hand	Condition of Trade Since	
1 New York City, N. Y.	3	1	1	2	35	6	29	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	7	Yes	15.00	18.00	490.00	800.00	8	5.00	75	59.32	789.4	1.00	789.4	1.00	Poor			
2 Brooklyn, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	15.00	18.00	105.500	250.00	7	10.00	1.00	12.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Bad
3 New York City, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	12	7	Yes	14.00	18.00	130.00	180.00	2	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	Poor		
4 Hoboken, N. J.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	12	6	Yes	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00	3	3.25	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
5 Boston, Mass.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	15.00	20.00	365.00	500.00	10	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
6 Denver, Colo.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	12	13	No	6.00	10.00	45.00	100.00	5	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	Poor		
7 Hoboken, N. J.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	13.00	18.00	60.00	100.00	10	12.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
8 New York City, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	8.50	12.00	35.00	50.00	19	12.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
9 San Antonio, Tex.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	7	Yes	14.00	21.00	14.00	20.00	10	12.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
10 Denver, Colo.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	7	Yes	10.00	17.00	7.00	15.00	10	12.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
11 Los Angeles, Cal.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	11	7	Yes	21.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	27	14.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
12 Denver, Colo.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	11	7	Yes	11.00	18.00	27.00	30.00	60	16.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
13 Kansas City, Mo.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	10.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
14 St. Louis, Mo.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	10.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
15 Cripple Creek, Colo.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
16 Los Angeles, Cal.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	7	Yes	14.00	21.00	10.00	15.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
17 Vancouver, B. C.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	7	Yes	10.00	17.00	7.00	15.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
18 Bronx, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	50.00	100.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
19 San Francisco, Cal.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	11	11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
20 Oakland, Cal.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	10.00	18.00	40.00	70.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
21 Seattle, Wash.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
22 Chicago, Ill.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
23 Sharon, Pa.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
24 Decatur, Ill., Ind.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
25 Hammond, Ind.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
26 Dunkirk, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
27 San Francisco, Cal.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
28 Philadelphia, Pa.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
29 San Francisco, Calif.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10	6	Yes	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor		
30 Milwaukee, Alta., Can.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	14	14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
31 Milwaukee, Wisc.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
32 Racine, Wisc.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
33 Davenport, Iowa								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
34 Galveston, Tex.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
35 Brooklyn, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
36 Spokane, Wash.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
37 Milwaukee, Wis.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
38 Cincinnati, O.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
39 Elkhart, Ind.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
40 Syracuse, N. Y.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
41 Boston, Mass.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
42 Uniontown, Pa.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
43 Connellsville, Pa.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Poor	
44 Cincinnati, O.								No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	15	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00													

Condition of Trade Since Jan. 1, 1914																				
Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1914	Persons Involved	Total Gains	Any Reduction in Wages	Made Since Jan. 1, 1914	In Hours	In Wages	In Hours	Days in Working Week	Cost of Strikes since Jan. 1, 1914	Excessive of Appr.- priations by Interim Committee since Jan. 1, 1914	Average Hours Worked per Day	Officers Bonded	Amount Other Unions Appropriated to Non-members Following Union Houses in Jurisdiction	Non-members Following Union Houses in City	Trade in City	Amount Due Monthly Dues	Amount Due at Date of Meeting in Bank	Relief Statement Fee	Stamps on Hand	
70 Louisville, Ky.	Boston, Mass.	120	15.00	100.00	192	150.00	100.00	1	15.00	9.25	75	2,320.00	46	3	Fair	2,500.00	46	3	Fair	
80 New Bedford, Mass.	Holyoke, Mass.	100	15.00	60.00	130	180.00	60.00	1	10.00	11.00	75	1,000.00	46	3	Fair	500.00	46	3	Fair	
82 Woburn, Mass.	Lowell, Mass.	60	20.00	57	67.25	96.00	3.00	1	12.50	12.50	75	1,000.00	46	3	Fair	500.00	46	3	Fair	
84 Taunton, Mass.	Lynn, Mass.	6	18.00	18.00	18	30.00	18.00	1	10.00	12.25	75	1,000.00	46	3	No	760.00	46	3	No	
86 Athol, Mass.	Louisville, Ky.	12	15.00	15.00	25	10	5.00	1	25.00	9.25	75	500.00	46	3	Poor	500.00	46	3	Poor	
90 Lawrence, Mass.	Newburyport, Mass.	10	15.00	15.00	15	75	17	1	25.00	13.00	75	500.00	46	3	Poor	500.00	46	3	Poor	
92 Marlboro, Mass.	Marlboro, Mass.	10	15.00	14.00	14	75	300.00	1,525.00	225.00	3	50.00	75	1,000.00	46	3	Poor	500.00	46	3	Poor
93 Haverhill, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.	10	15.00	14.00	16	1	25.00	230.00	50.00	3	50.00	75	1,000.00	46	3	Quite	500.00	46	3	Quite
96 Milford, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Mass.	10	15.00	16.00	31	15.00	15.00	1	25.00	15.00	75	80.00	46	3	Poor	160.00	46	3	Poor	
97 Philadelphia, Pa.	Los Angeles, Cal.	10	15.00	10.00	100	3.00	3.00	1	25.00	15.00	75	2,300.00	46	3	Fair	1,000.00	46	3	Fair	
98 Fall River, Mass.	10	15.00	14.00	116	2	100.00	48.00	6	25.00	1.25	75	124.00	46	3	Poor	1,545.97	46	3	Poor	
99 New Bedford, Mass.	10	15.00	18.00	76	200.00	200.00	4	25.00	12.00	75	1,000.00	46	3	Poor	500.00	46	3	Poor		
100 Great Falls, Mont.	10	15.00	12.00	42	6	440.00	440.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	907.55	46	3	Poor	500.00	46	3	Poor	
101 Granite City, Ill.	10	15.00	12.00	70	60.00	60.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	850.00	46	3	Poor	1,000.00	46	3	Poor		
102 Guelph, Ont., Can.	10	15.00	18.00	12	8	50.00	50.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	125.00	46	3	Poor	350.00	46	3	Poor	
103 Cleveland, O.	10	15.00	12.00	32	50	40.00	47.50	150.00	3	10.00	12.00	1,000.00	46	3	Poor	1,324.55	46	3	Poor	
104 Toledo, O.	10	15.00	12.00	10	7	6.00	6.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	132.68	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
105 Cincinnati, O.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	14.00	14.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	130.68	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
106 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	18.00	18.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
107 Cleveland, O.	10	15.00	12.00	10	7	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
108 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
109 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
110 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
111 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
112 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
113 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
114 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
115 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
116 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
117 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
118 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
119 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
120 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
121 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
122 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
123 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
124 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
125 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
126 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
127 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
128 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
129 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
130 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
131 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
132 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
133 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
134 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
135 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
136 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
137 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
138 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
139 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
140 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
141 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
142 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
143 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
144 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
145 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
146 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
147 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00	46	3	Poor
148 Newark, N. J.	10	15.00	12.00	10	6	12.00	12.00	10.00	1	25.00	1.25	75	120.00	46	3	Poor	1,100.00			

Condition of Trade Since Jan. 1, 1914															
Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1914	Persons Involved	Total Gains	Made Since Jan. 1, 1914	Cost of Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1914											
				In Wages			In Hours			Average Hours Worked per Day			Injuries from Strikes of Apparatus		
LOCATION	Number Lost Comprised	Won Won Wounded	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organ- ization	Days in Working Week	Officers Bonded	With Board	Without Board	Union Houses in Jurisdiction	Non-members Following Trade in City	Other Unions Approved to Sick Fund	Excluded Funds Allowed by State Amt.	Details Since Jan. 1, 1914	Initiation Fee	Refund Statement Due	Amount of Money in Bank at Date of Report
3 Alton, Ill.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	12 00-15 00	40 00	30 00	75 00	1	20 00	100 00	1	127 64	126 16	127 64
4 New York, N. Y.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	18 00	15 00	2	15 00	15 00	2	95 00	93 25	95 00
5 South Bend, Ind.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
6 Des Moines, Ia.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	20 00	20 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
7 Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	22 50	22 50	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
8 St. Louis, Mo.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	4 00-6 00	* 60 00	3 00	3 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
9 Centralia, Ill.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	12 00	12 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
10 Mansfield, O.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
11 Alliance, O.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	18 00	18 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
12 Waterbury, Conn.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	18 00	18 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
13 Danbury, Conn.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	18 00	18 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
14 Sayre, Pa.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
15 Bradford, Pa.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
16 New Castle, Pa.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
17 Camden, N. J.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
18 Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
19 South Norwalk, Conn.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
20 Clinton, Mass.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
21 Springfield, Mass.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
22 Marshalltown, Ia.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
23 New Brighton, Pa.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
24 Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
25 Toronto, Ont., Can.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
26 Pueblo, Colo.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
27 Torrington, Conn.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
28 Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
29 Providence, R. I.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
30 Peoria, Ill.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
31 St. Paul, Minn.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
32 Fremont, Neb.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
33 Wallace, Idaho	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
34 Wheeling, W. Va.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
35 Peterboro, Ont., Can.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
36 Newark, N. J.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
37 Douglass, Ariz.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
38 Rigway, Pa.	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
39 Wallace, Idaho	1	1	1	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
40 Toronto, Ont., Can.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
41 Brattleboro, Vt.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
42 Hartford, Conn.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
43 Wayne, Ind.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
44 International Falls, Minn.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
45 Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
46 Little Rock, Ark.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
47 Montreal, Can.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
48 Amherst, Colo.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
49 Jackson, Fla.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
50 Petram, Conn.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00
51 Saugerties, N. Y.	2	2	2	10 6 Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	15 00	15 00	1	90 00	89 40	90 00

Local Number	LOCATION	Number	Compromised Won	Lost	Wages per Member	Total Gains	Persons Involved	Strikes Since Jan. 1, 1914	Benefits Accruing as Result of Organization	In Wages	In Reduction of Hours	In Wages	Any Reduction in Wages Since Jan. 1, 1914	Officers Bonded	Average Wages Paid	Union Houses in Jurisdiction	Non-members Following	Trade in City	Amount Appropriated to Other Unions	Sick Fund	Debt Fund	Additional by State Am't	Excluded by International	Expended Since Jan. 1, 1914	Details Since Jan. 1, 1914	Initiation Fee	Membership Dues	Amount of Money in Bank at Date of Report	Condition of Trade Since	
420	Wallace, Idaho	427	Missoula, Mont.	12	7	No	† 3.25	10	8%	5.00	35.00	3.00-5.00	3.00-5.00	1.00	248.85	102	6	3	Fair
427	Spokane, Wash.	428	Washington, D. C.	9	6	Yes	* 17.50	10	8%	80.00	75.00	11.00	11.00	2.00	268.45	102	6	3	Fair
428	Portsmouth, O.	429	Middletown, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	10.00	10	8%	60.00	75.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	692.75	46	5	4	Fair
429	Bast Liverpool, O.	430	Middlebury, Vt.	10	6	Yes	15.00	10	8%	230.00	93.50	2.0	2.0	1.00	289.86	75	5	2	Poor
430	Miles City, Mont.	431	Billings, Mont.	9	6	Yes	15.00	10	8%	50.00	50.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	44.00	75	4	8	Fair
431	Nelson, B. C., Can.	432	Rock Springs, Wyo.	9	6	Yes	* 75.00	10	8%	10.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	56.00	75	20	6	Fair
432	Indianapolis, Ind.	433	Roughnecksite, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	100.00	10	8%	12.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	75	20	6	Fair
433	Montreal, Canada	434	Evansville, Ind.	10	7	Yes	* 40.00	10	8%	80.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	163.00	75	12	3	Fair
434	Peoria, Ill.	435	Stamford, Conn.	10	7	Yes	* 25.00	10	8%	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	33.85	75	20	6	Fair
435	Moore, Okla.	436	Butte, Mont.	9	7	Yes	7.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	232.70	60	20	6	Fair
436	Pensacola, Fla.	437	Altoona, Pa.	8	7	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	294.88	75	27	6	Fair
437	Spokane, Wash.	438	Everett, Wash.	9	6	Yes	15.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.61	30	1.05	8	Quite
438	Seattle, Wash.	439	Everett, Wash.	10	6	Yes	15.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
439	Springfield, Mo.	440	Montreal, Canada	10	7	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
440	Elmwood, Pa.	441	Chicago, Ill.	10	7	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
441	Cle Elum, Wash.	442	Shenandoah, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
442	Macomb, Ga.	443	Wilmington, Del.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
443	Minneapolis, Minn.	444	Victoria, B. C., Can.	10	6	Yes	14.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
444	Madison, Wis.	445	Springfield, Ill.	10	6	Yes	14.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
445	Middleton, Conn.	446	Ellensburg, Wash.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
446	The Dalles, Ore.	447	La Crosse, Wis.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
447	Henderson, Ky.	448	Bellfonte, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
448	Ottumwa, Iowa	449	Chicago, Ill.	10	7	Yes	11.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
449	Spokane, Wash.	450	Spokane, Wash.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
450	Watertown, N. Y.	451	Watertown, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
451	Albion, N. Y.	452	Albion, N. Y.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
452	Wellsboro, Pa.	453	Wellsboro, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
453	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	454	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
454	Scranton, Pa.	455	Scranton, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
455	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	456	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
456	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	457	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
457	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	458	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
458	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	459	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
459	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	460	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
460	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	461	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
461	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	462	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
462	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	463	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
463	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	464	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
464	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	465	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
465	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	466	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
466	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	467	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
467	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	468	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
468	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	469	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
469	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	470	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
470	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	471	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
471	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	472	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
472	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	473	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
473	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	474	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
474	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	475	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
475	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	476	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10	6	Yes	12.00	10	8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						

304	Terre Haute, Ind.	... Yes	11 00	15 00	10 00	891 00	350 00	7 12	Fair
305	Montreal, Canada	... Yes	10 00	15 00	10 00	891 00	350 00	7 12	Fair
307	Chicago, Ill.	... No	6 00	15 00	7 00	85 00	90 00	1 25	Fair
313	East Chicago, Ind.	... Yes	9 6	16 00	40 00	30 00	60 00	3 25	Poor
316	Des Moines, Iowa	... Yes	9 6	15 00	18 00	15 00	15 00	1 25	Good
317	Nashville, Tenn.	... Yes	8 6	15 00	20 00	5 1	50 00	1 25	Poor
318	Dodge, Ia.	... Yes	8 6	15 00	22 50	15 00	11 00	1 25	Fair
319	Wilmington, Conn.	... Yes	9 6	15 00	15 00	22 50	145 00	1 25	Good
320	Peru, Ind.	... Yes	9 6	15 00	15 00	15 00	48 00	1 25	Fair
321	Kenosha, Wis.	... Yes	9 6	15 00	15 00	11 00	10 00	1 25	Good
324	Miles City, Mont.	... Yes	9 7	15 00	15 00	15 00	30 00	1 25	Poor
325	Oakland, Cal.	... Yes	2 00	15 00	2 00	7 00	90 00	1 25	Fair
327	Dubuque, Ia.	... Yes	3 00	15 00	10 00	6 00	82 00	1 25	Dull
329	Braintree, Conn.	... Yes	1 50	12	10 00	70 00	67 00	1 25	Good
331	Jefferson, Mo.	... Yes	9 0	12 00	10 00	6 00	60 00	1 25	Fair
332	Baltimore, Md.	... Yes	12 0	12 00	12 00	10 00	10 00	1 25	Good
333	Helena, Mont.	... Yes	8 30	2 12	9 2	7	105 00	1 25	Poor
334	Gary, Ind.	... Yes	10 6	15 00	10 00	7 00	154 00	1 25	Fair
335	Keokuk, Ia.	... Yes	9 6	15 00	9 6	6 00	82 00	1 25	Dull
336	San Rafael, Cal.	... Yes	9 10	12 00	15 00	15 00	10 00	1 25	Fair
337	50%	... Yes	25	15 00	15 00	15 00	25 00	1 25	Good
338	50%	... Yes	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	100 00	1 25	Fair
339	50%	... Yes	1 10	10 00	12 00	12 00	48 00	1 25	Fair
340	Richmond, Ind.	... Yes	1 10	10 00	12 00	12 00	48 00	1 25	Fair
341	Waterloo, Iowa	... Yes	1 10	10 00	12 00	12 00	48 00	1 25	Fair
342	Hudson, Tex.	... Yes	10 6	15 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	1 25	Fair
343	Wichita Falls, Tex.	... Yes	8 6	15 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	1 25	Fair
344	Bakersfield, Cal.	... Yes	7 10	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Poor
345	Akron, O.	... Yes	10 6	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
346	Danville, Ill.	... Yes	9 6	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
347	Richmond, Va.	... Yes	1 10	10 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
348	Millville, Pa.	... Yes	11 6	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
349	Newark, N. Y.	... Yes	9 6	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
350	North Yakima, Wash.	... Yes	8 9	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
351	Olympia, Wash.	... Yes	14 12	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
352	Salida, Colo.	... Yes	3 00	14 18	10 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
353	San Bernardino, Cal.	... Yes	3 00	14 18	10 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
354	500 ft. Smith, Ark.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
355	500 ft. Sacramento, Cal.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
356	500 ft. Detroit, Mich.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
357	500 ft. Mobile, Ala.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
358	500 ft. Fresno, Cal.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
359	500 ft. Olympia, Wash.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
360	500 ft. Gillespie, Ill.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
361	500 ft. Harrisonburg, Pa.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
362	500 ft. Stockton, Cal.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
363	500 ft. Springfield, Ill.	... Yes	10 7	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
364	500 ft. Jersey City, N. J.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
365	500 ft. San Jose, Calif.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
366	500 ft. Palestina, Texas	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
367	500 ft. Wimberley, Man., Can.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
368	500 ft. Minneapolis, Minn.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
369	500 ft. Charleston, W. Va.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
370	500 ft. Bogazian, Mont.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
371	500 ft. Fond du Lac, Wis.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
372	500 ft. Pedro, Cal.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
373	500 ft. San Jose, Calif.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
374	500 ft. Wm. Whipple, Man., Can.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
375	500 ft. Minneapolis, Minn.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
376	500 ft. Aransas, Ark.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
377	500 ft. Superior, Wis.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
378	500 ft. Grand Forks, Minn.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
379	500 ft. Duluth, Minn.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
380	500 ft. Perth Amboy, N. J.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
381	500 ft. Sacramento, Cal.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
382	500 ft. Salem, O.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
383	500 ft. Great Falls, Mont.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
384	500 ft. Hazleton, Pa.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
385	500 ft. Lexington, Mo.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
386	500 ft. Gadsden, Ala.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
387	500 ft. Barberville, O.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
388	500 ft. Miami, Ariz.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
389	500 ft. Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
390	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
391	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
392	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
393	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
394	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
395	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
396	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
397	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
398	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
399	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
400	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
401	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
402	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
403	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
404	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
405	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
406	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
407	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
408	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
409	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
410	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
411	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
412	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
413	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
414	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
415	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
416	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
417	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
418	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
419	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
420	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
421	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
422	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
423	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
424	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
425	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
426	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
427	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
428	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
429	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
430	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
431	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
432	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
433	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2	15 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	Fair
434	500 ft. 14th and 14th, Fla.	... Yes	9 6 1/2						

* Per day. * Per month. ¶ And back dues. § Payment of back dues.

¶ And back dues.

* Per m.

CONVENTION AND GENERAL VOTE STATISTICS.

Number of Conventions	Convention City	Date of Convention	Number of Delegates	Number of Locals	Number of Votes	Number of Delegates	Number of Locals	Number of Votes	Highest Referendum	Number of Locals	Number of Votes	Date of Referendum	Membership Convocation	Total Number of Locals	Number of Locals Not Voting	Total Number of Locals	Number of Locals Not Voting	Total Number of Locals	Number of Locals Not Voting	Number of Locals	Number of Votes	
1st	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 18-20, 1892	9	9	450	450	700	No Vote	14	14
2d	Chicago, Ill.	May 22-26, 1893	24	* 21	1,200	1,200	3,533	No Vote	35	35
3d	St. Louis, Mo.	Apr. 9-12, 1894	22	* 13	1,100	1,100	1,200	No Vote	36	36
4th	Boston, Mass.	Apr. 8-13, 1895	16	* 13	800	800	1,400	No Vote	28	28
5th	Cincinnati, O.	Apr. 13-15, 1896	18	* 7	900	900	1,000	No Vote	20	20
6th	Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 25-27, 1898	Board of Arbitration, A. F. of L., declared convention illegal	70	900	900	900	No Vote	26	26
7th	Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 6-11, 1899	19	29	43	43	950	990	Oct. 14, 1899	20	912	327	2	22	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	22
	(Seventh General Convention proposals submitted Oct. 1, 1900)				1,239	1,239	1,239	No Vote	Jan. 1, 1900	21	1,640	1,246	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38	2	38
8th	Cleveland, O.	May 14-18, 1900	19	31	55	2,411	5,340	5,340	May 30, 1900	49	4,545	795	45	94	4	94	4	94	4	94	4	94
9th	St. Louis, Mo.	May 14-18, 1901	46	62	96	5,331	9,522	9,522	June 15, 1901	61	4,702	4,820	119	180	5	180	5	180	5	180	5	180
10th	Louisville, Ky.	May 11-16, 1902	78	107	197	10,231	18,268	18,268	June 15, 1902	120	8,981	9,307	190	310	6	310	6	310	6	310	6	310
11th	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 11-16, 1903	166	233	426	27,452	38,371	38,371	June 15, 1903	171	16,255	22,316	357	528	7	528	7	528	7	528	7	528
12th	Rochester, N. Y.	May 9-14, 1904	197	267	451	30,362	50,430	50,430	June 15, 1904	225	20,475	29,955	434	659	8	659	8	659	8	659	8	659
13th	Kansas City, Mo.	May 8-13, 1905	123	164	321	20,650	39,317	39,317	June 10, 1905	330	22,688	16,619	231	561	9	561	9	561	9	561	9	561
	(Vote for Seven								Sept. 6, 1905	188	13,806	22,429	392	580	10	580	10	580	10	580	10	580
14th	Toledo, O.	Oct. 14-19, 1907	173	238	425	25,088	39,295	39,295	Nov. 14, 1907	394	12,693	26,602	127	521	15	521	15	521	15	521	15	521
15th	Minneapolis, Minn.	May 10-15, 1909	138	187	346	20,388	37,066	37,066	July 25, 1908	355	7,145	30,546	179	534	16	534	16	534	16	534	16	534
16th	Boston, Mass.	May 8-13, 1911	188	270	463	26,012	43,052	43,052	June 15, 1911	408	10,018	27,648	74	492	17	492	17	492	17	492	17	492
17th	Denver, Colo.	June 9-14, 1913	157	229	482	30,456	55,227	55,227	Sept. 14, 1912	437	10,854	37,427	75	512	19	512	19	512	19	512	19	512
									Feb. 25, 1913	503	15,593	37,960	61	564	21	564	21	564	21	564	21	564
									May 25, 1913	480	12,358	42,869	89	569	22	569	22	569	22	569	22	569

* Proxy representation allowed. † Membership exaggerated. ‡ Locals voted by motion "Yes" or "No" to hold convention—§ voting "No".

CONVENTION REPRESENTATION.

In another portion of this report attention is directed to the ever present problem of "non-attendance at meetings," a problem which has engaged the attention of the wisest and brainiest of men for many years, not only in the organizations of labor, but in pretty much all kinds and character of collective activity coming under the head of organization; religious organizations not excepted.

There is quite as pressing a problem confronting us, and that is attendance at our general conventions. Preceding this brief memorandum on the subject, you will find offered for your reference, a Convention and General Vote tabulation which will permit careful analysis and invite deep thought. Comparing the number of locals in existence with the number represented at our conventions will disclose a condition which, it seems, should be changed and an improvement brought about, for logically if it is advantageous to our locals to have all their members attend meetings, similar reasoning would indicate that greater representation at our conventions would be to the advantage of our International Union. Several Internationals make provision for attendance by an additional per capita tax for convention purposes. It might be worth while to give this subject matter over to a Committee to investigate; they could secure from the attending delegates data relative to cost of transportation and per diem allowances, and perhaps reach interesting, if not valuable conclusions. If it were possible to arrange matters so as to make attendance easy on the part of local union representatives, it would undoubtedly enhance legislation enacted by our conventions and dispose of the allegation that we are governed by minorities. The proposition seems worth consideration, hence its presentation for disposition.

SUGGESTIONS.

Your attention is directed to the reading of Section 102, in order that if in the judgment of this convention that section may be amended so as to specify exactly the authority conferred on your general president. Heretofore it has been defined as giving to that official the right to hear and determine "questions of law, to adjustments of difference between members, between locals, or between locals and the parent body." It has been assumed that in granting to the general president the right of hearing such controversies as the provisions of the aforesaid section cover, the right in fact, the duty was imposed that he should render judgment. Judgment may be of any character permissible under our laws; hence penalties imposed by that official are enforceable. A contrary view destroys the very essence of general sections which provide for appeals.

The dominating phrase, "The President Shall," is mandatory, there is no other reasonable definition than that He Shall do as the section sets forth.

If it were not the manifest intention of the framers of that law to bestow on the general president powers of a lower court, why create provisions for an appeal from an authority which it is alleged does not exist. Reconciliation seems necessary in order to satisfy those who question the rights and duties of your general president.

Section 172 usurps the right of appeal of an individual member of the organization: under that section there is but one Court for members charged with wrong doing; while other sections conflict to the extent of offering provisions whereby alleged wrong-doers may secure attention from all the authorities.

Section 167 has been tested for years and one portion of it is so at variance with custom that the wonder is that none of us have noted it and sought to improve its worth. Directing a Court to sit in judgment and making it permissible for the parties to a Case to select one of the Court to act as their legal representative is to say the least, rather far fetched confusion.

That portion of the section referred to, which permits making one of the Judges a representative of an appellor, should be eliminated.

Section 115 as at present constituted prevents your General Executive Board from securing brains and ability if perchance the possessors of such happen to reside or remove to a political section from whence two appointments have already been made. The section was, no doubt, created to prevent an abuse, but it seems to the writer that the days of such expectation have passed never to return.

To the last convention the suggestion was made that a special committee be appointed to take up and consider the following questions:

"Shall a local union be permitted to issue a Union House or Union Bar Card to any establishment wholly or partially owned by Chinamen or Japanese?"

"Shall a local union permit its members to work in any establishment where 'Chinks' or 'Japs' are employed in any department, either as co-worker or indirectly?"

"Shall members so employed be permitted to wear any of the working buttons issued by this organization?"

The question of Asiatics and their employment in the catering industry is not a new problem; here in this section where your convention is being held offers ample opportunity for studying the question.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing recital no effort has been made to needlessly occupy your valuable time, for the undersigned has a full appreciation of the magnet which this splendid state and city offers and "bids you enter and feast to the uttermost;" but it seems to me that

duty well done is your first consideration and you will remain glued to your task until every problem which confronts you as workers and your organization's future has been scrupulously disposed of.

With that conclusion in mind it seems fitting to briefly refer to a few rather important points which may have escaped your attention. You hardly need be advised of how your organization is constructed, but it seems evident from the harshness of criticism which has been made from time to time, that the "mechanics" of your administrative department are either unknown or purposely overlooked.

The undersigned is frequently accused of failure to perform functions which your laws do not provide for, and as frequently of performing other functions which the laws do not specifically read he should perform. In one breath he is accused of too much activity and in another called to task for failing to use more activity, all depending on the viewpoint of the individual.

Last week he was accused of unexampled control of the destinies of your organization, and before you are through with this gathering, as likely as not you hear and see him crucified for his alleged neglect of innumerable things—excepting possibly—the rise and fall of the tides in San Francisco Bay.

On one side you will be told that he has shown partiality, and on the other side similar accusation—a sort of a "between the devil and the deep sea—damned for doing and damned for not doing" situation.

A casual reference to Section 104 of our International Union laws will disclose the fact that the general secretary-treasurer of our organization has been provided with ample to engage his mind and hand. There are other sections in our book of laws which likewise set forth specific duties which the general secretary-treasurer is required to perform. But despite these innumerable orders and "He Shall," he challenges the production of evidence showing any action which was injurious to the well-being and advancement of our International Union. Here is probably quite as good a place to make an admission as any portion of this report. As your general officer at your general headquarters, there have been several incidents occur for which, so far as the undersigned knows, there was neither law or precedent to be guided by. Those incidents had to do with our membership confronted with bitter antagonism or distress, and in each case, time and conditions surrounding our membership made prompt action imperative—and the action which appealed to me—was taken, and thanks to my colleagues on the general executive board who realized the importance of immediate action, ratified without dissent the expense incurred and action taken.

Before passing on to the "mechanics" of our organization, let me say: "That the cook was never born who could make an omelette without breaking eggs," and no man born of woman can administer the affairs of an organization without occasionally committing error or treading on somebody's toes.

What are the "mechanics" of your organization? As I understand the term, it means the machinery whereby administration is carried on with the least possible delay and a minimum of friction.

Have you provided the necessary machinery for administrative purposes, or have you wilfully ignored repeated urgings to make that machinery as near perfect as your revenues permitted? That may be impertinence from an employe, yet with the knowledge that said employe has no other "boss" to interrogate, he makes bold to ask the question. You have created laws, rules and regulations, you have placed in many sections of your book of laws positive instructions, and you leave the remainder to fate, or take a chance of having an official who will endeavor to be all things and do all things as far as his strength and ability permits. If perchance, he succeeds in his undertakings, everybody is satisfied. If he falls down and faces failure, everybody, at least the unthinking, blame him for defeat.

You pass laws here in convention and you expect them to be enforced; if the enforcement pleases the rank and file, well and good, but if the law is unpopular and irksome, the officer enforcing the law is made to feel that his actions merit retaliation, and in fact he must expect such for it usually comes.

According to some of our members, the secretary-treasurer is an autocrat, the maker and enforcer of laws without the consent of the governed. Their view of your "mechanics for administration" is that even conventions such as this are absolutely and positively under his direction, and that no matter what you may chose to do, whether you amend, modify or eliminate any law the final word and decree must come from him. Smile if you will, but that is gospel truth and all of you know it to be fact that such accusations have been and will be made.

In one respect your exactions are multitudinous and impossible of being carried out by one individual; in other respects they are fruitless by reason of their unimportance.

Your organization resembles an immense army with insufficient direction and lack of proper munitions, it is organized for a purpose but has failed to make progress owing to lack of definite and perfected plans of action. In comparison with its natural opponents and the "mechanics" which they are enabled to employ, it cuts a sorry figure. One of your natural opponents in addition to a president who writes D.D., LL.D., after his signature, has a "Board of Strategy" consisting of twelve vice-presidents, one general superintendent, one general secretary, one general manager of publications, one editor-in-chief, one national legislative superintendent, one secretary of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, one treasurer, and one financial secretary, and sixteen members of their executive board, which makes a total of 36 persons, and among that number are three bishops, one priest, seven ordinary ministers without titles, such as D.D., nine of which titles are used among the

aggregation connected with church work; one ex-governor, one judge, and the remainder attorneys, excepting one woman, who has a national reputation as an aggressive expounder of sumptuary legislation. Add to that formidable aggregation the members of a national board of trustees, averaging about four to each state, thirty capable editors of that number of weekly, bi-weekly and monthly publications, and topping it off with a state superintendent of each state, drawing down salaries in excess of what you are paying to your official family. Your other opponent is, an employers' organization, of such scope, and with quite the equal of the one already briefly outlined so far as ability, brains and management, and possibly with a larger general income; saying nothing of other opponents minus organization or country-wide standing, and you positively have something to contend with. Yet you seem to carry the unstable and unsound impression, that your general president, general secretary and the handful of workers on your general executive board should be able not only to cope with such formidable opposition, but actually defeat such aggregations in contests where your future as workers is at stake. Such an attitude persisted in year after year is not complimentary to you nor those whom you represent, and pardon what seems reiteration, it is rash, reckless ruin which stares you in the face to simply listen and decline to attempt to bring about a decided change. It is the height of stupidity for any great conclave such as this and with the facts set before them so succinctly, to hold any one or several of your executive officers responsible for whatever of untoward conditions confront you and your unions.

The writer has neither apologies to offer or excuses to make for the alleged unorganized conditions of our allied crafts, he has never assumed that he possessed more probity and better judgment than any member of our vast organization; he has endeavored to the best of his ability and what little talent he may be the possessor of, to secure the greatest measure of beneficent results for the men and women who have honored him by their confidence for the last fifteen years. He makes no pretense that he needs defense from the attacks of those who seek to discredit what has been accomplished, but he does admit that our International needs defense and plenty of it, not only from the attack of those within its folds, but from those whose plans and program contemplate destroying it as an institution susceptible of improvement and of immense value to its membership. The undersigned, despite conclusions held by a limited few, has been able and expects to continue exercising whatever functions a generous nature has bestowed, and in passing permit this thought to find a resting place; sidestepping attack or responsibility is not even remotely a part of his make-up.

You do not employ me as a professional scold, but there are so many uncared-for problems in connection with your organization, that it seems a solemn duty for the undersigned to direct your attention to them, failing to do so would mean carrying a troubled conscience something for which no amount of inducement is ample reward.

At the present time your official family consists of a general president, eight vice-presidents and a general secretary-treasurer, the latter is the only official permanently stationed at your general headquarters; he is secretary-treasurer and managing editor of your official publication, three positions which ordinarily are held by and cared for by three persons. Your general headquarters is presumed to be your executive offices, there is where you file your requests, running from agreement blanks to withdrawal cards, and seldom failing to touch every other letter in the alphabet. If your local union is confronted with trouble, be it strike, lockout, internicine warfare between members, disgruntled membership, absconding officials, articles for your souvenir books, inspiration and printed matter to overcome anti-legislation, legal advice about labels and misuse of buttons, services of organizers, in fact any and everything under the sun and some things which even "Old Sol" is a stranger to, you write to headquarters for help, and you not only expect aid but demand it. And all the time and for all of the years which you have made these numerous requests and demands, you overlooked the fact that you were crowding on one pair of shoulders the work of many men. You probably thought you had a superman on the job only to discover that he was an ordinary flesh-and-blood individual, capable of doing only a limited amount of labor, that he was not endowed with extraordinary perception and unerring judgment. One man or two, or there might be three, yet that number would be insufficient to plan and wage war on the opposition which confronts you, and you must awaken to that pertinent undeniable fact. Executive ability coupled with knowledge such as you require to care for your affairs, is not so fearfully common and unattached that you can find it without seeking far, this too in spite of the thoughtless statements of alleged critics who habitually interrogate: "Why this, that, or something else," has not been accomplished. In previous messages you were advised that your organization had the means to command ability and brains, executive and directing powers; and you were also advised that, if you failed to secure such, upon your shoulders rested the blame. That is reiterated with added emphasis, it is still your task—your responsibility is no more and no less.

You have probably persuaded yourselves that, inasmuch as your organization has weathered the storms and tribulations of twenty-five years, and has made some progress meanwhile, the future will take care of itself without making any material changes in method or machinery. You are due to a very sad awakening unless you quickly dispel and get rid of that view; for, seriously your future is far from encouraging, and by the time the pendulum swings back to normal again, much can transpire and probably will.

Your organization as at present constituted can still retain what it possesses and succeed in pushing forward to greater numerical strength, but your "mechanics" for solving problems, laying plans and perfecting campaigns for future carrying out is absolutely

inadequate. It will be quite impractical on your part to conclude that a similar number of paid officials will be able to produce greater and better returns for labor expended. A slight improvement is not what you require, you need and must have greater development if your organization and those whom you select as executives, are to work for your general advancement; and you cannot secure, no matter how willing your executives may be, any appreciable improvement until you provide a sufficiently employed force to devote time, energy and ability to your wants. In the same building where your general headquarters are located, there is another International Trade Union headquarters; numerically that organization has ten thousand less members than our International Union, yet the "mechanics" of that organization permit the employment at headquarters of a president, a financier and an assistant financier; a secretary and an assistant secretary; a treasurer and an editor of their official journal. When the president is absent from the general office, the first vice-president comes in and cares for the office duties of that position. Seven officers at headquarters all of the time and with a full complement of office employes, such as clerks and stenographers. Fourteen general officers and a board of trustees, consisting of a chairman and six members, a total of twenty-one constitute their general executive board, which meets quarterly as a rule. All of the fourteen general officers are on the pay-roll, seven of whom as intimated are continuously at headquarters, and the problem would indeed have to be a large one which they could not solve without adding to their number.

Unlike our organization they have to contend with but one line of opposition—their selfishly inclined employers; whereas we have that problem ever present, and another quite as pressing—organized fanaticism. You may inquire why we have gone along all of these years without insisting on a change. The writer joins with you in making a similar inquiry, for he has presented to you at almost every one of your conventions in the last ten years, either as part of his message to the convention, or verbally, the need of additional executive force at headquarters. The writer assumes, and with some measure of justification the position, that he is approximately as well posted on economic and political conditions in America as any officer or member of our International Union, and he unhesitatingly declares that the man was never born who can successfully care for your affairs as secretary, treasurer and editor, and in addition take over the burden of directing your forces so as to defeat your economic and political enemies. All of this may seem discordant, but you are paying for service, and a part of that service means, as the writer understands it, that you shall be informed as to the conditions which surround your administrative machinery, thus giving to you, the final authority under our laws, opportunity to make necessary improvement. Your affairs are being administered with splendid success, all things considered, that there is ample field for improvement no one who gives the matter thought can gainsay, and you owe to yourselves and the immense number of men and women who contribute to the support of our International Union the best that is in you to the end of overcoming every reasonable obstacle which prevents consistent advancement.

An organization which has grown to such splendid proportions as our International Union during the last fifteen years and with insufficient income the greater portion of the time, cannot very well be said to have outlived its usefulness, and while it may seem egotism for one who has been intimately connected with and in a measure responsible for that growth, to refer to the achievement, permit the undersigned to say that modesty has little place to edge in where aggressiveness is required and truth recorded. Our International Union, as will be noted from what has been offered in this report, occupies a better position numerically and financially than ever in its history; as to what the future may hold out for you depends largely on what you determine upon before the close of this gathering; as representatives of more than SIXTY THOUSAND MEMBERS, your responsibilities are indeed great and solemn, it is the hope of the undersigned that you acquit yourselves of the task assigned to you in a manner which will write your names deep on the pages of our organization's history and be hailed as lawmakers of sound understanding and reasoning. Those whom you represent want the best there is in you, if you give that, they will have no reason to feel that they erred in sending you to this important conclave.

During the term the hearty co-operation of officers and members of our local unions has made the tasks of the writer less irksome and arduous, for which kindly co-operation sincere thanks are tendered. To my colleagues on the general executive board, who have so willingly shared the many heavy burdens during the term, thanks are due and heartily offered.

To each and every member who has put forth effort to make our International the magnificent organization which it is today, proper measure of sincere thanks are given, and the hope expressed that they will unceasingly continue doing their level best to keep their organization up among the leading labor organizations of America.

In concluding this summary of stewardship for the term, it seems permissible to say that your combined efforts along definite and aggressive lines must be continued, for the slightest relaxing on your part means untold general numerical losses which will be taken advantage of by your natural opponents. Trusting that this conclave will succeed in marking out and providing for greater progress in the future than we have enjoyed in the past, asking for whomsoever may succeed me your confidence and generous support, I beg to subscribe myself.

Yours fraternally,

JERE L. SULLIVAN,
General Secretary-Treasurer

During the reading of the foregoing report Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan interrupted the continuation of said report by making emphatic declaration relative to the activity of the California Anti-Saloon League, which had recently held a State convention at Fresno, Cal., and had discussed the probable division of our International Union. In that convention the unqualified declaration was made that if segregation carried in this convention the Anti-Saloonists could carry the State of California by a majority of approximately 100,000 votes.

A motion by Lehman, Local 1, and Adamack, Local 240, that the report be referred to the proper committees.

Motion adopted.

Motion by Horne, Local 827, and Kelly, Local 224, that inasmuch as a goodly portion of the report of the General Executive Board had been printed in the *MIXER AND SERVER*, and therefore the membership is acquainted with the facts as printed, it is our desire to save time, we therefore urge that the report be referred to its proper committees without reading and that copies of same be distributed to the delegates. The motion prevailed without dissenting vote.

The Report of the General Executive Board follows:

General Executive Board Report

March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Greeting:

Following out precedent established in our International Union, we herewith present a brief review of the multitude of matters which have been referred to us during the term; we are not unmindful of the fact that previous to having this report presented to you our general president and general secretary-treasurer have submitted reports which, no doubt, comprise pretty much the entire field of our activity, for that, as well as other reasons needless to mention, we shall be as brief as permissible and trust that in so doing we have merited your approval.

Wage scale agreement of Local 612, Helena, Montana, approved and funds set aside for their use in the event that they experience any difficulty in securing signatures to their agreement.

Wage schedule and agreement of Local 459, Victoria, B. C., who propose to try and clean out the Asiatic culinary workers by securing adoption of their agreement and wage scale. Wage scale and agreement approved and funds reserved for the use of said local if they require them to proceed with the task indicated.

Wage scale of Local 273, Springfield, Mass., approved and funds ordered set aside for their use in case same is needed.

Schedule of hours, wages and conditions sought by Local 768, San Diego, Cal., approved and funds ordered reserved for their use, if needed.

The Board set aside \$5,000 from the Defense Fund to aid the members of our locals in the stricken cities of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; they approved the action of the general secretary-treasurer in directing every available organizer into the stricken cities.

The subject matter of floods in the above states and the aid given to distressed members was reported specially to the Denver convention June, 1913.

Wage scale of Local 672, Paragould, Ark., approved and funds laid aside in the event that obstacles occur in getting agreement signed.

Wage scale of Local 81, Holyoke, Mass., approved and usual reservation from Defense Fund set aside in case of necessity.

We instructed Vice-President Foster to attend the sessions of the State Legislature of Illinois and endeavor to discourage the passage of proposed inimical legislation. Vice-President Foster reported results to the Denver convention, June, 1913.

Application for endorsement of wage scale of Local 223, Des Moines, Ia., was acted on favorably.

Wage scale of Local 354, Burlington, Iowa, approved and funds reserved in case of need.

Wage schedule of Local 403, Stockton, Cal., approved and usual sum set aside for their use.

Protest against issuance of charter 276, Bronx, N. Y., by Local 1, considered; matter laid over until General Executive Board meeting in June.

Wage scale and agreement of Local 254, Waterbury, Conn., approved and usual amount reserved for use if needed.

Wage scale of Local 638, Petaluma, Cal., approved and usual amount set aside in case of trouble.

Schedule of wage and hours by Local 659, Dallas, Texas, approved; set aside usual appropriation for their use, if needed.

Wage scale of Local 48, San Francisco, Cal., concurred in and usual action taken for furnishing assistance, if required.

Wage scale and agreement of Local 189, Portland, Oregon, adopted and reservation of funds made for their use.

Wage scale of Local 37, Decatur, Ill., approved with correction in one paragraph which was acceptable to the local; funds set aside as usual.

Following out the custom of having a General Executive Board meeting in the convention city and prior to sessions of the convention, we met in Denver, Colo., and the following memorandum covers the action taken.

DENVER, COLO., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1913.

Meeting called to order at the St. James Hotel by General President Edward Flore at 10 a. m.

Roll call found: Edward Flore, Frank Hoffman, C. W. McCurdy, F. Sesma, Elizabeth Maloney, Paul Steffler, and Jere L. Sullivan present. Owing to delay of trains, Vice-Presidents Hesketh, Foster and Anderson were unable to be present.

In order to facilitate the business of the Board and to give all representatives who desired to appear before us an opportunity to present evidence, it was decided to continue hearings and dispose of cases later. The following memorandum was substantially what transpired, as well as action taken by the Board.

Correspondence from President Hall of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, relative to Japanese and Chinese proprietors who offered fair conditions, payment of union wages, hours, etc., and desired the privilege of displaying a union house card, was read.

After considerable discussion, the matter was disposed of by declining to permit Asiatic proprietors the use of our union house or bar cards.

Correspondence from Local 20 of St. Louis, with reference to organizing the buss-boys, was read. Secretary Sullivan's copy of reply to said Local 20, was also perused. The substance of Secretary Sullivan's response was in effect that buss-boys could not be regarded as other than apprentices to the waiter and they rightfully belonged under the jurisdiction of the waiters' union. A general discussion on the foregoing proposition ensued. Finally a motion prevailed that the subject matter be allowed to remain in abeyance pending the arrival of delegates from Local 20.

Correspondence from an organizer of the American Federation of Labor of Elkhart, Indiana, requesting permission for the privilege of displaying a union bar label in an establishment in that city and by that method of endeavor to reorganize the bartenders' union of Elkhart, Indiana.

It was determined that the former local union of Elkhart, Indiana, had not by any means treated the International Union with customary fairness. The Board, however, determined to turn the entire matter over to the general secretary-treasurer, giving him full power to dispose of the proposition as the circumstances warranted.

The Convention Committees came before the Board and gave us an outline of the arrangements that had been perfected for the facilitation of convention work. After a few minor suggestions, the plan outlined was approved.

The subject matter referred to the Board by the Boston Convention relative to securing data with reference to cost and maintenance of a home for sick, aged and disabled members, was taken up. This proposition occupied the remainder of the session and in fact did not materially change the report prepared for presentation to the convention.

DENVER, COLO., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. President Flore presided.

Roll call found the following members present: Flore, Hoffman, Foster, McCurdy, Anderson, Sesma, Maloney, Steffler, and Sullivan.

Brother John Horan of Local 248, of Birmingham, Alabama, appeared before the Board with reference to the membership of Michael Moran and Louis Brill, formerly connected with Local 550, of Bessemer, Alabama, which local union divided its funds and failed to comply with the provisions of the International Constitution and laws.

After discussing the matter, the subject was referred to the general secretary-treasurer for disposition. Brother Horne was advised to inform the parties in question that they could make application and become members-at-large and that upon the payment of their pro rata of the amount secured when the division of the funds of Local 550 was made, as well as the customary reinstatement fee, there wasn't any doubt but what they would be in a position to obtain traveling cards and deposit same with Local 248.

Brother Horan of Local 248, Birmingham, Alabama, also wanted to know whether his local union would be granted an extension of jurisdiction so as to include the city of Bessemer, Alabama.

The General Executive Board, after discussing the subject matter, reached the following conclusion: That they had no authority in the premises in view of the action taken by the Boston convention, page 154 of the June issue of the MIXER AND SERVER for 1911. The action of that convention in substance was that any charters granted or that may be issued in the future, shall cover the city or cities that the face of such charters specifically and definitely reads, and that the General Executive Board stands instructed to refrain from issuing any charter which does not comply with the letter and spirit of the foregoing. In other words, denying the right to the General Executive Board to extend jurisdiction to any other cities than the ones specifically named on the charter issued.

The appeal of Local 228 of Albany, New York, from Decision 309, rendered May 20, 1913, was carefully reviewed and the Board, without dissenting vote, supports the General President in his decision.

A motion was passed that the general secretary-treasurer, immediately communicate

the advice to Local 228, so as to enable them, if they saw fit, to take an appeal from the decision rendered by the Board to the General Convention, while in session. The secretary-treasurer carried out the instructions as per the foregoing.

The appeal of John A. Nagelmaker against the decision of the General President was reviewed. It was decided to postpone action until the Board had an opportunity to hear from the delegates from Local 77, of Boston, Mass.

Similar action was taken in the case of John Edmund Lans.

The subject matter of Convention Arrangement Committees endeavoring to secure funds to defray the expenses of such conventions was given a thorough examination by the Board. After devoting a considerable period of time to this subject matter, the Board adopted the following:

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America is the sole owner and publisher of the magazine known as the "MIXER AND SERVER." Neither the managing editor nor the general officers of the International Union have ever granted to any person or persons the legal right or privilege to solicit contributions in behalf of the International Union and any person or persons, claiming to be the possessors of such right are "grafters" pure and simple, and are not entitled to any consideration whatsoever. Our International Union does not hesitate to condemn any act or acts, plan or plans, which presume to convey the impression that so-called souvenir books or convention programs are beneficial to the International Union, for, as a matter of common knowledge, the International Union has never gotten out souvenir books or advertising programs of any kind or description and does not anticipate engaging in that particular line of endeavor. We unqualifiedly assert that no such rights or privileges are granted to any city where our conventions are held, nor do we bestow upon said cities or the local union therein, the right to solicit advertising, alleging that the revenues therefrom are turned into the funds of the International Union.

As intimated above, the only official magazine printed by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, is the official organ of the above named organization and is known as the "MIXER AND SERVER." Neither the managing editor nor the members of the General Executive Board, separately or collectively, have ever requested any person or persons to solicit advertising for the said official magazine.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m. Friday, June 6, 1913.

DENVER, COLO., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913.

Meeting of the General Executive Board called to order at 10 a. m., by President Flore. Roll call found Flore, Hesketh, Hoffman, Foster, Anderson, McCurdy, Maloney, Steffler, and Sullivan present.

Minutes of the two previous sessions read and approved.

The subject matter of the Elkhart, Indiana, request for the placing of a bar card in an establishment in that city was reopened. Additional evidence being offered, the matter was referred to the general secretary with authority to issue a bar card, in the event that conditions were as stated. In accordance with the foregoing, the General Executive Board authorized headquarters to issue cards in unorganized localities for limited periods, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of local unions.

Telegram from Dallas, Texas, Local 659 of that city, advising us that the employers had refused to sign their new contract but that they would sign the old one. The correspondence was also read with reference to the anticipated trouble at Dallas. The Board went on record sustaining the position taken by Local 659, and that finances be remitted to said local union to aid them in putting their contract in force.

Former Vice-President J. Charles Hackett, through Vice-President Hesketh, tendered hearty greetings to the members of the General Executive Board. Proper response was conveyed to Vice-President Hesketh, with the request that he act as messenger for the Board.

Case of appeal of John A. Nagelmaker against the decision rendered by the General President, was taken from the table and reviewed. Delegates from Local 77 were heard with reference to this particular case. At the conclusion of the discussion, a motion was concurred in, without dissent, sustaining the general president in said decision—No. 290—rendered under date of March 25, 1913.

Case of appeal of John E. Lans, from Decision 300, rendered by General President Flore, was also given attention. The delegates from Local 77 were heard upon same. A motion to sustain Decision 300, rendered by General President Flore, was adopted without dissenting vote.

Adjourned at 11:50 a. m., Saturday, June 7, 1913.

DENVER, COLO., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913.

Meeting called to order by General President Flore at 1:30 p. m.

Roll call found all the members present.

Delegate Henry Kossow of Local 3, of New York, appeared before the Board, and made protest against the competition of other locals, especially new locals being formed and the said unions exacting a smaller initiation fee than was customary, thus preventing said Local 3 from accumulating membership and making the progress which they believe they could make.

The protest as registered by Delegate Kossow warranted calling in delegates who were present and who were to represent local unions in New York. Delegate J. P. McGinley, from Local 3, was also heard from regarding the problems confronting Local 3. Delegate Joyce, of Local 141, gave his version of matters and expressed the conviction that the entire trouble was caused by the persistence of Locals 3 and 29 in exacting 75 cents for dues, whereas all the other locals in New York were paying \$1, and that the difference in revenue was so marked that the local unions with cheap dues could not produce results equal to the other unions in that city who were charging \$1.

The Board, having in mind the work accomplished in New York City and the excellent results obtained, advised the general secretary to inform the New York City locals that any initiation fee in excess of \$5 in New York City, was contrary to the spirit of Resolution 75, adopted at Boston and decidedly in opposition to the judgment reached by the Commission made up of members of the General Executive Board, who went to New York especially to establish conditions which would permit the local unions to work harmoniously for the best interest of all concerned. The Board concludes that exacting a larger initiation fee than \$5 in New York City, under the present unorganized conditions of the crafts in that city, is not only contrary to good judgment but a direct invitation to have failure perch on their banner.

Delegates Rosenthal, Fishgrund and Turteltaub of Local Union No. 1, appeared in behalf of their local union, protesting against the issuance of charter of Local 276, of Bronx, New York. Communication and protest previously submitted to the Board were read, wherein revocation of charter was asked, either that or that specific jurisdiction be divided under said charters, so far as parks and gardens were concerned. Correspondence from Local 276 in answer to same was read. The allegations of the delegates of Local 1 were to the effect that the members of Local 276 were working below the scale adopted by Local 1.

After listening to the delegates mentioned above for a fair period of time, it was decided to call in Organizer Joyce and obtain his version of the affairs, inasmuch as he was the organizer who established Local 276. Brother Joyce made the positive declaration that the members of Local 276 never accepted work for less than the scale which had been in operation for years. He denied the declaration that Local 276 was endeavoring to obtain members of Local 1 to attach themselves to that local. Local 276 has a membership of ninety-seven, five of whom were former members of Local 1. The discussion of the above case was concluded at 4:30 p. m.

The General Executive Board adopted the following:

"That the jurisdiction heretofore held by Local 1 of New York City over balls and parks of the Bronx be renewed and that Local 276 be advised that they must confine their efforts to hotels, restaurants and cafes."

Delegate L. R. Davitt, of Local 768, San Diego, California, appeared before the Board protesting against the issuance of charter to Porters' Local Union 808, of San Diego. Correspondence from San Diego Labor Council was read. Discussion followed. The correspondence submitted indicated that the general secretary had communicated with the secretary of the local joint executive board at San Diego and naturally presumed, when approval came from that board, that the issuance of said charter was satisfactory to all concerned. The Board instructed General Secretary Sullivan to further investigate the San Diego situation and, if it was discovered that the local union was not conducted along legitimate lines, that charter be revoked.

Adjourned 7:45 p. m., Saturday, June 7, 1913.

DENVER, COLO., SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 9 a. m. by General President Flore.

Roll call found all members present.

Case of protest of Local 332, of East St. Louis, Illinois, against the issuance of additional jurisdiction to Local 102 of Granite City, Illinois, a bartenders' organization that desired to include waiters in their local union.

Correspondence from Secretary Eagan of Local 102 protested against the action of Secretary Keith of Local 332 going into the jurisdiction of Local 102 and securing members. Secretary Keith of Local 332 personally appeared for his local union, also delegates from Local 20 of St. Louis, Mo., who were heard on the proposition. It was finally decided to postpone further hearing of the case until a representative of Local 102 could be found among the delegates and be given an opportunity to present his union's side of the case.

At a later session, Delegate Rudolph Reber of Local 102, of Granite City, Illinois, appeared before the Board, as well as Delegate Keith of Local 332, and the delegates from Local 20. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board denied the request of Local 102 for a change of name and extension of jurisdiction, and accorded to Local 332 similar jurisdiction as it had exercised for several years, said Local 332 being a union composed of bartenders and culinary workers.

Delegation from Local 20, Conrad Schott, Harry Cordes and George Merideth, with reference to the possible formation of a separate union of buss-boys of the city of St. Louis, appeared before the Board. After considerable discussion, the Board decided that buss-boys were apprentices to the waiter and properly belonged under the jurisdiction of a

waiters' local union. The general secretary-treasurer suggested a plan of action which appeared to be acceptable.

Delegate Jac Brav of Local 342, of New York City, appeared before the Board and made a very interesting address with reference to the culinary situation in that city, and expressed the idea that a solution of the situation was to organize along classification lines. He went into the situation deeply, both with reference to mixers and servers, evidently knowing New York well. The subject matter was taken under consideration by the General Executive Board, to be acted upon at a later session.

Adjourned at 12:30 p. m., Sunday, June 8, 1913.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Flore presiding.

Roll call found all members present.

Delegates Frakes and Sheppard of Local 336, and Parker of Local 530, Chicago, Ill., appeared before the Board in connection with the dispute relative to jurisdiction which had been referred to the general president and which decision did not please either side.

The situation was reviewed carefully and the Board decided to instruct these locals that they must comply with the provisions under which their charters were granted, that failing to work harmoniously the Board might exercise its authority and command them to amalgamate.

Delegates Schott, Cordes and Meredith of Local 20, St. Louis, appeared before the Board, presenting a rather lengthy resolution which recited the events through which that local had passed in its efforts to organize its craftsmen. A combination of strikes, lock-outs and Citizens' Alliance interference, as well as court proceedings, which depleted their treasury. They aver that their local has spent over \$4,000 in these various contests and solicit from the defense fund \$1,000 to enable them to continue their fight.

The Board concluded to aid local union but with the understanding that no funds would be remitted for the purpose of reimbursing that local, but to actually conduct existing contest.

Delegates Land and Ringholz of Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah, made an appeal to the Board to send an organizer into their city and state for the purpose of trying to line up non-members and reviving defunct locals at Ogden especially. Review for the benefit of the Board the situation in Salt Lake City with reference to the culinary situation, and express the conviction that unless an organizer were permitted to remain there the outlook for continuation of such local was discouraging. They further aver that the license situation in the state is passing through a critical period and it will be necessary to give some attention to that phase of matters.

Delegate Creighton of Local 807, Bingham Canyon, Utah, supplemented the statements of Brothers Lane and Ringholz and urged the Board to take action at an early date so as to take action while the conditions are favorable for success. Board refers the matter to the general secretary with suggestion that the wishes of the delegates from Utah be given heed.

Delegate Henderson of Local 19, Kansas City, Mo., was heard in a critical resume of the situation in his city, cites the fact that the greatest obstacle to their progress is the Waiters' Association or Club, an organization which has handicapped the efforts of the culinary workers and which has prevented them for months from making the right kind of headway.

Organizer McGinley was also heard with reference to conditions in Kansas City. Says he called the attention of Local 19 to Section 24 and advised them that enforcement of that section would produce results beneficial to the local. Henderson informed the Board that his local had adopted a motion which placed a fine of \$25 on any member retaining membership in the dual waiters' organization.

Board refers the case to the general secretary-treasurer to use his judgment in the premises.

Several disputed death benefit claims were reviewed by the General Executive Board, and the delegates seeking information with reference to such claims were advised how matters stood.

Secretary was authorized to re-open several of these claims for further investigation.

In the appeal of Local 336 from Decision No. 102, rendered under date of February 24, 1912, the Board, by unanimous vote, sustains the decision of the general president.

Adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 3:30 p. m., President Flore presiding.

Roll call found all members present.

Brother James J. English, fourth vice-president-elect, accepted the invitation of the Board and sat with us during the greater portion of the session.

Delegate Lee Herring of Local 142, Astoria, Oregon, appeared before the Board soliciting an extension of jurisdiction for his local which would include seaside resorts too small by themselves, to establish a local union.

The Board believes that their rights to extend jurisdiction is based on action taken by the Boston convention, and while advising the interested local union that it might accept such members as worked in the territory between Astoria and St. Helens, it did not

feel competent to extend such jurisdiction without a closer examination of the territory sought.

Subject matter left in the hands of the general secretary-treasurer to dispose of.

Delegate Reed of Local 395, Grand Rapids, Mich., appears before the Board in connection with Decision No. 302, rendered under date of May 6, 1913. Seeks information, which is given him.

Delegate Walker of Local 676, Vancouver, B. C., appeared before the Board and addressed them at length on the necessity of directing international organizers into British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest.

Matter referred to the general secretary for disposal.

Delegate Henley, of Local 320, Schenectady, N. Y., appeared before the Board seeking advice as to soda water fountain mixers; wants to know if the culinary local in his city has a right to accept them, for a number of such employes serve light lunches.

Board decides that "drug store mixers and servers," such as described by Delegate Henley, may become members of a culinary local by, and with the consent of such unions.

Delegate Parker, of Local 216, Toledo, Ohio, desired to recite his views relative to the situation in his city; showed the Board that our allied crafts in his city were in need of encouragement and a whole lot of gingering up. Board offers suggestions which delegate Parker advised would be put into use on his return home.

Delegates Steimer and Fleischman, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal., appeared before the Board in connection with the situation covering the attitude of the White Lunch Company, which Company rejects all efforts to come to terms with our locals in San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific Coast. After a thorough discussion of the matter, temporary plans were set in motion and it was agreed that on request or advice from the L. J. E. B. of San Francisco, Cal., funds would be remitted to defray the expense of the campaign.

Delegate Lusk of Local 69, Galveston, Texas, appeared before the Board with a wage schedule of his local and sought approval for same.

Wage scale and agreement was endorsed, and funds set aside as customary in such cases. Brother Lusk urged the Board to retain an organizer for the State of Texas, for, he averred, that inside of the next few months the anti-license folks would be so active that unless there were representatives of our crafts in the field, the anti-folks would secure such advantage that it would be impossible to overcome. The cooks and waiters of my city know what this prohibition thing means to them and propose to use their efforts to prevent the fanatics saddling on the Lone Star State any such monstrosity.

Subject matter of organizer for the State of Texas referred to general secretary for disposition.

Delegate Olhoff of Local 414, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, urged the Board to send an international organizer into the district where he resides; believes that several towns along the boundary line between Canada and United States could be gotten in line with a little effort.

Matter referred to the general secretary for disposition.

Committee from Denver local unions appealed to the Board for assistance in combatting the influences of dual allied craft associations and clubs in the city of Denver; averred that these clubs were a constant menace and prevented securing any favorable concessions from employers. Denver situation was discussed by Delegates McKee, Cox, Wessels, Osborne, Roslyn and Croskey from Locals 8, 14 and 18.

Case referred to the general secretary for disposition.

By invitation Delegate John Troxel of Local 24, Victor, Colo., appeared before the Board and gave us an interesting resume of the conditions existing in the Cripple Creek district, for which we were duly thankful.

Adjourned at 6:40 p. m.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 14. 1913.

Session called to order at 8:30 p. m., by President Flore.

All members responded to roll call.

List of appointments indicate that Delegate William F. Kavanagh of Local 575, of Jersey City, N. J., is next on list. Brother Kavanagh called before the Board.

William F. Kavanagh, Local 575, occupies attention of the General Executive Board in a careful review of the conditions which prevail in and adjacent to his home city; in fact, reviewed the conditions which exist in Hudson County and urged the Board to consider with favor a proposal to grant charters to any town in Hudson County which could show sufficient numbers to warrant the expectation that they could maintain a local union. Called special attention to the fact that Hoboken was not the only municipality in Hudson County, but that the Hoboken unions had, for reasons which they assigned before the committee when discussing resolutions, submitted at the Boston convention, contended that they had a right to jurisdiction over the whole county.

Brother Kavanagh was asked a number of questions relative to Hoboken and Jersey City, and expressed the belief that when the members of the locals understood the situation they would cease bickering and work to the end of thoroughly organizing the county. Brother Kavanagh offered the suggestion that the question of jurisdiction be left an open one; that if any craftsman wished to join a near-by local, he be permitted to do so, and when a sufficient number of such persons had become identified with a union and con-

ditions warranted, they be urged to form a local union. He asserted that his local was not seeking for a shade the best of things, for the members of Local 575 are real trade unionists and are more concerned in converting non-union workers to the principles of unionism than they are in boasting of numerical accretions.

At the conclusion of Brother Kavanagh's exhaustive recital the Board passed a motion that "The subject matter be left in the hands of the general secretary-treasurer and he be authorized to grant additional charters in the section known as Hudson County, N. J."

Motion adopted.

Vice-President Maloney, in behalf of the members of the Board presented to President Flore and Secretary Sullivan splendid fountain pens. The recipients responded with gratefulness appropriate to the occasion.

New York City situation again reviewed and the following motion was adopted:

"That inasmuch as the Boston convention, by resolution, authorized the General Executive Board to make a survey of the situation in the city and to provide plans and rules for the better promotion of our locals in that municipality, and inasmuch as the General Executive Board directed a committee of the Board to visit that city and report their findings, said committee presenting plans and specifications, which were concurred in by the General Executive Board; and

"Whereas, one of the definite rules adopted by the General Executive Board was with reference to a reasonable and standard initiation fee, which was placed at the maximum of FIVE DOLLARS; we hereby rule that any local in that city exacting a larger fee than the amount stated, is acting contrary to the spirit of Resolution 75, and is actually placing obstacles in the way for the thorough organization of our allied crafts.

"That we recommend to the locals of New York City compliance with the spirit of the finding of the General Executive Board which were printed in the *MIXER AND SERVER*, June, 1912."

Subject matter of cabaret waiters occupied the attention of the Board and it was finally decided to grant to Local 342 jurisdiction over that class of workers in the city of New York.

We directed Vice-President Anderson to proceed to Lexington, Mo., on his return to his home and endeavor to bring order out of chaos in that case. Conflicting authorities in the matter of organizing a bartenders' union in that city, Lexington, fully describes the case.

Correspondence from the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., relative to desire of Henry Oerter to make application for reinstatement. The Board adopted the following:

"Whereas, the said Henry Oerter was primarily responsible for forcing the International Union to expend some two thousand five hundred dollars to protect its interests before the courts of Washington. We positively decline to consider any application of the said Henry Oerter for reinstatement until he has paid into the funds of the International Union a similar amount as the International expended in protecting itself before the courts of Spokane, Wash."

Adjourned at 11:55 p. m.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. President Flore presiding.

Roll call found all members present.

Vice-President Sesma reported on the work which Organizer Merryfield and himself had been engaged in at San Francisco and adjoining cities; expressed the conviction that the White Lunch Company, which had places in other cities on the Coast would be a tough battle to win unless concert of action could be had in all cities simultaneously.

Board reiterates its determination to enter the battle and try to win out.

Correspondence from Local 48, with reference to an expense incurred by that local in sending a representative to Sacramento, Cal., in order to oppose what they classed as adverse legislation. After due consideration the adjustment of the matter was referred to the general secretary. Board emphasizes its position that if locals assume obligations without reference to the Board, the Board does not feel obliged to reimburse such unions for outlay of funds.

The proposition relative to affiliation with the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which was referred to the Board by the convention, occupied considerable time and much calculation on the part of all members. The conclusion arrived at by the Board is summed up as follows:

The proposed increase in per capita tax will barely care for the added expense provided for by action of the convention, and as it was practically impossible to carry greater financial burdens before the passage of the laws referred to, the situation has not been improved and we find that the income will not permit of paying such taxation as is required for affiliation to the Label Trades Department. Under the circumstances we are forced to recommend that the matter remain in abeyance until such time as taxation permits such affiliation.

In the matter of recommendation to the International Auditors, the Board emphatically resents the idea that local unions have the right to decline to offer proper evidence to the International Auditors when they are investigating death benefit claims. The Board hereby enters the following rule on the records:

"That International Auditors are authorized and empowered to insist on acceptable evidence of legality of all death benefit claims, and that local unions which decline to comply with such requests be denied further hearing on contested claims. The International Auditors represent the membership of the International Union; they are selected for the purpose of carefully examining all records which bear on the financial business of the organization, and if locals who present death benefit claims without proper and legal evidence that the said claims are genuine and entitled to consideration, they have themselves to blame for rejections and not the general secretary-treasurer or the International Auditors.

Board authorized the appointment of a skilled cook, able to speak more than one language, as an international organizer.

In the case of charges made by the L. J. E. B. of New York City against Local 30, of San Francisco, Cal., an effort was made to locate the delegates from the New York City locals, but it appears that they left for their homes. Under the circumstances, the Board refers the case to the general president for disposition.

Applications for positions as international organizers from a number of members of the organization were considered; the Board concluded that under existing circumstances it could not see its way clear to add greatly to the number. The matter was left in abeyance pending developments under the jurisdiction of the organization.

The secretary-treasurer, who has the direction of the organizing corps, was instructed to exact from the organizers every ounce of energy which they possess, to the end of making greater progress than was made during the last term; he was also instructed to divest any organizer of his commission on being satisfied that such person was either indifferent or neglectful of his duties.

After a general review of the conditions surrounding our local unions, the Board adjourned at 2:20 p. m.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Appeal of Local 482, Butler, Pa., from Decision No. 105, by General President Flore, rendered under date of May 21, 1912, and printed in the June, 1912, *MIXER AND SERVER*, pages 22 and 23. The decision of the General President was sustained. Memorandum of said action printed in the October, 1913, *MIXER AND SERVER*, page 4.

This concludes the record of the General Executive Board which went out of office July 1, 1913.

The first action by the present Board was a proposition from Local 216, Toledo, Ohio, to be allowed to send raffle tickets to our affiliated locals for the purpose of establishing a headquarters was considered and the Secretary instructed to advise Local 216 that the General Executive Board declined to grant them the required permission.

The Board takes the position that in matters of that character local unions have no legal right to apply for assistance, there being quite a difference between endeavoring to establish a headquarters and securing funds for carrying on a strike or other necessary battle.

Wage scale of Local 59, Milwaukee, Wis., approved, and usual amount set aside in the event that said local union required same.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of New York City for funds to carry on an organizing campaign was denied.

Vice-President Hesketh having been required to make a visit to Victoria, B. C., Canada, in order to assist Local 459, and being unable to do so, he delegated Brother W. E. Walker, of Local 676, and Brother Walker accomplished the trip satisfactorily.

We instructed Vice-President Hoffman to visit St. Cloud, Minn., during the session of the State Federation of Labor. The results of said trip were gratifying.

Application of Locals 4 and 10, Hoboken, N. J., to assist them on account of strike in one of their establishments was approved and usual amount set aside for their use.

Wage scale of Local 31, Oakland, Cal., was approved and usual amount set aside for the use of that local should same be necessary.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Denver, Colo., for funds in order to carry on a campaign in connection with the signing of an annual wage scale was approved and the usual amount set aside for their use.

The Board ordered that the General Secretary-Treasurer pay from the funds of the International Union a one cent assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor on account of legal costs in which said American Federation and affiliated organizations are involved.

The Board approved the finding of the General President in connection with the differences of Locals 336 and 530 of Chicago.

We elected as auditors for the term, Ernest Stabenow, of Local 8, Denver, Colo.; Thomas P. Woods, of Local 59, Milwaukee, Wis., and R. D. Mattice, of Local 320, Schenectady, N. Y. Their report will be found on pages 9 and 10 of the November, 1913, issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER*.

Wage scale of Local 37, Decatur, Ill., was concurred in.

Wage scale of Local 815, Salt Lake City, Utah, was approved and the usual amount from the Defense Fund reserved for their use.

The General Executive Board approved a proposition to increase allowances made to the General President from two to three dollars per day on account of hotel expenses.

We appointed A. F. Martel, of Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn., as an International organizer.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco, Cal., for funds to carry on fight against the White Lunch Company was approved and funds were set aside for the above referred to purpose.

Proposition submitted by Vice-President Foster to set aside a sum of money for a campaign in the State of Illinois was disapproved.

The General Secretary was instructed to begin paying the increase in organizers' salary with the month of September, 1913.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of St. Louis on account of strike in several establishments in that city was approved and funds set aside for their use.

Owing to conditions prevailing in the State of Missouri and adjacent States, we placed former Vice-President Brother James H. Anderson in the field as an International organizer for a limited period of time.

Wage scale of Local 561, Sacramento, Cal., was approved and funds set aside to assist them if necessary.

Recommendation of President Flore for cancellation of membership of George Bunier, Harry Woods, Alex Steele, George Hatper, Jack Powers and C. E. Wilkerson was approved.

Similar action was taken with reference to penalizing Local 336, Chicago, for conduct inimical to the best interest of the International Union. The penalty was suspended pending possible amalgamation of the existing culinary locals, Nos. 336 and 530.

The Local Joint Executive Board of St. Louis, Mo., asked for additional funds on account of strike and lockout in their city. The request was granted.

Appeal of Local 739, Brownsville, Pa., from Decision 340, rendered by General President Flore under date of August 14, 1913, and printed in the September, 1913, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER. The decision of the General President was sustained without a dissenting vote.

Local Joint Executive Board of St. Louis, Mo., asked for additional appropriation on account of strike. The application was approved and funds remitted.

Wage scale of Local 670, Beardstown, Ill., was approved and the usual action relative to finances taken.

Local Joint Executive Board of Seattle, Wash., asked for funds on account of strike in one of the houses in that city. Same was approved and funds remitted.

Wage scale and agreement of Local 106, Cleveland, O., was approved and usual action taken in regard to finances.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of New York City for a sufficient appropriation to employ five local special organizers in that city was disapproved.

The request of the Local Joint Executive Board of New York City to place Turner Hall and the Colosseum of their city on the unfair list was approved.

Upon the request of the Local Joint Executive Board of Los Angeles, Cal., the General Executive Board acquiesced in a proposal to remit a small sum monthly in order to assist in an organizing campaign under the auspices of the central body of that city.

Vice-President James J. English visited West Warwick, R. I., and instituted Local 863, per the request of the General Office. The action was approved and expenses incurred allowed.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of Everett, Wash., for funds to assist the bartenders' local in that city to defeat the Bartenders' License Law was approved and funds remitted.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of Kansas City for funds in order to fight unfair houses in their city was disapproved, the Board having already appointed an International representative to assist our local unions in that city.

Plan of amalgamation of Local 336 and 530, Chicago, as submitted by the General Secretary and carried out under his supervision, was approved and Charter 35 issued to take the place of the two charters which had been surrendered during the process of amalgamation.

We requested Vice-President Hoffman to visit Winnipeg, Man., Canada, to aid in gingering up the local union recently established in that city. The trip was entirely successful.

Resolution 82, adopted by the Denver Convention, with reference to an organizer for the State of Michigan, was taken up, and nomination of Bro. Frank Finnegan, of Local 395, Grand Rapids, by a majority of the locals in the State of Michigan was approved and Brother Finnegan placed on the payroll for the time specified in Resolution 82.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Cleveland, O., for finances on account of strike at the Hotel Stattler in that city was approved and funds remitted.

Application of Local 603, Sacramento, Cal., for the privilege of appealing for funds on account of a member of their local union by the name of Bert Scott, was approved. Announcement was made in the June, 1914, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, page 12.

Wage scale of Local 603, Sacramento, Cal., was approved and usual financial provisions made.

Local Joint Executive Board of Cleveland, O., asked for additional finances on account of the strike in their city, and the request was approved.

Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco asked for additional funds on account of the White Lunch Company campaign. Funds were remitted.

Wage scale of Local 550, Bakersfield, Cal., was approved and the usual financial provisions made on account of same.

Wage scale of Local 527, Dubuque, Ia., approved and funds set aside for their use if necessary.

Locals 484 and 865, Chicago, became involved in a strike and requested financial assistance. Request was granted and funds set aside for their use.

We elected as auditors for the term Jac Brav, of Local 342, New York City; John J. Kearney, of Local 80, Boston, Mass., and T. F. Vigneaux, of Local 81, Holyoke, Mass. Their report was printed in the April, 1914, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, pages 8 and 9.

We approved the recommendation of the General President to set aside the sum of \$100 to be used by Brother Koveleski, of Local 171, Rochester, N. Y., on account of local option fight at Albany in the New York Legislature.

Wage scale of Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y., was approved and the customary financial provisions made.

Application of Local 1 of New York City for funds to carry on an organizing campaign was disapproved.

The one cent assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor to organize the women workers was paid from the funds of the International Union.

The application of the Local Joint Executive Board of Philadelphia, Pa., to carry on a defensive campaign in that city was approved and funds remitted.

We requested Vice-President Hesketh to attend the Washington State Federation of Labor Convention in our behalf.

Application of Locals 484 and 865, Chicago, for additional funds on account of the strike in their city was approved and funds remitted.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Seattle, Wash., for funds to conduct a defensive campaign was approved and funds remitted.

Wage scale of Local 866, Springfield, Mass., was approved and customary financial provisions made.

Wage scale of Local 609, Great Falls, Mont., approved and funds set aside for their use if necessary.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of St. Louis, Mo., for additional funds on account of strike in that city was approved and funds remitted.

Wage scale of Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah, was endorsed and customary financial provisions made in their behalf.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of Sacramento, Cal., for funds on account of defensive license campaign in that city was approved and funds remitted.

Wage scale of Local 173, Binghamton, N. Y., was approved and usual financial provisions made.

Wage scale of Local 391, Roslyn, Wash., was approved.

Wage scale of Local 631, Phoenix, Ariz., was approved and funds set aside for their use.

Appeal of Local 14, Denver, Colo., from Decision 395, issued under date of December 24, 1913, and printed in the January, 1914, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER. The case involved considerable correspondence. Action thereon was finally postponed until the General Executive Board meeting of June, 1914.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Oakland, Cal., for funds to carry on an organizing campaign was considered and final action postponed until additional information could be obtained. Subsequently this proposition was referred to the General Executive Board meeting of June, 1914.

Application of Local 273, Springfield, Mass., for an extension of jurisdiction to cover all towns within a radius of ten miles of that city was denied.

Appeal from Decision 441 rendered by General President Flore under date of March 5, 1914, and printed in the April, 1914, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, was made by Local 273, Springfield, Mass. Action was postponed until General Executive Board meeting of June, 1914.

Wage scale of Local 77, Boston, Mass., was concurred in and customary financial provisions made.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, for funds on account of a defensive campaign in that city was approved and funds set aside for that purpose.

Wage scale of Local 134, Scranton, Pa., was approved and financial provisions made.

Wage scale of Local 69, Galveston, Texas, was approved and funds reserved for the use of said local union.

Wage scale of Local 814, Victoria, B. C., Canada, was approved and funds set aside for their use.

Wage scale of Local 572, Stockton, Cal., was approved and funds set aside for said local union.

Wage scale of Local 626, Walla Walla, Wash., was approved and financial provisions made.

Wage scale of Local 761, Ft. William, Ont., Canada, was approved. Subsequent strike on account of said wage scale was endorsed.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Chicago for funds on account of strike and lockout in that city was taken into consideration. The General Secretary was instructed to advise the Local Joint Executive Board that funds were being remitted to

Vice-President Maloney on account of the referred to strike, and that the rule established was that where members of the General Executive Board reside and funds were being remitted, same should be expended under the supervision of the resident General Executive Board member.

Wage scale of Local 479, LaCrosse, Wis., was approved and provisions made to finance the local union in the event of a strike.

Wage scale of Local 30, San Francisco, Cal., was endorsed and customary financial provisions made.

Application of Local 737, York, Pa., to pay strike funds to one man called out by that local union was denied.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Toronto, Ont., Can., for funds on account of a defensive campaign was approved and remittance made.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Toronto, Ont., Canada, for the privilege of calling a strike at an establishment in their city was referred to the General Executive Board meeting in June, 1914.

Request of the Local Joint Executive Board of Chicago for the privilege of reinstating W. F. Jones of said city, said Jones having been expelled, was refused by the General Executive Board.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Indianapolis, Ind., to finance a strike in that city was approved and funds remitted.

Local 162, Trinidad, Colo., asked for financial assistance, as the establishments where they were employed had been closed on account of the martial law being declared in connection with the miners' strike in that city. Temporary financial assistance rendered and the subject matter referred to the General Executive Board meeting of June, 1914.

Application of Local 41, San Francisco, Cal., to solicit funds from locals to help John Stegeman, on trial for manslaughter, was approved.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m., Monday, June 15, 1914, by General President Edward Flore.

Roll call found the following present: Robert B. Hesketh, Frank Hoffman, W. H. Foster, C. W. McCurdy, F. Sesma, Paul Steffler and Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer.

A communication from Vice-President Sister Elizabeth Maloney advises that, owing to a conference which was to occur in Chicago today (June 15), she would be unable to attend until Tuesday, June 16.

Vice-President Hesketh was appointed assistant secretary during the Board sessions.

The General Executive Board stood in silence for a moment in remembrance of our departed colleague, the late Bro. James J. English, fourth vice-president.

Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan read the proof of the article which was printed in the June MIXER AND SERVER relative to the death and burial of their late co-worker, Bro. James J. English, and advised the Board that he had endeavored to offer therein their appreciation of their late brother. Action of the general secretary-treasurer approved.

The Board also approved the secretary-treasurer's action in ordering a suitable floral tribute in behalf of the membership of the International Union, as well as thanking Bro. William J. Leary, secretary of Local 77, Boston, Mass., for carrying out the request of the Board with reference to ordering same.

Bro. Thomas S. Farrell, of Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the Board, and reviewed the situation which confronts our local unions in the State of Ohio and adjoining states. He called to the attention of the Board the attitude of the opponents of license laws as represented in the Anti-Saloon League, cited instances which seemed to warrant accusations of criminal indifference on the part of our allied crafts and their employers, and urged that the Board devote every spare moment in trying to devise ways and means to overcome the obstacles mentioned. Brother Farrell took occasion to declare that certain culinary workers, who were more engrossed in trying to weaken our International Union than to help strengthen its position, were enemies on the inside, and if he understood anything about trade unionism, the enemy inside the ranks was a greater menace than the one on the outside. The cooks, waiters, waitresses and hotel and restaurant employes affiliated with our International Union have given no local anywhere in the country the right to speak for them, and the pretensions set forth in their publication that they were authorized to speak for the culinary workers of America was nothing short of insufferable insolence, compared to which ordinary brass were as putty. When the proper time comes the friends of the International Union will discover that the most ardent workers for its perpetuation and continuation along the lines which it has traveled for fourteen years are the cooks, waiters and waitresses; and whenever they feel that new leaders or methods are needed, they will seek the former among the skilled workers—trade unionists to the core—and look to their choice to produce such methods as they believe necessary to continue the marked progress which has made our International Union one of the great unions attached to the American Federation of Labor. I know that I am speaking for the culinary unions of my own city when I say that we want organization of the kind which is best expressed by the age-old labor war cry, "Get together, and stick together."

Brother Farrell was followed by Bro. John J. Graney of Local 212, Youngstown, Ohio, who reviewed minutely the campaign through which himself and the members of his local union passed through during the recent campaign. Brother Graney gave the Board a clear insight into the tactics which have been promulgated and are being carried out by the Anti-Saloon League. He averred that the amount of money which that organization collected in the year of 1913 was more than double the amount which our International Union has received from all sources since its inception, and with that immense amount they have been able to reach out into fields which our limited revenues would not permit. He also said that the opponents of the catering industry are letting nothing undone to eliminate the places where our allied crafts find employment; nothing is too small in the shape of a town or village for them; they overlook nothing, and they exercise generalship which has gone far beyond the laughing stage, and what may have been regarded as a joke by us some years ago has developed into a tragic reality. Bro. Graney continued: "My chief purpose in appearing before you is to encourage you to keep fighting as you have been doing. There may be, and unfortunately there are, a number in our International Union who have not awakened to the seriousness of the situation, but if you continue your efforts you will have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty and tried to show others how to do theirs. Speaking for my own local union, I will say that we wish you every measure of success and the good health to keep on the job."

Brothers Farrell and Graney, being members of the Executive Board of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, were compelled to leave us before they had fully outlined plans which they believed would prove beneficial to the state and elsewhere.

The strike and lockout at Stockton, Cal., was the next subject which the Board gave attention. Vice-President Sesma gave the Board a vivid picture of conditions, and this was supplemented by correspondence from Organizer Merryfield, Secretary J. C. Doyle, of the Local Executive Board, and Business Agent T. J. Vitaich, of the Stockton Central Labor Council. Undisputed evidence was offered to show that the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association had deliberately planned to bring about labor troubles and sought to compel the removal of all union bar and union house signs. The Central Labor and Building Trades Councils got right on the job, created a joint strike board, and, with the aid of International Union representatives, have the situation well in hand. The general secretary was instructed to forward immediately a check and to follow same with further funds when needed.

Correspondence from the Local Joint Executive Board of Seattle, Wash., covering efforts of our locals in that city, were read and discussed. Vice-President Hesketh reviewed the situation in his city and explained the system under which the Local Joint Executive Board was working to produce good results. The Board agreed to finance the campaign, and ordered the secretary to remit at once and follow up with further remittance if necessary.

The campaign inaugurated after the Denver Convention against the White Lunch Company was given attention. Vice-President Sesma gave a detailed description of the work which was being done in San Francisco by the Local Joint Executive Board of that city. Secretary Sullivan presented detailed financial statements as submitted by the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco, Cal. Said statements covered funds remitted by the International Union.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1914.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Flore at 1:30 p. m. Roll call found the same members in attendance as participated in the morning session. The subject of the White Lunch Company was again taken up for discussion. Correspondence from Secretary Dan Regan, of the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco, asking for further finances to enable them to continue the work, was read, and notes taken of the methods employed by our members to win success. Efforts to restrain the Local Joint Executive Board by injunction was overcome by using donkeys to advertise. The Local Joint Executive Board has several donkeys parading the streets, and, despite efforts to secure court action, the White Lunch Company has failed to produce the result which they seek—that of preventing advertising the White Lunch Company as employers of non-union labor.

After going over the matter carefully, the Board decided to remit further funds to continue the advertising campaign in San Francisco, Cal.

An application was received from Local 100, New Bedford, Mass., for approval of their wage scale and agreement, as well as financial assistance from the Defense Fund, in the event that their employers decline to grant the requests contained in the new wage schedule. The Board approved the new wage scale, and instructed the general secretary to inform the local that the usual financial aid would be forthcoming if same were necessary.

A communication was received from Local 810, of Nokomis, Ill., advising the Board that their town had been voted dry and that the majority of their members had secured employment at Witt, Ill., and on account of the change they ask that their charter be transferred from Nokomis to Witt. The Board instructed the secretary to advise the petitioners that their request has been granted, and that new seal and charter will be forthcoming on usual payment for same.

It having been agreed at the morning session that if Brothers Farrell and Graney were able to obtain leave of absence from the State Executive Board session, an hour's discussion would be in order, said discussion to cover affairs under the entire jurisdiction of the International Union. The referred to brothers were able to be present, and for an hour and a half the conditions surrounding our allied crafts in all parts of the country were considered. The object which the Board had in holding such conference and engaging in discussion was to secure the viewpoint of two very able members, one of them, Brother Farrell, having been an active Board member for several years, while every member who has the privilege of Brother Graney's acquaintance can testify to his deep interest in the well-being of our allied crafts. During the discussion the point was brought out many times that our members are not sufficiently interested in trade union affairs; they are rather inclined to overlook the necessity of co-operating with other labor organizations, and that fact being noted, interferes with their progress when confronted with inimical legislation or troubles of a trade character. Another point made evident from the discussion was the failure of our members to register, and thus be entitled to vote at all city, county, state and national elections. The Board offered to the two brothers thanks for their patience and efforts, and wished them success in their work of waking up their fellow members in the State of Ohio.

An appeal made by Local 603, of Sacramento, Cal., against decision No. 473, was heard and the decision ratified without a dissenting vote. It was suggested that those interested in that particular case endeavor to get together and arrive at a conclusion which would not prevent proper progress being made.

Correspondence from Secretary Charles Grassman, of Local 339, Portland, Ore., was read. Brother Grassman called attention to the approaching battle in the State of Oregon, and urged that funds be set aside to enable the locals in that state to put a battle in opposition to sumptuary legislation advocates. After considerable discussion and mature consideration of the funds now in hand, it was agreed to set aside the sum of \$100 for each local in the state; and should the campaign warrant it, additional funds, not to exceed a total of \$1,000, be used to carry on the campaign. The Board further instructed their secretary to make distribution of the fund set aside in whatever manner his judgment dictated.

Adjourned at 5 p. m.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 9 a. m. by President Flore.

Roll call found the following in attendance: Hesketh, Hoffman, Foster, McCurdy, Sesma, Maloney, Steffler and Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan.

Correspondence was received from Local 60, Du Quoin, Ill., asking for aid in getting unorganized bartenders in their vicinity into the union, and also asking that they be given the right of jurisdiction over Sesser, West City and Buckner, as these cities offered what they believed was an excellent argument for the Board to act favorably on their application.

Secretary was instructed to notify Local 60, as well as all locals which sought to extend their lines of jurisdiction, that the action of the Boston Convention (page 154, June, MIXER AND SERVER) prohibited the General Executive Board from granting such requests, but that if capable craftsmen or craftswomen were employed in unorganized adjacent localities, such persons could, if they so desired, make application and become members of a nearby active local union, and that such applicants were to elect their choice of locals, and no coercion should be employed to secure their affiliation.

Correspondence from Local 199, of Jamestown, N. Y., was read. The secretary of that local desired to know whether they were compelled to recognize a withdrawal card issued to a former member on the eve of his going to trial on the charge of being connected with a safe-blowing and robbery case. Said former member pleaded guilty, and was given a prison sentence. On his release, he evidently tried to deposit the withdrawal card with Local 199.

Secretary Sullivan read his reply, which in substance was that the local erred in issuing the withdrawal card, and as they knew the circumstances surrounding the case, they should have cancelled his membership immediately on his admission of guilt; that no local would accept such person to membership under the circumstances, and that if they desired to take the matter up with the general president, that was their privilege. The object in injecting this item in the report of the Board is to emphasize the fact that our organization is not an asylum for persons with police records, and local unions which accept such persons to membership are doing an injury to the men and women who compose our membership.

A telegram from Local 603, of Sacramento, Cal., advised us that the appeal from the decision of General President Flore was withdrawn, and that the case which the appeal covered had been adjusted by the interested unions.

Secretary was instructed to write for verification of telegram and inform Local 603 that official advice must come under seal of said local.

A communication was received from Local Joint Board of Stockton, Cal., giving particulars with reference to strike and lockout in that city and asking for financial assistance. They asked that \$1,500 be set aside for their use.

Secretary was instructed to inform the Local Joint Board of Stockton that the Board had already taken action and had forwarded remittance to International Organizer Merryfield, and that if further funds were required same would be sent.

The wage scale of Local 180, San Jose, Cal., was read and approved. The Board also ordered the usual sum set aside from the Defense Fund in the event that Local 180 found difficulty in securing the signing of contracts.

Correspondence was received from Cooks' Union, Local 865, of Chicago, relative to organizing Japanese and Korean cooks in that city. This subject occupied the remainder of the morning session and was unfinished at time of adjournment.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., General President Flore presiding.
Roll call found all members present.

The correspondence from Local 865 and discussion of the Japanese and Korean cooks proposition continued. The Board adopted the following:

"Inasmuch as the convention of the A. F. of L. have repeatedly gone on record as being opposed to unrestricted admission of Asiatic laborers into this country, in fact, has adopted resolutions and urged Congress to enact Asiatic exclusion laws, we, the members of the General Executive Board, do decline to assume the responsibility of tendering encouragement to Asiatics or to hold out to them any expectation of being admitted to membership in our organization."

A communication from W. J. Burnette, of Local 192, Atlanta, Ga., relative to possibility of securing consideration from national political parties and the injection of a plank in their platform which would favor liberal license legislation, was perused and carefully considered. The Board believed the suggestion a good one, but inasmuch as a general convention occurs previous to the conventions of the acknowledged political conventions, the present Board could hardly take action, hence refer the proposal to the incoming General Executive Board.

A proposal was received from Local 619, Holyoke, Mass., relative to establishing a separate branch of that local for waitresses. The secretary was instructed to advise Local 619 that the laws do not make provision for such contemplated unions within unions, and recommends one of two courses: secure the application of the waitresses to become members of Local 619, or endeavor to organize a Waitresses' Union.

A communication was received from President W. W. Lusk, Local 69, Galveston, Texas, relative to granting charters to employees working at soda water fountains, or where soft drinks, light lunches and ice cream are served.

The discussion on this subject took a wide scope. The Board concluded that our International Union has jurisdiction over such employees, and, consequently, will consider applications for charters, and if conditions warrant, issue same.

A proposal was made by Organizer Jere F. McCarthy to print in pamphlet form the speech of former Internal Revenue Commissioner Royal E. Cabell, and send same to local unions for distribution.

The Board instructed the secretary to investigate the probable cost of getting enough of the pamphlets printed to place a quantity in the hands of all members for distribution, and if in his judgment, the organization should assume such obligation to proceed with the matter.

A communication was received from Local 30, San Francisco, Cal., soliciting appropriation for the employment of a local organizer to carry on a campaign which would enlist the affiliation of the "bus" boys.

Secretary was instructed to reply that, inasmuch as the International Union was at this time engaged in trying to finance several strikes and a lockout, as well as trying to care for sections of our jurisdiction where agitation for sumptuary legislation was being carried on, and as the International had maintained in and adjacent to San Francisco, Cal., two organizers for a considerable period of time, they did not feel as though they could obligate the organization to further organizing expense on account of San Francisco and vicinity.

An application was received from Local Joint Executive Board of Oakland, Cal., for an appropriation of \$1,000 to carry on a campaign of organizing. Communications and outline of proposed plans submitted by said Local Joint Executive Board also given consideration.

The Board instructed the secretary to advise the Local Joint Executive Board of Oakland that, owing to conditions surrounding our organization at this time, that the amount asked for could not be set aside, but that the funds of the organization would permit the employment of a local special organizer for a period of not to exceed twelve weeks at the usual rate of \$15 per week.

A communication was received from President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., with reference to applications from members of our International Union for positions as organizers.

Matter referred to secretary for disposition, and to advise President Gompers that no person had been given any encouragement by the General Executive Board to seek for such recognition.

The following resolution was concurred in by unanimous vote:

"Whereas, There has been a question raised as to the authority exercised by the general secretary-treasurer in accepting applications from persons who were connected with locals which have ceased to exist, permitting such applicants to become members-at-

large, thus granting them the privilege of transferring to active locals under whose jurisdiction they may be employed, and

"Whereas, This and previous General Executive Boards have acted on this subject matter and instructed the general secretary-treasurer to accept such applications on payment of an entrance fee based on the average fee exacted by the local unions in the district where the applicants propose to seek employment, and

"Whereas, The general secretary-treasurer has been required to insist on payment by such applicants of whatever pro ratio of funds which such applicants may have received when the funds of their union was divided, as well as to exact pro ratio payment of whatever expense may have been incurred by the representatives of the International Union in collecting outstanding union house or union bar cards, and

"Whereas, The Denver Convention declined to adopt measures which sought to establish a maximum reinstatement fee of six dollars, thus setting their stamp of approval on the law which confines the fee within the limits of one year's dues and thereby approving the methods employed by the general secretary-treasurer in the matter of reinstating persons from defunct unions, and

"Whereas, The general secretary-treasurer has been empowered to use his judgment in all cases of such applicants, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby reiterate the position taken by this and previous General Executive Boards in the matter of reinstating persons from defunct locals, and hereby reinstruct the general secretary-treasurer to continue to practice the same general care and caution in the premises as he has in the past when handling all such cases."

Correspondence from the Local Joint Executive Board of Newark, N. J., relative to the strikes which our locals in that city have been engaged in for some time, was read; also application of said board for funds to help them continue their campaign.

Board approved of their request, and instructed the secretary to remit amount of funds set aside for that purpose.

Correspondence with Local 109, of Newark, N. J., relative to said local retaining on their roster a person who had been deprived of membership by another local, was read; also later correspondence, in which the said Local 109 receded from its position and offered acceptable apologies for its error.

General secretary's action in connection with this case indorsed.

Adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 9 a. m. by President Flore.

All Board members present at roll call.

A miscellaneous assortment of correspondence relating to the rights of local unions in the matter of accepting traveling cards was laid before the Board by the secretary. Local unions appear to carry the impression that they have a legal right to refuse such traveling cards on one pretense or another, and this action causes considerable friction not only between the affected members, but between the local unions involved in the cases. Cases reviewed showed a number of instances where the local unions assumed greater powers than the International laws, claiming the right to decline to accept cards as long as they had any members of their local out of employment. Other cases cited showed a few locals assuming the right to penalize such traveling card members previous to acceptance of the traveling card. Almost the entire morning session was consumed in reviewing the various communications referred to.

The Board especially calls the following to the attention of all local unions: "Section 68 of our laws make it imperative on the holder of a traveling card to deposit same before the expiration of sixty days from date of issue. Members failing to comply fully with that provision shall be suspended, and under the laws such suspension is not raised until the holder of such card pays the International reinstatement fee of 25 cents."

It therefore follows that, if local unions deny to such traveling card holders the rights to which they are entitled under our laws, they force such members into suspension without legal authority and place themselves liable to civil action before the courts; for it is assumed that in numerous cases the local unions are powerful enough to prevent such traveling members from securing and retaining employment, and that before some courts constitute damages.

Section 71 expressly commands all locals to recognize and admit all members who come with properly made-out traveling card and paid-up membership book. The words in that section which read, "The Secretary of a local union accepting same (traveling card) must record the date of acceptance in membership book, on page intended for that purpose," means, if they mean anything, that the practice of denying members the right of becoming members of a sister union by deposit of traveling card, and beginning on the date which the secretary accepts the card, compelling such members to await the action of a local union, is positively contrary to the letter and spirit of the law. The plain instructions laid down in Sections 68 and 71 give no right of review or rejection to a local union on any traveling card issued in full compliance with the laws governing such issue.

Further discussion revealed cases where members of local unions removed from the city where they held membership, became residents of another city, made no effort to secure traveling card, nor did they, so far as known, seek for employment; yet during their

residence in the latter city mingled with the members of local unions, and when members of said local union endeavored to urge non-members to become attached as members, said visiting members made injurious and seemingly unwarranted comments, in substance affirming that the local union to which the non-members had been invited to become members was no good and didn't amount to much. Later on these members sent for traveling cards, secured same and tried to deposit said card, but the union declined to accept until the owner of the card offered apology for what the union properly called wrongdoing.

It was admitted that such cases were exceptional, but despite infrequency of occurrence, the law provides that the traveling card must be accepted. If after acceptance the members of the local union felt that any injury had been done them, the acceptance of the card did not obliterate the action complained of; they had a legal and lawful method to secure redress.

Further discussion postponed until afternoon session.

Adjourned at 11:55 a. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 17, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., General President Flore presiding.
All members responded to roll call.

Further discussion on traveling cards:

Members have secured traveling cards and continued to work under the jurisdiction of their local union. Several such made the contention that securing such traveling card made them practically immune from the operation of laws and rules governing employment. Locals in several instances have accepted such declarations, with the consequent result that possessors of such traveling cards made it almost impossible to enforce rules and regulations governing employment. Another case occurred where a member took out traveling card, remained at work as usual and declined to pay dues, saying that possession of the card absolved him from further payment of dues until such time as he felt disposed to deposit his card, when by payment of one month's dues he would regain full membership and be entitled to all benefits. When his attention was called to the reading of Section 68, he replied that the purpose of a traveling card was not understood by his local union or at headquarters, either; he knew and would maintain his rights, even to the extent of going into the courts. It developed later that this very member tried to secure benefits after his suspension, and despite expenditure of several dollars for attorney fees, discovered that his interpretation of our laws failed to impress the civil authorities.

The Board does not hesitate to express the conviction that any member securing a traveling card for the purpose of evading payment of monthly dues or to avoid abiding with the rules and regulations governing employment, has much to learn about the aims and objects of our International Union, and that where evidence is positive our locals are well within their rights to file charges and discipline such persons; that what is true of traveling cards is equally true with withdrawal cards, when same are secured for the above indicated purpose.

Another phase of membership abuse which the Board directs the attention of our members to, is the practice of members moving to another city, securing employment and making no effort to maintain good standing in their home local or transferring to the union under whose jurisdiction they may be employed. Instance after instance has occurred where members have worked under the jurisdiction of a sister union, declined to transfer and then return to their home local, pay up all arrearages and imagine that they are true union men.

Local unions should insist on knowing where such persons have been employed during their absence, if they have violated the spirit of the laws they should be dealt with accordingly. Such members are selfishly constituted; they are members for revenue only, they are not in sympathy with their struggling craftsmen, all they seek is to parade as unionists and gather the benefits of the toil of others, they are the first ones to deposit their cards in a city where the local union is powerful enough to secure good wages and enjoy fair trade conditions, and the last ones to seek affiliation with a struggling local which is trying to improve wages and conditions.

We should be jealous of our reputation and frown on such men. They are a real handicap for they are the ones who usually display their lack of co-operation which prompts trades unionists to conclusions which injures us to a greater extent than we can calculate; those are the fellows that wear our union button and take pains to spend their coin for non-union products.

Such members retain membership in a local union just as long as they can enjoy conditions exceptionally advantageous to them, but if conditions change and they desire to remove to another local union's jurisdiction they seldom deposit traveling card, unless the local union is fortunate enough to be able to offer them similar advantages as they enjoyed in the city from whence they came; if it so happens that the union is weak and numerically small, they make no pretensions whatsoever, boldly declaring that they will not attach themselves to the union because it is weak and their very audacity succeeds in stopping the officers of the weak union from filing proper complaint. The Board is convinced that considerable numbers of such persons are permitted to regain active membership without proper investigation, and urges on all unions careful scrutiny of the actions of absentees, insisting on knowing where they have been employed during their

suspension from membership. Members who deliberately decline to attach themselves to locals under whose jurisdiction they are employed simply because such locals are struggling to improve conditions and have not succeeded, are not entitled to and should not be permitted to reinstate when fancy prompts or conditions promise good returns; such persons are members for revenue, they seek the privilege of enjoying conditions created by the labor of others, and that should be emphatically denied them.

The campaign started in 1908 to organize the waitresses has not been as successful as we had hoped for; every legitimate effort has been made to interest the trade unionists of the land, but discouraging results have been secured. The following resolution was introduced at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in the year 1908 and it was adopted by a unanimous vote, its reproduction herein is for the purpose of again calling to the attention of all of our members the necessity of trying to organize and maintain waitresses unions in their towns and cities.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, Thos. S. Farrell and W. Q. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

"Whereas, It is a well known fact that the women wage earners of the country are forced to labor under distressing and inhuman conditions, working long hours, for miserably small wages, hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together, and wholly inadequate to maintain them in anything resembling respectability; and

"Whereas, The women employed in public service establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes and similar institutions are by reason of their unorganized conditions suffering under a species of bondage that should not prevail in a free country such as ours is alleged to be; and

"Whereas, We believe that if the organized workers and such organizations that seek to ameliorate the distressing conditions under which the women wage earners of our country are forced to labor will lend their assistance, that with such co-operation our International Union will be able in the very near future to produce excellent results in establishing and organizing the women wage workers employed in the hotels, restaurants and similar public service establishments into good, active unions; and

"Whereas, We believe that the organized workers of America are opposed to intolerable conditions and meager compensation for all the men and women of this land; Government statistics show that there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized female workers employed in the hotels, restaurants, etc., in these United States, who, by reason of the long hours they are compelled to toil and generally unsanitary accommodations are seldom free from the necessity of medical care and attention; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we pledge the moral assistance of every affiliated organization to the before mentioned female workers and urge the unionists and their friends to endeavor to establish in their respective cities, unions of these female workers."

Adjourned at 5:35 p. m.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 9:15 a. m. President Flore presiding.

Roll call found all members present.

Correspondence relating to procedure in filing charges was read and discussed at length; the Board finally adopted the following:

"Whereas, Some confusion has resulted in endeavoring to reconcile the provisions of Section 102 with Section 172, the General Executive Board hereby reiterates the following definite procedure: In the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals, said charges shall be filed in duplicate (preferably typewritten) with the general president, who shall review the case and render judgment in accordance with the facts presented."

In explanation of the foregoing action the Board presented the following:

Section 102 reads in part: "The president *shall* decide all questions of law, or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board, etc."

If it were not the manifest intention of the framers of that law to bestow on the president powers of a lower court, why were provisions injected in that section for an appeal from his authority?

Section 172 would seemingly deprive the individual of the right to appeal to a higher court. The section provides for General Executive Board judgment exclusively, and that Board, in the case of individuals, is *final*.

Other provisions of our book of laws grant the privilege to the individual to appeal to three courts—the Local Joint Executive Board, the General President and the General Executive Board. Hence, the conclusion reached and the action relative to procedure reiterated.

The appeal of Local 14 of Denver, Colo., for reversal of Decision No. 395, rendered under date of December 24, 1913, was gone into thoroughly, and the following action taken:

Decision No. 395, which Local 14 of Denver, desires reversed, contains two distinct propositions which, in our judgment, should have been divided, complicating a question of law with allegations of wrong doing on the part of the real contestants, each making allegations against the other, tends to confuse and confound, thus making it impractical

to render judgment. We therefore suggest that the president withdraw his decision (395) and urge on all concerned immediate compliance with our laws."

In connection with the foregoing case the Board wishes to utter a word of caution. The General Executive Board endeavors to determine all proposals coming before it to the best of their ability; the practice of writing to the members of the Board trying to influence them one way or the other on cases under consideration, approaches very close to intimidation or coercion and should be discontinued. Facts, and not personal friendship is the basis whereon they return a verdict. To advise the Board that a pleasing decision will be acceptable, but that the contrary indicates their lack of knowledge, might produce judgment of an unbiased character, but is more likely to create resentment and biased judgment.

Appellants who advise the Board that unless a verdict is in their favor they will decline to abide by such decision, may discover that the Board has rights which it may exercise.

Applications for reinstatement of George Buhler, C. E. Wilkerson, Harry Woods, Alex. Steele, George Harper and Jack Powers, whose membership in the International Union was cancelled some months ago, was taken under-consideration and the following decision reached:

"Application for reinstatement of the foregoing is approved; they shall apply to headquarters and remit the sum of \$9.35 each. The foregoing conclusion being reached with the understanding that it is the wish of our Chicago unions that these men be allowed to reinstate."

Subject matter of organizing colored bartenders was brought to the attention of the Board, through correspondence from the central body at Pittsburg, Pa., and headquarters of the A. F. of L.

Matter left in the hands of president and secretary to dispose of favorably when application is filed for charter.

Adjourned at 12:00 noon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18, 1914.

Board reconvened at 1:30, with President Flore presiding and all members responding to roll call.

The labor provisions of the Clayton (anti-trust) bill (H. B. 15657) were given consideration and the action of the general secretary in connection therewith approved. The Board desires to add to what has been submitted to our locals from headquarters, that "reports have been circulated that the United States Senate, either through committee or in the Senate itself, may attempt to modify and thereby minimize the purpose of the legislation so essential to achieve the rights to which the toilers of our country are entitled." And we believe that each member of our organization can do great good by meeting with acquaintances and friends and urging them to write their state senators, insisting on them voting in favor of the labor provisions of the Clayton Bill, which bill passed the House of Representatives by a practically unanimous vote. By taking the foregoing steps now there is reason to hope that the bill will be passed before the adjournment of this session of Congress. The Clayton Bill contains the provisions taking voluntary associations from under the Sherman Anti-trust law and the other portions of the measure care for injunctions and contempt proceedings. These labor provisions in the Clayton Bill are satisfactory to the American Federation of Labor and the officers of that organization are leaving nothing undone to secure the passage of said bill. Again, we say, get busy now, be sure and write your Senators at once and encourage your fellow members to do likewise.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to discussion and perfection of plans, ways and means to overcome the steady advance of the sumptuary legislation fanatics. The Board recognizes the fact that on this question much has been said and written, yet they would hardly feel satisfied with themselves as officers of our International Union if they did not reiterate their views and recommend persistent and continued agitation in opposition to any and all measures which even remotely contemplate restriction of the field where our members are employed. Membership in this International Union means citizenship and each one of you should see to it that you are able to exercise your right of citizenship in the one effective manner, namely, having a vote and using it for the protection of the catering industry. As a final word on the subject we insist that you owe it to yourself and those dependent on you to register and thereby be entitled to vote when the opportunity offers.

Adjourned at 5:00 p. m.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 9 a. m. by President Flore, all members answering to roll call.

Strike situation at Chicago, Ill., was reported on by Vice-President Sister Elizabeth Maloney. She recited in detail all of the incidents which developed in that strike, showed where our locals tried repeatedly to avoid trouble, sought conferences and seemed in a fair way to bring about adjustment. How the Employers' Association broke into the lime-light by urging the employers of our members to decline to enter into agreements with our unions; showed how the employers' organization made preparations to engage our unions in a fight and the methods which they employed to secure police protection as they called

it. She illustrated how vicious and mean the police force acted towards the girls who were on picket duty; exposed the scheme of the employers' organization, which caused the arrest of pickets, taking them to the police stations and booking them on every charge under the sun, endeavoring thereby to exhaust the patience of the members and use up all available support in the matter of furnishing bonds for members arrested. Stated that at one time our girls were compelled to furnish close to two hundred thousand dollars for bonds—not for great, big husky men—but for poor girls—working girls, who if the actions of the police in their frightful treatment of the girls was to be regarded as an indication of their law-breaking proclivities, were about the worst criminals outside of prison. Imagine, if you will, the spectacle of a 200-pound burly, low-browed copper, using his brute strength in arresting frail girls, of from 119 to 125 pounds weight; twisting their arms, bruising their body and mistreating them worse even than rough-neck dock wallopers who usually resist arrest. Can't you picture the bravery of such poltroons cowardly whelps who, if unarmed and divested of authority would show a yellow streak before a 16-year-old newsboy. These alleged policemen should be forced to live in history and the most appropriate design for a medal to hang on their cowardly breasts would be one depicting bulky brutes grinding their heels in the face of girls of immature age.

Was it any wonder, with such miserable cowards in charge of police duty, that gun-men and thugs found it easy to insult and maltreat girls, members of our local union in Chicago?

It would take pages to describe all of the incidents connected with this strike. It is not won; the fight is on and the General Executive Board feels that it voices the judgment of our members when it asserts, that if it takes every dollar which this International possesses, to that extent will we go in order that Waitresses' Local Union 484 of Chicago may have the opportunity of proving to the Employers' Association that, despite their unmanly and heartless actions and the support of as brutal a bunch of police as yet remain out of the lower regions, they can't be whipped, and will not cease supporting them as long as there is a dollar to be made and contributed in their behalf; we say to them in behalf of the organization: Sisters, you have put up a grand battle; go to it and keep going until you win; we stand ready to back you to the limit.

Secretary-treasurer was instructed to send check to Chicago at once and to follow same up with sufficient remittances to maintain pickets until further notice.

Adjourned at 12:00 noon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 19, 1914.

Board convened at 1:30 p. m., President Flore in the chair.

All members responded to roll call.

Correspondence was received from Local 162, of Trinidad, Colo., acknowledging receipt of remittance sent by general office to help the members until the Board could take further action in the premises.

Owing to strikes occurring in the vicinity of Trinidad and trouble ensuing between the miners and the mine operatives and owners, first the state militia were called in, and finally the Federal troops took command of the situation; our members, despite being non-combatants, were made to suffer by reason of the action of the military authorities, who ordered all saloons closed and kept closed until further orders. This situation is one for which no special provision has been made in our laws, but the Board believes that, in justice to the members of Local 162, who cannot very well leave home and kindred, some financial provision should be made. The Board agreed to aid the members of Local 162, and instructed the general secretary to make further remittances.

Extensive correspondence from Stockton, Cal., was received and considered. It is evident from the preparations of the M. M. & E. Association that they propose to put up a continuous battle and wipe out not only our two locals, but other labor organizations in the city of Stockton. It is barely possible that even when this report is being read by our membership our locals in the city of Stockton will still be engaged in strike, and members are urged to discourage travel by our craftsmen in the direction of that city.

Additional correspondence and telegram received from the Local Joint Executive Board of Toronto, Canada, relative to calling a strike in a hotel in that city on account of poor food, treatment and conditions. They want immediate sanction to call strike, urging the Board to act and approve same. This case was pending for some time, awaiting developments as well as investigation. After giving the matter further consideration, the Board instructed the secretary to advise the Local Joint Executive Board of Toronto, that they could proceed, provided it was possible for them to do so on a limited amount of money, otherwise the Board advised that they await the arrival of the General President, who will endeavor to visit their city at the earliest possible date.

Vacancy on the Board caused by the death of the late Brother James J. English, was the next proposition for action. Precedent having been established that Vice-Presidents in the event of vacancy shall move up, thus leaving Eighth Vice-President's position vacant. Several nominations were presented for consideration. Brother John W. Conley, of Local 77, of Boston, Mass., was selected, and the secretary instructed to inform Brother Conley of his election as soon as convenient.

Local 81, of Holyoke, Mass., took an appeal from Decision No. 168, rendered under date of June 13, 1912. The decision of the General President was sustained without dissenting vote.

Correspondence covering the jurisdiction disputes in the city of Boston, between

Locals 6 and 80, was perused. Correspondence solicited no definite action on the part of the Board, hence it was assumed that the matter was simply forwarded for information. It is anticipated that the interested locals will endeavor to adjust the differences without causing any friction whatsoever.

The appeal filed with the General Executive Board by Local 273, of Springfield, Mass., and an immense volume of correspondence was next given attention. In fact, the subject matter occupied a considerable portion of the afternoon session. It was the opinion of the Board that this matter, in view of so much conflicting testimony, had best be investigated before final action should take place. With that understanding, the General President agreed to accept the suggestion to re-open the case.

Communications from the State Federation of Labor and the Civic League of Oklahoma with reference to a campaign to secure signatures to a petition for the purpose of supporting State Question 76 and attempt to rid Oklahoma (to use the expression of the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor) of the damnable conditions prevailing by reason of the Prohibition Law operating in that state at the present time. The Board believes in assisting in this campaign and therefore made a small appropriation for the purpose outlined above, same being remitted to the State Federation of Labor.

The General Secretary was authorized to use his judgment in the matter of permitting additional allowance in the matter of expense incurred by organizers on special missions in connection with the interests of this organization.

The Board reviewed at length the management of Headquarters, the General Secretary offering detail information with reference to the methods employed in conducting the business of the organization. A special review of the finances was made by the Board and they expressed themselves as heartily satisfied with the system in operation at Headquarters. The remainder of the session was devoted to an investigation of the system above referred to and to watch its operation.

Adjourned at 6:00 p. m.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1914.

Board convened at 9:00 a. m. President Flore in the Chair. All members answered roll call.

Telegram of Local 17, of Los Angeles, California, giving notice of an appeal from the decision rendered by the General President with reference to the endorsement of Section 24 of the International Laws. The Secretary was instructed to file the telegram and advised the local that no telegrams were received at Headquarters as an official document, that all official matter must come under the seal of the local union and be properly signed as is provided in our laws.

Correspondence of John H. Rooney, Secretary of Local 302, Butte, Montana, with reference to the situation in that city was taken up. While the Board was perusing said correspondence, telegram was received from Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, telegram indicating that organized labor as a whole was in jeopardy in that locality and that prompt action on the part of all organizations was essential in order to maintain the position of the American Federation of Labor in that city. The foregoing was referred to the General Secretary-Treasurer for disposition.

The communication of Local 70, of Brooklyn, New York, appealing for financial assistance on account of legal costs in which they became involved. It appears from the correspondence that the case may go to another court and the Board believes that until the case has been finally disposed of, the small amount solicited by the local union will not handicap their efforts. The Secretary was instructed to impart the foregoing information to the said local union.

In the matter of sumptuary legislation and like matters in connection with the International Union, the Board agreed that some method ought to be adopted and they therefore instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to proceed in whatever manner he deemed wise and authorized him to make whatever expenditures within reason for publicity against sumptuary legislation or attacks against the International Union.

In the matter of office supplies, the Secretary was instructed to secure such supplies and fixtures as were necessary for the proper transaction of business.

The Board endorsed the action of the General Secretary in making the MIXER AND SERVER a part of the International Labor Press Association.

In the question of Local Special Organizers, the General Secretary was empowered to use his own judgment in all cases and authorized to place temporary Local Special Organizers under any conditions which he believed would be advantageous to the progress of the International Union.

The question of additional organizers and a number of nominations were considered. The Board concluded that it would not at this time increase the number of organizers, therefore the applications will be held in abeyance and the nominees will be given consideration in the event of vacancies.

The situation with reference to St. Paul and vicinity was given an examination and the subject matter referred to Vice-President Hoffman to make a survey and determine what would be best to bring about an improvement of the situation.

Legislation in the State of Washington was a subject matter of very interesting discourse on the part of Vice-President Hesketh, at the conclusion of which the Board agreed to endeavor to make special efforts in Washington, Oregon and California to avert disaster.

The question of allowance to delegates representing the International Union to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor was considered and the Secretary instructed that delegates would be allowed transportation going to and coming from the Convention City by the most direct route.

In the question of appropriating to unions on account of sumptuary legislation, the Board believes that the system which has operated so successfully in the past several years, is quite good enough to continue. It believes that the General Secretary, who is in constant communication with the various locals throughout the country is in a better position to determine the amount that should be appropriated for this purpose.

The accounts of the MIXER AND SERVER, for the term up to date, were reviewed and approved.

Adjourned at 1:15 p. m.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

We received information to the effect that a number of our members of Local 86, Lynn, Mass., who resided at Salem, Mass., were victims of the conflagration in that city. We set aside a sum of money to care for their immediate wants and paid through the secretary of that local the appropriation.

Local 98, of Los Angeles, Cal., asked for an appropriation to cover debit against that local. Favorable action was taken.

Application of Local 17, Los Angeles, Cal., for an appropriation to cover per capita tax for three months was denied.

Appeal of Local 17, Los Angeles, Cal., against Decision 477, rendered June 10, 1914. The Board by unanimous vote sustained the General President's decision.

Application to permit amalgamation of Locals 273 and 416 of Springfield, Mass., was denied.

Application by Local 273, Springfield, Mass., to reimburse them for funds amounting to \$40.75 alleged to have been expended in Hotel Vogel strike, was denied.

Application by the Local Joint Executive Board of Kansas City, Mo., for funds to aid in carrying on strike and organizing campaign, was approved and funds remitted.

Wage schedule and agreement of Local 461, Springfield, Mo., approved.

Wage scale and agreement of Local 155, Reading, Pa., approved.

We elected as International Auditors for the term March 1, 1914, to August 31, 1914, Sister Alice Lord of Local 240, Seattle, Wash., and Brothers J. H. Lammi of Local 12, San Antonio, Texas, and T. J. Linnane of Local 247, Des Moines, Iowa. This report was printed in the October, 1914, number of the MIXER AND SERVER.

Wage schedule and agreement of Local 631, Phoenix, Ariz., was approved.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board, of Seattle, Wash., for funds to carry on a strike and organizing campaign in that city was approved and funds remitted.

Application by locals in the State of Virginia for funds to aid in carrying on campaign against State-wide prohibition approved and funds remitted.

Application by the Local Joint Executive Board, of Vancouver, B. C., for \$1,000.00 to carry on a campaign of organization was denied. Later that Local Joint Executive Board modified their request and an appropriation was made.

Application by the Local Joint Executive Board, of Denver, Colo., for appropriation to aid in the State-wide campaign, was approved and remittance made.

Wage scale and agreement of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa., approved.

Application for charter covering the cities of Harrison and Kearney, New Jersey, was approved after thorough investigation, and charter issued for one local covering both cities.

Application of Local 420, Kansas City, Mo., for funds to be used in State-wide campaign. Request held in abeyance pending similar applications from other unions in that State. No remittance made.

We empowered the General Secretary-Treasurer to aid locals financially who were making a fight against sumptuary legislation; he, however, to make report of all such contributions rendered.

Wage schedule and agreement of Local 324, Appleton, Wis., approved.

We instructed Vice-President Hoffman to visit Moorhead, Minn., in connection with a local option fight being waged in that city.

We instructed Vice-President Foster to attend the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention at Peoria, October 20-25, 1914.

Application of Local 93, Haverhill, Mass., for funds on account of license campaign, was denied.

Application of Local 86, Lynn, Mass., for funds on account of license campaign, denied.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of San Diego, Cal., for funds to conduct general campaign in that city, was approved and funds remitted.

Application of Locals 1 and 219 of New York City, N. Y., to recall charter 276 issued to the Bronx, N. Y., was taken under consideration and further investigation. Decided to open the case at next meeting of the General Executive Board in San Francisco, Cal.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of Hoboken, N. J., for funds to carry on campaign of a general nature, was approved and funds remitted.

Wage schedule and agreement of Local 599, San Bernardino, Cal., approved.

Application of Local 445, Mojave, Cal., to be permitted to distribute tickets and solicit funds to increase their treasury, was denied.

Application of Local 575 of Jersey City, N. J., to make that local union a general culinary union was approved.

We authorized the General Secretary-Treasurer to remit from our funds the one cent assessment levied by the A. F. of L. on account of the United Hatters' case.

Application of the Local Joint Executive Board of Salt Lake City, Utah, for funds to conduct a strike, was approved and funds remitted.

Wage scale and agreement of Local 848, El Paso, Texas, was approved.

Application of Local 592, Winnipeg, Man., approved by the Local Joint Executive Board, to be permitted to strike against a reduction of wages and that funds be set aside for their use, approved. Finances forwarded.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board, Spokane, Wash., for an appropriation to enable them to conduct an aggressive organizing campaign approved and funds remitted.

To make it possible for Local 459 of Victoria, B. C., to continue in existence after their financial secretary had departed for parts unknown, we appropriated necessary funds to carry them over.

Locals 63, 400 and 450 of Spokane, Wash., applied for permission to amalgamate. Application approved. Local 400 is the number determined upon by the combined unions.

An appropriation was set aside to aid our two locals at Stockton, Cal., Nos. 403 and 572, to overcome the severe shock caused by the strike forced on them by the M., M. & E.

Wage schedule and agreement of Local 749, Galveston, Texas, was approved.

Local Joint Board of Sacramento, Cal., applied for funds to help them overcome the agitation inaugurated by the M., M. & E. Application approved and funds sent.

Wage schedule of Local 48, San Francisco, Cal., approved.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board of Sacramento, Cal., for extension of jurisdiction of Local 561 over the towns of Marysville and Woodlawn, Cal. Extension approved subject to acquiescence of this convention.

Application of Local 55, Edmonton, Alta, Can., for funds to conduct strike, which had been forced on them by employers, approved and finances sent.

Approved bill for printing 12-page booklet by Organizer A. F. Martel amounting to \$18.50.

Approved transfer of Local 709 from Clifton, Arizona, to Lordsburg, New Mexico.

We elected Brothers D. C. Potter of Local 286, Peoria, Ill.; W. W. Hinton of Local 300, Toronto, Can., and E. L. Hiles of Local 420, Kansas City, Mo., as International Auditors for the term. Their report was printed in the May, 1915, number of the MIXER AND SERVER.

Application of Local Joint Executive Board, Toledo, O., for funds to carry on strike on account of attempted victimization of members of our locals in that city approved and funds remitted.

As intimated, the foregoing memorandum briefly covers the work which we have been called on to handle and dispose of during the term. There are, however, several matters remaining unfinished, which will probably be given further investigation and an attempt to dispose at our meetings in the convention city.

The period which this report covers has been one of serious occurrences to our membership. When the General Executive Board made its report to the last convention there was but little on the horizon which indicated that before a year had appeared and passed, we would be called on to struggle for our existence in more than one way. We had no previous warning that there would be inaugurated a campaign to dismember our splendid International Union during the term, nor did we, despite the knowledge that sumptuary legislation advocates were unusually active, have any substantial evidence that they would produce such remarkable results as they gleaned in the fall elections of 1914. These two campaigns, coming almost simultaneously, forced such a burden on our International Union as it has never been called on to overcome. With our meagre finances and forces, as well as a seeming spirit of intolerable indifference prevailing among those employed at the catering industry in the affected States, the task was gigantic and no different results could be secured. It is the height of un wisdom to continue as heretofore, trying to match and combat well organized forces with insufficient men and funds; as well might we expect to attain great success without effort, as to combat successfully a well-financed, well-organized, splendidly educated aggregation such as won success in the fall of 1914. Our opponents enter campaigns with a definite plan and program, they outnumber us one hundred to one; where we receive and expend a dollar they receive and expend hundreds of dollars. We are forced to depend largely on the workers at the catering industry and its allied forces of workers to reach the public and convince the voters of the justness of our claims. Our opponents depend largely on the professions, who are ably assisted by designing politicians seeking suffrage of so-called reformers.

The value of aggressive, progressive and perpetual organized effort is understood and appreciated by those who oppose us; we, on the other hand, expend much of our energy and funds in converting the rank and file of the catering industry into active units for the protection of themselves and the industry which employs them.

Notwithstanding this rather depressing outlook, we are firmly convinced, that given half the encouragement which the efforts of your executives are entitled to, a similar amount

of active co-operation on the part of our membership and a reasonable allowance for expenditures, there is every reason to believe that greater progress can be made; and there can be created such an industrial army that it will not only match, but finally win victory over the common enemy.

Your organization, considering its many imperfections, has truly made wonderful strides. There is little need for revolution within, but there is ample room for sensible deliberation and the perfection of plans and program for future carrying out. You need, and must have, wise leadership and exceptional generalship. These qualities you may have had in meagre quantity in the past, but there must be, if you hope to reach your goal as an organization, greater and ever greater quantities of those necessary essentials. It is foolhardy to assume that a few men under salary, with innumerable commands on their time and ability, will be able to match a hundredfold that number of generals supplied with untold thousands of dollars and an army of paid agitators unceasingly pounding away at their one task.

In offering the foregoing comment, it is with no intention to admit impotency on our part; we have accomplished proportionately as much as any similar number of men could expect to achieve with the machinery at our disposal. What we do admit, and with a willingness which should command your consideration, is that we have gone as far as the means at our disposal permitted. We are not unlike the administration of a factory with an output which compellingly confines itself to the productive limits of the machinery in that factory; if increased output is required, additional machinery and buildings must materialize.

To use phrasing frequently in use at this time, your organization is supplied with officers and munitions for a regiment, whereas you need the equivalent of a general staff commanding and directing a corps of over 60,000 enlisted men and women. In other words, you have exacted from your limited number of executives in the past equal effort and results obtained by your opponents, who, as already intimated, outnumber us as one hundred to one.

This, however, is a defect which can be overcome, but not by the method which some of those who profess to be trades unionists in our ranks advocate with such zeal and clamor.

In our respective fields we have continued laboring for the advancement of the general membership. We believe we have been fairly successful, and trust that you will reach a similar conclusion.

We feel deeply the honor which you have conferred upon us. If we have failed to meet your fondest expectations it was not by reason of lack of effort, and in turning over to you the stewardship of our organization, we take pride in the knowledge that numerically, it outstrips its previous record, and financially stands solidly with its assets unimpaired. Asking that you show to our successors that spirit of co-operation which we advise you is needful, that you will make the provisions herein suggested, so that our International Union may maintain its well-known slogan and increase in numbers and usefulness.

In closing we may be pardoned for an expression of hope, and it consists in these words: You are here in conclave to review the work of the term just closed; you are expected by the members back home to provide not only the vehicle for greater and better headway, but also make provisions for the proper lubrication of that vehicle and its upkeep. Some of your time and effort and every ounce of brain is needed to collaborate with your co-representatives and thus produce a perfected task; if you make generous bestowal of your ability and your co-delegates do likewise, this convention will go down in the history of our International Union as an epoch-making conclave worthy the name and place it makes on said pages. Temptation such as has never confronted previous conventions beset you; your resistance to it during the hours when the work of the convention needs you will redound to your credit, and materially aid us to conclude our labors with the knowledge that we have done our duty as the light was given us.

Thanking our fellow members for courtesies shown us during the term, wishing you and our International Union long life and prosperity, we are,

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE, President.

ROBERT HESKETH, First Vice-President.

FRANK HOFFMAN, Second Vice-President.

W. H. FOSTER, Third Vice-President.

C. W. McCURDY, Fourth Vice-President.

F. SESMA, Fifth Vice-President.

ELIZABETH MALONEY (MISS), Sixth Vice-President.

PAUL STEFFLER, Seventh Vice-President.

JOHN W. CONLEY, Eighth Vice-President.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MARCH 1, 1915.

Motion by Chase, Local 403, and Prichard, Local 721, that the report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor conventions take the same course as the report of the General Executive Board, be referred without reading.

The motion prevailed.

The report of the delegates to the conventions of the American Federation follows:

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Greeting:

In submitting a report of the International delegates to the thirty-third convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Seattle, Wash., November 10, 1913, the writer realizes that to construct a comprehensive and interesting story is too difficult a task for him and therefore asks the indulgence of the readers on this occasion, agreeing never to offend again in this respect.

To enumerate the many courtesies and kind attentions showered on the delegates at their various stopping-off places and to do justice to the efforts of the brothers and sisters who were responsible therefor, are beyond my capacity and I therefore wisely refrain from recounting the hospitalities enjoyed, except those in the cities of Seattle and Butte, Montana.

The rare privilege extended to our delegates in Butte of exploring the deepest copper mine in that district, one to which visitors are seldom allowed access, is worthy of special mention:

After donning miners' working clothes and being supplied with miners' lamps, we were packed in the cage and shot down the shaft about 3,000 feet, and, accompanied by guides, we hiked a few miles through various tunnels with the temperature over 100 degrees and copper water a foot or so deep, until some of us were on the verge of utter collapse. Delegate Tom Farrell, who has been in strict training for a long period, didn't turn a hair, but after ascending to the surface, it required sundry and copious internal applications of a copper-hued liquid to revive Raleigh and Koveleski. The cure was so agreeable to Koveleski, he wanted to go down again, and the last seen of him that day, he was headed toward a group of mines in the hills with the avowed intention of exploring every mine in the district.

Our reception and entertainment in Seattle has been adequately covered by our General President, and Secretary-Treasurer, in the December issue, but the parts taken by Sister Lord and Brother Hesketh, merit special mention. The rare position occupied by Sister Lord and Brother Hesketh in the labor movement in the Northwest commands more than passing notice. They enjoy the unique distinction of being two of the most active and aggressive trade union exponents, and at the same time commanding the respect and confidence of those not in sympathy with organized labor and particularly our organization. Their counsel is sought for and their opinions respected in all of the progressive civic and philanthropic movements of the great city of Seattle. May they live long and retain their influence to the last.

The writer begs to submit some of the convention features which impressed your delegates as being the most salient.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Convention was opened at 10 a. m. Number of delegates present, 327; total number of votes, 19,506; International and National bodies represented, 82; balance of representation, State and central bodies and fraternal delegates. The opening addresses by Governor Lister, of Washington; Mayor Cotterill, of Seattle, and E. P. Marsh, of Everett, president of the State Branch of the A. F. of L., were well received and special notice was taken of the sympathetic attitude of the Governor and Mayor toward organized labor. After the morning session the delegates paraded through the principal streets of Seattle headed by a band of 185 pieces, the largest ever assembled on the Pacific Coast. After the opening of the afternoon session the committee assignments were read, and your delegates were assigned as follows: President Edward Flore, Committee on Adjustment; Secretary Jere L. Sullivan, Committee on Report of Executive Council; Emanuel Koveleski, Committee on Labels; Thomas S. Farrell, Committee on Ways and Means; Edmond Raleigh, Committee on Finance. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by the introduction of resolutions.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 9:30 A. M.

Report of committee on credentials followed by reading of communications and reports of fraternal delegates; also report of committee on rules and introduction of resolutions. The afternoon session was omitted to take advantage of an invitation to see the boulevards and parks of Seattle, by invitation of the Arrangements Committee. One hundred autos were provided for the delegates and their wives, and the trip through the picturesque suburbs of Seattle was thoroughly enjoyed. The scenery can not be surpassed in any part of the world.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Reports of fraternal delegates and address by Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, which proved highly entertaining and edifying from a labor standpoint.

The convention was addressed by Bishop Carroll, of Helena, Mont., who paid a high tribute to organized labor by declaring that over 75 per cent of the beneficent legislation that graces the statute books of every State in the Union, is due to the efforts and initiative of trade union organizations, and he referred to President Gompers as "that peerless leader who has been instrumental in bringing about this great result." Convention was also addressed by Bishop O'Day, of Seattle, he briefly outlining the friendly attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to trade unionism.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY.

Report of Auditing Committee received and referred to Committee on Finance. High compliment was paid to Secretary Morrison for the creditable manner in which the accounts are kept. The report showed that the total funds in the organization at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1913, were \$105,063.05. It is also worth recording that our gain in membership for the year ending September 30, 1913, was 7,158, and the report attests that in numerical strength we stand ninth among the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. The introduction of resolutions and reading of communications occupied the remainder of the day's session.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY.

An invitation from the proprietor of the *Seattle Times* to have a boat ride and visit the Navy Yard at Bremerton, was accepted.

Action on that part of Executive Council's report recommending change in date of holding A. F. of L. convention aroused spirited debate, in which Secretary-Treasurer Jere L. Sullivan took an active part, the proposal being finally defeated by a large majority. The trip to Bremerton and inspection of the Navy Yard shops and the warships were thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates and the courtesies and kindnesses extended by the naval officers were deeply appreciated.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY.

Resolution bearing on coal mine strike in Colorado and policy to be pursued by A. F. of L. elicited warm debate, and the matter was finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The part of the Executive Council's report advocating loyal support of the labor press was unanimously endorsed.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY.

A resolution providing for the establishment of a federation agreement between trade unions employed in any one industry, which in substance would be a recognition of the principles of industrial unionism, was warmly discussed and the report of the Committee on Resolutions which recommended that the substance of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, to be treated as their discretion dictated, was adopted.

A resolution pledging moral and financial support to the striking copper miners of Michigan was unanimously adopted.

EIGHTH DAY, TUESDAY.

The report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report, was read by Chairman McCullough and adopted by the convention. It is a model document, clear, concise and tersely worded, and it strongly endorsed the attitude of the Executive Council on the subjects matter contained in their report.

A resolution favoring a rigid enforcement of the immigration laws and favoring a literacy test in the pending immigration bill before Congress was adopted by a vote of 190 to 5. The advantages and expediency of this measure were ably demonstrated by President Gompers, and his address on this subject deeply impressed the delegates present.

NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY.

A resolution providing for a joint convention of the two factions of electrical workers was reported adversely by the Committee on Executive Council's Report, and their recommendations were concurred in.

A resolution of complex and complicated character providing for a merging of the American Federation of Labor with the Socialist party, Woman Suffragists, Farmers' Unions, and Railroad Brotherhoods in joint political activities, developed the warmest kind of debate. The committee's report, which was adverse, was adopted by a vote of 193 to 15.

A resolution presented by the general officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union, protesting against the importation of coolie-made cigars from the Philippine Islands, was unanimously adopted.

A telegram was read stating that the newly organized Cooks and Waiters' Union of Juneau, Alaska, have secured their demands for higher wages and a decrease in hours, and it was enthusiastically applauded.

TENTH DAY, THURSDAY.

Reports of Committee on Adjustment of resolutions bearing on many jurisdictional differences, were read and adopted. General satisfaction was manifested in their solutions of the many perplexing problems submitted. The decision of the Executive Council denying the Teamsters' Union jurisdiction over Brewery Drivers, and that team drivers of distillers, and soft-drink mineral water establishments, be controlled by the Brotherhood of Teamsters, was confirmed by convention after lively debate.

ELEVENTH DAY, FRIDAY.

Reports on resolutions referred to Committee on Organization were read and in the main concurred in, as also were the reports of Committee on Education. Report of Committee on A. F. of L. Office Building was unanimously adopted. Report of Committee on Union Labels was submitted and adopted.

Committee on Internal Relations reported favorably a resolution by President Gompers to encourage international peace and disarmament, and their recommendation was unanimously adopted.

TWELFTH DAY, SATURDAY.

Resolution in favor of Woman Suffrage was adopted.

Election of officers took place with but few contests, and Philadelphia was chosen for the 1914 convention city.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMOND RALEIGH, Secretary of Delegation.
EDWARD FLORE.
JERE L. SULLIVAN.
THOMAS S. FARRELL.
EMANUEL KOVELESKI.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

*To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America, Greeting:*

In submitting a report of the International delegates to the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Philadelphia, Pa., commencing November 9, 1914, ending November 21.

There were twelve day and two night sessions. The convention was called to order in Horticultural Hall, President Gompers in the chair, who introduced Mayor Blankenburg, who welcomed the delegates and gave an address that greatly pleased them. He presented President Gompers with the key to the city, informing the delegates that they could go the limit during their stay in the city. President Gompers then introduced Mr. George H. Ulrich, president of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of that body. Mr. Jos. Richie, president of the Building Trades of Philadelphia, next addressed the convention. Jos H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, spoke at some length of the great work done by that body in behalf of the organized working men and women of the State. Mr. Frank Feeney, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then outlined the program of entertainment for the two weeks, after which President Gompers answered all the speakers in behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

The Credentials Committee reported 385 delegates entitled to seats in the convention, whose total vote was 19,920. Credentials were sent to the committee from an organization calling itself "The United Garment Workers of America." The committee found, after due investigation, that the men who are back of this organization are disgruntled members of the regular organization, started by the American Federation of Labor, and refused to listen to their complaint, recognizing that the time had come in the labor movement that drastic action must be taken against secessionists, and the committee would most respectfully recommend the seating of Thos. A. Rickert and B. A. Larger, president and secretary of the organization recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The convention approved the report and recommendation on the ground that grievances that may arise from time to time can best be settled by the organization affected, and not by a convention of the American Federation of Labor, thereby impressing all concerned that there is no room in the labor movement for two local unions of the same craft, and that the best results can only be obtained by a united front against the common enemy.

Our delegates were assigned to various committees as usual. Reading of the Executive Council's report by First Vice-President Duncan took from 2:35 to 3:10 p. m. This

report gave a detailed account of the doings of the Executive Board of the year. Different parts of the report were assigned to the respective committees. The jurisdiction dispute between the Carpenters' International Union and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union has been one of long duration and deep concern to the labor movement. President Gompers recommended that a conference be held and that each organization involved appoint three delegates and the A. F. of L. three, who, after the conference, shall report back to the convention.

SECOND DAY SESSION.

The first order of business was the report of the Committee on Rules, whose report was adopted and the rules outlined by them governed the convention during its session. The Auditing Committee then made the following report:

The total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, inclusive, amounted to \$263,166.97, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Per capita tax	\$180,653 70
Supplies	8,967 19
Interest from bank.....	2,400 00
One cent assessment for contempt and Hatters' cases.....	8,073 49
One cent assessment to organize the women workers.....	14,675 91
Disbanded and suspended unions, and fees for charters not issued.....	818 07
Premiums on bonds of officers of affiliated unions.....	3,221 75
American Federationist	28,040 25
Defense fund for local trade and federated labor unions.....	16,316 60
 Total	 \$263,166 97
Balance on hand September 30, 1913.....	105,063 05
 Grand Total	 \$368,230 02

The total expenditures during the fiscal year, from October 1, 1913 to September 30, 1914, inclusive, amounted to \$265,737.21, as follows:

EXPENDITURES.	
General	\$195,333 82
American Federation	33,507 21
Premiums, bond record	1,898 55
One cent assessment for contempt and Hatters' cases.....	14,752 39
One cent assessment to organize the women workers.....	10,857 24
Defense fund for local trade and federated labor unions.....	9,388 80
 Total	 \$265,737 21

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand September 30, 1913.....	\$105,063 05
Total receipts during fiscal year.....	263,166 97
 Total	 \$368,230 02
Total expenditures during fiscal year.....	265,737 21
 Balance on hand September 30, 1914.....	 \$102,492 81
In General Fund	10,639 39
In Defense Fund for local trade and federated labor unions.....	91,853 42
 Total	 \$102,492 81

The rest of the session was taken up in presenting resolutions and listening to an address by Dr. Hatfield, of the National Association for the study of prevention of tuberculosis, which was very interesting to the delegates in attendance.

THIRD DAY SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9:30, President Gompers in the chair. Secretary Morrison read letters from Governor Hiram Johnson of California, and Mayor Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, inviting the A. F. of L. to hold its next convention in San Francisco. He also read numerous telegrams extending fraternal greetings from all over the United States and Canada. President Gompers then named the following committee to act for the federation on the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers controversy: Matthew Woll, James J. Sweeney, William Green. The committee on behalf of the Carpenters was James Kirby, P. H. McCarty, James A. Metz. On behalf of the Sheet Metal Workers, John J. Haynes, Thos. Redding, Hugh Franey.

M. M. Donahue, fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, made his report to the convention, which was a concise and lengthy report and well received by the convention. At this time President Gompers introduced Brother R. A. Riggs, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades Congress, who addressed the convention, giving an outline of the conditions of the labor movement in

Canada. The convention convened at 4 o'clock; at this time President Gompers introduced Colonel Bryant, labor commissioner of the State of New Jersey, who gave an interesting and instructive talk on the "Prevention of Fire and Accidents in Mercantile Establishments and Factories."

FOURTH DAY SESSION.

At this session President Gompers introduced Mr. George Stein, vice-president of the Union Label Product Trading Association, who addressed the convention on the importance of the union label to the labor movement, and urged all delegates to do all they could in their respective locations to boost products bearing this label. At this time numerous resolutions were introduced, as the time limit had expired.

FIFTH DAY SESSION.

The Committee on Executive Council report reported as follows: Delegates Furuseth, secretary of the committee, reported Resolution No. 41 by Delegates Benjamin Schlesinger, Sol. Polakoff, Elmer Rosenberg, H. Kleiman, J. Helprin, Alfred Laporta of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, whereas, the task of organizing the workers engaged in the needle trades is attended by extraordinary difficulties on account of the seasonable character of the work and other unavoidable conditions of employment, and yet in the face of all these difficulties the organization in the needle industry has of recent years made extraordinary progress; whereas, it is the desire of the American Federation of Labor to encourage the growth, insure the stability and aid in the success of this industry; whereas, a division has occurred among the members of the United Garment Workers of America, when close alliance should prevail in order to protect and promote the interest of the workers by uniting and strengthening the organization. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of five from among the delegates to this convention, with instructions to investigate the matter above referred to, and endeavor to bring about unity and a thorough organization of all who properly come under the jurisdiction of the Garment Workers of America, and the committee is further instructed to investigate and to report as to the feasibility of establishing a department of the A. F. of L. in the needle industries. The committee report to the Executive Council at the earliest possible time.

Delegate Furuseth: The committee took this up, heard the parties in interest as far as we could and came to the following conclusion: In view of the fact that the subject matter of the resolution deals with the internal affairs of an organization, other than the one which asked for the appointment of the committees, and to proceed with the inquiry proposed that might be construed as recognizing a seceding faction. The committee recommends nonconcurrence in the resolution. A motion was made and seconded to concur in the recommendation of the committee, which was adopted.

At this session President Gompers introduced Lieut.-Governor-elect Eschelman, who addressed the convention, after which Mother Jones spoke, giving a detailed account of the hardships endured by the striking miners of Colorado, and asked that the convention assist the striking miners morally and financially.

SIXTH DAY SESSION.

The convention instructed the Executive Council to procure an office building to be owned by the American Federation of Labor, suitable to transact their business in. The convention recommended a more distinct and general observance of Labor Day, and that the third Sunday in May be known as "Labor Memorial Sunday." The convention also recommended an International Union send organizers to St. Louis, Mo., to assist the A. F. of L. organizers to bring about a thoroughly organized condition in and about St. Louis.

On Sunday afternoon, memorial meeting was held in memory of the late P. J. McGuire, secretary of the International Carpenters' Union, which was addressed by Pres. Sam'l Gompers, Frank Duffy, and others.

SEVENTH DAY SESSION.

The convention requested that every National and International Union having a local union in the West to lend every moral and financial aid to the locked-out working men and women of Stockton, Cal., and that the Abraham S. Cox Stove Company, of Lansdale, Pa., be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor. The convention also recommended that the compensation law of New York State be so amended that employers can no longer be self-insured, but must make provision to insure with the state fund.

On the matter of physical examination of government employes, the Committee on Resolutions approved the steps taken by the Executive Council to prevent any unfair and arbitrary use of physical examinations of employes in government, arsenal and navy yards, and recommend that these efforts be continued.

In regard to the piece-work, known as the "Taylor System," the convention very strongly condemned the same. On the question of the organization of women wage workers, the committee congratulated the Executive Council on the results obtained in this direction from the one cent assessment, levied by authority of the Seattle convention,

for the organization of women who have to work for a living, and recommended that the Executive Council continue this work to the extent, if necessary, of levying a one cent assessment for the same purpose in the coming year. In regard to organizers the convention went on record as follows: To be successful in any movement or undertaking organizing promoters or advocates, call them what you will, are necessary, nowhere more so than in the labor movement. To us these persons are known as organizers, without them our movement would be a failure. They instill life, ambition, determination, and hope into those who are weak and who would fall by the wayside. They encourage those who lose faith in our movement, and we recommend that the Executive Council continue the work of organization insofar as the funds of the Federation will allow.

EIGHTH DAY SESSION.

At this session Mrs. Sarah Conboy, an organizer of the Textile Workers, was introduced by President Gompers. She gave a brief and graphic report of the conditions among the textile workers in Atlanta, Ga., asking financial aid. After several motions made to draw funds from the treasurer of the A. F. of L., President Gompers declared that this could not be done at this time, and appointed a committee to solicit donations from the delegates. The committee reported that they had collected \$520, which was turned over to the Textile Workers.

NINTH DAY SESSION.

The Conference Committee on the Carpenters' and Sheet Metal Workers' jurisdiction controversy reported as follows, through Delegate Woll:

Your committee recommended to and approved by this convention, for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, begs leave to report that quite a number of conference meetings have been held, in which all parties in interest were fully represented, and wherein all present actively participated. In the brief time allowed your committee has thoroughly and carefully considered the problem submitted in many of its stages and relations. While our conferences have not as yet resulted in an agreement being consummated between the interested organizations upon the issues involved in the controversy, nevertheless we view our conferences as having been helpful in the interchange of opinion and especially in the development of the idea that a strong community of interest exists between the two organizations in dispute. With this accomplished your committee believes that the time is opportune and expedient to continue these conferences for the purpose of bringing about a full and complete understanding and adjustment of the much-to-be-regretted controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' International Alliance. We feel confident that the outcome of these conferences must be for good. To this end your committee submit the following recommendations, which have been agreed to by the representatives of both contending organizations.

"The committee recommends that, for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the two organizations, the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the president of the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' International Alliance, the president of the American Federation of Labor, and the president of the Building Trades Department be instructed to investigate the work in dispute and to continue the conferences, to the end that an amicable and satisfactory agreement be reached between the two contending organizations."

On the question of free text-books the convention went on record as follows: We note the progress made in the awakening of interest among the wage-workers for free text-books and larger salaries for teachers; we note with pleasure the successful struggle the teachers of Cleveland, Ohio, are making for the right to organize and affiliate with the labor union movement, and recommend that every effort be made by the American Federation of Labor and its subordinate bodies to advance both the adoption of free text-books and the organization of school teachers.

On the question of employment of white women in Asiatic cafes and stores the convention went on record as follows: We desire to commend and endorse the attitude of the Executive Council and urgently recommend the State and city central body in the Pacific and Intermountain States to be vigorous and energetic in their effort to secure the enactment of such legislation as will do away with the abhorrent condition of the employment of white women by Asiatics under any circumstances. The convention reaffirmed its former action on immigration, endorsing the illiteracy test.

TENTH DAY SESSION.

At this session the convention ordered an appeal be sent out to assist the striking Glove Workers at Gloversville, N. Y.

The convention decided that the Elevator Constructors' International Union remain intact, and not amalgamate with the Machinists, as that body requested.

A dispute between the Hodcarriers was settled by the convention, being referred to the Executive Council for adjustment.

ELEVENTH DAY SESSION.

A dispute arose between the Electrical Workers' International Union and the Theatrical Stage Employees' Alliance in regard to operators of moving picture machines. The Electrical Workers claimed that these men rightfully belonged to their organization. The convention went on record as follows: We find the jurisdiction over moving picture operators was granted to the International Alliance of Theatrical Employes, and such jurisdiction is here reaffirmed. We find that the claim of jurisdiction over moving picture operators by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is not well founded, and the same be denied. We recommend that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers refrain from organizing moving picture operators, and where it has organized moving picture operators they shall be turned over to the International Alliance of Theatrical Employes.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

At this session a controversy arose in regard to the position taken by President Gompers in regard to the eight-hour workday. One of the delegates went so far as to say that President Gompers at some time had said that he did not favor this, and that politicians in the West had made political capital of same. This was emphatically denied by President Gompers, who challenged the delegate to produce any evidence sustaining such report. The convention went on record as follows: The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor should be undertaken through trade union activity, and not be made subjects of law through legislative enactment, excepting in so far as such regulations effect the Government, the employment of women and minors' health and morals, and employment by Federal, State and municipal government.

TWELFTH DAY SESSION.

At this session the following officers were elected: Samuel Gompers, president; James Duncan, first vice-president; James O'Connell, second vice-president; Dennis A. Hayes, third vice-president; Jos. F. Valentine, fourth vice-president; John R. Alpine, fifth vice-president; H. B. Perham, sixth vice-president; Frank Duffy, seventh vice-president; Wm. Green, eighth vice-president; John B. Lennon, treasurer, and Frank Morrison, secretary. San Francisco, Cal., was selected as the convention city for 1915.

A parade was given by the trade unionists of Philadelphia, on Friday evening of the first week, which will be long remembered by the delegates and the city of Philadelphia. It is estimated that 75,000 men and women were in line, and one hundreds bands of music. This showing in the City of Brotherly Love will go a long ways toward thoroughly organizing that city.

Our International was ably represented by eleven delegates, as follows: Henry Rosenthal, of Local 1, representing the Central Federated Union of New York City; Maurice De Young, of Local 70, representing the Central Federation of Labor of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael Goldsmith, Local 108, representing the Ohio State Federation of Labor; Edward McEachern, Local 167, representing Cleveland (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council; R. L. Graves, Local 561, representing Akron (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council; Wm. Kavanaugh, Local 575, representing Hudson County (N. J.) Central Trades and Labor Council, and A. J. McGuire, representing the Central Labor Union of Camden, N. J.

We most respectfully request that the men and women of our International Union become more active in Central Trades and Labor Councils and State Federations of Labor, so that we can have more than eleven delegates at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Our delegation was visited by the following representatives during the convention: Henry Kossow, secretary, and Charles Kohler, president of Local 3, New York City; Harry Kleiman, secretary of Local 1; Adolph Frankl, Local 219; Otto Patberg, of Local 70; George Hale, of Local 2; Con McNamara and Louis Taglang, of Local 190, Bethlehem, Pa.

In conclusion, we wish to thank the members in behalf of the delegation for the many courtesies extended to them during their stay in Philadelphia, viz., Locals 115, 279, 405 and 644.

Respectfully submitted, with holiday greetings, we are

Fraternally yours,

E. KOVELESKI, Secretary of Delegation.
EDWARD FLORE,
THOS. S. FARRELL,
JERE L. SULLIVAN.
EDWIN RALEIGH.

The following eighteen resolutions having been printed in the official Journal three times, in accordance with the provisions of our International Union laws, were referred to the committees as indicated on each proposal:

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate Thomas P. Woods, of Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn.

To strike out Section 18 and insert a new Section to read as follows:

Section 18. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-admitted to any local of his craft upon the payment of the reinstatement fee of the local under whose jurisdiction he may be working.

Provided that all fines or assessments have been paid to the local by which he was suspended.

The local that suspends him to be notified at the time when application was made for re-admission.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 2—By Delegate Thomas P. Woods, of Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn.

Amend Section 22, Paragraph "A" by striking out the words "suspended or" after the word "member," and the words "suspended or" after the word "was."

Amended paragraph to read as follows:

Section 22, Paragraph "A." Any member expelled from any local is ineligible to membership in any other local of this International, except by consent of the local by which he was expelled.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Thomas P. Woods, of Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn.

Amend Section 23 by striking out the words "suspended or" after the word "admitting."

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 23. The names of all suspended or expelled members must be reported to the General Secretary; locals admitting expelled members must, on being notified thereof, suspend such members until full investigation has been made or stand suspended by the International Union.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegation of Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.

Be it resolved by this convention of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., that we add to our International Constitution a new section, to be known as Section 14, and to read as follows:

"Members of this International having been in continuous good standing for at least twenty-five years shall thereafter be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments without losing any right or privilege of active membership, even though they should adopt a vocation not covered by the charter of this International."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegation of Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.

To amend Section 88 of the International constitution, to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances.

"There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint board."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Fred Wessel, of Local 8, Denver, Colo.

Section 64 amended to read as follows: "It shall be mandatory on the part of all affiliated locals to bond their treasurers and other officers who handle funds. Bonds to be procured by the local through the International Secretary-Treasurer. A penalty of ten (\$10) dollars shall be imposed on local unions failing to apply to the International Secretary-Treasurer for bonds before installing officers handling funds."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegation of Local No. 525, Oakland, Cal.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 178 and to read as follows:

"Section 178. The rights and powers not delegated to the International Union by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the locals or the members of the International Union, are reserved to the locals and to the members respectively."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegation of Local 525, Oakland, Cal.

Section 144 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 144. A copy of the official Journal shall be sent to each member of the International Union, and the secretary of each local shall be required to send the names and addresses of all the members of his local to the general Secretary-Treasurer every six months so that every member shall receive a copy of the Journal whenever issued, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to refuse or neglect to forward a copy of the Journal to every member at the expiration of said period of six months upon the failure of the Secretary of the local to furnish the names and addresses herein required; provided, however, that the Secretary-Treasurer shall have authority at any time to cease forwarding a copy of the Journal to a member after receiving notice from the Postal Department that mail can not for any reason be delivered to such address. A bound volume of the MIXER AND SERVER shall be sent to each local annually; it shall be mandatory for locals to purchase same."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegation of Local 31, Oakland, Cal.

Section 176 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 176. All laws, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this constitution shall be null and void in so far as they conflict."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegation of Local 31, Oakland, Cal.

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 177 and to read as follows:

"Section 177. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to limit the authority of the International Union and the members thereof with the sanction of the American Federation of Labor to change or alter the name, jurisdiction, form or manner of organization and affiliation of the constituted crafts, locals and members of the International Union."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

To amend Section 43 to read:

"Section 43. Cooks' locals, or mixed locals where cooks have no separate local, shall have jurisdiction over lunchmen, oystermen and steam-tablemen, regardless of whether such work is in a kitchen or dining room."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

To amend Section 83 to read as follows:

"Section 83. Whenever a member of the International Union becomes a proprietor, he may retain membership in a local, provided that he does not attach himself to any organization known as a proprietor's organization. The payment of dues to locals by proprietors shall be left to the discretion of the locals. Any member of a local whose name is attached to any license where the sale of liquor transpires is a proprietor. Proprietors working at the trade shall be entitled to all the rights of the local union of which they are members, except that they shall not be eligible to election either as delegates to the convention or to any office within the gift of a local union. Proprietors not working at the trade shall have neither voice nor vote, nor hold office of any kind."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

A resolution to abolish withdrawal cards.

"Whereas, the system of withdrawal cards is being constantly violated and constitutes a ready means for the evasion of our laws; and,

"Whereas, those who do not work at the business may readily become reinstated upon becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the International Union, and there is no particular hardship in enforcing such a system of reinstatement to take the place of withdrawal cards;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Sections 77, 78, 81, 82 and 84 be and are hereby repealed."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

Resolved to amend Section 7 of the constitution relative to allowance of member's dues for securing of applications:

Resolved, that paragraph B of Section 7 be and is hereby repealed.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate F. P. Battles, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

A subsidiary amendment to the International constitution relative to (Section 15) covering the United States and its possessions where charters are issued:

"All persons making application in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America in this United States or its possessions, who have not already obtained their first citizen papers, upon being initiated into a local in this United States or its possessions, shall pay one (\$1.00) dollar in excess of local's initiation fee, said one (\$1.00) dollar to be retained by said local where member was initiated; if said one (\$1.00) dollar is not sufficient for cost of securing first citizen papers for said newly-initiated member, then said member will be assessed twenty-five (25) cents per month in excess of all dues and assessments that may be levied on or by said local where member was initiated in this United States or its possessions till the amount has been acquired for the cost of procuring first citizen papers. Such money collected will be permissible to transfer from one local to another when shown to be for said purpose. Upon initiation into a local no member will be compelled to renounce his allegiance to his flag or country, yet his pronounced refusal to obtain his first citizen papers deprives him of being eligible to hold any office in this International or its affiliated locals within the United States or its possessions; he shall also forfeit such money at the expiration of one year except he can show that he has not made his livelihood in the United States or its possessions since the time of his initiation into a local in the United States or any of its possessions. No member's money to be forfeited by monthly suspension from any local in the United States or its possessions for the period of one year. Six months' grace will be granted to members initiated into a local in the United States or its possessions upon proof that they have not made their livelihood in the United States or its possessions, and no further extension of time will be allowed and said member's money is considered forfeited. The secretary of a local in his monthly report shall acquaint the general office of newly-initiated members whose money is deposited in a local for the procuring of first citizen papers. All such money forfeited to

be forwarded to the General Executive Board of this International and to be apportioned as follows: Ten per cent of forfeited money to defray the general expenses of this International; five per cent to be deposited in the death benefit fund of this International; eighty-five per cent to be set aside as a fund to be known as a Culinary Union's Home Fund, for the purpose of buying land and thereon build a home for aged and infirm members of culinary crafts who have been in good standing in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America for eighteen consecutive years. Said land, when being purchased, to be voted on by a referendum of the locals of this International." (In conformity with Section 120, International.)

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 16—By Delegation of Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

To amend Section 76 to read as follows:

"Section 76. When a traveling member deposits his card before the seventh day of any month, the dues of such member for said month shall belong to the local accepting the card, and such dues if already paid and other dues if paid in advance, shall be remitted to said local upon demand therefor being made under seal to the local which is in possession of such dues."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 17—By W. M. Spear, of Local 27, Los Angeles, Cal.

Resolved, by the Eighteenth General Convention that Section 24 of the International Constitution be stricken from said Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 18—By W. M. Spear, of Local 27, Los Angeles, Cal.

Resolved, that Section 88 be changed to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate present; no delegate shall cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances; there shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION, JUNE 15, 1915.

The morning session was called to order by General President Edward Flore, at 9:30. Chairman C. W. McCurdy, for the Committees on Credentials, reported as follows:

"We, your Committee on Credentials, submit the following recommendations:

"That Delegate-elect Stephen P. Drake, of Local 561, Sacramento, Cal., be seated.

"We recommend the denial of a seat at this convention to Brother J. J. O'Brien, whose credential was protested on the following grounds: The membership book of said Brother J. J. O'Brien indicated that he was reinstated by Local 30, of San Francisco, Cal., under date of July 3, 1914; and further, that the said J. J. O'Brien became legally suspended for non-payment of dues March 1, 1915, as prescribed in Section 60 of our International Union laws; and it is further shown that the said Brother J. J. O'Brien did not pay his dues up to and including the current month until June 12, 1915.

"We recommend denial of a seat at this convention to Brother Phil Gaulden on similar grounds as the preceding case, as from evidence submitted said Brother Phil Gaulden became a suspended member under the provisions of Section 60 August 1, 1914, and did not become a legal good standing member until August 20, 1914. He has not been in continuous good standing for one year previous to the convening of this convention.

"Your Credential Committee therefore recommend that the alternate delegates elected from said Local 561, Sacramento, Cal., Brothers William C. Eddy and Frank E. Merryfield, be seated, which, with Brother Stephen P. Drake, will complete the delegation from said Local 561, with a total vote of 4, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ votes for each delegate."

Motion of Koveleski, Local 171, and Parker, Local 35, that the report be accepted and the recommendations of the committee adopted.

Rose, Local 30, asked for information regarding the status of Local 561.

Chairman McCurdy, for the committee, informed the convention that Local 561 had a debit recorded against them for supplies, that said debit had been liquidated since Monday's report, therefore the delegates as recommended were lawfully entitled to seats.

Rose, Local 30, opposed the recommendation of the committee, contending that there was a reason other than what the committee reported for recommending denial to the original delegates from 561. He claimed that, inasmuch as the Secretary of 561 was responsible for conditions surrounding the disputed delegates, that an example should be made of him and he also be denied a seat as a delegate.

Joyce, Local 3, opposed the view held by the previous speaker, and said that so far as he was able to discover the Secretary was only negligent in failing to collect a reinstatement fee and attaching properly canceled reinstatement stamps to these members' books. He approved the report of the committee.

Lyons, Local 51, contended that these two men knew quite as well as the Secretary of their union that they were in arrears, and the failure of the Secretary to report these members as suspended did not affect the case before the convention; they do not deny that the record as offered is correct.

Taback, Local 30, wanted to know how the delegates from Local 561 could be legally seated.

President Flore replied that the convention is endeavoring to solve the question and, probably will be guided by our laws.

Fleischman, Local 44, severely criticised the Secretary of Local 561 for his seeming neglect, and contended that he should be denied a seat along with Brothers O'Brien and Gaulden, "for it must be apparent that he has been guilty of evasion so far as our laws are concerned, and that it would be a wholesome lesson to him and other secretaries if the convention declined to permit him a seat at this convention.

Johnson, Local 30, opposed the recommendation of the committee, and stated that, in his judgment, the procedure in the case was irregular. He contended that Local 561 was being victimized by refusal to seat their regularly elected delegates. He quoted Section 31 to sustain the position which he took. He also quoted previous decisions by General President, and urged the convention to take such action as would encourage unions to believe that our laws were equitable and evenly enforced, irrespective as to the presumed leanings or views held by such unions, and said that a liberal construction and interpretation of the law is what this convention should employ.

President Flore replied to Delegate Johnson, Local 30, advising him that there was a decided difference between what Brother Johnson was contending for and what our laws called for. He said that a local union stands suspended when it is in arrears, and the same is equally true with a member of a local. In the case of a local union the payment of per capita and legal reinstatement places it back where it belongs, but in the case of members, however, they are penalized under provisions of our laws, one of which deprives them from seats in a convention, unless they have been in continuous good standing for one year previous to the date of convening of a general convention. He also stated that locals that secure supplies on credit or who owe tax are also cared for under our laws, one of which in substance denies recognition to their delegates unless they have liquidated their indebtedness to the International Union. He said in the case before the convention the union elected three delegates, and the union was indebted to the International Union for supplies furnished; and if there had been no other objection than the referred-to debit, it would have been sufficient to deprive the union from representation until it had paid its account. One of the delegates-elect had no protest registered against him, but his two associates-elect did have a protest made against them, and the Committee on Credentials so informed this convention. Under our laws the delegates who may be denied a seat for reasons already mentioned do not carry with them from the convention the rights of the local union; for the local union is entitled to representation, and knowing that, it wisely elected at its general election two alternate delegates. And as I understand the case, these alternate delegates have been recommended for seating on this floor. My decision rendered to this very local union was plain, and it can hardly be construed to mean what the previous speaker contends.

Kirkpatrick, Local 30, wanted to know why there was any discrimination shown. He cited the case of Local 62, of Fresno, and compared it with the case of Local 561, of Sacramento. The latter owed for supplies, while the former was alleged to owe per capita tax.

Chairman McCurdy, of the Credential Committee, informed the convention that the case of the delegate from Local 62 was not before the convention, for the committee had not disposed of it.

Regan, Local 41, made inquiries as to the attitude of the alternates elected from Local 561, and intimated that, probably, they were more acceptable to the present administration on account of their presumed opposition to segregation.

Donnelly, Local 107, contended that so far as the convention was concerned it was not a question of the supposed mental attitude of a delegate as to whether they would be seated or not, and that the law as written was clear enough and plain enough to be understood; and as the case had been reported by the committee and no denial made of the facts, the delegates whose seats were protested were not legally entitled to seats on the floor of this convention.

Lehman, Local 1, quoted the laws governing legal representation. He said that it might appear as though the lines were tightly drawn, but so far as he could discern the committee was justified in its recommendation not to seat the delegates whose rights to a seat were questioned, and believed the report should be accepted.

Canny, Local 44, surveyed the question from the viewpoint of a critic, and averred that, if it was right to search into the standing of one or two delegates, then the committee should have made an examination of all seekers for seats on the floor of this convention.

President Flore replied to Delegate Canny by suggesting that if he had knowledge that any delegate seated or seeking to be seated at this convention was not entitled to recognition, it was his duty to lay the facts before the convention.

Henley, Local 320, and Hartman, Local 456, moved for the previous question. A sufficient number responded, and the main question was put to the convention. The motion was adopted concurring in the report of the committee.

McCurdy, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended the seating of the following delegates and the vote following their names:

Local 180, San Jose, Cal., Sisters Loretta Wheeler and Rose Jack, with 1 vote each.

Local 220, Eureka, Cal., Sister Libbie Messer, with 1 vote.

Local 436, Rock Springs, Wyo., Brother John E. Green, with 1 vote.

Motion by Lyons, Local 51, and Hale, Local 2, that the report of the committee be accepted and the delegates seated. Motion carried.

Brother J. J. McDevitt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, submitted the following report for his committee.

San Francisco, Cal., June 14, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business for the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., beg leave to submit the following for your consideration and approval:

Your committee met and organized with the following officers: J. J. McDevitt, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Arthur F. Just, Local 106, Cleveland, O., Secretary. All members of the committee present. Motion by Baird, Local 51, St. Louis, and Prichard, Local 721, Salt Lake City, that The Rules and Order of Business of the Seventeenth General Convention be recommended as the Rules and Order of Business of this, the Eighteenth General Convention, said Rules and Order of Business reading as follows:

RULES.

Rule 1. The convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon, reassemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m.

Rule 2. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3. Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. Delegates desiring the floor shall give their name and the name and number of their local; this should be strictly adhered to for the sake of accurate convention records.

Rule 5. Delegates shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the convention.

Rule 7. Speeches shall be limited to five minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by a vote of the convention.

Rule 8. A motion shall not be opened for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the Chair.

Rule 9. At the request of five members, the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10. When a question is pending before the convention, no motions shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend; which motion shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11. Motion to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

Rule 12. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13. Any delegate failing to present his attending card, with his name and number of his local union attached thereto, within thirty (30) minutes after the convention is called to order, shall be marked absent, and so recorded in the proceedings. In the event of unavoidable absence or on account of work in connection with the convention, he may report to the secretary, and the secretary shall decide if said delegate shall be recorded present.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve (12) delegates to move the previous question.

Rule 15. All resolutions or propositions shall be presented on the official paper of the convention, and in duplicate form; it shall bear the signature of the introducer and the name and number of the organization he or she represents.

Rule 16. No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak, if he or she desires.

Rule 17. No resolution shall be received after Tuesday afternoon, June 15th, unless by consent of the convention.

Rule 18. The chairman of committees shall report absentees from the meetings of said committee, and said absences shall be made a matter of record on the convention minutes.

Rule 19. Election of officers shall be by a majority vote.

Rule 20. The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates. It shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to see that this Rule is not violated.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling to order by president or next in authority.
2. Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.
3. Report of Credential Committee.
4. Appointment of committee.
5. Reports of officers and delegates.
6. Reports of regular committees.
7. Reports of special committees.
8. Communications and bills.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of general president, general secretary-treasurer, eight vice-presidents, and delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

12. Selection of convention city for the Nineteenth General Convention.
13. Good of the organization.
14. Election of officers and delegates shall take place Thursday afternoon, June 17th, immediately after opening, and in the order of their reading.
15. Adjournment.

Cushing's Manual on Parliamentary Rules will govern.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. McDEVITT, Chairman,
Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa.
ARTHUR JUST, Secretary,
Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES E. BAIRD,
Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES HARTNETT,
Local 134, Scranton, Pa.
JAMES BELL,
Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.
OSCAR BICKERDT,
Local 286, Peoria, Ill.
A. M. J. PRICHARD,
Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah.
GEORGE HALE,
Local 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRANK BRADLEY,
Local 574, Duluth, Minn.
Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Motion by Koveleski, Local 171, and McEachern, Local 167, that the report of the committee be accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Griffin, Local 86, opposed the adoption of Rule 14, and offered an amendment to make the rule read "two-thirds of convention," before the main question can be called for. Amendment seconded by Sands, Local 273.

Baird, Local 51, being a member of the committee advised the convention that the committee did not attempt to change the usual rules of general conventions under the auspices of our International Union and claimed the operation of Rule 14 would expedite the work of the convention.

Sands, Local 273, opposed the recommendations of the committee and supported the amendment; said it would be unfair to the minority to enforce Rule 14.

Cozzolino, Local 109, did not desire to discuss changing Rule 14, but desired to know if it were possible to change any of the rules submitted by the committee.

President Flore replied by saying that all the rules were the property of the convention, it had a right to amend or reject by the usual majority vote of the delegates.

Scott, Local 17, supported the amendment and said that Rule 14 was not intended to give a fair show to all delegates, that in his judgment the enforcement of Rule 14 would be very unfair to many delegates.

Farrell, Local 106, favored the report of the committee, and opposed the amendment on the ground that it really was immaterial as to how large or small the number might be who sought to shut off debate, if the convention desired an extension of debate it could so order by its vote, that our conventions were governed by majority rule and consequently no minority, no matter how anxious, could rule the work or determine its course.

Rose, Local 30, said that he was neither opposed or in favor of the motion, but according to the rules twelve delegates were in a position to close debate in an unfair manner. Stated that he desired to act fair with his opponents, and wanted their friendship, that he hoped harmony would prevail at the close of the convention; he suggested an amendment to the amendment calling for fifty delegates to move the previous question.

Goldsmith, Local 108, said that he might differ with many of the delegates on propositions before the convention, but he had taken his own medicine and did not hesitate to recommend it to others—THINK, is what I have been telling you for years; if you decline to think you will be the loser and not others. My purpose in attending this and other conventions is to endeavor to assist in enacting constructive legislation, therefore I am in favor of the original motion and opposed to the amendment.

Hooper, Local 48, expressed surprise that delegates from the San Francisco unions should feel so worried over a rule which calls for twelve persons to move the previous question; the San Francisco Labor Council is quite as large a gathering as this convention, in fact at times a greater number are represented at its meetings, and yet the rule in that body has been "five delegates may call for the previous question;" none of these delegates, so far as I know, have ever objected to that rule and I don't quite understand what their purpose may be now in objecting to twice that number to secure action on the main question. I am opposed to the amendment and in favor of Rule 14 as it stands.

Griffin, Local 86, the author of the amendment, asked permission to withdraw same and propose another. The convention granted the permission sought, and he offered an amendment which read fifty instead of twelve as recommended by the committee. Amendment seconded by Taback, Local 30.

Secretary Sullivan called the attention of the convention to the fact that the Rules

and Order of Business as recommended by the committee, were identical with the Rules and Order of Business of the Denver, Boston, Minneapolis, and other conventions held under the auspices of our International Union; that it was simply wasting the time of the convention to discuss the question further; it made but little difference to the convention what number might seek to bring the main question to vote, for if the majority of the delegates believe that further discussion is necessary they would no doubt reject any motion to cut off debate. Under our rules two delegates can make a motion, but it requires a majority vote to concur in whatever proposal may be before the house, even if the rule read fifty delegates and one hundred and fifty voted to continue debate it would simply mean majority governs. If Rule 14 was good enough for previous conventions there has been nothing offered convincing enough to warrant changing that rule, therefore why change it.

The amendment was lost, the original motion was concurred in.

The following communication was made part of the convention records:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Mr. C. O. Young, organizer, has been authorized to be the representative of the American Federation of Labor to the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., the week of June 14, 1915.

I hope that the results of the convention will be of such a nature as to forward the movement for human welfare.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAM'L GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

President Flore announced that General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Brother C. O. Young, was in attendance and asked the delegates to give Brother Young close attention during his address and greetings from President Gompers. President Flore asked Vice-President Hesketh and Sister Lord to escort Brother Young to the platform.

Brother Young informed the convention that he had been assigned to San Francisco to take charge of the American Federation of Labor exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and was rather proud of the display and expressed hope that all of the delegates and their friends would have time to pay him a visit before their departure for their respective homes. He said that of all the tasks assigned to him, none gave him greater pleasure than being required to convey to the convention the greetings of the American Federation of Labor and its honored president, Samuel Gompers. Brother Young addressed the convention and spoke substantially as follows:

Brother President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Brothers and Sisters—Delegates to this Convention: I am instructed by the President of the American Federation of Labor, as his special representative, to extend to the officers and delegates of this convention his most hearty greetings, and the greetings of his associates, and the wish that your deliberations may be harmonious, and that this meeting will redound to the credit and advancement of your International, and that of the great general movement of which you are a part. While I know that I shall be unable to impart the wisdom and council which his great developed mind is capable of imparting, I believe those present who know me will agree that I will not lack in earnestness of purpose and desire to convey to you the message President Gompers intends.

I desire to say that your problems are our problems, your struggles our struggles, your desires and aspirations also ours. In your progress, in your achievements, in your future development we are greatly concerned—for the good of your membership, for the good of our movement, and for the great good to society in general.

The advent of your International in the labor movement marked an epoch and welded another link in the chain of organizations which time has proven of great value to the human uplift—the only source from whence the toilers have secured relief from intolerable conditions. Your allied crafts, with all of the obstacles you have encountered, have made wonderful progress and growth in their brief career, and today have the proud distinction of being the ninth largest international in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. When we reflect back and review the history of the past, and contrast conditions now with then, as regards hours, wages and conditions alone, leaving out of the question the moral uplift that naturally follows better conditions, wages and hours, you have every reason to be proud of your organization, of your officers—both national and local—and of the membership.

I can do no better than to make comparison as to conditions of the workers of your allied crafts coming under my immediate notice before and after the formation of your International. In the district from which I come you have great reason to be proud of the progress toward a higher and better life for your people; you have a right to be proud of those in that part of the country in whose hands, and by the help of the rank and file,

has made the splendid conditions now prevailing possible. As was said a number of times yesterday by one of the distinguished speakers, modesty forbids that I tell you of some of the people who have stood loyal, and never flinching, doing battle in our great movement, not only for their own people, the cooks, waiters, waitresses and bartenders, but in the forefront of the general battle for the uplift of the great mass of oppressed and submerged. In the State from which I came, who was it that was the first to introduce a resolution for the enactment of the eight-hour law for women? The secretary of the waitresses' union. Not that the waitresses needed the law; for by fighting, through their organization, these girls had their short hours and six-day week, but in the interest of those who were not organized, and whom it seemed impossible to organize. The effort was to be made in behalf of those who were either too indifferent or afraid, and too timid to fight for themselves, as the girls in the restaurants had fought. It took eight years to accomplish the placing of the eight-hour law for women on the statute books of that State. You have lawyers and other professional men and women who have developed and came from the ranks of your organizations, in every city of magnitude in your jurisdiction. Yes, and you have men in your organization—men whom you have a right and whom the labor movement has a right to be proud of—who represent the people of their city in the legislative body of the community, and who have ever in their conduct been loyal to the trade union movement, and we have been able at all times to place our hands on them when it came to the matter of the rights of labor.

What is true in that locality is true in many other localities, and not only in your organization but in all organizations; thus showing what we do in the school of the trade union and the school of hard knocks.

By the education we have received in the school of the trade union our movement is tending toward a closer affiliation—toward the amalgamation of kindred organizations—as witnessed by the fact that ten years ago there were one hundred and twenty internationals affiliated with the A. F. of L.—and during that time several new affiliations have been added—yet at this time there are only one hundred and ten internationals in affiliation. We have lost no organizations by withdrawal; we have not lost in membership—on the contrary, we have gained in membership, till in the year 1914 we reached the highest mark in membership, that of two million and twenty thousand. The reason for decrease in the number of affiliations is due to the fact that internationals closely allied have united under one head. There have been some few attempts and efforts to separate some of the internationals, but I have to see the first one, during that time, which has attempted to scatter its forces that has succeeded. Each attempt has proven a dismal failure. During the past few years the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the Amalgamated Carpenters have been absorbed by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The Plumbers and Steam Fitters are now one, when a short time ago they were fighting over jurisdiction. The Longshoremen have extended their jurisdiction to cover the Pilots and some others; the Molders have absorbed the Coremakers; the Blacksmiths have taken over the Chainmakers; the Electrical Workers are reunited, and a number of other amalgamations have taken place—and all have been benefited and have prospered.

During the last few years one branch of your organization has had to fight for its very existence. Regardless of what we as individuals think of their occupation, they are workers, entitled to working conditions and a decent wage; they, as workers, are entitled to the protection of their jobs while, at least, those jobs last. In battling in the interest of those men your International has spent large sums of money—the money collected from the general membership of the organization. It is my belief that the funds thus spent were given freely. I ask you now not to forsake those men, who are approaching the desert. Do not abandon them to their own fate. Brigands of old never forsook one of their crippled comrades and left him to perish alone. I admonish you, at this critical time, to become more closely associated, more firmly knit, more interested in each other, more loyal, keeping your organization intact; and if you do this you will still advance and progress toward the day when your organization will reach the workers of your crafts in every nook and corner of the American continent.

In concluding my remarks, I might add that brains or morality can not be legislated into the human family; but by the conditions we have made through the efforts of the labor movement in making for decent wages, hours and other conditions, giving to men and women some opportunity, some hope, some real life and leisure, we are greatly adding to the moral uplift of the human family—and to a greater extent than are all of the laws upon the statutes of the States or of the Nation.

Again I extend to the officers and delegates of this convention the greetings of the President of the A. F. of L. and that of his associates. Individually, I trust that your deliberations will bring a closer relationship, more harmony, more zeal, and a lasting value to your membership and to the great cause which we represent.

Brother Young's address was listened to with rapt attention and was generously interrupted with hearty applause.

A motion by Donnelly, Local 107, and Hooper Local 48, for a rising vote of thanks and appreciation was carried into execution.

Delegate Edward Levi, Local 239, inquired from the chair if the introduction of resolutions were in order.

President Flore replied in the affirmative, and then advised the convention that any resolution which contains a proposal to add to, amend or change, or proposes to eliminate present laws must be read to the convention, and according to Section 120 "A" must receive a two-

third vote of the delegates of the convention before it can be received and referred to its proper committee:

Sweeney, Local 274: Am I to understand, Mr. President, that before any resolution can be presented the sanction of two-thirds of the delegates on this floor must be secured.

President Flore: Let me explain. Any resolution which does propose a change or addition to our laws must secure the consent of two-thirds of the delegates to this convention. The law reads:

"Section 120-A. All proposed amendments to the International Constitution, excepting as provided in Section 174, shall be printed in the official journal of the International Union at least three months previous to the date of a convention; no other amendments will be considered by a convention unless by sanction of a two-thirds vote of the delegates of said convention."

Resolutions which do not propose a change or addition to our laws can be presented to the chairman of the convention, and he will make proper reference. Meanwhile the chairman directs your attention to Rule 17, adopted by this convention. It reads:

"Rule 17. No resolution shall be received after Tuesday afternoon, June 15, unless by consent of the convention."

That, I think, fully covers the inquiries made.

The following resolutions were read to the convention. Those proposing any change or addition to our International Union laws were sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the delegates and referred to the committee indicated at the end of the proposal:

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate Edward Levi, Local 239, Seattle, Wash.:

WHEREAS, The women workers of this country are getting into the industry in ever-increasing numbers, and it appears will be the only workers left in our crafts in the near future, principally on account of the difference in the wage scales, therefore be it

Resolved, That the following become one of our Constitutional laws:

"That the wage scale of the women cooks and the waitresses be not less than 90 per cent of the scales for cooks and waiters in their respective localities."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegates W. W. Levi and E. L. Hollingsworth, Local 33, Seattle, Wash.:

WHEREAS, Organized labor of Washington, Oregon and California lost a hard fight for an initiative measure for an eight-hour day on account of the stand taken by Samuel Gompers, and afterwards by the Philadelphia Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Eighteenth General Convention of H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. that the delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to vote to put the A. F. of L. on record for an eight-hour day.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 21—By Delegate Chas. F. Fleischmann, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

To amend Section 99 by adding the words "an Assistant Secretary" immediately after the word "Secretary-Treasurer."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 22—By Delegate A. B. Hassel, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.:

WHEREAS, At various times it becomes necessary to hold funeral services over the remains of our departed brothers and sisters at the home, or chapel, as well as at the grave; and

WHEREAS, It is not in conformity with the progress of our institution to have any duplication in any of our work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming General Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to draft suitable services to be held at the home or chapel, in addition to the services already in our Ritual.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegate A. B. Hassel, Local No. 284, Los Angeles, Cal.:

To amend Section No. 9 by making same read as follows:

"All applicants for membership to this International Union shall be required to pass an examination, both as to qualification and character.

"It shall be mandatory upon all locals to file with the General Office a copy of said examination.

"Any local failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined the sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), said fine to be paid into the defense fund of the International Union."

To amend Section 15 by adding the following paragraph:

"Failure to do so, in compliance with the laws governing citizenship, shall be deemed good and sufficient cause for cancellation of membership, and he shall be recorded as a suspended member until such time as he shall comply with said laws as hereinbefore mentioned."

Making section read:

"Every member, not a citizen by birth or naturalization, coming from countries other than covered by the name and charter of this International Union, shall be held to make his declaration of intention to become a citizen and perfect his naturalization as soon as he is entitled thereto; failure to do so, in compliance with the laws governing citizenship, shall be deemed good and sufficient cause for cancellation of membership, and he shall be recorded as a suspended member until such time as he shall comply with said laws as hereinbefore mentioned."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 24.—By Delegate Philip Hartman, Local 456, Chicago, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The condition of the Bartenders of Chicago demands that action must be taken in order to bring the thousands of unorganized barkeepers under the folds of our International Union; and

WHEREAS, Under instruction of the Bartenders' Joint Council of Chicago, we request the Eighteenth General Convention to station a Bartender General Organizer in the city of Chicago for at least one year, and further request the convention to instruct the General Executive Board to give such other assistance as may be needed to organize the Bartenders of Chicago.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate William B. Joyce Local 3, New York, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, The organized bartenders of New York City in recent years considered by establishing additional craft unions better results would develop not only for the local unions, but also for our International Union; and

WHEREAS, The existence of more than one local union of bartenders has done more harm than good by internal struggles, especially through jurisdictional squabbles ever now and then; and

WHEREAS, A continuance of these additional craft unions means a continued lack of harmony and a weakened organization of bartenders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America restore to New York City conditions such as existed during the year of 1907 by amalgamating all local unions of bartenders on Manhattan Borough.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 26—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To eliminate Section 89 and to substitute in its place the following:

"Section 89. It shall be mandatory on the part of a Local Joint Executive Board in a city to hold a meeting at least once a month; failure to so meet to be punishable as provided for in Section 97."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 69 and add thereto the following:

"Failure to return the said coupon within the time specified shall be punishable by a fine of \$5.00."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 17 to read as follows:

"Any member who brings the internal affairs of his Local or the International Union before the public shall, upon being found guilty by his Local or the International Union, be fined, suspended or expelled."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To add to Section 64, to be known as Section 64 (a):

"It shall be mandatory for a Treasurer of a Local Union to deposit in a bank designated by the Local Union all moneys in excess of \$25.00; the same shall be deposited in the name of the Local Union, and can not be withdrawn except by check signed by the President and Treasurer of the Local Union."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 102 by adding thereto the following:

"He shall have power to designate a member or members of the General Executive Board to do special work when in his judgment the conditions warrant their services; they shall receive the same rate of pay as International Organizers while so employed."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 102 by adding thereto the following:

"In the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals, such charges shall be filed in duplicate (preferably typewritten) with the General President, who shall review the case and render judgment in accordance with the facts presented. His decision shall be enforced, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board.

"He shall have authority to enforce discipline upon local unions and members thereof which violate the International Constitution and to render judgment on cases appealed to him."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 87 by adding thereto the following:

"Except in the case of expulsion."

The section as amended to read:

"If an appeal is taken, the judgment shall not be enforced until the appeal has been acted upon by the General Executive Board; except in the case of expulsion."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 168, paragraph four, to read as follows:

"In no case shall a fine of more than Twenty-five Dollars be assessed upon an individual member, nor more than One Dollar per capita upon any local union."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To add to Section 64, to be known as Section 64 (b) :

"It is compulsory for all local unions to make an audit of their books quarterly (quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st), and to file a copy of the said audit with the General President within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 50 to read as follows:

"Any officer or member who makes false returns to the General Headquarters knowingly shall be tried by the General President, and, if proven guilty, shall be fined, suspended or expelled from the International Union, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 68 to read as follows:

"The holder of a traveling card shall be held to deposit said card on or before the expiration of sixty days from date of issue. Failure to comply shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5.00."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 62 (c) by adding thereto the following:

"No local union shall exact a fee in excess of \$50.00."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 34 to read as follows:

"All locals shall send to the General President a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws and all amendments thereto for his approval."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Wm. F. Kavanagh, Local 575, Jersey City, N. J.:

WHEREAS, Japanese and Chinese restaurants and Chinese laundries give no employment to American labor; and

WHEREAS, The above places are in competition with our American employers; be it
Resolved, That we, the delegates to this the Eighteenth General Convention, urge upon our membership to refrain from patronizing the above-mentioned places.

Referred to Committee on Asiatics.

Delegate Charles McKee, Local 815, read the following complaint and charges, made up in the form of a resolution:

RESOLUTION "A."

WHEREAS, Through certain violations of law and procedure prescribed by our International Constitution a great number of waitresses, members of Local 484, of Chicago, have been deprived of their membership and denied their rights of seeking redress, without a trial and through concert of action between certain officers of said Local 484 and the General Office; and

WHEREAS, There is likely to arise bitterness and future troubles within the ranks of culinary workers in the city of Chicago unless this convention make proper effort to compose the differences now existing between aforesaid members and officers of Local 484; therefore be it

Resolved. That this convention elect a committee of five to investigate and report their finding and recommendations, with the end in view to bring about harmony within the said Local 484, or to propose such remedies as will re-establish lawful and orderly procedure in all controversies involving violations of Section 24 of the International Constitution.

CHAS. MCKEE, Local 815, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(Signed) CECIL GIVENS, Local 14, Denver, Colo.

B. K. STEWART, Local 14, Denver, Colo.

President Flore: The resolution just read seems to indicate that the signers have been imposed upon by persons who have been given every opportunity to show that they were the loyal trade unionists which they heretofore claimed to be. These so-called appellants for consideration from this convention have caused about all the trouble which they are capable of producing; they have caused enough annoyance to satisfy even the most exacting; but so far as our laws are concerned, they have no appeal to this convention. Their actions in creating a dual union while their local union was engaged in a strike is, to say the very least, a decidedly questionable mode of procedure, and one which will not commend itself to any person who pretends to be a trade unionist. This whole matter was in my hands for several weeks and a decision was rendered, but the parties at interest pointedly refused to surrender membership in their dual union; and so far as I understand our laws, they have no legal or moral right to take up further time of the officers or members of our organization.

Fleischmann, Local 44: I offer objection to the introduction of the so-called resolution, for, as I understand the laws, individuals have no right to appeal to the convention.

President Flore:—Unless there is a motion to order the contrary, your President rules that the proposal can not be considered by this convention. Hearing no objections to that view, it is so ordered.

Delegate F. P. Battles, Local 44, San Francisco, read the following resolution, and by consent of the convention it was accepted:

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate F. P. Battles, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

Maintenance Fund. Home of Aged and Infirm, all fixed charges of this International, via transfer, traveling, withdrawal card, reinstatements or initiation and all flexible methods that in the hereafter may be necessary to guard the safety of this International of America, to be increased and apportioned as follows: Traveling cards, 25 cents, 15 per cent to said fund; transfer cards, 25 cents, 15 per cent to said fund; withdrawal cards, 25 cents, 15 per cent to said fund; upon withdrawal cards being deposited charge \$1.75, 25 cents to said fund. All initiation fees 25 cents on every \$1.00 to said fund; all reinstatements, 25 cents to said fund; all flexible methods injected in the workings of this International for the safety of its members shall be guided by this International, which relates to fixed charges, said fixed charges shall not conflict with Section 65 of our International.

Referred to Committee on Law.

The following resolutions were presented. Those proposing any change in our laws were received by the usual two-third vote of the convention and referred to the committee indicated:

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate A. C. Rose, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has at no time nor at any of its conventions gone on record for or against prohibition; and

WHEREAS, The fanatical prohibitionists boast of this fact and make capital of it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates from this International Union to the next A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to present to that convention a resolution urging that body to go on record as being opposed to any prohibition legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates are hereby instructed to oppose the election of any one with known prohibition sentiments to any office within the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegation of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

WHEREAS, The Anti-Saloon League, Prohibitionists and others have deluged the land with pamphlets, books, journals, periodicals and other publications in disseminating their views, statistical and otherwise, in addition to malignant attacks and misrepresentations of the liquor traffic; and

WHEREAS, The membership of this International Union are vitally interested in the business which our opponents seek to destroy, and feeling the necessity of counteracting the pernicious influence of such literature by the circulation of counter publications which shall act as auxiliaries to that valiant champion of our cause, THE MIXER AND SERVER, which has battled so magnificently for the life of our organization and the liquor interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be given full power to act on the proposition herein submitted, and are further authorized to draw upon the Defense Fund for such moneys as in their judgment is deemed necessary to finance the same.

Referred to Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegation of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

WHEREAS, There has been introduced from time to time in the several States not yet classified as "Dry Territory" many bills having for their object either the curtailment in part or the elimination as a whole of the liquor traffic; and

WHEREAS, Such measures, whenever enacted into law, have wrought great hardships and injury to the members of this International Union through lack or loss of employment at their respective vocations; and

WHEREAS, Believing that we should more actively interest ourselves in all such legislative measures and to use all honorable means at our command or disposal to prevent action thereon; and

WHEREAS, The members of this International Union have the right and should receive the co-operation and support of all organized bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in preventing the passage of legislation that so plainly and surely means the destruction of our organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our delegates to State Federation conventions should be requested or instructed by their respective Locals to use their best endeavors to record by appropriate resolutions such State bodies against all local option and prohibition measures.

Referred to Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegation of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

WHEREAS, The Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition forces, through their representatives, have time and again misquoted, directly and indirectly, the remarks of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, as to his position or standing on the prohibition question; and

WHEREAS, Knowing full well that at all times and all places, whenever necessary, he has unequivocally expressed himself as opposed to the Prohibition propaganda, and further believing that his latest utterance on a subject of such vital importance to the membership of this International Union should be given the widest circulation and publicity possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following excerpt from the Congressional Record, page 522, under date of December 22, 1914, hereto attached, be incorporated in the proceedings of this convention:

SAMUEL GOMPERS ON PROHIBITION.

(An extract from the speech of Hon. James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., December 22, 1914. See Congressional Record of that date, page 522).

Mr. Cantrill (speaking on the Hobson National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution)—Samuel Gompers is the chief representative of the laboring men of this nation. Let me read his reply to Mr. Hobson concerning this resolution:

"September 3, 1914.

"Hon. Richard P. Hobson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"My DEAR MR. HOBSON—Your favor of August 21 reached my office during my absence on official business, and this is the first opportunity I have had to reply thereto. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor of selecting me as a member of the National Constitutional Prohibition Committee on Co-operation, but I must ask you to excuse me from accepting or serving on the committee. I am frank enough to say that I am out of harmony with the prohibition movement. I know of a better way other than by legalized prohibition to secure temperance and temperate habits, not only in the liquor traffic, but in any of the personal activities of men.

"There is no movement in all the country so potent to make the people temperate as is the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of the country. Increasing wages, establishing a shorter workday, affording better tastes, better aspirations, higher ideals, which the better standard of living and freedom of burdensome long hours of toil will bring the opportunity for better homes and surroundings, and better working conditions, all of these, I repeat, have been more potent and will prove to be more potent in establishing temperance and temperance habits than to inaugurate prohibition by law.

"As you observe, I am not in harmony with the purpose of your movement, and hence cannot consistently accept an appointment on the committee. I therefore again respectfully request you to remove my name from the National Constitutional Prohibition Committee on Co-operation.

"Very truly yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate A. J. Cozzolino, Local 109, Newark, N. J.:

WHEREAS, The sentimental and emotional agitation against the liquor business has been the cause of legalized liquor being legislated out of business in some parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, Said sentimental and emotional presentation of the liquor business by the Prohibitionist and Local Optionist and Anti-Saloon Leaguers can only be met and successfully disputed by facts as compiled and published in the reports issued by the different municipalities, States and the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, Said facts should be known by our members and supporters; be it therefore

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be empowered to appoint, without pay, a member of any of our local unions in every State; he to be known as the State Liquor Statistician of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. of the particular State he is affiliated with; and be it further

Resolved, That all statistical knowledge gathered by the said State Statistician from the different States shall be forwarded to headquarters to be published in THE MIXER AND SERVER.

Referred to Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question.

Resolution No. 46—By Delegate Alfred E. Steimer, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

WHEREAS, There is in the Rules of Order adopted for the guidance of this convention no method prescribed for the calling of a division on the Chairman's announcement of a vote on a question, or for the calling of a rising or roll call vote; and

WHEREAS, This information, on request, has not been imparted to the delegates; and

WHEREAS, The exercise of all the prerogatives of a delegate depends on a clear understanding of the Rules of Order governing a convention, and the interpretation thereof; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules of Order be instructed to immediately bring in a recommendation to the convention as to the method of procedure or the number of delegates required to call for a rising or roll call vote; and be it further

Resolved, That pending the report of the committee it be the sense of this convention that the rule of procedure be in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order, Section 38, pages 110 and 111.

Referred to Committee on Rules and Order.

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates L. Linton and A. Berger, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.:

WHEREAS, Ever since fire was discovered somebody played the part of a cook, and today the culinary art is recognized as one of the greatest professions, we regret so little attention is paid to the sanitary conditions of the quarters wherein cooks are obliged to work, especially in the large cities, where they are obliged to work in gloomy basements, under public sidewalks, and in unventilated and filthy rooms; and

WHEREAS, The N. W. Cooks' Association, Local No. 458, of Minneapolis, has taken the stand against filthy, unsanitary conditions, cellar kitchens, long hours, and private employment bureaus, and have taken a stand for reasonable hours of labor, one day's rest in seven, sanitary working conditions, free employment bureaus regulated by the State Labor Department, and the licensing of all persons cooking and preparing food, and the inspection to be made by practical cooks of all kitchens and places where food is prepared for the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A., and B. I. L. of A., in convention assembled, indorse the above stand that is taken by the N. W. Cooks' Association, Local No. 458, of Minneapolis, and pledges its support and co-operation to all measures introduced in the city and State law-making bodies that will advance the above measures mentioned in the resolution, thereby benefiting all our crafts and the general public.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate Craig S. Rhodes, Local 449, Altoona, Pa.:

The following Amendment to Section 84 is respectfully submitted:

The holder of a withdrawal card, wishing to become an active member, and the Local that issued said card being out of existence for any cause whatever, shall apply to the International and become a member at large; the same conditions to apply as if depositing it with the Local that issued it, should said Local be in existence.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 49—By Delegate James E. Nelson, Local 376, South Chicago, Ills.:

To add the following, to be known as paragraph B, to Section 10:

No member of this International Union who is holding a steady position with any corporation shall be allowed to work at any of our crafts at one and the same time.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate John J. Griffin, Local 86, Lynn, Mass.:

To be added to Section 84, known as paragraph A:

That any member applying for a liquor license in a city or town, and having a withdrawal card from some other city or town other than the one he is applying for license in, must be transferred to the city or town he is applying for license in and a withdrawal card obtained therein if applied for.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Libbie Messer, Local 220, Eureka, Cal.:

WHEREAS, The membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance are keenly alive to the necessity of exercising the utmost care of expenditures of funds; and

WHEREAS, A saving of much money can be accomplished by leaving off the year in the printing of the membership monthly due button; therefore, be it

Resolved, That henceforth the membership button be made without the year being placed thereon, as suggested by the two hereunto attached, and made a part of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Buttons.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate Libbie Messer, Local 220, Eureka, Cal.:

WHEREAS, A small percentage of the membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America have been persistently and are now endeavoring to bring about its disintegration and disorganization and adopting methods to accomplish the same that brings the blush of shame to the sincere and honest workers for the general good of unionism; and

WHEREAS, The persons seeking the said disintegration and disorganization are avowed and pronounced I. W. W.'s, glorifying in the iconoclastic tactics resorted to by this class of would-be industrial reformers; and

WHEREAS, These I. W. W. members, having failed to sustain their own separate organization, are now, by gaining membership in Locals affiliated with the A. F. of L., attempting in their cowardly way to gain their ends; and

WHEREAS, The persons who join a labor union, taking the obligation in apparent sincerity, but secretly pledged to bring about the ruin of the organization they join, can be described only as cowardly traitors, deserving our contempt and expulsion; and

WHEREAS, The act of joining a labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L. being, as it ever must be, voluntary, the natural outcome of the acquisition of education upon the question of the necessary economic organization of the crafts, managed by those with craft knowledge; the severance of relations with organizations is a matter depending entirely upon the will of the individual member, the logical influence being that those who can not help shall never hinder, and those that hinder should be expelled before they sow the seeds of dissension by claiming ability to carry out their purposes by purely unconstitutional methods; therefore it is

Resolved, That this convention hereby condemns the actions of the I. W. W. members of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. creating dissension and strife within its ranks, refuses to recognize the equity and constitutionality of our International body to satisfy the puerile ambitions of an untrustworthy and comparatively insignificant element of the membership; resents the attempts on the part of the syndicalistic incompetents who care only to vilify and blacken the characters and besmirch the reputations of the duly elected officers who do not coincide with the views of these I. W. W. malcontents, who grapple with questions beyond their intelligence and whose psychic perceptions are as mud; and it is further

Resolved, That this convention will look with favor upon the necessary action being taken to immediately bring to task those members who are now flagrantly abusing the privi-

leges of membership and openly violating the provisions of the International and Local Constitutions and their obligations; and it is still further

Resolved, That during the present period of business depression resulting from the reconstructive forces at work in the United States, forced upon us by conditions over which, at present, we have no control, that it would appear advisable to allow no departure from well-established rules, and to sanction only such methods as are unmistakably beneficial to the members of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Edward J. Warren, Local 631, Phoenix, Ariz.:

An Act to provide for an Organizer for the Southwestern States—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., assembled in San Francisco, June 14th to 20th, inclusive. An act to create an organizer for the above-mentioned States.

Section 2. Whereas, the last census gives to Arizona a population of 204,354, to New Mexico 327,396, to Texas 3,896,542, and to Oklahoma 1,675,155.

Section 3. Whereas, there is a vast section in those States that is unorganized, we, the Locals of that district, deem it necessary for the betterment of the International and Allied Locals that an organizer should be appointed.

Section 4. Whereas, two of the States in said district are at present without organizations of culinary workers.

Section 5. Whereas, two of the four States in question are now "dry," and such B. I. L. of A. Locals as were affiliated with this International Alliance having surrendered their charters.

Section 6. Then be it resolved that the organizer for that section be selected from the culinary workers.

Section 7. Be it further resolved that the Eighteenth Annual Convention of H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., held in San Francisco from July 14th to 20th, inclusive, do create this office; and furthermore, that they do provide a way and means to maintain it the same as other organizers working for the International.

Section 8. Whereas, we, the affiliated Locals of the International, believe that an emergency exists, we ask that this officer assumes the regular duties of the office as soon as said office be created, or not later than thirty days after the convention adjourns.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Absentees from this session are as follows: James J. O'Donald, Local 20, and James E. Nelson, Local 376.

Excused on account of illness: Nida R. Pangle, Local 335, and H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

Time for adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned at 12:15 noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1915.

Convention called to order at 2:05 p. m., by General President Edward Flore. President Flore asked the attention of the convention and introduced Miss Edith Sutter, of the United Garment Workers' Union.

Sister Sutter delivered a very interesting and instructive address on the duties of trade union members purchasing the products of trades unionists which bear the Union Label and patronizing establishments which employ union men and women under trade union conditions. Sister Sutter's address was frequently interrupted with applause and at its conclusion the convention arose in token of appreciation and thanks.

Chairman McCurdy for the Committee on Credentials presented the following report:

We, your Committee on Credentials to this convention, have examined the case of protest registered against the seating of Brother John O'Grady, delegate-elect from Local 542, San Rafael, Cal., and recommend that he be denied a seat as a delegate to this convention from that local union. We had offered to us evidence, which the brother himself does not deny, which in effect is that he has been working as a bartender in the city of San Francisco, Cal., while holding membership in Local 542, of San Rafael, an action which we regard as contrary to the letter and spirit of our laws and principles of our organization.

Motion by Parker, Local 35, and McGowan, Local 175, that the report be accepted and concurred in.

Fleischmann, Local 44, opposed the report of the committee; said that as the business representative of his local union he knew of many cases where members of his local invaded the supposed territory of sister unions and members of sister unions worked under the supposed territory of his local, but we made no special objection as we were satisfied as long as the workers were members in good standing of their respective unions. It seems to me at least, that it is improper for the committee to make an issue of O'Grady's case.

Regan, Local 41, recited that it was not exceptional for members of the Bay cities and those closely adjoining to invade and work in one another's jurisdiction, that there was a working agreement between the locals in the Bay counties which permitted such so-called invasions, and as long as the unions at interest were satisfied, he could not see why the convention should at this time take exceptions, nor could he understand the reasoning of the committee in seeking to deprive a local union of representation. He stated: We admit that Brother O'Grady works in this city, and we also know that he works part time at San Rafael,

but that should not prevent him from securing a seat from a local in good standing and of which he is a good standing member.

Grace, Local 566: I am in favor of the report of the committee if for no other reason than that I believe the laws of our organization were made to be carried into effect, and this business of working one day here and another elsewhere is neither conducive to the unions and membership thereof, but in my judgment is something which becomes an abuse and the membership become victims of so-called extra workers from nearby towns.

Chapman, Local 30: The report of the committee shows a condition of mind which would seem to prove that they consider a case from a viewpoint which assumes knowledge of conditions as they exist, when as a matter of fact they know nothing of the situation. We have members of Local 30 working in the city of Oakland, and members of the Oakland union likewise have members working in this city; we have had an understanding and a working agreement and no friction occurs. If we were to adhere strictly to the written law, compel our members to transfer to one or the other local under whose jurisdiction they were working it would require an additional secretary to do little else but make out and care for traveling cards. The case of Brother O'Grady is almost identical, he being unable to secure steady employment in this city takes advantage of conditions and works at San Rafael; the very fact that he tries to obtain employment in this city while a member of Local 542 should not, in my judgment, bar him from a seat as a delegate from his local union.

I am opposed to the report of the committee and hope the convention will seat the delegate from 542.

Amendment by McGowan, Local 175, and De Young, Local 70, that the case of O'Grady be referred back to the committee and that the delegates from the Bay Counties be requested to appear before the committee and produce a record which will show a working agreement such as has been alleged exists between these local unions.

Kirkpatrick, Local 30: I do not see the need of referring back to the committee, the delegates here from the Bay counties have advised this convention that such an agreement as referred to does exist; that should be sufficient without further ado in the matter.

Johnson, Local 30: This convention has no legal right to deny a local union in good standing the privilege of being represented at this convention. Brother O'Grady, according to the evidence, was elected as a delegate from Local 542; if the brother has charges pending against him the committee has remained silent about such; there is no question raised here as to his standing as a member, and I do not see where the committee finds grounds for its recommendation.

The case is before the convention and surely there is no need to refer it back and thus prevent the delegate his legal rights, that of being seated here as a delegate from his local union.

Horne, Local 827: The committee has tried to examine this case carefully and thoroughly; the statement is made that a working agreement exists between the locals involved; if that agreement can be presented to the committee, or better still, to the convention right now, there will be no need for further delay or reference. I ask Brother Regan if he will, in the event of the passage of the amendment—to refer back to the committee—carries, bring that agreement, or copy of it, to the meeting of the credential committee this evening?

Regan, Local 41: I shall be glad to do so; I will have it there if I can locate it.

Canny, Local 44: The policy of the local unions in the Bay cities has been to work harmoniously together; we try to adjust our differences without appealing to the general officers, we are more concerned in seeing that the members who work under our several local unions are in good standing of one of our locals than we are in worrying over who may secure the jobs. Brother O'Grady is in good standing in his local union, that fact is known here in this city and it gives him similar privileges as those of our members in the home locals who are in good standing; it is making fish of one and flesh of another to pick out Brother O'Grady, he should be seated without further question or argument.

Madden, Local 200: I am not fully satisfied that all the facts have been produced before the committee; the amendment for re-submission to the committee seems to me the best and quickest way out of the dilemma, it will give both sides a chance to be given a fair hearing; I am in favor of the amendment.

Sesma, Local 284: I have been stationed in this part of the country for several months and this is the first time that I ever heard of any working agreement existing between the Bay counties whereby members are permitted to work under the jurisdiction of locals other than their own without depositing traveling cards. I deny that such a working agreement exists now or has been in existence since my arrival in San Francisco over a year ago. I am not personally aggrieved at Brother O'Grady, we have no differences whatsoever, but I know of instances, and of quite recent date, when Brother O'Grady worked in this city, in fact he makes no pretense at working under the jurisdiction of the local union at San Rafael. I am prepared to offer evidence to the committee that his sole purpose in transferring to Local 542 from Local 41 was to be a delegate at this convention; he did not transfer until after he had sought election as a delegate from Local 41 and was defeated.

Drake, Local 561: I move the previous question, seconded by Callahan, Local 274. A sufficient number under the rules asked for the main question and the main question was ordered up.

The motion to refer back to the committee was adopted.

Chairman E. Koveleski, of the Committee on General President's Report, submitted the following report for his committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

We, your Committee on President's Report, beg leave to report as follows:

We believe the President's report to be one of the best reports ever submitted to any convention. The recommendations made by the President in his report have been fully covered by resolutions and have been referred to the proper committees and will be placed before you for action. The President has made a very able report as to his interpretations of various sections of the Constitution and By-Laws, and your committee believes he has taken a very fair and just view of them, and recommend that this convention record its approval of the decisions and interpretations of the President as submitted in his report. And we further recommend that a vote of thanks be extended to the President for his able report, and services during his term.

EMANUEL KOVELESKI, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y., Chairman.
 E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Local 33, Seattle, Wash.
 DANIEL P. REGAN, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.
 JACOB SCHREMPF, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.
 CHARLES BENTE, Local 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 M. W. LUSK, Local 69, Galveston, Texas.
 OTTO PATTBERG, Local 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ERNEST O'BRIEN, Local 152, Minneapolis, Minn.
 THOMAS TARRANT, Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y.
 MRS. LIBBIE MESER, Local 220, Eureka, Cal.
 CHARLES SPECHT, Local 437, Indianapolis, Ind.
 FRED WESSEL, Local 8, Denver, Colo., Secretary.

Committee on Report of General President.

Farrell (Thomas), Local 106, and Schwenker, Local 79, offered a motion that the report of the Committee on General President's Report be accepted and concurred in by the convention. Motion adopted.

Koveleski, Local 171, announced that the K. P. C. would hold a session at 10:30 Tuesday evening.

James W. Clark, Chairman of the Committee on General Executive Board's Report, submitted the following for his committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1915.

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

We, your Committee on General Executive Board's Report, beg to submit that we have carefully examined the report of the General Board of our International Union, covering the period from March 1, 1913, to March 1, 1915, a very exhaustive memorandum of activity and supervision over the affairs of our organization. We are not unmindful of the immense labor which confronted our general executives during the term, in fact their tasks seem to be of proportions which few of the rank and file fully appreciate, and very few understand the immense quantity of problems which they are required to handle and of which the condensed memorandum gives but slight conception.

The thoroughness and satisfaction of labor well done is surely theirs and we would be rather lacking in appreciation if we failed to tender generous compliment for the tasks performed.

We are in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed in the closing paragraphs of their report, and submit as a suggestion that each member take home to themselves the kindly admonition and put forth their best efforts to make this convention a history-making gathering. Inasmuch as the members of the G. E. B., with few exceptions, are working at the trade, it must be evident that most of their spare moments must be given to the work of this organization and the very least which this convention can do is to tender to all of them sincere thanks and approval of their labors. We join with the members of the G. E. B. in urging the continuation of "aggressive, progressive and perpetual organized effort to the end of making our International Union the greatest attached to the A. F. of L."

We recommend approval of the work accomplished by the G. E. B. and unanimous concurrence in same.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. CLARK, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman.
 LENA HOOPER, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal., Secretary.
 FRED. B. HOBBY, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JOHN A. SCHIFFERT, Local 361, Allentown, Pa.
 CLAUDE McCLELLAN, Local 402, San Diego, Cal.
 LARRY L. CHASE, Local 403, Stockton, Cal.
 CRAIG S. RHODES, Local 449, Altoona, Pa.
 JOSEPH DUSHEK, Local 744, Waco, Texas.
 H. H. EDWARDS, Local 832, Sedalia, Mo.

Motion by Baird, Local 51, and O'Hare, Local 188, to accept the report of the committee and concur in their findings.

Motion adopted.

Sands, Local 273, read the following resolution:

Resolution "B," by Daniel Regan, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, Bartenders and Brewery Workers have more interests in common than all other crafts in the future existence and prosperity of the liquor industry, and

WHEREAS, The members of these two trades enjoy good working conditions as compared with many other trades, but are continually threatened by adverse legislation seeking everywhere to abolish the industry in which they make their living; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring the amalgamation of bartenders and brewery workers into one International union and that the culinary workers of this International union, as soon as such amalgamation is assured, obtain the sanction of the A. F. of L. to change the name of our existing International union so as to give it jurisdiction of culinary workers only; further

Resolved, That a special committee be elected to prepare plans to bring about such amalgamation.

President Flore ruled that the proposal contemplates changing provisions of our constitution and laws, and as such must secure a two-third vote of the convention before acceptance and reference.

Regan, Local 41, inquired if that was the conclusion of the General President, upon what ground did the General Secretary-Treasurer refuse to print the proposal in the official Journal, the *Mixer and Server*, the same as all other similar proposals to amend or change the law.

Rose, Local 30: The resolution just read and which the presiding officer says is a proposal which contemplates changing provisions of law were sent to headquarters and the General Secretary not only acknowledged its receipt, but failed to print it as is provided for under our laws. It seems to me that such action on his part should be inquired into by this convention.

President Flore: The Chair is not now trying to discover why the General Secretary-Treasurer refrained from printing the resolution, he is concerned in endeavoring to carry out the laws of the organization; no doubt Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan had seemingly good reasons for his actions.

Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan: The resolution just offered to the convention has been before our organization for a number of years, efforts to disguise it so that the membership would accept or swallow it have so far failed, it is a union-wrecking proposition and no matter under what guise it may appear seeks to strike at the foundation of our International Union. Secretary Sullivan briefly sketched the travels of the proposal, and averred that it was made from identically the same bit of goods as the proposal which President Gompers declared "were repugnant to the organic law of the International, threatened its very existence," and upon such proposal President Gompers rendered a decision sustaining the general officers of our International Union; that too, when the local union that delegate Rose is a member of was appealing for what they called justice. Local 30 was the union which fathered the other proposal and no doubt inspired this one.

President Flore: We are losing valuable time, the Chair rules that the proposal is law and cannot be accepted without the required two-third vote of the convention as provided for in our laws.

Rose, Local 30: I appeal from the decision of the President.

Vice-President Robert B. Hesketh called to the Chair.

Vice-President Hesketh: An appeal from the decision of your General President has been taken by Delegate Rose of Local 30; the appellant, Delegate Rose, has the floor to state his reasons for making the appeal, the delegates will please preserve order so that we may fully understand the subject before the house and vote intelligently thereon.

Rose, Local 30, offered to the convention his reasons for taking the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

President Flore presented to the convention his reasons for regarding the resolution as a proposal to change the laws of our organization.

By vote of the convention the decision of General President Flore was sustained and so announced by presiding officer Vice-President Hesketh.

Resolution "B," by Daniel Regan, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal., was declined by the convention.

General President Flore presiding.

Delegate Johnson, Local 30, read the following resolution to the convention:

Resolution "C," by Theodore Johnson, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.:

Resolved, That we, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, in the Eighteenth General Convention assembled, do hereby declare it to be for the best interests of all affiliated crafts, to segregate this International Union into two separate, self-governing International organizations, namely, a Culinary Workers' International Union and a Bartenders' International Union, both of which are to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and further

Resolved, That a committee be elected to prepare a plan of action to bring about such segregation, and that said committee be directed to report such plan of action to this convention before its adjournment.

President Flore: The resolution just read by Delegate Johnson, Local 30, is a proposal to change our laws and therefore cannot be accepted until the convention by a two-third vote of the delegates desire its acceptance and consideration.

Johnson, Local 30: Is that the decision of the chairman on the proposal just read by me?

President Flore: That is the ruling of the chair.

Johnson, Local 30: Then, Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the chair, to this convention.

President Flore: That is your privilege.

Vice-President Hesketh presiding. The only subject before the house is the appeal.

Johnson, Local 30, made an exhaustive argument, covered the ground fully and quoted extensively from the laws of the American Federation of Labor to show that such a proposal is fully in accord, not only with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, but our International Union as well.

President Flore quoted several sections of our International Union laws to sustain him in the conclusions which he had reached.

The convention by a rising vote sustained the decision of their General President. The vote as counted by the assistant secretaries of the convention was: To sustain the decision of the Chair, 139; against the decision and not to sustain the Chair, 35.

Vice-President Hesketh declared the vote of the convention sustained the decision of the Chair. The convention declined to accept Resolution "C," by Theodore Johnson, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

The following resolution was read to the convention by Delegate Garrity, Local 81:

Resolution "D," by Delegation of Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.:

Amendment to the Constitution, submitted by Local 81, Holyoke, Mass. To amend Section 26 to read as follows:

No members shall be accepted by a local from one craft to another, or no transfer of member shall be accepted by a local of any craft unless applicant qualifies as a capable craftsmen and complies with the laws of the local into which member desires to transfer. Said member shall be required to pay the difference in initiation fee charged by the local in which the member wishes to be transferred to.

President Flore: The proposal is law; the required two-third vote of this convention being necessary for its acceptance.

The convention declined to accept Resolution "D."

Delegate Nelson, Local 376, read the following resolution to the convention.

Resolution "E," by James E. Nelson, Local 376, South Chicago, Illinois:

To amend Section 64 to read as follows:

It shall be mandatory on the part of all affiliated locals to bond their treasurers and other officers who handle funds of any local of this International Union; bonds to be procured through some reputable bonding company, and the General Executive Board shall select the bonding company. Bonds shall be handled through the International Union. A penalty of twenty-five dollars shall be imposed on locals failing to comply with this section within thirty days upon the demand of the Secretary-Treasurer of this International Union.

Convention declined to accept Resolution "E," by Delegate Nelson.

Delegate Johnson, Local 30, read the following resolution to the convention:

Resolution "F," by Theodore Johnson, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.:

Resolved, That Section 173, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

Section 173. All proposed amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the general convention in writing by a delegate or delegates of a local or locals in good standing with this International, separated from other matters, and then voted upon by the convention, and if adopted, shall become law sixty days after the adjournment of the convention, unless a petition for a general vote on any or all such amendments be filed at the general office within said period of sixty days by not less than twenty-five locals, in which case any or all such amendments shall be referred for adoption or rejection by the general membership as provided in Section 175.

Convention declined to accept Resolution "F," by Theodore Johnson, Local 30.

Baird, Local 51, vigorously objected to the practise of delegates constructing poorly conceived resolutions and introducing them to the convention for no other apparent purpose than to waste the time and money of the delegates.

President Flore: Unless the delegates to this convention, and especially those who have seen fit as a part of their program, to try to delay the work of the convention by uselessly wasting our time desist, we will be compelled to decline the invitation to take your boat ride tomorrow and remain here in an effort to do the work for which our unions sent us.

Delegate Parker, Local 35, read the following resolution:

Resolution "G," by Fred Ebeling, Local 865, and Ben Parker, Local 35, Chicago, Ill.:

To amend Section 24, by adding Section B.

This section, or any part thereof, shall be optional with each local union. Locals desiring to enforce this section shall submit same to a referendum vote of their membership and it shall require two-thirds vote to enforce same—and must have the sanction of the Local Joint Executive Board if one exists.

This section shall only apply to such dual organizations, societies or clubs which are located in jurisdictions of such local unions or Local Joint Executive Board.

The convention declined Resolution "G."

The following resolution was read to the convention:

Resolution No. 54—By Delegates Vigneux, Durnin and Garrity, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.

WHEREAS, In the past the **MIXER AND SERVER** has been printed on paper not bearing the water mark of the Paper Makers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The official journal of this International is distributed all over this United States and Canada; be it

Resolved, That the official journal known as the **MIXER AND SERVER** be printed on union-made paper bearing the water mark of the Paper Makers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Sullivan: I do not desire to occupy the position of opposing the resolution at this time, but it would be unfair to myself and the members of the General Executive Board to permit that resolution to get by without a few words of comment, and I therefore ask the indulgence of the convention for a few words before the resolution is forgotten.

The convention grants Secretary Sullivan the privilege of speaking on the subject matter of the resolution.

Secretary Sullivan: The introducers of the resolution come from a city where paper making is one of the chief industries, they are no doubt bound to present something of this kind, but in doing so they unconsciously intimate lack of effort on the part of myself and colleagues in trying to secure union water marked paper for our publication. We have been able to secure after considerable effort, union water marked paper for letter heads, envelopes and other printed matter issued by the general office, but despite trying we have been unable to secure any guarantee, without investing considerable money, from the manufacturers of union water marked paper of a sufficient quantity of book paper to care for our requirements. You may not have paid much attention to that portion of my report covering the **MIXER AND SERVER**; with your permission allow me to repeat a portion of that comment. On page 19 of my report to this convention you will find the following:

"Newspaper and magazine circulation experts calculate that an average circulation of 100,000 represents 400,000 readers, in other words, each paper printed and circulated is read by an average of four persons. Basing our circulation on the number of copies actually printed each month is an easy task, for we seldom retain extra copies. Excepted from that rule is the number of copies held over for annual binding, and they do not represent a total of 1,000 per month. During the last twenty-four months we have printed 1,339,500 copies of the **MIXER AND SERVER**; deducting therefrom 24,000 copies for binding and reference purposes, leaves us a total of 1,315,500 for the two years referred to, or an average monthly of 54,812½ copies, or an actual reading clientele of 219,250. Therefore on the basis of that number of readers the **MIXER AND SERVER** has been read by 5,262,000 persons in the last two years.

"To still further emphasize the quantity of our official paper printed and circulated, the held-over copies, and which are bound to the number of local unions in good standing, are being continually referred to by our members; in fact, they become a valuable book of reference, which our membership prize very highly.

"Our official monthly Journal enjoys what is known as 'pound rates,' that is to say, all copies mailed to addresses, excepting those mailed to members residing in the city of publication and copies mailed to our members in Canada, are paid at the rate of one cent per pound; those going to members in Canada must bear postage stamps, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. A similar rate is required for Journals mailed to the address of members in the city of publication. The weight of our official Journal may interest those who give such matters thought: for the two years ending February, 1915, the total weight of the **MIXER AND SERVER** mailed to addresses was 345,978½ pounds, one hundred and seventy-five tons less 22 pounds, or, in other words, 174 tons and 1,978 pounds. The average weight per month during the two years was 14,582 5-12 pounds, over seven tons of printed matter each month."

As you will note, that means almost 175 tons of paper which we have used in the **MIXER AND SERVER** alone, not counting tons upon tons of other paper during the term of two years; it is beyond the powers of any man to say what quantity of paper we may require for the next two years, but supposing that an equal quantity would be needed, your Secretary-Treasurer, no matter whom you may elect to that position, will be compelled to make a contract for paper, otherwise he will be confronted with a problem such as few of you without publication experience realize. We have on the floor of this convention at least four delegates, two of whom own and conduct labor papers, and I venture to say that they have tried to secure union water marked paper sufficient to care for their wants and have failed. Brothers Goldsmith and Schwenker own and run labor papers; Brothers Sinton's and Berger's union print a monthly paper, and the same is true of Local 30. I make bold to say that Brother Johnson, of Local 30, who has had, as I understand it, the management of "The Culinary Craft," has tried to secure union water marked paper and I doubt that he has been successful. In giving this subject consideration, don't overlook another point, union water marked paper, if procurable in sufficient quantities, is going to cost you considerable more than the paper we have been compelled to use. All of this, and much more could be offered for your serious consideration, but I want to be understood as being in favor of using union labeled products all of the time, and this resolution, unless the brief explanation made changes that view would seem to indicate that we have failed to try to secure such paper. If the introducers have any method of assuring us that we can get sufficient supply without tieing

up our general funds as a guarantee, then that assurance should be forthcoming before the committee to whom this resolution is referred takes any action which is impossible of carrying out.

Johnson, Local 30: If it is permissible, Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in regards to this subject of union made paper.

President Flore: If the convention has no objection the matter is open for discussion.

Johnson, Local 30: I am in hearty accord with the views and conclusions given expression by Secretary Sullivan; he is quite correct in his conclusions so far as our local union's publication. We have made a request of our printer for union water marked paper and he has advised us that he is unable to secure but a limited supply, insufficient for our wants; in fact, we have some difficulty in obtaining union water marked paper for letter heads and envelopes; there are but few printers in this city able to supply us with union made paper.

Schwenker, Local 79: I am the owner and publisher of a trade union journal in my city, and I have had a similar experience as have the brothers who have spoken to you on the subject before the house. I am ready at any time, when I am assured of continuous supply to use nothing but union water marked paper.

Goldsmith, Local 108: I am also the owner and publisher of a trade union publication, but have failed to obtain enough union made paper to supply my wants. At the outset, the agents for the union water marked paper made a proposition which would have necessitated my purchasing stock in a paper making company before they would guarantee me any supply whatever. Whenever the union water marked paper is put on the market at prices within reason and in sufficient quantity to care for my wants, you will find Mike using that product in his weekly paper.

Garrity, Local 81: I am from a papermaking city, we seek the support of the men in the mills, and they in turn ask us to support them; they are right in their requests, and I am sure we can satisfy Secretary Sullivan that there will be very soon enough union made paper to care for our monthly magazine.

Vigneux, Local 81: Before I left home I was assured by members of the Paper Makers' Unions that whatever conditions prevailed in the matter of supplying union made paper in the past was being remedied, that they had recently unionized several mills and would be able to care for all demands made on them.

Durning, Local 81: In presenting the resolution we had no intention whatsoever of finding fault with the General Secretary or members of the General Executive Board; our members back home are probably unaware of the conditions surrounding the selling end of the paper industry, and this discussion will enable them to understand what has been more or less of a mystery to them in the past. Local 81 does not desire to place any obstacles in the path of our general executives, but they do hope that if a supply of paper can be assured them that the union water marked paper will be used in our official paper.

Griffin, Local 86: The question was discussed by the previous convention; in our section of the country the members want to know why their official paper is not using the union water marked paper and I hope that whatever disposition may be made of the resolution that a large enough quantity of paper can be had, and I am assured that it can, then our MIXER AND SERVER should be printed on that kind of paper.

Bork, Local 312: Being an old printerman myself I think I know somewhat of the unceasing tribulations which beset the publisher of either daily, weekly or monthly paper. The assurance from our General Secretary-Treasurer that every effort within reason has been made to comply with the wishes of the great majority of our members is satisfactory to me, and I feel should be to you. He tells you of the conditions which surround him, surely you cannot exact of him the impossible.

Resolution 54 was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following communications and telegrams were ordered made a part of the convention records:

GLEN ISLAND VIA PICTON, ONTARIO, CAN., June 14, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Sutter Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

Accept for yourself and associate officers, as well as delegates to your Eighteenth General Convention, fraternal and sincere greetings. Your organization has made a magnificent record despite surroundings such as no labor organization of America grapples with; it has grown wonderfully and will continue its splendid progress by overcoming all obstacles which lie in its path. May the coming term prove doubly successful, and it will with anything like genuine co-operation of every member. Good wishes and generous quantity to all.

JOHN C. (DADDY) DERNELL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOSTON, June 4, 1915.

Hon. Jere L. Sullivan, San Francisco, California. Greetings:

May your convention be a history-making one of progress. Thousands of loyal workers of this grand old commonwealth are looking forward for great expectations. Don't disappoint us! Keep us intact! Keep us united! Keep us integrated!

Fraternally,

JOHN J. KEARNEY.

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BOSTON, June 8, 1915.

Mr. Jerc L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer, Hotel Sutter, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Kindly extend my fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Eighteenth General Convention, and may the deliberations redound to the future of our organization.

This, our Eighteenth General Convention, appears to be one of the most important in the history of the organization, and it would really seem a pity if any legislation should be enacted that would retard the progress we have made within the past few years.

As I look back to the first convention that I attended in Chicago in March, 1899, which was attended by only twenty-nine delegates, representing nineteen locals, and look at the present with several hundred locals represented, I feel that we have made great progress; and looking over the past history, which contains many timely references to the early days of our International, as was offered in an address delivered by Labor Commissioner McEwen at the opening of the Minneapolis convention, May 10, 1909, it ought to be sufficient evidence to convince the conscientious delegates at this Eighteenth General Convention to think, and think well, and consider before they promise to vote on any measure at this psychological moment. It behooves every delegate to weigh carefully every piece of legislation that will be submitted for enactment.

It ought to appear to every fair-minded person who has given any study to our International for the past ten years that we have made as rapid advance as could be expected. In a few words, what is the reason of this eternal strife? Is it pure jealousy, or is it that those who ought to be fighting the prohibition movement, that has been organized to put the members of our International out of work and add untold misery to the unemployed of he country, are advocating and trying to bring about a division of our ranks instead of strengthening our forces? Why not be honest—let every man be his own counsel—stand by the dictates of his own conscience? Be convinced and stand only for the enactment of legislation that will be beneficial to all. As one of the chartered members of one of the largest locals in the International, I say this is the time that we ought all to be fighting for one cause—that is, combating our enemies.

Segregation is a live question, and every man ought to have his own personal opinion, but personalities ought not to stand in the way of success for the many. Can we, being divided, accomplish the object of employment and personal liberty for the members of our International? Is it not a fact that we have done more for temperance and the welfare of the masses, through reducing their hours of labor, than any other organization or reform workers? I might say for illustration that the labor people of this country in the early part of 1890 all advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and whilst we had for our standard-bearer, backed upon that issue by practically every organized wage-worker in this country, such a man as William Jennings Bryan, and every person, with fevered heat, sought to overthrow the financial conditions of the country in 1896; but the conservative people of this country, believing that it was too radical a change, from gold to silver, openly admitted that the time was not ripe for such action. Segregation in our International appears to be in a similar position. The individuals who advocate it believe that we ought to change our administration, and the individual has a perfect right to his own belief, but he first ought to consider the interests of all; and as we are now on the verge of war against the anti-saloon and nation-wide prohibition advocates, is it not reasonable that we should be working to increase our members, in accordance with the preamble of our International Constitution, rather than let our individual feelings cause the disruption and downfall of our International Union?

Yours fraternally,

RICHARD W. GARRITY,
Ex-Third Vice-President.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 13, 1915.

Officers and Delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the Bartenders' International League of America, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN—Owing to the Alabama prohibition law which becomes effective July 1, Local 248 regrets very much in not having a delegation at the said convention, but you can rest assured that Local 248 will retain its charter the next four years like it did eight years ago. All the members of Local 248 wish much happiness and success to all members of the International Union, and hope to meet them in the near future in congenial companionship. With this thought in mind, we remain as ever. Horan wants to know who got the goat?

LOCAL 248 COMMITTEE,

JOHN HORAN,
"SCOTTY" BRYANT.

HORACE KEENAN,

PHOENIX, ARIZ., June 14, 1915.

J. L. Sullivan, Secretary Convention of H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN—Greetings for a successful convention. Sentiment majority members against segregation. Closer amalgamation.

B. A. ADAMS, Secretary Local 631.

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BAKERSFIELD, CAL., June 15, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Hotel Sutter, San Francisco, Cal.:

Local 378 extends fraternal greetings to our General Convention.

A. J. KEMP, President.

W. L. HARGIS, Secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 15, 1915.

Friend Jere:

Kindly greetings to all delegates. May your deliberations result in a benefit to your great organization. With best wishes to all delegates including "Think," the Hebrew ferret of Cleveland, Ohio; Madden of Hartford; Farrell, of Cleveland, and last but not least, all the ladies.

SOL SONTHEIMER.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14, 1915.

Wm. F. Kavanaugh, care Jere Sullivan, Secretary Eighteenth General Convention, H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., San Francisco. Greetings:

We want your Nineteenth General Convention in Hoboken, N. J. We need it to rout the Anti-Saloon League. Come and let the people of New Jersey see who we are.

Fraternally,

WILLIAM BRINDLE, President.

JOHN WEBB, Secretary,

Bartenders of Paterson, N. J.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 15, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal. Greeting:

Hoboken is anxious to have next convention here.

ROWOHLT.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 15, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Convention Hall, Bartenders' International League of America, San Francisco, Cal.

Best greetings from Local 10. Hoboken for next convention.

RICH. ZWAHR, Secretary.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 15, 1915.

To the Delegates attending the Eighteenth General Convention of H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America. Greetings:

The bar boys of Passaic, New Jersey, want the Nineteenth General Convention to be held in the city of Hoboken, New Jersey. The Anti-Saloon League boasts of putting our liberal State on the "dry" map in 1917. Come here and help us prevent them from carrying out their plans.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE J. KLEIN, President.

HARRY Z. STRYKER, Financial Secretary,

Bartenders' Union, Local 689, Passaic, New Jersey.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 8, 1915.

Mr. Edward Flore, President H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR—Write to urge you to use your good offices to have Hoboken, N. J., selected as the next city for your convention, because of its splendid location, situated on the beautiful Hudson River, known as the American Rhine, just across from our nation's metropolis, New York City; believe it would hold for those who have not been privileged to visit same many points of unusual interest. As a union man I can assure you a warm welcome awaits you, and now that you have on several occasions enjoyed the Western hospitality give to us of the East an opportunity of entertaining yourself and associates, a hope we entertain and look forward to with pleasant anticipation.

In conclusion, earnestly hope your convention will prove both pleasant and profitable and that another page will be added to the achievements of your splendid organization.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS P. BOLAND.

HOLYOKE, MASS., June 14, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer, H. and R. E. I. and B. I. L., Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

My best wishes for a successful convention. May your deliberations in convention assembled make our International bigger, better and stronger. Personal regards to all the members of the K. P. C. All Polish.

PATR. W. CRATTY.

K. of the R. C. K. P. C.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer, H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L., Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 872 sends greetings to International Convention. We wish the brothers greatest good will and success in promoting good of the Order. Hope they will further cement the bonds of brotherhood in the present organization.

VICTOR MAROT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE WIS., June 14, 1915.

Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer, Hotel Sutter, San Francisco, Cal.:

Greetings to yourself and delegates to our Eighteenth General Convention. Success to the delegates representing the culinary craft and may their combined efforts further cement the bonds of true brotherhood with the blue button boys.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. F. FOLEY, President Local 59.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 15, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Sutter Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

Wishing success in your deliberations and that the laws adopted will be for the best interests of all locals concerned. With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

L. J. E. B. OF PHILADELPHIA.

SAN PEDRO, CAL., June 15, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Sutter Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

Local 754 welcomes the delegates to California. We hope that the work done by the convention will be of great benefit to all the members of the International. We invite all delegates who are southward bound to visit San Pedro.

Yours fraternally,

LOCAL 754, SAN PEDRO, CAL.,
GEORGE W. McDONALD, Secretary.

Motion by Koveleski, Local 171, and O'Brien, Local 152, that the rules be suspended and that when we adjourn this afternoon, it shall be until Thursday morning, June 17, 1915, at nine o'clock sharp. Motion concurred in.

The committees on Report of General President and General Executive Board's Report were discharged with a vote of thanks for their prompt and efficient labors.

Delegate Regan, for the Committee on Convention Arrangements, announced that the boat ride arranged by the committee, was one which no delegate could afford to miss; the General Frisbie had been chartered for an all day trip, it would leave Clay street wharf at 9:30 in the morning, and that means on time, so the delegates should make arrangements to be there when the gong rings for departure.

There will be ample food and beverages for all, so on that score none of you need worry. Be there, boys and girls, and we promise you a good time.

Absentee: Delegate Fred W. Bard, Local 525, Oakland, Cal.
Convention adjourned at 5:55 p. m.

MORNING SESSION—THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

Convention called to order by General President Flore at 9:10 a. m.

Chairman C. W. McCurdy, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

Your Credential Committee reports as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

In the case of Louis A. Pomeroy, of Local 62, Fresno, Cal., the committee recommends the seating of this brother. He has two votes.

In the matter of the seating of Brother John O'Grady, Local 542, the case as referred back to the committee by the convention was continued, owing to failure of parties concerned producing the agreement between Locals 41 and 542.

Motion by Lehman, Local 1, and Laycock, Local 80, that the report of the committee be accepted and their recommendations concurred in. Motion carried.

The following telegrams were ordered made a part of the convention record:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 16, 1915.

J. L. Sullivan, Convention Hall, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Bartenders' League of America International Alliance, San Francisco:

Bill, bring back bacon. Hoboken for nineteen seventeen. Oppose segregation. Success.
CULINARY LOCAL 575.

NEW YORK, 11:20 A. M., June 16, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, International League Hotel and Restaurant Employes of Bartenders, Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

Hoboken for 1917.

PASSAIC, N. J., 10:55 A. M., June 16, 1915.

Wm. Kavanagh, Care Jere L. Sullivan, Waiters' and Bartenders' Convention, Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

At last regular meeting Local 689, Passaic, N. J., unanimously voted to hold the next convention in Hoboken. Let us come this way to fight local option. Greetings.

HARRY Z. STRYKER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Bartenders' International League Convention, San Francisco, Cal.:

Though not in person, I am with you in spirit. Remind Johnny Griffin I oppose segregation. May your deliberations bring best results. Farrell, make my fight for amalgamation. Durnin, quote me declaring under one flag "We succeed." I pray you an undivided organization. Ask Koveleski to wire me result. W. H. WALSH, Local 228.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., 9:30 A. M., June 16, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal.:

Congratulations on the defeat of segregation. Brother, it is a great victory to be proud of. W.M. MCKEE, President Cooks' and Waiters' Local 101, Great Falls, Mont.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17, 1915.

Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., New Civic Center Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal.:

Success and best wishes. WILLIAM J. GUEST, Financial Secretary Local 285.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17, 1915.

Hotel Employes' and Bartenders' League of America, Convention Hall, San Francisco, Cal.:

Supreme Nest, Fraternal Order of Orioles, extends to your body best wishes for successful convention—with a polish. FRED J. SEAMES.

Chairman Edward T. Levi, of the Committee on Organization, presented the following report:

Report of Committee on Organization:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

We, your Committee on Organization met and on roll call the following members were present: W. E. Reynolds, Local 559; Ed. T. Levi, chairman; Laura Molleda, Local 48; T. H. Wright, Local 31; Herman Loorz, Local 525; J. L. Pauley, Local 585; and Timothy Curran, Local 437. The balance of the committee being conspicuous by their absence. Taking up the resolutions submitted by Brother Joyce, numbered 25, and the request from Local 141, the committee recommends, after looking into the matter very carefully, that the General Executive Board gives this matter its serious consideration and this convention gives it power to act.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate William B. Joyce, Local 3:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1915.

WHEREAS, The organized bartenders of New York City in recent years considered by establishing additional craft unions better results would develop not only for the local unions, but also for our International Union; and

WHEREAS, The existence of more than one local union of bartenders has done more harm than good by internal struggles, especially through jurisdictional squabbles every now and then; and

WHEREAS, A continuance of these additional craft unions means a continued lack of harmony and a weakened organization of bartenders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America restore to New York City conditions such as existed during the year of 1907 by amalgamating all local unions of bartenders on Manhattan Borough.

Motion by Curran, Local 437, and Price, Local 577, to accept and concur in the recommendation of the committee to refer this proposal to the General Executive Board.

Subject matter discussed by Sheehan, Local 10; Bishop, Local 76; De Young, Local 70, and Koveleski, Local 171. The motion was adopted.

In the matter of Resolutions Nos. 24 and 53, the recommendations of this committee, if adopted, will cover them. The committee recommends that the General Executive Board bend their energies principally to organizing large cities, such as New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and such localities as show that same is necessary and finances will permit.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegate Philip Hartman, Local 456, Chicago, Ill.:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1915.

WHEREAS, The condition of the bartenders of Chicago demands that action must be taken in order to bring the thousands of unorganized barkeepers under the folds of our International Union; and

WHEREAS, Under instruction of the Bartenders' Joint Council of Chicago, we request the Eighteenth General Convention to station a Bartender General Organizer in the city of Chicago for at least one year, and further request the convention to instruct the General Executive Board to give such other assistance as may be needed to organize the bartenders of Chicago.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Edward J. Warren, Local 631, Phoenix, Ariz.:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1915.

An Act to provide for an Organizer for the Southwestern States—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., assembled in San Francisco, June 14th to 20th, inclusive. An act to create an organizer for the above-mentioned States.

Section 2. Whereas, the last census gives to Arizona a population of 204,354, to New Mexico 327,396, to Texas 3,896,542, and to Oklahoma 1,675,155.

Section 3. Whereas, there is a vast section in those States that is unorganized, we, the Locals of that district, deem it necessary for the betterment of the International and Allied Locals that an organizer should be appointed.

Section 4. Whereas, two of the States in said district are at present without organizations of culinary workers.

Section 5. Whereas, two of the four States in question are now "dry," and such B. I. L. of A. Locals as were affiliated with this International Alliance having surrendered their charters.

Section 6. Then be it resolved that the organizer for that section be selected from the culinary workers.

Section 7. Be it further resolved that the Eighteenth General Convention of H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., held in San Francisco from June 14th to 20th, inclusive, do create this office; and furthermore, that they do provide a way and means to maintain it the same as other organizers working for the International.

Section 8. Whereas, we, the affiliated Locals of the International, believe that an emergency exists, we ask that this officer assumes the regular duties of the office as soon as said office be created, or not later than thirty days after the convention adjourns.

Motion by Hartman, Local 456, and Brady, Local 562, to accept the report of the committee and concur in its recommendations.

Delegates Nelson, Local 376; Peterson, Local 284; Warren, Local 631; Corcoran, Local 292; Levi, Local 239; McDevitt, Local 115; Clarke, Local 188; Sullivan, Local 204; Lane, Local 721, and Somers, Local 603, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

"In the matter of soda water fountain employes we coincide with the action taken at the last convention."

Motion to concur in the report of committee made by Doyle, Local 867, and Hiles, Local 420. Motion adopted.

"Your committee further recommends that women organizers be engaged, special or regular, to work in different sections of this country, with the view of organizing the waitresses and women cooks and helpers."

EDWARD T. LEVI, Local 239, Seattle, Wash., Chairman.

LAURA MOLLEDA, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal., Secretary.

W. E. REYNOLDS, Local 559, Fort Smith, Ark.

TIMOTHY CURRAN, Local 437, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. L. PAULEY, Local 585, Charleston, W. Va.

HERMAN LOORZ, Local 525, Oakland, Cal.

T. H. WRIGHT, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.

Committee on Organization.

Lehman, Local 1, and Hassel, Local 284, offer a motion that the report and recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Molleda, Local 48, called attention to the need of better organization among the waitresses in the southern part of California, and expressed the hope that the recommendation of the committee would produce action in accordance with the spirit of same.

Delegates Donnelly, Local 107; Hooper, Local 48; Dolan, Local 77; Regan, Local 41; Butler, Local 43; Johnson, Local 30; Scott, Local 17; Kavanagh, Local 575; Keith, Local 332, and Levi, Local 240, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

Chairman Fred Schwenker, for the Committee on MIXER AND SERVER, presented the following report:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

We, your Committee on MIXER AND SERVER, beg leave to submit the following:

We have carefully read the General President's report on the MIXER AND SERVER, and also have noted the remarks of the editor, and approve the same.

Owing to the fact that the postal authorities will not allow a monthly magazine to go through the mails without the International Union showing an actual subscription for each member, we recommend that Section 58 be amended to read as follows:

Each Local shall pay the sum of twenty cents per month for every member in good standing, the revenue to be apportioned as follows:

Five cents to a fund from which the general expenses of the International shall be defrayed; five cents as subscription to our official magazine; seven cents to a burial fund, and three cents to a defense fund.

We commend the efforts made to secure union-made paper and urge continuation of such efforts until successful.

FRED SCHWENKER, Local 79, Louisville, Ky., Chairman.

A. ZIMMERMAN, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.

DANIEL FORD, Local 77, Boston, Mass.

T. F. VIGNEUX, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.

A. W. FRASER, Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.

J. A. KAEHN, Local 152, Minneapolis, Minn.

MICHAEL T. FOLEY, Local 173, Binghamton, N. Y.

J. F. EICHORN, Local 222, Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES REDENBAUGH, Local 572, Stockton, Cal.

E. H. LINCOLN, Local 577, San Jose, Cal.

JACK REID, Local 603, Sacramento, Cal.

J. F. GIBBONS, Local 820, Sheridan, Wyo.

Committee on MIXER AND SERVER.

President Flore: Inasmuch as the committee recommends an amendment to our laws, that portion of their report must receive the sanction of a two-thirds vote of the convention before it can be considered.

Are there a sufficient number of the delegates agreeable to the acceptance and consideration of the committee's report with the proposed amendment to our laws? By vote the convention agrees to consider the proposal.

Secretary Sullivan: The recommendation of the committee came originally from myself; in fact, I had written a letter to the chairman of the committee, Brother Schwenker, wherein I recited the reasons for the suggestion. The Postoffice authorities are determined to insist on what they call genuine subscription lists for all trade-union journals, and the only method which I know of to overcome the obstacles is to concur in the proposal as submitted. You will note that the suggestion does not mean either increase or decrease of tax to headquarters. It simply divides the income so as to show that the organization pays the expense of publication, and also shows that the tax received from our members is used, in part, for subscription purposes; and this, we think, will satisfy the postal authorities and prevent them from taking our journal from the list of publications entitled to pound rates of postage.

Schwenker, Local 79: The presentation of the matter by our General Secretary is substantially the experience of myself and other trade-union publishers. Being a member of the Kentucky Press Association, such affiliation gives me an opportunity to note the operation of the Postoffice Department as it has to do with publications. The recommendation seems to me to be the right way out of the dilemma.

Kirkpatrick, Local 30, quoted from the Penrose bill and offered the suggestion that a sufficient number of cards be printed, which should be signed by every member and filed at headquarters, and said that by so doing the provisions of the bill would be complied with.

Delegates Redenbaugh, Local 572; Gibbons, Local 820; Powers, Local 768, and Foley, Local 173, were heard.

Motion by La Belle, Local 651, and Whissemore, Local 106, that the report and recommendation of the committee be accepted. The motion was adopted.

Secretary Sullivan: Mr. President, do I understand that the action of the convention in concurring in the report and recommendations of the committee amends the Constitution; that is to say, does the adoption of the motion just now mean that section 58 stands amended as recommended by the Committee on MIXER AND SERVER?

President Flore: The chair asked the convention for its approval for the acceptance and consideration of the report of the committee which contained a proposed amendment to our laws. The convention by vote gave their consent, and the adoption of the motion means that the convention has concurred in the amendment offered. It, therefore, becomes a law as provided for under the laws of our union.

Motion by Sesma, Local 284, and McClellan, Local 402, that the Committee on MIXER AND SERVER be discharged and given a vote of thanks.

The motion was carried into effect.

Assistant Secretary of the Convention W. E. Horne read the following report of Committee on Labels and Buttons:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 16, 1915.

To the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Labels and Buttons, do hereby report as follows:

We recommend non-concurrence in Resolution No. 51, which reads:

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Libbie Messer, Local 220, Eureka, Cal.:

WHEREAS, The membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance are keenly alive to the necessity of exercising the utmost care of expenditure of funds; and

WHEREAS, A saving of much money can be accomplished by leaving off the year in the printing of the membership monthly due button; therefore it is

Resolved, That henceforth the membership button be made without the year being placed thereon, as suggested by the two hereunto attached, and made a part of this resolution.

Motion by Koveleski, Local 171, and McGowan, Local 175, that the report be accepted and recommendations concurred in.

Messer, Local 220, opposed the report of the committee, believes that the purpose of the resolution is a good one, and that struggling locals should be given a chance to economize and conserve their meager income.

Sinton, Local 458; Keith, Local 332; Anderson, Local 420, and Scully, Local 406, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

We, the committee, concur in the recommendations of the General President in regard to labels and buttons, which he places before us in the following language:

LABELS AND BUTTONS.

Our labels and buttons are registered, and our local unions should see to it that none of the advantages to be gained through said registration are forfeited. Great care should be exercised in the protection of our label, and it should not be given to any one, unless all of the conditions surrounding its use are complied with.

Our label should not be given to any employer unless that employer is a passive member in good standing with our International Union, or employs a member or members of the International Union. A proprietor not a passive member (proprietors can not be elected to passive membership) and doing his own work is not entitled to the use of our label, and a local union has no authority to issue one under those conditions.

Our labels remain the property of the International Union and our local unions cannot charge a rental for the use of the said label.

The system of the monthly working button approved by the Denver Convention—in connection with the regular button—has proven a valuable asset to a number of our local unions and much success has been achieved through their use.

Motion by Reynolds, Local 559, and Berger, Local 458, to concur in the findings of the committee.

Delegates Hale, Local 2; Ringler, Local 20; Mayer, Local 35; Conley, Local 77; Kimball, Local 523; Bradley, Local 574, and Dentinger, Local 171, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

On the subject-matter of request of the Wine Clerks for a special button we non-concur.

Motion by De Young, Local 70, and Bickerdt, Local 286, to concur in report as submitted.

Reynolds, Local 95; Garrity, Local 81; Farrell, Local 116, and Dwyer, Local 67, were heard.

Motion carried.

We condemn the policy of some locals of issuing house and bar cards to any establishments that employ Asiatic labor, and recommend that the convention go on record against any further continuance of said policy.

ELIZABETH MALONEY, Local 484, Chicago, Ills., Chairman.

ALEX. BLUMENTHAL, Local 17, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary.

MICHAEL H. CANNY, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILIP HARTMAN, Local 456, Chicago, Ills.

HERMAN E. ZAHN, Local 800, Lafayette, Ind.

MAURICE DE YOUNG, Local 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LESLIE SINTON, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.

MATTHEW V. GILBERT, Local 76, Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee on Labels and Buttons.

Motion by Shields, Local 609, and Collins, Local 108, to accept the report and concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Regan, Local 41: The situation in this and adjoining cities presents a real problem; one which we have, probably, tried to solve, but without that measure of success to satisfy all concerned. It is a fact that can not be disputed that we have in this city quite a number of Asiatics, so called; yet these fellows to quite a number are citizens of the United States. The unfortunate experience of most of our employers is that when they have used white labor they seldom stick to the job, and too frequently try to imbibe all the liquids in the house, thus becoming neglectful and useless. Whatever else may be said against the Asiatics, they can't be accused of "slopping up."

Vice-President W. H. Foster presiding.

Canny, Local 44: The previous speaker contends that his local was granted the privilege of working with Asiatics by the Local Joint Executive Board of this city. I register emphatic denial of that claim. In my judgment, no house is unionized which has any Asiatic employed therein in any capacity. The Asiatic question is simply a question of wages and hours. The Asiatics work under any condition imposed and for considerably less wages than is asked for by white men. The conditions under which many of the Asiatics work are repulsive to white men, and many of the delegates on this floor know that to be true.

Sesma, Local 284: I do not recall the exact date when the event occurred, but upon the request of Local 41 I appeared before the Local Joint Executive Board of this city and stated on behalf of Local 41 that certain establishments could be organized if the Local Joint Executive Board would consent to allow the members of Local 41 to work with Asiatics. The consent was granted, and the records will so show, or ought to.

Chase, Local 403: The recommendation of the committee does not affect San Fran-

cisco alone, it affects every part of this and several nearby States; and if the convention makes it mandatory on the members to refrain from working with Asiatics it will disrupt every bartender's local in this State. Our experience prompts the conclusion that to try and get along without Asiatics means failure. White men in this part of the country will not do the work, and those who are willing invariably prove unsatisfactory for reasons stated by one of the previous speakers.

Steimer, Local 44: I want to correct a statement made by Delegate Regan, Local 41. The records of the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco do not show that Union Bar or Union House Cards can be issued or placed in houses which employ Asiatics.

' Fleischmann, Local 44: For many years I have listened to the stock argument that white men can not or will not work as bar porters; but it seems passing strange that the saloon business is conducted in other sections of these United States and Canada, and they manage, somehow, to employ labor which is not Asiatic by a long shot. I think I have seen quite as many white men working as bar porters as I ever saw Asiatics doing the same character of work. The whole thing simmers down to a question of wages. If the saloon men would pay white men white men's wages, they would find little difficulty in keeping reliable help. Let me say to the delegates that it comes with mighty poor grace from a saloon man to say that he can't keep white men because they imbibe too freely while on duty. If they make such statements, which I doubt, in fact deny, they are absolutely untrue. To continue making such statements—if any such are made—shows such saloon men as make these statements unfit to continue in that business. They are a menace to the industry and those employed at it.

Secretary Sullivan: To an extent I agree with the last speaker. Any general statement to the effect that white men engaged as porters in saloons unfit themselves for such labor by reason of too much drink is not only silly, but positively untrue. Bartenders are not so negligent of the interests of employers as to permit such porters to use up their stock of wet goods, and the bartender entitled to the name could quickly "chop off" the wet goods from such alleged thirsty fellows. It is not a question of unfitness nor capability so much as it is a question of getting service at extremely low wages. If white men could live on the wages paid to Asiatics, work as long hours and stand the conditions, there would be no Asiatic problems in the catering industry. The very fact that white men are unable to compete on the score of long hours and low wages make the Asiatics a necessity to money-grasping proprietors. The employer in the catering industry who employs Asiatics is doing a gross injury to the men and women dependent on said industry. We have a task in front of us. We must show our employers that the industry is menaced by the employment of non-citizen, non-voting workers. The serious situation which confronts us can only be overcome by votes, votes, and more votes. The employment, either in cafes, saloons or hotels, of persons who are not citizens and have no vote, is the big problem of the hour. The employers are going to seek the suffrage of the voters, yet they refuse to protect their investment, their business by employing men who have a vote and can use the ballot to protect their jobs. To a larger extent than some of us care to admit, we are responsible for present conditions and it is up to us to get out of the woods as quickly as we know how. You may call this an Asiatic problem if you wish. I have another name for it; the real problem which we must help solve is to devise ways and means to convince employers that paying wages to men unable to exercise a voter's franchise, invites positive disaster. I am of the opinion that if we take hold of the problem with determination we can force selfish employees to do the right thing by us and the industry.

Scott, Local 17: I have worked in pretty near every fair-sized town from Canada to Mexico on the Pacific Coast; have studied this Asiatic question for years, and the only conclusion which I have reached is that the only reason for the employment of the Asiatic was because he worked long hours and for wages that no white man could or would work for. Many of you will recall the stand taken by Mr. Bell, when he was a candidate for Governor of the State of California. The Asiatic question is not confined to this one State, the whole northwest is simply overrun with Asiatics and they are increasing in numbers as the years roll by.

Griffin, Local 86: I have been, and still am, in favor of laws which would deny membership in any of our unions to non-citizens. I have watched since 1900 the progress of the Asiatic and non-citizen in displacing our members, and believe that the employers have a heavy responsibility resting on their shoulders; they are acting in a destructive manner when they show preference for workers who cannot vote—who are not citizens. I am willing to cast my vote for any law which will produce a change from present conditions, which will make an applicant show citizenship before he can acquire membership.

Kavanagh, Local 575: Back in the State of New Jersey, where I came from, we have the Asiatic problem. Ten years ago in my city and cities adjacent we had over one hundred Chinese and Japanese institutions in operation; we secured the co-operation of trades unionists and we made patronizing "Chinks" and "Japs" an unpopular pastime, so much so that after ten years' ceaseless agitation there are but two such establishments left, and you can believe me, we are after them hot and heavy.

Shields, Local 609: The Asiatic problem can be solved in the same manner in which we solved it in Great Falls, Montana. Don't let them get a foothold in your city. Keep them out.

Farrell, Local 106: We can talk until doomsday about the Asiatic problem, but we need to take home a lesson and not only absorb it ourselves but teach it to our member-

ship—our dimes and dollars kept away from so-called Oriental cafes and Chop Stick parlors will help discourage continuation of such places in our various cities. In some sections of America the Chink and Jap are looked on as a novelty, but as you have about concluded, they are a very serious obstacle which will require considerable energetic action to efface.

Nelson, Local 101: I am a great believer in the Great Falls, Montana, idea of handling the Asiatic question. The nearest that an Asiatic comes to our city is to look at it from a distance. We don't want him and we make that fact evident by keeping him out. You make it impossible for him to obtain a living at our industry and you will help solve the problem quickly.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee carried.

President Flore presiding.

The following resolution was read to the convention:

Resolution No. 55—By Delegates H. Cordes, Geo. Ringler, C. Schott and James J. O'Donald, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

Be it Resolved, By the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., that Section 63 be amended by striking out everything after the word "all" in the first line, and insert the following:

"Male members shall pay the minimum sum of \$1 per month, and all female members shall pay the minimum sum of 75 cents per month as dues to their local."

President Flore: The resolution proposes a change in our laws; a two-third vote of the convention is necessary before its acceptance and reference to committee. The required two-third vote being secured the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

The following resolution was read to the convention:

Resolution No. 56—By Delegates Kirkpatrick and Rose, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.:

WHEREAS, This convention has gone on record, at the recommendation of the Committee on Labels and Buttons, that no display of bar or house cards or buttons be displayed where Asiatics are employed, and

WHEREAS, In many districts within the jurisdiction of this International, bar cards are displayed in hotels, restaurants and cafes where cooks, helpers, waiters and waitresses are not organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of this convention that no house cards, bar cards or buttons be displayed unless every one working at our crafts are organized on the premises.

President Flore: The resolution does not contemplate change of law, therefore under the rules the consent of the convention must be had for its acceptance and reference to committee. Are there any objections to receiving this resolution and referring same to committee? Hearing no objections the Chair assumes consent has been given and the resolution is hereby referred to the Committee on Labels and Buttons.

The following resolution was read to the convention:

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate E. N. Fletcher, Local 603:

WHEREAS, In almost every locality where there is a local of this International there are other organized crafts whose interests are affected by prohibition, and

WHEREAS, We realize that more can be accomplished in a fight against prohibition by co-operative effort; therefore be it

Resolved, That all delegates to this, the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., shall be instructed to take steps immediately upon their return to their respective cities to form such organized crafts into a Council or League for the purpose of fighting prohibition; and be it further

Resolved, That the G. E. B. shall instruct all General Organizers to give all assistance possible to form such Councils or Leagues.

President Flore: The resolution requires action similar to the preceding resolution—the consent of the convention. Are there any objections to its acceptance and reference to committee. Hearing none, the Chair assumes consent has been given and the resolution is hereby referred to the Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question.

The following resolution was read to the convention:

Resolution "H"—By Delegates Fred Ebeling, Local 865; Philip Hartman, Local 456; James Nelson, Local 376; Ben Parker and A. A. Mayer, Local 35: all of the city of Chicago:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

To the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.:

WHEREAS, The women workers of our crafts are unorganized, and

WHEREAS, We have on our General Executive Board a woman whose election on said Board was for the sole purpose of organizing the women workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eighteenth General Convention instruct the General Executive Board to put the woman member of said Board in the field on organizers' salary to organize the women workers.

President Flore: The resolution must secure the sanction of the convention before it can be accepted and referred to committee.

Secretary Sullivan: Mr. President, I am not going to permit any such crude attempt to slap the members of the General Executive Board in the face without raising my voice

in protest. The intention of its introducers may be good, bad, or indifferent, that point cuts little figure with me. What I am concerned in is, that the effort is here made to convey the impression that the General Executive Board members must be instructed to do things before they deem it necessary to take any action. The General Executive Board has tried for years to get a capable woman to accept a commission as an organizer, but try as we might we haven't been successful; only a few months ago we had before us a proposal to increase the number of organizers, we went so far as to elect a member of the Waitresses' Union of Chicago, Local 484, and when we informed her of her appointment she sent her regrets and would not accept. We would have placed Sister Lord, of Seattle, on the road years ago, if we thought she would leave that city, for we know that she would have been a splendid worker and would have secured immense results for us. Sister Lord, would you, or will you accept an appointment as an International Organizer for this International Union?

Alice Lord, Local 240: Would I leave Seattle and go on the road for this International Union as an organizer?—well I should say NOT. Seattle is good enough for me.

Secretary Sullivan: There you are; is that sufficient evidence to this convention that the General Board has tried and probably will continue trying to obtain capable, sensible women, not fashion plates, nor wall flowers, but good women to endeavor to convince the girls that organization is their salvation from deplorable conditions?

Lord, Local 240: I want the Secretary to understand that I am no wall flower, and he cannot accuse me of being a fashion plate or looking-glass fighter; let him cast that at some one else, not me.

Secretary Sullivan: Evidently Sister Lord misunderstands the statement made by me a few moments ago. I did not accuse Sister Lord of being either wall flower, looking-glass battler or fashion plate; in fact I tried to compliment her by emphasizing that I did not think she was anything but a good, sensible, capable, hard-working woman, and that the General Executive Board would be pleased beyond expression to secure her services as an International Organizer.

President Flore: We are losing valuable time. What is the pleasure of the convention? All those favoring acceptance and reference of this resolution will vote aye.

The convention declines Resolution "H" by an overwhelming vote.

The following resolution was read to the convention:

Resolution No. 58—By Delegates L. Sinton and A. Berger, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.:

From the N. W. Cooks' Association, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.

We have noted in all the large cities of this country an increase of religious, fraternal and other societies, entering the catering industry, and they do not recognize our crafts or union conditions, and in nearly every one they have a number of the members that donate their services, in that way being in direct competition with our crafts and all proprietors in the catering industry.

WHEREAS, We have found these same societies opposed at the States legislatures to all measures that we present for our interest and welfare, as well as the public at large; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., in convention assembled, urge all Locals to start an active campaign against all these societies who enter the catering industry and do not employ our crafts and grant union conditions.

President Flore: The resolution must receive the sanction of the convention before acceptance and reference to committee. Are there any objections, if not the Chair will assume that the convention has accepted same and will permit reference to committee.

Hearing no objections, the Chair will so rule and hereby refers the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Will L. Bork, Local 312, Chairman of the Committee on Report of Secretary-Treasurer, read the following for his committee:

Report of Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report:

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Greetings:

We, your Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report, beg to submit the following:

Your Committee met and organized immediately after their appointment in the convention hall. Brother F. J. Sullivan, Local 204, Elmira, N. Y., was unanimously chosen as Secretary of the Committee. At this meeting it was decided that the committee should meet Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock, Room 656, Sutter Hotel. At the appointed time all members responded promptly and our labors were begun and finished.

After reading the able report of the Secretary-Treasurer, it was the sense of the Committeemen that some remarks of appreciation should come from us to testify to the merits of this report and its author. A motion was offered and duly seconded by the entire Committee that all should express themselves in their own way, and from that Chairman Bork and Secretary F. J. Sullivan draw a testimonial and attach same to our report.

We, your Committee, after concurring in the report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, beg leave to dispose of said suggestions contained therein as follows:

Noting that suggestion regarding Sections Nos. 167 and 172 was covered by the

General President's report, we decided to allow the Committee on General President's Report to handle that matter, as we were apprised that resolutions had already been drawn.

After some discussion it was unanimously decided that suggestions regarding Section No. 115 be referred to the Law Committee, and we cheerfully recommend that they in their wisdom give it careful consideration.

Your committee being conversant with the fact that at the Seventeenth General Convention a special committee was appointed to handle the Japanese-Chinese question, and that at this, the Eighteenth General Convention, an Asiatic Committee has been appointed by the General President we gracefully submit that technical question to that Committee, feeling as we do that we are entirely incompetent to handle the matter among so many delegates, who no doubt are thoroughly conversant with this problem.

In concluding our labors, which we have done to the best of our abilities, on the General Secretary-Treasurer's Report, and presenting same to this convention, in session, we respectfully submit a brief paragraph to express our appreciation of said report.

Preeminently shines forth the record of this official, above all his fellows. Previous committees from time to time have endeavored to pay a fitting tribute to this manly man and sterling officer, but the true ring of honest services' just reward has been lacking in tone. That which we are searching for that seems to be beyond our mental grasp, is something that will forever stand for a man's greatness in office. To the peculiar genius of this official we attribute the present foundation of our great International structure. Such has been the official career of Jere L. Sullivan, to whom this committee cheerfully endeavors to inscribe a testimonial that will last as long as the tide ebbs and flows on the golden shores of the Pacific Coast.

In reviewing the history of this organization your Committee is constrained to write: Jere L. Sullivan, Architect and Constructor. Of all men who have labored in our Institution, none have encompassed the monumental work of this tireless official in the substantial construction of our great International. Inducted into office when chaos reigned supreme, and liabilities were our only visible assets, this man calmly viewed the impossible, and as if by magic, infused order and system into every department. With patience and devotion he kept his face toward the purple of the East, and his eyes upon the star of hope, and with an almost superhuman hypnotic influence he aroused pride and ambition in the bosom of its scattered ranks.

This, and much more, has this zealous little corporal accomplished, and to testify to these facts stands today our magnificent International. It is not now, nor never has been, our intention to write a biographical sketch of this dauntless man; we will leave that to more able historians, and to those to come who will reap the rewards of his labors, as many are enjoying this day. We have striven only to say something that would grasp and hold the appreciative attention of his fellows—that we have failed we are conscious of the fact; the subject is too big for our limited abilities.

In conclusion, we wish to say a word regarding our official organ, the *MIXER AND SERVER*. We are gratified beyond our power of expression to testify to this convention assembled our hearty approval and appreciation of the wise and aggressive policy of our official publication, the *MIXER AND SERVER*. It has persistently carried to our membership encouraging messages and good cheer. The versatile pen of its editor has fanned the feeble flame of hope in the breast of countless numbers and inspired them to hold aloft the banner of trades unionism, not only in our own but other crafts. It has taken its place among the recognized ethical publications of the day, and is a source of pride to our membership. Having in mind from a practical experience the almost limitless task with which the editor is confronted, we are astonished at his success, and we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration to note the refined and high moral tone of this publication, which bespeaks for it a hearty and expected welcome to the home and fireside.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL L. BORK, Chairman, Local 312, Chattanooga, Tenn.

F. J. SULLIVAN, Secretary, Local 204, Elmira, N. Y.

HARRY CORDES, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.

W. W. LEVI, Local 33, Seattle, Wash.

F. W. STEINKAMP, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.

GEORGE C. WEISEMAN, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES GALLAGHER, Local 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. A. WHISSEMORE, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARD DENTINGER, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.

A. B. HASSEL, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.

E. L. HILES, Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.

JOE LANE, Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Brother Parker, Local 35, moved that the report be accepted; seconded by Bro. McKone, Local 284, and on vote carried.

Delegate Charles F. Fleischmann, Local 44, Chairman of the Committee on Asiatics, presented the following for his committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

To the Eighteenth General Convention. Greetings:

We, your committee, respectfully submit the following report:

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Wm. F. Kavanagh, Local 575, Jersey City, N. J.:

WHEREAS, Japanese and Chinese restaurants and Chinese laundries give no employment to American labor; and

WHEREAS, The above places are in competition with our American employers; be it Resolved, That we, the delegates to this the Eighteenth General Convention, urge upon our membership to refrain from patronizing the above-mentioned places.

On Resolution No. 39, we recommend concurrence, and in addition we recommend that all affiliated locals place a fine of not less than five dollars against any member found guilty of patronizing a concern that is owned or operated in part by Asiatics. And we further recommend that no members of our International Union be permitted to work with Asiatics, and that no House Card or Bar Label or Union Button be displayed in such places.

CHARLES F. FLEISCHMANN, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal., Chairman.
 J. J. ALDRIDGE, Local 550, Bakersfield, Cal., Secretary.
 LETTIE GARDNER, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal.
 WILLIAM T. SCULLY, Local 406, Eureka, Cal.
 MATT WILLIAMSON, Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.
 EDWARD J. WARREN, Local 631, Phoenix, Arizona.
 FRANK E. PLATE, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.
 J. C. DRYSDALE, Local 558, San Bernardino, Cal.

Motion by McGowan, Local 175, and Nelson, Local 101, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Cozzolino, Local 109: I am not in sympathy with the very drastic recommendations of the committee. In my town we have had a decidedly hard battle to unionize what is known as the Nankin Garden Cafe; we expended considerable money in that contest and it required considerable time to secure what we have gained in that one establishment. All the help in that place, excepting the cooks are unionized. With the concurrence of this convention, the recommendation of the committee would mean that we would have to begin another fight, and unless the International Union finances such a contest it is doubtful whether we could carry it through.

I haven't any doubt but what if the International Union will support us financially, we can go ahead and start an educational campaign in opposition to such places and the patronizing of them.

Ernst, Local 30: I contend that the Asiatic question is an economic problem, and it has been made more than acute by the laxity and inactivity of the trade union movement. There is but one method to overcome the obstacle and that is to organize the Asiatics, put them into unions and you will have a chance to determine the question of wages, hours and conditions, otherwise the problem will be with you indefinitely and as difficult to solve as it seems to be now.

Levi, Local 239: I take no back seat from any delegate here on the question of ousting the Chink and Jap from our industry, and every industry in the country. I have fought consistently for many years in an endeavor to chase the slant-eyed celestials and the little brown skinned fellows back to the place where they belong.

I believe that the elimination of the Chinese and Japanese can best be brought about by and through an aggressive and persistent system and campaign of education. The enforcement of the recommendations of the Committee would, I think, mean complete annihilation of our locals on this Pacific Coast. The writing of drastic regulations comes easy to some of us, but it is another proposition to be able to enforce such regulations and win headway; we are due to seriously consider where we are at before taking the proposed leap; if we adopt the recommendation we must make good by enforcing it.

Johnson, Local 30: I offer an amendment to the latter portion of the committee's report. My amendment reads:

"Provided, however, that the enforcement of the provisions relating to members working in an establishment where Asiatics are employed shall be left in the hands of the local involved in a locality where no Local Joint Executive Board exists, and in a locality where such Board exists, in the hands of such Local Joint Executive Board."

Chapman, Local 30, seconded the amendment.

Delegates Lehman, Local 1; McEachern, Local 167; Huddleston, Local 203; Byers, Local 196; Levi, Local 240; Aldridge, Local 550; Lincoln, Local 577; Trenkle, Local 859; Woods, Local 593; Funk, Local 403; Scully, Local 406; Hyatt, Local 768; McKee, Local 815; Keenan, Local 699; Hassel, Local 284; Kavanagh, Local 575; Polk, Local 206; Brent, Local 108, and Vigneux, Local 81, were heard.

The amendment of Delegate Johnson was adopted.

The report of the committee as amended was concurred in.

Delegate Thomas P. Woods, Local 593, Secretary of the Committee on Delegates to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor read the following for the committee:

Report of Committee on American Federation of Labor:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. Greetings:

We, your committee, appointed to act on the report of Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Conventions, held in Philadelphia and Seattle, respectively, find that our International was ably represented at both of these conventions. After a careful study of the report, we recommend concurrence. We find that our delegates were given im-

portant committee assignments, thus showing the esteem in which they were held by the American Federation of Labor Convention.

We also recommend that our delegates on their return to their own local unions see that the referred to reports are read at several meetings for the benefit of the rank and file.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. CONLEY, Local 77, Boston, Mass., Chairman.
 THOMAS P. Woods, Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary.
 W. B. JOYCE, Local 3, New York, N. Y.
 JOSEPH ALGE, Local 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 JOHN T. COLLINS, Local 108, Cleveland, Ohio.
 J. C. MORRIS, Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.
 BEN GORTON, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRANK McDONNELL, Local 134, Scranton, Pa.
 HUGH O'HARE, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 CHARLES BEVERS, Local 196, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. A. POLK, Local 206, Fort Worth, Texas.
 GEORGE PETERSON, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.

Committee on Delegates to the Conventions of the A. F. of L.

McEachern, Local 167, and Nelson, Local 101, offered a motion that the report and recommendation of the committee be accepted and concurred in.

Rose, Local 30: Before voting on the motion before the house, I should like to know what was the attitude of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Philadelphia on the eight-hour day proposal.

Farrell, Local 106: If any one on the floor of this convention knows the attitude of our delegates to the last American Federation of Labor convention, surely it must be the delegate who now makes inquiry, for he has been criticising the delegates for their attitude for the last half year.

Secretary Sullivan: Delegate Rose asks a question, and so far as I am concerned he will receive an answer. Our delegation to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor were in hearty accord with the majority of the delegates on the floor of that convention, and on the so-called eight-hour question, voted in favor of the recommendation of the committee, which recommendation briefly outlined the platform of the American Federation of Labor on the shorter work-day. To be quite brief, your delegates were lined up with the delegates who cast a majority vote and who supported the present administration of the American Federation of Labor.

Nelson, Local 101: There is evident an attempt to chastise our delegates to the American Federation of Labor for being along with the winners; so far as I am able to discern, they had, as Secretary Sullivan puts it, "some mighty good company" and were of the majority. Let me say this about statutory legislation; it does not always work out as the wage earners wish it. In the State of Montana, where I come from, the eight-hour day for men and for women was secured by and through their economic organizations, the labor unions; and take my word for it, shorter work-day legislation will never cut much of a figure unless you have an economic organization at hand to see that it is enforced.

Keith, Local 332: For years we have been working in the State of Illinois to secure a work-day of eight hours, and after all the work and effort put forth, the members of the local which honors me by sending me as a delegate to this convention, secured a shorter work-day through the influence and strength of the union. In my judgment there is no censure coming to the delegation which our International sent to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The attention of the presiding officer was called to the time for adjournment of the morning session.

President Flore: Time for adjournment having arrived, this convention stands adjourned until 2 p. m., according to the rules.

Your attention is directed to the Special Order of Business for the afternoon session, immediately after opening, nomination and election of officers.

Adjourned at 12:20 noon.

Absent from morning session: Hartnett, Local 134; Jack, Local 180; Burtz, Local 572.

Excused on account of illness: Pangle, Local 335; Edwards, Local 832.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

Afternoon session called to order at 2:15 p. m. by General President Flore.

Chairman McCurdy, of the Committee on Credentials, offered the following report:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1915.

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that, in the matter of seating Brother John O'Grady, Local 542, San Rafael, Cal., your committee, as directed by this convention, has made effort to secure the agreement which would settle the matter. Brother Daniel Regan, Local 41, informs the committee that he has been unable to locate said agreement, and intimates that he will make no further effort and will not further insist upon the seating of Brother O'Grady. This leaves the case as per our original recommendation—that is, that Brother John O'Grady be denied a seat as a delegate from Local 542, San Rafael, Cal.

Motion by Rooney, Local 302, and Just, Local 106, that the report of the committee be received and their findings be concurred in.

Motion was carried without dissenting vote.

Vice-President Robert Hesketh presiding.

Vice-President Hesketh: As the delegates are well aware, the special order of business before this convention is the nomination and election of general officers, followed by election of delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the selection of a convention city for the holding of the Nineteenth General Convention. The convention is ready to hear and receive nominations for the position of General President.

Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171: Mr. President and delegates, it has been my pleasure and privilege in the last two conventions to present for your consideration the name of a member for the position of General President. At the outset you were informed by me that if you chose him as your General President you would never regret your action. He has made good, and there is little need for me to occupy your time in eulogizing him. I therefore present for your consideration the name of the present incumbent, Brother Edward Flore, Local 175, of Buffalo, N. Y., as a candidate for General President.

Seconding the nomination of Brother Edward Flore were Delegates Lena Hopper, Local 48; Frank Madden, Local 200; Michael Goldsmith, Local 108; Harry Corcoran, Local 292; Charles Gallagher, Local 68; P. J. McGowan, John E. Long, Edward L. Ehrman, Local 175; Thomas Tarrant and Charles Beyers, Local 196.

Motion by Griffin, Local 86, and Foley, Local 173, that the nominations close and that the Secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Edward Flore for General President for the incoming term.

The motion was adopted and Secretary Sullivan acting in accordance with instructions of the convention cast the ballot.

Vice-President Hesketh: By the action just taken you have elected Brother Edward Flore, Local 175, of Buffalo, N. Y., as your General President for the incoming term.

General President Flore: I desire to tender to one and all my sincere thanks for your action in re-electing me to the position of General President. Your confidence is greatly appreciated, and I shall try to conduct the business of my office for the best interests of every member of the organization, and will exercise every bit of my strength to promoting and advancing the interests of the International Union. Again I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Vice-President Hesketh surrenders gavel to President Flore.

President Flore: The next order of business is the nomination and election of a General Secretary-Treasurer.

F. J. Sullivan, Local 204: Mr. President and Delegates to this Convention: You are quite as well acquainted with the fact as I am that it has been a sort of unwritten law that a delegate bearing the name of my proposed nominee should enjoy the pleasure and privilege of presenting to you the name of a brother who needs little eulogy at my hands; and as the convention seems inclined to conserve its time, I shall try to acquiesce in that view and make my talk brief. I therefore place before you for the position of General Secretary-Treasurer, the little fellow that has filled the position for so many years—Brother Jere L. Sullivan, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Seconding the nomination of Brother Jere L. Sullivan were Delegates Conrad Schott, Local 20, for himself and the entire St. Louis delegation; Edward Levi, Local 239; Thomas Garrity, Local 81 and delegation; Agnes Adamack, Local 240; John W. Conley, Local 77 and Local 80 delegations; Frank Madden, Local 200 (Mr. Madden paid a splendid tribute to the nominee); Mike Doyle, Alaska Local 867; Barney McKone, Local 284 and delegation; John H. Rooney, Local 302; Charles Bente, Local 68 and delegation, and Kitty Donnelly, Local 107 and for delegations from Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

President Flore: I am sure that the nominee agrees with me that it would take up considerable time of the convention to register the many delegates who wish to go on record as seconding his nomination. Let us make it short. Are there any further nominations?

McKone, Local 284, and Drysdale, Local 558, offer a motion that the nominations close and that one of the assistant secretaries of the convention cast one ballot for the election of Jere L. Sullivan for the position of General Secretary-Treasurer.

Theodore Johnson, Local 30: I desire to ask that the delegation from Local 30 be granted the privilege of being recorded as opposed to the election of Jere L. Sullivan.

Charles Sands, Local 273, and Thomas Ryan, Local 524, asked to be recorded as opposed to the election of Jere L. Sullivan.

The motion was carried with the above noted dissenting.

Assistant Secretary of the Convention W. E. Horne cast one ballot, as per instructions by the convention, for Jere L. Sullivan, for the position of General Secretary-Treasurer for the incoming term.

President Flore: In accordance with the action just taken you have elected Brother Jere L. Sullivan as your General Secretary and Treasurer for the incoming term, and he is hereby declared elected to that position.

Secretary Sullivan: I am not so thick-skinned as to be unmindful of the splendid tribute paid to me this afternoon. It is the lot of some men to be misunderstood, and it is considerable satisfaction to be able to see those who differed with me in the years passed by recognize that, after all, the work which I have been doing merits such commendation as has been expressed on this floor this afternoon. I sincerely thank you all for your generous ovation. But let me say, that if you elected me with the expectation that I would change my methods of trying to handle your affairs at headquarters, you are going to be sadly disappointed, for I have given you the best which I am capable of, and health and a kind Providence permitting,

shall endeavor, as in the past, to win your approval in the future. If you really mean what this burst of enthusiasm seems to say, then each of you, no matter what your personal views of myself may be, will return to your respective locals with greater determination to make our International the biggest and best on earth. Do that, and you will give me such a reward as will make my allotment of days on this earth pleasing and happy. Again I thank you.

President Flore: Nominations for First Vice-President are now in order.

Edward McEachern, Local 167: Mr. President and Delegates of the Convention: It would take me many hours, and probably test your patience, if I were to attempt to recite what I think and many of you here and elsewhere, members of our organization, think of the brother whom I shall place before you for the position of First Vice-President. But, as one of the previous speakers said, brevity seems to be the order, so I, too, will hew to the line and help conserve time. I take pleasure in presenting for the position of First Vice-President "Our Bob"—Brother Bob Hesketh, of Seattle, Wash. You need a good cook on the job, and "Our Bob" will fill the bill.

Seconding the nomination of Brother Robert B. Hesketh were Delegates Charles. F. Fleischmann, Local 44; Leslie Sinton, Local 458; J. Charles Hackett, Local 188, and delegation; A. B. Hassell, Local 284; Mrs. Ida L. Levi, Local 240, and delegation; J. C. Scott, Local 17; Robert Lyons, Local 51; Fred Ebeling, Local 865; Lawrence Nelson, Local 101; Patsie Taylor, Local 403, and Donnelly, Local 107, for the Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan delegations.

Motion by Hopper, Local 48, and McCallum, Local 567, to close the nominations and instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for Robert Hesketh, of Seattle, for First Vice-President. Motion carried.

Secretary Sullivan: In accordance with the instructions of this convention, I hereby cast one ballot for Robert B. Hesketh for the position of First Vice-President for the incoming term.

President Flore: By the action just taken you have elected Brother Robert B. Hesketh, of Seattle, First Vice-President for the ensuing term, and he is hereby declared elected to that position.

President Flore: We are ready to receive nominations for the position of Second Vice-President.

Will L. (Bill) Bork, Local 312, Chattanooga, Tenn: In previous conventions you have heard me extoll the abilities and virtues of the brother whom I shall place before you for the honorable position of Second Vice-President of our great and grand International Union. He possesses, to a marked degree, the happy faculty of attending to your business in a manner which elicits your generous commendation. With a consciousness that you love him as well as I, it leaves me a brief but pleasing task, that of nominating my friend and yours, Brother Frank Hoffman, of Minneapolis, Minn., for the position of Second Vice-President for the incoming term.

Seconded by the Alaska delegation, the New York delegation, the Pennsylvania delegation, the Ohio delegation, the Missouri and Minnesota delegations.

Bernard McKone, Local 284, and Adolph Berger, Local 458, presented a motion that the nominations close and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Brother Frank Hoffman for the position of Second Vice-President for the incoming term.

Motion concurred in.

Secretary Sullivan: Acting as per instructions of this convention, I hereby cast one ballot for the election of Brother Frank Hoffman, of Minneapolis, Minn., for the position of Second Vice-President for the incoming term.

President Flore: By your action you have elected Brother Frank Hoffman, of Minneapolis, Minn., as Second Vice-President for the incoming term, and I hereby declare him elected to that position.

Nominations are now open for the position of Third Vice-President.

Oscar Bickerdt, Local 286: I shall endeavor to follow the good example of those who preceded me and make my nominating address brief. The brother I have in mind to nominate has filled the position for years, and I believe you want him back on the job. I therefore present the name of Brother William H. Foster, Local 37, Decatur, Ills., for the position of Third Vice-President for the incoming term.

Seconded by Delegates Keith, Local 332; McGrath, Local 573, and the Pittsburgh delegation.

Motion by Dentinger, Local 171, and Callahan, Local 527, that the nominations close and that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the election of Brother William H. Foster, of Decatur, Ills., to the position of Third Vice-President for the incoming term.

Motion adopted.

Secretary Sullivan: Acting in accordance with your instruction, I here and now cast one ballot for William H. Foster, of Decatur, Ills., for the position of Third Vice-President for the ensuing term.

President Flore: By your action you have elected Brother William H. Foster, of Decatur, Ill., to the position of Third Vice-President for the incoming term, and he is hereby declared elected to that position. Nominations are in order for the position of Fourth Vice-President.

John J. McDevitt, Local 115—Sisters and Brothers: Wine, we are told, grows good as it becomes older. That aptly fits the case of the brother whom I shall place before you for favorable consideration. I don't mean to infer that he is hoary with age, but as an officer of our International Union his services have become more valuable to us as he grows older

and more experienced. He has done good work, and, no doubt, will continue to render good service in the future. It is, therefore, a pleasure and privilege to offer the name of Brother C. W. McCurdy, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the position of Fourth Vice-President.

Delegates seconding the nomination were: Thomas P. Woods, Local 593; Michael T. Foley, Local 173, and the Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky delegations.

Motion by J. F. Eichhorn, Local 222, and Lusk, Local 69, that the nominations close and that the Secretary cast one ballot for C. W. McCurdy for the position of Fourth Vice-President for the incoming term. Motion adopted.

Secretary Sullivan: In persuance of your instructions, I hereby cast one ballot for Chester W. McCurdy, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the position of Fourth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

President Flore: By the action just taken you have elected Brother C. W. McCurdy to the position of Fourth Vice-President for the incoming term, and he is hereby declared elected to that position.

Nominations for Fifth Vice-President are in order.

A. B. Hassell, Local 284: At previous conventions I enjoyed the privilege of nominating a man whom I felt would make good as a member of our General Executive Board. You evidently agreed with me, for you elected him and have re-elected him, and he has made good. I am not going to tire you with an attempt to repeat what I have said of him and his sincerity and ability; you have had similar chance to observe his work as I have. I therefore place before you the name of Brother F. Sesma, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal., for the position of Fifth Vice-President.

Seconded by Delegates Chase, Local 403; the New York delegation; Hopper, Local 48; Powers, Local 768; Donnelly, Local 107, for the Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan delegations; Fletcher, Local 603; Messer, Local 220; Renfro, Local 378, and Lyons, Local 51.

Frank Madden, Local 200: I have no reason to feel aggrieved nor do I personally find any special fault with the brother whose name has been offered by Brother Hassell, but I am one of those who believe that a little opposition is necessary in order to make those who seek office understand that we could get along without them if we had to. The brother whom I intend to nominate is quite as well known in this and other sections of our country as any whose names have been heard on this floor. He has made an enviable record both in his union work and in the wider field of statesmanship. He has been an officer of his local union for a long time, and he has given the best of satisfaction. He has also occupied a seat in the State Legislature, and will bring to the Board that wisdom for which he is noted. It is a pleasure and honor to present for your favorable consideration the name of Brother Daniel P. Regan, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal. If you elect him he will reunite all factions and serve you well.

Delegates seconding the nomination were: Michael H. Canny, Local 44; Sam Taback, Local 30; Louis A. Pomeroy, Local 62; Alfred E. Steimer, Local 44; J. C. Scott, Local 17; A. C. Rose, Local 30, and J. D. Kirkpatrick, Local 30.

Motion by Steinkamp, Local 41, and Hosking, Local 31, that the nominations close and that we proceed to ballot. Motion adopted.

The following roll-call will show the vote for Fifth Vice-President:

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan
1	New York City			20	St. Louis, Mo.		
	Harry Kleinman	3	...		George Ringler	2 ¹ ₄	...
	William Lehman	3	...		Harry Cordes	2 ¹ ₄	...
2	Brooklyn, N. Y.				Conrad Schott	2 ¹ ₄
	George Hale	3	...		James J. O'Donald	2 ¹ ₄
3	New York City			30	San Francisco, Cal.		
	W. B. Joyce	2	...		V. E. Chapman	3	
	John P. McGinley	2	...		Hugo Ernst	3	
8	Denver, Colo.				Sam Taback	3	
	Fred Wessel	3	...		Theo. Johnson	3	
10	Hoboken, N. J.				A. C. Rose	3	
	James J. Sheehan	2	...		J. D. Kirkpatrick	3	
12	San Antonio, Tex.			31	Oakland, Cal.		
	Paul Steffler	3	...		C. P. Hibbard	2 ¹ ₄	
14	Denver, Colo.				W. A. Hosking	2 ¹ ₄	
	Cecil Givens	2	...		T. H. Wright	2 ¹ ₄	
	B. K. Stewart	2	...		Charles C. Olson	2 ¹ ₄	
17	Los Angeles, Cal.			33	Seattle, Wash.		
	Alex Blumenthal	2	...		Robert B. Hesketh	2	...
	J. C. Scott	2	...		W. W. Levi	2	
					E. L. Hollingsworth	2	

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan
35	Chicago, Ill. A. A. Mayer..... Ben F. Parker.....	3	3	86	Lynn, Mass. John J. Griffin.....	3	3
37	Decatur, Ill. W. H. Foster.....	1	...	95	Worcester, Mass. Owen J. Reynolds.....	3	3
38	Hammond, Ind. Edward R. Abbott.....	2	...	101	Great Falls, Mont. Lawrence Nelson	3	...
41	San Francisco, Cal. Dan P. Regan..... Al Condrotte	3	3	106	Cleveland, O. Thomas S. Farrell.....	2	...
	A. Zimmermann	3	...		Arthur F. Just.....	2	...
	F. W. Steinkamp.....	3	...		Edw. A. Whisemore.....	2	...
	Frank E. Plate.....	3	...	107	Fred B. Hobby.....	2	...
43	Pueblo, Colo. James N. Butler.....	1	...	108	Cleveland, O. Kitty Donnelly	3	...
44	San Francisco, Cal. Alfred E. Steimer.....	3	...	109	Cleveland, O. Michael Goldsmith	3	...
	Charles F. Fleischmann.....	3	...		S. T. Brent.....	3	...
	Arthur H. Dodge.....	3	...		John T. Collins	3	...
	Michael H. Canny.....	3	...	110	Newark, N. J. A. J. Cozzolino.....	3	3
	Frank P. Battles.....	3	...		San Francisco, Cal. Matt Williamson.....	3	...
48	San Francisco, Cal. Laura Molleda	3	...		A. W. Fraser.....	3	...
	Lena Hopper	3	...		John Kennedy	3	...
	Lettie Gardner	3	...	115	J. C. Morris.....	3	...
	Irene Dahl	3	...		Philadelphia, Pa. John J. McDevitt.....	3	...
51	St. Louis, Mo. Jacob Schrempf	3	...	116	Ben Gorton.....	3	...
	Robert Lyons	3	...		Francis W. Farrell.....	1	...
	George C. Wiesemann.....	3	...	134	Scranton, Pa. Frank McDonnell	2	...
	Charles E. Baird.....	3	...		James Hartnett	2	...
62	Fresno, Cal. L. A. Pomeroy.....	2	...	147	Greenfield, Mass. James Moroney	1	...
64	Milwaukee, Wis. Charles Sorweid	3	...	152	Minneapolis, Minn. Frank Hoffman	3	...
67	Springfield, Mass. Edmond Raleigh	1	...		Whinda Gigrich	3	...
	John Jere Dwyer.....	1	...		Ernest O'Brien	3	...
	Albert S. Duquette.....	1	...		J. A. Kaehn	3	...
68	Cincinnati, O. Charles Bente	3	...	167	Cleveland, O. Ed. McEachern	3	...
	Charles Gallagher	3	...	171	Rochester, N. Y. Emanuel Koveleski	2	...
	Joseph Alge	3	...		Edward A. Dentinger.....	2	...
69	Galveston, Tex. M. W. Lusk.....	3	...		James Bell	2	...
70	Brooklyn, N. Y. Maurice De Young	3	...	173	Binghamton, N. Y. Michael T. Foley.....	3	...
	Otto Pattberg	3	...	175	Buffalo, N. Y. Patrick J. McGowan.....	2	...
76	Syracuse, N. Y. Stevens R. Bishop.....	2	...		John E. Long.....	2	...
	Matthew V. Gilbert.....	2	...		Edward L. Ehrman.....	2	...
77	Boston, Mass. John W. Conley.....	3	...	180	San Jose, Cal. Loretta Wheeler	2	...
	Henry F. Corcoran	3	...	188	Pittsburg, Pa. J. Chas. Hackett	3	...
	John C. Hickey	3	...		Hugh O'Hare	3	...
	Daniel E. Ford.....	3	...		James W. Clarke	3	...
	Thomas Dolan	3	...		Jere F. McCarthy	3	...
79	Louisville, Ky. Fred Schwenker.....	3	...	196	Buffalo, N. Y. Thomas A. Tarrant.....	2	...
80	Boston, Mass. Jos. E. Laycock.....	3	...		Charles Beyers	2	...
81	Holyoke, Mass. Thos. J. Durnin.....	1	...	197	Hamilton, Ont., Can. George Hibberd	3	...
	T. F. Vigneux.....	1	...	200	Hartford, Conn. Frank J. Madden	3	...
	Thomas Garrity	1	...				3

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan
203	St. Louis, Mo. Fay Huddleston	2	...	420	Kansas City, Mo. James H. Anderson..... E. L. Hiles..... Chas. O. Bailey..... O. D. Norton.....	3	...
204	Elmira, N. Y. F. J. Sullivan.....	1	...	426	Rock Springs, Wyo. J. E. Green.....	1	...
206	Ft. Worth, Tex. W. A. Polk.....	3	...	431	Indianapolis, Ind. Chas. Specht	3	...
212	Youngstown, O. John J. Graney.....	3	...	432	Timothy Curran	3	...
220	Eureka, Cal. Mrs. Libbie Messer.....	1	...	449	Altoona, Pa. Craig S. Rhodes.....	1	...
222	Dayton, O. J. F. Eichhorn.....	3	...	456	Chicago, Ill. Phillip Hartman	3	...
223	Des Moines, Ia. Chester W. McCurdy.....	1	...	458	Minneapolis, Minn. Leslie Sinton	3	...
224	Erie, Pa. William Kelly	3	...	484	Adolph Berger	3	...
239	Seattle, Wash. Ed. T. Levi.....	3	...	485	Elizabeth Maloney	3	...
240	Seattle, Wash. Alice M. Lord..... Ida L. Levi..... Agnes Adamack	2½	...	523	Kenosha, Wis. L. S. Kimball.....	2	...
273	Springfield, Mass. Charles E. Sands.....	3	...	524	Miles City, Mont. Thos. J. Ryan.....	1	...
274	Marshalltown, Ia. William Sweeney	1	...	525	Oakland, Cal. Herman Loorz	2½	...
280	Toronto, Ont., Can. Arthur E. O'Leary.....	3	...	526	Fred W. Bard..... Fred C. Schroeder.....	2½	...
284	Los Angeles, Cal. F. Sesma	3	...	527	Dubuque, Ia. B. Callahan.....	2	...
	A. B. Hassel.....	3	...	550	Bakersfield, Cal. J. J. Alldridge.....	3	...
	Geo. Petersen	3	...	558	San Bernardino, Cal. J. C. Drysdale.....	1	...
	B. McKone	3	...	559	Ft. Smith, Ark. W. E. Reynolds.....	1	...
286	Peoria, Ill. Oscar Bickerdt	3	...	561	Sacramento, Cal. Stephen P. Drake.....	1½	...
287	St. Paul, Minn. Adam P. Hentges.....	3	...	562	F. E. Merryfield..... W. C. Eddy.....	1½	...
292	Wheeling, W. Va. Harry Corcoran	1	...	566	Detroit, Mich. Josh Brady	3	...
302	Butte, Mont. John H. Rooney.....	3	...	567	Fresno, Cal. Patrick L. Grace.....	2	...
312	Chattanooga, Tenn. W. L. Bork..... James Riley	1	...	568	Olympia, Wash. Fred McCallum	1	...
320	Schenectady, N. Y. John J. Henley.....	2	...	572	Stockton, Cal. James Redenbaugh	1	...
332	East St. Louis, Ill. Hunter B. Keith.....	3	...	573	W. P. Burtz	1	...
361	Allentown, Pa. John A. Schiffert	3	...	574	Springfield, Ill. John P. McGrath.....	1	...
376	South Chicago, Ill. James E. Nelson.....	2	...	575	Duluth, Minn. Frank Bradley	1	...
378	Bakersfield, Cal. W. S. Renfro.....	3	...	577	Jersey City, N. J. Wm. F. Kavanagh.....	1	...
400	Spokane, Wash. A. C. Beck.....	3	...	593	San Jose, Cal. E. H. Lincoln.....	1	...
402	San Diego, Cal. Claude McClellan	3	...	595	W. H. Price	1	...
403	Stockton, Cal. Harry L. Chase..... Fred Funk	1½	...	603	Minneapolis, Minn. Thos. P. Woods.....	1	...
406	Eureka, Cal. William T. Scully.....	1	...	604	Richmond, Cal. J. F. Feudner	1	...

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Sesma	Regan
609	Great Falls, Mont. Dan P. Shields.....	2	...	800	Lafayette, Ind. Herman Zahn	2	...
631	Phoenix, Ariz. Edward J. Warren.....	2	...	815	Salt Lake City, Utah Charles McKee	3
651	Seattle, Wash. V. W. LaBelle.....	3	...	820	Sheridan, Wyo. J. F. Gibbons.....	1	...
699	Marysville, Cal. S. E. Keenan	1	...	827	Joplin, Mo. W. Edward Horne.....	1	...
721	Salt Lake City, Utah. Joe Lane	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	859	Billings, Mont. Gus Trenkle	2	...
744	Waco, Tex. Jos. Dushek	1	...	865	Chicago, Ill. Fred Ebeling	2
768	San Diego, Cal. W. A. Powers.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	867	Ketchikan, Alaska Michael Doyle	1
	Earl Hyatt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...				

F. Sesma	330 $\frac{1}{4}$
D. P. Regan.....	169 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total vote	500

The following delegates were absent at roll-call and not voting: Rose Jack, Local 180; J. L. Pauley, Local 585.

The following delegates were reported sick: Nida R. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

Daniel Regan, Local 41: Mr. Chairman, I offer a motion to make the election of Brother Sesma unanimous.

President Flore: A roll call vote has been taken and the results have been announced. Brother Sesma, as a result of said election, has been elected to the position of Fifth Vice-President, and the motion offered is not in order.

President Flore: Nominations are now in order for the position of Sixth Vice-President.

William Lehman, Local 1—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: The duty which I shall endeavor to execute with such humble ability as I possess is a very pleasant one. We have had for several years a woman member on our General Executive Board. She has shown marked ability and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned that no mistake was made when she was placed in that responsible position. She has, as the expression goes, made good, and I am convinced that we need her in her old place on the Board, and I therefore present the name of Miss Elizabeth Maloney, of Waitresses' Local Union 484, of Chicago, Ills., for the position of Sixth Vice-President for the incoming term.

Delegates seconding the nomination were: Kitty Donnelly, Local 107 and for the Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan delegations; M. V. Gilbert, Local 76, and Laura Molleda, Local 48.

V. E. Chapman, Local 30—Mr. President and Delegates of the Convention: The woman whom I have in mind to nominate for the position of Sixth Vice-President has been a worker among us for many years. She has ample ability and is sufficiently aggressive to merit consideration at your hands. There are few, if any, positions connected with our local union but what she has been tried out in, and she has filled the job capably and well; and we believe if you elect her to the Board you will have added strength to that aggregation of wisdom and activity. I am pleased, therefore, to present the name of Sister Loretta Wheeler, Local 180, of San Jose, Cal., for the position of Sixth Vice-President for the succeeding term.

Seconding the nomination were: Sam Taback, Local 30; Herman Loorz, Local 525, and Alfred E. Steimer, Local 44.

McEachern, Local 167, and Wright, Local 31, offered a motion that the nominations close and that we proceed to ballot. Motion adopted.

The following roll-call will show the vote for Sixth Vice-President:

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Maloney	Wheeler	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Maloney	Wheeler	
1	New York City Harry Kleinman	2	...	48	San Francisco, Cal. Laura Molleda	3	...	
	William Lehman	3	...		Lena Hopper	3	...	
2	Brooklyn, N. Y. George Hale	3	...		Lettie Gardner	3	...	
3	New York City W. B. Joyce	2	...	51	Irene Dahl	3	...	
	John P. McGinley	2	...		St. Louis, Mo. Jacob Schrempf	3	...	
8	Denver, Colo. Fred Wessel	3	...		Robert Lyons	3	...	
10	Hoboken, N. J. James J. Sheehan	2	...	62	George C. Wiesemann	3	...	
12	San Antonio, Tex. Paul Steffler	3	...		Charles E. Baird	3	...	
14	Denver, Colo. Cecil Givens	2	...	67	Fresno, Cal. L. A. Pomeroy	2	
	B. K. Stewart	2	...		Milwaukee, Wis. Charles Sorweid	3	...	
17	Los Angeles, Cal. Alex Blumenthal	2	...		Springfield, Mass. Edmond Raleigh	1½	...	
	J. C. Scott	2	...		John Jere Dwyer	1½	...	
20	St. Louis, Mo. George Ringler	2½	...		Albert S. Duquette	1½	...	
	Harry Cordes	2½	...	68	Cincinnati, O. Charles Bente	3	...	
	Conrad Schott	2½	...		Charles Gallagher	3	...	
	James J. O'Donald	2½	...		Joseph Alge	3	...	
30	San Francisco, Cal. V. E. Chapman	3	...	69	Galveston, Tex. M. W. Lusk	3	...	
	Hugo Ernst	3	...		70	Brooklyn, N. Y. Maurice DeYoung	3	...
	Sam Taback	3	...		Otto Pattberg	3	...	
	Theo. Johnson	3	...	76	Syracuse, N. Y. Steven R. Bishop	2½	...	
	A. C. Rose	3	...		Matthew V. Gilbert	2½	...	
	J. D. Kirkpatrick	3	...	77	77 Boston, Mass. John W. Conley	3	...	
31	Oakland, Cal. C. P. Hibbard	2½	...		Henry F. Corcoran	3	...	
	W. A. Hosking	2½	...		John C. Hickey	3	...	
	T. H. Wright	2½	...		Daniel E. Ford	3	...	
	Charles C. Olson	2½	...	79	Thomas Dolan	3	...	
33	Seattle, Wash. Robert B. Hesketh	2	...		Louisville, Ky. Fred Schwenker	3	...	
	W. W. Levi	2	...	80	Boston, Mass. Jos. E. Laycock	3	...	
	E. L. Hollingsworth	2	...	81	Holyoke, Mass. Thos. J. Durnin	1	...	
35	Chicago, Ill. A. A. Mayer	3	...		T. F. Vigneux	1	...	
	Ben F. Parker	3	...	86	Thomas Garrity	
37	Decatur, Ill. W. H. Foster	1	...	95	Lynn, Mass. John J. Griffin	
38	Hammond, Ind. Edward R. Abbott	2	...	101	Worcester, Mass. Owen J. Reynolds	
41	San Francisco, Cal. Dan P. Regan	3	...	106	Great Falls, Mont. Lawrence Nelson	
	Al Condrotte	3	...		Cleveland, O. Thomas S. Farrell	
	A. Zimmermann	3	...			Arthur F. Just	
	F. W. Steinkamp	3	...			Edw. A. Whisemore	
	Frank E. Plate	3	...			Fred B. Hobby	
43	Pueblo, Colo. James N. Butler	1	...	107	Cleveland, O. Kitty Donnelly	
44	San Francisco, Cal. Alfred E. Steimer	3	...	108	Cleveland, O. Michael Goldsmith	
	Chas. F. Fleischmann	3	...			S. T. Brent	
	Arthur H. Dodge	3	...			John T. Collins	
	Michael H. Canny	3	...	109	Newark, N. J. A. J. Cozzolino	
	Frank P. Battles	3	

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Maloney	Wheeler	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Maloney	Wheeler
110	San Francisco, Cal. Matt Williamson	3		240	Seattle, Wash. Alice M. Lord.....	2½	
	A. W. Fraser.....	3			Ida L. Levi.....	2½	
	John Kennedy	3			Agnes Adamack	2½	
	J. C. Morris.....	3		273	Springfield, Mass. Charles E. Sands.....	3	
115	Philadelphia, Pa. John J. McDevitt.....	3		274	Marshalltown, Ia. William Sweeney	1	
	Ben Gorton	3		280	Toronto, Ont., Can. Arthur E. O'Leary.....	3	
116	Chicopee, Mass. Francis W. Farrell.....	1		284	Los Angeles, Cal. F. Sesma	3	
134	Scranton, Pa. Frank McDonnell	2			A. B. Hassel	3	
	James Hartnett	2			Geo. Petersen	3	
147	Greenfield, Mass. James Moroney	1			B. McKone	3	
152	Minneapolis, Minn. Frank Hoffman	3		286	Peoria, Ill. Oscar Bickerdt	3	
	Whinda Gigrich	3		287	St. Paul, Minn. Adam P. Hentges	3	
	Ernest O'Brien	3		292	Wheeling, W. Va. Harry Corcoran	1	
	J. A. Kaehn	3		302	Butte, Mont. John H. Rooney	3	
167	Cleveland, O. Ed McEachern	3		312	Chattanooga, Tenn. W. L. Bork	1	
171	Rochester, N. Y. Emanuel Koveleski	2½			James Riley	1	
	Edward A. Dentinger.....	2½		320	Schenectady, N. Y. John J. Henley	2	
	James Bell	2½		332	East St. Louis, Ill. Hunter B. Keith	3	
173	Binghamton, N. Y. Michael T. Foley	3		361	Allentown, Pa. John A. Schiffert	3	
175	Buffalo, N. Y. Patrick J. McGowan.....	2½		376	South Chicago, Ill. James E. Nelson	2	
	John E. Long.....	2½		378	Bakersfield, Cal. W. S. Renfro	3	
	Edward L. Ehrman	2½		400	Spokane, Wash. A. C. Beck	3	
180	San Jose, Cal. Loretta Wheeler	2		402	San Diego, Cal. Claude McClellan	3	
188	Pittsburg, Pa. J. Chas. Hackett	3		403	Stockton, Cal. Larry L. Chase	1½	
	Hugh O'Hare	3			Fred Funk	1½	
	James W. Clarke	3			Patsie Taylor	1½	
	Jere F. McCarthy	3		406	Eureka, Cal. William T. Scully	1	
196	Buffalo, N. Y. Thomas A. Tarrant	2½		420	Kansas City, Mo. James H. Anderson	3	
	Charles Beyers	2½			E. L. Hiles	3	
197	Hamilton, Ont., Can. George Hibberd	3			Chas. O. Bailey	3	
200	Hartford, Conn. Frank J. Madden	3			O. D. Norton	3	
203	St. Louis, Mo. Fay Huddleston	2		436	Rock Springs, Wyo. J. E. Green	1	
204	Elmira, N. Y. F. J. Sullivan	1		437	Indianapolis, Ind. Chas. Specht	3	
206	Ft. Worth, Tex. W. A. Polk	3			Timothy Curran	3	
212	Youngstown, O. John J. Graney	3		456	Chicago, Ill. Philip Hartman	3	
220	Eureka, Cal. Mrs. Libbie Messer	1		458	Minneapolis, Minn. Leslie Sinton	3	
222	Dayton, O. J. F. Eichhorn	3			Adolph Berger	3	
223	Des Moines, Ia. Chester W. McCurdy	1		484	Chicago, Ill. Elizabeth Maloney	3	
239	Seattle, Wash. Ed T. Levi	3			Kenosha, Wis. L. S. Kimball	2	

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Maloney	Wheeler	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Maloney	Wheeler
524	Miles City, Mont. Thos. J. Ryan		1	593	Minneapolis, Minn. Thos. P. Woods.....	3	...
525	Oakland, Cal. Herman Loorz	2	2	595	Richmond, Cal. J. C. Feudner	1	...
	Fred W. Bard	2	2	603	Sacramento, Cal. Fred Somers	1	...
	Fred C. Schroeder	2	2		Jack Reid	1	...
527	Dubuque, Ia. B. Callahan	2	2		E. N. Fletcher	1	...
550	Bakersfield, Cal. J. J. Alldridge	3	3	609	Great Falls, Mont. Dan P. Shields	2	...
558	San Bernardino, Cal. J. C. Drysdale	1	1	631	Phoenix, Ariz. Edward J. Warren	2	...
559	Ft. Smith, Ark. W. E. Reynolds	1	1	651	Seattle, Wash. V. W. La Belle	3	...
561	Sacramento, Cal. Stephen P. Drake	1	1	699	Marysville, Cal. S. E. Keenan	1	...
	F. E. Merryfield	1	1	721	Salt Lake City, Utah. Joe Lane	2	...
	W. E. Eddy	1	1		A. M. J. Prichard	2	...
562	Detroit, Mich. Josh Brady	3	3	744	Waco, Tex. Jos. Dushek	1	...
566	Fresno, Cal. Patrick L. Grace	2	2	768	San Diego, Cal. W. A. Powers	1	...
567	Olympia, Wash. Fred McCallum	1	1		Earl Hyatt	1	...
572	Stockton, Cal. James Redenbaugh	1	1	800	Lafayette, Ind. Herman Zahn	2	...
	W. P. Burtz	1	1	815	Salt Lake City, Utah Charles McKee	3	...
573	Springfield, Ill. John P. McGrath	3	3	820	Sheridan, Wyo. J. F. Gibbons	1	...
574	Duluth, Minn. Frank Bradley	3	3	827	Joplin, Mo. W. Edward Horne	1	...
575	Jersey City, N. J. Wm. F. Kavanagh	1	1	859	Billings, Mont. Gus Trenkle	2	...
577	San Jose, Cal. E. H. Lincoln	1	1	865	Chicago, Ill. Fred Ebeling	2	...
585	Charleston, W. Va. J. L. Pauley	1	1	867	Ketchikan, Alaska Michael Doyle	1	...

Elizabeth Maloney 337½
Loretta Wheeler 159½

Total vote 497

The following delegates were absent at roll-call and not voting: Rose Jack, Local 180; Wm. Kelly, Local 224; C. S. Rhodes, Local 449.

The following delegates were reported sick: Nida R. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

J. Charles Hackett, Local 188: Previous action warns me to be brief, and I shall. You hardly need to be advised that the brother whom I shall offer for the position of Seventh Vice-President has occupied a place on the Board for several terms. We have before us the record which he has made. It is a good one, and I believe your interests will be cared for by placing him back on the job. I take pleasure in presenting the name of Brother Paul Steffler, Local 12, San Antonio, Texas, for the position of Seventh Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Delegates seconding the nomination were: M. W. Lusk, Local 69; W. A. Polk, Local 206; Jack Reid, Local 603; Joseph Dushek, Local 744, and Fred Schwenker, Local 79.

Motion by Hugo Ernst, Local 30, and A. B. Hassell, Local 284, that nominations close and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Brother Paul Steffler, of San Antonio, Texas, for the position of Seventh Vice-President for the incoming term. Motion carried.

Secretary Sullivan: Acting as per your instructions, I hereby cast one ballot for Brother Paul Steffler, of San Antonio, Texas, for the position of Seventh Vice-President for the ensuing term.

President Flore: By your direction the Secretary cast the ballot which elected Brother Paul Steffler to the position of Seventh Vice-President for the ensuing term, and he is hereby declared elected to that position.

Henry F. Corcoran, Local 77—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: It would, perhaps, be ignoring the procedure which has prevailed this afternoon to attempt any extended remarks of the candidate which I shall later mention for your suffrage, but I am convinced that a few words may not be amiss; for, after all, it seems to me better that we should tell our men and women that those whom we seek to place in positions of honor will do the bidding of the great army of men and women workers which constitute our International Union and will perform their tasks with credit to themselves and our splendid organization; will ever keep in mind that our faces are turned forward and not back; will persist in the performance of their duty as the light is given them; and, finally, will so carry themselves in the daily walk of life that we shall be honored by their clean-cut and honorable methods. The brother whose name I shall presently offer has been tried in that crucible which we call the labor movement. He has given a good account of his stewardship, and I know that when I mention his name it will meet your unqualified approval. Allow me to nominate Brother John W. Conley, Local 77, of Boston, for the position last, but by no means least, on your General Executive Board for Eighth Vice-President.

Delegates seconding the nomination were: Durnin, Local 81; Regan, Local 41, for the delegation; Cozzolino, Local 109; Reynolds, Local 95; Cann, Local 44; Laycock, Local 80; Keith, Local 332; Garrity, Local 81; McGowan, Local 175; Kirkpatrick, Local 30, and Griffin, Local 86.

Motion by Rhodes, Local 449, and Griffin, Local 86, to close the nominations and instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for Brother John W. Conley, of Boston, Mass., for Eighth Vice-President for the incoming term. Motion adopted.

Secretary Sullivan: Following out the instructions given me by this convention, I hereby cast one ballot for Brother John W. Conley, of Boston, Mass., for the position of Eighth Vice-President for the incoming term.

President Flore: The Secretary having performed the duty assigned him, that of casting one ballot for Brother John W. Conley for the position of Eighth Vice-President for the ensuing term, I hereby declare Brother John W. Conley, of Boston, Mass., the duly elected Eighth Vice-President for the incoming term. The next order is the nomination and election of delegates to the two coming conventions of the American Federation of Labor. There are three delegates to be elected.

Secretary Sullivan—Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Convention: For several years we have had as one of our delegates a man young in years, but possessed with an immense quantity of experience. You will not find the records of the American Federation of Labor cluttered with any proposals emanating from him. But working alongside of him as a delegate, I have observed, with a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure, that he is fully alive to the interests of our allied crafts, and when occasion arises he is a capable and competent defender or advocate, as the occasion necessitates, of our interests on the floor of that immense gathering. Prior to this convention very few of you had occasion to see him in action. That has been, and I anticipate will continue to be, his policy—to speak only when necessary, and then say all that is required on the subject. We need that character of delegate on the floor of the American Federation of Labor Convention. I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that this man has not as yet attained the pinnacle of prominence, but is steadily advancing toward the goal, which even at this time marks him as a sensible and resolute representative. It is therefore, with the knowledge of services well rendered in the past, and with the feeling that equal, if not better, services will be rendered to us in the future, that I offer for your favorable consideration and action the name of Brother Thomas S. Farrell, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio, as one of the delegates to the next two conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

John J. Henley, Local 320—Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Convention: I desire to present to you the name of a brother who has in the last eight or ten years gradually risen from the ranks to a position of prominence in his own city and in his own State. At the present time he is President of the central body in his city and a member of the New York State Federation of Labor. He is an active and aggressive individual, and one who I feel will add to the strength of the delegation to the American Federation of Labor Convention. I take pleasure in presenting the name of Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y., as a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, for your consideration.

James H. Anderson, Local 420—Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Convention: We have had as our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention representatives who, according to the records of this convention, rendered good services. One of these is the delegate whom I have in mind to present his name. He is, perhaps, exceedingly modest and quiet, yet that does not prevent him from taking active interest in behalf of our International Union, and I look forward to see him to do as well in the future. I therefore present the name of Edmund Raleigh, Local 67, Springfield, Mass., as a nominee for delegateship to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Laura Molleda, Local 48—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Without attempting to detract from those who have been nominated, yet at the same time I believe that the delegate whose name I expect to offer will make quite as capable, energetic and aggressive representative as any that have so far been nominated. To the best of my knowledge, we have never had a woman as one of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention, but I believe that the delegate whom I expect to nominate is entitled to your favor-

able consideration. She has demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that she is fully as large mentally as well as aggressively as any delegate on the floor of this convention or any member of our organization. She has made a splendid record, and is well and favorably known not only on the Pacific coast, but throughout the length and breadth of North America. I could, perhaps, occupy a great deal of your time reciting the many incidents wherein my candidate has displayed exceptional ability, but I refrain, and ask your kindly and favorable consideration for my nominee, Sister Alice M. Lord, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.

Motion by Warren, Local 631, and Sheehan, Local 10, that nominations be closed and that we proceed to ballot.

Motion carried.

The following roll call will show the vote for Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention:

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Farrell	Koveleski	Raleigh	Lord	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Farrell	Koveleski	Raleigh	Lord	
1	New York City Harry Kleinman... William Lehman...	3	3	3	...	41	San Francisco, Cal. Dan P. Regan..... Al Condrotte	3	3	...	3	
2	Brooklyn, N. Y. George Hale	3	3	3	...		A. Zimmermann... F. W. Steinkamp...	3	3	...	3	
3	New York City W. B. Joyce..... John P. McGinley.	2	2	2	...	42	Frank E. Plate.... Pueblo, Colo. James N. Butler...	3	3	...	3	
8	Denver, Colo. Fred Wessel.....	3	3	...	3	43	San Francisco, Cal. Alfred E. Steimer.. C. F. Fleischmann.	3	3	...	3	
10	Hoboken, N. J. James J. Sheehan..	2	2	2	...		Arthur H. Dodge.. Michael H. Canny.	3	3	...	3	
12	San Antonio, Tex. Paul Steffler.....	3	3	3	...		Frank P. Battles...	3	3	...	3	
14	Denver, Colo. Cecil Givens..... B. K. Stewart.....	2	2	...	2	44	San Francisco, Cal. Laura Molleda Lena Hopper	3	3	...	3	
17	Los Angeles, Cal. Alex Blumenthal.. J. C. Scott.....	2	2	...	2		Lettie Gardner.... Irene Dahl	3	3	...	3	
20	St. Louis, Mo. George Ringler....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	St. Louis, Mo. Jacob Schrempf ...	3	3	3	...	
	Harry Cordes.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Robert Lyons	3	3	3	...	
	Conrad Schott ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Geo. C. Wiesemann	3	3	3	...	
	Jas. J. O'Donald...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Charles E. Baird..	3	3	3	...	
30	San Francisco, Cal. V. E. Chapman.... Hugo Ernst	3	3	...	3	62	Fresno, Cal. L. A. Pomeroy....	2	2	...	2	
	Sam Taback	3	3	...	3	64	Milwaukee, Wis. Charles Sorweid...	3	3	3	...	
	Theo. Johnson ...	3	3	...	3	67	Springfield, Mass. Edmond Raleigh..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
	A. C. Rose..... J. D. Kirkpatrick..	3	3	...	3		John Jere Dwyer..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
31	Oakland, Cal. C. P. Hibbard....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	68		Albert S. Duquette	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...
	W. A. Hosking...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Cincinnati, O. Charles Bente....	3	3	3	...	
	T. H. Wright.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Charles Gallagher.	3	3	3	...	
	Charles C. Olson...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Joseph Alge.....	3	3	3	...	
33	Seattle, Wash. Robt. B. Hesketh..	2	2	...	2	69	Galveston, Tex. M. W. Lusk.....	3	3	...	3	
	W. W. Levi.....	2	2	...	2	70	Brooklyn, N. Y. Maurice DeYoung..	3	3	3	...	
	E. L. Hollingsworth	2	2	...	2	76	Otto Pattberg.....	3	3	3	...	
35	Chicago, Ill. A. A. Mayer.....	3	3	3	...	77	Syracuse, N. Y. Steven R. Bishop..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
	Ben F. Parker....	3	3	3	...		Matthew V. Gilbert.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
37	Decatur, Ill. W. H. Foster.....	1	1	1	...		Boston, Mass. John W. Conley...	3	3	3	...	
38	Hammond, Ind. Edward R. Abbott.	2	2	...	2		Henry F. Corcoran	3	3	3	...	
							John C. Hickey....	3	3	3	...	
							Daniel E. Ford....	3	3	3	...	
							Thomas Dolan	3	3	3	...	

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Farrell	Kovaleski	Raleigh	Lord	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Farrell	Kovaleski	Raleigh	Lord
79	Louisville, Ky. Fred Schwenker...	3	3	3	...	196	Buffalo, N. Y. Thos. A. Tarrant...	2½	2½	2½	...
80	Boston, Mass. Jos. E. Laycock...	3	3	...	3	197	Charles Beyers... Hamilton, Ont., Can.	2½	2½	2½	...
81	Holyoke, Mass. Thos. J. Durnin...	1	1	1	...	200	George Hibberd... Hartford, Conn.	3	3	3	...
	T. F. Vigneux....	1	1	1	...	203	Frank J. Madden... St. Louis, Mo.	3	...	3	3
86	Lynn, Mass. John J. Griffin....	3	...	3	3	204	Fay Huddleston... Elmira, N. Y.	2	2	2	...
95	Worcester, Mass. Owen J. Reynolds..	3	3	3	...	206	F. J. Sullivan... Ft. Worth, Tex.	1	1	...	1
101	Great Falls, Mont. Lawrence Nelson..	3	3	3	...	212	W. A. Polk... Youngstown, O.	3	...	3	3
106	Cleveland, O. Thos. S. Farrell...	2½	2½	2½	...	220	John J. Graney... Eureka, Cal.	3	3	3	...
	Arthur F. Just...	2½	2½	2½	...	222	Mrs. Libbie Messer... Dayton, O.	1	1	...	1
107	Cleveland, O. Kitty Donnelly ...	3	3	3	...	223	J. F. Eichhorn... Des Moines, Ia.	3	3	3	...
108	Cleveland, O. Michael Goldsmith	3	3	3	...	224	C. W. McCurdy... Erie, Pa.	1	1	1	...
	S. T. Brent.....	3	3	...	3	239	William Kelly... Seattle, Wash.	3	3	...	3
109	Newark, N. J. A. J. Cozzolino...	3	3	...	3	240	Ed. T. Levi... Seattle, Wash.	...	3	3	3
110	San Francisco, Cal. Matt Williamson...	3	.	3	3		Alice M. Lord... Ida L. Levi...	2½	2½	2½	...
	A. W. Fraser.....	...	3	3	3		Agnes Adamack...	2½	2½	2½	...
	John Kennedy....	3	...	3	3	273	Springfield, Mass. Charles E. Sands...	3	3	...	3
115	Philadelphia, Pa. John J. McDevitt..	3	3	3	...	274	Marshalltown, Ia. William Sweeney...	1	1	1	...
	Ben Gorton	3	3	3	...	280	Toronto, Ont., Can. Arthur E. O'Leary.	3	3	3	...
116	Chicopee, Mass. Francis W. Farrell.	1	1	1	...	284	Los Angeles, Cal. F. Sesma	3	3	3	...
134	Scranton, Pa. Frank McDonnell.	2	2	...	2		A. B. Hassel... Geo. Petersen...	3	3	3	...
	James Hartnett....	2	2	...	2		B. McKone	3	3	3	...
147	Greenfield, Mass. James Moroney....	1	...	1	1	286	Peoria, Ill. Oscar Bickerdt...	3	3	3	...
152	Minneapolis, Minn. Frank Hoffman...	3	3	3	...	287	St. Paul, Minn. Adam P. Hentges..	3	3	3	...
	Whinda Gigrich....	3	3	3	...		3	3	3	...	
	Ernest O'Brien....	3	3	3	...	292	Wheeling, W. Va. Harry Corcoran...	1	1	1	...
	J. A. Kaehn....	3	3	3	...		Butte, Mont. John H. Rooney...	3	3	3	...
167	Cleveland, O. Ed. McEachern....	3	3	3	...	302	Chattanooga, Tenn. W. L. Bork.....	3	3	3	...
171	Rochester, N. Y. Emanuel Kovaleski.	2½	2½	2½	...	312	James Riley	1	1	1	...
	Edw. A. Dentinger	2½	2½	2½	...	320	Schenectady, N. Y. John J. Henley...	2	2	2	...
	James Bell.....	2½	2½	2½	...	332	East St. Louis, Ill. Hunter B. Keith...	3	3	3	...
173	Binghamton, N. Y. Michael T. Foley..	3	3	...	3	361	Allentown, Pa. John A. Schiffert..	3	3	3	...
175	Buffalo, N. Y. Pat'k J. McGowan	2½	2½	2½	...	376	South Chicago, Ill. James E. Nelson..	2	2	...	2
	John E. Long.....	2½	2½	2½	...		Bakersfield, Cal. W. S. Renfro.....	3	3	3	...
	Edw. L. Ehrman..	2½	2½	2½	...	378	Spokane, Wash. A. C. Beck.....	3	3	3	...
180	San Jose, Cal. Loretta Wheeler...	2	2	...	2	400	San Diego, Cal. Claude McClellan..	3	3	3	...
188	Pittsburg, Pa. J. Chas. Hackett...	3	3	3	...	402					3
	Hugh O'Hare....	3	3	3	...						3
	James W. Clarke..	3	3	3	...						3
	Yore F. McCarthy..	3	3	3	...						3

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Farrell				Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	Farrell			
		Koveleski	Raleigh	Lord	Koveleski			Koveleski	Raleigh	Lord	
403	Stockton, Cal. Larry L. Chase.... Fred Funk..... Patsie Taylor....	1½	1½	1½	...	567	Olympia, Wash. Fred McCallum	1	1	1
406	Eureka, Cal. William T. Scully..	1	1	...	1	572	Stockton, Cal. James Redenbaugh	1	1	...	1
420	Kansas City, Mo. Jas. H. Anderson.. E. L. Hiles..... Chas. O. Bailey.... O. D. Norton....	3	3	3	...	573	Springfield, Ill. John P. McGrath.	3	3	3	...
436	Rock Springs, Wyo. J. E. Green.....	1	1	...	1	574	Duluth, Minn. Frank Bradley	3	3	3	...
437	Indianapolis, Ind. Chas. Specht Timothy Curran...	3	3	3	...	575	Jersey City, N. J. W. F. Kavanagh..	1	1	1	...
449	Altoona, Pa. Craig S. Rhodes...	1	1	1	...	577	San Jose, Cal. E. H. Lincoln.....	1½	1½	1½	...
456	Chicago, Ill. Phillip Hartman...	3	3	3	...	593	Minneapolis, Minn. Thos. P. Woods...	3	3	3	...
458	Minneapolis, Minn. Leslie Sinton..... Adolph Berger....	3	3	...	3	595	Richmond, Cal. J. C. Feudner.....	1	1	...	1
484	Chicago, Ill. Elizabeth Maloney	3	3	...	3	603	Sacramento, Cal. Fred Somers	1½	1½	...	1½
523	Kenosha, Wis. L. S. Kimball....	2	2	...	2	609	Great Falls, Mont. Dan P. Shields...	1½	1½	...	1½
524	Miles City, Mont. Thos. J. Ryan....	1	1	...	1	631	Phoenix, Ariz. Edward J. Warren	2	2	...	2
525	Oakland, Cal. Herman Loorz....	2½	2½	2½	...	651	Seattle, Wash. V. W. La Belle....	3	3	...	3
527	Dubuque, Ia. B. Callahan.....	2	2	2	...	699	Marysville, Cal. S. E. Keenan.....	1	1	...	1
550	Bakersfield, Cal. J. J. Alldridge....	3	3	3	...	721	Salt Lake City, Utah. Joe Lane	2½	2½	...	2½
558	San Bernardino, Cal. J. C. Drydale	1	1	1	...	768	San Diego, Cal. W. A. Powers.....	1½	1½	1½	...
559	Ft. Smith, Ark. W. E. Reynolds....	1	1	1	...	800	Lafayette, Ind. Herman Zahn	2	2	2	...
561	Sacramento, Cal. Stephen P. Drake	1½	1½	...	1½	815	Salt Lake City, Utah Charles McKee ...	3	3	...	3
	F. E. Merryfield..	1½	1½	...	1½	820	Sheridan, Wyo. J. F. Gibbons.....	1	1	...	1
562	Detroit, Mich. Josh Brady	3	3	3	...	827	Joplin, Mo. W. Edward Horne	1	1	1	...
566	Fresno, Cal. Patrick L. Grace..	2	2	2	...	859	Billings, Mont. Gus Trenkle	2	2	...	2
						865	Chicago, Ill. Fred Ebeling	2	2	...
						867	Ketchikan, Alaska Michael Doyle	1	1	...	

Thos. S. Farrell.....	490
E. Koveleski	480
Edmund Raleigh	31½
Alice M. Lord.....	21½

Total vote 1,497

The following delegates were absent at roll-call and not voting: Rose Jack, Local 180;
Jos. Dushek, Local 744.

The following delegates were reported sick: Nida R. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

The following delegate was present but did not vote: J. L. Pauley, Local 585.

Lyons, Local 51: Mr. President, I desire to submit to the convention a candidate for convention city. But inasmuch as my candidate failed to register its desire in accordance with our laws, the only method allowed us now is to ask the consent of the convention to nominate, and I, therefore, ask the permission of the convention for the purpose indicated.

The convention by vote gave permission as sought.

Lyons, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Convention: The city from whence I came has a hankering to be your host for the Nineteenth General Convention in June, 1917. There is little that I can tell you of our famous Mound City which you are not already acquainted with. We have the pioneer locals of the country in our city. The membership of those two unions, as well as the others, bid you come and partake of their hospitality. If you accept, we promise to try and put into enjoyable execution the famous shibboleth of the State. We shall do our level best TO SHOW YOU. I therefore offer for your kindly consideration St. Louis, Mo., as a candidate for the Nineteenth General Convention of our International Union.

William F. Kavanagh, Local 575, Jersey City, N. J.: Mr. Chairman, Sister and Brother Delegates: I am going to present as a candidate for the next convention a city which is in the very shadow of the great metropolis of America. Just across the river, going by boat, or under the waters of the North River by tube, as our Cockney friends call it, you land on the Great White Way, the famous avenue whereon the sights of the universe converge and are shown without admission being charged. Hoboken may seem to you a small municipality, but in that you err; for Hoboken, in addition to being a neighbor of the big city over the river, is some town, and furnishes quite some life on its own hook. We need you in that section of the country. We are confronted with a serious battle in the near future, and your presence in the State of New Jersey would encourage our boys and girls to keep on the firing line and secure good results. I solicit your vote for my candidate for the seat of the next General Convention, and nominate Hoboken, New Jersey.

Motion by Givens, Local 14, and Gardner, Local 48, that the nominations close and that we proceed to ballot for convention city. Motion adopted.

The following roll-call will show the result of the contest for convention city:

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	St. Louis	Hoboken	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	St. Louis	Hoboken
1	New York City Harry Kleinman.....	3		31	Oakland, Cal. C. P. Hibbard.....	2½	...
	William Lehman	3			W. A. Hosking.....	2½	...
2	Brooklyn, N. Y. George Hale	3			T. H. Wright.....	2½	...
3	New York City W. B. Joyce.....	2		33	Charles C. Olson.....	2½	...
	John P. McGinley.....		2		Seattle, Wash. Robert B. Hesketh.....	2	...
8	Denver, Colo. Fred Wessel	3			W. W. Levi.....	2	...
10	Hoboken, N. J. James J. Sheehan.....		2	35	E. L. Hollingsworth.....	2	...
12	San Antonio, Tex. Paul Stefler	3		Chicago, Ill. A. A. Mayer.....	3	...	
14	Denver, Colo. Cecil Givens.....	2			Ben F. Parker.....	3	...
	B. K. Stewart.....	2		37	Decatur, Ill. W. H. Foster.....	1	...
17	Los Angeles, Cal. Alex Blumenthal	2		38	Hammond, Ind. Edward R. Abbott.....	2	...
	J. C. Scott.....	2		41	San Francisco, Cal. Dan P. Regan.....	3	...
20	St. Louis, Mo. George Ringler	2½			Al Condrotte		3
	Harry Cordes	2½			A. Zimmermann	3	...
	Conrad Schott	2½			Frank E. Plate.....	3	...
	James J. O'Donald.....	2½		43	Pueblo, Colo. James N. Butler.....	1	...
30	San Francisco, Cal. V. E. Chapman.....	3		44	San Francisco, Cal. Alfred E. Steimer.....	3	...
	Hugo Ernst	3			Chas. F. Fleischmann.....	3	...
	Sam Taback	3			Arthur H. Dodge.....	3	...
	Theo. Johnson	3			Michael H. Cannan	3	...
	A. C. Rose.....	3			Frank P. Battles.....	3	...
	J. D. Kirkpatrick.....	3		48	San Francisco, Cal. Laura Molleda	3	...
					Lena Hopper	3	...
					Lettie Gardner	3	...
					Irene Dahl	3	...

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	St. Louis	Hoboken	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	St. Louis	Hoboken
51	St. Louis, Mo. Jacob Schrempf	3	...	116	Chicopee, Mass. Francis W. Farrell.....	...	1
	Robert Lyons	3	...	134	Scranton, Pa. Frank McDonnell	2
	George C. Wiesemann	3	...		James Hartnett	2
	Charles E. Baird	3	...				
62	Fresno, Cal. L. A. Pomeroy.....	2	...	147	Greenfield, Mass. James Moroney	1
64	Milwaukee, Wis. Charles Sorweid	3	...	152	Minneapolis, Minn. Frank Hoffman	3	...
67	Springfield, Mass. Edmond Raleigh	1½	...		Whinda Gigrich	3	...
	John Jere Dwyer.....	1½	...		Ernest O'Brien	3	...
	Albert S. Duquette.....	1½	...		J. A. Kaehn.....	3	...
68	Cincinnati, O. Charles Bente	3	...	167	Cleveland, O. Ed. McEachern	3
	Charles Gallagher	3	...	171	Rochester, N. Y. Emanuel Koveleski	2½
	Joseph Alge	3	...		Edward A. Dentinger.....	...	2½
69	Galveston, Tex. M. W. Lusk.....	3	...		James Bell	2½
70	Brooklyn, N. Y. Maurice DeYoung.....	3	...	173	Binghamton, N. Y. Michael T. Foley.....	...	3
	Otto Pattberg	3	...				
76	Syracuse, N. Y. Steven R. Bishop.....	2½	...	175	Buffalo, N. Y. Patrick J. McGowan.....	2½	...
	Matthew V. Gilbert.....	2½	...		John E. Long.....	2½	...
77	Boston, Mass. John W. Conley.....	3	...	188	Edward L. Ehrman.....	2½	...
	Henry F. Corcoran.....	3	...		Pittsburg, Pa. J. Chas. Hackett.....	3	...
	John C. Hickey.....	3	...		Hugh O'Hare	3	...
	Daniel E. Ford.....	3	...		James W. Clarke.....	3	...
	Thomas Dolan	3	...		Jere F. McCarthy	3	...
79	Louisville, Ky. Fred Schwenker	3	...	196	Buffalo, N. Y. Thomas A. Tarrant.....	2½	...
80	Boston, Mass. Jos. E. Laycock.....	3	...	197	Charles Beyers	2½	...
81	Holyoke, Mass. Thos. J. Durnin.....	1	...	200	Hamilton, Ont., Can. George Hibberd	3
	T. F. Vigneux.....	1	...	203	Hartford, Conn. Frank J. Madden	3
	Thomas Garrity	1	...	204	St. Louis, Mo. Fay Huddleston	2	...
86	Lynn, Mass. John J. Griffin.....	3	...	206	Elmira, N. Y. F. J. Sullivan	1
95	Worcester, Mass. Owen J. Reynolds.....	3	...	207	Ft. Worth, Tex. W. A. Polk	3	...
101	Great Falls, Mont. Lawrence Nelson	3	...	212	Youngstown, O. John J. Graney	3
106	Cleveland, O. Thomas S. Farrell.....	2½	...	220	Eureka, Cal. Mrs. Libbie Messer	1	...
	Arthur F. Just.....	2½	...	221	Dayton, O. J. F. Eichhorn	
	Edw. A. Whisemore.....	2½	...	222	Des Moines, Ia. Chester W. McCurdy	
	Fred B. Hobby.....	2½	...	223	Erie, Pa. William Kelly	
107	Cleveland, O. Kitty Donnelly	3	...	224	Seattle, Wash. Ed. T. Levi	
108	Cleveland, O. Michael Goldsmith	3	...	239	Seattle, Wash. Alice M. Lord	
	S. T. Brent.....	3	...	240	Seattle, Wash. Ida L. Levi	
	John T. Collins	3	...				
109	Newark, N. J. A. J. Cozzolino.....	3	...				
110	San Francisco, Cal. Matt Williamson	3	...	273	Springfield, Mass. Charles E. Sands	
	A. W. Fraser	3	...				
	John Kennedy	3	...	274	Marshalltown, Ia. William Sweeney	
	J. C. Morris.....	3	...				
115	Philadelphia, Pa. John J. McDevitt.....	3	...	280	Toronto, Ont., Can. Arthur E. O'Leary	
	Ben Gorton	3	...				

Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	St. Louis	Hoboken	Local Number	LOCATION AND NAMES OF DELEGATES	St. Louis	Hoboken
284	Los Angeles, Cal. F. Sesma	3	...	527	Dubuque, Ia. B. Callahan	2	...
	A. B. Hassel.....	3	...	550	Bakersfield, Cal. J. J. Alldridge.....	3	...
	Geo. Petersen	3	...	558	San Bernardino, Cal J. C. Drysdale.....	1	...
	B. McKone	3	...	559	Ft. Smith, Ark. W. E. Reynolds.....	1	...
286	Peoria, Ill. Oscar Bickerdt	3	...	561	Sacramento, Cal. Stephen P. Drake.....	1½	...
287	St. Paul, Minn. Adam P. Hentges.....	3	...	562	F. E. Merryfield.....	1½	...
292	Wheeling, W. Va. Harry Corcoran	1	...	563	W. C. Eddy.....	1½	...
302	Butte, Mont. John H. Rooney.....	3	...	564	Detroit, Mich. Josh Brady	3	...
312	Chattanooga, Tenn. W. L. Bork.....	1	...	566	Fresno, Cal. Patrick L. Grace.....	2	...
	James Riley	1	...	567	Olympia, Wash. Fred McCallum	1	...
320	Schenectady, N. Y. John J. Henley.....	2	...	572	Stockton, Cal. James Redenbaugh	1	...
332	East St. Louis, Ill. Hunter B. Keith.....	3	...	573	W. P. Burtz.....	1	...
361	Allentown, Pa. John A. Schiffert.....	3	...	574	Springfield, Ill. John P. McGrath.....	3	...
376	South Chicago, Ill. James E. Nelson.....	2	...	575	Duluth, Minn. Frank Bradley	3	...
378	Bakersfield, Cal. W. S. Renfro.....	3	...	577	Jersey City, N. J. Wm. F. Kavanagh.....	1	...
400	Spokane, Wash. A. C. Beck.....	3	...	593	San Jose, Cal. E. H. Lincoln.....	1½	...
402	San Diego, Cal. Claude McClellan	3	...	593	W. A. Price.....	1½	...
403	Stockton, Cal. Larry L. Chase.....	1½	...	603	Minneapolis, Minn. Thos. P. Woods.....	3	...
	Fred Funk	1½	...	603	Sacramento, Cal. Fred Somers	1½	...
	Patsie Taylor	1½	...	603	Jack Reid	1½	...
406	Eureka, Cal. William T. Scully.....	1	...	609	E. N. Fletcher	1½	...
420	Kansas City, Mo. James H. Anderson.....	3	...	631	Great Falls, Mont. Dan F. Shields.....	2	...
	E. L. Hiles	3	...	631	Phoenix, Ariz. Edward J. Warren.....	2	...
	Chas. O. Bailey	3	...	651	Seattle, Wash. V. W. LaBelle.....	3	...
	O. D. Norton	3	...	699	Marysville, Cal. S. E. Keenan.....	1	...
436	Rock Springs, Wyo. J. E. Green.....	1	...	721	Salt Lake City, Utah. Joe Lane	2½	...
437	Indianapolis, Ind. Chas. Specht	3	...	721	A. M. J. Prichard	2½	...
	Timothy Curran	3	...	768	San Diego, Cal. W. A. Powers	1½	...
449	Altôona, Pa. Craig S. Rhodes.....	1	...	800	Earl Hyatt	1½	...
456	Chicago, Ill. Philip Hartman	3	...	815	Lafayette, Ind. Herman Zahn	2	...
458	Minneapolis, Minn. Leslie Sinton	3	...	820	Salt Lake City, Utah Charles McKee	3	...
	Adolph Berger	3	...	827	Sheridan, Wyo. J. F. Gibbons	1	...
484	Chicago, Ill. Elizabeth Maloney	3	...	859	Joplin, Mo. W. Edward Horne	1	...
523	Kenosha, Wis. L. S. Kimball	2	...	863	Billings, Mont. Gus Trenkle	2	...
524	Miles City, Mont. Thos. J. Ryan	1	...	867	Chicago, Ill. Fred Ebeling	2	...
525	Oakland, Cal. Herman Loorz	2½	...	867	Ketchikan, Alaska Michael Doyle	1	...
	Fred W. Bard	2½	...				
	Fred C. Schroeder	2½	...				

The following delegates were absent at roll-call and not voting: L. Wheeler, Local 180; Rose Jack, Local 180; J. L. Pauley, Local 585; J. C. Feudener, Local 595; Jos. Dushek, Local 744.

The following delegates were reported sick: Nida R. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

The following delegate was absent by permission: F. W. Steinkamp, Local 41.

Hickey, Local 77: Mr. President, is it necessary for the President to declare a candidate elected after a roll call ballot has been taken?

President Flore: The Chair does not deem such action necessary. The roll call results indicate who of the candidates are elected. It does not make it more binding to have the Chair make additional announcement.

O'Brien, Local 152: Mr. Chairman, is it not customary to give the obligation to the officers-elect.

President Flore: The officers-elect are the present officers of the International Union. They have been obligated. There is no need for reobligating them that I can see.

Delegate Daniel P. Regan, for the Committee on Convention Arrangements, announces that the banquet to the delegates will take place at the German House at seven o'clock this evening, and urges all delegates to be on time, so that the evening's program can be carried out. The ball takes place immediately after the banquet, and at the German House. Delegates who desire to bring additional guests are privileged to do so. In any event, we want all the delegates and their families to be with us this evening, and we will have an enjoyable evening, I can assure you.

Convention adjourned at 6:15 p. m.

Excused on account of illness—Pangle, Local 335, and Edwards, 832.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION—JUNE 18, 1915.

Session called to order by General President Flore at 9:25 a. m.

Credential Committee advised that they had nothing to report.

President Flore: The subject pending before the house is the report of the Committee on Delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

Sands, Local 273, opposed the report of the committee and said that our delegates did not represent the sentiments of the rank and file on the eight-hour proposition.

Dodge, Local 44, criticised the action of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor and opposed acceptance of that portion of the committee report relating to the eight-hour question.

Henley, Local 320: I cannot reconcile the view of the previous speakers with the action taken by the convention in re-electing the same delegates as are now being criticised; just what you expect to gain has not been shown.

Levi, Local 239, opposed the report of the committee and called down the delegates from our International Union for their acts in connection with the eight-hour proposal in sufficiently strong expressions to convince said delegates that they did not conduct themselves as he believed they should have done on that important question.

Farrell, Local 106, and Bishop, Local 76, offered a motion that that part of the report of the committee which is not under criticism or dispute, be concurred in and the remainder, dealing with the eight-hour question, be deferred until the Committee on Resolutions makes their report on the Eight-Hour Resolution before them.

Motion was adopted.

James H. Anderson, Local 420, Chairman of the Committee on Defense Fund, presented the following report of his committee:

Report of Committee on Defense Fund:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 18, 1915.

We, the Committee on Defense Fund, desire to submit the following report:

The Committee met with all members of the Committee present, and there being no resolutions referred to our Committee and no requests made for financial contributions from the Defense Fund, the Committee recommends that the General Executive Board be authorized and empowered, in the future as in the past, to make such appropriations from the Defense Fund as they, in their judgment, may deem wise and proper, for the affiliated locals and its members, where sumptuary and inimical legislation is threatened to be enacted, or where our membership is involved in strikes and lockouts. And the Committee further recommends that the General Executive Board be congratulated for its good judgment in handling the defense fund, and that its actions be endorsed by this Eighteenth General Convention assembled.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. ANDERSON, Local 420, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman.

A. C. ROSE, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

AL. MAYER, Local 35, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES E. NELSON, Local 376, South Chicago, Ill.

L. S. KIMBALL, Local 523, Kenosha, Wis.

FRED C. SCHROEDER, Local 525, Oakland, Cal.

S. E. KEENAN, Local 699, Marysville, Cal.

Committee on Defense Fund.

Motion by Nelson, Local 101, and Shields, Local 609, that the report of the committee be received and concurred in.

Motion adopted.

Paul Steffler, Local 12, Chairman of the Committee on Sick and Death Benefits, read the following report for his committee:

Report of Committee on Sick and Death Benefits:

To the Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

We, your Committee on Sick and Death Benefits, beg leave to submit this, our following report, for your consideration and adoption:

This, the Eighteenth General Convention, has not seen fit to alter or amend our present laws relative to death benefits, and while we believe that the International death benefit should be increased, we realize, however, that such is not possible without an increase of per capita tax to meet the increase.

We heartily endorse and urge our various locals to maintain a local death benefit in addition to the International benefit. In the report of our General Secretary-Treasurer to this convention we find that we have lost, through death, on an average of two members per day since the last convention. This record of those who have passed to the Great Beyond urges us to suggest that our various local unions adopt some method in order to assist the bereaved families of our departed brothers and Sisters.

SICK BENEFITS.

Your committee likewise heartily endorse the maintenance of local sick benefits by local unions, believing that such benefits can best be handled by our local unions, and in compliance with the ruling of the General President that members paying an equal amount of dues should receive an equal amount of benefits, we recommend that local unions create a Sick Benefit Fund, and additional dues be charged those enjoying these benefits.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL STEFFLER, Local 12, San Antonio, Texas, Chairman.
 CHAS. C. OLSON, Local 31, Oakland, Cal., Secretary.
 J. C. SCOTT, Local 17, Los Angeles, Cal.
 ARTHUR H. DODGE, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.
 NIDA R. PANGLE, Local 335, Toledo, Ohio.
 CHARLES O. BAILEY, Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.
 THOS. J. RYAN, Local 524, Miles City, Mont.
 EARL HYATT, Local 768, San Diego, Cal.
 JOHN C. HICKEY, Local 77, Boston, Mass.
 JAMES J. O'DONALD, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on Sick and Death Benefits.

Motion by Lyons, Local 51, and Schrempf, Local 51, that the report be accepted and concurred in.

Vice-President Frank Hoffman presiding.

The subject matter of the report was discussed by the following: Griffin, Local 68; Goldsmith, Local 108; Johnson, Local 30; Scott, Local 17, for the committee stated that the recommendations of the committee so far as local union benefits, were purely advisory and not intended to be regarded as an edict from the convention that they must do as the committee recommends.

The matter was further discussed by Delegates Laycock, Local 81; Gigrich, Local 152; Hackett, Local 188; Donnelly, Local 107; Dodge, Local 44; Polk, Local 206, and Specht, Local 437.

The motion was adopted.

Vice-President John W. Connolly presiding.

Chairman Hoffman, Local 152, of the Committee on Law and the Secretary of that Committee, Cozzolino, Local 109, presented the following report:

Resolution No. 17—By W. M. Spear, of Local 27, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Resolved, By the Eighteenth General Convention that Section 24 of the International Constitution be stricken from said Constitution.

Committee recommends non-concurrence of Resolution No. 17.

Motion by Fleischmann, Local 44, and Hiles, Local 420, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Dodge, Local 44: I am opposed to the report of the committee for any number of reasons, not the least of which is that Section 24 is a provision which retards growth and curbs the rights of members; in this city and State there are a number of clubs and as far as I have been able to see, they are working harmoniously with our members and without friction.

Secretary Sullivan: Will the delegate permit a question?

Dodge, Local 44: Ask anything you like?

Secretary Sullivan: As you are a delegate from a local union which has gone on record in the most positive terms for the fullest enforcement of Section 24, how do you reconcile your views with those held by your local union? Don't you know that your local union, Local 44, is on record for the most complete enforcement of Section 24?

Dodge, Local 44: I don't know of any such action; it is news to me.

Fleischmann, Local 44: Local 44 is on record for the fullest enforcement of Section 24.

Steimer, Local 44: I am astonished that the delegate from our union has no knowledge with reference to the actions of said union. Local 44 is on record and does enforce Section 24.

Lyons, Local 51: I am glad to have the pleasure and privilege of stating on this floor that I am surely in favor of the report of the committee; Section 24 is all right where it is, but what we need is a little more activity among our membership to make that section effective. Pretty much all of the trouble which has occurred in St. Louis for the last decade has been caused by so-called clubs which are in reality dual unions; if you want to see another National body organized in this country all you need do is eliminate Section 24, and you will get your fill of dual unionism.

Canny, Local 44: I am in full accord with the report of the committee; Section 24 has always looked good to me and I would like to see it enforced to the last letter in the section. We have had our experience with clubs and associations which caused us untold annoyance and prevented us from making the progress which we had every reason to look forward to. If this convention desires to help build up many of our locals they will go on record as favoring the revocation of charters of any local union which cooperates with so-called clubs which are in reality dual unions, and I would go still further and order the expulsion of any member who retained membership in such dual unions or so-called clubs. No man can serve two masters, and that is what they must try to accomplish if they retain membership in our unions and these so-called clubs. Yes, Local 44 is on record for the fullest enforcement of Section 24 and not for its elimination from our books of laws.

Scott, Local 17, I am in favor of the report of the committee, but take exceptions to some of the comment made on this floor which seems to unnecessarily criticise my local. Down in the city from whence I come, we have enough and to spare of trouble and a good portion of it has been caused by the invasion of our territory by so-called club members, who seldom prove as good trades unionists down there as they seem to be up in this section of the State.

Kirkpatrick, Local 30: The situation in this city seems to be different than what prevails in other cities. We have three waiters' clubs in this city; we fought them for years and finally we tried out different tactics and have been working harmoniously for quite some time. We have been willing to enforce Section 24 if such enforcement was properly financed; it takes money to do these things and plenty of it.

Fleischmann, Local 44: I know of no question which has so far come before this convention which I am willing to concede is a more important one than the subject up for discussion right now; the report of the committee is the most vital question which has been offered and it behoves every member to give it careful and serious consideration. Any weakening on our part at this time in the enforcement of Section 24 is going to bring us face to face with a condition which will finally resolve itself into chaos. I believe that we are hazarding our future by temporizing in the slightest. We put Section 24 in our book of laws for the purpose of protecting our organization and unless we see to it that the section is lived up to in every respect we are inviting disaster. What is possible for a body of men to do under one roof seems to me is possible for that same body of men to accomplish under another roof and with another title. That bit of wisdom is offered to those who take the view that the unions are unable to reach social pinnacles presumably achieved by so-called clubs. I am in favor of the committee's report, and in favor of making Section 24 a live section for all unions.

McEachern, Local 167: I am glad to see the cooks wake up on this question. Almost every city in the country has one or several so-called clubs and associations, and without exception where they exist we have struggling cooks' unions which are unable to make any great amount of headway. In our city of Cleveland we have clubs too, but mark these words, they are owned and controlled by our unions and are run under the auspices of the unions; such clubs are a big benefit, but the other kind of clubs, these dual unions with high sounding names, are a menace to us and every man who wants to be fair will agree with me on that point. We enforce Section 24 in our city and the good kind Lord help the fellow that tries to play both ends in our town, for we won't help or have anything to do with him, except to advise him to get out of town.

McKee, Local 815: I am heartily in favor of the report submitted by the committee. Section 24 is in the book to stay so far as I am concerned, and I will try and tell you why. When I went to Salt Lake City, Local 815 was almost shot to pieces by clubs which were nothing but dual unions. Local 815 had fought against these clubs, and of course the bosses lined up with the clubs, for as long as the clubs existed they could play one bunch against the other. Our local union had pretty near succeeded in putting these clubs out of business, but a place in our city called the Maxine, which we had fought bitterly, tried out a new move. They sent to San Francisco for a full crew, and before we had got wise to this move, the crew came on and went to work. We investigated and discovered that the crew had been secured through the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association of San Francisco, and every one of that crew admitted that they were also members of Local 30, and they further admitted that they did not try to find out whether the union of Salt Lake had any trouble with the Maxine; their P. C. W. A. just booked them and that was all there was to it.

You can call that getting along harmoniously if you like, but I have another name for that character of work. If there had been no dual unions in San Francisco, these employers would have to do one thing or the other, adjust their difference with the union at Salt Lake, or if they sought to get members from any other organized town the union of that town would have been on the job preventing the sending of men to take our places away from us. I am utterly opposed to waiters' clubs or associations which compete with our unions and as far as I can bring it about, they are going to bid good-bye to the culinary field. That is where I fit and I don't care who knows it.

Parker, Local 35: I was sent to this convention to try and bring about more favorable conditions whereby we could absorb these clubs and in that manner eliminate them from the field as competitors.

It is a big job to enforce Section 24; members will evade its provisions no matter what effort may be made. During the last few months we have been endeavoring to secure the affiliation of over seven hundred culinary workers of our city; we may be successful, in fact look forward to being; we expect the co-operation of the brewery workers of our city to bring the mentioned result about. I am opposed to the report of the committee and am in favor of the resolution as presented.

Doyle, Local 867: I believe the matter has been fully discussed, and I therefore call for the previous question.

A sufficient number of delegates expressing a desire for the main question, it was ordered up by vote of the convention.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee carried.

Your committee has been requested to advise you that the author of Resolution No. 40 desires to withdraw same from further consideration.

President Flore: If there is no objection on the part of any delegate the request will be granted. Hearing no objection, Resolution No. 40 is withdrawn.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate F. P. Battles, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

A subsidiary amendment to the International constitution relative to (Section 15) covering the United States and its possessions where charters are issued:

"All persons making application in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America in this United States or its possessions, who have not already obtained their first citizen papers, upon being initiated into a local in this United States or its possessions, shall pay one (\$1.00) dollar in excess of local's initiation fee, said one (\$1.00) dollar to be retained by said local where member was initiated; if said one (\$1.00) dollar is not sufficient for cost of securing first citizen papers for said newly-initiated member, then said member will be assessed twenty-five (25) cents per month in excess of all dues and assessments that may be levied on or by said local where member was initiated in this United States or its possessions till the amount has been acquired for the cost of procuring first citizen papers. Such money collected will be permissible to transfer from one local to another when shown to be for said purpose. Upon initiation into a local no member will be compelled to renounce his allegiance to his flag or country, yet his pronounced refusal to obtain his first citizen papers deprives him of being eligible to hold any office in this International or its affiliated locals within the United States or its possessions; he shall also forfeit such money at the expiration of one year except he can show that he has not made his livelihood in the United States or its possessions since the time of his initiation into a local in the United States or any of its possessions. No member's money to be forfeited by monthly suspension from any local in the United States or its possessions for the period of one year. Six months' grace will be granted to members initiated into a local in the United States or its possessions upon proof that they have not made their livelihood in the United States or its possessions, and no further extension of time will be allowed and said member's money is considered forfeited. The secretary of a local in his monthly report shall acquaint the general office of newly-initiated members whose money is deposited in a local for the procuring of first citizen papers. All such money forfeited to be forwarded to the General Executive Board of this International and to be apportioned as follows: Ten per cent of forfeited money to defray the general expenses of this International; five per cent to be deposited in the death benefit fund of this International; eighty-five per cent to be set aside as a fund to be known as a Culinary Union's Home Fund, for the purpose of buying land and thereon build a home for aged and infirm members of culinary crafts who have been in good standing in this International of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America for eighteen consecutive years. Said land, when being purchased, to be voted on by a referendum of the locals of this International." (In conformity with Section 120, International.)

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 15.

Motion by Trenkle, Local 859, and Somers, Local 603, to receive the report and concur in the committee's conclusion.

Delegates Battles, Local 44; Woods, Local 593; Fraser, Local 110; Farrell, Local 106; Hentges, Local 287; O'Leary, Local 280; Hibbard, Local 197; Madden, Local 200; Ehrman, Local 175, and Bell, Local 171, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegation of Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio:

Be it resolved by this convention of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., that we add to our International Constitution a new section, to be known as Section 14, and to read as follows:

"Members of this International having been in continuous good standing for at least

twenty-five years shall thereafter be exempt from further payment of dues and assessments without losing any right or privilege of active membership, even though they should adopt a vocation not covered by the charter of this International."

The committee admit that the thought contained in Resolution No. 4 is excellent, but regard it as premature; they therefore recommend non-concurrence at this time.

Delegates Hobby, Local 106; Just, Local 106; Kaehn, Local 152, and Moroney, Local 147, were heard.

The motion, by McGrath, Local 573, and Garrity, Local 81, to concur in the report of the committee prevailed.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegation of Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.:

To amend Section 88 of the International constitution to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate. No delegate can cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances.

"There shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint board."

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 5.

Motion by Sinton, Local 458 and O'Brien, Local 152, to concur in the report of the committee.

Williamson, Local 110; Kennedy, Local 110; Morris, Local 110, were heard. Motion adopted.

Resolution No. 18—By W. M. Spear, of Local 27, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Resolved, That Section 88 be changed to read as follows:

"Locals shall be allowed one vote for each delegate present; no delegate shall cast the vote of a co-delegate under any circumstances; there shall be three delegates elected to represent their local in said local joint executive board."

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 18.

Motion by Taback, Local 30, and Graney, Local 212, to receive and concur in the report of the committee. Motion adopted.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Fred Wessel, of Local 8, Denver, Colo.:

Section 64 amended to read as follows: "It shall be mandatory on the part of all affiliated locals to bond their treasurers and other officers who handle funds. Bonds to be procured by the local through the International Secretary-Treasurer. A penalty of ten (\$10) dollars shall be imposed on local unions failing to apply to the International Secretary-Treasurer for bonds before installing officers handling funds."

Committee recommends no-concurrence in Resolution No. 6.

Motion by Woods, Local 593, and O'Brien, Local 152, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The proposal was discussed by Wessel, Local 8; Bente, Local 68; Kleinman, Local 1; Cordes, Local 20; Levi, Local 33, and Secretary Sullivan.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegation of Local 525, Oakland, Cal.:

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section to be numbered Section 178 and to read as follows:

"Section 178. The rights and powers not delegated to the International Union by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the locals or the members of the International Union, are reserved to the locals and to the members respectively."

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 7.

Motion by Hiles, Local 420, and Norton, Local 420, that report of the committee be accepted and concurred in.

The following delegates discussed the proposal: Johnson, Local 30; Cozzolino, Local 109; Chase, Local 403; Farrell, Local 106; Olson, Local 31; Levi, Local 239; Hassel, Local 284.

A standing vote was called for on the motion. The vote to adopt the report of the committee was 127; opposed to the report were 31.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegation of Local 525, Oakland, Cal.:

Section 144 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 144. A copy of the official Journal shall be sent to each member of the International Union, and the secretary of each local shall be required to send the names and addresses of all the members of his local to the General Secretary-Treasurer every six months so that every member shall receive a copy of the Journal whenever issued, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to refuse or neglect to forward a copy of the Journal to every member at the expiration of said period of six months upon the failure of the Secretary of the local to furnish the names and addresses herein required; provided, however, that the Secretary-Treasurer shall have authority at any time to cease forwarding a copy of the Journal to a member after receiving notice from the Postal Department that mail cannot for any reason be delivered to such address. A bound volume of the MIXER AND SERVER shall be sent to each local annually; it shall be mandatory for locals to purchase same."

Committee recommends non-concurrence of Resolution No. 8.

Motion by Hassel, Local 284, and Peterson, Local 284, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The following delegates discussed the subject before the house: Johnson, Local 30; Whissemore, Local 106; Nelson, Local 101; Henley, Local 320; Price, Local 577; Somers, Local 603; Lane, Local 721; Doyle, Local 867; Hackett, Local 188, and Secretary Sullivan.

Farrell, Local 116: I call for the previous question.

A sufficient number agreeing the convention by vote ordered the previous question before the convention.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee carried.

Time for adjournment having arrived the convention adjourned at 12:20 noon.

The following delegates were absent from Friday morning session (June 18th):

J. J. O'Donald, Local 20; F. E. Plate, Local 41; L. Wheeler, Local 180; R. Jack, Local 180; J. E. Nelson, Local 376; C. S. Rhodes, Local 449; F. W. Bard, Local 525; J. C. Drysdale, Local 558; W. P. Burtz, Local 572; J. L. Pauley, Local 585.

Delegates reported sick: N. R. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 18, 1915.

Afternoon session called to order by General President Flore at 2:15.

Credential Committee had no report to offer.

Secretary Cozzolino for the Committee on Law continued the report for that committee. We found it necessary to divide Resolution No. 23, making one No. 23-A" and the other No. 23-B."

Resolution No. 23-A"—By Delegate A. B. Hassel, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.:

To amend Section No. 9 by making same read as follows:

"All applicants for membership to this International Union shall be required to pass an examination, both as to qualification and character.

"It shall be mandatory upon all locals to file with the General Office a copy of said examination.

"Any local failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined the sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), said fine to be paid into the defense fund of the International Union."

Committee believes that present laws are ample to care for the matter, therefore recommend non-concurrence.

Motion by Drysdale, Local 558, and Schroeder, Local 525, to adopt the report of the committee.

Hassel, Local 284, opposes report of committee and urges adoption of the resolution.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 23-B"—By A. B. Hassel, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.:

To amend Section 15 by adding the following paragraph:

"Failure to do so, in compliance with the laws governing citizenship, shall be deemed good and sufficient cause for cancellation of membership, and he shall be recorded as a suspended member until such time as he shall comply with said laws as hereinbefore mentioned."

Making section read:

"Every member, not a citizen by birth or naturalization, coming from countries other than covered by the name and charter of this International Union, shall be held to make his declaration of intention to become a citizen and perfect his naturalization as soon as he is entitled thereto; failure to do so, in compliance with the laws governing citizenship, shall be deemed good and sufficient cause for cancellation of membership, and he shall be recorded as a suspended member until such time as he shall comply with said laws as hereinbefore mentioned."

Your committee considered both of these resolutions together, and the same conclusion is advanced for both. In other words, we believe present laws are ample for all purposes, and, therefore, recommend non-concurrence.

Motion by Nelson, Local 376, and Reynolds, Local 559, to adopt the committee's report. Motion carried. Hassel recorded as voting No.

Resolution No. 26—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To eliminate Section 89 and to substitute in its place the following:

"Section 89. It shall be mandatory on the part of a Local Joint Executive Board in a city to hold a meeting at least once a month; failure to so meet to be punishable as provided for in Section 97."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution 26.

Motion by Koveleski, Local 171, and McEachern, Local 167, that the report be adopted. Delegates Cordes, Local 20; Wright, Local 31; Gallagher, Local 68; Dolan, Local 77, and Levi, Local 33, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 69 and add thereto the following:

"Failure to return the said coupon within the time specified shall be punishable by a fine of \$5.00."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution 27.

Motion by Durnin, Local 81, and O'Leary, Local 280, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Nelson, Local 101; McGowan, Local 175; Anderson, Local 420, and Sweeney, Local 274, discussed the proposal.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate Craig S. Rhodes, Local 449, Altoona, Pa.:

The following Amendment to Section 84 is respectfully submitted:

The holder of a withdrawal card, wishing to become an active member, and the Local that issued said card being out of existence for any cause whatever, shall apply to the International and become a member at large; the same conditions to apply as if depositing it with the Local that issued it, should said Local be in existence.

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 48.

Motion by McGowan, Local 175, and Henley, Local 320, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Beck, Local 400; Dentinger, Local 171; Kelly, Local 224; Levi, Local 239; Lincoln, Local 577; Berger, Local 458, and Scully, Local 406, were heard.

The motion carried.

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate John J. Griffin, Local 86, Lynn, Mass.:

To be added to Section 84, known as paragraph A:

That any member applying for a liquor license in a city or town, and having a withdrawal card from some other city or town other than the one he is applying for license in, must be transferred to the city or town he is applying for license in, and a withdrawal card obtained therein if applied for.

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 50.

Motion by Farrell, Local 106, and Goldsmith, Local 108, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Griffin, Local 86; Taback, Local 30; Sorweid, Local 64; Condrotte, Local 41; Loorz, Local 525, and Hartnett, Local 134, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 17 to read as follows:

"Any member who brings the internal affairs of his Local or the International Union before the public shall, upon being found guilty by his Local or the International Union, be fined, suspended or expelled."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 28.

Motion by Shields, Local 609, and Nelson, Local 101, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Hibbard, Local 31; Schott, Local 20; Hale, Local 2; Sheehan, Local 10, and Lusk, Local 69, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To add to Section 64, to be known as Section 64 (a):

"It shall be mandatory for a Treasurer of a Local Union to deposit in a bank designated by the Local Union all moneys in excess of \$25.00; the same shall be deposited in the name of the Local Union, and can not be withdrawn except by check signed by the President and Treasurer of the Local Union."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 29.

Motion by Patberg, Local 70, and Hale, Local 2, to adopt the report of the committee.

Amendment by Taback, Local 30, and Sands, Local 273, that the amount be made to read \$50.00.

Delegates Taback, Local 30; Koveleski, Local 171; Cozzolino, Local 109; Levi, Local 33; Steimer, Local 44; Ford, Local 77; Gibbons, Local 820; Fletcher, Local 603; Powers, Local 768; Trenkle, Local 859; Chase, Local 403, and Clarke, Local 188, were heard.

The amendment was lost. The motion carried.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 102 by adding thereto the following:

"He shall have power to designate a member or members of the General Executive Board to do special work when, in his judgment the conditions warrant their services; they shall receive the same rate of pay as International Organizers while so employed."

We, your committee, submit the following substitute for the above Resolution No. 30 and recommend its adoption:

The substitute: To amend Section 102 by adding thereto the following:

"He shall have power to designate a member or members of the General Executive Board on special work in cases of emergency and where immediate action is necessary. They shall receive the same rate of pay as International Organizers while so employed."

Motion by Lehman, Local 1, and Kleinman, Local 1, that the recommendation and report of the committee be adopted as read.

The motion prevailed.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 102 by adding thereto the following:

"In the case of charges against a member or members by a member or members of another local or locals, such charges shall be filed in duplicate (preferably typewritten) with the General President, who shall review the case and render judgment in accordance with the facts presented. His decision shall be enforced, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board."

"He shall have authority to enforce discipline upon local unions and members thereof which violate the International Constitution and to render judgment on cases appealed to him."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 31.

Motion by Kavanagh, Local 575, and McGowan, Local 175, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Johnson, Local 30; McDevitt, Local 115; Hopper, Local 48, and Conley, Local 77, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.: To amend Section 87 by adding thereto the following:

"Except in the case of expulsion."

The section as amended to read:

"If an appeal is taken, the judgment shall not be enforced until the appeal has been acted upon by the General Executive Board; except in the case of expulsion."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 32.

Motion by Graney, Local 212, and Farrell, Local 106, to adopt the report of the committee. Delegates Parker, Local 35; Canny, Local 44; Ringler, Local 20, and Schwenker, Local 79, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 168, paragraph four, to read as follows:

"In no case shall a fine of more than Twenty-five Dollars be assessed upon an individual member, nor more than One Dollar per capita upon any local union."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 33.

Motion by O'Brien, Local 152, and Kaehn, Local 152, to adopt the report as submitted by the committee.

Delegates Chapman, Local 30; Raleigh, Local 67; Dahl, Local 48; Hickey, Local 77; Bickerdt, Local 286; Bailey, Local 420, and Steffler, Local 12, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To add to Section 64, to be known as Section 64 (b):

"It is compulsory for all local unions to make an audit of their books quarterly (quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st), and to file a copy of the said audit with the General President within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 34.

Motion by Schwenker, Local 79, and Bente, Local 68, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Griffin, Local 86; Levi, Local 239; Joyce, Local 3; Hackett, Local 188; Goldsmith, Local 108; Sullivan, Local 204; Madden, Local 200; Maloney, Local 484; Sesma, Local 284; Vigneux, Local 81; Morris, Local 110; Ernst, Local 30; Canny, Local 44; Levi, Local 33; Dwyer, Local 67, and Grace, Local 566, were heard.

The motion carrying the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 50 to read as follows:

"Any officer or member who makes false returns to the General Headquarters knowingly shall be tried by the General President, and, if proven guilty, shall be fined, suspended or expelled from the International Union, subject to an appeal to the General Executive Board.

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 35.

Motion by Sullivan, Local 204, and Kleinman, Local 1, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Clarke, Local 188; Hoffman, Local 152; Farrell, Local 106; Peterson, Local 284, and Redenbaugh, Local 572, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 68 to read as follows:

"The holder of a traveling card shall be held to deposit said card on or before the expiration of sixty days from date of issue. Failure to comply shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5.00."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 38.

Motion by De Young, Local 70, and Pattberg, Local 70, that report of committee be concurred in.

Delegates Griffin, Local 86; Gallagher, Local 68; Reid, Local 603; Joyce, Local 3; Lyons, Local 51; Blumenthal, Local 17; Ringler, Local 20; Drake, Local 561; Nelson, Local 101; Shields, Local 609; Hale, Local 2; Pattberg, Local 70; McGowan, Local 175; Butler, Local 43; Mayer, Local 35; Zimmerman, Local 41; De Young, Local 70; Fleischmann, Local 44; Sweeney, Local 274; Renfro, Local 378, and Kavanagh, Local 575, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 62 (c) by adding thereto the following:

"No local union shall exact a fee in excess of \$50.00."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 37.

Motion by Koveleski, Local 171, and McGowan, Local 175, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Rooney, Local 302; Anderson, Local 420; Conley, Local 77; Farrell, Local 116, and Wessell, Local 8, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate Emanuel Koveleski, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.:

To amend Section 34 to read as follows:

"All locals shall send to the General President a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws and all amendments thereto for his approval."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 38.

Motion by McGowan, Local 175, and Nelson, Local 101, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Sheehan, Local 10: Does that mean, Mr. President, that if my local union adopts an amendment to our laws that a copy must be sent to the General President for consideration and approval?

President Flore: That is the purpose of the proposal before the convention.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate Thomas P. Woods, Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn.:

To strike out Section 18 and insert a new section, to read as follows:

Section 18. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be re-admitted to any local of his craft upon the payment of the reinstatement fee of the local under whose jurisdiction he may be working.

Provided that all fines or assessments have been paid to the local by which he was suspended.

The local that suspends him to be notified at the time when application was made for re-admission.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 1.

Motion by Foster, Local 37, and Bishop, Local 76, to receive and adopt the findings of the committee.

Woods, Local 593, discusses the proposal and opposes the report of the committee.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 2—By Delegate Thomas P. Woods, Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 22, Paragraph "A" by striking out the words "suspended or" after the word "member," and the words "suspended or" after the word "was."

Amended paragraph to read as follows:

Section 22, Paragraph "A." Any member expelled from any local is ineligible to membership in any other local of this International, except by consent of the local by which he was expelled.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 2.

Motion by Keenan, Local 699, and Sheehan, Local 10, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Woods, Local 593; Keith, Local 332, and Brady, Local 562, were heard.

Motion adopted.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Thomas P. Woods, Local 593, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Amend Section 23 by striking out the words "suspended or" after the word "admitting."

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 23. The names of all suspended or expelled members must be reported to the General Secretary; locals admitting expelled members must, on being notified thereof, suspend such members until full investigation has been made or stand suspended by the International Union.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 3.

Motion by Parker, Local 35, and Koveleski, Local 171, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates McClellan, Local 402; Sinton, Local 458; Riley, Local 312; Hassel, Local 284; Callahan, Local 527; Hiles, Local 420; Corcoran, Local 77, and Dodge, Local 44, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegation of Local 31, Oakland, Cal.:

Section 176 of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 176. All laws, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, in conflict with this constitution shall be null and void in so far as they conflict."

Referred to Committee on Law.

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 9.

Motion by Parker, Local 35, and Farrell, Local 106, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Johnson, Local 30; Hosking, Local 31; Sands, Local 273; Kirkpatrick, Local 30; Rose, Local 30; Dahl, Local 48; Battles, Local 44; Pomeroy, Local 62; Griffin, Local 86; Garrity, Local 81; Madden, Local 200; Cozzolino, Local 109; Green, Local 436; McKee, Local 815, and Warren, Local 631, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 49—By Delegate James E. Nelson, Local 376, South Chicago, Ill.:

To add the following, to be known as paragraph B, to Section 10:

"No member of this International Union who is holding a steady position with any corporation shall be allowed to work at any of our crafts at one and the same time."

Your committee offer the following substitute for Resolution No. 49 and recommend its adoption:

Substitute for Resolution No. 49:

"To amend Section No. 10 to read:

"Section 10. No member of our International Union holding a steady position other than covered by the jurisdiction of our International, shall be allowed to work at any of our allied crafts at one and the same time."

Motion by McGowan, Local 175, and Lehman, Local 1, that the substitute offered by the committee for Resolution No. 49 be concurred in.

Delegates Nelson, Local 376; Maloney, Local 484; Ebeling, Local 865; Lane, Local 721;

Doyle, Local 867; Zahn, Local 800; Dushek, Local 744; Somers, Local 603; Specht, Local 437, and Hartman, Local 456, were heard.

The substitute offered by the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegates H. Cordes, George Ringler, C. Schott and James J. O'Donnell, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.:

Be It Resolved, By the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., that Section 63 be amended by striking out everything after the word "all" in the first line, and insert the following:

Male members shall pay the minimum sum of \$1 per month, and all female members shall pay the minimum sum of 75 cents per month as dues to their local."

Your committee offer the following substitute for Resolution No. 55 and recommend its adoption:

Substitute for Resolution No. 55 to amend Section 63:

"Section 63. All male members of local unions shall pay as dues not less than 75 cents per month, and all female members not less than 50 cents per month."

Motion by Law Committee that the report as submitted be concurred in.

Delegates Maloney, Local 484; Donnelly, Local 107; McKee, Local 815; Parker, Local 35; Lyons, Local 51; Henley, Local 320; Lord, Local 240; Mayer, Local 50; Connelly, Local 77; Nelson, Local 101; Keith, Local 332; Wiesemann, Local 51; Scott, Local 17; Hopper, Local 48; Messer, Local 220; Chapman, Local 30; Lehman, Local 1; McGowan, Local 175; Chase, Local 403; Beck, Local 400; Gallagher, Local 68; Sullivan, Local 204; Farrell, Local 106; Huddleston, Local 203, and Graney, Local 212, were heard.

Substitute was lost.

Resolution No. 55 adopted as originally presented.

Delegates Chapman, Local 30; McGowan, Local 175, and Lehman, Local 1, voted "No" on Resolution No. 55.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegation of Local 31, Oakland, Cal.:

There is hereby added to the constitution a new section, to be numbered Section 177, and to read as follows:

"Section 177. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to limit the authority of the International Union and the members thereof, with the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, to change or alter the name, jurisdiction, form or manner of organization and affiliation of the constituted crafts, locals and members of the International Union."

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 10.

Motion by Koveleski, Local 171, and McGowan, Local 175, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Johnson, Local 30; Levi, Local 239; O'Hare, Local 188; Kelly, Local 224; Bente, Local 68; Ernst, Local 30; Wright, Local 31; Regan, Local 41; Just, Local 106; Bell, Local 171; Tarrant, Local 196; Fraser, Local 110; Baird, Local 51; Gardner, Local 48; Hollingsworth, Local 33, and Taback, Local 30, were heard.

Standing vote called for. Result of the vote was: In favor of the report of the committee, 126; opposed to the report of the committee, 36.

The committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

To amend Section 43 to read:

"Section 43. Cooks' locals, or mixed locals where cooks have no separate local, shall have jurisdiction over lunchmen, oystermen and steam-tablemen, regardless of whether such work is in a kitchen or dining room."

The committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 11.

Motion by De Young, Local 70, and Hale, Local 2, to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegates Canny, Local 44; McEachern, Local 167; Levi, Local 239; Steimer, Local 44; Nelson, Local 101; McKee, Local 815; Parker, Local 35; Ebeling, Local 865; Whissemore, Local 106; Chapman, Local 30; Levi, Local 33; Beck, Local 400; Kleinman, Local 1; Sheehan, Local 10; Kavanagh, Local 575; Woods, Local 593; Goldsmith, Local 108; Renfro, Local 378; Alldridge, Local 550; Redenbaugh, Local 572; Taback, Local 30; Fleischmann, Local 44; Taylor, Local 403, and Powers, Local 768, were heard.

The previous question was called for by Loorz, Local 525, and a sufficient number of delegates responded. The main question was ordered.

The motion adopting the report of the committee carried.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, of Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

To amend Section 83 to read as follows:

"Section 83. Whenever a member of the International Union becomes a proprietor, he may retain membership in a local, provided that he does not attach himself to any organization known as a proprietor's organization. The payment of dues to locals by proprietors shall be left to the discretion of the locals. Any member of a local whose name is attached to any license where the sale of liquor transpires is a proprietor. Proprietors working at the trade shall be entitled to all the rights of the local union of which they are members, except that they shall not be eligible to election either as delegates to the convention or to any office within the gift of a local union. Proprietors not working at the trade shall have neither voice nor vote, nor hold office of any kind."

The committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 12.

Motion by Baird, Local 51, and Lyons, Local 51, to accept and concur in the report of the committee.

Canny, Local 44; Callahan, Local 527; Curran, Local 437; Schiffert, Local 361; Funk,

Local 403; Sesma, Local 284; McGrath, Local 573; Somers, Local 603; Drake, Local 561; Greene, Local 436; Eichhorn, Local 222; Adamack, Local 240; Long, Local 175; Laycock, Local 80; Hoffman, Local 152; Griffin, Local 86; Alge, Local 68; Condrotte, Local 41, and Conley, Local 77, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

A resolution to abolish withdrawal cards.

WHEREAS, The system of withdrawal cards is being constantly violated and constitutes a ready means for the evasion of our laws; and

WHEREAS, Those who do not work at the business may readily become reinstated upon becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the International Union, and there is no particular hardship in enforcing such a system of reinstatement to take the place of withdrawal cards; therefore be it

Resolved, That Sections 77, 78, 81, 82 and 84 be and are hereby repealed.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 13.

Motion by Cordes, Local 20, and McGowan, Local 175, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegates Molleda, Local 48; Duquette, Local 67; Steinkamp, Local 41; Givens, Local 14; Olson, Local 31; Polk, Local 206; Levi, Local 240; McKone, Local 284; Specht, Local 437; Kimball, Local 523, and Reynolds, Local 559, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegate Michael H. Canny, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

Resolved, To amend Section 7 of the constitution relative to allowance of member's dues for securing of applications.

Resolved, That paragraph B of Section 7 be and is hereby repealed.

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 14.

Motion by Schott, Local 20, and Ringler, Local 20, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegates Canny, Local 44; Hentges, Local 287; Henley, Local 320, and Baird, Local 51, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Canny, Local 44, tendered thanks to the committee and convention for approving one measure of the several which he had presented.

President Flore: As you have ordered a night session, the time for adjournment is at hand. But before closing, let me urge every delegate to be here this evening. Possibly, if you try to co-operate with us, we will be able to finish our business before noon Saturday.

The convention stands adjourned until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

The following delegates were absent from the Friday afternoon session (June 18th)—L. Wheeler, Local 180; R. Jack, Local 180; C. W. McCurdy, Local 223; C. S. Rhodes, Local 449; F. W. Bard, Local 525; F. E. Merryfield, Local 561; W. P. Burtz, Local 572; J. L. Pauley, Local 585; J. C. Feudner, Local 595.

Delegates reported sick—N. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION, JUNE 18, 1915.

Evening session called to order at 8:00 p. m., General President Flore presiding.

Credentials Committee, nothing to report.

Committee on Law continues their report as follows:

Resolution No. 16—By Delegation of Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

To amend Section 76 to read as follows:

"Section 76. When a traveling member deposits his card before the seventh day of any month, the dues of such member for said month shall belong to the local accepting the card, and such dues if already paid and other dues if paid in advance, shall be remitted to said local upon demand therefor being made under seal to the local which is in possession of such dues."

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 16.

Motion made by Sinton, Local 458, and Berger, Local 458, that the report of the committee be accepted and concurred in.

Delegates Schott, Local 20; Taback, Local 30; Rose, Local 30; Ford, Local 77, and Abbott, Local 38, were heard.

Motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate Edward Levi, Local 239, Seattle, Wash.:

WHEREAS, The women workers of this country are getting into the industry in ever-

increasing numbers, and it appears will be the only workers left in our crafts in the near future, principally on account of the difference in the wage scales; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following become one of our Constitutional laws:

"That the wage scale of the women cooks and the waitresses be no less than 90 per cent of the scales for cooks and waiters in their respective localities."

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 19.

Motion made by Joyce, Local 3, and Kleinman, Local 1, that the report of the committee be accepted and approved.

Delegates Levi, Local 239; Hopper, Local 48; Maloney, Local 484; Lord, Local 240; Molleda, Local 48; Donnelly, Local 107; McEachern, Local 167; Sesma, Local 284, and Beck, Local 400, were heard.

Motion to accept committee's report was carried.

Resolution No. 21—By Delegate Chas. F. Fleischmann, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

To amend Section 99 by adding the words "an Assistant Secretary" immediately after the word "Secretary-Treasurer."

Committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 21.

Motion by Goldsmith, Local 108, and Koveleski, Local 171, that the report of the committee be accepted and concurred in.

Fleischmann, Local 44, discussed the proposition.

The motion was adopted.

Your committee begs leave to submit the following recommendations:

Recommendation No. 1: That the General Secretary be given power to employ competent assistants at headquarters.

Motion by Corcoran, Local 77, and Cordes, Local 20, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Motion was adopted.

Recommendation No. 2: That application blanks shall show that the applicants are citizens and that proper blank lines be provided showing date of applicant's arrival in this country, date of his first papers and such information as is deemed necessary to determine the applicant's status as a voter.

Motion by Alge, Local 68, and Hickey, Local 77, to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

The subject matter was discussed by Taback, Local 30; Hosking, Local 31, and Lehman, Local 1.

The motion was adopted.

Recommendation No. 3: That Section 90 be amended by adding the words, "as per Section 169."

President Flore—Inasmuch as the proposal of the committee contemplates a change in the laws of our organization, sanction of the convention by a two-thirds vote is necessary before the proposition can be given further consideration.

Sanction of the convention is given for the further consideration of the committee

Recommendation No. 3.

Motion by Stewart, Local 14, and Gorton, Local 115, to adopt the committee's recommendation.

The motion was concurred in.

Recommendation No. 4: That Section 115 be amended by striking out the words, "and no more than two organizers shall be selected from any one state, territory or province, where this International has subordinate locals."

President Flore—The recommendation of the committee being similar to the previous one and contemplates changing our laws, the necessary two-thirds vote will be required before further action can be taken.

The required two-thirds votes having been given, motion was made by McCarthy, Local 188, and Schiffert, Local 361, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The proposal was discussed by Chase, Local 403; Anderson, Local 420; Hassel, Local 284, and Taback, Local 30.

The motion was adopted.

Recommendation No. 5: To change the figures 200 to 225 in Section 102, page 20 of the International Constitution.

President Flore—Inasmuch as the recommendation of the committee contemplates changing our laws, it will be necessary to secure a two-thirds vote before further consideration can be given the recommendation.

By vote of the convention the proposal is accepted.

Motion by Lyons, Local 51, and Kavanagh, Local 575, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Motion was adopted.

Recommendation No. 6: To change the figures 225 to 250 in Section 104, on page 21, of the International Constitution.

President Flore—This proposal is similar to the previous one and contemplates changing our laws, therefore a two-thirds vote is necessary before further consideration can be given to it by this convention.

By vote of the convention, the proposal is accepted for consideration.

Motion by O'Leary, Local 280, and Renfro, Local 378, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Motion was adopted.

Recommendation No. 7: To change the word eight to ten, also the figures in Section 133 on page 27 of the International Constitution.

This concludes the report of the Committee on Law.

FRANK HOFFMAN, Local 152, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.

WILLIAM LEHMAN, Local 1, New York, N. Y.

JAMES N. BUTLER, Local 43, Pueblo, Colo.

ALFRED E. STEIMER, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

ROBERT LYONS, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES SORWEID, Local 64, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDMUND RALEIGH, Local 67, Springfield, Mass.

THOMAS J. DURNIN, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.

MICHAEL GOLDSMITH, Local 108, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. COZZOLINO, Local 109, Newark, N. J., Secretary.

ED MCEACHERN, Local 167, Cleveland, Ohio.

FRANK MADDEN, Local 200, Hartford, Conn.

IDA L. LEVI, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.

ARTHUR O'LEARY, Local 280, Toronto, Ont.

WILLIAM F. KAVANAGH, Local 575, Jersey City, N. J.

CHARLES MCKEE, Local 815, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee on Law.

President Flore—The last proposal, like its predecessor, contemplates changing our laws and requires a two-thirds vote of the convention before it can be further considered.

By vote of the convention, the proposal was accepted.

Motion by Rooney, Local 302, and Bradley, Local 574, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Motion was carried.

Delegates Scott, Local 17, and Levi, Local 239, desired to be recorded as voting "No."

Delegate Farrell, Local 106, and McEachern, Local 167, offered a motion that the Committee on Law be excused from further labors and that for fine service well rendered, they be given a vote of thanks.

The motion was adopted by a rising vote.

Robert B. Hesketh, Local 33, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Joseph Laycock, Local 80, secretary of the same committee presented the following report:

Resolution No. 22—By Delegate A. B. Hassel, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal.:

WHEREAS, At various times it becomes necessary to hold funeral services over the remains of our departed brothers and sisters at the home, or chapel, as well as the grave; and,

WHEREAS, It is not in conformity with the progress of our institution to have any duplication in any of our work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the incoming General Executive Board be and is hereby instructed to draft suitable services to be held at the home or chapel, in addition to the services already in our Ritual.

Committee recommends that, inasmuch as our present Ritual covers the subject pretty thoroughly, and can be added to by locals if they so desire, that we recommend to not concur in Resolution No. 22.

Motion by McDonnell, Local 134, and Farrell, Local 116, to concur in the report of the committee.

Motion adopted.

On Resolution No. 58 your committee recommend to amend, by striking out the word "all" in the second line of the first whereas, and the striking out of the words "all these" in the third line of the resolve, and insert the word "those," thus making it read as follows:

Resolution No. 58—By Delegates L. Sinton and A. Berger, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.:

From the N. W. Cooks' Association, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.

We have noted in all the large cities of this country an increase of religious, fraternal, and other societies, entering the catering industry, and they do not recognize our crafts or union conditions, and in nearly every one they have a number of the members that donate their services, in that way being in direct competition with our crafts and all proprietors in the catering industry.

WHEREAS, We have found these same societies opposed to the States legislatures to measures that we present for our interest and welfare, as well as the public at large; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., in convention assembled, urge all locals to start an active campaign against those societies who enter the catering industry and do not employ our crafts and grant union conditions.

The committee recommends its adoption as it now reads.

Motion by Hale, Local 2, and Kleinman, Local 1, to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Delegates Berger and Sinton of Local 458 were heard.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 89 to 37.

On Resolution No. 47 we recommend the amendment of same by striking out the words "and the licensing of all persons cooking and preparing food," and as so amended we recommend concurrence. The resolution, with the amendment suggested in operation, to read:

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates L. Linton and A. Berger, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.:

WHEREAS, Ever since fire was discovered somebody played the part of a cook, and today the culinary art is recognized as one of the greatest professions, we regret so little attention is paid to the sanitary conditions of the quarters wherein cooks are obliged to work, especially in the large cities, where they are obliged to work in gloomy basements, under public side-walks, and in unventilated and filthy rooms; and

WHEREAS, The N. W. Cooks' Association, Local 458, of Minneapolis, has taken the stand against filthy, unsanitary conditions, cellar kitchens, long hours, and private employment bureaus, and have taken a stand for reasonable hours of labor, one day's rest in seven, sanitary working conditions, free employment bureaus regulated by the State Labor Department, and the inspection to be made by practical cooks of all kitchens and places where food is prepared for the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., in convention assembled, indorse the above stand that is taken by the N. W. Cooks' Association, Local 458, of Minneapolis, and pledges its support and co-operation to all measures introduced in the city and State law-making bodies that will advance the above measures mentioned in the resolution, thereby benefiting all our crafts and the general public.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Motion by Fleischmann, Local 44, and Shields, Local 609, that the report of the committee be accepted and the resolution as amended be adopted.

Delegates Canny, Local 44; Nelson, Local 101; Fleischmann, Local 44; Berger, Local 458; McEachern, Local 167; Drake, Local 561; Hibberd, Local 197; Woods, Local 593; Sinton, Local 458; Hesketh, Local 33, and Levi, Local 33, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegates Vigneux, Garrity and Durnin, Local 81:

Resolution submitted by the delegates from Local 81:

WHEREAS, In the past the MIXER AND SERVER has been printed on paper not bearing the watermark of the Paper Makers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The official journal of this International is distributed all over the United States and Canada; be it

Resolved, That the official journal, known as the MIXER AND SERVER, be printed on union-made paper bearing the watermark of the Paper Makers' Union, when such paper of the right kind and quantity can be secured.

Your committee appreciates that every effort has been made to secure union-made paper of the right kind and quantity on which to print the MIXER AND SERVER, but, like many others, so far have been unable to secure same, but are still trying to get it. Therefore we recommend adoption of Resolution No. 54, with the following amendment added to the last section: "When such paper of the right kind and quantity can be secured."

Motion by De Young, Local 70, and seconded by Pattberg, Local 70, that report be accepted. Carried.

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate A. C. Rose, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.:

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has at no time nor at any of its conventions gone on record for or against prohibition; and

WHEREAS, The fanatical prohibitionists boast of this fact and make capital of it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates from this International Union to the next A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to present to that convention a resolution urging that body to go on record as being opposed to any prohibition legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates are hereby instructed to oppose the election of any one with known prohibition sentiments to any office within the A. F. of L.

Your committee believes that the adoption of Resolution No. 41 would be ill advised action and unwise, and might possibly react to our disadvantage. We therefore recommend to non-concur.

Motion by Goldsmith, Local 108, and Whissemore, Local 106, to accept and concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Taback, Local 30; Rose, Local 30; Chapman, Local 30, and Secretary Sullivan were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegate Philip Hartman, Local 456, Chicago, Ill.:

WHEREAS, The condition of the Bartenders of Chicago demands that action must be taken in order to bring the thousands of unorganized barkeepers under the folds of our International Union; and

WHEREAS, Under instruction of the Bartenders' Joint Council of Chicago, we request the Eighteenth General Convention to station a Bartender General Organizer in the city of Chicago for at least one year, and further request the convention to instruct the General Executive Board to give such assistance as may be needed to organize the Bartenders of Chicago.

Your committee recommend that we concur in the resolution to the extent of agreeing with its authors that the bartenders of Chicago need attention from organizers, and that a bartender, a General Organizer, be sent to that city. Your committee further recommends that the General Executive Board be requested to make special effort to organize all crafts in the city of Chicago, as well as other large cities; and further request and recommend to the General Executive Board that they give such financial assistance as will enable the organizers to accomplish good and effective work; for we recognize that Chicago will be the battle ground for our existence from now till the fall of 1916.

Motion by Just, Local 106, and Dentinger, Local 171, that the report and recommendations of the committee as they refer to Resolution No. 24 be concurred in.

Delegates Collins, Local 108; Hartnett, Local 134; Foley, Local 173; Ehrman, Local 175; Bard, Local 525; Bradley, Local 574; McCallum, Local 567; Drysdale, Local 558; Prichard, Local 721; Trenkle, Local 859; Shields, Local 609; Gorton, Local 115; Garrity, Local 81; Beyers, Local 196; McCarthy, Local 188; Regan, Local 41; Sheehan, Local 10; Stewart, Local 14; Cordes, Local 20, and Price, Local 577, were heard.

Motion adopted.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate Libbie Messer, Local 220, Eureka, Cal.:

WHEREAS, A small percentage of the membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America have been persistently and are now endeavoring to bring about its disintegration and disorganization and adopting methods to accomplish the same that brings the blush of shame to the sincere and honest workers for the general good of unionism; and

WHEREAS, The persons seeking the said disintegration and disorganization are avowed and pronounced I. W. W.'s, glorifying in the iconoclastic tactics resorted to by this class of would-be industrial reformers; and

WHEREAS, These I. W. W. members, having failed to sustain their own separate organization, are now, by gaining membership in Locals affiliated with the A. F. of L., attempting in their cowardly way to gain their ends; and

WHEREAS, The persons who join a labor union, taking the obligation in apparent sincerity, but secretly pledged to bring about the ruin of the organization they join, can be described only as cowardly traitors, deserving our contempt and expulsion; and

WHEREAS, The act of joining a labor union affiliated with the A. F. of L. being, as it ever must be, voluntary, the natural outcome of the acquisition of education upon the question of the necessary economic organization of the crafts, managed by those with craft knowledge; the severance of relations with organizations is a matter depending entirely upon the will of the individual member, the logical influence being that those who can not help shall never hinder, and those that hinder should be expelled before they sow the seeds of dissension by claiming ability to carry out their purposes by purely unconstitutional methods; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention hereby condemns the actions of the I. W. W. members of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. creating dissension and strife within its ranks, refuses to recognize the equity and constitutionality of our International body to satisfy the puerile ambitions of an untrustworthy and comparatively insignificant element of the membership; resents the attempts on the part of the syndicalistic incompetents who care only to vilify and blacken the characters and besmirch the reputations of the duly elected officers who do not coincide with the views of these I. W. W. malcontents, who grapple with questions beyond their intelligence and whose psychic perceptions are as mud; and it is further

Resolved, That this convention will look with favor upon the necessary action being taken to immediately bring to task those members who are now flagrantly abusing the privileges of membership and openly violating the provisions of the International and Local Constitutions and their obligations; and it is still further

Resolved, That during the present period of business depression resulting from the reconstructive forces at work in the United States, forced upon us by conditions over which, at present, we have no control, that it would appear advisable to allow no departure from well-established rules, and to sanction only such methods as are unmistakably beneficial to the members of organized labor.

We, your Committee on Resolutions, recommend "to indefinitely postpone action" on Resolution No. 52.

Motion by Trenkle, Local 859, and Berger, Local 458, to concur in the report of the committee.

Motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegates W. W. Levi and E. L. Hollingsworth, Local 33, Seattle, Wash.:

WHEREAS, Organized labor of Washington, Oregon and California lost a hard fight for an initiative measure for an eight-hour day on account of the stand taken by Samuel Gompers, and afterwards by the Philadelphia Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Eighteenth General Convention of H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. that the delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to vote to put the A. F. of L. on record for an eight-hour day.

The committee, with the consent of the introducers of Resolution No. 20, submit the following amendment, and as so amended recommend to concur. (Some members of the committee dissented):

Resolution No. 20, as amended:

WHEREAS, Organized Labor of Washington, Oregon and California made a hard fight for a statutory eight-hour day in afore-mentioned States at their last State election, and the same will undoubtedly be put forward again at next elections; and

WHEREAS, Favorable action on same by the A. F. of L. Convention will aid the cause materially; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to vote for an eight-hour day.

Motion by Mayer, Local 35, and Parker, Local 35, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The following delegates favored the report of the committee: Hesketh, Local 33; Sister Levi, Local 240; Cozzolino, Local 109; Levi, Local 239; W. W. Levi, Local 33.

The following delegates opposed the report of the committee: Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan; Goldsmith, Local 108; Farrell, Local 106.

Secretary Sullivan: Mr. President, I desire to amend the report and recommendations of the committee by offering the following as an amendment or substitute for their findings:

That the delegates from this International Union work and vote for the program of labor as outlined in the following declaration: "The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor should be undertaken through trade union activity, and not to be made subjects of laws through legislative enactment, excepting in so far as such regulations affect or govern the employment of women and minors, health and morals; and employment by Federal, State or municipal government."

The vote on the substitute offered by Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan was 98 for and 82 against. The substitute was adopted.

Motion by Lehman, Local 1, and Kleinman, Local 1: That inasmuch as there is pending that portion of the committee's report on the delegates to the A. F. of L., that we now adopt the final part of that report. Motion concurred in.

Motion by O'Leary, Local 280, and Chase, Local 403, that the Committee on Report of Delegates to the A. F. of L. be discharged with a vote of thanks. Motion carried.

The following has been prepared for submission to the convention, and we recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That we tender to the press of the city of San Francisco our thanks for their fairness in reporting the proceedings of this convention. We also extend our felicitations and thanks to the officers and members of the locals of the bay cities for their courtesies and entertainment. With the foregoing this completes the work referred to your Committee on Resolutions. We thank you for courtesies extended.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT HESKETH, Local 33, Seattle, Wash., Chairman.

HARRY KLEINMAN, Local 1, New York, N. Y.

CONRAD SCHOTT, Local 20, St. Louis Mo.

LAWRENCE NELSON, Local 101, Great Falls, Mont.

AL. CONDROTTE, Local 41, San Francisco, Cal.

JOSEPH E. LAYCOCK, Local 80, Boston, Mass., Secretary.

THOMAS S. FARRELL, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio.

P. J. McGOWAN, Local 175, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. CHAS. HACKETT, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN J. GRANEY, Local 212, Youngstown, Ohio.

ALICE M. LORD, Local 240, Seattle, Wash.

W. S. RENFRO, Local 378, Bakersfield, Cal.

A. C. BECK, Local 400, Spokane, Wash.

JOSH BRADY, Local 562, Detroit, Mich.

FRED SOMERS, Local 603, Sacramento, Cal.

FRED EBELING, Local 865, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Resolutions.

Motion by Donnelly, Local 107, and McEachern, Local 167, that we adopt the proposal and that the Committee on Resolutions be discharged with a rising vote of thanks.

The motion was carried into effect.

J. J. Dwyer, Local 67, Chairman of the Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question, and Michael Doyle, Local 867, Secretary of the committee, present the following report:

Resolution No. 42—By Delegation of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

WHEREAS, The Anti-Saloon League, Prohibitionists and others have deluged the land with pamphlets, books, journals, periodicals and other publications in disseminating their views, statistical and otherwise, in addition to malignant attacks and misrepresentations of the liquor traffic; and

WHEREAS, The membership of this International Union are vitally interested in the business which our opponents seek to destroy, and feeling the necessity of counteracting the pernicious influence of such literature by the circulation of counter publications which shall act as auxiliaries to that valiant champion of our cause, THE MIXER AND SERVER, which has battled so magnificently for the life of our organization and the liquor interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be given full power to act on the proposition herein submitted, and are further authorized to draw upon the Defense Fund for such moneys as in their judgment is deemed necessary to finance the same.

We recommend concurrence of Resolution No. 42.

Motion by Kleinman, Local 1, and Cordes, Local 20, to receive and concur in the report of the committee.

Henley, Local 320; Farrell, Local 106; Renfro, Local 378; Reid, Local 603; Graney, Local 212; Eichhorn, Local 222; McCarthy, Local 188; Sullivan, Local 204; Lehman, Local 1; Schott, Local 20; Condrotte, Local 41; Lyons, Local 51; Bente, Local 68; Baird, Local 51; Anderson, Local 420; Hoffman, Local 152; Steffler, Local 12; Kavanagh, Local 575; Butler, Local 43, and McGrath, Local 573, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegation of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

WHEREAS, There has been introduced from time to time in the several States not yet classified as "Dry Territory" many bills having for their object either the curtailment in part or the elimination as a whole of the liquor traffic; and

WHEREAS, Such measures, whenever enacted into law, have wrought great hardships

and injury to the members of this International Union through lack or loss of employment at their respective vocations; and

WHEREAS, Believing that we should more actively interest ourselves in all such legislative measures and to use all honorable means at our command or disposal to prevent action thereon; and

WHEREAS, The members of this International Union have the right and should receive the co-operation and support of all organized bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in preventing the passage of legislation that so plainly and surely means the destruction of our organization; therefore, be it

Resolved. That our delegates to State Federation conventions should be requested or instructed by their respective Locals to use their best endeavors to record by appropriate resolutions such State bodies against all local option and prohibition measures.

Your committee recommend Resolution No. 43 for passage by this convention.

Motion by Rooney, Local 302, and Gilbert, Local 76, to accept report and concur in recommendation of the committee.

Delegates Sorweid, Local 64; Bishop, Local 76; Conley, Local 77; Foster, Local 37; Ringler, Local 20; Sheehan, Local 10; Alge, Local 68; Huddleston, Local 203; Kelly, Local 224; Scully, Local 406; Reynolds, Local 559; Joyce, Local 3, and Grace, Local 566, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 44—Delegation of Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

WHEREAS, The Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition forces, through their representatives, have time and again misquoted, directly and indirectly, the remarks of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, as to his position or standing on the prohibition question; and

WHEREAS, Knowing full well that at all times and all places, whenever necessary, he has unequivocally expressed himself as opposed to the Prohibition propaganda, and further believing that his latest utterance on a subject of such vital importance to the membership of this International Union should be given the widest circulation and publicity possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following excerpt from the Congressional Record, page 522, under date of December 22, 1914, hereto attached, be incorporated in the proceedings of this convention:

SAMUEL GOMPERS ON PROHIBITION.

(An extract from the speech of Hon. James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., December 22, 1914. See Congressional Record of that date, page 522).

Mr. Cantrill (speaking on the Hobson National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution)—Samuel Gompers is the chief representative of the laboring men of this nation. Let me read his reply to Mr. Hobson concerning this resolution:

"September 3, 1914.

"Hon. Richard P. Hobson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"MY DEAR MR. HOBSON—Your favor of August 21 reached my office during my absence on official business, and this is the first opportunity I have had to reply thereto. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor of selecting me as a member of the National Constitution Prohibition Committee on Co-operation, but I must ask you to excuse me from accepting or serving on the committee. I am frank enough to say that I am out of harmony with the prohibition movement. I know of a better way other than by legalized prohibition to secure temperance and temperate habits, not only in the liquor traffic, but in any of the personal activities of men.

"There is no movement in all the country so potent to make the people temperate as is the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of the country. Increasing wages, establishing a shorter workday, affording better tastes, better aspirations, higher ideals, which the better standard of living and freedom of burdensome long hours of toil will bring, the opportunity for better homes and surroundings, and better working conditions, all of these, I repeat, have been more potent and will prove to be more potent in establishing temperance and temperance habits than to inaugurate prohibition by law.

"As you observe, I am not in harmony with the purpose of your movement, and hence can not consistently accept an appointment on the committee. I therefore again respectfully request you to remove my name from the National Constitutional Prohibition Committee on Co-operation.

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President American Federation of Labor."

Your committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 44.

Motion by Nelson, Local 101, and Hyatt, Local 768, that the report of the committee and its recommendation be concurred in.

Delegates Lane, Local 721; Somers, Local 603; Woods, Local 593; Kleinman, Local 1; Sinton, Local 458; Bailey, Local 420; Fletcher, Local 603; Shields, Local 609; Henley, Local 320; Brady, Local 562; Schiffert, Local 361; Sweeney, Local 274; McEachern, Local 167; Koveleski, Local 171; Hackett, Local 188; McDevitt, Local 115; Durnin, Local 81; Hoffman, Local 152; Farrell, Local 106; Levi, Local 239; Mayer, Local 35, and Baird, Local 51, were heard.

The motion was adopted.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate E. N. Fletcher, Local 603:

WHEREAS, In almost every locality where there is a local of this International, there are other organized crafts whose interests are affected by prohibition, and

WHEREAS, We realize that more can be accomplished in a fight against prohibition by co-operative effort; therefore be it

Resolved, That all delegates to this, the Eighteenth General Convention of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A., shall be instructed to take steps immediately upon their return to their respective cities to form such organized crafts into a Council or League for the purpose of fighting prohibition; and be it further

Resolved, That the G. E. B. shall instruct all General Organizers to give all assistance possible to form such Councils or Leagues.

Motion by Somers, Local 603, and Laycock, Local 80, to receive and concur in the report of the committee.

Delegates Somers, Local 603; Gibbons, Local 820; Zahn, Local 800; Hiles, Local 420; Bente, Local 68; Specht, Local 437; Bork, Local 312; Bradley, Local 574; Messer, Local 220; Hopper, Local 48; Sesma, Local 284; Maloney, Local 484; Just, Local 106; Tarrant, Local 196; Whissemore, Local 106; Madden, Local 200; Raleigh, Local 67; Vigneux, Local 81; Hale, Local 2; Foster, Local 37; Lusk, Local 69, and Duquette, Local 67, were heard.

The motion prevailed.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate A. J. Cozzolino, Local 109, Newark, N. J.:

WHEREAS, The sentimental and emotional agitation against the liquor business has been the cause of legalized liquor being legislated out of business in some parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, Said sentimental and emotional presentation of the liquor business by the Prohibition and Local Optionist and Anti-Saloon Leaguers can only be met and successfully disputed by facts as compiled and published in the reports issued by the different municipalities, States and the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, Said facts should be known by our members and supporters; be it therefore

Resolved, That the General Executive Board be empowered to appoint, without pay, a member of any of our local unions in every State; he to be known as the State Liquor Statistician of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. of the particular State he is affiliated with; and be it further

Resolved, That all statistical knowledge gathered by the said State Statistician from the different States shall be forwarded to headquarters to be published in the **MIXER AND SERVER**.

Your committee saw fit to amend Resolution No. 45 by substituting the following for the original and recommend its adoption:

Substitute:—

WHEREAS, The sentimental and emotional agitation against the liquor business has been the cause of legalized liquor being legislated out of business in some parts of the country, and

WHEREAS, Said sentimental and emotional presentation of the liquor business by the Prohibitionist and Local Optionist and Anti-Saloon Leaguers can only be met and successfully disputed by facts as compiled and published in the reports issued by the different municipalities, States and Federal Government, and

WHEREAS, Said facts should be known by our members and supporters, be it therefore

Resolved, That the General Executive Board request the secretaries of our local unions to act as Local Liquor Statisticians in their respective localities; be it further

Resolved, That all such statistics gathered by the Local Statistician shall be forwarded to headquarters to be published in the **MIXER AND SERVER**.

Motion by Lyons, Local 51 and Baird, Local 51, that the report of the committee be accepted as read and concurred in.

Delegates Cozzolino, Local 109; Hosking, Local 31; Dwyer, Local 67, and McCarthy, Local 188, were heard. The motion was adopted.

Your committee has also prepared for your approval the following address and declaration:

San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1915.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, in General Convention Assembled, Greeting:

Your Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question respectfully submit the following report:

WHEREAS, Our experience of prohibition throughout the country has demonstrated the fact that it has been a failure in accomplishing the results it set out to achieve, and we believe that better results can be derived through a properly regulated license system of the liquor traffic in all States and Territories of the Union. Years of experience in the liquor traffic has convinced us that this system is the best promoter of true temperance.

We, your committee, desire to go on record as condemning the tactics and methods employed by the Anti-Saloon League on the question under consideration, and recommend this Eighteenth General Convention of the H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. also place themselves on record as being opposed at all times to the tactics pursued by this obnoxious organization.

We further pledge ourselves to do all in our power to restrict its activities in all sections under our International jurisdiction.

We, your committee, highly recommend the policy pursued by the editor of our official journal in his efforts to combat the agitation carried on by the Prohibition Party and the Anti-Saloon League, and recommend continuation of this policy and the hearty co-operation of the entire membership in its efforts along that line.

Fraternally,

J. JERE DWYER, Local 67, Springfield, Mass., Chairman.

HUGO ERNST, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

LESTER M. McDONALD, Local 62, Fresno, Cal.

JERE F. McCARTHY, Local 188, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. N. FLETCHER, Local 603, Sacramento, Cal.

H. H. ZWERNEMANN, Local 750, Houston, Texas.

MICHAEL DOYLE, Local 867, Ketchikan, Alaska, Secretary.

JOHN H. ROONEY, Local 302, Butte, Mont.

ADOLPH BERGER, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.

IRENE DAHL, Local 48, San Francisco, Cal.

W. A. HOSKING, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.

Committee on Prohibition and Anti-Saloon Question.

Motion by Drake, Local 561, and Hale, Local 2, that we accept and concur in the report as submitted.

The motion was adopted.

Motion by Powers, Local 768, and Joyce, Local 3, that the committee be discharged, with the usual rising vote of thanks.

The motion was carried into effect.

Secretary Blumenthal for the Committee on Labels and Buttons presented the following supplementary report:

Resolution No. 56—By Delegates Kirkpatrick and Rose, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.:

WHEREAS, This convention has gone on record, at the recommendation of the Committee on Labels and Buttons, that no display of bar or house cards or buttons be displayed where Asiatics are employed, and

WHEREAS, In many districts within the jurisdiction of this International, bar cards are displayed in hotels, restaurants and cafes where cooks, helpers, waiters and waitresses are not organized; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be the sense of this convention that no house cards, bar cards or buttons be displayed unless every one working at our crafts are organized on the premises.

We believe in Resolution No. 56, but think that we have thoroughly covered this matter in our recommendations to this convention, and therefore non-concur in Resolution No. 56 at this time.

Fraternally,

ELIZABETH MALONEY, Local 484, Chicago, Ill., Chairman.

ROSE JACK, Local 180, San Jose, Cal.

ALEX. BLUMENTHAL, Local 17, Los Angeles, Cal.

MICHAEL H. CANNY, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

MAURICE DEYOUNG, Local 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MATTHEW V. GILFERT, Local 76, Syracuse, N. Y.

W. C. EDDY, Local 561, Sacramento, Cal.

HERMAN ZAHN, Local 800, Lafayette, Ind.

LESLIE SINTON, Local 458, Minneapolis, Minn.

PHILIP HARTMAN, Local 456, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Labels and Buttons.

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Motion by Hiles, Local 420, and Norton, Local 420, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Motion adopted.

Parker, Local 35, recorded as voting "No."

Motion by Keenan, Local 699, and Hyatt, Local 768, that the Committee on Labels and Buttons be discharged, with the usual vote of thanks.

Motion carried into effect.

John J. Henley, Local 320, chairman of Committee on Finance, presents the following for his committee:

San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1915.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighteenth General Convention, Greeting:

Your Committee on Finance not having anything referred to it at this convention, would respectfully ask to be discharged.

Signed:

JOHN J. HENLEY, Local 320, Schenectady, N. Y., Chairman.
CECIL GIVENS, Local 14, Denver, Colo.

BEN PARKER, Local 35, Chicago, Ill

STEVEN R. BISHOP, Local 76, Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, Local 86, Lynn, Mass.

FRANCIS W. FARRELL, Local 116, Chicopee, Mass.

F. HUDDLESTON, Local 203, St. Louis, Mo.

FRED W. BARD, Local 525, Oakland, Cal.

STEPHEN P. DRAKE, Local 561, Sacramento, Cal.

W. A. POWERS, Local 768, San Diego, Cal.

Committee on Finance.

Motion by Hartman, Local 456, and Kennedy, Local 110, that the request of the committee be complied with, and that they be accorded the usual thanks of the convention for being ready to perform such duty as may have been assigned to them.

Motion adopted.

George Ringler, Local 20, chairman of Committee on Convention Attendance and Ways and Means, presented the following for his committee:

June 17, 1915.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

The following is the report of the Committee on Convention Attendance and Ways and Means:

We recommend that attendance cards shall be given on entrance, and be taken up twenty minutes before time set for adjournment at each session, and each delegate shall present his attendance card in person and no delegate shall be permitted to present attendance card of any other delegate or delegates.

We further recommend that all delegates give the article headed "Convention Representation in the General Secretary-Treasurer's Report" serious consideration, and that delegates take subject matter contained therein back to their respective organizations, and use their best efforts to create a local convention fund for the purpose of sending delegates to our general conventions.

GEORGE RINGLER, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman.

J. D. KIRKPATRICK, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

F. P. BATTLES, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLES SANDS, Local 273, Springfield, Mass., Secretary.

WILLIAM SWEENEY, Local 274, Marshalltown, Iowa.

HY. CORCORAN, Local 292, Wheeling, W. Va.

JOHN P. MCGRATH, Local 573, Springfield, Ill.

FRED McCALLUM, Local 567, Olympia, Wash.

GUS TRENKLE, Local 859, Billings, Mont.

Committee on Convention Attendance and Ways and Means.

Motion by Griffin, Local 86, and Moroney, Local 147, to accept and concur in the report of the committee. Motion adopted.

Motion that the committee be discharged and given a vote of thanks for their labors. Motion carried.

P. L. Grace, Local 566, chairman of Committee on Referendum, presented the following:

Your committee begs leave to advise that, no resolution having been referred to our committee, we have nothing to report, and ask that we be discharged as is usual by the convention.

P. L. GRACE, Local 566, Fresno, Cal., Chairman.

B. K. STEWARD, Local 14, Denver, Colo.

THEO. JOHNSON, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

E. R. ABBOTT, Local 38, Hammond, Ind.

OWEN REYNOLDS, Local 95, Worcester, Mass.

HENRY F. CORCORAN, Local 77, Boston, Mass.

JAMES MORONEY, Local 147, Greenfield, Mass.

ADAM P. HENTGES, Local 287, St. Paul, Minn.

W. A. PRICE, Local 577, San Jose, Cal.

F. E. MERRYFIELD, Local 561, Sacramento, Cal.

Committee on Referendum.

Motion by McKone, Local 284, and Hibberd, Local 97, that the request of the committee be complied with and they be thanked just the same as if they had performed committee work.

Motion adopted.

W. H. Foster, Local 37, chairman of Committee on Grievance, makes the following report for his committee:

We, you "Committee on Troubles," are pleased to inform you that there were no troubles brought before or referred to our committee, and while we are pleased with that situation, we were ready to set in judgment on any case referred to us. We ask that we be relieved by the usual process.

W. H. FOSTER, Local 37, Decatur, Ill., Chairman.

V. E. CHAPMAN, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN KENNEDY, Local 110, San Francisco, Cal.

PATSIE TAYLOR, Local 403, Stockton, Cal.

V. W. LABELLE, Local 651, Seattle, Wash.

DANIEL P. SHIELDS, Local 609, Great Falls, Mont.

Committee on Grievance.

F. Sesma, Local 284, chairman of the Committee on State and District Branches, reports as follows:

We, your Committee on State and District Branches, express some measure of disappointment in having been appointed, and with no work to perform, at least none offered by this convention. We ask that we be discharged from further waiting for work to perform.

F. SESMA, Local 284, Los Angeles, Cal., Chairman.

SAMUEL TABACK, Local 30, San Francisco, Cal.

C. P. HIBBARD, Local 31, Oakland, Cal.

THOMAS GARRITY, Local 81, Holyoke, Mass.

S. T. BRENT, Local 108, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN E. LONG, Local, 175, Buffalo, N. Y.

GEORGE HIBBERD, Local 197, Hamilton, O.

HUNTER KEITH, Local 332, East St. Louis, Ill.

B. CALLAHAN, Local 527, Dubuque, Iowa.

W. P. BUTZ, Local 572, Stockton, Cal.

J. L. FEUDNER, Local 595, Richmond, Cal.

Committee on State and District Branches.

Motion that both committees—Grievance and State and District Branches—be discharged with a vote of thanks. Motion made by Hale, Local 2, and Adamack, Local 240.

Motion adopted.

J. J. McDevitt, chairman of Committee on Rules and Order of Business, makes the following report for his committee:

Resolution No. 46—By Delegate Alfred E. Steimer, Local 44, San Francisco, Cal.:

WHEREAS, There is in the Rules of Order adopted for the guidance of this convention, no method prescribed for the calling of a division on the chairman's announcement of a vote on a question, or for the calling of a rising or roll call vote; and

WHEREAS, This information, on request, has not been imparted to the delegates; and

WHEREAS, The exercise of all the prerogatives of a delegate depends on a clear understanding of the Rules of Order governing a convention, and the interpretation thereof; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules of Order be instructed to immediately bring in a recommendation to the convention as to the method of procedure or the number of delegates required to call for a rising or roll call vote; and be it further

Resolved, That pending the report of the committee it be the sense of this convention that the rule of procedure be in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order, Section 38, pages 110 and 111.

We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, recommend non-concurrence in Resolution No. 46, introduced by Delegate Steimer, Local No. 44. We find that the rules governing this and preceding conventions have proven satisfactory, and as the rule applying to the raising of previous question upon the request of twelve delegates and a roll call, can be had by a majority vote of the delegates, if they so desire, we see no necessity for any changes in the present form.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN J. McDEVITT, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman.

GEORGE HALE, Local 2, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES E. BAIRD, Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTHUR JUST, Local 106, Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary.

JAMES HARTNETT, Local 134, Scranton, Pa.

JAMES BELL, Local 171, Rochester, N. Y.

OSCAR BICKERDT, Local 286, Peoria, Ill.

FRANK BRADLEY, Local 574, Duluth, Minn.

A. M. J. PRICHARD, Local 721, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Motion by Anderson, Local 420, and Bailey, Local 420, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Steimer, Local 44: My compliments to the committee. I was a trifle worried that, probably, my resolution had been lost.

Motion by McGowan, Local 175, and Donnelly, Local 107, that all committees that have not been relieved from further duty be forthwith discharged and be given a vote of thanks.

The motion was carried into effect.

Secretary Sullivan—Mr. President and Delegates to this Convention: It seems to me that we would hardly show the right character of appreciation if we permitted this convention to close without saying a few words to our brothers and sisters of the Bay Cities and the local unions which have so generously and lavishly entertained us since our arrival in this splendid city. Some of us, no doubt, came here with feelings that prompted the expectation that we would not have much entertainment or time to take part in it. Others may have imagined that because our members in this section of the country were endeavoring to bring about conditions which many of us disagreed on that they would neglect us and allow us to hit the trail or move around the city and suburbs unattended. They have proven themselves excellent hosts. They have seen to it that your spare moments were filled in with interesting entertainment and lavish accommodations to enjoy what they offered. Both men and women of our local unions in this vicinity have vied with one another in an effort to make our stay one to be remembered for many months to come. I believe I express the sentiments of this convention when I say to our boys and girls of the Bay Cities and unions that we are your debtors for as fine a week of pleasure and entertainment as we have ever been the recipients, and we offer to you our heartfelt thanks, so that you may know that you have made good your promises when you invited us to come to your great State and city, and you may depart from this convention with a feeling that your work was fully appreciated. Mr. President, if you will permit, I offer a motion that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to our boys and girls of the Bay Cities local unions.

Motion seconded by Conley, Local 77, and was carried with a whoop.

Donnelly, Local 107: I am not unmindful of the fact that the wives and families, especially the female portion thereof, have been cared for in innumerable ways and have been

quite as lavishly entertained as the delegates; and I therefore offer a motion that the Ladies' Committee be tendered similar recognition for their labors.

Seconded by Messer, Local 220. The convention concurred by rising to indicate its appreciation and thanks.

President Flore: We have about concluded the business of this convention, and I take advantage of the opportunity to thank the delegates for their forbearance and labors. You have done very nicely, and I wish to thank you for your co-operation. You are going to return to your homes and your local unions with, I trust, renewed energy, and I trust that you will be able to enthuse all of our members to help make our organization a greater and better one than it is now.

Secretary Sullivan: It has been the custom in the past to mail the last day's proceedings to the delegates; therefore, if any of you have failed to deposit your card with Brother Horne, be sure and do so before leaving the convention hall tonight. Of course, you all understand that the completed convention record will be printed in the next number of the *Mixer and Server*. The daily proceedings are more in the nature of a memorandum printed for the information of delegates, and not intended for general distribution.

President Flore: It has been the custom with us that before concluding the business of the convention, we stand in silence in memory of the departed members of our International Union.

The convention arose and stood in silence for the time mentioned.

Condrotte, Local 41: Mr. Chairman and delegates: You have had an opportunity during the week to observe the conditions which prevail in this city; there are quite too many of our members without employment, and I trust that you warn those who imagine that there is enough and to spare of employment, that such is not the case; there is no work for many of the members who are here now, and adding to the number of unemployed only makes it harder for all concerned.

Hassel, Local 284: Brother Condrotte has given you a picture of this section of the State; he could have included Los Angeles as well, for there is no work down there. If any of our boys or girls back east have the necessary coin to come out here to see the two Fairs we will try to meet them with a smile, but urge those who are seeking work to remain where they are for they will only win disappointment.

Chase, Local 403—Mr. President and delegates: This is the first chance I have had to make suitable acknowledgment to our General Executive Board for their timely aid and help of a financial character; we were in trouble and plenty of it, and they came to the front for us generously and I want on behalf of our members to thank them.

Nelson, Local 101: I want to add my little bouquet of praise and thanks to the G. E. B. for their prompt action and help of our locals in Great Falls, Mont. They were prompt and generous and I want them and the organization to know that we are grateful for their action.

McEachern of Local 167, and Corcoran of Local 77, offered a motion that the convention do now adjourn sine die. The motion was agreed to by the delegates rising and trying their voices in several popular melodies.

The following delegates were absent from Friday evening session (June 18th): L. Wheeler, Local 180; R. Jack, Local 180; C. S. Rhodes, Local 449; F. E. Merryfield, Local 561; W. C. Eddy, Local 561; W. P. Burtz, Local 572; J. L. Pauley, Local 585; J. C. Feudner, Local 595. Delegates reported sick: N. R. Pangle, Local 335; H. H. Edwards, Local 832.

Adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

W. E. HORNE,

J. P. McGINLEY,

Assistant Secretaries of the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Edward Flore, President.....	375 Oak Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Robert Hesketh, First Vice-President.....	P. O. Box 594, Seattle, Wash.
Frank Hoffman, Second Vice-President.....	239 Second Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. H. Foster, Third Vice-President.....	339 South Franklin Street, Decatur, Ill.
C. W. McCurdy, Fourth Vice-President.....	305 Youngerman Building, Des Moines, Ia.
F. Sesma, Fifth Vice-President.....	P. O. Box 522, San Francisco, Cal.
Elizabeth Maloney (Miss), Sixth Vice-President.....	Room 413, S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Paul Steffler, Seventh Vice-President.....	626 Victoria Street, San Antonio, Texas
John W. Conley, Eighth Vice-President.....	183 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer..	Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

DELEGATES TO THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION.

Local	Location	Delegate	Address
1	New York City.....	Harry Kleinman	12 St. Mark's place.
1	New York City.....	William Lehman	196 Atkins ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	George Hale	1855 Madison street.
3	New York City.....	W. B. Joyce	Tyson ave., Floral Park, N. Y.
3	New York City.....	John P. McGinley.....	Care 631 Third avenue.
8	Denver, Colo.....	Fred Wessel	1731 Arapahoe street.
10	Hoboken, N. J.....	James J. Sheehan.....	126 Hudson street.
12	San Antonio, Tex.....	Paul Steffler	626 Victoria street.
14	Denver, Colo.....	Cecil Givens	1923 Curtis street.
14	Denver, Colo.....	B. K. Stewart	2140 California street.
17	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Alex Blumenthal	525½ S. Main street.
17	Los Angeles, Cal.....	J. C. Scott.....	207 Temple street.
20	St. Louis, Mo.....	George Ringler	709 Pine street.
20	St. Louis, Mo.....	Harry Cordes	3404a Washington avenue.
20	St. Louis, Mo.....	Conrad Schott	2827 Henrietta street.
20	St. Louis, Mo.....	James J. O'Donald.....	212 S. Sixth street.
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	V. E. Chapman.....	14 Seventh street.
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	Hugo Ernst	14 Seventh street.
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	Sam Taback	14 Seventh street.
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	Theo. Johnson	14 Seventh street.
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	A. C. Rose.....	14 Seventh street.
30	San Francisco, Cal.....	J. D. Kirkpatrick.....	14 Seventh street.
31	Oakland, Cal.....	Thomas H. Wright.....	5286 Manila avenue.
31	Oakland, Cal.....	C. P. Hubbard.....	1846 Adeline street.
31	Oakland, Cal.....	Charles C. Olson.....	487 Twenty-fourth street.
31	Oakland, Cal.....	W. A. Hosking.....	1826 Castro street.
33	Seattle, Wash.....	Robert B. Hesketh.....	P. O. Box 594.
33	Seattle, Wash.....	W. W. Levi.....	1915 Waite street.
33	Seattle, Wash.....	E. L. Hollinsworth.....	2318 E. Olive street.
35	Chicago, Ill.....	A. A. Mayer.....	548 N. Dearborn street.
35	Chicago, Ill.....	Ben F. Parker.....	2345 Park avenue.
37	Decatur, Ill.....	W. H. Foster.....	380½ N. Water street.
38	Hammond, Ind.....	Edward R. Abbott.....	552 Holman street.
41	San Francisco, Cal.....	Dan P. Regan.....	115 Valencia street.
41	San Francisco, Cal.....	Al Condrotte.....	126 Duboce avenue.
41	San Francisco, Cal.....	A. Zimmermann	601 Anderson street.
41	San Francisco, Cal.....	F. W. Steinkamp.....	239 Broderick street.
41	San Francisco, Cal.....	Frank E. Plate.....	115 Valencia street.
43	Pueblo, Colo.....	James N. Butler.....	P. O. Box 84.
44	San Francisco, Cal.....	Alfred E. Steimer.....	88 Sixth street.
44	San Francisco, Cal.....	Chas. F. Fleischmann.....	715 Berlin street.
44	San Francisco, Cal.....	Arthur H. Dodge.....	650 Lakeview avenue.
44	San Francisco, Cal.....	Michael H. Canny.....	753 Hayes street.
44	San Francisco, Cal.....	Frank P. Battles.....	88 Sixth street.
48	San Francisco, Cal.....	Laura Molleda	149 Mason street.
48	San Francisco, Cal.....	Lena Hopper	149 Mason street.
48	San Francisco, Cal.....	Lettie Gardner	149 Mason street.
48	San Francisco, Cal.....	Irene Dahl	149 Mason street.
51	St. Louis, Mo.....	Jacob Schrempp	4286 Easton avenue.
51	St. Louis, Mo.....	Robert Lyons	3204 Lucas avenue.
51	St. Louis, Mo.....	George C. Wiesemann.....	2648a Lafayette avenue.
51	St. Louis, Mo.....	Charles E. Baird.....	5743 Garfield avenue.
62	Fresno, Cal.....	L. A. Pomeroy.....	1139 Eye street.
64	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Charles Sorweid	279 Third street.
67	Springfield, Mass.....	Edmond Raleigh	P. O. Box 893.
67	Springfield, Mass.....	John Jere Dwyer	P. O. Box 893.
67	Springfield, Mass.....	Albert S. Duquette	P. O. Box 893.
68	Cincinnati, O.....	Charles Bente	31 E. Twelfth street.
68	Cincinnati, O.....	Charles Gallagher	3511 Reading road.
68	Cincinnati, O.....	Joseph Alge	3230 Elder avenue, Oakley, O.
69	Galveston, Tex.....	M. W. Lusk.....	121 Broadway.
70	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Maurice DeYoung	193 Schaeffer street.
70	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Otto Pattberg	388 Tompkins pl., Glendale, I. L. [N. Y.
76	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Steven R. Bishop	230 Fitch street.
76	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Matthew V. Gilbert	416 Ulster street.
77	Boston, Mass.....	John W. Conley	183 Court street.
77	Boston, Mass.....	Henry F. Corcoran	183 Court street.
77	Boston, Mass.....	John C. Hickey	183 Court street.
77	Boston, Mass.....	Daniel E. Ford	183 Court street.
77	Boston, Mass.....	Thomas Dolan	183 Court street.
79	Louisville, Ky.....	Fred Schwenger	P. O. Box 591.

Local	Location	Delegate	Address
80	Boston, Mass.	Jos. E. Laycock	63 Shawmut avenue.
81	Holyoke, Mass.	Thos. J. Durnin	18 Clinton avenue.
81	Holyoke, Mass.	T. F. Vigneux	317 Appleton street.
81	Holyoke, Mass.	Thomas Garrity	787 Dwight street.
86	Lynn, Mass.	John J. Griffin	10 Central avenue.
95	Worcester, Mass.	Owen J. Reynolds	3 Vernon terrace.
101	Great Falls, Mont.	Lawrence Nelson	P. O. Box 167.
106	Cleveland, O.	Thomas S. Farrell	3643 Carnegie avenue.
106	Cleveland, O.	Arthur F. Just	2084 E. Fifty-fifth street.
106	Cleveland, O.	Edw. A. Whissemore	1529 Prospect avenue.
106	Cleveland, O.	Fred B. Hobby	1120 Prospect avenue.
107	Cleveland, O.	Kitty Donnelly	416 Superior Building.
108	Cleveland, O.	S. T. Brent	716 Vincent avenue.
108	Cleveland, O.	John T. Collins	716 Vincent avenue.
108	Cleveland, O.	Michael Goldsmith	716 Vincent avenue.
109	Newark, N. J.	A. J. Cozzolino	260 Washington street.
110	San Francisco, Cal.	A. W. Fraser	Park Hotel, 1038 Folsom st.
110	San Francisco, Cal.	John Kennedy	American Hotel, Howard st.
110	San Francisco, Cal.	J. C. Morris	495 Fifth street.
110	San Francisco, Cal.	Matt Williamson	1018 Missouri street.
115	Philadelphia, Pa.	John J. McDevitt	421 E. Wildey street.
115	Philadelphia, Pa.	Ben Gorton	926 N. Broad street.
116	Chicopee, Mass.	Francis W. Farrell	333 Front street.
134	Scranton, Pa.	Frank McDonnell	220 Lackawanna avenue.
134	Scranton, Pa.	James Hartnett	220 Lackawanna avenue.
147	Greenfield, Mass.	James Moroney	Millers Falls, Mass.
152	Minneapolis, Minn.	Frank Hoffman	239 Second avenue, S.
152	Minneapolis, Minn.	Whinda Gigrich	812 E. Fourteenth street.
152	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ernest O'Brien	239 Marquette avenue.
152	Minneapolis, Minn.	J. A. Kaehn	312 Marquette avenue.
167	Cleveland, O.	Ed. McEachern	1120 Prospect avenue.
171	Rochester, N. Y.	Emanuel Kovaleski	104 Reynolds Arcade.
171	Rochester, N. Y.	Edward A. Dentinger	104 Reynolds Arcade.
171	Rochester, N. Y.	James Bell	104 Reynolds Arcade.
173	Binghamton, N. Y.	Michael T. Foley	145 Water street.
175	Buffalo, N. Y.	Patrick J. McGowan	14 E. Eagle street.
175	Buffalo, N. Y.	John E. Long	14 E. Eagle street.
175	Buffalo, N. Y.	Edward L. Ehrman	19 Dodge street.
180	San Jose, Cal.	Loretta Wheeler	317 N. Market street.
180	San Jose, Cal.	Rose Jack	The Lennox, 260 S. First st.
188	Pittsburg, Pa.	J. Chas. Hackett	Union Labor Temple.
188	Pittsburg, Pa.	Hugh O'Hare	307 Diamond street.
188	Pittsburg, Pa.	James W. Clark	5808 E. Pierce street, E. E.
188	Pittsburg, Pa.	Jere F. McCarthy	Union Labor Temple.
196	Buffalo, N. Y.	Thomas A. Tarrant	519 Virginia street.
196	Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles Beyers	8 Sycamore street.
197	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	George Hibberd	Lester Annex, 54½ James st., N.
200	Hartford, Conn.	Frank J. Madden	50 Annawan street.
203	St. Louis, Mo.	Fay Huddleston	18 S. Broadway.
204	Elmira, N. Y.	F. J. Sullivan	459 E. Church street.
206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	W. A. Polk	1011 Main street.
212	Youngstown, O.	John J. Graney	27 N. Hazel street.
220	Eureka, Cal.	Mrs. Libbie Messer	Box 691.
222	Dayton, O.	J. F. Eichhorn	7 N. Market street.
223	Des Moines, Ia.	C. W. McCurdy	305 Youngerman Building.
224	Erie, Pa.	William Kelly	343 E. Twelfth street.
239	Seattle, Wash.	Ed. T. Levi	Box 488.
240	Seattle, Wash.	Alice M. Lord	Labor Temple.
240	Seattle, Wash.	Ida L. Levi	Labor Temple.
240	Seattle, Wash.	Agnes Adamack	Labor Temple.
273	Springfield, Mass.	Charles E. Sands	22 E. Court street.
274	Marshalltown, Ia.	William Sweeney	6 Kibbey Building.
280	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Arthur E. O'Leary	248 Havelock street.
284	Los Angeles, Cal.	F. Sesma	532 Maple avenue.
284	Los Angeles, Cal.	A. B. Hassel	540 Maple avenue.
284	Los Angeles, Cal.	Geo. O. Petersen	4210½ Moneta avenue.
284	Los Angeles, Cal.	B. McKone	222 N. Beaudry avenue.
286	Peoria, Ill.	Oscar Bickerdt	707 Hamilton.
287	St. Paul, Minn.	Adam P. Hentges	172 Canal street.
292	Wheeling, W. Va.	Harry Corcoran	Care P. O. Box 480.
302	Butte, Mont.	John H. Rooney	Box 760.
312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	W. L. Bork	County Hospital.
312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	James Riley	128 Read avenue.
320	Schenectady, N. Y.	John J. Henley	Seward place.

Local	Location	Delegate	Address
832	East St. Louis, Ill.	Hunter B. Keith.....	137 Collinsville avenue.
835	Toledo, O.	Nida R. Pangle.....	103 Empire Arcade Building.
861	Allentown, Pa.	John A. Schiffert.....	322 N. Fifth street.
376	South Chicago, Ill.	James E. Nelson.....	3061 E. Ninety-first street.
378	Bakersfield, Cal.	W. S. Renfro.....	2200 Twenty-second street.
400	Spokane, Wash.	A. C. Beck.....	Box 510.
402	San Diego, Cal.	Claude McClellan.....	Box 255.
403	Stockton, Cal.	Larry L. Chase.....	11 N. Eldorado street,
403	Stockton, Cal.	Fred Funk	410 N. Auroa street.
403	Stockton, Cal.	Patsie Taylor	318 E. Main street.
406	Eureka, Cal.	William T. Scully	Hotel Grand.
420	Kansas City, Mo.	James H. Anderson.....	3815 Flora avenue.
420	Kansas City, Mo.	E. L. Hiles.....	1317 Charlotte street.
420	Kansas City, Mo.	Chas. O. Bailey.....	2533 College avenue.
420	Kansas City, Mo.	O. D. Norton.....	808 Main street.
436	Rock Springs, Wyo.	John E. Green.....	Care P. O. Box 562.
487	Indianapolis, Ind.	Chas. Specht	37-39 S. Delaware street.
487	Indianapolis, Ind.	Timothy Curran	1128 Fletcher avenue.
449	Altoona, Pa.	Craig S. Rhodes.....	829 Twelfth street.
456	Chicago, Ill.	Phillip Hartman	539 S. State street.
458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Leslie Sinton	104 Washington avenue, S.
458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Adolph Berger	104 Washington avenue, S.
484	Chicago, Ill.	Elizabeth Maloney	85 S. Dearborn street.
523	Kenosha, Wis.	L. S. Kimball.....	824 Market street.
524	Miles City, Mont.	Thos. J. Ryan.....	Buckingham Hotel.
525	Oakland, Cal.	Herman Loorz	66 Eleventh street.
525	Oakland, Cal.	Fred W. Bard.....	419 Twelfth street.
525	Oakland, Cal.	Fred C. Schroeder.....	419 Twelfth street.
527	Dubuque, Ia.	Bernard Callahan	1408 Lincoln avenue.
550	Bakersfield, Cal.	J. J. Alldridge.....	Box 808.
558	San Bernardino, Cal.	J. C. Drysdale.....	321 "E" street.
559	Ft. Smith, Ark.	W. E. Reynolds.....	223 N. Tenth street.
561	Sacramento, Cal.	Stephen P. Drake.....	731 "M" street.
561	Sacramento, Cal.	W. C. Eddy.....	Labor Temple.
561	Sacramento, Cal.	F. E. Merryfield.....	Labor Temple.
562	Detroit, Mich.	Josh Brady	169 Kerechival avenue.
566	Fresno, Cal.	Patrick L. Grace.....	Box 778.
567	Olympia, Wash.	Fred McCallum	Carlton Hotel.
572	Stockton, Cal.	James Redenbaugh	1119 E. Main street.
572	Stockton, Cal.	W. P. Burtz.....	335 W. Washington street.
573	Springfield, Ill.	John P. McGrath.....	121 N. Fifth street.
574	Duluth, Minn.	Frank Bradley	Fifth Avenue Hotel.
575	Jersey City, N. J.	Wm. F. Kavanagh	305 Varick street.
577	San Jose, Cal.	E. H. Lincoln.....	20 S. Fifth street.
577	San Jose, Cal.	W. A. Price.....	98 N. First street.
585	Charleston, W. Va.	J. L. Pauley.....	610 Ohio avenue.
598	Minneapolis, Minn.	Thos. P. Woods.....	104 Washington avenue, S.
595	Richmond, Cal.	J. C. Feudner.....	502 Barrett avenue.
603	Sacramento, Cal.	Fred A. Somers.....	631 "L" street.
603	Sacramento, Cal.	Jack Reid	Labor Temple.
603	Sacramento, Cal.	E. N. Fletcher.....	930 "H" street.
609	Great Falls, Mont.	Dan P. Shields.....	Red Feather Bar.
631	Phoenix, Ariz.	Edward J. Warren.....	78 Westmorland place.
651	Seattle, Wash.	V. W. LaBelle.....	1205 Stewart street.
699	Marysville, Cal.	S. E. Keenan.....	116 Second street.
721	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Joe Lane	Box 882.
721	Salt Lake City, Utah.	A. M. J. Prichard.....	Box 882.
744	Waco, Tex.	Jos. Dushek	707 S. Fifteenth street.
768	San Diego, Cal.	W. A. Powers.....	2819 National avenue.
768	San Diego, Cal.	Earl Hyatt	Box 482.
800	Lafayette, Ind.	Herman Zahn	1005 Main street.
815	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Charles McKee	Box 891.
820	Sheridan, Wyo.	J. F. Gibbons.....	Turf Bar.
827	Joplin, Mo.	W. Edward Horne.....	1080 W. Sixth street.
832	Sedalia, Mo.	H. H. Edwards	Hotel Terry.
859	Billings, Mont.	Gus Trenkle.....	18 N. Broadway.
865	Chicago, Ill.	Fred Ebeling	1925 Monticello avenue.
867	Ketchikan, Alaska	Michael Doyle	Revilla Hotel.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



(Registered.)

This is the Official Journal of the
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and
Bartenders International League of America.

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Volume XXIV.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, AUGUST 15, 1915.

Press of
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Commercial Tribune Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

BOOSTERS

THREE is no word in the English language that can be cited which is more significant and which is more abused than the one which appears at the top of this page.

The average reader, who seldom gives thought to the word used, just so long as it is right and proper, would probably advise you that the word BOOSTERS is a slang word—one of the exclusive possessions of the "Lower Ten"—and seldom used by the "Upper Five." But in that conclusion they are greatly in error, for the word appears in the best dictionaries in about the following forms:

- BOOST, v. t. To help; to lift; to push; to boom or advocate.
 - v. i. To lend assistance.
 - n. A helpful lift or push; a recommendation; anything that helps.
- BOOSTER, n. One who helps or encourages; a supporter or advocate.
- BOOSTERS, n., pl.
- BOOSTING, v. t.

From the definitions offered, one can readily grasp what the word means, what it truly signifies—TO BOOST; TO HELP; TO PUSH; TO BOOM OR ADVOCATE; TO BE ON THE JOB WITH SLEEVES ROLLED UP DOING ONE'S SHARE OF THE TASK WHICH REMAINS UNFINISHED.

Our splendid International Union is the creation of the BOOSTERS who wanted a real, live trade union organization; they KNEW what they WANTED, and KNOWING, went at the task with the energy which only BOOSTERS display.

A BOOSTER IS THE NOBLEST WORK OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT WHO RULES THE UNIVERSE; THE BOOSTER CAN GO TO HEAVEN, FOR THERE IS A PLACE FOR HIM THERE; BUT THE opposite of a BOOSTER never looks UP, his natural bent is



WHICH WAY ARE YOU GOING?



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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The Journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

What a superb opportunity is offered to the presiding officers of our local unions to become real teachers and lead their fellow members along paths which cannot help but improve them mentally and perfect them in the work of organization.

A local union in the last analysis is a school, and the presiding officer is the teacher of that school; if he appreciates the responsibilities placed on his shoulders and truly endeavors to offer kindly and sensible advice and suggestions, he can develop and, while doing so, bring the members of his organization along with him and they too will grow in knowledge and understanding.

It does not often happen that members elect to office of local union president individuals minus some knowledge and business ability. If perchance they make that mistake, then they can turn teacher and force by kindly but insistent methods a broadening out and perhaps aid in developing a presiding officer. In the main our locals select as their local union executives, men with ability and considerable intelligence, but for some reason or other which we cannot understand, many of these men appear to carry the impression that all their duty consists of presiding at meetings according to the rule and law in operation in their local union. As already intimated, if they but knew how much real good they could accomplish by studying the situation, and that includes carefully appraising the membership of their union, and noting that quite too many are very lax so far as common ordinary conduct of affairs is concerned, and then to lay plans to bring to each of the unknowing ones as full a measure of knowledge as the presiding officer can impart; how different the results would be and how quickly the complaint of non-attendance would cease.

The writer has in mind an experience with an ideal presiding officer, way back yonder, as years go, when early impressions were lasting. A member arose to make a motion; it was not in order and that kindly soul in the Chair instead of rapping the gavel with a resounding thwack and in gruff voice saying "you are out of order, sit down," he beamed smilingly on the member and in substance said: "Brother, no doubt your desire is to aid us to reach a conclusion, but the construction of your motion prevents the presiding officer from accepting it; if, however, you were to make your motion read something about as follows, the Chair would accept it and present it to the members, for it would be in order and such a motion would enable us to ar-

rive at that point where we could chose one way or the other."

Yet that same kindly presiding officer could be quite as severe and resolute with members whom he knew possessed the required knowledge, but who probably from no other motive than devilment, tried to submit amendments or substitutes wholly at variance with the subject under discussion, and in his own way and using language which seldom offended he made those members feel ashamed of themselves. Courtesy and gentleness on the part of a presiding officer may seem to some of our members as seeking the unheard of; yet anyone who has ever attended the Parliament of Labor—the conventions of the American Federation of Labor—when its President, or any of the Vice-Presidents, are in the Chair, will testify to the fact that the combination of courtesy and kindness compels admiration and forces belligerent delegates to refrain from abusing the privileges given them. It is true that occasions have arisen when stern and resolute action was required, and it was not lacking, but, as a rule, the business of that Parliament is governed by the combination referred to—gentleness and courtesy predominates.

The presiding officer of a local union can win the support of the members of his union and cure the all-pervading disease—non-attendance—by using kindness, by endeavoring to teach the new as well as the older members the quickest and best methods of caring for any problem which may arise. It does not follow that the union which has among its membership those who imagine they are expert parliamentarians is the most successful union by reason of that fact, the opposite is frequently the case, for unfortunately for some of our unions the stickler for parliamentary usage makes himself a bore and annoys the members with his methods of criticism. Parliamentarians are useful to an organization in proportion to the amount of intelligence which they can impart in an acceptable manner; if they lack the required tact to offer corrections, their interruptions produce nothing but dissent from the members who resent being "bawled out."

Conducting the business of a local union may be divided into two sections—the management of the business affairs, such as keeping accurate records and handling finances in one section, and the caring and watchfulness of seeing that the legislative functions are conducted so as to win the interest of the greater number, in the other section. An ideal presiding officer must have a general knowledge of the best methods to care for both sections, but especially must he bring to the presiding officer's chair that greater knowledge, the handling of men in such a manner as to win their unstinted co-operation and support. Studying how to please is a very absorbing research, and the man who seeks promotion to the highest position in the gift of a local union should seek to attain such only after making sure that he has the necessary tact and ability to be both teacher and leader. There is such a thing as being too gentle and permitting the business of the union to be rushed through by aggressive adherents of methods which retard; with a little experience the presiding officer can prevent haste and produce careful and considerate action; but in the long run, presiding officers make no mistake by being courteous and kindly, for is it not said, that a soft answer turneth away wrath.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

America is a great country, there is little need for anyone to attempt to either question or modify that statement; nor will the close student of affairs in general take exceptions to the further statement that Americans are the greatest bunch of long distance sympathizers which the world has produced since Adam took the first bite out of the "pippin" in the Garden of Eden.

It was Alexander Pope who said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and he evidently had been at the job and found it both interesting and entertaining. If Alexander were alive and lived here in America, especially in the United States, he would be still engaged in studying man, and probably discover that man is the same old bunch of contradictions—only more so—than when he began looking man over to see what kept him going and how far he could run without re-winding. The American with the sympathy bug in his make-up is one of the big studies of our period and time. He can sling out more sympathy stuff—for some fellow several thousands miles away—than anyone ever thought of heretofore. But he is the stingiest, most frugal, most economical, most saving and selfish son-of-a-gun with practical sympathy to and for his fellow countrymen that ever came down that section of our common heritage which we call the Pike.

Only a few months ago he just spilled sympathy and condemnation in about equal parts all over his daily, his weekly and his monthly press because one of the Powers of Europe invaded the country of another Power and "shot things up" and incidentally carried into rather rough execution the "raus mitt 'em" plan of putting a people on the "fritz." He—the American of whom we write—is still splitting the air with raucous cries of dissent and spreading over the pages of his favorite publication bombastic utterances because something has not been "did" to these arrogant gun toters and despilers of homes; fact is that he has worked himself into a state of mind that seemingly will never return to normal until these double distilled culprits have been dealt a body blow which will make them writhe and weep and promise to be good forever and ever world without end.

Yes sirree, as an all-wool and yard wide sympathizer the brand of biped which we are trying to picture for the benefit of our readers, simply takes the whole bake shop, there is not even a penny bun left for late comers.

But sympathy for home consumption is the farthest from his little two-by-four think-tank—what's the use—home sympathy would require action, and that is wholly out of reckoning.

All these months the American sympathy slinger has had but little time or thought of the million and one abuses which his own folks at home have had to contend with; what does he care about the three million six hundred thousand girl babies from ten to thirteen years of age engaged as the last census report puts it, "in gainful occupations," or the one million eight hundred thousand girls from 14 to 15 years of age, also "engaged in gainful occupations;" does he worry over the fact that these, the future mothers of the Nation, are being ground between stones with the dollar mark all over them; has he any reserve sympathy for the similar number of boys from the age of 10 to 15 also "engaged in gainful occupations?" does he give a tinker's hoot whether their little bellies are filled with

good, wholesome and sustaining food, or is his sympathy one bound by geographical lines and cannot be used unless there is an ocean of water intervening, when it flows generously. Where was this sympathizing and considerate individual a year ago this time, when the so-called church in action was traveling up one State and down the other urging the voters to co-operate with them so that they would have the supreme satisfaction of wrecking the business of several hundred thousand hotel, cafe and saloon-keepers, which represented many, many millions of invested money.

Where was this sympathetic biped when the Anti-Saloon Sky Pilot aggregation invaded the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon and Washington pleading and begging the electors of these commonwealths to strike a blow at the industry which gave employment to and sustained hundreds of thousands of as good citizens, men and women as were ever driven out of any country by an invading army. Did he get up on tip-toe and yell the top of that portion of his anatomy off which carries his hat, about the ruthlessness and viciousness of stealing from men and women the right to earn a living in an occupation which they had devoted all their lives to?

Did any one hear him and his tribe demanding of the government that such an invasion be stopped, that confiscation of property and property rights without any remuneration whatsoever, was plain theft—that campaigning to destroy the occupations of several hundred thousand men and women in America was quite as criminal in its way as obliterating towns and cities in the old world by the aid of siege guns and howitzers; that man to man and woman to woman, Americans will compare with any of the men and women of any nation on earth, and that to deprive one American of the right to make a living at their chosen vocation, was quite as serious a matter as depriving one Belgian from a similar opportunity. The invaders in Europe claimed that God was with them; the invaders in America made similar claim; both classes of invaders produced almost identical results; they made homeless men and women, they forced them to wander from the place where they had lived their lives, neither of the dispossessed peoples were able to take their possessions with them. Did these sympathizing mutts see any difference between desolation in Europe and the same thing in America? Did they believe that a hungry, homeless man in Europe was a hungry homeless man, while the man in America, forced to go hungry and minus a home, was neither homeless or hungry?

Did anyone hear of these Sympathy Slingers signing petitions and seeking food and clothing, as well as employment, for the thousands of men and women in the States made legally DRY, and who were given short shrift to get into some other line of business or starve?

The war in Europe is at its height, and the sympathy tossers are on the job, they are still achings for the homeless and hungry hordes of stricken Europe.

The war in America is still being waged, in fact is at its very height; it is a social war and contemplates making tramps of more men and women than the dispossessed of Europe; the latter when the war is over may return to their former homes and attempt to recoup; they will

find their occupations a bit bent and twisted, but it will be an occupation nevertheless, and they can work at it. With the dispossessed of America, the wanderers, made so by the social war which is being conducted by the Church in Action—the Anti-Saloon League and the Prohibition party—what of them? Can they too return after the war and find their occupations either bent or twisted or in any old form? Nay a return, and no occupation, for unlike the European war the American social war is destructive of employment; it makes men and women victims for ALL TIME.

The sympathy slingers groan and mourn over the loss of five or ten Europeans sent to a watery grave by undersea boats, but their groan and mourn is missing when a similar number of men, women and children in America are shot down by hired Hessians in the employ of the Standard Oil or the Colorado Mine Owners' Association; when a vessel carrying fifteen or twenty Americans is torpedoed, the sympathy biped half-heartedly "feels sorry" and believes the government will tend to it, he has nothing to offer, however, when he peruses his daily papers and reads the story of the Homestead and McKee Rocks massacre.

The men and women of America, the real "lower ten" may suffer, may toil, may wander over the face of the earth; they may stifle their heart suffering as best they may, for they are here, they are Americans and the old saw about charity beginning at home is like the "welcome" on the door-mat, not intended for acceptance.

The men and women of our allied crafts are not seeking sympathy nor charity; all they ask is a "place in the industrial sun" a similar place as that which they have occupied since government began, they are asking for nothing but what they believe is their God-given right. They believe the social war carried on by the Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition Party—the so-called Church in Action—is, if anything, more serious than any war being conducted on the face of Mother earth, for the warring nations will cease sometime, but the social soldiers engaged in the church war—the war to destroy an industry—the war to make tramps out of millions of men and women engaged in that industry is planned to continue until extermination leaves them nothing to fight over. The social war is one of positive obliteration—it is to a finish, and that fact must be borne in mind by every man and woman who has a dollar invested in the catering industry; by every man and woman who is employed in whole or part in that industry. Each must take home to themselves the emphasized facts attempted in the foregoing—they can expect no mercy from their natural or unnatural opponents, and should make up their minds to show none to the enemy. The men and women of the Catering Industry need worry little over the Sympathy Slingers, for at best their attention is a false alarm, it may parade as a lion, but it has a weak heart—except when sorrowing for the afflicted of other lands—then its generosity expends itself in urging the other fellow to give up his coin. The catering industry workers of America must work out their own salvation and the one and only method to make that an assured success, is by and through their trade unions. We may look forward to further aggressions on the part of the wagers of the social war, they are as active now as they were last

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year or the years preceding; they seek your occupation with quite as much persistence as the warring armies of Europe seek their antagonists; you must protect your bread and butter—your future—and as intimated the way is open through labor organizations such as our International Union claims to be.

Let the Sympathy Slingers remain at their tasks, but let us who believe America to be the land boasted of in song and story, try and make it so by driving the fanatics back to their unchristian leaders and their unholy edifices which they call the church and send among them some of our tillers of the soil and laborers by hand to teach them what they have evidently failed to discover in the Good Book—how to live and act a Christian life.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

At our recent convention in the city of San Francisco, Cal., the Asiatic question was given considerable attention. Some of the delegates appeared to regard this problem as a Pacific Coast question, and that it would never invade any other section of the country.

One of the special writers for the *Commercial Tribune* of Cincinnati, located at Washington, D. C., submitted a very interesting "story" last November, and, despite the intervening months, it will prove profitable reading to all of our members. The "story" in its entirety follows:

Washington, Nov. 28.—Both the Japanese and Chinese populations of Ohio are increasing, according to a report of the Census Bureau. In 1890 there were 22 Japanese in Ohio, in 1900 there were 27 and by the last census there were 76, distributed by counties as follows: Clark 2, Columbiana 1, Cuyahoga 25, Franklin 8, Hamilton 7, Lorain 12, Lucas 1, Montgomery 3, Stark 1, Summit 1, remainder of State 15.

In 1890 the number of Chinese in Ohio was 183. This increased to 371 in 1900 and 569 in 1910. The distribution of Chinese by the last census, just made public, follows: Belmont 4, Clark 10, Columbiana 12, Cuyahoga 236, Franklin 48, Hamilton 17, Highland 1, Lorain 9, Lucas 51, Mahoning 18, Montgomery 26, Muskingum 2, Stark 12, Tuscarawas 10, Washington 3, remainder of State 98.

A report just made by the Census Bureau on "Chinese and Japanese in the United States" is of interest as showing, among other things, a steady decrease for thirty years in the Chinese population in the United States as a whole and a steady and rather amazing increase in the Japanese population.

In the total area of enumeration, which includes all of the land under the American flag, there were in 1910, according to this report, 82,598,168 whites, 10,215,482 negroes, 29,018 Indians, 94,648 Chinese, 152,956 Japanese and 49,879 of all other races.

The steady decrease of Chinese population in the United States is shown as follows: In 1890, 107,488; in 1900, 89,863; in 1910, 71,531. The steady increase of Japanese population is shown as follows: In 1890, 2,039; in 1900, 24,326; in 1910, 72,157.

No farther back than 1870 the census showed only fifty-five Japanese in the United States, while in that year there were 63,199 Chinese.

Regarding sex distribution of these "yellow aliens" the report says:

"There were in the United States in 1910 66,856 Chinese males and 4,675 females, the number of males per 100 females thus being 1,430.1. In other words, there were about fourteen times as many males as females. Among the Japanese the number of males was 63,070 and of females 9,087, the number of males per 100 females being 694.1, which is about seven times as many males as females. Of course, these are very abnormal sex ratios, which would be found only in an immigrant population. For the total population of the United States the number of males per 100 females was 106; among the native whites it was 102.7, and among the foreign-born whites 129.2.

"The Chinese and Japanese, in contrast with the native whites, include a comparatively small number of children. While 36.5 per cent of the native white population are under 15 years of age only 5.8 per cent of the Chinese are below that age and only 6.9 per cent of the Japanese. The most noteworthy fact about the age distribution of the Japanese is their remarkable concentration on the age group, 25 to 44, nearly two-thirds of the Japanese being in this period of life. Only 4.5 per cent of the Japanese are over 45 years of age, as compared with 44.7 per cent of the Chinese. The explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that the Japanese represent a more recent immigration than the Chinese."

There is one feature of the report which upholds the theory that "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar." For instance the report shows, based upon information obtained from the Chinamen, that among the Chinese born in the United States 11,921 are males and 3,014 are females. This is contrary to the laws of nature, which replaces the sexes in about equal proportion, and the census bureau merely comments on it as follows:

"It is very improbable, in fact incredible, that among the Chinese actually born in the United States there should be about four times as many males as females. The probable explanation is that a considerable number of foreign-born Chinese themselves as natives for the purpose males have incorrectly reported of obtaining the protection and privileges of United States citizenship."

California has more Japanese than any other State, with Washington second, Oregon third and Colorado fourth. The distribution in States having 1,000 or more Japs follows: California, 41,356; Washington, 12,929; Oregon, 3,418; Colorado, 2,300; Utah, 2,110; Wyoming, 1,596; Montana, 1,585; Idaho, 1,363; New York, 1,247.

The distribution of Chinese by leading States follows: California, 36,248; Oregon, 7,363; New York, 5,266; Washington, 2,709; Massachusetts, 2,582; Illinois, 2,103; Pennsylvania, 1,784; Arizona, 1,305; Montana, 1,285; New Jersey, 1,139.

Chinese operate 760 farms in the United States and Japanese 2,502. Acres operated by Chinese in various States follow: California, 43,163; Oregon, 3,135; Washington, 1,944; Arizona, 1,047. Acres operated by Japanese follow: California, 99,254; Texas, 15,735; Colorado, 11,014; Washington, 9,412; Utah, 6,326; Oregon, 4,608; Nebraska, 4,340; Idaho, 2,812; New Mexico, 1,011.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	48
Pennsylvania	47
Illinois	41
Massachusetts	39
Ohio	34
Washington	33
California	32
Canada	28
Montana	23
Connecticut	22
Texas	24
New Jersey	20
Missouri	20
Indiana	19
Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	14
Iowa	11
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	9
New Hampshire	7
Rhode Island	5
Arkansas	5
Michigan	5
Oregon	5
Arizona	5
Georgia	4
Idaho	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Utah	3
Nebraska	3
Louisiana	3
Alabama	2
West Virginia	2
Vermont	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of July, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
M 111	Oatman, Ariz.	Local 124, W. F. of M.
B 643	Niles, Ohio	John J. Graney
W 748	Fort Worth, Texas	David Lynch
M 769	Mart, Texas	W. E. Reynolds
W 808	Waco, Texas	W. E. Reynolds

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Local	Name
17	Frank. Curtiss.
20	J. C. Hansmann, Henry Glab.
35	Peter Dellaringo, Harry Prince, Tom Reed.
51	Oscar Martin.
55	E. W. Blake, Mike Helushko.
115	Jas. F. Cliggett.
139	Timothy Connors.
157	David Bourrie.
180	John Hart.
181	Rewanus Brinker, James Salmon.
225	Frank Clifford.
254	Patrick Hughes.
284	Edw. F. Keen, B. Spilker.
357	D. A. Porter.
361	Joseph Steacher.
400	Alta Embry, Harry Wills.
420	J. E. Arnold.
459	Norman Martin.
504	Edwin Baum, Clarence Alvey.
524	Jennie Cullen.
573	Pat. J. Whalen, George Hofferkamp.
593	Maude Lohr.
659	Paul Baker, D. Comrie.
676	Martin Lundberg.
707	J. W. Ross.
739	John Tinko.
746	P. J. Hannigan, J. A. Thibodeau.
768	W. J. Louk.

DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

Local	Name
2	Jos. Schiller.
8	M. O'Grady, Chas. E. Butz.
30	S. Dowse, Albert Johnson.
48	Vina Mulvaney.
51	Mich. Kreig.
70	K. Weger.
77	Chas. Farrello, Wm. D. Wilson, Jacob Hoering, Maurice Hefferman, Wm. Deeney, John Speer, John A. Doherty, Fred W. Barnes, Wm. B. Spellman.
79	Docy Barbour.
80	Thos. O'Neil.
99	Myles E. Ward.
107	Harriet Plattner.
108	Joe Seidel.
131	John Malanaphy, Wm. A. Somya.
139	Geo. Price.
152	John Olsen, Chas. Hausberg, Martin Foss.
157	Edw. Champeau.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

159 :—Thos. Nelson.
 167 :—Henry Born.
 171 :—Harry O. Whitbeck.
 188 :—Fred Titus.
 200 :—Wm. Callan.
 203 :—Andy Biele.
 206 :—Chas. Gerhard.
 222 :—Thomas J. Madden.
 224 :—Fred Heisler.
 248 :—Chas. J. Justin.
 259 :—Wm. Jaggers.
 286 :—Chas. Crochiere.
 302 :—Cherrie David.
 305 :—Carl Klaffort.
 332 :—Grant Wadley, L. Covert.
 339 :—Julius Larker.
 361 :—J. George Traub.
 376 :—Nels Olson, John Westerman.
 378 :—Chas. Haycraft.
 381 :—Wm. Glebe, Henry Schlott.
 395 :—Tim Madden.
 398 :—Ernest Ragotti.
 402 :—W. B. Glaze.
 437 :—Louis Connors.
 485 :—Wm. Nelson.
 488 :—Andrew Lowery.
 504 :—John Burton.
 520 :—Chas. Siemon.
 525 :—C. D. Parker, R. C. J. Smith.
 544 :—Dan Cooper.
 547 :—Bert Waker.
 549 :—Robt. F. Thornton.
 562 :—Harry McLeod.
 573 :—Edw. Shannon.
 574 :—John Oberg.
 596 :—Thos. Larkins.
 610 :—Wm. Neidham.
 647 :—Chas. Boucher.
 651 :—Frank Gaby.
 659 :—Otto Zulkhe, J. K. Robinson, Chas. McDonald.
 696 :—Sam'l Knight.
 820 :—Tom Holly.
 849 :—Andy Lauer.
 859 :—Charles Lockwood.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1915.

To State, City Central Bodies, Councils and Local Unions—Greeting:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—During the past two years the miners of southern Colorado have been engaged in a struggle to establish their rights and freedom as workers and as human beings. You are familiar with the history of this strike and struggle; with the efforts of the mine operators to defeat the efforts of the miners to secure their rights guaranteed under the laws of the State; with the introduction of armed men and strike-breakers by the mine operators; with the deliberate plans of the mine operators to manipulate and suborn State officials to serve private interests and private gains; with the brutality of these armed ruffians and the terrible and wanton disregard for the lives of the striking miners and their families, and finally, with the efforts to destroy the miners' unions.

A part of this last effort were the trials of John R. Lawson, Louis Zancanelli, David Robb, and Ben Richardson. The brutal steps taken in each of the trials to convict these miners were of the same nature. The facts with regard to the trial of John R. Lawson are given in the editorial which is published on page 507 in the July issue

of the *American Federationist* under the title of "Lawson's Trial—The Infamy of It." The editorial with additional facts is republished on the following pages.

For the first time in the history of our country an officer of a union has been convicted of murder because of violence which grew out of a strike —convicted even though he was not accused of personal participation in the violence. This is a principle of tremendous importance to the whole labor movement. This injustice must not be allowed to stand to menace men and women of ability to help their fellows.

Every effort is being made to destroy the miners' organization in Colorado. Members of organized labor are subjected to persecution and face starvation if they remain loyal to their unions.

The members of organized labor of the whole country must support the unions of Colorado—*injury and injustice to them are injury and injustice to all.*

You are, therefore, urged that your organization with all liberty-loving men of our country take positive action to make known the solidarity and the fraternity of the labor movement in condemnation and protest against this injustice to the leaders of the unions of Colorado; and demanding that the great wrong done against Lawson and his fellow-victims shall be righted.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

LAWSON'S TRIAL—THE INFAMY OF IT.
Editorial by Samuel Gompers, from July, 1915.
American Federationist.

Some time last year Mr. L. M. Bowers of the Board of Directors of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, wrote to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

"You will be interested to know that we have been able to secure the co-operation of all the bankers of the city, who have had three or four interviews with our little cowboy Governor, agreeing to back the State and lend it all the funds necessary to maintain the militia and afford ample protection so that our miners could return to work, or give protection to men who are anxious to come up here from Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas, together with some States further east. Besides the bankers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, together with a great many of the best business men, have been urging the Governor to take steps to drive these vicious agitators out of the State. Another mighty power has been rounded up in behalf of the operators by the gathering together of fourteen of the editors of the most important newspapers in Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Colorado Springs, and other of the larger places in the State."

Is it not an indisputable inference from this hilarious statement to the dominating power in Colorado industries that these interests were lined up for a definite purpose? The nature of the purpose became evident in the pressure brought to bear upon the miners, forcing them to return to work for the need of bread without having secured recognition for their rights as free workers.

The purpose became more evident later. The State legislators—among those whom Mr. Bowers had “lined up”—passed a law providing for an additional judge for the third judicial district. Mr. Granby Hillyer, who had been attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and allied coal companies concerned in the strike, was made the additional judge. It is a well-known fact that there was not ordinarily sufficient business in the old Third Judicial District to require but one judge. The understanding was that Judge Hillyer was to preside at the trials of strikers.

In the petition for change of venue that the miners filed before him this spring, the charge was made and supported by affidavits that Judge Hillyer had been a bitter partisan in the recent coal strike, and had declared that the strikers were outlaws who should be held in jail incomunicado, and denied the writ of habeas corpus.

Before this tribunal of justice was brought John R. Lawson, Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, charged with the crime of being a leader of the miners who had struck for their rights as free workers and as citizens under the laws of the State of Colorado. Plainly it was not John R. Lawson who was on trial but organized labor.

Let us see the further actions of some of those whom Mr. Bowers had “lined up” for the Rockefeller interests against the men who dared aid their fellow workers to obtain some consideration for their rights and interests. For instance, in Colorado, Attorney-General Fred Farrar boasts that in the case of John R. Lawson he has secured the first conviction of a strike leader on the charge of being directly responsible for the death of a man who had been killed in a strike riot.

Jesse G. Northcutt, the prosecuting attorney, had formerly been attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The jury, made up of men brought in from the highways and byways, was chosen by open venue instead of drawing names from the jury box. Among those jurors was W. W. Wilson, traveling salesman for the National Biscuit Company. According to general information, Mr. Wilson has exclusive right to sales in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company district.

The bailiffs in charge of the jury were mine guards.

One of the witnesses against John R. Lawson was Lieutenant K. E. Linderfeldt. Linderfeldt! The man who killed Louis Tikas, who was tried before a military court for the death of the Greek, found guilty of unsoldierly conduct and reprimanded. John R. Lawson was tried before this specially prepared tribunal, found guilty, not of murder or violence, but because he belonged to a labor organization, the members of which were on strike and who defended themselves, their wives and children against wholesale slaughter. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Other witnesses upon whose testimony John R. Lawson was convicted were a Mexican boy, formerly a mine guard, employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, two other mine guards, one of whom had been a Wyoming cowboy, and was a fugitive from justice in that State. Another group of witnesses declared they had been hired to act as body guards for the officers of the United Mine Workers, but were afterwards revealed in their true identity—Baldwin-Feltz detectives willing to kill for \$3 or \$4 a day.

The court admitted as evidence against Lawson, acts and declarations of men and women outside of his presence and without his sanction.

In the motion for re-trial, the lawyers for Mr. Lawson filed the affidavits of three jurors to show that the bailiff, Frank Gooden, brought undue influence to bear on a juror standing for acquittal to force him to agree to a verdict against Lawson. Bailiff Gooden falsely represented to Hall that Hall's wife was dangerously ill, and also that the jury would be denied food unless they agreed on a verdict.

Does not this trial, or rather this persecution, of John R. Lawson verify the statement of Mr. Bowers that steps had been taken “to drive these vicious agitators out of the State?” What more effective method could have been chosen to put the leaders in prison, aye in prison for life?

Is it not evident that this part of a deliberately planned and executed scheme to get rid of labor agitators whose agitation would inevitably result in greater freedom and justice for the miners?

The organized labor movement of America will not submit to this manifest injustice and travesty of the rights of free men. And the workers must bear in mind that they will never have the rights of free men nor the opportunities of liberty until they assert their rights and make their demands effective.

Their hope for the future lies in economic organization. When that is attained, opportunity for exercise of rights and necessary activities for self-betterment is made possible.

Even the Rockefeller millions can not block the irresistible power of free workers who know their rights and have an organization to enforce them.

Organize, miners of Colorado, and you can make effective your protest against great injustice done to John R. Lawson. You can rescue this faithful leader from a living death. The labor movement of America is with you, to support your demands by co-operation and affirmation. Liberty-loving men the country over will unite to right this great wrong. Meet, protest, and demand that there shall not be one law for Lawson and another for Rockefeller and the other Rockefellers even of another name.

Organize for freedom and justice!

WANTED INFORMATION.

Concerning one John Antone Flury, a cook. About thirty-five years old, light complexion; last heard of around Spokane, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, and St. Maries, Idaho, about a year ago, by his brother, Peter Flury, Local 524, Miles City, Mont.

OAKLAND, CAL., June 16, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I would like for you to put an ad in the MIXER AND SERVER. I want to find a brother of mine; haven't heard from him in fifteen years; he is in British Columbia; the last I heard from him was in Vancouver, B. C. He first started out as a carpenter, then as an architect and contractor. His name is A. J. Allyn. Our home is at Washougal, Clark County, Washington. We were raised together there and he left home quite young.

Yours truly,

HENRY ALLYN,
434 Eleventh Street, Oakland, Cal.



PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July:

The Eighteenth General Convention is now a matter of history and it can be well written in the biography of our International Union as being one of the best and most successful conventions that the International Union has ever held, and let it be said to the credit and glory of each and every delegate in attendance at the convention that to them, and them alone, can the grand success that was achieved be credited to. Every delegate gave his or her earnest attention to the work of the convention and its committees, and aided by their counsel and advice the enactment of many laws that will prove beneficial to the future welfare and success of our International Union. Loyal in their efforts, true to their principles and devout in their work, brings to the rank and file that they represented, a better International, with better opportunities for bigger achievements and a closer affiliation of hearts that will in the future beat in unison, harmony and tranquility.

The local arrangement committee put forth every effort to make the stay of the delegates and their ladies pleasing and enjoyable, and they can feel highly complimented on the manner in which they did their work. A trip to the Exposition grounds; theatre parties and auto rides for the ladies; an all-day trip on the famous San Francisco Bay, and winding up their program of entertainment with one of the most stupendous and elaborate banquet and ball that it has ever been my pleasure and honor to participate in. Your humble servant was also honored by being presented with a very handsome gavel with a silver band encircling it, containing the following inscription:

Presented to

BROTHER EDWARD FLORE,

General President

H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of America

by the

1915 Convention Committee

San Francisco, Cal. June 14, 1915

I was also the recipient of several invitations during my stay to accept of the hospitality of a number of friends, all of which I am grateful for, and regret that the work of the convention and the General Executive Board would not permit of their acceptance; I might state, however, that there was one exception to that, and that was to accept an invitation to dinner from Brother and Mrs. A. Condrotte, which was very much appreciated and enjoyed.

On my way home from the convention city, I

stopped off at Salt Lake City—the home of the Mormons—and surprised our "old friend" Joe Lane by accosting him on Main street and saying "Howdy, Joe." After explaining why I failed to advise him of the time of my arrival, we started to visit and called on Brothers Prichard, Starley, Ringholz, McCann and several other boys whose names I do not recall at this time. I also visited the headquarters of Local 815, and met Brother McKee and Brother Wessel of Local 8, Denver. In company with Brother Starley I attended the organ recital held at the Mormon's Tabernacle, and later enjoyed an auto ride through the beautiful canons and country surrounding their city; was the guest of Brother and Mrs. Prichard at dinner, which was very much appreciated and enjoyed, and winding up my visit with a trip to Salt Air. Thanks, boys.

To Denver, where I was met by Brother Wessel, who arrived ahead of me on a special and who, upon his arrival, was greeted with a shower of rice in honor of him taking onto himself a little of that California air, but some say it was for another reason—Brothers Croskey, Lott, Yates, Givens and Lonsdales. Visited the several headquarters of our local unions and enjoyed an auto ride through the beautiful parks of that city. Denver is making a hard fight to remain on the map after January 1, 1916, and from all accounts they will be able to do so. Let us hope those accounts are accurate and that our boys in Local 8 will be able to enjoy the privileges of following their chosen field in that city for many years to come. You have my best wishes, not only to continue in your chosen field, but to better your working conditions, so that you will be able to enjoy a little more of this world's goods.

To Kansas City, where I was met by Brother Anderson, Brother and Mrs. Hiles, and Vice-President and Mrs. Foster. Had the pleasure of enjoying a dinner as the guest of Brother and Mrs. Anderson, which was very much appreciated; later called at the headquarters of Local 420. The following day visited the several headquarters of our local unions and met with several of the officers and members; enjoyed dinner as the guest of Brothers Glover and Franklin, and held a conference with Sister Green. Later called on several of the boys that were on duty.

To St. Louis, where I arrived unannounced; called at the headquarters of our local unions and attended a meeting of Local 51 and installed their officers. My stay in that city was rather brief, therefore I did not have an opportunity to get in touch with many of the officers of our local unions.

On the 19th I visited the city of Syracuse in the interest of Local 76.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Pullmans	\$22 50
Extra fare train	2 00
Validation of ticket.....	50
July 19th, Syracuse and return.....	5 96
Postage	4 00
Telegrams, baggage, checking and car fare	6 06
Traveling expenses	30 00

\$71 02

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 606.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 25, 1915.

MR. O. F. HEFFELFINGER, Secretary, Local 848, 209
San Antonio St., El Paso, Texas:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the appeal taken by you against the action of Local 848, in directing you to pay sick benefits to a member who was not entitled to the same in accordance with the by-laws of the local union.

Your appeal is sustained on the grounds that the by-laws of the local union governing the payments of sick benefits must be complied with. (provided that they do not conflict with the laws and regulations of the International Union), and a local union by passing a resolution cannot set aside those by-laws. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 607.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 19, 1915.

MISS LAURA MOLLEDA, Secretary, Local 48, 149
Mason Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR MISS AND SISTER—I have before me the appeal of Sister Minnie Andrews against the action of Local 48, in prohibiting her from seeking office in Local 48; in accordance with the International constitution and the local by-laws, Sister Andrews is entitled to the right to hold office if elected and the local union erred in declining to permit her to be nominated. Local 48 is therefore directed to permit her name to be placed upon the ballot for the election that is to be held in June of this year. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 608.

July 6, 1915.

MR. FRED EBELING, Secretary, Local 865, 167 N.
La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 1st, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Our semi-annual election was held June 24, 1915; after the election a protest was made, for the following reasons: That two of the nominees, whose names appeared upon the ballot, were not in good standing with the International Union, both of them being more than two months in arrears for dues. Both of them were elected; are they entitled to assume the said offices, or was their election illegal?"

The two members referred to, having been in bad standing with the International Union at the time of their election and having been under sus-

pension in accordance with Section 60, were not eligible to seek any office within the gift of any local union; therefore their election to office was illegal and is null and void and the local union is directed to proceed in the regular manner to fill the said offices to which the said members referred to above were elected.

In reference to the validity of the balance of the election, your attention is called to decision No. 584. April, 1915, issue of the MIXER AND SERVER.) With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 609.

July 7, 1915.

MR. MAX HASSENBERG, Secretary, Local 2, 139
Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of May 22nd, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"If a member owes July dues and half of August and is taken sick, is he entitled to sick stamps for the months of July and August and until he is able to return to work?"

"Section 165. Members who are in good standing in the International Union, who become ill and are thus unable to follow their vocation, shall receive on the first day of each month during their illness, a properly canceled due stamp, etc."

"In good standing in the International Union." A member is in good standing with the International Union if he is not over two calendar months in arrears; therefore, if a member is within that period, he is entitled to all the rights that are accorded him by that section. (Section 165.)

The member referred to above, who was taken sick while owing July and half of August dues, was not in bad standing with the International Union, hence he was entitled to sick stamps. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 610.

July 10, 1915.

MR. JOS. BECKMANN, Secretary, Local 663, 108
Pike Street, Covington, Ky.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 1st, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Since organizing, we have embodied in our by-laws, that headwaiters on all jobs collect the assessment of five cents per day on steady work and fifteen cents on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, in order to defray the salary and expenses of our business agent. We have employed members of Local 72, Cincinnati, wherever possible; these men have refused to pay the assessment; can we compel them to pay the same?"

A local union has no right, power or authority to assess members of another local union; therefore you cannot compel members of Local 72 to pay any assessments that are levied by Local 663, for the privilege of working in their jurisdiction. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Decision No. 611.

July 10, 1915.

MR. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Secretary, Local 869,
Box 993, Juneau, Alaska:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 23rd ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member of our local has gone into the restaurant business and is now a proprietor. He refuses to take out a withdrawal card and insists on attending our meetings. I have reported him out by withdrawal card on my monthly report to the general office. I contend that he is under the jurisdiction of Local 871, and that he cannot pay dues to Local 869. What is the status of his membership?"

Section 83 says: "Whenever a member of the International Union becomes a proprietor, he may retain membership in a local as a passive member, with neither voice nor vote, etc."

"Section 164. No passive member shall be entitled to a traveling card."

Decision No. 173 will advise you that a local union can debar passive members from attending meetings of the local union.

Therefore, in accordance with the above, the member referred to cannot be compelled to take out a withdrawal card and can remain under the jurisdiction of Local 869, but the local union can deny him the right to attend the meetings of the local union. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 612.

July 14, 1915.

MR. WILLIAM J. GUEST, Secretary, Local 285, 285 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest filed by Local 285 against the membership of Brother Owen McCusker. The protest is filed on the following grounds:

"He was initiated in Local 863, West Warwick, R. I., October 4, 1914. At that time he was working at Narragansett Pier, R. I. He was a resident of Providence before going to Narragansett Pier. We make the protest under Section 11 of the constitution, as Local 863 did not refer the application to Local 285 and receive their consent. On December 15, 1914, Local 863 issued a traveling card to Brother Owen McCusker and he deposited it with Local 285. We also claim that Brother McCusker should have applied to Local 285 instead of Local 863."

Local 863 assumes the following position:

Brother Owen McCusker was never engaged as a bartender in the jurisdiction of Local 285, having been in the liquor business for himself for a number of years before going to work at Narragansett Pier. He went to work at the Pier July 1, 1914; was proposed for membership in Local 863 in September, 1914, and was initiated October 4, 1914; applied for and was issued a traveling card December 15, 1914, and deposited the same with Local 285, December 16, 1914. In lieu of the statement made by Local 285, that they violated Section 11, in that they did not get the consent of Local 285 to the membership of Brother McCusker, they offer the following letter, which was addressed to Brother McCusker by the then secretary-business agent of Local 285, typewrit-

ten and on the letterhead of Local 285, and signed Phil Agnew:

"Mr. William J. Guest, Secretary.

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 30th received and was pleased to hear from you. Also pleased to hear that you are working at the Pier.

"There has never been any doubt in my mind as to your willingness to join our union. The question arises whether you are not more eligible for membership in the Warwick local than the local in this city; certainly the difference in initiation fee of \$50.00 here and \$10.00 in Warwick should appeal to you; would advise that you make application to Warwick local. Anything that I can do to help matters along, will be only too pleased to do. Trusting that you will do this and with best wishes to yourself and family, I am respectfully yours."

(The above letter was dated August 1, 1914.)

They further contend that their local union is nearer Narragansett Pier than is Local 285, hence their right to accept into their local union, men engaged as bartenders at the said Pier.

Local 285 submits three affidavits; one from each of the following officers of the said local, William J. Guest, Peter Bowen and M. A. Ney, all and each of them certifying to the fact that the letter referred to above was written on ordinary paper and bore no official stamp of any kind. Brother Ney certifying further that the communication was written in ink. Notwithstanding the submission of these affidavits, I have the original communication referred to above in my possession and the same is typewritten and on the official letterhead of Local 285.

There has been no question raised as to the qualifications of Brother McCusker for membership, Local 285 contending that he should have made application to their local instead of Local 863, and submit the following:

"Mr. McCusker never applied for membership in Providence local and never intimated that he desired to become a member. We have no grievance against him and no doubt he would have been received in good grace had he applied for membership here."

Local 285 contends further that the action of their secretary was without the sanction of the local, hence not official.

After carefully going over the above statements, as well as a large amount of other correspondence bearing on this case, I have reached the following conclusions:

In view of the fact that the protest is made under Section 11, the main point at issue is, was the letter sent to Brother McCusker on August 1, 1914, by the then secretary of Local 285, a legal instrument and was Local 863 justified in accepting the same as official.

While the contents of the letter referred to may not have received the approval of Local 285, yet the action of the secretary in granting the consent, was sufficient for Local 863 to assume that it was with the approval of the local union. If the Secretary exceeded his authority, that was a matter for the local union to adjust with the Secretary, but it could not invalidate the action of another local union taken in good faith. I therefore hold that the letter referred to, having been written on the official stationary of the local union and over the signature of its secretary, was an official letter and Local 863 was justified in so considering it.

There having been no evidence brought forth, that Brother McCusker did maliciously or with a

desire to evade the high initiation fee or qualifying examination of Local 285, make application to Local 863, but on the contrary, did so upon the advice of the secretary of the local union having jurisdiction over the city, that he had formerly resided in and where he was engaged in the liquor business. Therefore the protest is denied and the action of Local 863 sustained. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 613.

July 17, 1915.

MR. R. J. LYONS, Secretary, Local 755, Box 905,
Port Arthur, Texas:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 12th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following questions:

"Can a man not a member of our local act as secretary?"

One of the necessary qualifications required of one holding an office in our local unions, is that he be a member in good standing with the International Union; non-members are not qualified to hold office.

"Can members work in restaurants where Asiatics are employed and can we display our label or card in the said establishments?"

The following resolution was adopted at the Eighteenth General convention.

"We recommend that no member of our International Union be permitted to work with Asiatics, and that no house card or bar card or union button be displayed in such place.

"Provided, however, that the enforcement of the provision relating to members working in an establishment where Asiatics are employed shall be left in the hands of the local involved in a locality where no Local Joint Executive Board exists, and in a locality where such Board exists, in the hands of such Local Joint Executive Board."

The action of the convention in adopting this resolution, places the matter up to the L. J. E. B. of your city to decide, but in no case can the card, label or union button of our International be displayed. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 614.

July 17, 1915.

MR. RICHARD PIPPING, Secretary, Local 115, 701 N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 115 against Local 279; the charges are as follows:

"That Local 279 did advertise and hire a suspended member of Local 115; the business agent of Local 115 did advise the secretary of Local 279 that the said suspended member could not work until he had become reinstated, but in defiance to that advice the secretary of Local 279 did engage the said suspended member to work for Local 279, which was in violation of the last paragraph of Section 168."

Local 279 presents the following defense:

"That the secretary on several occasions requested the business agent of Local 115 to furnish him with a man, which he was unable to do,

as the position required a man to be steward, bartender and porter. We then did the next best thing and advertised, and when we engaged the said suspended member of Local 115, he agreed to reinstate himself to membership."

There appears to be a question of veracity involved in this matter; however, notwithstanding that, I am of the opinion that Local 279 erred in their judgment in employing this suspended member of Local 115 prior to his reinstatement to membership. If, as he states, he endeavored to engage a member through the representative of Local 115, and the said representative could not furnish him with a man, then he did not violate the last paragraph of Section 168, but he should have seen to it that the man that he did engage was a member of Local 115 in good standing and should not have permitted him to become engaged until his membership was properly adjusted. With greetings.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 615.

July 21, 1915.

MR. HY REILMANN, Secretary, Local 325, Box 384, Breese, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 10th, wherein you protest the membership of Paul Schaffner, who presented to Local 325 a traveling card issued by Local 332. The protest is made on the grounds that Section 11 of the International Union constitution was violated, in that the said Mr. Paul Schaffner has been a partner in the firm of Grunz and Schaffner and has been conducting a saloon business in the city of Breese for the past two and one-half years, that on June 1st, the said firm sent a communication to the general office, stating that their business did not merit them working a member of Local 325 and that Local 325 had notified them that they would remove the bar label from their establishment unless they employed a member and they desired to know if it was not possible for them to retain the label without employing a member of Local 325. After they were advised that they could not retain the bar label unless they employed a member, the said Mr. Paul Schaffner goes to East St. Louis, Ill., makes application to Local 332 and is accepted as a member. A few weeks later he presents a traveling card with this local. His name is still on the license issued to the firm of Grunz and Schaffner.

The following statement is made by acting secretary O'Hara of Local 332:

"When Paul Schaffner made application for membership in this local he stated that he was born in East St. Louis, Ill. That he was employed at 417 Colls Avenue, and that he had followed the business for the space of two years in a town—I think he said Campville, Ill.—where there was no local union of our International. I was acting secretary, while Brother Keith was away and did not understand the procedure necessary in cases of that kind."

In view of the fact that the said Paul Schaffner made false statements to Local 332 at the time that he made application for membership in the said local and that he held partnership in the firm of Grunz and Schaffner, doing a saloon business in the city of Breese, his name appearing on the license of the said firm and further, all evidence points to the fact that he left the city

of Bresse for the purpose of becoming a member of the International Union and returning to the said city with a union card, which would enable the firm that he was a member of to retain the bar label which Local 325 had notified them they would remove unless they would employ a member of the said local union. All of these facts and others, prove that the said Paul Schaffner did secure his membership through false and illegal methods. Therefore, the said membership of Paul Schaffner in this International Union is hereby canceled and the traveling card issued to him is null and void and should be returned to Local 332 and Local 332 is directed to note on their next report to the International Union the above cancellation. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 616.

July 22, 1915.

MR. CHARLES E. SANDS, Secretary, Local 273, 22 E. Court Street, Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 15th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Is a member working in a union hotel clerking, not serving food or drinks, entitled to a withdrawal card?"

All branches of the hotel industry come under the jurisdiction of our International Union, that includes the clerk, as well as the cook, waiter, bartender and all other employees in the establishment. A hotel clerk in cities where no local of hotel clerks exist, can carry his membership in the International Union as a member-at-large and where members of our local unions become hotel clerks—in cities where no local of hotel Clerks exist—they may retain their membership in the local union that they are affiliated with, or transfer the same to the International Union and be classified as a hotel clerk, holding membership-at-large. Therefore, the member referred to is not entitled to a withdrawal card. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 617.

July 25, 1915.

MR. EDWARD F. JONES, Secretary, Local 93, 23 Walnut Street, Haverhill, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 22nd, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member holding a withdrawal card secured a position as bartender at a summer resort. We have requested him to deposit his withdrawal card, but he claims that summer resort work does not come under the jurisdiction of any local union and that he does not have to deposit his withdrawal card. Does a member holding a withdrawal card and working at a summer resort, have to deposit his withdrawal card?"

A member holding a withdrawal card, accepting either regular or occasional employment at any of our crafts, whether it be in a city, at a summer resort, or any other place or calling, must deposit his withdrawal card in accordance with Section 77 and under penalty prescribed by Section 81.

Therefore the member referred to, who is working at a summer resort, must deposit his withdrawal card and renew his active membership. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 618.

July 25, 1915.

MR. ELMER E. OWENS, Secretary, Local 55, Box 1525, Edmonton, Alta.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Local 55, against Brother John Gemaker, a member of Local 33. The said member is charged with having entered the employment of the Club Cafe after the said place had been declared unfair to Local 55, thereby violating his obligation to the International Union. Brother Gemaker has not replied to the said charges. After waiting the customary length of time for a statement from the defendant and receiving none, I am forced to assume that the said defendant is guilty of the charge and do so adjudge him.

As a punishment, I do hereby penalize him the sum of \$10.00 and he is hereby suspended from the International Union until the said fine is paid and Local 33, of which he is a suspended member is hereby directed not to reinstate him to membership without the consent of this office. With greetings,

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

"INVICTUS."

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond the place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade.
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll.
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

—WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

CLEANSERS.

If nickel plating has not been destroyed, a simple process will renew the luster. Prepare a mixture of fifty parts of alcohol and one part of sulphuric acid. Dip the article in this solution for exactly ten minutes, not longer, then rinse with clear water quickly and thoroughly. Wash once more with pure alcohol and then rub with a soft cloth until dry. It is surprisingly successful.

Pulverized burnt alum will clean gold lace. Apply with a brush and all the powder that remains after the cleaning will be carefully removed.—*Exchange.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR JULY, 1915.

Local No.

W	1	New York, N. Y.	June, 1915
W	2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	June, "
B	3	New York, N. Y.	June, "
B	4	Hoboken, N. J.	June, "
M	6	Boston, Mass.	June, "
B	8	Denver, Colo.	June, "
W	10	Hoboken, N. J.	June, "
WC	11	New York City	July,
B	12	San Antonio, Tex.	July,
W	14	Denver, Colo.	June, "
W	17	Los Angeles, Cal.	June, "
C	18	Denver, Colo.	June, "
W	19	Kansas City, Mo.	June, "
W	20	St. Louis, Mo.	June, "
M	24	Cripple Creek, Colo.	June, "
C	27	Los Angeles, Cal.	June, "
M	28	Vancouver, B. C.	June, "
B	29	New York, N. Y.	June, "
W	30	San Francisco, Cal.	June, "
M	31	Oakland, Cal.	June, "
C	33	Seattle, Wash.	June, "
W	35	Chicago, Ill.	June, "
B	36	Sharon, Pa.	July,
B	37	Decatur, Ill.	June,
B	38	Hammond, Ind.	June,
B	40	Dunkirk, N. Y.	July,
B	41	San Francisco, Cal.	June,
M	43	Pueblo, Colo.	June,
C	44	San Francisco, Cal.	June,
WS	48	San Francisco, Cal.	June,
B	49	Savannah, Ga.	May,
B	51	St. Louis, Mo.	June,
M	52	Colorado Springs, Colo.	July,
M	55	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	June,
M	59	Milwaukee, Wis.	June,
B	60	DuQuoin, Ill.	June,
M	61	Tacoma, Wash.	June,
M	62	Fresno, Cal.	June,
B	64	Milwaukee, Wis.	June,
B	67	Springfield, Mass.	June,
B	68	Cincinnati, O.	June,
M	69	Galveston, Tex.	June,
B	70	Brooklyn, N. Y.	June,
B	71	Connellsburg, Pa.	July,
W	72	Cincinnati, O.	July,
B	73	Ekhart, Ind.	Aug.,
B	76	Syracuse, N. Y.	July,
B	77	Boston, Mass.	June,
B	78	Uniontown, Pa.	July,
B	79	Louisville, Ky.	Aug.,
W	80	Boston, Mass.	June,
B	81	Holyoke, Mass.	June,
B	82	Westfield, Mass.	July,
B	83	Woburn, Mass.	June,
B	84	Taunton, Mass.	Aug.,
B	85	Lowell, Mass.	June,
B	86	Lynn, Mass.	July,
B	87	Athol, Mass.	July,
M	88	Louisville, Ky.	July,
B	90	Lawrence, Mass.	July,
B	91	Newburyport, Mass.	Aug.,
B	92	Marlboro, Mass.	June,
B	93	Haverhill, Mass.	June,
B	95	Worcester, Mass.	June,
B	96	Milford, Mass.	July,
B	97	Fitchburg, Mass.	May,
WS	98	Los Angeles, Cal.	June,
B	99	Fall River, Mass.	June,
B	100	New Bedford, Mass.	July,
M	101	Great Falls, Mont.	June,
B	102	Granite City, Ill.	July,
B	104	Guelph, Ont.	June,
W	106	Cleveland, O.	June,
WS	107	Cleveland, O.	June,
B	108	Cleveland, O.	June,
W	109	Newark, N. J.	June,
M	110	San Francisco, Cal.	June,
M	111	Oatman, Ariz.	July,
WS	112	Boston, Mass.	June,
B	113	Northampton, Mass.	June,
B	114	Pittsfield, Mass.	July,
B	115	Philadelphia, Pa.	June,
B	116	Chicopee, Mass.	June,
B	117	Belleville, Ill.	July,
B	118	New York, N. Y.	Apr.,
M	119	Silverton, Colo.	June,
B	120	Utica, N. Y.	June,
B	123	Ware, Mass.	June,
B	124	Trenton, N. J.	July,
B	125	North Adams, Mass.	Aug.,
B	126	Oneonta, N. Y.	June,
B	127	Massillon, O.	July,
B	128	Cortland, N. Y.	July,
M	129	Leadville, Colo.	July,
B	131	Newark, N. J.	July,

Local No.

B	133	Geneva, N. Y.	June, 1915
B	134	Scranton, Pa.	June, "
B	136	Norwich, N. Y.	July,
B	137	London, Ont.	June,
B	139	Lincoln, Ill.	June,
B	141	New York, N. Y.	June,
B	142	Astoria, Ore.	June,
B	144	Batavia, N. Y.	June,
B	147	Greenfield, Mass.	July,
B	148	Thompsonville, Conn.	June,
B	149	Newport, Ky.	July,
W	150	Syracuse, N. Y.	June,
B	151	Gloucester, Mass.	July,
B	152	Minneapolis, Minn.	July,
B	153	Quincy, Ill.	June,
M	154	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	June,
M	155	Reading, Pa.	July,
B	156	Paducah, Ky.	July,
B	157	Woonsocket, R. I.	Aug.,
B	159	Meriden, Conn.	July,
M	161	Brockton, Mass.	June,
B	163	McKeepsport, Pa.	Aug.,
B	166	New Britain, Conn.	June,
C	167	Cleveland, O.	June,
B	169	Hamilton, O.	July,
B	170	Lima, O.	Apr.,
B	171	Rochester, N. Y.	June,
B	173	Binghamton, N. Y.	June,
B	175	Buffalo, N. Y.	June,
M	180	San Jose, Cal.	June,
B	181	Easton, Pa.	June,
B	182	Brantford, Ont.	June,
B	184	Ottumwa, Ia.	June,
B	187	Bradford, Pa.	July,
B	188	Pittsburg, Pa.	June,
B	190	Bethlehem, Pa.	June,
B	192	Atlanta, Ga.	Aug.,
B	193	Pawtucket, R. I.	June,
B	194	Warren, Pa.	July,
B	195	Gloversville, N. Y.	June,
W	196	Buffalo, N. Y.	July,
B	197	Hamilton, Ont.	July,
B	199	Jamestown, N. Y.	Aug.,
B	200	Hartford, Conn.	June,
B	202	Canton, O.	July,
C	203	St. Louis, Mo.	June,
B	204	Elmira, N. Y.	June,
B	206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	July,
B	207	Troy, N. Y.	June,
M	209	Pittsburg, Pa.	June,
B	210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	July,
B	212	Youngstown, O.	June,
B	213	Pana, Ill.	June,
B	215	Wausau, Wis.	June,
M	216	Toledo, O.	June,
B	217	New Haven, Conn.	July,
B	218	Streator, Ill.	July,
W	219	New York, N. Y.	July,
M	220	Eureka, Cal.	June,
B	221	Kewanee, Ill.	Aug.,
B	222	Dayton, O.	July,
M	223	Des Moines, Ia.	July,
B	224	Erie, Pa.	July,
B	225	Meadville, Pa.	July,
B	227	Collinsville, Ill.	June,
B	228	Albany, N. Y.	July,
B	229	Derby, Conn.	May,
B	230	Auburn, N. Y.	June,
B	231	Newport News, Va.	July,
B	235	Oil City, Pa.	Apr.,
B	236	Olean, N. Y.	July,
B	237	Sudbury, Ont.	May,
W	239	Seattle, Wash.	June,
WS	240	Seattle, Wash.	June,
B	241	Murphysboro, Ill.	July,
B	243	Alton, Ill.	June,
B	246	South Bend, Ind.	June,
B	248	Birmingham, Ala.	July,
WS	249	St. Louis, Mo.	June,
B	252	Mansfield, O.	July,
B	253	Alliance, O.	Aug.,
B	254	Waterbury, Conn.	June,
B	255	Danbury, Conn.	July,
B	256	Bridgeport, Conn.	June,
B	257	Sayre, Pa.	June,
B	259	Edwardsville, Ill.	June,
B	260	Braddock, Pa.	July,
WC	261	Louisville, Ky.	June,
B	262	Newcastle, Pa.	Aug.,
B	263	Camden, N. J.	May,
B	264	Omaha, Neb.	June,
C	266	Kansas City, Mo.	June,
B	269	South Norwalk, Conn.	June,
B	272	Clinton, Mass.	July,

Local No.

M	273	Springfield, Mass.	June, 1915
M	274	Marshalltown, Ia.	July,
B	278	New Brighton, Pa.	June,
W	279	Philadelphia, Pa.	June,
B	280	Toronto, Ont.	June,
B	282	Pueblo, Colo.	June,
B	283	Torrington, Conn.	Aug.,
B	284	Los Angeles, Cal.	June,
B	285	Providence, R. I.	June,
B	286	Peoria, Ill.	July,
B	287	St. Paul, Minn.	June,
B	289	Fremont, Neb.	July,
B	292	Wheeling, W. Va.	June,
B	293	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	June,
C	294	Newark, N. J.	June,
M	295	Douglas, Ariz.	June,
M	296	New Bedford, Mass.	July,
B	297	Ridgeway, Pa.	June,
B	298	Wallace, Idaho	July,
W	300	Toronto, Canada	June,
B	302	Butte, Mont.	June,
M	304	Hartford, Conn.	June,
B	305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	July,
B	309	Portsmouth, N. H.	July,
B	310	International Falls, Minn.	June,
B	312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	July,
B	313	Little Rock, Ark.	June,
B	315	Montreal, Canada	May,
B	316	Alamosa, Colo.	June,
B	317	Jacksonville, Fla.	June,
B	318	Putnam, Conn.	July,
B	320	Schenectady, N. Y.	June,
B	321	Havre, Mont.	July,
B	322	Racine, Wis.	June,
B	324	Appleton, Wis.	July,
B	325	Breese, Ill.	June,
B	331	Beloit, Wis.	June,
M	332	East St. Louis, Ill.	June,
B	334	Roundup, Mont.	May,
WS	335	Toledo, O.	May,
M	337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	June,
M	338	Knoxville, Tenn.	June,
B	339	Portland, Ore.	June,
B	340	Orange, N. J.	June,
B	341	Logansport, Ind.	June,
B	343	DeSoto, Mo.	Aug.,
C	344	Syracuse, N. Y.	June,
B	345	Watertown, N. Y.	June,
M	348	San Antonio, Tex.	June,
B	349	Oshkosh, Wis.	July,
B	350	Vincennes, Ind.	May,
B	351	Charleroi, Pa.	July,
WC	353	St. Louis, Mo.	June,
B	354	Burlington, Ia.	July,
B	355	Yonkers, N. Y.	June,
B	356	New London, Conn.	June,
B	357	Sioux City, Ia.	June,
B	358	Wallingford, Conn.	July,
B	360	Mullan, Idaho	May,
B	361	Allentown, Pa.	July,
B	365	Moorhead, Minn.	July,
B	366	Cumberland, Md.	May,
B	367	Norwich, Conn.	June,
B	370	Gardner, Mass.	July,
M	373	Shamokin, Pa.	May,
B	376	South Chicago, Ill.	June,
B	377	Plainfield, N. J.	July,
B	378	Bakersfield, Cal.	Aug.,
B	379	Kankakee, Ill.	July,
M	380	Bisbee, Ariz.	May,
C	381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	July,
B	382	Boone, Ia.	June,
B	383	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	June,
B	386	Hanibal, Mo.	Aug.,
B	387	Evansville, Ind.	June,
B	389	Carnekie, Pa.	June,
B	390	Montgomery, Ala.	May,
B	391	Roslyn, Wash.	July,
B	393	Three Forks, Mont.	June,
B	395	Grand Rapids, Mich.	July,
B	397	Norwalk, O.	June,
B	398	Manchester, N. H.	June,
B	399	Lincoln, Neb.	July,
M	400	Spokane, Wash.	June,
W	402	San Diego, Cal.	June,
B	403	Stockton, Cal.	July,
B	404	Dover, N. J.	June,
W	405	Philadelphia, Pa.	June,
B	406	Eureka, Cal.	June,
C	408	St. Paul, Minn.	May,
M	411	Muskegon, Mich.	July,
B	412	Newark, O.	June,
B	414	Lethbridge, Ont., Can.	July,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	July, 1915
B 419 Memphis, Tenn.	June, "
B 420 Kansas City, Mo.	June, "
B 421 Newport, R. I.	July, "
B 422 St. Joseph, Mo.	June, "
B 423 Columbus, O.	June, "
M 428 Wallace, Idaho	June, "
C 427 Missoula, Mont.	June, "
B 428 Washington, D. C.	June, "
B 429 Portsmouth, O.	July, "
B 431 East Liverpool, O.	May, "
B 432 Miles City, Mont.	July, "
M 434 Toronto, Ont., Can.	July, "
B 435 Nelson, B. C., Can.	June, "
B 436 Rock Springs, Wyo.	May, "
B 437 Indianapolis, Ind.	July, "
B 438 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	July, "
C 439 Montreal, Canada	June, "
W 443 Evansville, Ind.	June, "
W 444 Peoria, Ill.	Aug., "
B 445 Mojave, Cal.	June, "
B 447 Pensacola, Fla.	June, "
B 449 Altoona, Pa.	June, "
M 451 Everett, Wash.	June, "
B 454 Everett, Wash.	June, "
B 455 Stamford, Conn.	July, "
B 456 Chicago, Ill.	June, "
B 457 Butte, Mont.	June, "
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn.	June, "
M 459 Victoria, B. C.	June, "
B 461 Springfield, Mo.	June, "
B 463 Cle Elum, Wash.	June, "
B 465 Macon, Ga.	May, "
B 466 Wilmington, Del.	July, "
B 468 Madison, Wis.	July, "
B 469 Middletown, Conn.	July, "
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash.	June, "
M 473 Bellingham, Wash.	May, "
B 478 The Dalles, Ore.	July, "
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis.	May, "
B 480 Henderson, Ky.	June, "
B 482 Butler, Pa.	July, "
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia.	June, "
WS 484 Chicago, Ill.	June, "
B 485 Spokane, Wash.	June, "
B 486 Fulton, N. Y.	July, "
B 488 Jersey City, N. J.	June, "
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind.	June, "
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J.	May, "
WS 493 New York, N. Y.	July, "
R 495 New Rochelle, N. Y.	July, "
B 498 Lewistown, Mont.	June, "
B 499 Springfield, O.	June, "
W 501 Yonkers, N. Y.	June, "
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo.	June, "
B 504 Terre Haute, Ind.	July, "
M 505 Columbus, O.	July, "
B 506 Montreal, Canada	June, "
B 507 Chicago, Ill.	June, "
B 513 East Chicago, Ind.	July, "
B 516 Oelwein, Ia.	June, "
B 517 Nashville, Tenn.	July, "
R 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia.	July, "
B 519 Willimantic, Conn.	July, "
B 520 Peru, Ind.	July, "
B 523 Kenosha, Wis.	June, "
M 524 Miles City, Mont.	July, "
B 525 Oakland, Cal.	June, "
B 528 Johnston, Pa.	May, "
B 527 Dubuque, Ia.	June, "
B 529 Branford, Conn.	May, "
B 531 Jefferson City, Mo.	Aug., "
B 532 Baltimore, Md.	June, "
B 533 Helena, Mont.	July, "
B 534 Gary, Ind.	June, "
B 535 Keokuk, Ia.	July, "
B 542 San Rafael, Cal.	July, "
B 543 Danville, Ill.	July, "
B 544 Richmond, Ind.	July, "
B 545 Perth Amboy, N. J.	June, "
B 546 Waterloo, Ia.	Aug., "
B 547 Dallas, Tex.	June, "
B 548 Hudson, N. Y.	July, "
B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex.	Aug., "
M 550 Bakersfield, Cal.	June, "
B 551 Akron, O.	Apr., "
CC 552 Richmond, Va.	June, "
B 553 Millvale, Pa.	July, "
B 554 Newark, N. J.	June, "
B 555 North Yakima, Wash.	June, "
B 556 Olympia, Wash.	June, "
B 557 Salida, Colo.	July, "
B 558 San Bernardino, Cal.	July, "
B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark.	June, "
M 561 Sacramento, Cal.	June, "

Local No.

B 562 Detroit, Mich.	June, 1915
B 566 Fresno, Cal.	May, "
M 567 Olympia, Wash.	June, "
B 568 Galesburg, Ill.	June, "
B 569 Harrisburg, Pa.	July, "
M 572 Stockton, Cal.	June, "
B 573 Springfield, Ill.	June, "
B 574 Duluth, Minn.	June, "
W 575 Jersey City, N. J.	June, "
B 577 San Jose, Cal.	July, "
B 585 Charleston, W. Va.	May, "
B 587 Bozeman, Mont.	June, "
B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis.	July, "
B 591 San Pedro, Cal.	July, "
M 592 Winnipeg, Man., Can.	June, "
W 593 Minneapolis, Minn.	June, "
B 594 Argenta, Ark.	July, "
B 595 Richmond, Cal.	June, "
B 596 Superior, Wis.	June, "
B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn.	June, "
C 600 Duluth, Minn.	June, "
B 603 Sacramento, Cal.	June, "
M 606 Winona, Minn.	July, "
B 608 Salem, O.	June, "
B 609 Great Falls, Mont.	June, "
B 610 Hazelton, Pa.	June, "
M 612 Helena, Mont.	July, "
B 613 Lexington, Mo.	July, "
B 614 Marion, Ind.	Aug., "
B 616 Barberston, O.	July, "
M 619 Holoke, Mass.	June, "
B 620 Austin, Tex.	June, "
B 621 Bonne Terre, Mo.	July, "
M 624 North Yakima, Wash.	June, "
B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo.	July, "
M 626 Walla Walla, Wash.	June, "
B 627 Cairo, Ill.	July, "
B 628 El Paso, Tex.	June, "
W 631 Phoenix, Ariz.	June, "
B 632 Kalispell, Mont.	July, "
B 633 Nashua, N. H.	July, "
B 639 Moline, Ill.	July, "
B 640 Corpus Christi, Tex.	Apr., "
B 642 Newburg, N. Y.	June, "
B 643 Niles, O.	July, "
B 647 Concord, N. H.	July, "
B 648 Paterson, N. J.	June, "
B 649 Chicago, Ill.	May, "
B 651 Seattle, Wash.	May, "
B 652 Moberly, Mo.	Aug., "
B 654 Bryan, Tex.	June, "
B 656 Anderson, Ind.	July, "
B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo.	July, "
M 659 Dallas, Tex.	July, "
B 661 Roanoke, Va.	July, "
W 663 Covington, Ky.	June, "
B 664 Glendale, Mont.	July, "
M 667 Renton, Wash.	July, "
B 669 Helena, Ark.	June, "
B 670 Beardstown, Ill.	June, "
B 671 Jackson, Mich.	July, "
M 673 San Bernardino, Cal.	June, "
B 674 Winnipeg, Man., Can.	June, "
B 675 Oswego, N. Y.	May, "
B 676 Vancouver, B. C.	June, "
B 677 Berlin, N. H.	July, "
B 679 Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho	June, "
M 680 Miami, Ariz.	June, "
B 682 Elizabeth, N. J.	June, "
B 683 St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	Aug., "
B 684 Monongahela, Pa.	June, "
B 685 St. Claire, Wis.	June, "
B 686 Burlington, Vt.	Aug., "
B 687 Bay City, Mich.	July, "
B 689 Passaic, N. J.	June, "
B 690 Owensboro, Ky.	Aug., "
M 692 Virden, Ill.	June, "
C 693 Hoboken, N. J.	June, "
B 694 Watertown, N. Y.	June, "
B 696 Norfolk, Va.	June, "
B 697 Temple, Tex.	June, "
B 699 Marysville, Cal.	June, "
W 700 Paterson, N. J.	June, "
B 701 North Walpole, N. H.	June, "
B 706 Rockville, Conn.	June, "
B 707 Tacoma, Wash.	June, "
B 709 Lordsburg, N. M.	July, "
B 710 Ashland, Wis.	June, "
B 711 Mingo Junction, O.	June, "
B 713 Mansfield, Ore.	June, "
B 714 Joliet, Ill.	July, "
B 716 Rutland, Vt.	July, "

Local No.

C 719 New York City.	July, 1915
B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah.	June, "
B 722 Berlin, Ont., Can.	June, "
B 723 Port Arthur, Tex.	July, "
B 725 Walla Walla, Wash.	June, "
B 729 Ottawa, Ill.	July, "
M 730 Bremerton, Wash.	June, "
B 731 Great Barrington, Mass.	June, "
B 732 Middletown, O.	June, "
B 733 Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	June, "
M 734 Superior, Wis.	July, "
B 737 York, Pa.	July, "
B 738 Baton Rouge, La.	July, "
B 739 Brownsville, Pa.	Aug., "
B 740 South Manchester, Conn.	June, "
B 741 Pasco, Tex.	June, "
B 742 Southbridge, Conn.	June, "
B 743 Natick, Mass.	June, "
B 744 Waco, Tex.	June, "
B 745 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	July, "
B 746 Anaconda, Mont.	June, "
W 748 Ft. Worth, Tex.	July, "
B 749 Galveston, Tex.	July, "
B 750 Houston, Tex.	July, "
B 751 Beaumont, Tex.	Aug., "
B 752 Texas City, Tex.	June, "
B 753 Sherbrook, Que., Can.	Apr., "
M 754 San Pedro, Cal.	June, "
M 755 Port Arthur, Tex.	June, "
B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn.	July, "
B 757 Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug., "
M 759 Crookston, Minn.	June, "
M 760 Monroe, La.	July, "
B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont.	July, "
B 763 Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	June, "
W 763 Rochester, N. Y.	June, "
B 764 Alexandria, La.	July, "
B 765 Tampa, Fla.	June, "
B 767 Westville, Ill.	June, "
B 768 San Diego, Cal.	June, "
M 769 Mart, Tex.	July, "
B 771 Hoquiam, Wash.	June, "
B 774 Aberdeen, Wash.	June, "
B 784 New Westminster, B. C.	June, "
M 791 Aberdeen, Wash.	June, "
B 793 Latrobe, Pa.	July, "
B 797 Ironton, O.	July, "
M 798 York, Pa.	June, "
B 800 Lafayette, Ind.	Aug., "
M 801 Elma, Wash.	May, "
B 804 Hoquiam, Wash.	June, "
B 805 Covington, Ky.	July, "
B 806 Deer Lodge, Mont.	June, "
B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah.	May, "
W 808 Waco, Tex.	July, "
M 809 Lewistown, Mont.	May, "
B 810 Witt, Ill.	July, "
B 812 Port Chester, N. Y.	June, "
B 813 St. Cloud, Minn.	July, "
B 814 Victoria, B. C.	Apr., "
M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah.	May, "
B 816 Bridgeport, O.	July, "
B 817 Missoula, Mont.	July, "
B 818 Pekin, Ill.	June, "
M 819 Port Angeles, Wash.	May, "
B 820 Sheridan, Wyo.	July, "
B 821 Kittanning, Pa.	July, "
B 822 Boonville, Ind.	July, "
B 823 Ocala, Fla.	May, "
M 824 Raymond, Wash.	June, "
M 825 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	June, "
B 826 Etna, Pa.	June, "
B 827 Joplin, Mo.	June, "
B 829 South Bend, Wash.	May, "
B 830 Anacortes, Wash.	May, "
B 832 Sedalia, Mo.	July, "
B 838 Elyria, O.	June, "
B 834 Royalton, Ill.	July, "
B 835 Taylor, Tex.	July, "
B 836 Centralia, Wash.	May, "
M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo.	July, "
B 838 Casper, Wyo.	July, "
M 839 Herrin, Ill.	May, "
B 840 Chester, Pa.	July, "
M 842 Casper, Wyo.	June, "

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

WWC 843 Worcester, Mass. July, 1915
 B 844 Staunton, Ill. June, " " "
 B 845 New Kensington, Pa. June, " "
 M 846 Sheridan, Wyo. June, " "
 B 847 Fostoria, O. June, " "
 M 848 El Paso, Tex. July, " "
 B 849 Franklin, Pa. July, " "
 B 850 Rock Island, Ill. July, " "
 B 852 Tiffin, O. June, " "
 B 854 Jeannette, Pa. June, " "
 B 855 Livingston, Mont. June, " "
 B 856 Hot Springs, Ark. July, " "
 B 857 Laramie, Wyo. July, " "
 B 859 Billings, Mont. June, " "
 M 861 Billings, Mont. June, " "
 B 863 West Warwick, R. I. June, " "
 B 864 Lansford, Pa. June, " "
 C 865 Chicago, Ill. June, " "
 WWC 566 Springfield, Mass. July, " "
 B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska. May, " "
 B 868 Nome, Alaska. July, " "
 B 869 Juneau, Alaska. July, " "
 B 870 Augusta, Ga. May, " "
 M 871 Juneau, Alaska. June, " "
 C 872 Milwaukee, Wis. July, " "

RECEIPTS FOR JULY, 1915.

Date. Local.

Date.	Local.	
1 31	May, stamps.	\$106 20
1 106	May, supplies.	100 40
1 144	May.	5 40
1 338	June.	4 65
1 562	Supplies.	10 00
1 748	Charter and Outfit.	18 50
1 546	July, supplies.	1 50
1 D.	Crawford, M. A. L.	1 60
1 11	May, June, July.	9 00
1 137	May, June, supplies, but-	
	tons.	30 50
1 159	June.	16 40
1 175	May.	73 65
1 254	May.	16 40
1 300	May.	30 15
1 404	May, June.	10 65
1 554	May, June.	4 80
1	Barney Kaufman, M. A.	L.
1	Rein. Frank Leiner, No.	2 25
1 602		12 35
1 67	May.	41 20
1	Rein. John Vickers, No.	381
1	Rein. Joe Marick, Geo.	14 85
	Sweet, Henry Joris, No.	
1 368		4 30
1 377	May, June, July, stamps	19 75
1 294	May.	6 80
1	Frank Hoffer, M. A. L.	1 25
1 456	May, supplies.	32 50
2 2	May, stamps.	69 05
2 69	May.	31 90
2 77	Supplies.	2 50
2 80	May.	103 35
2 100	June, stamps.	35 30
2 131	June, stamps.	76 40
2 253	July, supplies.	9 60
2 255	May, stamp.	15 45
2 350	Apr., May, stamps, sup-	
	plies, bal. due bound M.	
2 & S.		20 70
2 353	June, supplies.	7 80
2 505	June, stamps.	11 45
2 480	May, June, stamps, sup-	
	plies.	11 35
2 534	May.	10 20
2 596	May, stamps.	30 60
2 598	June.	5 60
2 711	May, June, stamps.	14 00
2 713	Apr., May, June, stamps,	
	supplies.	23 05
2 833	June, stamp.	5 45
2	Rein. Sol. Cohen, No. 487	12 85
2 861	May, stamps.	9 75
2	Rein. Art Carnes, M. A.	L.
2 129	June.	4 85
2 1	May.	6 00
2 76	June.	146 60
2 59	June.	59 85
2 150	May, supplies.	16 50
2 419	May, June.	4 00
2 737	June.	21 60
2	Interest.	77 94
3 12	June.	34 45
3 147	June.	7 00
3 249	May, supplies.	18 40
3 323	May, stamps.	76 65
3 357	June, stamp.	21 85
3 657	May.	8 00
3 821	July.	9 40
3 167	June, supplies, buttons.	38 90
3 236	June, stamps, supplies.	9 25
3 111	Charter and outfit.	13 50
2 73	July, stamp.	8 50
3 411	June, stamps.	17 80
3 426	May, stamps, supplies.	10 30
3	Rein. Jas. Galligar, No.	660
6 30	Supplies.	10 50
6 44	Supplies.	2 50
6 59	Supplies.	1 00
6 171	June.	79 00
6 222	June, supplies, buttons.	38 00
6 231	June.	5 80
6 243	May, stamps.	13 95
6 259	May.	9 40
6 269	June, bal. due May re-	
6 279	port.	9 50
6 296	June, supplies, buttons.	23 35
6 309	July, stamps.	8 70
6 343	July.	3 00
6 349	June, stamp.	9 65
6 356	July, supplies, buttons.	13 85
6 402	May, supplies, button.	26 30
6 403	Supplies.	2 00
6 422	May.	30 70
6 484	Supplies, bal. due May	
	report.	2 90
6 518	June.	18 20
6 533	June.	12 90
6 550	May.	24 85
6 561	May.	37 80
6 567	Cash.	9 00
6 566	May.	17 60
6 574	May.	44 20
6 627	June, supplies.	21 10
6 647	June, stamp.	9 90
6 697	June.	5 45
6 743	June.	4 00
6 749	June, stamps.	23 50
6 750	May, June.	50 45
6 754	May, cash.	9 70
6 840	June.	8 10
6 864	May, supplies.	4 50
6 869	June, stamps, supplies,	
	buttons.	14 20
6 E.	Mayer, M. A. L.	10
6 52	June, stamps.	9 80
6 78	June, supplies.	15 20
6 189	June.	15 20
6 221	July.	6 40
6 378	July, supplies.	26 45
6 403	June, stamps.	33 60
6 427	June, stamps, buttons.	18 10
6 438	June.	11 10
6 478	June.	6 00
6 558	June, stamp.	11 45
6 663	June, supplies, buttons.	11 05
6 690	July.	6 20
6 838	June.	7 20
6 62	May.	29 25
6 243	June.	21 60
6 286	May.	59 40
6 612	June, buttons.	15 65
6 302	May, supplies.	32 45
6	Rein. J. W. Quinn, No.	418
6	91	July, Aug.
6 304	June.	32 20
6	Rein. Jack Johnson, No.	473
7 20	June.	122 95
7 107	Button.	1 00
7 142	June.	8 80
7 351	July.	11 65
7 382	June.	4 80
7 543	Supplies.	50
7 428	June.	62 00
7 468	June, stamps.	11 10
7 531	July.	11 00
7 730	Supplies, buttons.	2 00
7 190	May.	8 05
7 156	June, buttons.	10 60
7 798	June.	4 25
7 849	June.	2 00
7 757	July.	6 10
7 72	Supplies.	50
7 64	May, stamp.	40 75
8 31	Supplies.	3 00
8 84	July.	10 85
8 152	June, supplies.	142 75
8 423	Supplies.	2 00
8 461	June, stamp.	14 25
8 506	June, stamps, buttons,	
	bal. due May report.	52 40
8 765	May, June, stamps.	33 15
8 562	Button.	1 00
8 51	Buttons.	3 00
8 108	Supplies.	7 50
8 549	July.	12 15
8 580	June, stamp.	4 25
8	Sam Marcus, M. A. L.	4 50
8 192	July, buttons.	22 10
8 306	May, supplies, buttons.	11 30
8 608	May, June, cash, sup-	
	plies, buttons.	13 00
8 610	May, June.	11 50
8 659	June.	35 95
8 671	June.	1 00
8 520	June.	8 20
8 544	June, stamp.	16 50
8 763	May, stamps, buttons.	31 00
8 227	June.	6 40
8 361	June, buttons.	33 70
8 247	Acct. of funds C.	
	R. McMillan.	12 00
8 606	Supplies.	1 85
9 43	Buttons, stamp.	1 20
9 83	May.	1 60
9 117	July, stamps.	13 60
9 159	Stamps.	40
9 341	June, supplies.	12 50
9 354	June.	11 00
9 365	July, stamp.	18 25
9 593	May, stamp, buttons.	36 85
9 664	June.	5 00
9 734	June, stamps, cash.	6 80
9 822	July.	2 40
9 832	June.	9 55
9	F. E. Ayersman, M. A.	1 50
9	Rein. Jno. M. Roesel.	
	No. 828.	23 45
9 119	June, supplies.	10 40
9 421	Supplies, buttons.	3 50
9 527	June.	17 00
9 557	June.	3 00
9 649	April, May, stamps.	52 50
9 683	Aug.	4 20
9 729	July, stamps, supplies.	12 00
9 52	Supplies, buttons.	2 50
9 218	June, stamps, supplies.	12 80
9 751	July.	9 75
9	Rein. John Molaison, No.	
178		12 35
9	Rein. E. Nelson, No.	
314		12 35
9 171	Supplies.	1 00
9 763	May, June.	18 00
9 447	June.	4 60
10 108	Cash.	12 80
10 256	May, stamps.	27 75
10 274	June, stamps, cash, but-	
	tons.	13 00
10 298	June.	13 90
10 344	June.	7 60
10 345	June.	15 20
10 393	June.	2 80
10 395	June.	45 95
10 483	June.	4 80
10 592	June, stamp.	24 90
10 652	July.	6 65
10 813	July.	4 20
10 195	Stamps.	1 50
10 316	May, June, rein. of local	6 40
10 437	May, stamp.	120 45
10 674	June, stamps.	32 10
10 800	July.	18 40
10 865	Supplies, L. J. E. B.	10 00
10 411	Supplies.	1 50
10 478	Supplies.	1 50
12 109	June.	63 40
12 204	June, stamp, supplies.	16 10
12 215	June.	9 20
12 288	July.	7 00
12	Bal. due rein. Pat. Grif-	
	fin.	30
12 398	June, stamps.	31 70
12 436	Stamps, supplies, but-	
	tons, cash.	6 10
12 458	May, stamp.	69 70
12 459	May, stamp.	11 65
12 495	July.	7 10

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.	
12 524	Supplies	2 00	15 835	July	4 60	20 351	Supplies	50
12 575	June	14 05	15 842	May, stamps, supplies, buttons	6 80	20 739	July	7 60
12 628	Supplies	50	15 848	June	12 70	20 110	June, stamps, supplies	4 34
12 631	June, stamps	18 50	15 871	June, stamps, supplies	9 90	20 139	June, supplies	184 95
12 654	June	2 20	15 895	Supplies, buttons	9 20	20 228	Button	8 40
12 670	June	31 50	15 921	June, stamps	6 40	20 338	Supplies	1 08
12 685	June	5 80	15 209	June, stamps	56 25	20 639	July, stamps	20 90
12 718	July	4 40	15 633	July	10 40	20 687	July	16 05
12 721	June	51 90	15 219	May, June, stamp	41 65	20 361	Supplies	50
12 725	June	14 25	15 488	Supplies	4 85	20 256	June, stamps	28 95
12 791	June	8 20	15 755	May, June	4 25	20 569	June, stamps, supplies	18 55
12 857	June	8 20	15 43	Supplies, stamps	2 50	20 793	July	5 60
12 R. D. Ryan, No. 247, M.			18 67	June, stamps, supplies	44 10	20 358	July, stamps	8 85
A. L.		5 85	18 77	June	344 50	20 706	June, stamp	5 50
12 52 Stamps, supplies		3 50	18 173	June	32 00	20	Bal. due acct. John	
12 203	May, June	36 10	18 856	June	11 40	21	Vickers, No. 381	1 50
12 Rein. L. J. Fewell, No.			16 558	June, July	6 40	21	12 July, supplies	34 80
597		1 60	16 575	Supplies	2 85	21	99 Buttons	1 00
12 524	July	20 50	16 595	June	75 21	21	107 June, stamps, supplies, buttons, cash	
12 587	June	2 80	16 673	June	4 70	21	240 June	44 85
12 626	June	11 50	16 710	June	5 80	21	241 July, stamps	64 80
12 769	Charter and outfit	13 50	16 733	Stamps, supplies	7 05	21	417 July	8 20
12 784	June	7 10	16 738	July	2 40	21	420 Supplies	7 80
12 70 May		88 55	16 741	June	3 85	21	491 May	1 00
13 98 June		1 75	16 827	June	11 40	21	505 Supplies	20 10
13 44 June, stamps		226 10	16 Rein. E. J. Campbell,			21	659 Stamp, supplies	1 00
13 48 June, supplies, bal. due			No. 630, M. A. L.	4 85		21	797 July	1 45
May report		165 60	16 196	Supplies, buttons	3 50	21	804 June, stamps	4 35
13 224	July	38 85	16 286	Stamps	3 00	21	572 May, June, supplies, but-	
13 225	July	5 60	16 454	June, stamps	12 20	21	tons	38 30
13 443	May	3 60	16 562	Supplies	1 00	16 50	548 June, July	6 80
13 546	Stamps	11 60	16 609	June	2 20	21 399 July, stamp	12 65	
13 594	July	6 20	16 632	June, July	9 20	21 568 July, stamps	3 50	
13 603	June	41 25	16 806	June, stamps	5 60	21 183 June, stamp, supplies	29 80	
13 614	Stamps	45	16 859	Supplies	2 50	21 340 June	8 20	
13 682	June, buttons	11 65	16 149	Stamps, supplies	18 00	21 420 Supplies	9 05	
13 771	June	7 70	16 610	May, June, stamps	33 20	21 282 June, stamps	15 10	
13 809	May	6 20	17 30	June	449 35	17 414 July	38 80	
13 88	May, June, stamp	37 00	17 157	July, stamp, supplies	19 60	17 522 June	17 05	
13 188	June, stamps, supplies	210 05	17 332	June, stamps	70 40	17 528 July	4 05	
13 216	June	60 10	17 414	July	4 25	17 535 July	10 40	
13 305	May, June, stamps, sup-	81 75	17 552	June	4 60	17 537 June	12 90	
13 322	June	14 65	17 577	June	26 35	17 545 June, supplies	20 15	
13 387	June, buttons	11 80	17 834	June, July	6 45	17 620 Apr., May, June	6 45	
13 Rein. Hy. Wighton, No.			17 849	Bound M. & S. express-	2 28	22 625 July, supplies	4 40	
715		5 10	17 35	Supplies	60	22 764 July	15 40	
13 166	May, June	45 60	17 125	July, supplies	11 60	22 859 June, stamp	9 05	
13 197	Supplies	60	17 808	Charter & outfit, stamp,	13 85	22 820 July	R. Henderson, M. A. L.	
13 812	May, June, supplies	18 35	17 498	supplies, button	9 40	22 387 Stamp, supplies	2 25	
13 864	June, stamps, supplies	10 00	17 750	Supplies	1 50	22 643 Charter & outfit	13 50	
13 161	Supplies	6 40	17 825	Stamps, supplies, buttons,	8 50	22 136 July, stamp	6 00	
13 535	June	8 00	17 667	cash	2 20	17 455 June, July, stamps	18 60	
14 12	Supplies	6 50	17 830	Buttons	1 00	17 491 Supplies	1 00	
14 36	July, stamp	11 85	19 14	Buttons	5 00	17 43 June	13 55	
14 82	July	9 05	19 29	June	46 95	17 207 May, June, stamps	19 00	
14 93	June	14 00	19 406	June, supplies	12 45	17 310 Apr., May, June, stamps		
14 206	July stamps	31 30	19 408	Buttons	3 00	17 680 Supplies	40 50	
14 284	June, bal. due May re-	123 55	19 445	June	8 40	17 95 June, supplies	47 65	
14 519	July, button	5 80	19 699	May, June, cash	25 30	17 115 June, supplies	186 25	
14 547	Supplies	1 00	19 507	June, supplies	23 10	17 389 June, supplies	11 90	
14 621	Jan., Feb., Mch., Apr.,		19 562	June	87 80	17 749 Supplies	3 00	
May, June, July, bound			19 680	Supplies	1 50	17 769 Supplies, buttons	7 00	
M. & S., bal. due Apr.,			19 768	June, supplies, buttons	32 85	17 767 June, supplies	2 50	
1914, report		60 45	19 824	June	2 45	17 276 Martin Yatty, M. A. L.	5 00	
14 744	June	12 20	19 844	June, supplies	10 85	17 101 June	32 75	
14 852	June	9 00	19 855	May, June, stamp	9 90	17 339 June	80 45	
14 863	June, buttons	9 10	19 111	Stamps, supplies, buttons	2 80	17 846 May, June, stamps	7 60	
14 866	July	4 40	19 368	Apr.	8 40	17 239 Buttons	2 50	
14 8	Buttons	2 50	19 60	June	5 40	17 114 July, stamp, supplies	13 85	
14 292	Supplies	1 00	19 79	Aug.	87 25	17 155 July, supplies	34 80	
14 437	June, stamps	113 50	19 451	June	12 45	17 485 June	31 65	
14 573	June	40 05	19 624	June, stamps	7 80	17 55 June	29 40	
14 647	Supplies	1 00	19 679	May, June	9 60	17 131 July, stamps	76 65	
14 818	June, stamps	11 55	19 276	May, June, July, acct.	5 45	17 225 Supplies	.05	
14 856	July	3 25	19 T. W. Slaughter, Joe		24 260 July	16 90		
14 33	June, stamp	58 40	15 Welborn, Ed. Wells, T.		24 264 Apr., May	73 65		
14 493	May, June	1 90	15 F. Willingham, L. G.		24 284 Supplies, buttons	15 00		
14 826	June, stamp, supplies	4 50	15 Zahne, A. E. Cox, J. F.		24 315 May	4 00		
14 181	Cash	5 05	15 Kersh, S. V. Knighton,		24 318 July	5 00		
14 740	May, June, supplies	8 40	15 A. C. Opperman, Lee Ra-		24 400 June, supplies	31 80		
14 383	May, June, stamp, but-	9 95	15 ley, M. A. L.		24 444 June, July, Aug.	2 40		
14 680	June, stamps	17 40	19 580	Return of funds	23 50	24 504 July, stamps, cash	57 90	
15 96	July	5 40	19 316	Bal. due acct. rein. of	4 50	24 596 June, stamps	31 20	
15 134	June, stamps, supplies	45 40	19 239	local	60	24 719 July, supplies, buttons	12 25	
15 170	Apr.	12 00	19 730	June, stamps	8 80	24 85 Supplies	1 95	
15 199	July	15 85	20 297	June	2 40	24 555 May, June, cash	16 45	
15 272	May, June, July, stamps	8 70	20 313	June, bal. due May re-	17 25	24 675 Apr., May, stamps, sup-	11 80	
15 274	Buttons	4 00	20 325	July	11 40	24 381 June	8 55	
15 480	Stamps	10 00				26 41 June, cash	.25 20	
15 482	July	7 00				26 86 July	.34 00	
15 709	July	4 30						
15 721	Supplies	3 00						

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.	
26	92 June	9 80	29	513 July	8 40	31	243 June	12 80
26	150 June, supplies	18 20	29	302 June	32 60	31	255 June, July	30 25
26	151 July	7 40	29	6 June	55 20	31	274 Buttons	3 00
26	161 June, buttons	31 55	29	59 Buttons	2 50	31	294 June	7 80
26	180 June	18 30	29	217 July	57 40	31	300 June, supplies, buttons	30 40
26	193 June, stamp	21 05	29	263 Apr., May, supplies, rein. of local	35 60	31	304 Supplies	1 00
26	194 July	4 00	29	429 July	14 60	31	367 June, stamps	7 00
26	195 June, supplies	14 40	29	491 Supplies, buttons	4 00	31	376 June	24 80
26	209 Supplies, buttons	5 00	29	689 June	9 20	31	381 July, buttons	10 10
26	285 June, stamp	81 70	29	Robert Dufner, M. A. L.	3 00	31	427 Buttons	1 20
26	292 June	13 85	29	361 July	30 40	31	438 July	9 80
26	295 June, supplies	12 55	29	488 May, June, stamps, rein. of local	90 05	31	466 June, supplies, bal. due May report	26 30
26	312 July	16 60	29	648 June, buttons	27 30	31	498 July	4 70
26	435 May, June	10 00	29	18 June, buttons	20 05	31	543 July, stamps	19 20
26	542 July, stamp	3 50	29	19 June, stamps	35 70	31	647 Supplies	2 50
26	631 Stamps	1 20	29	606 Stamps	8 00	31	661 June, July	20 80
26	671 July, stamp	12 20	30	40 June, July	4 40	31	677 July	6 00
26	723 July, supplies	11 20	30	51 June	135 70	31	754 June	11 65
26	746 June, stamps	12 90	30	159 July	16 00	31	760 July	7 70
26	808 Supplies, buttons	5 00	30	202 July	21 25	31	E. Schmidtko, M. A. L.	2 25
26	814 Apr.	11 00	30	273 June	28 10	31	L. G. Huling, M. A. L.	2 25
26	887 July	4 45	30	528 June	18 15	31	M. Foster, M. A. L.	4 50
26	432 Stamps	22 00	30	700 June	6 90	31	Louis Blume, M. A. L.	1 00
26	562 Buttons	8 00	30	722 June	4 60			
26	861 June, supplies, buttons, cash, bal. due May report	15 05	30	187 June, July, stamp	10 25			
26	Frank Woods, M. A. L.	8 75	30	337 Buttons	2 90			
26	868 Stamps, supplies, bound M. & S.	7 90	30	R. Henderson, M. A. L.	50			
26	391 July	4 80	30	F. E. Ayersman, M. A.				
26	61 June, stamps, supplies, buttons	47 20	30	L.	75			
26	Rein. Frank Wagoner, No. 15	1 60	30	Rein. Lewis Nowak, No.				
26	Rein. Ed. Larsan, No. 597	1 35	30	368	1 35			
26	872 July	13 80	30	544 July	16 80			
27	252 July	17 95	30	459 June, stamps	13 60			
27	320 June	20 85	30	463 June, stamps	8 45			
27	550 June	28 05	30	526 Stamps, buttons	37 50			
27	737 July	21 80	30	534 June, supplies	11 45			
27	324 May, June, stamps, sup- plies, cash	9 80	30	H. L. Briggs, M. A. L.	2 25			
27	370 July, stamp, cash	12 55	30	230 June	10 20			
27	525 June, stamps	74 30	30	10 June, stamps	16 00			
27	656 July	9 40	30	120 June, supplies	48 65			
27	865 June, stamps, supplies	36 80	30	141 June	17 50			
27	466 July	22 40	30	228 July	24 65			
27	E. Nelson, M. A. L.	2 00	30	742 June	2 40			
27	567 June	8 25	30	748 Stamps, supplies	8 05			
27	E. R. McNally, M. A. L.	4 50	30	68 June	97 90			
27	181 June	14 25	30	287 June	43 05			
27	840 July	8 05	30	680 Buttons	10 00			
27	59 June	36 55	30	730 Supplies	1 00			
28	28 June	20 50	30	Rein. Geo. Weigel, No.				
28	87 July	2 40	31	425	1 60			
28	154 June	20 65	31	4 June	40 20			
28	212 June	38 85	31	8 June	37 10			
28	249 June, stamp	17 45	31	280 Supplies	1 00			
28	317 June	6 90	31	108 June	87 75			
28	387 June, buttons	43 10	31	343 Aug.	3 00			
28	490 June, stamp	139 80	31	421 July	15 80			
28	520 July, stamp	8 20	31	426 June, stamps	9 05			
28	591 July	7 85	31	503 June	12 15			
28	696 June	20 65	31	547 June	46 85			
28	782 July, stamps, supplies	13 05	31	642 June	5 40			
29	G. W. Williams, M. A.	1 50	31	657 June, July	16 05			
28	714 July, stamps, supplies	24 00	31	693 June	2 70			
28	71 June, bal. due supplies	8 65	31	759 May, June, supplies	12 90			
28	335 May	13 65	31	597	7 35			
28	707 June	19 20	31	C. S. Baker, No.				
28	756 June, July	9 80	31	55 Cash	13 50			
28	124 July	25 10	31	31 June	105 30			
28	128 July	4 20	31	219 July, rein. of local	21 90			
28	196 July	54 75	31	112 June	23 20			
28	200 June	54 15	31	484 June, supplies	47 95			
28	280 June, stamp	80 15	31	616 July	4 80			
28	449 June	12 85	31	F. Hoffer, M. A. L.	8 75			
28	266 June, stamp	35 90	31	694 May, June	6 00			
28	593 June, supplies	33 40	31	1 June, buttons	150 00			
29	17 June	31 80	31	2 June	65 40			
29	246 June	12 75	31	3 June	40 00			
29	254 June	16 90	31	27 June	8 60			
29	469 July	6 00	31	38 Supplies	4 25			
29	582 June	17 55	31	69 June	31 60			
29	614 Aug., supplies	2 80	31	80 June	97 40			
29	805 June	10 60	31	99 June	49 50			
29	816 July	19 70	31	100 July, buttons	38 05			
29	854 June	12 90	31	107 Button	1 00			
29	14 June	45 20	31	147 July, stamps	7 40			
29	85 June	81 00	31	187 July	34 40			
29	107 Buttons	2 00	31	175 June	72 80			
29	761 July	5 65	31	210 June, July	9 80			
29	850 July	43 85	31	189 Feb., Mch.	42 20			
			31	220 Stamp	50			
			31	223 June, July	7 50			

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Date.	Date.
15 Walter Robb, Death Claim No. 6843, Local 678....	26 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484.....	31 Edward Boeh, Death Claim No. 6930, Local 68.....
15 P. J. Minto, Death Claim No. 6866, Local 390....	26 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., No. 592.....	31 Harry H. Toedt, Death Claim No. 6931, Local 68.....
15 Vina Mulcahey, Death Claim No. 6867, Local 48....	26 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., No. 2.....	31 James Lynch, Death Claim No. 6932, Local 68.....
15 M. J. Honan, Death Claim No. 6873, Local 421....	26 Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., No. 209.....	31 John G. Heisler, Death Claim No. 6933, Local 224.....
15 Jos. A. Fleig, Death Claim No. 6880, Local 155....	26 W. A. Hosking, Defense L. J. E. B., Oakland, Cal.	31 Geo. J. Wense, Death Claim No. 6934, Local 44.....
15 Dan Cooper, Death Claim No. 6881, Local 544....	26 E. L. Hiles, Defense L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.	31 Gertrude Tucker, Death Claim No. 6935, Local 249.....
15 Chas. Hausberg, Death Claim No. 6883, Local 152....	26 R. B. Hesketh, Defense No. 61.....	31 Edward Betz, Death Claim No. 6937, Local 117.....
15 Martin Foss, Death Claim No. 6884, Local 152....	28 John J. Graney, Defense Ohio locals.....	31 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas. 225.00
15 Michael Krieg, Death Claim No. 6885, Local 51....	28 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.	31 Janitor 12.00
15 Fred W. Barnes, Death Claim No. 6886, Local 77....	28 Safety deposit box.....	31 Clerks 62.00
15 John A. Doherty, Death Claim No. 6887, Local 77....	29 Printing July M. & S., 6,332 20	31 W. A. Smith, Defense L. J. E. B., Syracuse, N. Y. 100.00
15 Harriet Plattner, Death Claim No. 6888, Local 107....	30 Supplies 110 68	Stamps received and used. 1.55
15 Wm. J. Lockhart, Death Claim No. 6890, Local 131....	31 E. Flore, Gen. Pres. 360 72	Towel Supply Co. 90
15 Grant Wadley, Death Claim No. 6891, Local 332....	31 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org. 118 35	Postage 65.00
15 Curtis D. Parker, Death Claim Na. 6892, Local 525....	31 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org. 116 55	Office supplies 13.60
15 Robert C. J. Smith, Death Claim No. 6893, Local 525....	31 J. P. McGinley, Intl. Org. 44 60	Telegram 1.01
15 Chas. McDonald, Death Claim No. 6894, Local 659....	31 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org. 100 00	Expressage not prepaid 1.01
15 Chas. Gerhard, Death Claim No. 6896, Local 206....	31 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org. 116 68	Expressage 25.44
15 Myles E. Ward, Death Claim No. 6897, Local 99....	31 Josh Brady, Intl. Org. 107 50	Total \$16,953.97
15 Wm. R. Spellman, Death Claim No. 6898, Local 77....	31 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org. 119 28	Amount on hand July 1, 1915 \$79,192.15
15 Edward Champeau, Death Claim No. 6899, Local 157....	31 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org. 114 20	Receipts for July, 1915. 14,504.91
15 Chester S. Connaway, Death Claim No. 6901, Local 480....	31 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org. 105 39	Total \$93,997.06
15 Jos. Seidel, Death Claim No. 6902, Local 108....	31 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org. 108 60	Expenditures for July, 1915. 16,953.97
15 Edward Johnson, Death Claim No. 6903, Local 332....	31 F. Sesma, Intl. Org. 107 20	Amount on hand August 1, 1915 \$77,043.09
17 Clerks 46.00	31 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org. 100 00	In Death Fund July 1, 1915. \$31,030.03
19 Belle Donner, L. S. O., No. 493.....	31 J. F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 100 00	Appropriated to Death Fund, July, 1915 4,567.22
19 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249.....	31 W. H. Foster, Def. Org. 90 00	Total \$35,597.25
19 Mary Harrison, L. S. O., No. 434.....	31 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org. 105 20	Drawn from Death Fund, July, 1915 2,750.00
19 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51.....	31 J. N. Butler, Def. Org. 134 40	Balance in Death Fund, August 1, 1915. \$32,847.25
19 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., No. 848.....	31 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org. 80 00	In Defense Fund July 1, 1915. \$14,781.34
19 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484.....	31 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org. 100 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, July, 1915 1,937.38
19 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., No. 592.....	31 Robt. F. Thornton, Death Claim No. 6856, Local 549.....	Total \$16,738.72
19 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., No. 2.....	31 Andy Lauer, Death Claim No. 6895, Local 849.....	Drawn from Defense Fund, July, 1915 3,562.00
21 Defense Stockston, Cal., No. 572.....	31 John Burton, Death Claim, No. 6900, Local 504.....	Balance in Defense Fund, August 1, 1915. \$13,176.72
22 John J. Graney, Defense Ohio locals.....	31 Jos. Schiller, Death Claim No. 6904, Local 2.....	In Conv. Assmt. Fund, July, 1, 1915 \$1,204.10
23 Robt. Lyons, Defense L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.	31 Wm. M. Smithey, Death Claim No. 6905, Local 487.....	Receipts for July, 1915.
24 Clerks 62.00	31 Frank R. Hoffman, Death Claim No. 6908, Local 188.....	Total \$1,204.10
24 Belle Donner, L. S. O., No. 493.....	31 Thos. Dignan, Death Claim No. 6910, Local 663.....	Refunds for July, 1915.
26 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249.....	31 Fred S. Humphner, Death Claim No. 6911, Local 420.....	Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund, August 1, 1915. \$1,204.10
26 Mary Harrison, L. S. O., No. 434.....	31 Peter D. Suzzallo, Death Claim No. 6912, Local 577.....	Amount in General Fund, August 1, 1915. \$29,815.02
26 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51.....	31 D. Barbour, Death Claim No. 6914, Local 79.....	Amount in Death Fund, August 1, 1915. 32,847.25
26 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., No. 848.....	31 Thos. H. Bennett, Death Claim No. 6915, Local 339.....	Amount in Defense Fund, August 1, 1915. 13,176.72
26 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484.....	31 J. Geo. Traub, Death Claim No. 6917, Local 361.....	Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. 1,204.10
26 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., No. 592.....	31 James M. Cantrell, Death Claim No. 6918, Local 192.....	Total \$1,204.10
26 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., No. 2.....	31 W. C. Burnett, Death Claim No. 6919, Local 192.....	Refunds for July, 1915.
26 Defense Stockston, Cal., No. 572.....	31 Jesse Garand, Death Claim No. 6920, Local 420.....	Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund, August 1, 1915. \$1,204.10
26 John J. Graney, Defense Ohio locals.....	31 Jos. Scrowcroft, Death Claim No. 6922, Local 70.....	Amount in General Fund, August 1, 1915. \$29,815.02
26 Robt. Lyons, Defense L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.	31 Thos. Larkins, Death Claim No. 6924, Local 590.....	Amount in Death Fund, August 1, 1915. 32,847.25
26 Clerks 62.00	31 John Dommegiet, Death Claim No. 6925, Local 590.....	Amount in Defense Fund, August 1, 1915. 13,176.72
26 Belle Donner, L. S. O., No. 493.....	31 John T. Mullen, Death Claim No. 6926, Local 77.....	Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. 1,204.10
26 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249.....	31 Louis G. Zimmarline, Death Claim No. 6927, Local 216.....	Total \$1,204.10
26 Mary Harrison, L. S. O., No. 434.....	31 John McLachlan, Death Claim No. 6929, Local 90.....	Refunds for July, 1915.
26 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51.....		Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. \$1,204.10
26 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., No. 848.....		Amount in General Fund, August 1, 1915. \$29,815.02
26 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484.....		Amount in Death Fund, August 1, 1915. 32,847.25
26 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., No. 592.....		Amount in Defense Fund, August 1, 1915. 13,176.72
26 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., No. 2.....		Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. 1,204.10
26 Defense Stockston, Cal., No. 572.....		Total \$1,204.10
26 John J. Graney, Defense Ohio locals.....		Refunds for July, 1915.
26 Robt. Lyons, Defense L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.		Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. \$1,204.10
26 Clerks 62.00		Amount in General Fund, August 1, 1915. \$29,815.02
26 Belle Donner, L. S. O., No. 493.....		Amount in Death Fund, August 1, 1915. 32,847.25
26 Louise Kane, L. S. O., No. 249.....		Amount in Defense Fund, August 1, 1915. 13,176.72
26 Mary Harrison, L. S. O., No. 434.....		Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. 1,204.10
26 Robt. Lyons, L. S. O., No. 51.....		Total \$1,204.10
26 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., No. 848.....		Refunds for July, 1915.
26 E. Maloney, L. S. O., No. 484.....		Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund, Fund, August 1, 1915. \$1,204.10
26 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., No. 592.....		Amount in General Fund, August 1, 1915. \$29,815.02
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WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

WACO, TEXAS, July 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July:

On July 28th I went to Mart, Texas, for the purpose of organizing a local in that city, returning to Waco on the 30th. On the 6th of July I went back to Mart and secured enough signatures for a charter; so, on July 7th I sent to the general office for charter and outfit, returning on that date to Waco to continue my work in that city towards organizing the waiters of Waco, while I was waiting for my charter for Mart.

I returned to Mart and found the charter awaiting me, so on July 18th I instituted Local 769, bartenders, cooks and waiters. Returning to Waco, where I sent to headquarters for a charter for the waiters of that city. I received the charter and outfit for the waiters of Waco on the 21st and instituted the local on July 22d with the following officers: B. C. Russell, president; S. D. Smith, vice-president; R. L. Arthur, treasurer; J. M. Cartwright, secretary; V. A. Williams, inspector; Hubert Henderson, inside guard; S. W. Kelley, Leo Scott and C. B. Maddox, as trustees; delegates to trades and labor council, J. M. Cartwright, B. W. Teague and S. D. Smith.

From the enthusiasm shown by the members of the two new locals I have every reason to believe we will always have an up-to-date local in each of these two cities named above.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

June 28—To Mart, Texas, and return....	\$1 30
July 6 and 7—To Mart and return.....	1 30
July 17 and 18—To Mart and return.....	1 30
Three long distance telephone calls.....	75
Hall rent (three meetings).....	4 50
Street car fare and postage.....	4 50
Typewriter work and stationery supplies.	3 50
 Total.....	 \$17 15

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the time since the convention:

Under instructions, proceeded to visit Peoria, Ill., relative to conditions there and the prospects for a culinary workers organization are bright—expect to see one there in the near future.

At present in Chicago, and it looks as though we will be successful here in placing our membership where it belongs, in fact, to have our increase be of an amount sufficient to enroll our-

selves upon the roster of successful organizations in this city.

My expense account is as follows:

July 2—Decatur to Peoria, Ill.....	\$1 65
6—Peoria to Decatur, Ill.....	1 65
8—Decatur to Chicago, Ill.....	3 40
Telegrams	75
Local telephone	1 80
Baggage transfer	75
 Total.....	 \$10 00

Fraternally submitted,

W. H. FOSTER,
Special Defense Organizer.

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

June 29th, met with the officers of Local 264, Omaha; July 1st, called on the officers of the Omaha Liquor Dealers' Association in the interest of our crafts in that city. July 6th, meeting of Local 289, Fremont. July 7th, meeting of Local 264. July 12th, visited Locals 280, 300, 434, and in company with Business Agent Smith of Local 300, called on the proprietors employing waitresses and so forth.

July 14th, meeting of Local 440. July 15th, meeting of Montreal Trades and Labor Council, addressed same on labels, buttons, etc. July 16th, meeting of Local 315. July 18th, meeting of Local 506; assisted officers on several important matters and tried to get the local back in proper shape; also on the same proposition with Local 315.

To Ottawa, in the interest of establishing a culinary local in that city and attended to other matters referred to me by the general office.

My expense account for the month follows:

July 6—Omaha to Fremont and return....	\$1 48
9—To Chicago	12 61
11—To Toronto	16 90
13—To Montreal	12 10
20—To Ottawa	3 40
22—Smiths Falls and return.....	2 60
Baggage, car fare and phone.....	4 40
Postage and typewriting.....	2 70
Exchange on checks.....	25
 Total.....	 \$56 44

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

OMAHA, NEB., July 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed my report for the month of July:

Since my last report, Local 264 has been able to square up all its indebtedness and has elected new officers, and there is no reason why it

THE MIXER AND SERVER

should not go along and make good. I was in hopes that I would be able to report a new culinary local this month but they have been a little slow making up their mind. I have not given up though and can only say that I intend to keep at them until I find our for sure they have got cold feet.

Find enclosed my expenses for the month of July:

Hall rent and postal cards.....	\$1 25
Postage	90
Interurban and local car fare.....	80
 Total.....	 \$2 95

With best wishes I remain,
Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO., ILL., July 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month's work is as follows:

On June 29th I attended the meeting of Local 562 and found a good crowd present; ten candidates were initiated and the newly elected officers were installed. After closing my work in Detroit, I left for Chicago on July 5, and on July 7th I attended the meeting of the L. J. E. B. and with a little remodeling of this organization I feel that a great deal of good work will be accomplished

On the afternoon of July 8th, we attended the meeting of Local 376 of South Chicago; three new candidates were initiated, and I am pleased to state that Local 376 is a real live organization; the same evening, Brother Joyce and I attended the meeting of Local 507 and found that this local union is holding its own in good shape.

July 9th, Brother Joyce and I went to Kensington to investigate conditions that caused the disruption of Local 702 and we made arrangements to meet the former officers of this local on July 13th.

July 11th, we attended the John R. Lawson "protest meeting," held in the Garrick Theater, under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The morning of July 13th we met the officers of Locals 401 and 702, and they imparted a great deal of useful information to the entire corps of organizers. In the afternoon we attended a meeting of the Bartenders' Joint Council and in the evening the regular meeting of Local 456.

July 14th, we attended the special meeting of the L. J. E. B. This meeting was called for the purpose of taking action in the matter of ridding our local organizations of the professional solicitors that have been preying upon the business interests in this city and thus greatly retarding the advancement of our local unions. We will go the limit with this matter and eventually rid our locals of this undesirable element.

Thursday afternoon, July 15, Brother McCarthy and I attended the meeting of Local 865 and in the evening, Brother Hobby and I attended the meeting of Local 507.

Friday afternoon, July 16th, attended the meeting of Local 484, and in the evening we attended the meeting of Local 401. This local will be

doing business at the old stand again about August 6th.

On Sunday afternoon, July 18th, we attended the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and this honorable body will give us their hearty co-operation in our work in this city.

July 19th, we attended the meeting of the L. J. E. B.

On July 20th, we took up a certain matter with the Grievance Committee of the C. F. of L.

The same day, July 20th, acting under instructions from Brother Foster, Brother Hobby and I went to Gary, Indiana, and met the officers of Local 534 and we found this local in good shape; Brother Foster will finish the work in that city July 30th.

July 22d and 23d, we continued our work with the Grievance Committee of the C. F. of L.

My expenses for the past month are as follows:

July 5—Detroit to Chicago.....	\$6 80
9—To Kensington and return.....	52
21—To Gary and return.....	1 40
Bus fare	50
Local car fare.....	1 60
Postage for month.....	90
 Total.....	 \$11 72

Yours fraternally,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My last report left me in Bakersfield, Cal.

Went to the convention in San Francisco, and left there on the 22d. Colorado Springs on the 23th: attended meeting of Local 52. Pueblo on the 26th. On the 27th attended meeting of Labor Day Committee at 10:30 a. m., and Local 282 at 1:30 p. m.; 28th, Local 43; 29th, Barbers; 30th, Trades and Labor Assembly. On July 1 to Phoenix, Ariz., as per instructions; 6th, Central Council; 7th, Local 631; 8th, Carpenters; 13th, Central Council; 14th, Printers; 20th, Central Council; 21st, Local 631.

The attendance at the meetings in all four of the locals that I have visited in the last month has been good.

The following is my expense for the month:

Sleeper from San Francisco to Cheyenne..	\$9 75
Pueblo to Phoenix.....	37 65
Sleeper	6 00
Transfer	25
Local car fare.....	2 50
Stamps	1 00
 Total	 \$57 15

With best wishes, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
Special Defense Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26, 1915.

The following is my report for the month of July:

Upon my return from the Eighteenth General Convention, I found that the injunction case instituted by the Why Not Eat Lunch Co., against

the cooks, waiters and waitresses' locals of Kansas City, would come up in court for a hearing, and I immediately, with the representatives of those locals, got busy, and the result was that the injunction was set aside permanently, peaceful picketing granted, and consequently the pickets were back in line again without interruption.

Sunday, July 24th, attended meeting of Local 420, made my report from the convention, and installed the newly-elected officers for the ensuing term.

July 5th, to St. Joseph, Mo., upon request to adjust a difficulty in existence there between Local 422 and a local brewery.

Returned to Kansas City on the 6th, where I attended the meeting of the L. J. E. B., and took up some other matters pertaining to the welfare of Local 420.

As per instructions received previous to leaving San Francisco, I proceeded to the city of Chicago, July 7th, reporting for duty the following day to Third Vice-President Foster, who has charge of the situation in that city. During my stay in Chicago, I attended the meetings of the various locals located there, as well as the Bartenders' Joint Council and the L. J. E. B., also with the organizers stationed there, went over the ground, investigating the conditions, and am sorry to say that the conditions of our local organizations in the city of Chicago are in the most deplorable condition, but am not going to dwell on this matter, as no doubt the organizers stationed in that city will have a full report of same.

Having received instructions from headquarters to report to Second Vice-President Hoffman in Minneapolis, with Organizer Joyce, left the Windy City and arrived in this city July 16. Left the following day for Winona to attend the conventions of the Minnesota Trades Union League and the State Federation of Labor. Our crafts throughout the state were fully represented at both gatherings; a strong resolution against prohibition in all its shape and forms, county option included, was adopted and an active campaign inaugurated against the movement to make Minnesota dry.

Very effective work and much good was established at these conventions, the support of organized labor in our fight for existence was assured, and we are now in the harness to combat against the common enemy who is trying to put Minneapolis and Hennepin County in the dry column, which, if they should succeed in doing, would only be another step towards state-wide prohibition.

While attending the conventions in the city of Winona, Brother Joyce, myself, and others assisted Sister Maitland, president of Local 593, in an endeavor to organize the waitresses of that little city, but for some reasons unknown to all of us, we were sidestepped and the proposition fell through.

Since my return from Winona, have attended the meetings of Locals 593, 458 and 152, and all the members of these organizations are taking a very active stand against the fight inaugurated to put them out of their jobs.

The bartenders and cooks locals of this city are in splendid shape numerically, financially, and otherwise, and their members are enjoying the very best of conditions, but the waiters and waitresses are not as fortunate, but I am sure

that, with the assistance of the stronger locals, it will only be a question of time until Local 593 will advance to the same rank amongst organized labor as Locals 152 and 458 are now placed in.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

July 5—Transportation from Kansas City to St. Joseph and return.....	\$2 48
5—Telegram to Chicago.....	41
7—Kansas City to Chicago.....	13 00
15—Chicago to Minneapolis.....	10 05
15—Transfer of baggage in Chicago and Minneapolis	1 50
17—Minneapolis to Winona.....	2 33
17—Bus fare in Winona.....	25
22—Winona to Minneapolis.....	2 33
Postage, stationery and typewriting, June and July	8 70
Local, suburban and interurban car fare..	2 60
Telephone	1 20
Total.....	\$44 85

Fraternally yours,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., July, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

July 1st attended meeting of Cooks' Local 865. Meeting well attended. Initiated two.

July 2d, meeting of Waitresses' Local 484. Initiated two.

July 7th, meeting of L. J. E. B. Important business transacted.

July 8th, meeting of Local 376; initiated three. Evening special appointment with Liquor Dealers with Vice-President Foster.

July 9th, general survey of loop district and getting data on Waiters' Club proposition.

July 10th, locating secretary and meeting place of Local 401.

July 11th, Chicago Federation of Labor protest meeting against conviction of Lawson, etc.

July 13th, morning we met officers of Locals 702 and 401; afternoon we attended meeting of Local 35; evening, Local 456.

July 14th, special meeting of the L. J. E. B., for the purpose of eliminating, as far as possible, certain features that, in our judgment, have in the past retarded the progress of our International.

July 15th we attended meeting of Local 469. Several candidates were initiated. At this meeting Brother Brady did the honors and exemplified the work satisfactory, as laid down in the ritual. Later waited upon committee of the Waiters' Club.

July 16th attended meeting of Local 401. Notwithstanding reverses, we will report progress.

July 18th attended meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

July 19th, the L. J. E. B., and regret to say that the Bartenders' Joint Council did not hold meeting.

July 20th. In morning met committee of Local 35 relative to conditions of waiters in Chicago. Afternoon, with Vice-President Foster, to meet Manager Collins, of the Henrici Restaurant. Later Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Important—Later on committee of the L. J. E. B., as per request.

July 21st, as per instructions, to Gary, Ind.

July 22d, with committee to meet Manager Biefeldt of the Sherman Hotel Co.

July 23d, Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor; also, President Fitzpatrick relative to Waiters' Club.

July 27th, with Vice-President Foster, again called upon Manager Collins of Henrici Restaurant. Progress.

The balance of my time was taken up working with my colleagues. General agitation.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Telephone and street car fare.....	\$3 75
Postage and stationery.....	2 25
Exchange on check.....	25
Exchange on check.....	10
July 21—Gary and return.....	1 50

Total \$7 85

Yours fraternally,

FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows:

Arrived in Pittsburgh June 6th, proceeded to Waiters and Cooks' headquarters, and was pleased to hear that progress was being made by that organization. The total reinstatements to date were 36, the applications of new members being 39.

I attended their meeting on the 8th, and in my remarks informed them of the proceedings of the San Francisco Convention.

Helped to audit their books Sunday morning, the 11th. I attended a meeting of Local 188 in the evening, and, with my colleagues, made a full report of the late convention.

Proceeded to Chicago the next day, and arrived in that city Tuesday, July 13, meeting Third Vice-President Foster and Organizers Hobby, Anderson, Joyce and Brady.

I attended the Local Joint Council meeting in the afternoon, with Brothers Brady, Joyce and Anderson; and in the evening attended the meeting of Local 456, with Vice-President Foster and the organizers.

Called on the editor of the *Champion of Fair Play* July 14, and made arrangements for a meeting with Vice-President Foster. Attended a meeting of the L. J. E. B. the same date.

Attended Cooks' Local 865 meeting on the afternoon of the 15th, with Brother Brady, and Local 649 the same night, with Brothers Hobby and Brady..

Attended meeting of Waitresses' Local 484 on the 16th, with Vice-President Foster and Brother Brady. Was present at a meeting of Local 401 the same night, with Vice-President Foster and Hobby and Brady.

Saw several people on matters of importance to our organization, with Vice-President Foster, on the 19th, and since then, under instruction from Vice-President Foster, have attended to matters he will, no doubt, inform you of.

My expenses for month:

July 12—Pittsburgh to Chicago and sleeper. \$14 40

Fraternally yours,

JIM F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July:

On the 29th of June I met Sister El. Maloney, and we visited several lunch rooms together for the purpose of organizing them. That same day I signed up Hiler's Lunch Room.

On July 1st I met Brother F. Hobby, and attended the meeting of Local 865, at which meeting the election of officers, which had taken place last month, was declared void and the old ones retained until the next general elections in October.

After this meeting I journeyed to South Chicago to attend a meeting there. I met Brother Ulmark, Business Agent of Local 35, and together we visited the several cafes. We found out that the majority of waiters belong to Local 376. The few visits I made in South Chicago convinced me that it is possible to establish a mixed local there.

On the 6th I met Brother Joyce and Brother Brady, who were part of the Chicago Organization Commission.

On the 7th we attended the Local Joint Board meeting, at which future action was discussed. Brother Foster having arrived, we went to South Chicago to attend the meeting of Local 376.

At Local 865's meeting I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Adamsky, General Organizer of the Garment Workers, who asked us to prevail on the firm of Marcus Ruben, manufacturers of cooks' and waiters' uniforms, to put the label on its goods. This firm does a good business in the Northwest, so I have taken up the matter with Local 458 here.

On the 12th I had a meeting with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor about the Chicago Waiters' Association. Although several members promised us their support, our request for their affiliation with our International was tabled at their meeting, which means that we will have to go at it in a different way. The bringing into our folds of this organization is a paramount issue in Chicago, and Brother Foster has taken the matter under advisement.

On the 13th we attended the meeting of Local 35, and the same evening that of Local 456.

On the 14th we attended the L. J. B. meeting, and on the 15th that of Local 865.

On the 16th I started on my journey home to Minneapolis, as I am expecting an increase in my family. I stopped over in Milwaukee, and with Brother Marot made the rounds of the kitchens, leaving that city at 8 o'clock the same evening. I arrived home in the morning, and found my family well, after a six and one-half months' absence.

On the 18th I met the Duluth delegation on their way to the State Federation of Labor Convention, and together we attended the meeting of Local 152. I have visited many of my old friends here in the kitchens, and found everything in good shape, thanks to Local 458's watchfulness. I am sorry not to be able to say the same of Local 408. in St. Paul, where I found the situation rather changed since my departure. I met several of the boys, and we arranged for a meeting for Thursday July 29th.

On the 25th, Brothers Joyce, Anderson and myself attended the meeting of Local 152, and on the 26th that of the L. J. B., at which the situation of the waiters of this city was discussed.

The trouble in St. Paul is the difficulty in finding officers who will stay in the city, and the continuous changing makes it hard to keep things

going right. But there is no doubt in my mind that I will be able to straighten matters out.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Car fare in Chicago.....	\$4 75
Postage for month.....	84
Chicago to Minneapolis (July 16).....	8 05
Sleeper	2 00
Baggage transfer (Chicago).....	1 50
Baggage transfer (Minneapolis).....	1 00
Phone for month.....	25
St. Paul and return.....	80
Total	\$19 19

Total

Fraternally yours,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

BUTTE, MONT., July 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July:

During the month I visited the following places, and found a decided improvement in conditions generally: Fort Benton, Carter, Geraldine, Square Butte, Denton, Hobson, Stanford, Belt, San Coulee, Tracy, Vaughn, Sun River, Choteau, Bynum, De Puyer, Valier, Brady, Conrad, Lewistown, Helena and Great Falls.

Conditions in Butte, as far as mine work is concerned, has never been better, yet there are a great number of our craftsmen unemployed.

Bartenders in Lewistown have patched up their grievances with the Trades Assembly and their delegates are again in attendance.

Bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses are getting along nicely in Great Falls.

During the month I attended the convention of the American Society of Equity as the representative of the Montana State Federation of Labor. The subject of my address on the occasion was "The Necessity of Closer Affiliation Between the Farmers and Organized Labor." I was very well received, and the society has applied for affiliation with the Montana State Federation of Labor. This move on the part of the Farmers' Union adds a tower of strength to the labor movement of this State.

Our fight against Strain Brothers' store has been settled. Our victory was absolutely complete. Everything requested by organized labor was conceded. This fight lasted nine months, and the completeness of the victory gives added impetus to our work.

Extending best wishes to the general membership, the G. E. B. and yourself, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

Address Box 833, Great Falls.

STOCKTON, CAL., July 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July:

June 28th attended the regular meeting of Local 41, and was requested to go to the exposition and secure data with the Business Agent.

June 30th, with Business Agent of Local 41, went to the exposition, and visited all the concessions employing members of our crafts.

July 1st, with Business Agents of Locals 41 and 44, visited the manager of a restaurant in the exposition, and he promised to give a definite

answer on July 5th. In the afternoon, as per instructions, left for the city of Stockton, Cal.

July 2d attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 572. The attendance was fair, and the members of the local have the right spirit.

July 6th and 8th attended the meeting of the Labor Council Executive Board on matters pertaining to our locals.

July 8th visited the Teamsters' Local, and talked to them in behalf of our house cards.

July 9th attended the meeting of Local 572. Had nominations of officers.

July 12th, attended the meeting of the Central Labor Council, and was assured of the assistance of the Council and of its Business Agent.

July 13th attended the meeting of the Labor Day Committee, and it was decided to have a parade and picnic.

July 14th attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 403. Business was transacted in a very systematic manner.

July 16th attended the meeting of Local 572. Election of officers.

July 17th went to San Francisco, returning to Stockton on the 19th.

July 19th attended the meeting of the Labor Council.

July 20th visited Carpenters', Plumbers', Machinists' and Engineers' Unions.

July 21st visited the Laundry Workers', Butchers' and Hodcarriers' Unions.

July 22d attended meeting of the L. J. E. B. Matters of importance to both locals were acted upon.

The following is my expense account for the month:

July 1—San Francisco to Stockton.....	\$2 35
17—Stockton to San Francisco.....	2 35
19—San Francisco to Stockton.....	2 35
Baggage transfer	1 00
Car fare	1 75
Phone and long distance phone.....	2 00
Postage	1 50
Total	\$13 30

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report from May 29 to July 28:

May 30th, attended a meeting of Local 320. This was a special meeting, called for the purpose of disinheriting the delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention.

June 1st, to Albany, in order to get a line on the amendments being introduced at the Constitutional Convention.

June 6th started for San Francisco to attend the Eighteenth General Convention, to which I had been elected a delegate.

Coming back East after the adjournment of the convention to take up the work which I had started before going to the convention.

June 28th to Utica to attend the New York State Convention of the Liquor Dealers.

Addressed the convention on the 29th. Hope that the Liquor Dealers of New York State will not forget that the watchword is co-operation from now on.

July 1st to Cohoes to take up the work of reorganization.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

July 2d attended meeting of the Brewery Workers of Schenectady.

July 3d attended the printers' meeting.

July 4th attended meeting of Local 320 in order to make my report, but none of the officers showed up at this meeting.

July 6th to Gloversville, at the request of the Secretary of Local 195.

The 7th attended a meeting of the Albany Central Labor Union.

The 8th to Oswego, N. Y., where things looked bad for the bartenders. Trouble; no ambition.

On the 9th attended meeting of Oswego Trades Assembly. The Assembly went on record as doing all in their power to help me. Made arrangements to come back and see what could be done.

July 10th back to finish up the work started in Cohoes. But on arriving found word to attend a meeting to be held in Syracuse on the 12th. This meeting was called for the purpose of forming an organization to protect the allied crafts against the antis, but, owing to some unknown reason, no meeting was held; so I made up my mind to go back to Oswego and finish the work started there.

Held two meetings—one on the 15th and the other on the 16th. Both were well attended. Elected new officers and started an organizing campaign. Things look good for the boys there now.

July 19th to Albany to attend several hearings on the amendments to the State Constitution.

July 22d to Cohoes to clean up the work started. Called a meeting for the 26th, and in the meantime called on a number of former members.

July 23d to Hudson, in order to make arrangements for a campaign to increase their membership.

July 26th attended the meeting called for the bartenders in Cohoes in order to reorganize. Three members showed up. Started at once to clean up the city of all signs of any Bartenders' Union.

July 27th and 28th picked up all bar signs, books, charter and seal.

The following is my expense account since last report:

June 1—To Albany and return	\$ 50
28—To Utica and return	3 12
July 1—To Cohoes and return.....	70
6—To Gloversville and return.....	1 40
7—To Albany	25
8—Albany to Oswego.....	3 68
10—Oswego to Schenectady.....	3 34
12—Schenectady to Syracuse.....	2 64
13—Syracuse to Oswego.....	70
18—Oswego to Albany.....	3 68
22—Schenectady to Cohoes.....	30
23—Cohoes to Hudson and return....	1 20
28—Cohoes to Schenectady.....	30
Telegrams	62
Printing notices of meeting in two Cohoes papers	68
Postal cards in Oswego.....	50
July 24—Notices in two Cohoes papers... .	1 54
Picking up bar signs, expense.....	5 00
Postage	50
Total.....	\$30 65

JOHN J. HENLEY,
International Organizer.

OAKLAND, CAL., July 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July, 1915:

On the 1st, at 2:30 p. m., attended meeting of Culinary Local 31; installed officials for the ensuing term; explained the situation relative to the conditions confronting the members of our crafts at this time, and more particularly when the Panama-Pacific Fair terminates, January 1, 1916; recommended a committee of fifteen to transact the urgent business connected with the campaign to be inaugurated, and renewed old acquaintances with the boys and girls who were the pioneers of the labor movement of Oakland.

July 2d, at 9 a. m., attended meeting of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council and the Alameda Central Labor Council, where the different craft troubles were gone over and remedies suggested, which, I believe, are a help to each representative of affiliated unions, and which tend to bring about closer relations and better understandings of the difficulties experienced in the routine work of the Business Agents.

At noon hour I personally counted the trade of the cafeterias which we are boycotting, and at 2:15 p. m. attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 525, where a general discussion of conditions and impending dangers took place. I also had the pleasure of assisting in the installation of the newly elected officials, who were returned to office by the membership as a token of the esteem in which they are held.

July 3d, aside from attending a meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board and assisting with the pickets, nothing particular on this date.

July 4th and 5th visited the fair grounds and renewed acquaintances with oldtimers. Business of all character was practically suspended in Oakland on those dates.

July 7th visited Building Trades Council and Butchers' Union, and explained to both the standing of the notorious "White Lunch Co." as well as the two Colonial Cafeterias.

July 8th attended meetings of Culinary Local 31 and Painters' Union. July 9th meetings of Bricklayers and Electrical Workers, and on July 10th meeting of Carpenters. Considerable interest displayed at these meetings, this being the first time the "White Lunch" had invaded Oakland.

July 12th Central Labor Council, where our fight holds the center of the stage. Later in the evening visited a couple of patrons of the White Lunch; and secured a promise that they would refrain from patronizing the place hereafter.

July 13th assisted with picketing and visited another local of the Carpenters and the Cement Workers.

July 14th the Executive Board of Local 31, the committee of fifteen and locals of Billposters and Clerks. The Executive Board meeting proved a live one, several cafes being on the grill and all places being given a general overhauling.

July 16th Bartenders' meeting. Arrangements for joint meeting with proprietors made and other matters of importance being considered.

July 17th on the picket line, etc., and on the 18th (Sunday) attended the picnic given by Bartenders' Local 525 at Grand Canyon.

July 19th Central Labor Council, where usual routine of business was indulged in. Also had the pleasure of hearing the report of Vice-President Hart of the California State Federation of Labor, who reported the result of the visit of the

two delegates of labor of Japan, who appeared before the Executive Board of the Federation and gave a version of the reason of their visit to this country.

July 20th took up several matters with Brother Spooner, of Local 31, who is the Secretary-Business Agent of the Central Labor Council, and who is nominated to succeed himself without opposition. "Bill," in the estimation of the writer, is one of the best officials of a Central Labor Council on the Pacific coast.

July 21st meeting of Local Joint Executive Board, also meeting of Executive Board of Local 31, as well as committee of fifteen, where sub-committees of three each were appointed to further the work in hand.

July 22d meeting of Local 31. July 23d meeting of the Business Agents of both Councils. July 24th on grievances with Brother Spooner; and the 26th the Central Labor Council meeting.

At this time I want to report that the picket work being done is proving effective, especially on the "White Lunch" place, which is not doing any business. At the meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board plans were prepared which, if carried out, will undoubtedly prove the finish of this notorious union-hater.

The following is my expense for the month:

June 22—Seattle to Oakland.....	\$21 50
Sleeper	2 50
Carfare	2 65
Stamps and stationery.....	2 90
Telephone	70
Total	\$30 25

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of July:

June 30th attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 3, of New York City, for the purpose of submitting a report as their representative to the San Francisco Convention.

July 2d attended meeting of Waiters' Local 2, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was delighted to notice the large attendance this local had and the manner in which they handle their business affairs.

July 5th left Brooklyn for Chicago, Ill., to take up whatever work that may be assigned to me by Vice-President Foster in connection with the organizing of that city.

July 7th attended meeting of the Chicago Local Joint Executive Board. All unions present. Work of a preliminary nature was discussed and a few committees appointed to work with the corps of organizers now stationed in that city.

July 8th with Vice-President Foster and organizers, attended meeting of Local 376 at South Chicago. This meeting was poorly attended. There were two initiations. That evening, with Organizer Brady, attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 507, and was pleased to note the way in which they attended to and handled their business. This local has the snap to it, and is possessed with a good set of officers. One candidate was initiated.

July 9th to Roseland, a suburb of Chicago, for the purpose of locating Brother V. J. Jacobson,

Secretary Bartenders' Union, Local 702. Organizer Brady accompanied me. Had no trouble in locating this Secretary and getting more information than we expected. Considered it best to pick up the effects of Local 702 and turn them over to Vice-President Foster.

July 11th, attended protest meeting held at the Garrick Theater, in the matter concerning John R. Lawson of the United Mine Workers Union. James Lord, president of the mining department of the A. F. of L., Mother Jones and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of Committee on Industrial relations, were the principal speakers.

July 12th, visited the headquarters of Bartenders' Union Local 401, with Organizer Anderson.

July 13th, with Organizers Anderson, McCarthy and Brady, attended the joint council of bartenders, all delegates present. Recommendations were offered and work outlined for the future betterment of that craft. Same date, attended a meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 456, and truthfully mention I never attended a more disorderly gathering in all my life. I feel that it would be well for the organizers to do considerable weeding out in that local union before starting anything else; with that done some good returns may be achieved. The following day, attended special meeting of L. J. E. B. At this meeting the law was laid down by Vice President Foster in regard to the "Phoney Advertising Solicitors." The days of shaking down the dealers in the Windy City are over if those who were in the habit of doing that work in the past desire to retain membership in our International.

July 15, under instructions of Vice-President Foster, was informed to report to Vice-President Hoffman at Minneapolis, Minn.

July 17th, to Winona, Minn., to attend the convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. During the week Organizer Anderson, President Kate Maitland of Local 593, and the writer, used every effort to bring about an organization of waitresses in that city, and after getting twenty together, for some unknown reason, at a later meeting, they turned down the proposition.

July 21st, at the closing of the State Convention, Delegate Emme, representing the machinists of St. Paul, endeavored to amend the resolution introduced by the "wets" that government control was the only practical remedy for the evils incident to the liquor traffic. This amendment was killed.

July 22d, returned to Minneapolis; that evening, attended meeting of Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local 593. Meeting poorly attended, but an excuse might be offered owing to the intense heat that prevailed. Five applications were read at this meeting, each being considered favorably.

July 23d, attended meeting of Northwest Cooks, Local 458, with Organizer Anderson; meeting was well attended. This organization certainly has control of the situation in Minneapolis. Was called upon to address the members, and after briefly outlining matters in connection with our stay, gave way to Organizer Anderson. The following day, took up a grievance with the proprietor of the Popular Lunch on Hennepin avenue in the interest of Waiters and Waitresses' Alliance, Local 593, which will be the result of increasing their membership to eight more. Accompanying me was Business Agent Woods, Organizer Anderson and Organizer Spielman, for the district of Hennepin County.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

July 25th, attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 152, which was fairly attended. The most important business transacted at this meeting was the assessment levied to fight county option; same was received and adopted without a dissenting vote. At this meeting one candidate was initiated.

July 26th, attended meeting of Minneapolis L. J. E. Board; all locals present.

The following is my expense account for the month:

July 5—Brooklyn, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill.	\$29 10
9—Chicago to Roseland and return...	52
15—Chicago to Minneapolis, Minn....	10 05
17—Minneapolis to Winona, Minn....	2 33
22—Winona to Minneapolis.....	2 33
Local and suburban car fare.....	2 00
Postage	1 33
Telephone	1 30
Two maps of Chicago.....	50
Winona bus	25
Baggage transferred and checked.....	1 50
Total.....	\$51 21

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for month of July, from June 30th:

June 30th. Attended meeting of Alliance of Bartenders, Waiters and Musicians, Jersey City.

July 1st. In City of Hoboken, assisting officials of bartenders' Local 4.

July 2nd. Jersey City. Afternoon at meeting of culinary workers; in the evening to the city of Newark, to confer with Brother Harry Martens, as instructed by general office, in relation to 'cooks' local of that city. Also in company with officials of Locals 109, 294, 131, and ex-board member, Brother John Connelly, of Boston, Mass., who was in the city on his return from Eighteenth General convention, San Francisco, Cal., attended meeting of Essex trades council, and delighted indeed, to hear Brother Connelly, after being called upon, giving his opinion on the evils of prohibition.

July 3rd, Jersey City, working in the interest of locals here.

July 5th, to New York City, on matters of interest to our crafts in the surrounding cities of New York and New Jersey.

July 6th, in Bayonne City with representatives of Locals 488 and 575, and adjusted grievances satisfactory to our membership.

July 7th, at request of bartenders of Jersey City, attended meeting of liquor dealers' association.

July 8th, Hoboken, at meeting of bartenders. Attendance at meetings on the increase. In the evening addressed delegates at Central Labor Council.

July 9th, New York City. As instructed picked up charter of Bronx waiters.

July 11th. Appeared before Executive Board of New Jersey State Federation of Labor. In city of Newark to take up matters of interest to State Liquor Dealers and Federation.

July 12th. Attended meeting of State Liquor Dealers and State Federation of Labor Executive Committees. Appointed by both bodies to act jointly on all fanatical legislation, as well as to co-operate along organization lines. Resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to all labor

union members and liquor dealers, both to share the expense jointly. I expect to see greater results along organization lines as both are alive to the situation here in New Jersey.

July 13th. At meeting of bartenders in Jersey City.

July 14th. At headquarters of Local 488 with Brother J. Gibbons going over old books.

July 15th. To Bronx for balance of outfit of Local 276.

July 16th. Installed officers of culinary workers of Jersey City. Then to headquarters of waiters' Local 10 to keep an engagement with a Mr. Aschbock, who has been running an agency for the last fifteen years in the city of Hoboken, dualistic to our locals in Hudson county. To his credit, I must say that I was pleased to see that he accepted my invitation to be present at meeting of this local, as I was anxious to bring about a settlement of this question, which has been a bone of contention for years, and if Mr. Aschbock will keep the agreement he made in the presence of over fifty of our members and myself, we can all look for better results in the future, and still better conditions. In the evening to Essex trades council at Newark, and delighted to see our locals in that city again being active in this body.

July 18th, to Seacaucus, N. J., to adjust a matter of interest to locals in Hudson county; amicably adjusted.

July 20th, New York City, as requested by General President Flore, to look up a matter concerning bartenders' Local 118, of that city.

July 21st, meeting of Alliance of Musicians, and our local unions in the city of Hoboken.

July 23d to Bayonne City, to assist other International representatives of A. F. of L. to line up and advise with workers on strike against the Standard Oil interests. Up to date three have been killed and many injured on both sides. The men are determined to fight it out to a finish.

July 24th. Jersey City, giving the Bartenders' Local necessary attention.

My expenses for the month as follows:

July 2—Jersey City to Newark and return.	\$ 30
5—Jersey City to New York and return via tube.....	14
9—Hoboken to Bronx, N. Y., and return	20
12—Jersey City to Newark and return	30
15—Jersey City to Bronx, N. Y., and return	20
16—Hoboken to Newark and return..	30
17—Expressage of seal and outfit of Local 276 of Bronx, N. Y., from New York City to Jersey City..	34
18—Jersey City to Seacaucus, N. J., and return	20
Postage and phone use for month.....	97
Local carfare for month.....	3 15
Total	\$6 10

Fraternally yours,
W.M. F. KAVANAGH,
International Organizer.

PORLAND, ORE., July 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

June 28th, attended meeting of Reno Carpenters' Local 971 soliciting co-operation.

June 30th meeting of Reno Trades and Labor Council. Twelve delegates present.

July 3d Bakers' Local 161.

July 6th Washoe Building Trades Council. No quorum.

July 7th Trades and Labor Council. Eleven delegates present.

July 13th Brewery Workers' Local 352.

July 14th Painters' Local 567.

July 15th Journeymen Barbers' Local 600.

Received the cordial assistance of Brother Farrington, State Organizer of the A. F. of L.; Brother Townsend, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, and Brother Diener, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council; but, owing to the open hostility of the employers and a strong I. W. W. sentiment existing amongst the people, every effort to effect the organization of our crafts met with flat failure.

Pursuant to instructions, left Reno for Portland July 17th, and with the assistance of Brother H. Harder, Secretary of Waiters and Waitresses' Local 189, took up the work of rehabilitating the moribund culinary situation in this city.

Expense account:

July 17—Reno to Portland.....	\$30 85
Pullman	5 75
Baggage transfer	75
Telegrams	1 09
Postage	50
Total	\$38 94

Yours fraternally,

F. E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

July 7th, attended meeting of waitresses union, Local 48, San Francisco. Per instructions from headquarters, left for Los Angeles July 11.

July 12, visited Local 284, and the officials of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

July 13, attended meeting of business agents of local unions at Los Angeles. Discussed matters relative to securing greater membership for our unions.

July 14, called on the officers of Local 17 and Local 27. In the evening attended meeting of Local 27. Disappointed, as only six of the members were present, consequently no business could have been transacted.

July 15, attended meeting of waiters' Local 17. Small attendance on account of big Elk convention; all the members working.

July 16, attended meeting of Central Labor Council, addressing them and soliciting their support to unionize catering establishments in Los Angeles.

July 20, attended meeting of business agents, endeavoring to lay plans to unionize a number of houses.

July 22, attended meeting of Local 17. Had a large attendance and business of importance transacted.

July 23, attended meeting of the Garment Workers' union. Had a large attendance and urged them to co-operate with us to the extent that they insist that none but members of our organization shall serve them. There were three hundred members of the garment workers at the meeting.

July 23, special meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board held. Business of importance was considered.

July 28, special call meeting of Local 27. Bro-

ther Edward Palmer was elected secretary of that local. The evening of the same date went to San Pedro to participate in the first anniversary of Local 754. They had an excellent gathering. The members appear to be very enthusiastic.

The following is my expense account for the month:

July 11—San Francisco to Los Angeles....	\$9 35
16—Stationery and postage.....	75
28—Los Angeles to San Pedro.....	50
Car fare for the month.....	70
Phone for the month.....	40

Total.....\$11 70

Fraternally yours,

MINNIE M. ANDREWS,
International Organizer.

EDMONTON, ALTA., July 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month ending July 24th:

As per instructions I proceeded to Victoria, B. C., arriving there June 24th. Addressed a joint meeting of cooks and waiters of Local 459, and Bartenders' Local 814 on June 27th.

Left Victoria for Vancouver June 28th, arriving there the same date.

On July 2nd, visited New Westminister and met the officers of bartenders' Local 784; the same being well organized.

On the night of July 2nd, I attended the meeting of the cooks' and waiters' Local 28, Vancouver, and on July 4th, spoke to the bartenders of Local 676, and installed the officers for the ensuing term.

Left Vancouver for Calgary July 6th.

Left Calgary for Edmonton July 8th, where I have been trying to bring about an understanding between Local 55 and the Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel.

My expense account for month:

June 28—Victoria to Vancouver.....	\$2 05
July 2—Vancouver to Westminster and return	50
July 6—Vancouver to Calgary.....	26 20
Sleeper	2 50
July 8—Calgary to Edmonton.....	5 85

Total\$37 10

Fraternally yours,

GEO. HIBBERD,
Special Defense Organizer.

THE MOVIES.

According to a picture producer, over eleven million people in the United States patronize the Movie Show Shop daily and pay out two hundred and seventy-five million annually for the privilege.

That is an enormous sum of money, and yet the people of the United States put up more than that amount to support over two hundred thousand preachers, who usually hammer all kinds of amusement and try to put a ban on recreation which does not receive their sanction. The Movies offer entertainment and education such as few of the preachers can compete with or offer, and if for no other reason the preacher is after them with a sharp stick.

One of these days the preachers are going to wake up to the fact that, they are on a spur and some distance from the Main Line.



THE FORUM

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST LAW.

October 15, 1914.

Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 34th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., Philadelphia, Pa., November, 1914, upon the Subject.

Clayton Antitrust Act.

The greatest legislative victory that was secured by Labor during the past year was the enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton Antitrust Act, securing to the workers of America those fundamental principles of industrial liberty which were among the chief features of the Bill of Grievances and were the objectives of the political policy which the American Federation of Labor inaugurated in 1906.

From the time trust legislation was first discussed there was a purpose on the part of the enemies of Labor to bring organizations of workers under the provisions of such legislation. The representatives of organized labor were constantly on the alert to prevent the consummation of that purpose. The Sherman antitrust law was never intended to apply to organizations of human workers banded together for mutual protection and betterment. That law was intended to protect human beings from the power and the rapacity of soulless corporations and trusts. But courts by interpretation perverted that law, intended to apply to the products of labor—perverted it to apply to the human labor power of the workers themselves. By these perversions of the law the courts placed in the same legal category the steel worker and the steel rail he produces; the engineer and the throttle he pulls; the carpenter and the saw he uses; the printer and the type he sets.

These judicial perversions of justice ignore the fact that labor power is inseparable from the body and personality of the worker—that it is part of his very being. Labor in the speech of commerce and economic theory would not infrequently imply an inanimate something to be bought and sold exactly as an article of trade or commerce. Labor is the great, creative, productive force of the universe. It is that which gives dignity, nobility, and purpose to human life.

The workers through their organization have been urging this principle as the reason why trust laws should not apply to them. Upon innumerable occasions in writing, in publications and in public statements has this principle been pressed home upon the minds and the consciences of the citizens of our land. It has been urged in the form of demands for legislation upon the political representatives whom the people had placed in offices of responsibility. For twenty-four years this campaign of education and agitation has been in progress. Now the results of that campaign are apparent in the views of all manner of public representatives—judicial, executive, and legislative. Those views are manifest

in public speech and official action. There can be nothing more gratifying than this common and implicit acceptance of the fundamental principle for which Labor of America has contended these many years. It has become a part of the thought and the action of our nation.

Its acceptance and incorporation in the law of the land has been gradual. In reports to former conventions its progress has been recorded as shown by the affirmation of this principle in amendments to the trust sections of sundry Civil bills, providing that the funds appropriated for the enforcement of the trust law should not be used in the prosecution of a worker or an organization of workers for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, the shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful.

These amendments did not secure to the workers the full protection to which they were entitled. Full and complete justice could be done only by removing them from the provisions of the Sherman Act and establishing their freedom by legislation of a constructive, substantive character.

Legislation to regulate the trusts was one of the big measures which the party in power had pledged itself to enact. The Democratic party had twice made its pledge in the following platform provision:

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

The Progressive party in its platform declared:

The Progressive party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means bring about a more general respect for law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We believe also that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court, or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

We favor the organization of the workers, men and women, as a means of protecting their interests and of promoting their progress.

The Republican party refused to make any favorable declaration on the subject. Mr. Wilson, presidential candidate of the Democratic party,

and Mr. Roosevelt, candidate of the Progressive party for President, represented the principles enunciated in the two party platforms of 1912. Those principles quoted above declared in favor of this legislation urged by the workers, and received, computing together the votes for both the Democratic and Progressive presidential candidates, 10,412,977 votes as against 3,484,974 votes for Mr. Taft, the candidate of the Republican party which did not declare for Labor's principles. Surely no one can truthfully declare that the people are not in sympathy with that which the workers deem necessary for their welfare. The spirit of the age is sympathetic, humane.

Those in charge of the trust legislation thought it best to redeem these pledges by incorporating in the measure to regulate commercial and industrial organizations provisions securing to the workers the right of organization and to the activities necessary to make organization effective for protection and betterment. As this line of action seemed most practical and most promising of early results the representatives of the A. F. of L. agreed to the plan.

The representatives of the A. F. of L. had many conferences with the members of the House Judiciary Committee and the Labor Group in the House upon the labor provisions of the trust bill.

The Labor Group in Congress, consisting of seventeen union card men, was of material assistance in outlining and carrying into effect a campaign to secure favorable action by Congress upon Labor's demands. The legislative representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods met frequently with the representatives of the A. F. of L. and cooperated with us in every way. They heartily joined us in circularizing the members of Congress and in keeping the membership of organized labor in touch with the legislative situation and advising them when their aid was necessary in convincing Congress that immediate and favorable action was demanded by the people.

The administration trust bill, known as H. R. 15657, was reported by Representative Clayton for the Judiciary Committee, on May 6, 1914. Section 7 of the bill as reported by the committee intended to exempt labor organizations from trust legislation was not satisfactory to the A. F. of L., but a rule had been secured from the Rules Committee which threw the whole bill wide open to amendment on the floor of the House. The representatives of Labor knew that if the fight was made on the floor of the House to secure amendments which would make the bill satisfactory to Labor there would be no difficulty in securing action. It is a most significant feature of our efforts to secure legislation for the workers, that whenever these measures have come before the members of Congress for vote they have never failed to endorse Labor's principles of equity and justice. However, the Judiciary Committee offered as committee amendments the changes which Labor demanded and which were necessary in fulfillment of party pledges.

As we said above, section 7 of the bill freed the workers from the provisions of trust legislation, thus assuring them the right to organize and the exercise of their normal activities. Because this section contained the fundamental right necessary for industrial freedom, a right that must precede every effort for protection and betterment, it is known as Labor's Magna Charta, or Labor's Charter of Industrial Freedom. Section 18 established the right of the workers to such activities as are necessary to secure the purposes

of organization. It is to prevent abuses of the injunctive process which has been used to deny to workers rights secured them by laws and customs. The use of the injunction was further dealt with in other sections which also provide trial by jury and other protective features in proceedings for indirect contempt.

On June 1 Chairman Webb for the Judiciary Committee offered an amendment which made section 7 satisfactory to the representatives of organized labor. The House in Committee of the Whole voted to adopt that amendment by 207 ayes and not a single dissenting vote. An amendment to section 18 which Labor desired was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The House then passed the Clayton bill with the labor provisions satisfactory to the representatives of organized labor by a vote of 277 yeas, 54 nays, 3 answering present and 99 not voting.

The bill then went to the Senate. On June 5 the Senate referred the bill to the Judiciary Committee which reported it out with amendments July 22. The committee report left the principle of section 7 unchanged, but struck the picketing proviso out of section 18 together with other less vital changes.

The representatives of organized labor urged upon the individual Senators the justice of Labor's contentions. Their efforts were supplemented emphatically and vigorously by the workers all over the country, who left no doubt in the minds of their senators that the bill as reported by the committee was not adequate to meet the platform pledges of the party.

The debate in the Senate as well as in the House was of unusual interest and power. On every hand were manifest evidences of the campaign of protest and education which the workers had been waging for greater and larger conceptions of freedom. Men accepted as a matter of course the distinction between labor and the products of labor, which was treated as absurd or inconsequential when first advocated by the representatives of Labor. The needs of Labor were considered with understanding and with appreciation.

On September 1 Senator Cummins moved that in lieu of section 7 the following be inserted:

That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor organizations having for their objects bettering the conditions, lessening the hours, or advancing the compensation of labor, nor to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from carrying out said objects in a lawful way; nor shall said laws be construed to prevent or prohibit any person or persons, whether single or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment or from ceasing to work, or from advising or persuading others in a peaceful, orderly way, and at a place where they may lawfully be, either to work or to abstain from working, or from withholding their patronage from a party to any dispute growing out of the terms or conditions of employment, or from advising or persuading other wage-workers in a peaceful and orderly way so to do, or from paying or giving to or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value, or from assembling in a peaceful and orderly way for a lawful purpose in any place where they may lawfully be, or from doing

any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute. Nothing contained in said antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of agricultural, horticultural, or commercial organizations instituted for mutual benefit without capital stock and not conducted for the pecuniary profit of either such organization or the members thereof, or to forbid or restrain such members from carrying out said objects in a lawful way.

This substitute was a combination of sections 7 and 18 of the House bill. This splendid declaration won favor with many Senators particularly because of the impressive wording of the principle set forth in the first sentence.

On the next day, September 2, while Senator Cummins was discussing his proposed amendment, Senator Culberson, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, asked Senator Cummins if he would be satisfied with section 7 if the words "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and" were inserted therein. Senator Cummins replied that he had intended making that suggestion if his amendment was rejected.

Without a dissenting voice the Senate agreed to the suggestion and the splendid statement was incorporated in section 7.

Senator Cummins then moved that section 18—as it was numbered in the House bill—be amended by inserting in place of the section on picketing struck out by the committee a provision which incorporated the contention of Labor. This amendment was accepted by the committee and adopted by the Senate as Committee of the Whole without a dissenting vote. The unanimity of the endorsement given to Labor's contentions was one of the most impressive features of the legislative declarations of both houses.

The bill was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 46 yeas to 16 nays. The bill then went to conference. The conference committee made its report September 24 with the labor provisions of the bill practically unchanged. The opposition which occurred in the Senate to the conference report was directed only against the industrial and business sections of the bill. However, the Senate adopted the report of the conference committee October 5. On October 8 the House agreed to the report.

On October 15, 1914, President Wilson approved the bill and the pen with which he signed the act was presented to President Gompers.

The labor provisions of the bill are a splendid victory for organized labor. A few days after signing the bill, in a letter to Representative Underwood, President Wilson wrote the following as his interpretation and understanding of them:

"Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination."

In these incisive and forceful words President Wilson endorses the principle for which we have waged this long fight.

The labor sections of the Clayton bill, as finally enacted, are section 6, known as section 7 of the House bill, and sections 20-25, which were sec-

tions 18-23 of the House bill. The text of these sections is as follows:

Sec. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organization from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof be construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws.

Sec. 20. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant, or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether single or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.

Sec. 21. That any person who shall wilfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or under the laws of any State in which the act was committed, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 22. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt the court or

judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged, with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court; *Provided, however,* That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason, it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this act, such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States, or to the complainant, or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided, or apportioned among them as the court may direct, but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of \$1,000, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months; *Provided,* That in any case the court or a judge thereof may, for good cause shown, by affidavit or proof taken in open court or before such judge and filed with the papers in the case, dispense with the rule to show cause, and may issue an attachment for the arrest of the person charged with contempt; in which event such person, when arrested, shall be brought before such court or a judge thereof without unnecessary delay and shall be admitted to bail in a reasonable penalty for his appearance to answer to the charge or for trial for the contempt; and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same as provided herein in case the rule had issued in the first instance.

Sec. 23. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any person so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court,

or by any justice, or any judge of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 24. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States, but the same, and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within section 21 of this act, may be punished in conformity to the usages at law, and in equity now prevailing.

Sec. 25. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this act.

THE ESSENCE OF THE CLAYTON LAW.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

To Workers and Students:

There is an insidious and persistent attempt by the enemies of organized labor to minimize the importance of the labor sections of the Clayton Antitrust Act and to create the impression that the legislation had not secured for the workers better protection in exercising their rights. Because the ultimate purpose of this attempt is to mislead the workers and to discourage efforts along the only lines from which progress can reasonably be expected and because many workers have not at hand sources of information by which they could inform themselves that the attacks upon the Clayton Antitrust Act are based upon untruths. I am putting in your hands this simple, concise statement. In your work among the rank and file of the workers you will find many opportunities to press home these truths and to counteract this attempt to mislead public opinion.

I urge upon you to let no misrepresentations go on unchallenged and unrefuted in regard to the great victory won by organized labor in the legislation embodied in the labor sections of the Clayton Act, which became law October 15, 1914.

The two sections of the act that are of greatest importance to Labor are 6 and 20. Section 6 is as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the antitrust laws."

The first sentence of this paragraph "that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" enacts into law the fundamental principle which is the basis of industrial liberty. That principle distinguishes between the labor power of a human being who produces an article and the thing which he produces.

In brief, the thing upon which that principle is justified is as follows: Men and women are not of the same nature as the things they make. *Labor power is not a product—it is ability to produce.* The products of labor may be bought and sold without affecting the freedom of the one who produces or who owns them—but the *labor power* of an individual can not be separated from his living body. Regulation of and conditions affecting relations under which labor power is used are a part of the lives and the bodies of men and women. Laws which apply the same regulation to workers, and to the products made by workers, are based upon the principle that there is no difference between men and things. That theory denies workers the consideration and the rights given to human beings. It denies the freedom and protection of free men and women.

All manual work was formerly done by slaves. Slaves were property. The law treated them as things. Legal theory was built upon that principle. The principle by which workers were branded with slavery runs through ancient legal precedents, procedure and judicial decisions.

The common law of England was tainted by this idea so degrading to human workers.

The law of the United States was built up on this legal and judicial heritage from Europe and chiefly from England. Although slavery as an institution never applied to white workers in this country, yet in the courts they have had to suffer from and combat this ancient injustice placed upon former workers. This injustice came by injunctions issued in industrial disputes and through perversion of the Sherman Antitrust Law, its provisions were interpreted so as to apply to human beings. Both the injunction and the trust law are intended to apply to property, extension of their application to human labor power and normal human activities for human betterment reduces the workers to the same legal category as things.

This is a brief explanation why this statement "*the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce*" is epochal. It marks the end of the old period where workers were under the shadow of slavery and the beginning of a new period when workers nor their labor power are to be regarded as things—the property of another.

As all workers know that under present conditions they have benefits from industrial freedom only when they organize, as individuals they are unable to secure better conditions from employers or even to make agreements—otherwise they can only accept or decline whatever terms the employer chooses to offer. Immediate necessity may compel them to accept terms that are unfair. Judges have treated labor unions as organizations in illegal restraint of trade and have held that their normal activities were conspiracies.

One of the reasons assigned by the Supreme Court of the United States for holding that the Sherman Antitrust Act applied in the case of the Danbury Hatters was that the hatters' organization had succeeded in establishing the union shop in seventy out of eighty-two hat manufacturing establishments.

The second sentence of section 6 secures to labor organizations recognition as legal organizations, the right to exist and to carry out the legitimate purposes of organization. It exempts labor organizations and their members from the provision of trust legislation, when they are performing the duties for which the unions were instituted.

The activities which are the legitimate purposes of organized labor are of vital importance. Courts through abuse of the writ of injunction and by judicial interpretation have denied workers the right to do that which is necessary in order to promote their welfare and secure their protection against employers' greed and injustice. Section 20 specifically enumerates certain rights formerly denied by courts which are now lawful. The text of Section 20 is:

"Sec. 20. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or for recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

You will note that the second paragraph declares that workers have a right to quit work "singly or in concert"—that is, to strike. They have a right to ask others to join the strike movement. They have a right to "picket." They have a right to "withhold their patronage," or, in everyday English, to "boycott," and they have a right to recommend, advise or persuade others "to boycott." They have a right to pay strike benefits. They have the right of peaceful assemblage.

Then note particularly this significant clause: "*Nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.*"

These rights enumerated here, now secured by the Clayton Act, have again and again been denied workers through the abuse of the injunctive writ. These injunctions were issued by the courts extending their jurisdiction and power, and then using this extended jurisdiction and power as precedents for further encroachment upon the workers' rights and liberties.

Now as to the decision in the Hatters' case, which occasioned the campaign of misrepresentation carried on through the daily press and or-

gans of hostile employers. The Hatters' case was begun in 1903. That case and the decision of the Supreme Court in 1908 holding that the Sherman Antitrust Law applied to organizations of labor, were what convinced the A. F. of L. that legislation to prevent such litigation was necessary to protect the very existence of organized labor. It was the effort to secure such legislation that finally succeeded in the enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton Act, which became law October 15, 1914.

Law, of course, is not retroactive. A law enacted October 15, 1914, could have no application to any case pending in the courts prior to its enactment. The Clayton Act could not under any circumstances be held to apply to the Hatters' case. The Clayton law went into effect at once and is operative now and for the future.

Statements therefore intended to create the impression that the Hatters' decision demonstrates the inadequacy of the labor provision of the Clayton Act are mischievous and false, and have their origin in ignorance or deliberate intent to deceive the workers.

The courts have not yet interpreted the Clayton Act, but we have the avowed declarations of those who enacted the law as to its application.

Section 6 will prevent the institution of suits similar to that against the Danbury hatters for normal trade union activity since October 15, 1914.

Section 20 declares lawful the acts for which the Danbury hatters were declared guilty and sentenced to pay threefold damages.

If any doubt the correctness of our contention, let them read the endorsement of former Attorney-General George W. Wickersham, who opposed the enactment of Labor's contentions into law and who surely can in no way be accused of an attitude of mind favorable to the workers. In regard to the Clayton Act, he stated:

"Had the Clayton Law been then in force, it seems clear that the defendants' (hatters) acts would not have been illegal."

"But by force of the Clayton Law, whether any of the acts enumerated in the second paragraph of section 20 be done singly, or in concert, henceforth they are equally legal in the eyes of the federal law. It is therefore apparent that the labor organizations have secured a statutory reversal of the principles of the decision in the Danbury Hatters' case and the legalization of the boycott as a lawful instrument to ensure the dominance of organized labor, thus substituting the Gompers conception of liberty for that of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and Abraham Lincoln."*

In all the history of the working people of this or any other country, no such declaration has been enacted into law as was secured by the A. F. of L. in the enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act, which went into effect October 15, 1914. That law declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. It declares lawful the exercise of the normal activities of the labor movement of the United States. It gives freedom for the toilers of our country to work out their every-day problems of life, and to continue earnestly and persistently, as well as rationally, the struggle for a better and truer life for all.

*For verification as to the above conception of the labor provisions of the Clayton Act, see the Alumni Register, December, 1914, of the University of Pennsylvania, containing legal opinion of Hon. George W. Wickersham, former U. S. Attorney-General, whom no one accuses to be a friend of organized labor.—S. G.

NATIONAL UNION OF CATERING WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Despite the war in Europe and notwithstanding innumerable handicaps, there has been organized in Great Britain and Ireland a new Catering Industry Union with the title National Union of Catering Workers, which organization was, so to speak, erected on the ashes of the Amalgamated Union of Hotel, Club and Restaurant Workers, an organization at one time which seemed on the right road, but owing to the lax management of its executive officials was allowed to die a lingering death. The new union seems to begin with better prospects and a larger conception of the needs of the Catering Industry in Great Britain and Ireland. The new union is an Allied Craft organization somewhat similar to our International Union, for it includes all of the workers at the industry, something which its immediate predecessor made but a half-hearted attempt to accomplish.

Mr. E. L. Pratt is the general secretary, and those who know of his efforts can appreciate that the new union starts off with an official who brings to his task a world-wide experience in the catering industry and an extended knowledge of the trade union movement of Europe. Brother Pratt has written a number of splendid articles in connection with his efforts to interest the catering industry workers to organize, and has a considerable following in Great Britain and Ireland. Brother Pratt wrote us recently and we take the liberty of reproducing one paragraph of his letter, which reads as follows:

"We fully appreciate the necessity of having the Bar Workers organized along with the Waiters, Waitresses, Cooks, etc., and shall, therefore, be glad to learn that the segregation movement in America has failed entirely. You have the finest organization of Catering and Bar Workers in the world, and I trust that your members will, if they require advice, look to the men who have made the union what it is, rather than to those who pretend to know what ought to be done, and are never able to do anything themselves."

Evidently Brother Pratt has kept his weather eye on affairs in America, and has noted the growth of our International Union, as well as some of the obstacles which it has been confronted with. Something like twelve years ago we were in communication with fellow workers in London who were anxious to establish a Catering Industry Workers' Union; in one of our communications we directed attention to what we regarded as the weakest plank in their platform, and that was their seeming intention of depending on the London County Council and Parliament to eliminate some of the most flagrant abuses with which the workers in the Catering Industry had to contend. We advised then and have had no reason to change our view meanwhile, that any Catering Industry Union, no matter where it was established, would have to depend largely on its numerical strength, its militancy and its powers to meet the attack of the proprietors with the knowledge that its members would respond when called on, and strike if need be in order to win battles. That if we attempted in America to create an organization whose sole dependency was an appeal to the city, county, State or National law-making bodies, it would prove a failure from its inception; that we had succeeded in creating our International Union by following out one idea: organize first and seek improvement later; that finances were

necessary and the greater the general funds of the organization the more heed the employers would pay to our reasonable request for better wages and shorter hours.

We devoted considerable of our spare time in writing and advising our fellow workers in England, but they seemed to be obsessed with the view that they could secure redress from the law makers of their country by methods which they claimed to possess but failed to explain. We urged our fellow workers across the pond to establish a trade publication, explaining that with such a vehicle they could reach the men and women engaged in the industry quicker and more effectively than by any other method known; that our experience with our publication has taught us that a publication devoted to organization matter exclusively and no attempt to cover the technical end of the industry would secure attention and convert non-members.

There have been several attempts at organization made since and, without exception, they appear to carry the idea that genuine reform can be secured for them through the authorities. The last effort, the one which Brother Pratt is the leading spirit, seems to have laid its plans along trade union lines and somewhat similar to ours; and, unless the conflict going on in Europe acts as a stumbling block, we expect to see the National Union of Catering Workers become an established and permanent organization. The war prevents our brothers in Great Britain from communicating with their co-workers in German and Austrian territory, but they are anxious that word shall be sent to those countries of the new movement in Great Britain and Ireland.

Associated with Brother Pratt as officers are Brothers Oliver Bradish as treasurer, W. T. Bacon and W. F. Watson as trustees. They have established offices at 21 High street, Bloomsbury, London, W. C., England. We tender to the new union, its officers and members a hearty welcome to the organized catering industry workers' field of the world, we hope that their measure of success will be filled to overflowing, and that in the very near future the calamity which is sapping the manhood of the countries at war will cease, thus enabling the workers to fight their real enemy: the selfish and grasping employer. J. L. S.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN TEXAS.

The MIXER AND SERVER tries to keep in touch with every State and political unit on the North American continent; at times the task is a very difficult one, but where we occasionally fall down we are gratified to observe that our members are on the job seeing to it that nothing is "slipped over" without raising an objection and endeavoring to prevent further obstacles being placed in our path.

Many of our readers have read with pleasure and interest the articles by Brother E. D. Skinner, of Local 848, El Paso, Texas. He has shown marked attention to the political situation in that State, and while the following article written by him and printed in the El Paso City and County Advocate in its July 16, 1915, number, will be of no immediate value to our folks in Texas, it is offered for the purpose of directing attention to the points made and to warn our members in other parts of the country to be on their guard and prevent, by every legitimate means, the enactment of such legislation as will not only prove

injurious to them but is a direct effort to curb the voting power of trades unionists. The following is the article by Brother Skinner:

"LEGAL JOKERS."

By E. D. SKINNER.

We may not all of us have any special reasons for being particularly proud of the fact, but still many of us, especially those with early day Western frontier experiences, may have gained a passing acquaintance with our great national game of draw poker and the value of the "joker" in the "cut and slash" variety of this entertaining pastime, may appeal to such as a pertinent illustration of the legal "jokers" that have, from time to time, been inserted in some of our fairest appearing national, State and local laws by the "powers that be" for their own special benefit.

On the twenty-fourth day of this month the tax-payers of the great State of Texas will be asked to vote for a certain amendment to their State constitution. This will be presented to them for their consideration under the title of a proposed amendment to article No. 2 of section No. 6. The ostensible object of this amendment is to give such of the legal voters as are compelled to be absent from home for any good reason on election day a chance to vote wherever they may be. Ostensibly the proposed amendment is a very praiseworthy attempt to remedy the present injustice of practically disfranchising those legal voters who are compelled, by the exigencies of their employment or the not always disinterested caprice of their employer, to be absent from their home precinct on the day of election. Up to the time that some inquisitive person discovered that there was a "joker" in this amendment, it was well advertised as being intended for this very laudable purpose and nothing was said about its concealing any other objects or purposes.

Under our present law, any adult male of alien birth may vote at our elections, providing he has conformed to the requirements demanded of our own citizens, such as one year's residence in the State, etc., and providing that he has made official declaration of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States not less than six months previous to the election. It should be borne in mind that an alien has to make this declaration under oath and that such declaration legally abrogates his allegiance to any foreign power and makes him as amenable to our laws as any of our native born citizens. The "joker" in the proposed amendment is a short sentence forbidding residents of foreign birth from voting until they have taken out their final naturalization papers. Since this "joker" has been discovered there has been some attempt on the part of the advocates of the amendment to defend it under a plea of "purifying our ballot" and such talk but, even now, there is a noticeable disinclination on their part to discuss this feature of their pet measure any more than they have to.

The manner of the discovery of the "joker" is in itself illuminating. The proposed amendment was loudly advertised as being especially intended for the benefit of some twenty-five thousand railroad employees of the State. A certain gentleman discovered the fact that every avowed prohibitionist in the State was working "tooth and toe-nail" for the passage of the amendment. Well knowing that the prohibition organization of the State has no special love for railroad em-

ployes or, for that matter, for any class of working men—excepting when it is looking for votes or contributions—this gentleman commenced looking for the “nigger in the woodpile.”

This little “joker” in this proposed amendment would actually disfranchise some thirty-five thousand of the present legal voters of the State. These thirty-five thousand are almost universally opposed to prohibition. Prohibition was defeated, the last time it was voted upon by the State, by a majority of about seventy-five thousand. According to these figures, prohibition would have a majority of eight thousand in the State if these thirty-five thousand votes could be killed.

That is “nigger” enough for one “woodpile.”

But that is not all. These thirty-five thousand are almost universally working men. Their disfranchisement would, therefore, reduce the “labor vote” of the State by something like thirty-five thousand.

The real affection of the prohibitionists for the working man is thereby finely illustrated.

The feature of the amendment that allows legal voters to vote outside their own precincts when compelled to be away from home on election day would not actually affect more than two or three thousand voters. That it is a serious injustice to these two or three thousand to practically disfranchise them as they now are, is a fact about which there can be no argument. But the net total result of this proposed amendment (with the “joker” in it) would be a loss of something more than thirty thousand votes for the anti-prohibitionists and for the laboring class of our population.

If a majority of the legal residents of the State of Texas want prohibition and if they want the capitalists to obtain their fill of “special privileges” and if they so declare in a fair election, we will “take our medicine” and shut up. But we do not want these things stuffed down our throats, while we sleep, by the disfranchisement route.

ONLY A SKIRMISH, YET IT WAS ONE OF THE WORLD'S DECISIVE BATTLES.

Few Probably Remember About the Battle of Valmy, the Result of Which Was the Rise to Power of the French Under a Republican Form of Government.

By W. A. PHELON.

Everyone remembers Waterloo and its thrilling tragedy, but very few seem to remember the battle of Valmy. This was one of the most important battles ever fought—it is ranked among the twelve or fifteen decisive combats of history—and it was contested on the very field where the allies and Germans are now grappling—yet it is forgotten. It was not only an all-important battle, but it showed how an invasion sometimes may be checked and choked when it seems to be successful to the last detail.

In 1792, when the French republic sprang to life, Austria and Prussia hurried huge armies into France, and, at first, sent the untrained republican levies scurrying before them. Dumouriez, the French commander, finally took up a strong position at Valmy; the allies came up, inspected the spot and opened fire. The French cannon replied; there were a few movements and maneuvers, but no charges or general mix-ups. Towards nightfall the allies decided that the position was too strong; they fell back, their cour-

age sank as they backed off, and at last they fled across the Rhine, not to invade France again for twenty-two years. At Valmy, although 300,000 men were present or nearby, only 800 were killed or wounded on each side; it was only a tiny skirmish—yet from that date can be counted the rise and power of France during the long years that followed.

Courtesy In War.

So far as actual, tangible knowledge of the war is concerned, the great struggle is extremely like Mark Twain's description of the combats between the knights of old. “Just ghosts struggling in a fog.” We know no more about the war than we do of the duels between the Knights of the Round Table. Lurid, thrilling stories come in every day, much padded and sensationalized en route—but for all we actually have learned, the war may be like the 1813 campaign between the French and English in the Pyrenees. Says Napier, in his history of the Peninsular war: “The gallant adversaries had come to mutual understandings that saved many lives. A new general, commanding a British division, was worried one morning at seeing the French drawn up along a hill directly before him. ‘That hill will cost at least 1,000 lives,’ said he, ‘and we will not need to hold it even over night, yet it is necessary for our maneuvers!’

At this juncture an old sergeant of cavalry, waving a flag of truce, trotted forward, and could be seen holding conversation with a French officer. As he rode back the French were seen packing up and beginning to go down the hill. “It's all right, general,” explained the old sergeant, “I told them that we wanted the hill for a while, and that they could have it back at three this afternoon, so it's all arranged, and nobody gets shot!”

Napoleon Tactics Again.

We learn from experience, and it is evident, even this early in the war, that some of the contenders are making good use of painful, humiliating lessons taught them long ago. The Russians, in their maneuvers and attacks upon the Austrians, are working exactly as Napoleon worked against the Czar's myriads at Austerlitz in 1805. Upon very much the same territory as the part of Austria where the fighting now goes on—a land of small lakes, rough rivers and frequent swamps—the great emperor so maneuvered that the Russians had to fight with these swamps and ponds behind them. When they were broken by his artillery and cavalry, and retreated, they were so tangled in these natural death-traps that 3,000 of them were drowned and 19,000 laid down their arms, out of a total force of 82,000. Now, so all the information indicates, the Russians are handling their campaign just as Napoleon handled his warfare in the same territory, and with much the same success.

The British, a few years ago, learned more things in South Africa than they imagined were in the book of battles. The Boers taught them everything needful—things the Englishmen have been putting into use against the Germans. How to ambush either infantry or cavalry; how to make a small artillery move so fast that it made up for lack of strength; how to hold a position with the minimum of defensive loss and the maximum of trouble for the enemy; how to attack with little loss by taking advantage of the nature of the ground—all these tricks the Boers had in their repertoire, and the English learned them at

great cost in men and money. Now, as the reports show, the British outfit both the French and Germans, simply because the Germans are a stolid machine, the French have no real experience of war, and the British know everything needful. There are enough veterans of African and Indian service with the British regiments to direct the work, and to make every move an effective one.

Strange Alliances.

A tabulation of European alliances through the different wars of the past 200 years may surprise many readers, and will surely show how unstable are the friendships of nations. Here is the record:

1707-13—England, Austria, one Spanish faction, and some German States vs. France, Bavaria and a rival Spanish faction.

1745-48—England and Prussia vs. Austria, France and Russia.

1755-63—England vs. France, Spain and the rajahs of East India.

1775-83—England vs. the American colonies, France, Spain and the rajahs.

1792-1801—England, Spain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy and Turkey vs. France.

1805—England, Russia and Austria vs. France, Spain, Denmark and Prussia.

1806—England, Russia and Prussia vs. France, Spain, Denmark and Rhine countries.

1809—England, Spain and Portugal vs. France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Holland and Belgium.

1812—England, Spain, Portugal and Russia vs. France, Rhine States, Prussia, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Italy and the United States.

1813-15—England, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Holland and Belgium vs. France.

1853-1856—England, France, Italy and Turkey vs. Russia.

1859—France and Italy vs. Austria.

1866—Prussia and Italy vs. Austria and Bavaria.

—Cincinnati Times-Star.

we dictate, but by a get together plan we are able to so work and provide an issue of some kind that it would force others to a more equal right plan. Let's get together; the strong help the weak.

T. S. Dout.

THE DEEPER UNPREPAREDNESS.

Now that men's minds are naturally directed towards national preparedness for self-defense, it is most fitting to consider conditions which concern national health, vigor, and development. There come to all nations, whether suddenly or with warning, those tests which prove the spirit—the power of endurance of the people.

Tests disclose weakness or strength, wisdom or folly, understanding or careless indifference. They test policies and institutions. They disclose along what lines future welfare lies. Those things which constitute preparedness for peace, also constitute preparedness for defense.

No nation can possess endurance whose citizens bear the inevitable consequences of sweat-shop labor, long workdays, low wages, insanitary conditions. Physical health and vigor affect progress along all other lines. Those who toil with their hands constitute the rank and file of the citizenship of the nations—if they are underfed, partly clothed, physically stunted, their condition is a menace to the nation whether in peace or in war. When the citizens deteriorate physically, the nation will decline. War may reveal unsuspected weakness, but that weakness will manifest itself under conditions of peace though somewhat more slowly, or worse still, less observably.

That nation whose industries exploit human workers during times of peace will be burdened by a mass of unemployable, discarded workers, and in times of war will find its existence threatened because of inability to produce supplies and because of dearth of fit soldiers.

Those policies and those institutions which conserve human life and which afford opportunities for the development of every citizen, constitute the greatest safeguard of the nation. The citizens must be protected, but that protection must come through their own educated initiative, so that the nation shall consist of men and women conscious of their own dignity and importance, aware of their own powers and intelligently following a course of action to promote their best interests.

Individual initiative and resourcefulness are the most valuable qualities of a nation. They must not be subordinated to the outward forms of national welfare but rather must they be the ultimate ideals of all conservation policies.

To realize these ideals the children of the nation must be assured the right to be well-born, to grow and to play. Real educational opportunities must be accessible for all and must meet the needs of all.

When maturity is reached, the individual citizens must have the right to a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall live and work and they must be assured the right to organize, to express their will in these matters. This means that society and all its agencies must put an end to all tactics that obstruct the progress and welfare of the workers, instead of outlawing or ostracizing labor organizations or punishing efforts of wage-earners to participate in determining conditions of work.

In war time every nation expects loyal support for its wage-earners. It expects organized co-

operation in defense on the battlefield and in making munitions of war, it expects understanding of the national interests and needs. These things are equally necessary in time of peace and must be developed in times of peace; they can not be called into existence suddenly. During times of peace, workers have long demanded that their physical well-being and their labor power should be conserved and that they should be granted real freedom to organize to make these demands effective. There is not a single nation that has generously and unreservedly granted these rights to the wage-earners. By such a policy every nation assumes responsibility for national peril and foregoes its right to full and free patriotic sacrifices from its citizens.

A nation which fails to stimulate and to develop qualities which work for voluntary associated effort for the common welfare, condemns its citizens to stultifying practices and effects of compulsion. Preparedness in national resources, whether for war or peace, is secondary to the development of national characteristics which underlie fundamental preparedness for life and growth. There must be some strong force dedicated to the cause of humanity that shall compel the incorporation of these truths in national policy—there must be industrial and humanitarian statesmanship as well as political. Even now the great industrial interests are planning to protect themselves in the convulsive shock that will come at the end of the present European war, when present currents of industry and commerce will be suddenly changed.

The citizen wage-earners of our country will be in as great need of protection as industries and commerce. Methods and policies must be devised in advance. The wage-earners are entitled to participate in determining these matters which so vitally concern them.

Will America profit from the experience of other nations and follow the highest wisdom for insuring national preparedness and welfare?

And the men and women of labor can to a great degree answer and help to solve this vital question. They must organize, unite and federate; they must learn and practice the principles of fraternity and solidarity.

A long pull—a strong pull—a pull all together. Now for the three million mark!

—American Federationist.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

THE PERILS OF REFORM.

By DOCTOR JOHN EMERSON ROBERTS.

There is good in everything and there is bad in everything; everything that mankind uses is good or bad according to the way it is used. This applies to everything that enters into the life of men. Eating may become gluttony; drinking may become drunkenness; love may become lust; power may become oppression; government may become tyranny. The wrong use of a thing does not condemn the thing—it condemns the use of it. Gluttony is not the fault of meat, it is the fault of the meat eater; yet we do not prohibit the use of meat. Drunkenness is not the fault of drink, it is the fault of the drinker. The Prohibitionist goes at reform hind end foremost. If we should adopt his philosophy and prohibit everything that is or may be abused,

there would not be anything left, for everything is abused somewhere by somebody. The professional Prohibitionist is the most dogmatic of all so-called reformers; he asserts that the drinking of any kind of beverages containing any amount of alcohol is evil, and only evil, and therefore should be prohibited by law. He does not reason or argue, he asserts and demands; he appeals to prejudice, to passion and to the unthinking mind. He knows that it is easier to arouse feeling than to awaken thought. He divides society into two classes: the "wet" and the "dry," and in all of his talks implies that the "drys" are angelic beings, almost too good for this earth; while the "wets" are a depraved sort tobogganing towards Hades. He goes to the churches and gets the odor of sanctity upon his meetings, and then encourages the inference that all who are opposed to him are opposed to the church, religion and to morals generally. A great many people are thus stampeded into the Prohibition camp, while many others who are opposed to Prohibition remain silent out of fear of being denounced by the professional Prohibitionist.

That is one reason for the present prohibition situation being what it is. Another is that there is a certain class of advocates, each of whom believes that his own scheme, no matter how exclusive and extreme it may be, is panacea for all the woes of this immortal world, and that to question the soundness and efficiency of such scheme is indicative not only of foolishness, but of depravity and irreligion.

There are other reasons why so little progress is being made in the settlement of the so-called Prohibition question, and why every so often it pops up again and is subjected again to the old-time treatment of argument and counter-argument.

One reason is that ground has not been agreed upon that is sufficiently broad to serve as a rallying place for all varieties of anti-alcoholic sentiment. There is enough sentiment of that kind in existence if it could be made co-operative instead of competitive and mutually antagonistic.

The issue, however, will not be decided by passion or prejudice or denunciation—it will be decided by reason and deliberate judgment.

From time immemorial alcoholic beverages in some form or other have been used by mankind, and are still being used by the majority of men. If alcohol were as poisonous as the professional Prohibitionists and paid reformers say it is, it would have killed off the entire human race ages since. The fact seems to be that it is hurtful to some and not hurtful to others. The same thing can be said about strawberries. Some can not eat them without becoming violently ill, but whether one does or does not eat strawberries or drink wine is a matter of personal concern to be determined by private judgment.

A man must possess an awful egotism who sets himself up as a pattern for all the rest of society. That egotism becomes the meanest and the worst of despots when it seeks to force its own manner of acting and thinking upon others, whether by legislation or any other means of compulsion.

The vital question is not—whether drinking wine or eating strawberries is harmful; or whether it produces poverty or riches, morality or immorality. It is not even a question of whether Prohibition prohibits. There is really one trans-

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cendent question: It is whether we shall confer upon the State the authority to invade our private lives, to cross the threshold of our homes, and there, by force and coercion, dictate and control our conduct.

Prohibition is an insidious attack upon the dignity of the individual. Garbed in the vestments of religion and professing its love for mankind, Prohibition is an assassin aiming a death blow at liberty. Professional Prohibitionists and paid reformers may sneer at liberty, nevertheless it is the one thing for which the race has struggled longest and suffered most.

You can not make man moral and upright or woman virtuous by legislation; and if you could, I for one, would rather struggle and fail as a free man than be upright and virtuous and compelled to say that my virtue is the product of the State Legislature.

Liberty has its perils, and life has its perils also. The only way to keep a man absolutely free from danger is to lock him up or kill him. The penitentiary and the cemetery are model communities where men are absolutely safe.

The professional Prohibitionist and paid reformer is vehement, hysterical, perfervid, lachrymose and dangerous. He is dangerous because well-meaning people are misled, the ignorant taken advantage of, the uninformed deceived, and the weak swept off their feet. The professional Prohibitionist and paid reformer is a greater menace to the peace, welfare and prosperity of society than is the open saloon. Intemperance is an evil and the professional Prohibitionist and paid reformer is a nuisance. Of course, there are many sincere Prohibitionists. A woman bearing on her face the traces of suffering, said to me: "If you had ever had intemperance in your own family you would be a Prohibitionist." I sympathize with that woman, with every one that suffers, man or woman, from any cause, their own or others—I sympathize with them all; and yet that woman's suffering constitutes no argument for Prohibition. We would not be justified in changing the fundamental laws of the land in subverting the habits of the majority of the people—in ignoring a custom that has prevailed through all ages of man, and in abridging the freedom of all people—for the sake of one unfortunate.

A little lad of seven years was one day last week struck by an automobile and seriously injured. He is lying today on a bed of pain; he must lie there for six or seven weeks. The automobile has come near me—it has brought suffering into my household, there is an element of danger connected with it.

The last reports taken by United States Census Bureau give 3,183 deaths caused by supposed alcoholism, against 3,756 deaths caused by automobiles; and the Prohibitionists preach "save the boy"—good idea. Why not? Authentic reports say automobiles killed last year 2,608 children between the ages of three and sixteen. The latest Government reports claim only fifteen died between the ages of three and nineteen through supposed alcoholism.

Bankers' associations throughout the whole country have and are now giving serious consideration to the automobile as the chief cause of poverty of the so-called middle classes. Am I justified then in asking for the prohibition of automobiles?

During the year 1914 there was one divorce in

Cook County for every six marriages. That is to say, one in six found the flowers of love and blessedness withered in the fires of jealousy or hatred or frozen in the frost of indifference and neglect. The proportion of unhappy marriages is vastly more than the proportion of drunkards to those who drink. Shall we then advocate the abolition of marriage because it brings unhappiness and shipwreck to some? The habits and customs of normal people can not be prescribed and limited by the necessities or suffering of the unfortunate. The great majority of normal men and women can not have their lives prescribed by the necessities of weaklings, defectives and derelicts.

A man once said to me, "I take a drink whenever I feel like it; I don't care for it especially; if they want Prohibition, why not let them have it, it won't hurt me!" That amazing statement—amazing for its indifference and moral obliquity—was made by a college man and a lawyer. His argument was that because Prohibition would not hurt him he was willing to see it come. There are thousands whom it would not affect—I am one of them. Personally, it is nothing to me. If there was not a saloon in all the world I would not be homesick or lonesome; but look at the fallacy of that position and see how sordid, how selfish and how ignoble it is; for if they can take away one man's liberty for any specious reason, they can take away some other man's liberty for some other reason. No man's liberty is safe unless we defend the liberty and freedom of all men. I must defend the freedom of every other man in order to make my own secure. Therein is one of the fundamental fallacies of the doctrine of Prohibition. Once admit the principle that a majority can dictate in personal and private affairs to all of society, then the lives of all may be changed as majorities change. The vegetarians with a majority may prohibit meat; the Christian Scientists with a majority may prohibit drugs; the Catholics with a majority may prohibit Protestantism; the Protestants with a majority may prohibit Catholicism; the Free Thinkers with a majority may prohibit both Catholic and Protestant, while, if the country became so dry and disgusted with Prohibition, there might come a time when a majority would compel everybody to drink.

The fact is, that statutes are passed by legislatures, while laws are made by the custom and will of society. That only is a law, as Mayor Jones of Toledo said, which the people will back up. There is no short cut to the millennium; no cross-road path to Paradise.

Some professional Prohibitionists and paid reformers say there is no such thing as personal liberty. The statement is partly true and partly false and is usually intended to deceive. Society is based, not upon a sacrifice of personal liberty—it is rather a compact whereby individuals make certain concessions in order that they may secure an excess of liberty. It can be readily seen that a man has more personal liberty in a city of two or three millions of people than he could possibly have in the heart of a vast wilderness, provided of course, that professional Prohibitionists and other paid reformers are not in control.

If the nature of men could be changed by statute we could make this world over very rapidly. The Prohibitory statutes of Maine, Kansas and the States in the South have not changed

the citizens of those States. They had a reform spasm in Leavenworth, Kansas, the other day and went out and found eighty-three blind tigers. The Chief of Police of Topeka reports twenty-two hundred arrests for the year 1914—more than six hundred of which were for drunkenness. Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, in a speech in Chicago before the Kansas Society, stated that there was drunkenness in only nine Kansas counties, and that there were only 753 prisoners in the penitentiary. Governor Capper in his paper, Topeka Daily Capitol, March 11, 1915, insisted that "The Caudill Bill" be made a law. The Bill provides for records of all shipments of liquor into Kansas. Kansas has had prohibition for thirty years. The reformers claim prohibition closes jails! This fat or frenzy of making people good by legislation is nothing new—on the contrary, it is a return to the spirit and practice of the Colonies, when they made their Blue Laws.

They solemnly declared by law in the Colony of New Haven what men and women should wear, what they should eat, what instruments of music they might play upon and what they must let alone and what they should do and not do on the Sabbath day. The modern frenzy for legislation is fast driving us into the folly and fanaticism of the Blue Laws.

In the State of Texas it is unlawful to play checkers, dominoes or cards in any public place. In Portland, Oregon, the mince pies are examined lest they contain an unlawful amount of alcohol. In Alabama, no newspaper can be circulated which carries a liquor advertisement. In the entire State of Oklahoma, as well as in six counties in Missouri and forty-one counties in Texas, no billiard table or bowling alley is allowed. It is easy enough to find someone that is opposed to some particular thing and just as easy to find some legislator who will introduce the Bill prohibiting it.

Prohibition has made bootlegging a regular business. Men in that trade have regular routes, just as rural mail carriers have; they are protected and shielded by their customers simply because their customers want the thing and believe they have the right to buy it. Private stills and moonshiners have increased in the Southern States, and everywhere, there has been bred and fostered a defiance of and contempt for law. Cities have been deprived of large portions of their revenues and live towns have been reduced to the condition of morgues and cemeteries, but worse than all this—if anything can be worse—is this: The hue and cry about Prohibition has diverted the attention of people away from really needed reforms. The professional Prohibitionist and paid reformer pretends to yearn with compassion for the laboring classes. If he were sincere in his regard for the laborer, he would lend his aid in taking away special privileges from the few and giving equal justice to all.

There is reason to believe that the privileged few, who are the beneficiaries of our present system, are encouraging the hue and cry of the prohibition movement in order that the attention of the people may be diverted and the day of reckoning be delayed as long as possible.

Drunkenness does not produce poverty—poverty produces drunkenness. Make the conditions of the laboring classes modestly comfortable and the temptation to intemperance will disappear.

Men and women must be fairly happy before they can be fairly good. The words of that sweet angel of prohibition who has gone to her reward, Frances E. Willard, whose sweet and sympathetic voice pleaded that we first make it easier for mankind to get bread and butter, and then mayhap, our teachings might fall in more fertile soil. "To my mind this is the solution of the whole question: Give mankind happy homes, let them be well clad, well sheltered, and well fed, and the problem of the drink question will disappear as dew before the rising sun."

The Hobson, Sheppard, and Works nationwide prohibition bill does not ask for the prohibiting of the manufacturing of liquor—to the contrary, it encourages every man to be his own distiller and brewer. Their bills only ask to stop the "sale."

It should be steadily kept in mind that the Prohibition movement, while aimed primarily at the destruction of the saloon, is in fact of far greater moment. I wish to repeat and to be clearly understood in this, that personally, I have no interest in the saloon or in any phase of the liquor business. I oppose Prohibition, not in the interest of the saloon but in the interest of every man's individual right to choose for himself and determine his own conduct. I am jealous of my rights to think and act as I choose, so long as I interfere with no one else—the same right belongs to every other man. If one right is destroyed, every other right is put in jeopardy.

There is an alarming tendency to attempt to settle everything by statute. Theorists and doctrinaires rush to the legislature to secure the enactment of laws as though society was merely created for them to experiment with. Nothing will be left secure, nothing will be left sacred or private, if this mania for lawmaking continues. It will require but a few short steps to bring us to the time, when our creeds and beliefs may be regulated by law, if our conduct can be so regulated.

The attempt to advance morality by statute is a distinct violation of ethical principles. If we can not inspire men to high and noble living by moral appeals we certainly cannot do it by coercion. As a matter of fact, temperance and sobriety are conditions absolutely necessary to any man's success. If the liquor dealers understood their own interests they would unite with us to prevent drunkenness; they would be jealous of the reputation of their business and would aid in keeping it out of the hands of disreputable and disorderly men.

The average reformer is a man without a vision, without breadth of view; his horizon is near to him; he sees a part and thinks it all; his imagination is limited, his power of comparison is paralyzed.

Prohibition is a Pontius Pilate that condemns liberty to the cross—do you want it at that price? Let us concede for the moment that Prohibition would do all it is claimed it will do—even at that price do you still want it? Let me change the Scripture a little: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own liberty?" Or, "What shall a man give in exchange of his liberty?" I would rather be a free man in rags than to be a slave and be decked with the costliest robes that ever came from the storied looms of the languorous and luxurious East. Nay, more, I would rather be a free man and struggle and fail and fall and

commit sin and have no one to blame except myself, than to be possessed of virtue and purity and be compelled to say that my virtue was the product of the Legislature of the State. Think of going through the world with no better recommendation for your uprightness, your honor, your honesty, than a certificate issued at your State Capitol! Do you want prohibition at that price?

Now we have democracy—a boasted republic—a land of the free—a land discovered—a government founded by fugitives—every man a sovereign—every man a king; and now the reaction is setting in; we are going back; we are going back. Democracy is losing its democratic features. Already there is arising a strong minority, swiftly growing towards a majority, for they are going to say to us, "Thou shalt do this and thou shalt not do that." We are turning back to the old-time tyrannies and the old-time oppression. So I say to you that it is not a question of the influence of alcohol; it is not a question of poverty or crime; it is not a question of whether the law is efficient or not efficient; it is a question of whether or not we can afford to give up the highest, sacredest, noblest, the transcendent jewel of all life—human liberty.

Can a nation or a people endure if wicked? No. Can the government make the people good, by laws or otherwise? No. Then what can the government do? Just what it is doing, namely, the establishment and maintenance of schools. It can teach the people; it can teach the children; it can give them education.

More than a year ago the State of Wisconsin passed a law of eugenics specifying certain restrictions as to marriage contracts. One year has gone by under the exercise of that Eugenic law—this is the result: the number of recorded marriages in the State of Wisconsin for the year 1914 fell off 4,000. Why? Because the statutes had no force or efficiency in changing the natures or moulding the lives of people and the 4,000 marriages that did not take place and were not recorded, took place under the common law form.

The legislature of Kansas has before it at this movement, a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any woman within the State to use rouge or face powder, or false hair, or have her ears pierced or wear earrings at balls or in any public place.

The Prohibitionists have developed unnumbered private stills and increased the number of moonshiners. From government reports, 10,761 were destroyed in the last ten years in the Prohibition States of the South alone. Cable press reports say 18,000 private stills have been seized by Russian Government since so-called prohibition was declared three months ago. Anyone can make a gallon of whisky for 15 cents—a fire, piece of rubber hose, tea kettle, bucket, and cereal—very simple. The Prohibitionists have driven the weak and lower classes, who have little means or opportunity for importing their liquors, have driven them to the use of vicious and deadly drugs.

They go to the churches, providing the church will allow them to take up a collection. Why don't they go to the churches where they cannot take up a collection?

Suppose three thousand men and women go into a drug store and each of them buys morphine or cocaine; the probability is that every one of them will become a drug fiend. Let three thousand men and women go into a restaurant

or cafe and buy beer or wine and the probability is that not more than one will become addicted to the habit. We can, by law, abolish the things that society agrees are wrong in themselves, but society is by no means in agreement upon the contention that drinking in itself is wrong; it is the abuse of it; not the decent intelligent use of it.

The trouble with the Prohibitionist is this: Intemperance is wrong—not temperance. What they should do is to ally themselves, if they are sincere, with brewers, distillers and liquor sellers and together, they can abolish every disorderly saloon in every town or city in the United States; but they won't work together, because the Prohibitionists class them all as criminals and their business as criminal. If you believe in Prohibition—that is the confiscation of property, the turning of two or more millions of people out of employment, the loss of rents and the depreciation of property—are you willing to compensate them for it or do you wish to confiscate the whole thing?

Let me remind them that the founder of religion or at least the man that gave it a status and insured its legal standing, was the son of the daughter of a saloonkeeper. The Emperor was Constantine the Great.

The great majority of normal men and women can not have their customs and habits prescribed by the necessities of weaklings, derelicts and defectives.

If they can take away one man's liberty for any specious reason, they can take away some other man's liberty for some other reason; that no man's liberty is safe unless we defend the liberty and freedom of all men; that I must defend the freedom of the other men in order to make my own secure. When it is a problem that concerns 100,000,000 people, propagandism ought to be conducted on broad-gauge lines, so as to guarantee the support of all who are sincerely interested in and devoted to the best possible condition of the public from an excise point of view.

Legislators can not make law. Understand that! They can make statutes—society makes its laws. Society is an organization—a development. A growth—no matter what legislators say, paid or otherwise. No statute becomes effective until it is backed by the will and the customs of the people. Some of us do not believe that prohibition is enforceable. Because it is said to be achievable in Russia does not render it so in the United States. It is an extreme of sumptuary legislation that is distinctly un-American. It may be possible to get it written on the statute books, and there are a great many so inexperienced in matters of this kind as to think that when a law is passed the whole thing is accomplished. *Plenty of laws now, but public sentiment prevents enforcement.* Law is not made potent by a legislature, but by the strength of public sentiment. Almost every community has statutes in abundance. But they are only imperfectly enforced. The statutes are strong enough, but public sentiment is not strong enough.

Everybody is more or less familiar with the Blue Laws. Let me read only one or two: "No one shall be a free man or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the Dominion."

"No food or lodgings shall be offered to a heretic."

"No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath but an authorized clergyman."

"No one shall personally cook meals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath Day."

"No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or Feasting Days."

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone, lace, above one shilling a yard, shall be presented to the Grand Jurors and the selectmen shall tax the estate three hundred pounds."

"No one shall eat mince pie, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music except the drum, the trumpet or Jew's harp."

The wise and beneficent laws from the Dominion of New Haven—a British colony—in this country a few years ago! But look! Nobody shall introduce into the New Haven Province, dice or cards. That is a sample of "Blue Laws." Do you want to get back to those laws? So-called prohibition will bring them to you.

The Prohibitionists have developed unnumbered private stills and increased the number of moonshiners. The Prohibitionists have driven the weak and lower classes, who have little means or opportunity for importing their liquors—have driven them to the use of vicious and deadly drugs.

And another thing that might be done is the abolition, once and forever, of the iniquity of child labor. And in Mississippi, a prohibition State where they plume themselves on the virtue of having abolished open saloons, they have girls down to the age of eight years working along the wharves and levees, with the longshoremen and the beach-combers and the roustabouts—the most sordid, abandoned class. And in the other prohibition States of the South, where they plume themselves on the virtue of having abolished the open saloon, they have children toiling ten hours and twelve hours a day at factories—their childhood gone, their education made impossible, their health ruined—the babes robbed at the cradle. Most of the men who have voted for nation-wide prohibition voted for Child Labor. Why? The answer is simple: There is money in child labor and there is advertising in so-called prohibition. The saloon is a valuable advertiser for the reformer.

The saloons do not produce prostitution—poor wages produce that. No woman is in that life from choice—she is there because the struggle of life was more than she could endure and when she had borne and borne as long as she could and could endure no longer. When she stumbled and fell, do you blame her? I don't. And the responsibility is upon you and me and on the better class of society, and we are moral reprobates and spiritual cowards if we seek to shift the responsibility upon a saloonkeeper or the liquor seller.

But this is true—the world has never been lifted up by men who do it by so much per lift, and the better age of mankind will never be brought in by mercenary missionaries or commercialized religion. The saviors of the world are not subsidized. The only one of the disciples of long ago that got any money out of it was Judas, the betrayer, and he had the goodness to give the money back and then go out and hang himself. I can, by a stretch of the imagination, fancy a paid reformer and professional Prohibitionist, hanging himself, but I can not, by any stretch of fancy, imagine him giving the money back. He will keep that; you would find it in his

pocket, when you cut down the corpse. We will have no quarrel, therefore, with anyone who in this matter of prohibition is working sincerely for the betterment of society; but that is no reason for our being under moral obligations to endorse their method of arriving at that result, and no reason for their treating contemptuously or attempting to ostracize anyone who does not sympathize with their policy, or who even ventures to put forward a policy of his own.

It is unfortunate that in this controversy, selfish interests come to the front. On the one hand, there is the liquor dealer who pleads for the saloon because it is a means of profit; on the other hand, there is the professional Prohibitionist and paid reformer who makes money by his policy of agitation. Besides these, there are the legislators who are threatened and variously influenced, first by one side and then by the other. It is safely within the limits of reason to say that the Prohibition movement has been directly and indirectly the cause of more dishonesty and corruption, in legislatures and out of them, than any other one influence of modern times. Until we can take this question out of personal and selfish considerations—until we can view it calmly and clearly in its higher significance we shall not be able to reach a conclusion worthy of our traditions as a progressive and liberty-loving people.

I simply decline, without a struggle, without a protest, to yield this divine, blood-bought thing, that the race has struggled all the ages for—"Liberty." It is the one word, without which all other words are vain.

"MAN'S BEST FRIENDS."

A good dog invariably regards it as a special duty of his to protect children.

In stopping a dog fight, a large pailful of cold water thrown over the dogs' heads will almost always prove effective.

Do not feed a dog anything, any time, just any way; have regular feeding hours and feed him wholesome food, as you would any other animal.

Some folks get the idea that every dog that barks at them is a ferocious beast. They should remember the old saying, "The bark is worse than the bite."

It's mighty convenient to have a dog to announce the arrival of company by barking; even though you be in a back field, you will know when anybody comes.—*Farm Journal*.

EARLY RISING.

The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of 40 years, amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years, 121 days and 16 hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly 10 years. So that rising at six will be the same as if 10 years of life were added, in which a man may give eight hours every day to the cultivation of his mind.—*Ex.*

THE SOUL.

To make the soul great God gives us great dangers to meet, great obstacles to conquer. . . . One of the very first and most necessary conditions of a right moral government in souls is vigor. It is better for us even to be shocked sometimes than never to be impressed. Mere safe-keeping is not rugged enough to answer the moral uses of our life.—*Horace Bushnell*.

CHAT OF THE CRAFT

LABOR DAY CLOSE AT HAND.

Despite and notwithstanding rather poor trade conditions prevailing in many sections of America, the outlook for splendid demonstrations on September 6th, loom up promising; in fact if we are to accept promises made, more of our members and local unions will take active part in this year's Labor Day demonstration than ever before.

Local unions make one serious error when they reach the conclusion that it is impossible to participate in the parades unless they are accoutered in classy uniforms and can employ music to lead them in the procession. We know of any number of our locals who paraded without so much as a two-dollar flag, and they proved to be the possessors of the right spirit when they lined up with their fellow-workers in all trades and callings. Labor Day is not solely for the purpose of putting on exhibition parade paraphernalia or displaying costly banners or flags; it has indeed a deeper and broader significance and those who participate, irrespective of whether they have the "fixin's" which they would like, come closer to aiding organized labor than those who absent themselves because they can't put on "dog" and show up their less fortunate fellow-workers.

The only regalia necessary for any body of union men who wish to take part in a Labor Day procession, is neat and tidy dress and a working knowledge of how to keep step and march with becoming dignity. Many a body of marchers in Labor Day parades kill the effect of fine uniforms by conduct which they would be ashamed of committing on any other occasion. By all means get into the Labor Day parades, but keep one thing in mind, our crafts can ill afford to invite criticism unless it be favorable; for whether we admit the fact or not, we are a class of workers from whom something different is expected.

DETROIT NO MECCA FOR UNEMPLOYED.

The Detroit Federation of Labor is out with an announcement to the effect that the Employers' Association of that city has been and still are engaged in putting advertisements in newspapers all over the country which would seem to indicate that there is plenty of work for those seeking employment, but as a matter of fact there are thousands of men walking the streets of that city minus work and minus places to sleep or eat.

Detroit is surely up against the real thing in oppression, for we know from the experience of several men whom we directed into that city for the purpose of trying to interest the culinary workers, found those engaged in that line of effort scared to death to be seen on the same side of the street with an organizer, for, as they stated, if they were seen conversing or making any sign of recognition with a labor representative it

would mean that they would lose their jobs instantly. Detroit must have had something done to it, for we recall something like fifteen years ago, when there were real waiters and cooks working in that town, and they had something besides a circular column of gelatine as a backbone too. But pshaw, what's the use of kicking "dead ones." Any time you see a fellow moseying along the street with a scared look in his eye and his frame lacking enough meat to fill out his hand-me-downs, you will come pretty near hitting the mark if you conclude that he got in that condition from slaving in one of the so-called hotels and restaurants of the city on the Saint Clair. If any real cook or waiter makes the mistake of hitting Detroit, he won't stay long. The Detroit Federation won't have to worry over our crafts making their city a point for future residence; though in justice to the Detroit Federation of Labor, it is not their fault that such miserable low wages and trade conditions prevail in the culinary end of the catering industry in their city.

Any time you see a city the size of Detroit without either a cooks' or a waiters' union you can pretty near bet it is a closed town to real money making so far as the workers are concerned, and it is equally a safe conclusion to reach that the Employers' Association waxes fat and sassy.

THE WAR TEST[®] OF THE SUBMARINE.

The part which the submarine has taken in the war hitherto and the losses which it has inflicted upon the belligerent navies shows that the seamen are learning from the experience they obtain with the new weapon. In all the navies skill, enterprise and activity are to be expected from those charged with their handling, and it would be unwise to minimize either the significance or the importance of reverses brought about by them.

It was always assumed that the submarine would prove invaluable as a defensive weapon in its own waters. Yet this is exactly where the operations of the present war have not yet demonstrated its value. It has not been able to prevent hostile vessels from appearing off its own coasts and operating in those waters. Not yet, so far as we know, has any vessel been torpedoed by a defending submarine in the vicinity of her own ports where the enemy ship was maneuvering for the purpose of a reconnaissance or a raid. High speed has always in such cases been the answer to the submarine.

It is in the waters away from its own coasts that the submarine has scored its greatest successes. It has shown that it can travel long distances and can find its quarry in the waters of the enemy. This it has been able to do, apparently, quite independently of parent craft, and in spite of many obstacles. It has been sometimes assumed that a nearby base was necessary

for the replenishment of ammunition, fuel or food, or that from outside source it must obtain these supplies. The later achievements of the submarines seem to show, however, that they can remain away from their base for very long periods, certainly for three weeks and perhaps for a month at a time. It is not only that the range of action runs to something like 3,000 miles, but by remaining at the bottom of the sea during daytime the experienced officer can husband his resources and lengthen the period over which the mobility of the submarine lasts. By coming up at night he can obtain air, water can be condensed and, as the records of Arctic exploration prove, food for a month for 20 men can be carried in a very small compass. He can remain under water for something like 24 hours. Thus, the submarine, having arrived in hostile waters, can watch for a convenient opportunity to perform its work.—*London Times*.

TIMELY TIPS.

When frying chickens or fish, to avoid the greases spattering sift in a tiny bit of flour just before putting them in.

When cooking oatmeal or any other article of food without a double boiler and food should scorch set it immediately in a vessel of cold water about five or ten minutes and the scorched taste and odor will disappear.

Ferns which are kept indoors naturally begin to look faded. Try every two weeks putting them in a washtub and sponge with soft water and lots of soap, and after every second washing work into the soil a piece of raw beef. Take care and do not injure the roots. A tablespoonful of castor oil poured at the roots of the ferns is also a good remedy.

Coal oil will clean badly discolored enamelled sinks or bathtubs, and also will remove fresh paint stains.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

AWAY BACK YONDER.

There were three locals represented at the San Francisco convention in June which had a larger membership than the International Union boasted of in the year 1894. That is to say, that any one of the three referred to unions had a larger total membership in 1915 than the entire International Union in 1894. In connection with the foregoing it may be said that the Committee on Law of the Eighteenth General Convention had as many delegates as the total number of delegates from all locals to the Fourth General Convention of our International Union. If the members of the Committees on Resolutions and Law were lined up alongside of the delegates to Eighth General Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, they could match man for man and still have one left. The two committees numbered 32 delegates, whereas the Eighth General Convention only had 31 delegates.

AN UNPRACTICAL THEORIST.

A navy surgeon wants to abolish the wide trouser leg of United States sailors "because they serve no useful purpose." Has the doctor ever tried rolling up his ordinary trousers to wade ashore from a boat?—*Philadelphia North American*.

Five minutes a day used in boosting your local union will show remarkable results. Surely you can spare that much time.

IS POVERTY CAUSED BY DRINK?

Some of our Prohibition friends are desirous of persuading the public that Poverty is Caused by Drink—then they claim the remedy for it is Total Prohibition. A simple solution if facts bore out their argument. But IS Poverty Caused by Drink? We say emphatically, No. Our fanatical and misguided friends believe it does, so we will see.

Let us experiment. A walk down any part of our city where the poor live. By poor people we mean POOR people—the underpaid worker with his wife and family, the men who do hard and possibly unskilled laboring work in our factories, wharves and elsewhere; where the poor seamstress of the sweatshop lives and the underpaid laundry workers in the scab establishments eke out an existence on their paltry pittances. What do we find? Do they Drink? Oh, no; they have their hardest struggle to get enough to EAT—not drink. "Admitted," say our friends, "but they are RESPECTABLE POOR PEOPLE." "Are there many respectable poor people then?" we ask. "Oh, yes; hundreds of thousands of them," asserts our crank friends. "You say there are hundreds of thousands of poor people who are respectable and don't drink?" we again question. "Oh, sure thing," is the unguarded answer. Now we ask, "Then what causes THEIR POVERTY?" Our friends are nonplussed.

And so many of their arguments are just as illogical as the case cited. Fortunately for all of us, the Prohibitionists and the Antis, the public are beginning to realize the fact that the time has come when we don't HAVE TO THINK WITH OUR EARS.

Drink is not the cause of Poverty and Prohibition offered as a remedy is simply ridiculous. Prohibition would ADD TO not lessen the evil.—BERT TAYLOR in the Toledo (O.) *Union Leader*.

ANNIVERSARIES.

It is pleasing to note that quite a few of our local unions have gotten the "Anniversary Habit" and allow no event that can be utilized to pass unnoticed. We are firm believers in such events, for they bring to the attention of the membership the fact that their local has withstood the storms of opposition and indifference and are still in the ring ready for the next tussle worth the name.

If your local has passed the five-year period of its existence without holding an anniversary, you simply lost an opportunity, and should get ready to call all hands to get busy for the Sixth Anniversary; even if you don't have any more than a ham sandwich and a glass of beer to offer to those who attend, hold one and allow some of the members to uncork some of their stored-up oratory and others of the members to prove to you what excellent entertainers they are.

Don't wait until your union grows rusty, lubricate the parts by the friction of use and it will benefit the union and members much.

Two hundred pages of convention record appeared in the July number of the *MIXER AND SERVER*. If you haven't perused every page of that record you are missing a great deal of information which may be of value to you during the next year. Save your July number, it is a valuable record to have handy for reference.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S VIEWS ON PROHIBITION.

During a discussion in a New York Hotel of the question of prohibition and of present day projects to restrict the liquor traffic, an old Ohioan said: "James A. Garfield may not have been a great President, but while he occupied the White House he delivered an utterance on the topic of internal revenue taxation which ought to be generally circulated in these days of hysterical agitation. However, Garfield measured up in comparison with other presidents, this one utterance was a great state paper. It compares with many of the classics of Lincoln."

There was, naturally, some curiosity to know more about this paper of Garfield's and the result was that each member of the party received, a few days later, a copy. The old Ohioan had considered it worth while to delve into some old newspaper file for the Garfield paper or to have some agent dig it up for him in the archives of the Garfield administration. And this is what Garfield said: "The taxes on whisky, beer and cigars and such things are taxes that come upon the consumer alone. It is a curious fact that these are taxes that may be called strictly voluntary taxes. The United States goes, by its officers, all over the country with a contribution box, as it were, and says to every man, woman and child: 'We offer you the opportunity to contribute something to the expenses of the Government on the score of whisky, beer, tobacco and cigars; but you are not obliged to contribute.' * * * It is an absolutely voluntary contribution. All that a man needs to do if he does not wish to pay any dollar of the \$52,000,000 that comes from the tax on whisky, any man who wishes to take his shoulders from under the load of paying any part of the \$115,000,000 that comes from the taxes on these various luxuries, is to decline to drink, smoke or chew. * * * There is no coercion and no compulsion. It is a tax that in its last analysis comes absolutely and only upon the consumer and by the consumer's consent."

To this quotation the old Ohioan had added: "Why abolish these voluntary taxes at this time, when there is so much complaint against oppressive taxation? This is a free Government. If dissension can not accomplish the result that the agitators against liquor desire, legislation will merely cut off a tax which no one complains of and which now amounts to one-third of the revenues of the national Government."—J. M. Allison in *Cincinnati Times-Star*.

SOME CONVENTION.

The Eighteenth General Convention of our International Union was composed of 213 delegates from 124 locals and a total vote on the floor of the convention of 505 votes. The 124 locals which sent delegates to the convention represented thirty-three thousand and fifty-seven members (33,057), more than half the paid-up membership of our International Union. It cannot be said of this convention that it was a minority aggregation, or rather that it represented a minority of the general membership.

EGGING THEM ON.

Earrings will probably be popular in Kansas since the bill introduced in the Legislature there prohibiting their wearing. Freak laws can induce people to do things—insist on doing things they never thought of doing—simply by rousing the suggestion of opposition by forbidding those things.—*Baltimore American*.

A PROHIBITION PAGEANT.

Below is a suggested plan of parade or march of triumph on the occasion of a State, any State, going "dry." It is necessarily incomplete, lacking many of the details which a local management will readily supply, but in the main, we think, it will meet with favor. At any rate, we hope so. Here they come:

PLATOON OF POLICE

Wearing White Ribbon Uniforms.

BRASS BAND,

Playing, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipsyary."

GRAND MARSHAL,

In Auto run by Dry Batteries exclusively.

ORNAMENTAL FLOATS:

Carrie Nation and Her Little Hatchet.
(Wax group).

With escort of live bartenders in chains.

THE FIRST WATER WAGON TO
CROSS THE PLAINS IN '49.

With escort of Reformed Alkali Ikes and
Deadwood Dicks.

BRASS BAND,

Playing, "A Stein Under the Table."

ALLEGORICAL FLOAT,

Representing, "The Demise of the Free Lunch."

Characters represented: Pickled Onion, Bologna,
Potato Salad, Pickled Beet, Olives,
Cheese and Crackers.

RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON,

Wearing Wreath of Water Lilies and surrounded
by circle of elderly maidens singing,
"Lips That Touch Grape Juice May Always
Touch Ours."

BRASS BAND,

Playing, "Simon the (Reformed) Cellarer."

CIVIC BODIES:

Delegation, Ancient and Honorable Order of
Buttermilk; Loyal Legion of Milk and Seltzer;
Grand Commandery, Sons of Fermilac; Past
Grand Buns, Order of the Ex-Tanks, Raspberry
Council, Nobles of the Mystic Sundae.

ANIMALS IN CAGES.

(Delerius Tremus Americanus.)

Cage I—Pink Giraffes.

Cage II—Purple Zebras.

Cage III—Magenta rats.

Cage IV—Crimson elephants.

Cage V—Pea-green tigers.

Cage VI—Rabbits with polka dots.

Platoon of Keepers armed with rapid-fire seltzer
bottles, ready for instant use.

BRASS BAND,

Playing, "Let Every Good Fellow Now Give Up
His Glass."

HORRIBLE EXAMPLES:

Champagne Souse in Taxicab.

High-ball Pickle in Hansom.

Rickey Jag in Livery Hack.

Beer Sozzle in Wheel-barrow.

Assorted Souses, on Foot.

STEAM CALIOPE,

Playing, "There Ain't a Tavern in the Town."

—By Courtesy of *Puck*.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

The article in the July MIXER AND SERVER, page 36, entitled: "The Refilled Bottle Blackmail," was taken from the *New York Hotel Register and Review*, and should have been credited to that live and aggressive publication.

LOOKING FOR SUBSTITUTE.

The following item appeared in a Chicago paper:

CITY CAFE PROPOSED TO REPLACE SALOON.

Tacoma, Wash., July 17.—Five hundred citizens will be asked to join an association that will finance and conduct a city cafe to take the place of saloons after next January. The plan has been outlined by the Rev. E. C. Bloomquist, chairman of the saloon substitute committee of the social service board.

The organization will be known as the City Cafe Association, and the 500 persons making up its initial membership will be asked to subscribe \$1 each annually.

Something like twenty years ago a Chicago churchman, whose name escapes our memory at the moment, tried out a "drinkless" or non-intoxicating drink emporium on the Chicago public and it proved a seven-day wonder according to the newswriters of that period—but—and also alas—the scheme wouldn't work, despite the usual "fixins" which made the resort resemble a saloon.

The "City Cafe" proposal at Tacoma may enlist some easy money, but we predict that if the "City Cafe" ever becomes a fact that it will overload itself with "goodness" and swamp itself in a sea of Sunday-school tracts. One thing the proposal may do, that is if it ever comes close enough to realization and has an "opening," it will give Tacomaites a pretty good general idea of what a minister knows about catering to the public taste.

Kansas has never, so far as we know attempted any substitutes probably for a good and sufficient reason.

We enjoyed a visit from Brother John J. Graney of Local 212, Youngstown, Ohio, who chaperoned Brother Joseph M. Murphy, secretary of the Youngstown Central Labor Union, and Mr. Charles G. Mohrle, agent at Youngstown for the Pabst Brewing Company. Needless to say that the wet and dry campaign in which all of us are deeply interested, received consideration. Our members in Ohio are showing increased interest in the coming contest and unless they slacken their speed later on, they will aid materially in giving to the antis another good-sized wallop such as was passed over to them in the November elections last year. Brother Graney and his two friends agree with us, that the one thing to fear in Ohio, is the overconfidence of the WETS; they appreciate that in the last election an overwhelming majority was returned against fanaticism, and perhaps they may conclude that similar returns are due in the coming contest. All should appreciate the fact, however, that the antis of Ohio began right after the last election to try and overcome the immense vote referred to, that they have worked without let up since, and right now are busier than ever and have at their command greater financial resources than ever.

The contest will not be won in Ohio by the "wet" voters unless they display as much, if not more, interest than they did in the previous campaign. We look to our members in Ohio to get on the job and remain actively engaged in the task of keeping Ohio right and force the antis to swallow enough chagrin to last them for the remainder of their lives.

HOW ABOUT THE ATTENDANCE AT YOUR MEETINGS?

On page 23 of the July MIXER AND SERVER (Convention Record) you will find an interesting proposition under the sub-title of: "Is It Insurmountable—Can It Be Overcome?" Perhaps you read it a bit hurriedly last month; it is suggested that you re-read it and see what you think of the suggestion presented. It frequently occurs that the most serious problems which confront us are solved by the simplest of methods, and nothing is more simple than the proposed plan to make meetings more interesting and secure the attendance of the membership. What is the matter with making preparation to give the idea a try out? By the time this number of the MIXER AND SERVER reaches you, the base ball season will be on its closing stretch and yourself and fellow members may have a few moments to spare which could be utilized to excellent advantage in planning for the Fall and Winter campaign. We repeat what has been presented on the subject, that any of our locals who give the proposal a real try out will be kind enough to recite in a letter or letters to the MIXER AND SERVER their success. If you have a better suggestion sit down right now or later on and write us about it. Proper credit will be given you. Come on, boys and girls, don't be backward.

BIG WAR FLEETS OF FORMER DAYS.

There is no certainty as to the total number of the allied fleet gathered at the Dardanelles, but whatever the number it is a mistake to say that it is the largest number of any naval fleet ever assembled. The most formidable, no doubt, in tonnage, weight of metal and other elements of offense, but not the largest numerically.

At La Hougue, May 19, 1692, the French had 76 vessels and the English and Dutch allies 56-60. Blake had 46 vessels at Dungeness November 28, 1652, against Van Tromp's 98, and the Dutch under Van Tromp off Goodwin Sands, October 20, 1639, had 110 vessels to 67 in the Spanish fleet. September 1, 1591, occurred what Rawson, in his "Twenty Famous Battles" calls "the most conspicuously gallant fight in all the annals of naval warfare," when 53 Spanish vessels were fought single handed at Flores, in the Azores, by the English man-of-war Revenge, commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, who scorned to follow the other five British line of battleships of Howard's fleet when they ran from what they regarded with reason as a hopeless fight.

The Spanish had 120 ships in the Armada they launched against England July 29, 1586, and the English a scratch fleet of 197 vessels, mostly small ones, no match for the formidable Armada, which evidently expected to tow the British islands home with them. At Lepanto, October 7, 1571, the Spaniards had 300 sail and the Venetians 316.

If we go still further back we find at Actium, B. C. 31, 500 ships under Mark Antony and 250 under Octavius Caesar. The young Octavius won the battle by his possession of more mobile vessels. The pirates at Illyria had devised a light and powerful craft, long and narrow, sharp at either end, with a powerful ram, a mast in the center and two banks of oars. They were of light draught, easily handled, and possessed one of the great indispensable factors of naval success—speed, a factor which can never be disregarded with impunity in the construction of ships. This sort of vessel contributed largely to the effective force of Octavius.

The largest fleets in numbers were at Salamis,

481 B. C., when the Persians had 700 vessels of the class considered formidable in that day and the Greeks 380. These vessels were mostly triremes, boats with three benches for the rowers, and a mast that could be raised or lowered by means of stays. This mast carried square sails.

There was some chivalry in a naval fight in the good old days of Blake and Van Tromp, when sneaking submarines and barbarous torpedoes were unknown, and naval commanders "courted war like a mistress."

When the Spanish admiral Oguendo declined to come out of the shallow waters of Goodwin Sands to fight because he had no powder Van Tromp said: "I have powder enough for both. I will give him half of mine."

"It is not only powder I need, but masts for my ships," replied Oguendo. To which Van Tromp replied: "I have plenty of masts, a whole shipload of them, and you can have them if you will only come out and meet me."

The result justified the caution of Oguendo, for when the two fleets did meet the Spaniards were so terribly beaten by the Dutch that of 67 ships only 18 reached Dunkirk in safety.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

A HIGHER POWER IN EASTLAND DISASTER.

Can it be a mere coincidence that the Eastland horror came at a time when the forces of private greed have just completed a powerful alignment to bring pressure to bear on Congress at the next session to repeal the seaman's law? Did some higher power have a hand in this horror?

The seaman's act, passed after a twenty-year battle with greed, will go into effect on November 1. Had its provisions been in effect already, the steamer Eastland would not have gone down. Even though the act only requires the carrying of lifeboats and life-rafts for 50 per cent of the passengers and crew, under this requirement the Eastland would have had on board only 1,552 people, instead of the 2,570 she was actually carrying.

And what kind of a case will the Lake Carriers' Association have now when it comes to Congress and asks the repeal of this act which would have prevented the disaster?

This is not the first time that profit-making ship owners have been checkmated by what the law calls "an act of God." For years the Seaman's Union had been contending that the employment of foreign-speaking crews, who did not understand the language of the officers, was dangerous. Their claims were scoffed at. But on February 22, 1901, the steamship Rio de Janeiro, returning from Hongkong to her home port at San Francisco, struck a reef near the Golden Gate and within twenty minutes sank, carrying down with her most of the passengers. The crew consisted of eighty-four Chinamen, officered by white men, none of whom could speak Chinese. The only two interpreters on board saved themselves, and no orders could be given to the crew.

For years the Seaman's Union had been contending that the manning of ships with an insufficient number of able seamen would some time result in a horrible disaster. Then came the Titanic disaster, with its enormous loss of life, and the proof of the fact that, although the sea was as calm as a lake, the lifeboats were handled inefficiently and half manned. There were too few able seamen.

The burning of the Volturno came at a time when the seaman's legislation was just about to fail in Congress, and emphasized the need for able seamen and more lifeboat equipment. The bill languished again, and just as it was about to die in committee the steamship Monroe went down in a collision off the Chesapeake Capes, and the evidence showed that just two men were on deck on watch besides the watch officer.

Finally the act passed, against the bitter opposition of the ship owners, among whom none were more active than these same owners of the Eastland. And these men, with the other lake owners, were just preparing a nation-wide campaign, with a press agent and all the usual accessories, to secure the repeal of the seaman's act.—*The Post, Cincinnati, O.*

Not many months ahead of you before old General Blizzard will make his annual visits. You know the old challenge: "What have you done with your summer's wages?" Make up your mind now, while the coin is coming in, to lay aside a few of those hard iron dollars and be prepared for what may come. Overcoats are a mighty fine article to have hanging on the hook in your own room; if it snows and blows you will, at least, have such a protection from the chilly blasts of winter. And, by the way, see that the union label is in that coat. No real trade unionists wear non-union garments.

EVERY MAN

Should Get Two Hours' Outdoor Exercise, Says Expert.

Washington, D. C.—One way to keep healthy and live long is to play golf, says a bulletin issued by the United States Public Health Service. If you cannot be on the golf links two hours a day then you must wheel a baby carriage or make a garden to keep your physique from degenerating. The bulletin says:

"The death rate after the age of 40 is increasing in spite of the more sanitary modes of living and greater protection against communicable disease. The expectation of life after 40 is less than it was 30 years ago. This is due largely to increased prevalence of the diseases of degeneration. The muscles, arteries and other organs of those who, as a result of sedentary occupation or idleness take too little exercise, degenerate. Heart disease, kidney disease and other ills follow.

"Take exercise. Take daily exercise. Have a hobby that gets you out of doors. Walk to your business, walk for the sake of walking. Join a walking club and keep your weekly score of miles. Keep chickens, make a garden, wheel the baby or play golf or any other games, but take two hours' outdoor exercise every day. Gymnasium work is good for those who like it and can afford it, but avoid heavy athletics. Don't try to be a 'strong man,' the champion athlete often dies young. Be a moderate, persistent, daily exponent of exercise. You may not burn the family carriage, as Benjamin Franklin suggested, but at least, as he advised, walk, walk, walk."

If you procure, get, obtain, gain, secure or grab hold of one new applicant this month, you will help keep our International on the Get There Pike. Kick in with one anyway.

THE MINISTERS' PAY-ROLL.

According to reliable authority there are 223,735 churches in the United States, that means an average of one minister to each church. While we do not possess accurate information relative to the compensation paid these pulpit pounders, we assume that they receive about twenty-five dollars a week, possibly more. At any rate we will calculate that the average will run about that much.

Two hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-five ministers at twenty-five dollars a week wages, or salary, which ever sounds nicest in the ears of the fastidious, means that the people who support these preachers cough up the tidy sum of *two hundred and ninety million eight hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars* annually—and yet—we are advised that salvation is free. Most, if not all, of that immense quantity of money is turned into the churches by wage-earners, and the amount of solace and comfort returned can best be understood by the activity of the preachers in endeavoring to curb every class of amusement on the Sabbath, the one and only day when the wage-earner has time to seek and enjoy such amusement as appeals to him and his family.

One must give the ministers credit, however, with being fairly consistent; they are a unit in trying to boycott everything but their "own show." They claim the Sabbath as their property and propose to put down and out any other attraction which competes with them on that day. Yes, there are some exceptions, but then you will find the exceptions are churches and ministers who possess drawing powers of a real Christian character.

ONE DAY OFF IN SEVEN.

According to biblical lore, God made the world in six days and rested on the seventh. Many employing catering establishments seem to imagine that the creature which the Almighty made can stand longer hours and require less rest than the Creator of Man. The workers in the catering industry will never secure a shorter day or week without organization, and they better wake up to that fact soon.

The readers of the **MIXER AND SERVER** will not be surprised to hear that several prominent police officials of Chicago have been accused of getting their "little bit of change" for permitting unlawful institutions to continue doing business. Our members will recall the review offered to them through our columns by Vice-President Sister Maloney. They will also recall several other items printed about the brutality and contemptible tactics of some of Chicago's coppers toward our girls of Local 484, when they were picketing the unfair restaurants of that city. According to Barney Bertsche the police officials have been drawing down "one hundred bucks" per week from the "Clairvoyant Trust." Possibly one or several of the "finest" will be able to understand what it means to go "down the road" by the time this number of the **MIXER AND SERVER** reaches our members. They made innumerable threats to send some of our folks "down the road" because they insisted on their rights of free speech. If they get a taste of what awaits them "down the road" few, if any, of our girls will be sorry for them, for they belong in institutions where they can not display their brutality except to themselves.

FRUIT JUICES.

United States Department of Agriculture Experiments.

That the juice of currants, blackberries, black raspberries, sour cherries and peaches may be prepared and kept as successfully as grape juice and by the same methods has now been demonstrated in the course of a series of investigations which the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting into the whole complicated question of fruit juices. The juices of the fruits mentioned, it has been found, retain their characteristic color and flavor after being sterilized and stored away and can, therefore, be made available for use throughout the year in households and at soda fountains, etc. In this way it is thought much fruit that has hitherto been allowed to go to waste may be utilized.

For reasons, however, which are not as yet very thoroughly understood, the various fruits differ greatly in the effects of sterilization upon them. Thus, strawberry juice and red raspberry juice lose their distinctive colors and flavors very readily and, therefore, can not be put up on a commercial scale and marketed as grape juice is. Lemon and orange juices also undergo peculiar changes in flavor after sterilization, and no satisfactory method of overcoming this obstacle has yet been developed. Lemon juice is the more promising, but this, too, cannot yet be manufactured commercially with success. With certain precautions, on the other hand, pineapples can be made to yield a sterilized juice of a very attractive flavor which should have distinct commercial possibilities. The juice, however, should be kept in cold storage at from 32 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit after sterilization, and most of the suspended material should be removed by means of a milk separator or by filtration. Moreover, where atmospheric oxygen is not excluded in the process of bottling the juice darkens gradually.

These studies have already resulted in the discovery of a method producing concentrated apple juice by freezing, which is not only easier to ship than ordinary cider, but which will keep much better. In the concentrated juice, however, the presence of sugar and acid retards the growth of micro-organisms and fermentation is very slow.

Similar methods are now being tried out with other fruits. In the case of grapefruit juice, for example, concentration to a syrup by freezing is easily accomplished and it appears at the present time that there are great commercial possibilities in this method, although further experimentation is considered necessary. In the case of fruits whose juices do not suffer any change of flavor or color in the process of sterilization, this method is not likely to prove necessary.

Details of the experiments, with a discussion of the effects upon the various fruits of sterilization, exposure to atmospheric oxygen after sterilization, storage at low temperatures, etc., are contained in a new bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.—*Exchange*.

PRINCIPLES.

"What on earth are you doing?" demanded the indignant dining-car conductor of the novice waiter; serving soup on a straight track? Why don't you wait till we strike a curve? You don't know the first principles of railroading."—*Puck*.

DEFINING A STOCKHOLDER.

Fifty men pay into a fund for a given purpose the sum of ten dollars each and for that amount they receive a certificate which shows such payment. They are called and are stockholders; they meet and elect a board of directors to whom they grant such executive powers as they deem wise. The board of directors conduct the business for the purpose for which the company was formed. If they succeed in making money for the company each stockholder benefits proportionately. If after expenses have been cared for there is no profit the stockholders are so advised. A local union is conducted along similar lines, the membership of that union are its stockholders. If the union is successful, the membership benefit. If it is unsuccessful the membership must grin and bear the results.

INSOMNIA.

Sufferers from insomnia are usually extremely sorry for themselves, yet, as a well-known physician recently remarked, there are many worse things than lying awake in a comfortable room alone with one's thoughts. Insomnia itself, even in the neurotic age, is rarely dangerous, but is usually a symptom of some disorder which should be seen to at once. If you can not sleep, night after night, the cause may be over-exertion, mental or physical, immediately before going to bed, or it may be going to bed hungry. A glass of hot milk and a biscuit taken quietly after getting into bed may help matters. The pillow is also an important matter to the helpless woman. She may have it too low or, more probably, too high. A small pillow of hops acts as a sleep charm for some. The old method of counting sleep does not find much favor nowadays. A better way of tiring one's self out physically is to stare hard at the brightest thing you can see, but the best method of all is to make a light and read an interesting (yet not sensational) book for a while. Even a very few minutes of reading in bed helps to induce calm sleep, because it drives away the worries of the day and gives one that sense of detachment necessary to healthy repose.

Drugs should be avoided, except in the most extreme cases, but there are certain articles of food which act as mild opiates on certain constitutions. Each has to find out what food soothes her nerves.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

Mr. Edward M. Tierney, ex-president of the H. M. M. B. A., and who made the splendid address from which we quoted and printed in the July number of the MIXER AND SERVER, is not a new comer in the hotel business as some of our inquiring members seem to imagine. Mr. Tierney began his career as a hotel man many years ago and the first executive position which he ever held was as manager of the Seaside Hotel, Rockaway Beach, in 1886. He later built the Arlington at Binghamton, N. Y. In 1898 he leased and managed the Rathburn Hotel at Elmira, N. Y. Still later he became a member of the firm of Sweeney-Tierney Co., which company managed and controlled the Marlborough in New York City. From 1893 to 1897 he was president of the New York State Hotel Association and one of the moving spirits in the New York City Hotel Association.

Mr. Tierney's record as a hotel man gives him the right to speak with convincing finality on the conditions which surround the industry, especially from the viewpoint of the man with an immense fortune made and invested in that business.

WHAT ENGLAND PAYS FOR SHOOTING.

This is a war of artillery. Shells and shrapnel are being used on a scale far in excess of the calculations of the most far-seeing military experts of Europe. That is why Kitchener and French are asking for more shells, and still more shells; for a great proportion of the £24 a minute which this war is costing is being blown away by our big guns.

To fire a single shot from our biggest guns costs £1,000, and some idea of the expenditure of naval firing can be gathered from the fact that one famous battleship could use up roughly £20,000 worth of ammunition per minute if she worked all her guns at full blast, as she would do if necessary. And to this huge outlay must be added the cost of the gun, remembering that the largest weapon has a very short life, and is soon worn out. The most expensive gun we use is the 15-inch, though other big guns run up heavy ammunition bills. For instance £75 vanishes in flame and smoke every time a 13.5 weapon is fired.

The guns which expend £1,000 worth of ammunition every time they are fired are really wonderful pieces of artillery. They can heave a ton weight of explosive shell over a distance of thirty miles with the certainty of hitting any spot they aim at. The power and velocity of the shot is such that on leaving the gun it has force enough to go straight through 57½ inches of wrought iron.

The 12-inch gun can eat up well over £100 worth of ammunition per minute. For a 9.2-inch it is approximately under £30; for a 7.5-inch under £20, and for a 6-inch about £12.—*Tid Bits*.

SAGACIOUS SUGGESTION.

While you are Americanizing the foreigner, get close to him that he may TEACH YOU. Let the Americans who drink cocktails and whiskey and talk prohibition between the two learn REAL TEMPERANCE from the Italians or Frenchman, who drinks red wine all his life and is never drunk.—From an editorial by Arthur Brisbane in the *New York Evening Journal*.

WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 8,770,810.

Of This Number 2,228,300 Are Dead While
1,705,000 Are Held As Prisoners or
Are Missing.

London, July 10.—Estimates of the total casualties of all the powers engaged in the great European war, which include 2,228,300 dead and 1,705,000 prisoners and missing, follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners and Missing	Casualties Total
France	400,000	700,000	300,000	1,400,000
Great Britain	116,000	229,000	83,000	428,000
Russia	733,000	1,982,000	770,000	3,485,000
Germany ...	482,000	852,000	233,000	1,567,000
Austria	341,000	711,000	183,000	1,235,000
Belgium	47,000	160,000	40,000	247,000
Serbia	64,000	112,600	50,000	226,600
Turkey	45,000	90,000	46,000	181,000
Japan	300	910	1,210

Grand total 2,228,300 4,837,510 1,705,000 8,770,810

Note—No report has been made officially of Italian losses.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

Some people would rather have a good lawyer than a clear conscience.

A bunch of amateur female sociologists met in New York to insist that a working girl can be decent and live on \$6.50 per week. The bill for luncheon at the meeting came to \$160. Why didn't they take the \$160 and hand it to some working girl? It would have put her beyond temptation for several months.

You may have noticed that the lad who talks about the Blessedness of Poverty is always a fellow who owns half the real estate in town.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to call her husband a Home Angel and a Street Devil?

The world would make more progress if we didn't leave everything to Committees. If the building of the Ark had been turned over to a Committee the old barge wouldn't be finished yet.

The man who won't pay anything else is always waiting for a chance to pay a grudge.

A dog is mighty human. Ever notice how quick other dogs will start a fight with the dog who is wearing a ribbon around his neck?

And what has become of the old-fashioned "Refined Widow Lady" who used to advertise: "Object Matrimony?"

It is hard for a man to pay a just debt without acting as though he was conferring a great favor.

When the situation is a homely woman standing in a crowded car, a man seldom rises to the situation.

When some married men hear another man say that his wife in an angel they imagine the other man must be a widower.

There is one mighty important distinction that must be settled some day, and we might as well settle it here. The man who wears pants carries a cane and the man who wears trousers carries a walking stick.

Blondes are not the only women who are light-headed.

The man who makes a failure out of everything he tackles has a favorite quotation about a good beginning making a bad ending.

An egotist is a man who is so busy boosting his own game that he hasn't time to boost our game.

Love's young dream seldom dies of old age.

Somehow or other when you smell perfume on a man you get the idea that he has very little confidence in himself.

Some men look forward to Pay Day with joyful anticipation. And other men are married.

A Preacher doesn't have any more of a cinch in life than you have and he is up against it about as much as you are. He has to get a call to some other church in order to get a raise in salary.

There was a time when Beauty was skin deep. But nowadays a lot of it rubs off if you even touch it.

Women have it all over men as detectives. You never saw a man who was able to follow the Styles and keep track of them.

Once upon a time a man remembered that the day was the tenth anniversary of his wedding and he brought home some flowers and candy to his wife and gave her a kiss. And it took eight doctors nine days to restore the poor woman from the effect of the shock.

The Soft Hearted men are the best fellows and have the most friends. But they are usually working and paying rent to the Hard Headed men.

After sizing up the people he meets every day, a man can't understand why any blamed fool would want to be a Cannibal.

It is funny, but it is a fact. The Rich think the Poor are Extravagant and the Poor think the Rich are Stingy.

There are all sorts of people in the world, including the human hog who eats five times a day and roars about the Evils of the Liquor Habit.

If you hate a man you also regard his dog as the sneakingest, orneriest brute in the world.

We have just had a peek at the new winter lingerie. No, it wasn't being worn. It was in a fashion sheet. The popular garment is the Umbrella Combination and it is about as big as a man's pocket handkerchief. It begins at the waist and it doesn't reach the knees. The dear things wear this and get prickly heat and the fool men wear their heavies with the bottoms rolled up into wads around their ankles and then they holler with rheumatism.

Any Scientist will tell you that Calomel is the best cure for a Broken Heart, but a Princess never had much faith in Science, anyway.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

IF

If we could have clean, decent dance halls where liquor is not forced upon everyone who enters; if we could have decent public meeting-places where again liquor is not inflicted upon everyone who enters; if we could have, above all, open-air playgrounds and restaurants—and this is not an impossibility—where those who want it could get a drink with self-respect unimpaired, we should have less intemperance and less theorizing about its cure.—*Puck*.

Don't lose your patience and persistence during the sultry period, we know that it is powerfully discouraging to keep eternally asking non-unionists to take into consideration the benefits which will accrue to them by becoming members of one of our local unions; we must carry our campaign on and on no matter how great the obstacles or how intense the opposition may be to trades unionism. Remember the old saying: If at first you don't succeed, etc.; and determine that you at least will not surrender until victory is won and the non-member whom you have in your mind's eye will have taken the obligation and become one of our ever growing family.

APPEARANCES.

Many of our boys and girls unconsciously take on the habit of leaning in one direction and seldom straightening up. The habit is not only a bad one from a health stand-point, but makes one look out of whack with neatness and good appearance. The best remedy which we know of and one which should be practised is to hold chest high and the head erect, not just for a moment, but habitually. The moment man or woman allows the back to bend and retain that shape, they can bid good-bye to youthfulness of figure; they really become unattractive and in a larger sense than some imagine handicap themselves. Good appearance is half a catering industry worker's value.

WHAT SHE DOESN'T WEAR!

Did you ever notice what a woman can wear and get away with and if a man tried it—ninety days? And then they talk about their rights!—*Buffalo Express*.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—One of the most fatuous, unnecessary and altogether ridiculous proposals ever put forward by a public body, has been carried into effect by the solons who make up the personnel of that august body known locally as the Board of License Commissioners, to-wit, the licensing of all waiters who are employed, or who may be seeking employment in premises under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid licensing board, which, as we have no longer any restaurants licensed to sell liquor in this city, refers specifically to hotel dining rooms. Why John Smith, who serves liquor to the guests in the hotel cafe, where he is employed, should be compelled to carry a license, while Bill Jones, employed in a non-licensed cafe, and, with the exception of the handling of liquor, is doing exactly the same kind of work, need not do so, is the least of the inconsistencies of this crazy manifestation of freakish legislation. If this new regulation was intended to prohibit the serving of liquor by anyone not a duly licensed waiter or bartender, one might perceive a glimmer of reason in the move. But does it? Take, for instance, any one of half a dozen hotels in this city where the dining rooms are staffed by waitresses and where the guests are just as likely to order liquor with their meals as they would be in houses where the dining room service is performed by men, and this is about what takes place: When the guest orders his or her meal, if it includes wine or liquor, the girl takes the "wet" part of the order—not to the bar, oh, dear, no—she, being a female of the species, is not allowed at the bar, but to a little sliding panel conveniently placed in some partition in close proximity to the bar, and after giving her order to the bartender, that functionary makes it and hands it through to the waitress who takes it back to the dining room and serves it directly to the guest. Apart altogether from the fact that, according to the liquor license law of this city, a woman is absolutely prohibited from handling liquor under any circumstances, the gross inconsistency of allowing a waitress to do exactly what a waiter is prohibited from doing unless he first applies for and obtains a license, is either a mere detail with the powers that be or else it has not yet bored itself through the solid adamant of their understanding. Again, take the case of the guest in his or her room desirous of partaking of a little liquid refreshment: a bellboy is summoned (the bellboy in this part of the Lord's vineyard is always a Jap), that Eastern potentate has the order made up at the bar, carries it back to the bedroom, and serves it to the guest. Yet, up to the present moment of writing there is no suggestion that the Jap bellboy is required to hie himself to the

chief of police, have his record looked up or his want of a record established, have his credentials from at least two former employers vised and then receive a curt recommendation to the liquor license inspector advising that a license may be granted, as is the case with the poor, unfortunate waiter, who seems to be the butt of this most stupid and amazing regulation.

In any case, I can foresee some very interesting developments along this line in the near future, of which more anon.

The many pleasant recollections cherished by the members of Local 28 have been added to by the recent visit to this city of Bro. G. Hibbard of Local 197, Hamilton, Canada. Brother Hibbard has been filling the important role of international organizer, and on the occasion of his visit to Vancouver, was on his way home after participating in the deliberations of the eighteenth biennial convention of this International Union. Brother Hibbard gives one the impression of being a sensible, level-headed, thoroughly practical union man, possessing withal a genial and altogether likeable disposition, qualities which should secure for him a sincere welcome wherever he decides to hang up his hat. Furthermore, a man with the mental endowment and the personal charm which is Brother Hibbard's by nature can not fail to make a successful organizer. At our meeting, held on Friday evening, July 2, Organizer Hibbard gave a detailed account of the proceedings at the late convention. At the close of his able and lucid address, Brother Hibbard voiced the suggestion which I think is deserving of more than passing mention and which I hope will receive the serious consideration of every loyal member of this organization who is domiciled in Canada. The brother had been referring to the representation, or rather the lack of representation, accorded by Canadian locals at the convention. Out of twenty-nine locals in Canada only two had a delegate at the convention just closed, a deplorable state of affairs, which is not altogether accounted for by the hard times or the financial stringency: and in passing, threw out the suggestion that if every local in Canada were to assess its members, say fifteen cents per month for the next two years, that assessment would provide a fund or at least the nucleus of a fund which would enable every local in this country to send at least one delegate to the next convention.

To many of our members who are not given to indulging in much deep thinking along trade union lines, this question of non-attendance at conventions and, incidentally, at local union meetings, because the two are so closely associated, that deliberate non-participation in the latter almost nullifies the usefulness of the for-

mer, may seem a matter of very little moment. Yet to anyone who has the good and welfare of this International Union at heart, who believes that we are moving towards the ultimate attainment of the aims and objects which gave this International Union birth and the pursuit of which more than justifies its existence, this question of non-attendance, the besetting sin of our local unions, is undoubtedly the most dangerous enemy with which we, as an organization, have to contend because the enemy within our gates is a thousandfold more to be feared than the enemy without. Therefore, any suggestion, any idea or scheme which adds to the efficiency of our local unions or to the usefulness and importance of our biennial convention, adds to the betterment of our International as a whole and is a step forward in the economic and industrial struggle in which our great organization is already such a potent factor. Consequently, I trust that every Canadian and, may I add, every American local, will extend to Brother Hibbard's suggestion the serious consideration which I think its importance warrants.

Due and sufficient cause having arisen since my last report, it became necessary to hold a by-election, when the following brothers and sister were duly elected and installed to the under-noted offices: President, John Cumming, vice W. T. Lines; vice-president, Archie Campbell, vice John Cumming; executive board, Bert Jameison and Sophie McWatters, vice Herb Forsee and W. T. Lines; local joint board, Chas. Davis, vice W. G. Johnston; trades and labor council, John Cumming and Bert Jameison, vice Ed Cosgrove and Blanche Cosgrove.

Apropos to the foregoing paragraph I feel that I can not resist the temptation to unburden myself of a few remarks which have occurred to me in connection with this question of officership in a local union. To begin with it has always been a mystery to me, a deep, profound and unfathomable mystery, why certain members of a local union (any local union—my own for instance), should persist in refusing to accept an executive office. We have members in this local, both men and women, who have the ability and possess the qualifications which go to make up a successful local officer. Yet, when nomination day comes around, or some special occasion arises when an office has to be filled, this perfectly good material hides itself behind a barrier of apathetic silence and deliberately permits some incompetent to be elected in spite of all that this implies, or else as deliberately sits by and allows some already overworked brother or sister to assume an extra office, which he or she usually cheerfully does, rather than see the local suffer. The inevitable result is that less than half a dozen members find themselves carrying the entire work of the local, a state of affairs which I contend is neither just or equitable, nor is it playing the game to my way of thinking. I trust that my fellow members of Local 28 will not run away with the idea that this little homily is written in any spirit of carping criticism, rather I would that they accept my remarks more by way of a little gentle admonition, intended, as it were, to show them the error of their ways and to arouse them, if possible, to a realization of the fact that a little more equitable distribution of the labor of running the local would materially lighten the burden all around.

Referring back to my remarks in a previous

article dealing with the proposed referendum ballot of the unions in this city for the purpose of picking out the best men to represent organized labor at the forthcoming election, the result, which I append herewith, will no doubt be of interest to many former members of Local 28, who may know all or most of the men selected. For Vancouver City—W. R. Trotter (Typos); J. H. McVety (Machinists); H. C. Benson (Typos); J. W. Wilkinson (Carpenters); C. H. Hardy (Carpenters); F. A. Hoover (Street Railway Men). For South Vancouver: H. Neelands (Typos). For Richmond Riding—J. E. Wilton (Typos).

Greetings from Local 28 and with best wishes to yourself and the general membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN CUMMING,

President Local 28.

EDMONTON, ALTA., CAN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You will, without doubt, be surprised to receive a contribution to your columns from Local 55. Up to time of writing, I wish to state we had such a rousing good time at our semi-annual banquet, which was held Friday evening, July 2, and feeling as I do, a newly elected press secretary, should make mention of the event in our official journal.

Prior to partaking of the many good things which the committee had prepared for our brothers and sisters, we installed our newly elected officers for the current term as follows: President, Jerry Lawson; vice-president, Robert Winsar; business agent and financial secretary, Elmer E. Owen; recording secretary, Sister B. Deven-dorf (first sister to hold an elective office in our local); press secretary, T. A. Lawless; chaplain, R. McGivern; inspector, W. H. Peebles; inside guard, G. M. Kurney; trades counsel delegates, W. H. Peebles, N. J. Fritz, E. E. Owen; trustees, J. Lawson, R. Winsar, W. Connors.

After the above officers had been installed, our young and frivolous brother, W. H. Peebles, outlined in a few well chosen words what he expected of the brothers and sisters of Local 55 during the coming term and hoped that they would work in conjunction with the newly elected officers to make our local one of the most prosperous in Canada.

In selecting Bro. E. E. Owen for business agent for the second term, Local 55 selected the right man in the right place for such a position, as he is respected by all the members and no doubt will through the assistance of the members, do good work along the lines of increasing the membership and keeping those who are already members in good financial standing.

Now we will go back to the good time at the banquet. Brother Connors acted as toast master and presided gracefully over the social session. The hall was beautifully decorated with bunting, flowers and palms, etc., and all kinds of good things were served in the way of food and drink. The attendance was all that could be desired, with a bright and interesting program of songs, recitations and speeches from the different brothers and sisters. The banquet dispersed at 1 a. m., and the event will be one to be remembered as one of the most interesting functions in the history of Local 55.

In winding up, I wish to mention that we have now with us Bro. G. Hibberd, international or-

ganizer, who has just returned from the convention recently held at San Francisco, and wish to state that he honored us with a very fine speech at our regular meeting of the 9th inst., outlining his trip to and from the coast and finally ending by saying that he was pleased to state that Local 55 to him seemed to be the brightest and most prosperous local he had yet visited and wished us success on our onward move.

Fraternally yours,

T. A. LAWLESS,
Press Secretary Local 55.

WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to the MIXER AND SERVER, to let our brothers and sisters of the International know that, although Canada is at war, the culinary locals are not yet snowed under.

Local 592, like all other locals, has had its ups and downs, and its members, like all others, think that we are up against it harder than any of the others. We were told by the skeptics when we organized that we had done so at the wrong time. "Times are too tough, you'll never be able to make it stick," is what they all said. Times remained tough, and are still tough, but our little local is still here. We have seen 42 of our active members leave for the war, besides a number of the suspended ones; we have had to lose a lot of good members owing to their nationality being against them securing work here, but still we plod along. I have sent over 30 good members to jobs out of town, and not one of them has ever sent in a cent of dues to help us along, but never mind, they'll come back next winter as they always do, and we'll still be here to do business with them.

Isn't it fine, brothers and sisters, to have one of your members, whom you are sending to a good job out of town, take you by the hand and say, "Good-by, Bert, old boy, I wish you all kinds of luck with the union, and you can bet your life I won't forget what you have done for me; I'll send you my dues along every month to help to keep the ball rolling."

I could quote 50 such cases as this, and with but two exceptions they all fell down on their promises, and I have seen these same fellows coming back, after working a few months and after spending the little bit they have made, come blowing into the office some fine day, with all kinds of rosy excuses for having failed to keep the promises they made, such as the following: Forgot the address, thought I was out there for good; wasn't any union out there; never had a chance to get to the postoffice, and so on. And then we take them in again, hoping that it was just a slip for once, but invariably they slip us the same package again the first time opportunity permits.

I have made the above comments in the hope that through the magazine it may possibly find its way into the hands of some of these false friends, and that it may be the means of showing them what a small grain of manhood there is left in them if they do not brace up and come to the front and do their little bit by at least keeping their promises like men.

There is an old saying which reads that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world," and it's a good job too, for if all of us were made of the same material as the ones I refer to above, I fail to see what chance the working class would ever have of getting ahead.

I am pleased to be able to report that all our members are working, and that we are adding a few

new ones to the list daily. So far we have been unable to get the girls in this town to take any interest in the union, and I can assure you that it is not for the want of trying; but I am beginning to figure that before long they will see that we are trying to help them, and that we belong to the same good old world as they do, even if we can't get people to make a fuss about us and leave big tips and that they will come in with us and help to bear their share of the work. Their biggest kick so far with us is that when we accept their little one dollar entrance fee, we do not immediately call a strike and get them \$25 a month instead of \$12, as they are receiving at present, and they are not even game enough to give us a two months' trial. It's possible that there may be an anti-tipping bill passed through the Provincial house at the next session, as I have already seen a copy of the proposed one, and should it be passed, I fail to see where our high minded sisters are going to have very much on us.

Local 592 extends a hearty welcome to traveling members, and will be glad to see any that may be passing through the city. We can boast of quarters equal to any on the continent now, and we want the members to have the use of them.

Our new address is 501 Builders' Exchange.
With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. W. SMITH,
Secretary Local 592.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The waitresses' union of Toledo are still fighting for better conditions. In the past two months two new houses have been added to our list of union houses. The Navarre Hotel opened its dining room June 1; after repeated visits and conferences with the manager a full union crew was placed in the establishment. The Kaiserhof again reopened, with the house employing union help, though this time employing waitresses in the dining room.

These two houses were secured by Sister Coonrod, temporary business agent, and great credit is due her for the efficient and diplomatic way in which the business was handled.

The annual election of Local 335 was held on Tuesday afternoon, July 6, 1915. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sister G. Coonrod; vice-president, Sister Elsie Sweitzer; recording secretary, Sister Zoa Eicher; financial secretary, Sister Nida R. Pangle; guard, Sister Florence Smith; inspector, Sister Hulda Richardson; trustee, Sister Edna Pieterbaugh.

We have no new difficulties with the managers, the only trouble being with the St. Clair Hotel. By perseverance and patience, we expect to convince the manager of this place that he is wrong, and the only way to run a good, first-class hotel, one which will pay, is to have a strictly union house.

The members of Local 335 are deeply interested in the coming fight against prohibition and will do all in their power to help in the fight for the bread and butter for those who would be affected by such a move. We sincerely hope that our brothers who can vote won't go fishing election day and forget they have a vote to cast.

With greetings to all members of our International.

Fraternally,
NIDA R. PANGLE,
Secretary Local 335.



A group picture of a part of the members of Cooks' Union, Local 872, of Milwaukee, Wis.

TORONTO, CANADA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 300 just at present is feeling the stress of the European war. Many of our members are going to the front, and we have been compelled to retrench, but we have no fears for the future. We have a real live business agent in Bro. Len Smith, while Bro. Thos. Harding is filling the chair with great credit to himself and Local 300.

Business is not brisk, so strongly advise all brothers to keep away from Toronto for the present. We are hoping to be able to line up at least one of the best hotels very shortly and the caterers and restaurant keepers are finding the advisability of phoning us when they want good, reliable help.

Our brother, Len Smith, among other of his numerous duties, is lining up a company of home guards for this city among our crafts.

This local was pleased to hear that the old officers had been returned to office at the convention, and they extend their hearty congratulations.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Brother Durnin, International organizer, on July 12th, and hope to profit by the advice that he gave us.

Yours fraternally,

F. H. BENMORE,
Vice-President, Local 300.

DENVER, COLO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the annual election of Local 14, held June 28, the following officers were elected: President, S. P. Opplinger; vice-president, May McCord; recording secretary, Edna Parker; secretary-treasurer and business agent, Clarence Cox; inspector, Lois Smith;

sentinel, Cecil Glascock; press secretary, James Hicks; board of trustees, Leon Hirsch, E. J. Vance and Al Sommers; local joint board, Harold Edmans, Josie Costello and B. K. Stewart.

We think we have as fine a set of officers as there is in the country, and in Clarence Cox we know we have the best worker and business manager in the International. We combined the offices of business agent and secretary-treasurer on account of the state going dry in January. We can feel the effects already; some places have closed up and the rest are working with as few men as they can possibly get along with, and I advise all waiters to stay away from Denver, as this is absolutely a girls' town. Even the parks have proved a failure: one has closed up altogether and the other one is using one steady man; of course they use extra men on Saturday and Sunday, but are not doing one-quarter as much as they did one year ago. In fact, the conditions here in Denver are something fierce, and they are getting worse every day. As far as the girls are concerned, there is plenty of work for them, but that is on account of a lot of girls going out to the summer resorts.

Our delegates to the convention, Cecil Givens and Runt Stewart, sure gave a nice talk about the happenings in Frisco, and Local 14 wants to congratulate you on the way the convention records were handled.

With best regards and wishing good luck to the International in all its undertakings, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES HICKS.
Press Secretary, Local 14.
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MRS. LIBBIE MESSER,

Secretary Local 220, Eureka, Washington, and
Delegate to the Eighteenth General Con-
vention at San Francisco, Cal.,
June 14, 1915.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 150.

Our business agent has been quite successful in organizing two new cafes that opened up in the last two weeks, and believe me, he is on the job all the time; he has had quite a time getting them, but through the good support of Local 76 and their business agent, Charles Yates, he succeeded.

Old Si Miller, as all the boys call him, and who has held top jobs in Rochester, is still with us. Brother Miller has taken over the club, and believe me, he is some steward; he is well liked by all the boys and is making the club a good thing.

Charley Emmett, steward of the Getman Hotel, who is one of our good, strong members, is back on duty, having been on the sick list for two weeks.

Our outside guard, Thomas Casey is still with us, and he is the same old Tom, and as good-natured as ever.

Members of the International traveling this way are invited to drop in around to our club rooms and see the boys of Local 150.

We have quite a few members on the out-of-work list, but things are getting better.

Fraternally yours,

JOE BAKER,
Recording and Press Sec'y., Local 150.

SAN PEDRO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Heretofore, seven days has constituted a week's work for the cooks, waiters and other employes of the local eating houses of San Pedro.

Beginning July 1st, the new agreement of Culinary Alliance, Local 754, went into effect. The new agreement provides a wage scale and schedule of hours and regulations of work days affecting employes; six days shall constitute a week's work, a relief man working the seventh day.

The Central Labor Council of San Pedro endorsed the agreement, and no trouble was experienced in convincing the employers of the justice and reasonableness of the change, and resulted in all employers of the local eating houses signing the agreement, which makes the local a 100 per cent organization.

Local 754 has proven to the members what co-operation and organization can accomplish, as it is only a year ago this month that the local was organized by Bro. Geo. W. McDonald, ably assisted by officers and members of Local 17, Los Angeles, and Bro. Harry Pothoff, secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association. Brother Pothoff was appointed financial secretary and business agent at the time of organization, and performed the duties of that office till last December, when, by request of his organization, he resigned, but still took an active part in the affairs of the local, and attended all meetings as presiding chairman. President Pothoff declined to accept office at the recent election, stating that he thought that the members of the organization were now capable of conducting the affairs of the local themselves, but promised to render such assistance as would be requested of him at any time in the future. Brother Pothoff was given a vote of thanks for past work performed for the good of the local, and granted a withdrawal card.

Brother Geo. W. McDonald has been acting as financial secretary since resignation of Brother Pothoff and great credit is due George for past work performed, as he has worked hard and faithful to bring about the conditions now enjoyed by members of this organization. Brother McDonald was honored by the Central Labor Council at their last meeting by being elected president of that organization. Brother George makes a good presiding officer, and is at all times "just" in his decisions. More power to you, Brother George.

At the last meeting of the Culinary Alliance, Local 754, an election of officers for the ensuing six months was held. Following are the new officers: President, Sister Signa Everson; vice-president, Paul Zirkel; financial secretary and business agent, John H. Jackson; inspector, W. Walthers; inside guard, W. King; board of trustees, Omar Samson, Signa Evanson and Fred Thancher; delegates to Central Labor Council, John H. Jackson, G. W. McDonald and P. O. Meacham.

I am pleased to state that business is good, as all members are working, and occasionally we have to send to the locals of Los Angeles for additional help. Several new candidates have been recently initiated, and several traveling cards deposited.

Since our last meeting the Navy Restaurant has opened its doors to the public, and is being ably conducted by our worthy brother, P. O. Meacham. Brother Meacham has been a resident

of San Pedro a number of years, and is very popular: we predict that Brother Meacham will be successful in his new venture, and assure him that he has the good wishes of all members of Local 754. Another new restaurant is under way of construction, on the corner of Beacon and Sixth streets, and will soon have its doors open to the public.

Regular meetings of Culinary Alliance, Local 754, are held in the Central Labor Council room, Eagles Building, on second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers and sisters are cordially invited to attend.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN H. JACKSON,
Press Secretary, Local 754.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Local 532. We are awfully sorry that we were unable to send delegates to the convention, but hope that Local 532 will be represented in the future.

Our business agent, Chenoweth, is certainly working hard to organize every house possible, and so far, with much success; in the last month he has organized some of the most prominent houses in town. Business here is steadily improving.

Fraternally yours,
BERNARD STERN,
Press Agent, Local 532.

NEWPORT, KY.

GENTLEMEN—In reading many articles of interest to our business in our valuable journal, it struck me that I should say something about our pretty little city, the most northern point of the Bluegrass region in Kentucky, as well as our organization. Newport has never before been organized along our lines, and it was with some hard labor that we are now in a flourishing condition. Our employers are lending a helping hand and we now have a membership of sixty hustlers and each one an artist in his line. We are affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kenton and Campbell Counties and have had many valuable suggestions towards making a more perfect organization. Newport is a thoroughly union town and with each union helping one another the town is on a big boom from both business and union standpoint.

Trusting you can give this letter space in our valuable publication and at some future time I shall give a more detailed statement concerning our city, its citizens and unionism in general.

Very truly,
FRED WEBER,
Business Agent, Local 149.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Kindly publish in the next issue of the MIXER AND SERVER, the information given below:

At the regular meeting of bartenders' union, Local 437, held July 7, 1915, Geo. P. Harley was expelled from Local 437, of Indianapolis, Ind., for conduct unbecoming a member of this International Union.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. SCHMIDT,
Recording Secretary Local 437.

AMER J. KEPPEL,
President Local 437.



MICHAEL HERZOG,

Secretary-Business Agent Local 762, Harrison-Kearny, N. J.

HARRISON, N. J.

Officers of Bartenders' Union, Local 762:
William Bach, president; William Harter, vice-president; James Hanner, treasurer; Michael Herzog, financial secretary and business agent; Ludwig Bauer, recording secretary; William Barry, inside guard; Adam Smith, outside guard; Edward O'Brien, inspector; William Barry, delegate for the Hudson Labor Union; Henry Waldheim, James Reilly, John Bolan, trustees and auditors; Martin Shields, Chaplain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Knowing that the doings of the convention would take up the major portion of the July MIXER AND SERVER, I ask the opportunity to insert our piece in the August issue.

Delegates Charles Beyers and Thomas Tarrant, of Local 196, to the convention, read their reports at one of our July meetings. A large crowd greeted these two delegates who had traveled more than seven thousand miles on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Close attention was paid to every detail of their reports, and when President Bulcher put the motion to receive and accept their reports, there was a beam of satisfaction on every man's face as a result of the outcome of the convention.

Since our last writing Brother Geo. Schneider passed to the great beyond.

Jimmy Lauer has returned from Elmira, where he spent the winter; he is making the mazuma at Carnival Court.

Frank Dahmen and Fritz Nold are the champion pinochle players of Local 196. They challenge anyone in the International.

Local 196 and its club, have moved again. This time to 48 East Eagle Street, next door to the Red Front. They expect to remain here for at least three years.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. SMITH,
Press Secretary Local 196.
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FRESNO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Our local optimist asserts that they are handcuffing the angels in Paradise to their thrones to prevent them from coming to California. The sentiment is a pretty one, and if you want a fruit ranch at \$1,000.00 an acre, a "coffee and" at ten cents, or a flop in our local's new premises gratis, even angels are welcome, providing that they bring a job along with them.

Local 62 has many things to be thankful for even in these hard times, one of which is the cordial relationship between the proprietors and the culinary workers. A couple of houses are paying some of our members above the scale and it certainly surprises a man to get two-fifty when he was engaged at two bucks. Such an incident puts a man in good humor with everybody and though Local 62 has those faults common to every local we occasionally presume to think that we are getting a little bit more than we are entitled to. Work, however, is scarce, and labor plentiful, so that Fresno is far from a desirable place, especially in these hot days.

Another reason for satisfaction is our new headquarters; cool and cozy, with every convenience, secretary's office, pool room, card room, baths, toilets, the nucleus of a library, and six magnificent engravings, that will soon adorn our walls, tend to make our headquarters a real home, that for comfort, can not be beat.

A change has come over Local 62, and we have no hesitation in saying that we are pretty sure to have a perfect local in the near future. Gone are the days of carelessness and indifference, and if the lay members persist in giving the officials the whole-hearted support that they have accorded them during the past few months, Local 62 will be second to none in our International; not necessarily in point of membership, but in earnestness, for ten good members can do more effective work than one hundred indifferent ones.

Good old Pomery—Burley Pomery—is still our president, and is as handy with the gavel as he is in avoirdupois. The very incarnative of Roberts' rules, woe betide the member who tries to slip anything past him. Our executive board is an earnest bunch of workers, watch dogs of the treasury and of applications, neither afraid of criticism nor afraid to criticize; who have the nerve to assume that they are "it," and when you have a board of such a calibre one can rest well assured that Local 62's future is in good hands.

The one day off in seven is no longer a myth in the "Raisin City" and is enforced willy-nilly. Being a bit anxious for the coin we will not hesitate to impose the necessary fine on those of our members who display a tendency to keep another brother out of a job.

The following is a list of our recently elected officers:

President, L. M. Pomery; vice-president, M. Kelly; secretary-treasurer, B. L. Williams; recording secretary, Ruth Russel; inspector, B. McGowan; delegates to Labor Council, L. M. Pomery, Harry Russel, B. L. Williams, Geo. O'Hara; executive board, M. Kelly, J. Brizzell, Geo. O'Hara, Ed. Enos, C. C. Lewis; local joint executive board, H. Russel, L. M. Pomery.

Fraternally yours,
I. BECKER,
Local 62.

PORPSMOUTH, N. H.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The twelfth annual picnic of Local 309 of Portsmouth was held on Monday, July 5th, at Sagamore Grove. Despite the heavy downpour of rain on that day there was a large attendance and the affair was greatly enjoyed by those present. An interesting program was provided by the energetic committee in charge and about \$70 will be realized from their efforts.

The millionaire bartenders of the city were conspicuous by their absence and rumor has it that they held a banquet at one of the prominent hotels, where they could watch the rain-drops fall without soiling their white coats and aprons.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER,
Local 309.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At our last meeting, held July 16th, we had the report of our delegates to the convention, Brothers McGowan, Ehrman and Long, who had a fine report. Brother Flore was present, also Brother Fulcher, president of Local 196. Brother Flore thanked the delegates of Local 175 and 196 for their loyal support. There was plenty of handshakes, as the members of Local 175 are proud of our general president, and that he is a member of our local union.

Some of our brothers are located at the following establishments: Jean Furnier, at Finch & Degens, Allen street; A. Gaffaney, at Mayers' Cafe, Grand Island Ferry; Ed Lutz, Killroy's Buffet; Fred McGreevey is back home at the Golden Rule; Tom Packenham is at Flore's Cafe in place of Bert Merlink, who is on his vacation; H. L. Sayers, of the Hotel Majestic, is on the sick list; J. Finn, at the Silver Dollar; Chas. Lydel, at Smith & Maharg's in place of Chas. Girard, who is on his vacation; W. Brooks and T. Swartz, at Murphy's Cafe, Eagle and Ellicott streets.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK BROWN,
Press Agent and President, Local 175.

PATIENCE.

Patience is the best remedy for every trouble.—*Plautus.*

"Tis never offered twice; seize, then, the hour when fortune smiles and duty points the way."

SEPARATION.

Life is made up of ever so many partings welded together—as all partings foreshadow the great final one,—so empty rooms bereft of a familiar presence, mournfully whisper what your room and what mine must one day be.—*Dickens.*

FORBEARANCE.

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun
Loved the wood-rose, and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unharmed, faced danger with a heart of trust
And loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O, be my friend, and teach me to be thine!

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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COMPLETE ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
ALABAMA				
848, Birmingham 390, Montgomery	First and third Sundays	Eagles' Hall, 411½ N. Twentieth street	J. C. Pearson..... D. Agostini	1314 Third avenue, W. E. P. O. Box 20
ALASKA				
867, Ketchikan	First and third Sundays, 11:00 am	Moose Hall	Michael Doyle	P. O. Box 32
868, None			Charles Sandford	P. O. Box 332
869, Juneau	Every Monday	Union Hall, 313 E. Second street	C. H. Daniels	P. O. Box 983
871, Juneau			John Jurija	P. O. Box 841
ARIZONA				
111, Oatman		Miners' Union Hall	L. E. Townsend	Oatman, Ariz.
366, Douglas		First National Bank Building, Room 24	J. L. Glassbrenner	P. O. Box 652
380, Bisbee			John Tyler	P. O. Box 2241
631, Phoenix	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	First and Monroe streets	B. A. Adams	P. O. Box 692
680, Miami	Every other Thursday, 8:00 pm	Miami Hall	Bert Clancy	P. O. Box 744
ARKANSAS				
313, Little Rock	Third Sunday, 3:00 pm	Labor Temple, 714½ Main street	J. L. McNamara, Jr.	W. W. Markham street
559, Ft. Smith	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm	Labor Temple	Dave Henderson	Route No. 1, Box 211
594, Argenta	First Sunday 2:30 pm	Stag Hall	Geo. P. Balmat	P. O. Box 68
689, Helena			W. F. Tajaferro	912 Cherry street
866, Hot Springs	First and Third Sundays	220 Valley street	Elmer Smith	Central avenue 809
CALIFORNIA				
17, Los Angeles	Every Thursday, 8:30 pm, except last, 2:30 pm	Waiters' Union Hall, 280½ S. Spring street	Ed. B. Palmer	128 W. Markham street
27, Los Angeles	Wednesday, 1st, 2d, 3d, 8:30 pm; last, 3:00 pm	280½ S. Spring street	W. M. Spear	230½ S. Spring street
30, San Francisco	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm	14 Seventh street	Hugo Ernst	14 Seventh street
31, Oakland	Thursday, 1st, 3d, 6th, 2:30 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm	43 Eleventh street	Charles Houser	43 Eleventh street
41, San Francisco	Mondays, 1st, 2:30 pm; others, 8:30 pm	115 Valencia street	Dan Regan	115 Valencia street
44, San Francisco	Second and fourth Thursdays, 8:30 pm	83 Sixth street	Emil G. Bucher	83 Sixth street
48, San Francisco	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except last, 3:00 pm	Second and fourth Mondays	Margaret Smith	149 Mason street
69, Fresno	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 3:00 pm	Second and fourth Wednesdays	Barney L. Williams	"M" street 908
110, San Francisco	First Tuesday, 8:30 pm	338 Kearny street	John Kennedy	Kearny street 338
180, San Jose	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm	Labor Temple	Loretta Wheeler	N. Market street 317
220, Eureka	Thursday, 2d, 8:00 pm; 4th, 2:30 pm	Labor Temple, 540 Maple avenue	Mrs. L. Messer	P. O. Box 891
284, Los Angeles	Mondays, 1st, 3d, 2:30 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm	Rooms 4-6, Ingles Block, 424 "F" street	Edward Malter	Maple avenue 540
378, Bakersfield	Every Friday, 8:30 pm	Union Labor Hall	W. F. Wood	P. O. Box 12
402, San Diego	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:30 pm	Bartenders' Hall	Claude McClellan	P. O. Box 256
403, Stockton	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm	Elmrich's Hall, 419 Twelfth street	L. L. Chase	Hotel Grand 11
406, Eureka	On the 28th of each month	Union Labor Hall	William T. Scully	Mojave, Cal.
446, Moave	Fridays, 1st, 2:15 pm; 3d, 8:15 pm	Bartenders' Hall	Charles Langdon	419 Twelfth street
525, Oakland	First Tuesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	Elmrich's Hall, "B" st., bet. Fourth and Fifth	John Kennedy	203 First street
542, San Rafael	Every Thursday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	Maud Hall	I. J. Aldridge	I. J. Aldridge P. O. Box 908
550, Bakerfield	First and third Sundays, 6:00 pm	Eagles' Hall	W. B. Vardy	715 Pearl street
638, San Bernardino	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm	1005 Sixth street	Stephen P. Drake	807½ "K" street
661, Sacramento	First and third Sundays	Union Hall, "I" street	P. L. Grace	P. O. Box 778
666, Fresno	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm, except first, 2:30 pm	608 E. Channel street	James Redenbaugh	1119 E. Main street
672, Stockton	Thursday, 2d, 8:00 pm; 4th, 8:00 pm	Labor Temple, 72 N. Second street	E. H. Lincoln	20 S. Fifth street
597, San Jose	First Sunday, 11:30 am	Eagles' Hall	Albert J. Smith	478 Sixth street
591, San Pedro	First and third Friday afternoons	Labor Temple	M. F. Maloney	Labor Temple
595, Richmond	Wednesday, 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 2:30 pm	Eight and Eye streets	Jack Reid	536 Third street
603, Sacramento	Every Monday afternoon	Eagles' Hall	O. W. Marsh	C. H. Kirkpatrick
673, San Bernardino	Second and fourth Sundays	Labor Temple	C. H. Kirkpatrick	536 "D" street
699, Marysville				

THE MINER AND SERVER

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
CALIFORNIA—Continued				
754, San Pedro	Mondays: 2d, 8:00 pm; 4th, 2:30 pm.	Central Labor Council Room, Eagles' Building	John H. Jackson.....	P. O. Box 521
768, San Diego	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	739 Sixth street.....	C. E. Kiser.....	P. O. Box 482
CANADA				
28, Vancouver, B. C.	Every Friday, 8:30 pm.....	206 Labor Temple, S.....	A. Graham	206 Labor Temple
55, Edmonton, Alberta	Every Friday, 8:00 pm, except first, 3:00 pm.	30 Sandison Block, Jasper avenue, E.....	Elmer E. Owen	P. O. Box 1525
104, Guelph, Ont.	First Friday, 2:00 pm.....	Sinclair's Hall	Fred Smith	Care Priory Hotel
137, London, Ont.	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	330 and 283 Richmond street.....	H. G. Edsall	Colborne street
182, Bradford, Ont.	Last Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Union Hall	J. A. Beecham	Prince Edward Hotel
197, Hamilton, Ont.	First and third Sundays.....	Labor Hall, John street, S.....	Robert Lanaway	293 Hughson street, N.
237, Sudbury, Ont.	First and last Sundays.....	Labor Temple	A. H. Ranger	P. O. Box 286
280, Toronto, Ont.	Fourth Sunday	69 Richmond street, E.....	A. E. O'Leary	248 Havelock street
293, Peterboro, Ont.	Every Wednesday, 8:30 pm.....	417 Ontario street, E.....	John Jayes	Care White House
300, Toronto, Ont.	Every Monday, 3:00 pm.....	Leonard Smith	Leonard Smith	69 Richmond street, E.
315, Montreal, Que.	Every Monday	Frank Peel	Frank Peel	417 Ontario street, E.
414, Lethbridge, Alberta	434, Toronto, Ont.	H. K. Norris	H. K. Norris	P. O. Box 58
435, Nelson, B. C.	First and third Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	Miners' Union Hall	Miss Lottie McDonald	206 Labor Temple
440, Montreal, Que.	Every other Tuesday afternoon and evening.....	35 Bleury street.....	O. Gormley	P. O. Box 915
459, Victoria, B. C.	Tuesdays: 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm; 3d, 2:00 pm.....	Eagle Building	Adolph Didier	58 Colborne street
506, Montreal, Que.	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	417 Ontario street, E.....	C. B. George	58 Prince Edward Hotel
592, Winnipeg, Man.	Second and fourth Thursdays, 3:30 and 8:30 pm.....	Labor Temple, James street, E.....	Arthur Spector	293 Hughson street, N.
674, Winnipeg, Man.	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Trades Hall, Room 10	A. W. Smith	248 Havelock street
676, Vancouver, B. C.	First and third Sundays, 3:00 pm.....	Labor Temple	F. W. McGill	501 Builders' Exchange
683, St. Thomas, Ont.	Second Sunday, 3:30 pm.....	Machinists' Hall	William Mottishaw	420 Atkins street
722, Berlin, Ont.	Second Sunday	Clarendon Hotel	P. O. Box 424	25 Park avenue
745, Prince Rupert, B. C.	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Knights of Columbus Hall, 52 Court street	Clarendon Hotel	Clarendon Hotel, 16 King, W.
757, Port Arthur, Ont.	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Trades and Labor Hall, 125 Finlayson street	W. H. Rau	25 Park avenue
761, Ft. William, Ont.	Second Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	Labor Temple, corner Royal ave. and Seventh	A. Campbell	W. H. Rau
784, New Westminster, B. C.	Second Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	DeCosmos Block, Room 1.....	Wm. B. Schleigh	215 Bethune street
814, Victoria, B. C.	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	First Sunday	Roy Carson	P. O. Box 11
825, Prince Rupert, B. C.	First Sunday	First Sunday	George Cain	P. O. Box 1126
832, Puebla	First Sunday	First Sunday	Joseph E. Lane	P. O. Box 900
833, Alamosa	First Sunday	First Sunday	H. C. Wyman	P. O. Box 383
834, Sañida	First Sunday	First Sunday	Charles Helm	Alamosa, Colo.
835, Arapahoe street	Every Sunday, 7:00 pm.....	Hall 1, Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street	Fred Wessel	217 F. Seventh street
836, Curtis street	Mondays: 1st, 3d, 2:30 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm.....	1923 Curtis street	Clarence Cox	Alamosa, Colo.
837, California avenue	Every Monday, 8:30 pm.....	318 Club Building	R. E. Croskey	1731 California avenue
838, Cripple Creek	Mondays: 1st, 3d, 2:30 pm; 2d, 4th, 8:30 pm	Trades and Labor Hall, 304 1/2 Santa Fe ave	R. E. Croskey	251 E. F. Fitzwilliams
839, Derby	First and third Wednesdays	Elhaney's Barber Shop	J. N. Miller	251 E. F. Fitzwilliams
840, First Tuesday	First Tuesday	First Tuesday	R. L. Bigge	251 E. F. Fitzwilliams
841, First Sunday	Every Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	First Sunday	George L. McCoy	251 E. F. Fitzwilliams
842, First Sunday	Third Sunday afternoon	First Sunday	Sherman Ayer	217 F. Seventh street
843, First Sunday	First Sunday, 11:00 am	First Sunday	Charles Helm	Alamosa, Colo.
844, Alden avenue	Every Sunday	Every Sunday	H. C. Wyman	217 F. Seventh street
845, Sherman avenue	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Timothy J. Connor	49 Alden avenue
846, Spelacy	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Michael J. Spelacy	114 Sherman avenue
847, James E. O'Brien	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	James E. O'Brien	87 Prospect street
848, Frank H. Madden	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Frank H. Madden	50 Annawan street
849, Church street	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	3 Church street	3 Church street
850, W. T. Downey	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	W. T. Downey	371 Congress avenue
851, Daniel A. Gorman	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Daniel A. Gorman	40 White street
852, Joseph T. Carney	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Joseph T. Carney	208 Fairview avenue
853, Herman E. Malino	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Herman E. Malino	16 Main street
854, Thomas E. Foley	Second and fourth Sundays	Second and fourth Sundays	Thomas E. Foley	16 Spear street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
CONNECTICUT—Continued				
894, Hartford	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm.	Central Labor Union Hall, 100 Pratt street.	Albert Forni	108 Wadsworth street
818, Putnam	Second Sunday; 2d, 4th, 8 pm.	A. O. H. Hall	Fred Mathew	35 Battie street
254, New London	June, July, Aug., 2d, 9 pm.	Fiberglass Hall, Main street.	James T. Dray	50 Hempstead street
858, Wallingford	First and third Sundays.	Foresters Hall, Main st., on Franklin square	M. F. Luby	12 Wallace row
867, Stamford	Second and fourth Mondays.	Arthur F. O'Neill	George D. Ballou	60 Union street
455, Stamford	First Sunday.	Matthew Griffin	Arthur F. O'Neill	136 Milbank av., Greenwich
489, Middletown	Sundays: 1st, 11:00 am; winter months, 1st and 3d.	Central Labor Union Hall.	227 Main street	Main street
619, Wilton	Third Sunday.	A. B. S. Hall, Main street.	M. P. Descole	Hotel Hooker
589, Branford	Second Sunday.	Toole's Block, Main street.	M. J. Toole	256 Main street
708, Rockville	Second Sunday.	Wiescher's Hall, Village street.	Michael J. O'Connell	111 Prospect street
740, South Manchester	First Sunday.	Tinkers' Hall	John Campbell	Care Waranoke Hotel
DELAWARE				
466, Wilmington	Last Sunday		James A. Stevin	618 Market, Hotel Mullin
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
428, Washington	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Painters' Hall, Sixth and "G" sts., N. W.	John J. Clarkson	520 Newton place, N. W.
FLORIDA				
317, Jacksonville	First and second Sundays, 3:00 pm.	4½ W. Bay street.	Albert B. Simmons	109 Main street
447, Pensacola	First Sunday.	K. of P. Hall	D. Coriano	321 W. Indenencia street
765, Tampa	First and third Sundays.	Bartenders' Hall, Carlisle Building.	Tony Schiro	1313 Twelfth avenue
823, Ocala	First Sunday, 11:00 am.		W. R. Pedrick	Ocala, Fla.
GEORGIA				
49, Savannah	Second Sunday, 11:00 am.	Labor Hall, Bay and Dayton streets.	Adolph Flathmann	126 E. Anderson street
192, Atlanta	First Sunday, 10:30 am.	Union Temple, Room 3	W. J. Burnett	24 S. Pryor street
465, Macon	Every other Sunday, 10:30 am.		W. K. Brundage	666 Elm street
870, Augusta	First and third Sundays, 11:00 am.	Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Ellis streets.	Charles E. Sims	618 Reynold street
IDAHO				
298, Wallace	First and third Sundays, 1:45 pm.	Trades and Labor Council Hall.	A. C. McDonald	P. O. Box 17
360, Mullan	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Trades and Labor Hall.	Ross Schermhorn	P. O. Box 171
426, Wallace	First and third Sundays, 7:30 pm.	McConnell's Hall, Kellogg, Idaho.	John Geo. Blaken	Jameson Hotel
679, Kellogg and Wardner	Second Sunday, 6:00 pm.		Frank Toogood	Wardner, Idaho
ILLINOIS				
36, Chicago	Every Tuesday, 3:00 pm.	Herman Lustig	Herman Lustig	167 N. LaSalle street
37, Decatur	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am.	Fagles' Hall	Frank DeValon	Frank DeValon
60, DuQuoin	First Sunday during summer months.	Fagles' Hall, cor. Main and Division streets.	George Schickel	P. O. Main street
102, Granite City	Every other Friday, 2:00 pm.	Trades Council Hall.	P. M. Buckley	26 W. Main street
1117, Belvidere	Second and fourth Mondays.	Bartenders' Home	2100 "A" street	George L. Frey
158, Lincoln	First and third Sundays.	Partenders' Hall, 124½ S. Chicago street.	Walter O'Connell	1098 Clinton street
158, Quincy	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.	Labor Temple, Ninth and State streets.	L. G. Hunaker	300 S. Fifth street
913, Pana	October to April, 2:00 pm; April to October, 10:00 am	Partenders' Hall, cor. Second and Locust sts.	Charles H. Pierson	108 S. Franklin street
218, Streeter	First Sunday, 7:30 pm.	Carpenters' Hall, cor. Eagles' Hall.	William Benz	607 Little street
221, Kewanee	First and third Fridays, 7:30 pm.	Fulton Hall, Vandalia and Clay streets.	W. H. Aldrich	Care The Annex
227, Collinsville	First and third Wednesdays.	First Tuesday, Third and Piazza streets.	John J. Almo	John Glueckmann
241, Murphysboro	Second Tuesday, evening, fourth Thursday afternoon.	Labor Hall, Third and Piazza streets.	M. T. Kellermann	228 S. Fourteenth street
259, Edwardsville	First and fourth Tuesdays, 8:00 pm.	Fagle Hall, Second street.	Simon Kellermann	804 E. Fifth street
286, Peoria	First and third Fridays, 7:00 pm.	City Hall.	John R. Huber	111 Purcell street
325, Breeze	First and third Thursdays.	Labor Temple, 137 Collingsville avenue.	Henry Reilmann	340 Fulton street
332, East St. Louis	Thursdays, 2d, 9:30 pm; 4th, 8:00 pm.	Theodore Lask	P. O. Box 384	137 Collingsville avenue
376, South Chicago	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Edward E. Albert	3101 E. Ninety-second street	139 N. Schuyler avenue
379, Kankakee	First Sunday, 8:00 pm.	Anna Goodman	314 N. Madison	Carl Grobel
444, Peoria	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	310 W. Station street	1101 Wolfram street

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Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
ILLINOIS—Continued				
484, Chicago	Fridays: 1st, 2d, 3d afternoons, 4th evening.....	Masonic Temple Hall.....	Elizabeth Maloney	35 S. Dearborn st., Rm 306
507, Chicago	First and third Mondays, 8:00 pm.....	1608 Clybourn avenue.....	E. G. Reynolds	2117 Pensacola avenue
543, Danville	First Thursday	16 E. Main street.....	Robert Boyle	710 Commercial street
568, Gillespie	First and third Mondays	Ganey's Hall	J. F. Turcher	1111 Patton avenue
573, Springfield	Second and fourth Mondays	Old Fellows' Temple	A. W. Wallace	1111 Washington avenue
627, Cairo	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 7:30 pm.....	Ascalon Hall	Logan Parham	1315 Second avenue
639, Moline	First and third Thursdays, 2:00 pm.....	Industrial Home Hall	Charles R. Johnson	1632 W. Madison street
649, Beardstown	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	768 W. VanBuren street	H. H. Karl	1300 W. Madison street
670, Beardstown	First and third Sundays, 7:30 pm.....	P. of R. T. Hall	Lawrence E. Huff	1012 E. Fourth street
692, Virden	Second and last Fridays, 8:00 pm.....	Bodgison's Hall	C. L. Dodgson	P. O. Box 645
714, Joliet	First and fourth Fridays, 8:00 pm.....	Och's Hall, Jefferson street	Charles J. Conway	607 Herkimer street
729, Ottawa	Lewis P. Gagel	907 Canal street
767, Westerville	Lawrence Murphy	Westville, Ill.
810, Nokomis	First and third Wednesdays	Frank Grimes	Lock Box 372, Witt, Ill.
818, Peoria	Gus Zuckweller	301 Court street
834, Royalton	J. E. Hicks	Royalton, Ill.
839, Herrin	Second and fourth Mondays	John Russell	Joseph W. Rizzi	Care Jefferson Hotel
844, Stanton	Second and fourth Sundays	L. A. Wynn	P. O. Box 219
850, Rock Island	Second and fourth Mondays	Fred Ebeling	119 Eighteenth street
865, Chicago	Every Thursday	167 N. LaSalle street	167 N. LaSalle street
INDIANA				
38, Hammond	Second and fourth Thursdays	Huchin's Hall, 525 Hohman street	Fred J. Wilhelm	40 Clinton street
73, Elkhart	First and third Saturday evenings	610½ S. Main street	David Shuey	1023 Middlebury street
246, South Bend	Second and fourth Tuesdays	110-112 S. Michigan street	P. O. Box 347	246 Calhoun street
305, Ft. Wayne	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm	A. S. Gunderman	500½ Broadway
341, Logansport	George Gross	621 N. Seventh street
350, Vinennes	Ollie Inderriden	804 Main street
387, Evansville	Charles Stevens	37-39 S. Delaware street
443, Indianapolis	Alvin Roeder	1004 N. Rowley street
489, Ft. Wayne	Every Sunday, 10:00 am	James Monroe	818 Clay street	
504, Terre Haute	Every Wednesday, 8:00 pm	Edgar L. Brown	Filbeck Hotel Bar	
513, East Chicago	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Joe Reed	Chicago avenue	
520, Peru	First Sunday, 1:30 pm	Ellis Hance	61 E. Third street	
534, Gary	Second and fourth Tuesdays	William H. Hummel	Care Carle Hotel	
544, Richmond	First Sunday	John J. Dautdt	12 N. Sixth street	
614, Marion	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	E. N. Marchal, North "A," bet. Short & First, Gas City	bet. Short & First, Gas City	
656, Anderson	First Sunday, 2:30 pm	Timothy Green	310 Milton avenue	
800, Lafayette	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm	Bartenders' Hall, cor. Third and Ferry streets	1713 Charles street	
822, Bonville	Central Labor Union Hall	Charles Bohn	Bonville, Ind.
IOWA				
184, Ottumwa	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm	Eagles' Hall	Edward Atkin	283 I. O. O. F. Building
223, Des Moines	First and third Thursdays	Labor Temple	C. W. McCurdy	305 Youngerman Building
274, Marshalltown	First and third Wednesdays	Trades and Labor Assembly Hall	William Sweeney	119 E. Main street
354, Burlington	First and third Sundays, 9:30 am	Labor Hall, cor. Main and Valley streets	W. H. Grothe	301 S. Eighth street
357, Sioux City	Second and fourth Thursdays	Labor Temple	Bailey Koerner	3737 Jackson street
382, Boone	First Saturday, 9:00 pm	Labor Hall, cor. Ninth and Ailen streets	R. A. Rose	1528 Second street
483, Ottumwa	First and third Fridays, 8:00 pm	Labor Hall, cor. Court and Main streets	Joe Tee	117 S. Union street
518, Ft. Dodge	Second Sunday, 10:00 am	Eagles' Hall	Robert Alberts	18 S. Tenth street
627, Dubuque	First and third Sundays	John P. Hamel	106 W. Locust street
635, Keota	First Sunday	H. Blaisdell	523 Palean street
746, Waterloo	June, Aug., Sept., every Saturday, 1:30 pm	Trades and Labor Assembly Hall	M. J. Fowler	1621 Hammond avenue
79, Louisville	remainder of year, 1st Sunday, 2:30 pm	Bartenders' Hall	Fred Schwenker	P. O. Box 591
88, Louisville	First and third Fridays	John Bailey	1431 S. Shelby street

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
KENTUCKY—Continued				
149, Newport	First and third Sundays, 1:30 pm.....	Bartenders' House, 11½ S. Fourth street.....	Paul J. Ryan	928 York street A. L. Redmon
156, Paducah				1045 Kentucky avenue
261, Louisville				Sec. 426 S. Sixth street
480, Henderson	Second Sunday	Kiee's Hall, Main street	Joseph D. Vittetow	430 Washington street
663, Covington	Second and fourth Thursdays, 8:00 pm.....	C. & O. Hall, 108 Pike street	Joseph Beckmann	534 Craig street
690, Owensboro	First Sunday, Apr. to Sept., inc., 10:00 am; Oct. to Mar., inc., 8:00 pm.....	Dawson Hall	B. L. Nixon	416 Eighteenth street
805, Covington	First and third Fridays, 8:15 pm.....	108 Pike street.....	Fred Henghold	Seventh and Scott sts.
LOUISIANA				
738, Baton Rouge	First Sunday, 11:30 am.....			P. O. Box 222
760, Monroe	Third Sunday			Cr. Market House Restaurant
764, Alexandria				203 Ninth street
MARYLAND				
366, Cumberland	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	57, 59 Third National Bank Building	Frank Normand	167½ N. Center street
532, Baltimore		1023 E. Baltimore street	J. W. McDaniels	216 N. Milton avenue
MASSACHUSETTS				
6, Boston	First Monday, third Tuesday, 8:30 pm.....	724 Washington street	Chris Lane	119 Pleasant street
67, Springfield	Sundays: 2d, 4th, 11:00 am; summer months, 2d on Wednesdays, 3d, 4th; June, July, Aug., 2d only	724 Washington street	Albert S. Duquette	P. O. Box 893
77, Boston	3d, 4th; June, July, Aug., 2d only	11:00 am.....	John W. Conley	183 Court street
80, Boston	3d, 4th; June, July, Aug., 2d only	386 Harrison avenue	John J. Kearny	68 Shawmut avenue
81, Holyoke	First and third Sundays	Carpenters' Hall, High street	George Brent	75 Hampshire street
82, Westfield	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Central Labor Union Hall	James M. Doherty	P. O. Box 7
83, Woburn			Thomas J. Weafer	8 Stoddard street
84, Taunton	Second Sunday, 8:00 pm.....	Jones' Block, Broadway	W. H. Phillips	34 Shores street
85, Lowell	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Trades and Labor Hall, 38 Middle street	John J. Quirk	32 Hampshire street
86, Lynn			Charles J. Bates	10 Central avenue
87, Athol	First Sunday	2 Saratoga street	John F. Casey	413 Essex street
90, Lawrence	First and third Sundays, 10:30 am.....	Burke Block, 116 Main street	John F. Mahoney	1½ Hill street
91, Newburyport	Third Sunday	120 Merrimack street	David Forrest	26 Walnut street
92, Marlboro	First Sunday	20 Madison street	Edward J. Jones	James M. Loughlin
93, Haverhill	Fourth Sunday, 10:00 am	A. O. H. Hall	Joseph Maughton	458 Park avenue
95, Worcester	Second Sunday	F. A. C. Building, Wallace avenue	Ed. McKenna	75 School street
96, Milford	First Saturday	Quinal Lerry Building, 16 Hartwell street	P. J. Mullins	2 Birch street
97, Fitchburg	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm	11-12 Dawson Bldg., cor. Linden and Purchase	Michael H. Sullivan	194 Albion street
99, Fall River	Sundays: 2d, 4th, June, July, Aug., 2d only	58 Main street	Michael J. O'Neill	27 Trinity street
100, New Bedford	Sundays: 1st, 3d; June to Sept., 2d only	Hibernian Hall	Frank Mara	61 Union st., Watertown
112, Boston	Second Sunday		A. A. Huot	128 King street
113, Northampton	First Sunday		Louis A. Stratck	159 North street
114, Pittsfield	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm		Charles W. Murray	148 Belcher street
116, Chicopee	First Sunday		W. E. Court street	Gilberville road
123, Ware	First Sunday		Thomas H. Hennedy	181 Ash street
125, North Adams	First Sunday		W. E. Dench	365 Main street
147, Greenfield	Last Sunday, 10:30 pm	Mansfield's Hall	Patrick Banum	20 E. Main street
151, Gloucester	First and third Sundays	43 Main street	Michael F. O'Malley	156 Forest avenue
161, Brockton	First Tuesday		Charles E. Sands	383 Main street
277, Clinton	Second Tuesday		Edw. T. Smith	182 Elm street
278, Springfield	Wednesday, 1st, 3:00 pm; 3d, 8:00 pm	Cooks' and Waiters' Hall	J. P. Rafferty	338 Elm street
296, New Bedford	Second Sunday, 10:00 am	Ryan's Hall, 46 Parker street	C. E. Smith	865 Hampden street
370, Gardner	Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8:10 pm	Carpenters' Hall, High street	John Veeley	P. O. Box 52
376, Holyoke	Second Sunday, 8:00 pm	Foresters' Hall, Railroad street	William Roycroft	Hotel Columbia
731, Great Barrington	First Sunday		E. P. Bourcroft	15 Avon street
742, Southbridge	First Sunday, 2:00 pm		Hugo N. Peterson	23 Vernon street
748, Natick	Second and fourth Sundays		N. Beasley	29 Westfield street
843, Worcester	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm			
866, West Springfield	Second Sunday			

THE MIXER AND SERVER

MICHIGAN	395, Grand Rapids.....	Sundays: 1st, 3d, 10:00 am; June, July, Aug., 1st only.....	Henry Christopher	241 Valley avenue, N. W.
	411, Muskegon.....	Second and fourth Thursdays.....	Edward Dryer	1 Western avenue
	562, Detroit.....	First and last Tuesdays, 2:30 pm.....	William C. O'Rourke..	200 Russell street
	671, Jackson.....	First and third Saturday evenings.....	F. A. Golden..	1602 Cooper street
	687, Bay City.....	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	F. W. Krause, Jr.	701 Adams street
MINNESOTA	152, Minneapolis	Every Sunday	Frank Hoffman	239 Second avenue, S.
	287, St. Paul	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	A. A. Stone	532 Temperance street
	310, International Falls	First Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	A. B. Deverell	P. O. Box 312
	365, Moorhead	Alternate Fridays, 2:30 and 8:30 pm.....	Martin Redman	722 Fifth street, S.
	408, St. Paul	Thursdays: 2d, 2:30 pm; 4th, 8:30 pm.....	C. Herbert Landis	48 E. Fourth street,
	458, Minneapolis	First and third Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	Leslie Sinton	104 Washington avenue, S.
	574, Duluth	First and third Sundays, 8:30 pm.....	Fred Bernard Woods..	204 Michigan street
	598, Minneapolis	Thursdays: 2d, 2:30 pm; 4th, 8:30 pm.....	Thomas P. Woods..	104 Washington avenue, S.
	598, East Grand Forks	First and third Sundays, 8:30 pm.....	L. S. Gorder	P. O. Box 261
	600, Duluth	Thursdays: 2d, 2:30 pm; 4th, 8:30 pm.....	Walter Blakney	412 N. Forty-third ave., W.
	606, Winona	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	George Schneider	204 Harvester street
	759, Crookston	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Harry Heasly	111 Duluth avenue, N.
	813, St. Cloud	E. J. Kellermann	P. O. Box 357
MISSOURI	19, Kansas City	Every Tuesday, 3:00 pm.....	C. C. Glover	628 Ninth avenue, S.
	20, St. Louis	Every Wednesday, 2:30 pm.....	L. L. Monroe	1315 Walnut street
	51, St. Louis	First Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	George Wiesemann	1304 P. O. Box 658
	203, St. Louis	Wednesday: 2d, 8:30 pm; 4th, 3:30 pm.....	Emil Geborn	18 S. Broadway
	249, St. Louis	Every Tuesday, 10:00 am.....	Cecilia Walsh	1111 S. Tenth street
	266, Kansas City	Fourth Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	I. M. McComas	1512 Myrtle avenue
	343, DeSoto	First and third Sunday evenings.....	T. H. Gibbons	Cor. Main and Bird sts.
	353, St. Louis	Second Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	A. W. Wilkerson	N. w. cor. 7th and Ulessanie
	386, Hannibal	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	C. C. Kriegbaum, Jr.	1117 McGee street
	420, Kansas City	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	F. F. Daley	796 College street
	422, St. Joseph	First and third Sunday afternoons.....	Henry Wildberger	1829 E. Fourth street
	461, Springfield	First Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	Joe G. Routh	812 Madison street
	503, Kansas City	Third Sunday	Anton Blume	202 Twenty-third street
	531, Jefferson City	First Sunday	H. H. Mignerey	Bonne Terre, Mo.
	612, Lexington	First Sunday	Thomas Hood	118 Themis street
	621, Bonne Terre	First Sunday	J. M. Doyle	320 N. Fourth street
	625, Cape Girardeau	First Sunday	Samuel Sparkman	1080 W. Sixth street
	652, Mobley	First Sunday	Joseph A. Dorizzi	120 W. Main street
	827, Joplin	Second and fourth Sundays.....	W. H. Brown	
MONTANA	101, Great Falls	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.....	Lawrence Nelson	P. O. Box 167
	302, Butte	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	F. H. Rooney	P. O. Box 760
	321, Havre	First and third Thursdays, 3:00 pm.....	James Saunders	P. O. Box 70
	334, Roundup	First and third Thursdays, 7:30 pm.....	J. H. Cummings	Roundup, Mont.
	393, Three Forks	Second Wednesday	Dave Edwards	P. O. Box 736
	427, Missoula	First and third Fridays, 8:00 pm.....	H. S. Burston	Care Vienna Cafe
	432, Miles City	First Sunday, 11:00 am.....	F. D. Haunum	817 Woodbury street
	457, Butte	Every Friday, 8:30 pm.....	Beatrice Gregory	209 Fir st., E., Butte, Mont.
	498, Lewistown	Morris Davis	P. O. Box 225
	524, Miles City	First and third Tuesdays, 8:00 pm.....	I. J. Condon	P. O. Box 454
	533, Helena	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	J. W. Glendinning	P. O. Box 986
	587, Bozeman	Second Thursday, 2:00 pm; fourth Sunday, 8:00 pm.....	Walter Wicks	P. O. Box 765
	609, Great Falls	Wednesday: 2d, 3:00 pm; 4th, 8:00 pm	D. P. Shields	Red Feather Bar
	612, Helena	T. M. Curtis	P. O. Box 946

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
MONTANA—Continued				
683, Kalispell 684, Gensler 746, Anaconda 806, Deer Lodge 809, Lewiston 817, Missoula 856, Livingston 869, Billings 881, Billings	First Sunday, 10:00 am. Fridays: 1st, 2:00 pm; 3d, 8:00 pm. First and third Thursdays.	Stewart's Hall Club Saloon Hall, 119 Main street. Eagles' Hall, West Main street. Wanmaker Building	Herman Schallie George M. Jones James Smith J. E. Rominger A. W. Bucher W. J. Kelly Charles A. Thompson Frank Holtzman T. J. Rademaker	214 Main street Glendive, Mont. 8 Laveta street Deer Lodge, Mont. P. O. Box 757 P. O. Box 28 1816 Montana avenue 316 N. Thirty-third street
264, Omaha 289, Fremont 399, Lincoln	Every Tuesday evening. First and third Tuesdays.	Corner Farmer and Nineteenth streets. Labor Temple.	Oscar Rasmussen George Ronin D. J. Hartnett	1714 Douglas street Care Archdale Farm 620 S. Twenty-ninth street
308, Portsmouth 398, Manchester 638, Nashua 647, Concord 677, Berlin 701, North Walpole 738, Dover	Sundays: 1st, 3d; May to Aug., inc., 1st only. First and last Sundays. Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am. First Sunday. First Thursday. Second and fourth Sundays.	Eagles' Hall Eagles' Hall, Manchester street. Concord Hall, Main street. A. C. A. Hall, Main street. A. O. H. Hall, Central avenue.	L. W. Stoll John F. McLoughlin D. J. Sughrue Alex McDonald J. A. Garand S. E. Peck M. W. Quinnan	26 Vaughan street 46 Granite street 6 1/2 Burritt street 5 Spring street P. O. Box 445 Williams st., Below Falls, Vt. 20 Third street
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
308, Portsmouth 398, Manchester 638, Nashua 647, Concord 677, Berlin 701, North Walpole 738, Dover	Second Sunday, 8:00 pm; fourth Sunday, 10:00 am. First and third Sundays, 10:00 am. First Sunday. First Thursday. Second and fourth Sundays.	1314 Hudson street 126 Hudson street 280-284 Washington street 112 S. Broad street 83 Thirteenth avenue 516 Pine street.	Fred A. Stimmel Richard Zwahr Michael Land Charles Glenn August Meister Philip Gorman B. W. Wicker P. W. Guinée W. Second street F. W. Guinée J. Center street Trades Council Rms., Plainfield Bldg., W. Front 180 Newark avenue.	1314 Hudson street 126 Hudson street 280 Washington street 328 E. State street 63 Thirteenth avenue 919 Linden street 1 Canfield street 38 Sorindale place 108 W. Second street 77 N. Sussex street 180 Newark avenue 1620 Atlantic avenue 453 Division street 11 Danforth avenue 10 Hamilton street 507 Grier avenue 48 Highland avenue 39 Third street 239 Rhoonfield street.
4, Hoboken 10, Hoboken 109, Newark 124, Trenton 131, Newark 263, Camden 294, Newark 340, Orange 377, Plainfield 488, Jersey City 491, Atlantic City 545, Perth Amboy 575, Jersey City 648, Patterson 682, Elizabeth 689, Passaic 693, Hoboken 700, Patterson 762, Harrison	Second Thursday. First and third Fridays. Every Friday, 3:00 pm. Second and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm. First and third Sundays. First and third Sundays. First and third Sundays. Second and fourth Sundays. Every Tuesday, 8:00 pm. Second and fourth Sundays. Second and fourth Wednesdays. Every Friday, 8:00 pm. First Tuesday, third Sunday. First and third Wednesdays. Second and fourth Wednesdays, 8:00 pm. Tuesdays: 1st, 8:00 pm; 3d, 3:00 pm.	Union Hall, 138 Smith street. Waiters' Hall, 24 Mercer street. 10 Hamilton street. 709 Elizabeth street.	Robert R. Bliss.	12 St. Marks place 18 Cook street 631 Third avenue. James H. Hooper A. Tobi Frances W. Walters Nathan Siegelman Michael Herzog
709, Lordsburg			P. O. Box 278	
NEW YORK				
1, New York City 2, Brooklyn 3, New York City 11, New York City 29, New York City 40, Dunkirk 70, Brooklyn	Every Friday, 3:30 pm. First and third Fridays, 3:00 pm. First Monday July, Aug., 1st, Wednesday; Ex'tive Board, 3d Friday Third Thursday. Every Friday, 8:00 pm.	12 St. Marks place 18 Cook street 631 Third avenue. James H. Hooper A. Tobi Frances W. Walters The Bronx Casino, 2994 Third ave., opp. 154th 32 Lake street 32 Lake street Digitized by Google	Harry Kleijman Henry Busing, Jr. Henry Kossow James H. Hooper A. Tobi Frances W. Walters Otto Paitberg	12 St. Marks place 18 Cook street 631 Third avenue. 36 W. 136th street 2994 Third av., Bronx, N. Y. 32 Lake street 32 Lake street Digitized by Google

THE MIXER AND SERVER

NEW YORK—Continued

76, Syracuse	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	Bartenders' Hall, Clinton Block.	Charles Yates.....
118, New York City	First and third Mondays...	9 New Chambers street.....	Eaw. F. Earley.....
120, Utica	First and third Sundays, 11:00 am.	Trades and Labor Council, Reynolds Bldg.	M. G. Roberts.....
126, Oneonta	First and third Sundays...	Trades Assembly Hall.	S. B. Nelson.....
128, Cortland	First Sunday		W. E. Niver.....
133, Geneva	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.	Turner Building	M. F. Tracey.....
136, Norwich	Tuesdays: 1st, 3:00 pm; 3d, 8:00 pm.	12 St. Marks place	Wm. J. McGugan, Jr.
141, New York City	First and third Fridays, 2:30 pm.	Federal Hall, Main street.	John Lotus.....
144, Batavia	Every Friday, 2:30 pm.	332 E. Genesee street.	Foster Dudley.....
150, Syracuse	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:00 pm.	104 Reynolds Arcade	Emanuel Koveleski.....
171, Rochester	Second and fourth Sundays, 4:00 pm.	160 Washington street.	Michael T. Foley.....
173, Binghamton	Fridays: 1st, 3d evenings all year; 2d, 4th afternoons Oct. 1 to Apr. 1	{ 14 E. Eagle street.	P. J. McGowan.....
175, Buffalo	Every Friday, 3:30 pm.	611 Main street.	244 Bleeker street
195, Gloversville	Second and fourth Sundays...	Arcade Building	Michael Healey.....
196, Buffalo	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm	Trades and Labor Hall	John O'Donnell.....
199, Jamestown	Last Thursday	C. F. of L. Hall.	F. W. McConnell.....
201, Troy	Second and fourth Mondays...	121 Second avenue	W. J. Brady.....
210, Seneca Falls	Every Tuesday, 3:30 pm.	Macabees' Temple, 91 N. Pearl street.	J. J. Farrell.....
219, New York City	Second and fourth Sundays...	Eagles' Hall	Adolph Frankl.....
228, Albany	Second and fourth Sundays...	Opera House Block.	W. H. Walsh.....
230, Auburn	First and third Sundays...	Trades Assembly Hall.	42½ Nelson avenue
236, Ocean	First Sunday	332 E. Genesee street.	James Bergin.....
320, Schenectady	Every Thursday, 3:30 pm.	12 N. Broadway.	F. G. Madill.....
344, Syracuse	First and second Sundays, 3:00 pm.	238 Wyckoff avenue.	Aug. J. Clerget.....
345, Watertown	First and third Fridays, 8:00 pm.	246 Hugenot street.	A. H. Hendrick.....
355, Yonkers	First Thursday	12 N. Broadway.	John J. Kennedy.....
381, Brooklyn	Fourth Sunday	Lenox Hall	A. W. Kraus.....
383, Mt. Vernon		Second and Water streets.	George Assum.....
438, Poughkeepsie		Corner West First and Bridge.	W. B. Schamburger.....
486, Fulton		Schirzen Hall, 12 St. Marks place.	Giov. L. Boynton.....
498, New York City		174 South avenue.	16. First street
495, New Rochelle.	Second Thursday	Robert E. Hailey.....	43 E. Twenty-second street
501, Yonkers	Second and fourth Tuesdays.		62 Morris street
548, Hudson	Last Sunday, 2:00 pm.		John J. Kennedy House
564, Newark	First Sunday		Eugene W. Race.....
642, Newburg	Second and fourth Thursdays.	Clarence Hunteman.....	370 Warren street
676, Oswego	First and third Tuesdays, 8:00 pm.	Amasa Rowland.	1 W. Union street
719, New York City	Second and fourth Thursdays, 8:30 pm.	Frederick Oberst.....	288 Montgomery street
768, Rochester	Every Friday, 3:00 pm.	William K. Young.....	124 W. Second street
812, Port Chester	First Wednesday		649 W. 184th street
			174 South avenue
			174 N. Main street
68, Cincinnati	First and third Wednesdays, 2:00 and 8:00 pm.	S. w. cor., Twelfth and Walnut streets.	Charles Benite.....
72, Cincinnati	Second and fourth Fridays.	Workman's Hall.	Louis Le Reames.....
106, Cleveland	Every Friday, 3:00 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue.	John Bookians.....
107, Cleveland	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.	416 Superior Building.	Kittie Donnelly.....
108, Cleveland	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.	716 Vincent avenue.	Michael Goldsmith.....
127, Massillon	Every Thursday, 8:00 pm.	1120 Prospect avenue.	George C. Hambach.....
167, Cleveland	First and third Sunday afternoons.	Trades Council Hall, cor. Second and Court.	Ed. McEachern.....
169, Hamilton	Every other Sunday, 2:15 pm.	Wise Building.	Arthur Burns.....
170, Lima	Second and fourth Sundays.	406 E. Fifth street.	H. W. Newcomb.....
202, Canton	Every Friday, 3:30 and 8:30 pm.	Bartenders' Hall, 27 N. Hazel street.	Theodore Marpe.....
212, Youngstown	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.	680 Adams street.	John J. Graney.....
216, Toledo	First and third Sundays.	Lafayette Hall.	Harry Overmyer.....
242, Mansfield	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am.	76½ N. Main street.	L. F. Eichhorn.....
	Every other Sunday, 2:00 pm.		L. R. Coe.....
	Last Sunday		Care Fashion Saloon

THE MINER AND SERVER

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary
OHIO—Continued			
253. Alliance	Fourth Sunday 9:30 am.....	Bartenders' Club Rooms 204 E. Main street.....	Charles F. Downey
335. Toledo	Alternate Mondays, 2:30 and 8:30 pm.....	108 Empire Arcade Building	Miss Nida R. Pangie
391. Newark	First Sunday	S. c. cor. East Main and Webb streets	Art Reinick
112. Newark	Sundays: 2d, 4th; June, July, Aug., 2d only	122 ½ S. High street	V. P. Pieri
423. Columbus	Every Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	218 Market street.....	Jerry Neville
429. Portsmouth	First and third Sundays.....	Fowler Building	George W. Schaeffer
431. East Liverpool	First and third Sundays, 10:30 am.....	Labor Temple	Thomas G. Bromby
499. Springfield	Second and fourth Sunday afternoons	Charles Moore	Dreden avenue
505. Columbus	Every two weeks on Monday, 8:00 pm.....	Edward Barrow	Link avenue
608. Salem	First Sunday, 10:00 am.....	R. L. Graves	105 Marshall street
616. Barberston	First and third Thursdays	C. H. Loop	105 N. Eighteenth street
643. Niles	First and third Sundays	Ralph Byers	55 Broadway
711. Mingo Junction	First and third Sundays	Joseph V. Mears	316 N. Second street
797. Ironon	Second and fourth Sundays	Thomas J. James	21 Mill street
816. Bridgewater	Second and fourth Sundays	Mike Loder	476 S. 5th, Steubenville, O.
847. Fostoria	Second and fourth Sundays	Henry Owings	304 S. Tenth street
855. Tiffin	First and third Mondays	G. M. Paxton	516 N. 5th, Martins Ferry, O.
		Charles E. Schaff	578 Broad street
		Charles Kopp	358 W. High street
			340 S. Washington street
OREGON			
142. Astoria	Alternate Sundays	Eagles' Hall	August Nelson
189. Portland	Every Tuesday, 8:30 pm, except second, 2:30 pm	Goodman Building, 149 E. Main street	Henry Harder
339. Portland	First and third Sundays	Titlet Building, West Peter street	Charles Grassman
478. The Dalles	Second and fourth Sundays	701 N. Eighth street	John Atkins
713. Marshfield		220 Lackawanna avenue	C. S. Kellogg
PENNSYLVANIA			
36. Sharon	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	Eagles' Hall	Sterling Gangwer
71. Connellsville	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Goodman Building, 149 E. Main street	T. V. Dailey
78. Uniontown	First Sunday, 2:30 pm	Titlet Building, West Peter street	C. N. Cooner
115. Philadelphia	First and third Sundays	701 N. Eighth street	Richard Pipping
134. Scranton	Second and fourth Sundays	220 Lackawanna avenue	Patrick J. Canavan
154. Wilkes Barre	First Sunday	618 Franklin street	William Kennedy
155. Reading	Third Sunday, 2:30 pm	416 Market street	H. Norman Underkoffler
163. McGeesport	Fourth Sunday, 2:00 pm	328 Lehigh street	John A. McNeil
181. Easton	First and third Sundays	7 Webster street	William Link
188. Pittsburgh	Second and fourth Sundays, 2:30 pm	Union Labor Temple	W. W. Wilson
190. South Bethlehem	First and third Sundays	Quinlin Building	L. Charles Hackett
194. Warren	Third Sunday	Bartenders' Hall	Louis Tagian
200. Pittsburgh	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm	607 Webster avenue	George Carlson
206. Erie	Sundays: 1st, 3rd, 2:15 pm, June to Sept., 1st only	C. M. B. A. Hall, 1109 State street	Aloys Crys
226. Meadville	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm	233 ½ Chestnut street	Joseph Kress
235. Oil City	First Sunday	First Thursday	John Purse
257. Sayre	Second Thursday	Turner Hall, cor. Penn st. and Halket ave	O. H. Haines
260. Bradford	Third Sunday	Liquor Dealers' Union	William Reese
262. New Castle	Last Sunday	F. O. E. Hall, Rochester, Pa.	O. F. Johnson
278. New Brighton	Last Sunday	1108 Arch street	Hugh Ward
279. Philadelphia	Every Sunday	Eagles' Hall	L. J. Tucker
297. Ridgeway	First Sunday	Labor Temple, Fifth street	Harry Weinstein
351. Charleroi	First Sunday	40 N. Seventh street	Tue Hansen
861. Allentown	First and third Sundays	Clariion House	Robert Bryden
323. Shamokin		Box 101, Stockdale, Pa.	Wilson H. Rau
389. Carnegie		40 N. Seventh street	Michael O'Brien
405. Philadelphia	Third Sunday	Eagles' Hall	John Dulan
417. Mt. Pleasant	Every Sunday, 9:00 pm	625 Pine street	C. Williams
418. Daley street	Third Sunday	626 Third avenue	J. Hushman
419. Staufier, Pa.	Every Sunday, 3:00 pm	Box 101, Stockdale, Pa.	John Staufier
426. Williams street	Third Sunday	400 Tioga street	John Williams
427. Williams street	Every Sunday	Williams street	John Williams
428. Daley street	Third Sunday	Daley street	John Daley
429. Williams street	Every Sunday	426 Pine street	John Williams
430. Williams street	Every Sunday	426 Pine street	John Williams

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
PENNSYLVANIA -Continued				
449, Altoona	First and third Sundays.....	Union avenue and Sixteenth street.....	Craig S. Rhodes.....	820 Twelfth street
482, Butler	Second Thursday, 9:30 pm.....	Younkins' Building	G. S. Andrews.....	241 W. Jefferson street
526, Johnstown	First Sunday	Milkvale M. M. B. A. Hall, Forno ⁷ street.....	C. Gaughey	502 Main st., Kelly's Cafe
558, Millvale	Second and fourth Sundays.....	Union Labor Hall, cor. Fourth and Walnut.....	John Servatis	512 North avenue
568, Harrisburg	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Owls' Club Rooms, cor. Main street and Alle-	Morris A. Heagy	137 N. Fourth, Capitol Hotel
610, Mongomgahela	Every other Sunday, 1:00 pm.....	Givens' Auditorium, cor. George and Newton.....	Charles B. Sell	111 S. Wyoming street
737, York	Second Sunday, 10:30 am.....	Goldstein's Hall.....	J. Paul Johnson	30 W. King street
739, Brownsville	First Sunday	Deboise Hall.....	Edward O'Donnell	Barr House
793, Latrobe	Every other week, 1:00 pm.....	Givens' Building, East Newton.....	James Brown	Hotel Royal Princess street
798, York	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	K. of P. Hall.....	T. J. Krauthauer	570 W. Princess street
821, Kittanning	Every third Sunday	New Freepot Hotel.....	John Slachter	217 Windsor Hotel
826, Etna	Second and fourth Sundays.....	Nolan Building, Fifth and Market streets.....	William A. McClurg	603 Welsh street
840, Chester	Fourth Sunday	Blosier's Hall.....	Joe Roehle	525 Freepot street
845, New Kensington	Last Sunday	Central Labor Council Hall	P. N. Failler	Cor. Thirteenth & Otter
849, Franklin	First and third Sundays.....	First and third Sundays.....	John Meyers	401 Seventh street
854, Jeannette	First and third Sundays.....	First and third Sundays.....	Neil Boyle	U. S. Hotel, Tamaqua, Pa.
RHODE ISLAND				
157, Woonsocket	Sundays: 1st, 3d; July to Sept., inc., 1st only.....	43 East avenue	Bernard Head	48 Cato street
193, Pawtucket	First and third Sundays.....	43 East avenue	M. J. Core	201 Broadway
285, Providence	Sundays: 2d, 4th, 2:30 pm; July to Sept., inc., 2d on 10:30 am.....	Bartenders' Hall 285 Weybosset st.....	M. J. Guest	285 Weybosset street
421, Newport	First Sunday	198 Throne street	John P. Moy	P. O. Box 16
863, Arctic Center	First Sunday, 7:30 pm.....	Crawford street	Charles Theroux	Hotel Warwick
TENNESSEE				
312, Chattanooga	First Sunday	833½ Market street.....	W. L. Bork	Care County Hospital
388, Knoxville	First Sunday	Labor Hall, 411½ Union st., r.c.t.	French Kittrell	See, 319 Clinch avenue
419, Memphis	First Sunday	Labor Hall, 411½ Union st., r.c.t.	F. C. Smith	48 N. Second street
517, Nashville	First Sunday, 2:30 pm	First Sunday, 2:30 pm	William E. Rainey	1112 Eighth avenue, S.
TEXAS				
12, San Antonio	Second Sunday	Trades Council Hall	Paul Steffler	626 Victoria street
60, Galveston	First and third Tuesdays	Moose Hall, 88½ Monroe street	Walter Ohnstein	820 Winnie street
206, Ft. Worth	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm	1802½ Elm street	Walter Polk	1011 Main street
348, San Antonio	First and Second Sundays, 2:30 pm	1006½ Commerce street	Frank Guardo	1010 Cammeron street
547, Dallas	First Sunday	Trades Council Hall, 606 Indiana avenue	J. L. Warren	1004 S. Louis street
549, Wichita Falls	Second Sunday	Trades Council Hall	G. P. Milton	2500 Kemp boulevard
620, Austin	Second Sunday, 2:30 pm	W. O. W. Hall, South Eighth street	J. W. Garber	P. O. Box 492
628, El Paso	First Sunday	Labor Temple	J. R. Boaz	329 San Antonio street
640, Corpus Christi	First and third Tuesdays	Don Winslade	H. L. Winslade	304 Lawrence street
654, Bryan	Wednesday: 1st, 3d; 8:00 pm; 2d, 4th, 3:00 pm	N. F. Vitopil	N. F. Vitopil	404 P. O. Box 484
659, Dallas	Second Sunday	1802½ Elm street	Charles A. Simpson	P. O. Box 1365
697, Temple	Second Sunday	Eagles' Hall, Second street	J. W. Atkinson	814 East Avenue "C"
723, Port Arthur	Second Sunday	Eagles' Hall	Paul Casbergue	450 Austin street
744, Ft. Worth	Second Sunday	W. O. W. Hall	Joe Dusiek	707 S. Fifteenth street
749, Galveston	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 31½ Tremont st	H. L. Winslade	306 Mour Avenue
750, Houston	Second and fourth Sundays, 10:00 am	304½ S. Main street	Sam H. Zapp	606 Fourteenth street
751, Beaumont	First Sunday, 2:00 pm	Eagles' Hall, cor. Orlean and Bowie streets	E. M. Mahoney	1413 Washington avenue
752, Texas City	First Sunday, 2:00 pm	7756 Poy. Arthur Mart	Gaston Gantereau	809 Wall street
755, Mart	Every third Wednesday, 8:30 pm	Hartford Building	Harry G. Staple	Texas City, Tex.
808, Waco	First and third Sundays, 3:00 pm	7756 Poy. Arthur Mart	J. B. Franklin	P. O. Box 905
835, El Paso	First and third Sundays, 3:00 pm	W. M. Clark	W. M. Clark	P. O. Box 187
848, El Paso	First and third Mondays, 8:30 pm	G. M. Cartwright	G. M. Cartwright	326 S. Eighth street
R. A. Goodding	Central Labor Union Hall	R. A. Goodding	R. A. Goodding	804 Main street

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
UTAH				
781, Salt Lake City.....	First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm.....	Labor Temple	Joe Lane.....	P. O. Box 888 George McHendry
807, Bingham Canyon.....	First and third Sundays, 2:30 pm.....	Price's Hall, cor. Tihrd and Leigh streets.....	Robert J. Hobson.....	P. O. Box 786 Charles McKee
816, Salt Lake City.....	Every Tuesday, 8:30 pm; 1st Sunday, 2:30 pm	389½ S. State street.....	Dan Kennedy	R. P. Hollowell
VERMONT				
686, Burlington	First Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	Painters' Hall, Church street.....	Walter Butler	86 Catherine street Library avenue
716, Rutland	First Sunday, 2:30 pm.....	Moose Hall, Merchant row.....	Dan Kennedy	86 Catherine street Buchanan street
VIRGINIA				
281, Newport News	Every second Sunday, 12:30 pm.....	Labor Temple, cor. Thirty-first and Huntington street.....	W. J. Smith, pro tem..	285 Twenty-sixth street Commonwealth av., N.E.
552, Richmond	Sundays: 2d, 4th, 3:00 pm; July, Aug., Sept., 2d only	Salem avenue and Commerce street, S. W.....	Val Gardner	817 Buchanan street 111½ W. Seventeenth street
661, Roanoke	Second and fourth Sundays, 8:00 pm.....	Bunting's Hall	R. P. Hollowell	111½ W. Seventeenth street
WASHINGTON				
33, Seattle	Every Friday, 8:30 pm.....	87 Pike street.....	William H. Fraser	P. O. Box 594 Gas Hammer
61, Tacoma	2d, 4th, 8:30 pm; 3d Thursday, 3:00 pm.....	Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 1313½ "C" street.....	Ed. T. Levi	1313½ "C" street P. O. Box 488
239, Seattle	First and third Friday afternoons.....	87 Pike street	Miss Alice M. Lord	Labor Temple P. O. Box 94
240, Seattle	Second and fourth Fridays, 8:30 pm.....	Labor Temple	Andrew McKeon	Charles C. Gray
391, Roslyn	Sundays: 1st, 4th, 2:30 pm; Apr. to Oct., 1st only	U. M. W. of A. Hall	Harvey Thompson	W. T. Lincolen
400, Spokane	Every Friday night.....	38 Symons Block	W. F. Thorber	1819 Hewitt avenue P. O. Box 687
461, Everett	First and third Mondays, 8:30 pm.....	Labor Temple	J. F. Gott	R. F. D. No. 8
454, Everett	First and third Sundays, 8:30 pm.....	Lerie's Hall, cor. First and Pen streets	Clint A. Bedier	2109 Queen street
463, Cle Elum	Sundays: 2d, 7:30 pm; 4th, 2:30 pm.....	Arcade Hall	Charles A. McClung	P. O. Box 398
470, Ellensburg	First Sunday	First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm.....	M. J. Mechel	11 Third avenue, N. Adams street
473, Bellingham	First Sunday	First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm.....	Ray E. Baker	Care Carlton Hotel
485, Spokane	First Sunday	First and third Fridays	Fred McCallum	8 N. Sixth street
565, North Yakima	First Sunday	First and third Wednesdays, 8:00 pm.....	Mrs. Carrie Murray	C. W. Miller
556, Olympia	First Sunday	Alternate Sundays, 12:30 pm.....	Fred C. Campbell	P. O. Box 385
567, Olympia	First Sunday	First Sunday, 12:00 m.....	V. A. LaSoy	P. O. Box 948
694, North Yakima	First Sunday	First and third Sundays, 1:00 pm.....	W. C. McFarland	514 Chase avenue
626, Walla Walla	First Sunday	Every Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	F. B. Morris	F. P. Thurnes
651, Seattle	First Sunday	Tuesday, 2d, 1:30 pm; last, 7:30 pm.....	James L. Storey	369 P. O. Box 618
667, Renton	First Sunday	Second and fourth Sundays, 1:00 pm.....	P. O. E. Hall	New York Hotel
707, Tacoma	First Sunday	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm.....	Bartenders' Hall	Randall street
725, Walla Walla	First Sunday	Every Sunday, 1:30 pm.....	A. O. U. W. Hall	E. Wiskah street
730, Bremerton	First Sunday	Tuesday, 2d, 1:30 pm; last, 7:30 pm.....	Elma, Wash.	Elma
741, Pasco	First Sunday	Second and third Mondays, 8:30 pm.....	Odd Fellows' Hall, 509 Eighth street	Box 396, Elma, Wash.
771, Houquiam	Every Monday, 8:00 pm.....	Odd Fellows' Hall, 509 Eighth street	Port Angeles, Wash.	Port Angeles, Wash.
774, Aberdeen	Every Sunday	Every Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	Bert Haley	P. O. Box 747
791, Aberdeen	Every Thursday, 8:30 pm.....	Every Thursday, 8:30 pm.....	H. L. Newton	South Bend, Wash.
801, Elma	Second Sunday	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	W. E. Asulin	Care Heidelberg Bar
804, Houquiam	Second Sunday	Second Sunday, 2:00 pm.....	W. R. Conrad	123 E. First street
819, Port Angeles	First and third Sundays	First and third Sundays	C. L. McEntee	P. O. Box 489
824, Raymond	First and third Sundays	First and third Sundays	J. L. Pauley	612 Ohio avenue
WEST VIRGINIA				
292, Wheeling	First and third Sundays	First and third Sundays		
545, Charleston	First and third Sundays	First and third Sundays		
WISCONSIN				
59, Milwaukee	Every Friday, 3:00 pm.....	423 E. Water street	A. II. Sibliský	E. Water street
64, Milwaukee	First Wednesday, 2:30 pm.....	423 E. Water street	Robert Robson	E. Water street
215, Milwaukee	First Wednesday, 8:30 pm.....	423 E. Water street	Albert Reiniking	Washington street
322, Racine	First and fourth Tuesdays, 8:00 pm.....	423 E. Water street	Joseph Kapau	Corliss Exchange

Number and Location	Time of Meeting	Place of Meeting	Name of Secretary	Secretary's Address
WISCONSIN—Continued				
324, Appleton	First and third Sunday mornings	Hotel Ritser	Julie Smith	776 College avenue 31½ State street
331, Beloit	First and third Sundays	Thomas Burns	278 Congress street
349, Oshkosh	Madison Federation of Labor Hall	August F. Koplitz	105 N. Hamilton street
468, Madison	First Sunday	Clarence G. Bakken	216 Ferry street
479, La Crosse	Fourth Wednesday	Anton Pedrick	216 Market street
528, Kenosha	Forth and third Tuesdays	L. S. Kimball	824 Main street
590, Fon du Lac	First and third Mondays, 8:00 pm	Trades and Labor Hall	T. P. Russel	23 S. Main street
596, Superior	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm	1715 Eighth street	Thomas F. Ryan	1716 Eighth street
685, Eau Claire	Charles F. Voss	426 Hopart street
694, Watertown	W. Beisner	Main street
710, Ashland	B. D. Zasada	Tremont Hotel
734, Superior	Roy P. Enz	1328 Tower avenue
872, Milwaukee	Wednesday's, 2d, 2:30 pm; 4th, 8:00 pm.	423 E. Water street	Victor Marot	423 E. Water street
WYOMING				
337, Cheyenne	First and third Mondays, 4:00 pm	Labor Temple	Harry W. Fox	P. O. Box 997
436, Rock Springs	Second and fourth Sundays, 3:00 pm	412½ W. Seventeenth street	C. H. Nobilt	P. O. Box 562
657, Cheyenne	First and third Sundays	Eagles' Hall	Clyde Hackney	P. O. Box 682
890, Sheridan	M. C. Dunning	830 W. Works street
837, Kemmerer	First and third Sundays, 2:00 pm	Stock Exchange Club Rooms, 128 S. Center st	Charles Von Orff	188 S. David street
843, Casper	F. J. Sturgeon	Casper, Wyo.
844, Casper	Frank A. Webber	P. O. Box 486
846, Sheridan	Grover Tracy	John C. Davidsen
857, Laramie	Second Sunday	Eagles' Hall

AN ARGUMENT FOR ORGANIZATION

The foregoing roster of secretaries and local unions is an up-to-the-minute accurate tabulation; in a broad sense it represents an aggregation of local unions who are banded together for their moral, social and financial betterment. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about the beneficial results secured by labor unions, and if you please, the roster presented is that of labor unions attached to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, a part of that great Trade Union organization, the American Federation of Labor, which, as you may probably know, is a federation of skilled and unskilled workers of every craft and calling which comes under the classification of wageworkers.

Our International Union, as we love to call our organization, is not a "GET RICH QUICK" scheme; it is a sane and sensible combination of Catering Industry Employees who are co-operating, one with the other, in all parts of North America to improve their working conditions, secure a fair rate of wages and to establish a working standard of craft skill and excellence which will enhance the value of the workers and command respect and favorable consideration from those who employ them. Our activities comprehend working for our interests in such a manner as to make investment in the catering industry safe and sound, thus protecting ourselves and the employer at one and the same time.

If the foregoing brief presentation enlists the attention of the non-members, a perusal of the contents of this and other numbers of this magazine may convince them of the necessity of affiliation. We invite careful investigation of our methods and aims; after such search we believe catering industry workers will have absorbed an attractive and convincing argument for organization.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



(Registered.)

This is the Official Journal of the
Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance
and
Bartenders International League of America.

Affiliated with the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Volume XXIV.

Number 9.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

Press of
Roessler Brothers,



Commercial Tribune Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

SELF-APPRAISEMENT

WHAT do you weigh from a sticktoitiveness point of view?

Perhaps that is not as plainly expressed as a more erudite wielder of pen and builder of phrase would "put it," but we are somewhat plain people and given to the use of expressions no whit more elaborate.

Perhaps setting the primary interrogation down in different language may entice you to give the idea some of your spare time and serious thought.

What do you weigh? is not intended as asking what the scales will tell you, but is injected designedly to seek to ask you what is your mental conclusion with reference to your own heft when you are engaged in trying to push forward any given proposition—for instance your local union's advancement. Is your push real or fancied? Does it carry with it just ordinary endeavor, or is it truly push of the persevering kind—that character of push which, while it recognizes obstacles, yet bears steadily in the direction in which your real desires lie?

Sticktoitiveness, so far as we are aware, will not be found in the dictionaries; just who originated the combination of words is immaterial, it has a meaning and a big meaning, one which you have undoubtedly absorbed and fully understand, therefore further definition seems unnecessary, but at that perhaps it may be well to make it good and plain. It means as we understand it, "Sticking until the cows come home." Get that? All right, now once more, what is your personal STICKING POWER? If you have failed to give that question thought, take a moment off right now and THINK IT OVER.

What figure do you "cut" in the game as a sure-enough pusher of your own interests via the one and only vehicle which working-men and workingwomen turn to for solace and comfort from the ills of industrial life—the American Trade Union—your own craft local union? Do you "cut into" the game with a wobbly backbone and an impotent mental equipment, or are you one of those who have FAITH in themselves, who believe they can achieve, who know no such word as QUIT, who decline to even tote momentarily the thought of LAYING DOWN? Too hot, you say, to do any SELF-APPRAISING. Get away from that; like meets like in this case. The query is a HOT ONE and HOT weather is an appropriate time to THINK IT OVER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL
ALLIANCE

THE

MIXER & SERVER

BARTENDERS
INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE OF
AMERICA

VOLUME XXIV.

CINCINNATI, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

No. 9

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The Journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature imminical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

Unconventional as it may seem, yet with a definite purpose in view, the attention of all our boys and girls is here and now—a few months at least in advance of the time when a unanimous chorus urges "do your shopping early"—called to the immense possibilities which can be taken advantage of and prepare to make "the old folks" at home believe that you do really think of them, even if it is only once a year. Christmas editorials are appropriate for the month of December; enough of such word pictures will no doubt appear the last month of the present year to satisfy any reasonable desire, but we are more concerned in trying to divert the attention of our boys and girls from the current attraction and events, to the limited time left in which to lay aside a few dollars with which to purchase a token or to remit in any negotiable form to those whom we left behind, as a reminder that we are on top the earth and wish them Yuletide happiness and cheer. A dollar or more a week, if you can spare it—less if things are not "breaking right"—but something; and if you ever tried saving for yourself, surely the task suggested should be easy if you have any of that good old red blood running in your veins.

Supposing you put aside ten cents a day from September 15 to December 15. Count the days, and you will discover that a pair of "jitneys" salted each day during the specified time will not make you poorer, but will make you rich in pleasurable anticipation of how grateful and thankful the recipients will be. Of course you would enjoy making a trip home; to arrive unexpected as it were; to stalk into the old home and give mother a great big loving bear hug and kisses, and then wrap your arms around father and do likewise. In fact, bear hug and kiss brothers and sisters, if there are any left to help and cheer the declining days of ma and dad. But if that is what your heart desires, you won't be able to go very far on a double jitney per day. No indeed, and you know it. Not less than one great big iron wheel if you are a long distance from, and "four bits" a day if you can make it in a day's jump. Yes, that is putting the limit clean down to zero. But it's our aim to get you thinking first. After that it's up to you to elaborate and decorate to suit your income and present money reserve conditions.

Sure you would like to be able to drop off at the old home town and put on a lot of "dog," just to show the home guards that you are a live one. But whisper, boys, and you, too, girls, this little trip is not for display purposes, so put the tinware on the idea. This little trip to the old town for Christmas is a HOME trip. It must be inspired by LOVE and carried out to the very last little detail with that honest sentiment dominat-

THE MIXER AND SERVER

ing. We wouldn't give two whoops in sheol for a boy or girl who was ashamed to show love for and to those entitled to its bestowal.

How are you going to begin, double jit, four bits, or are you going back anyway?

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

"By the failures of the past" wise men learn lessons. That is far from being a platitude; it is so closely wedded to solemn conviction born of experience, that it properly takes its place in wisdom's wonderful storehouse.

It is not a far cry to November, 1913, when the editor of THE MIXER AND SERVER dropped off at Portland, Ore., to pay his respects to the members of our locals in that city. After a handshake and salutation, as well as a few social calls, we began to collect scattered data, which showed some astonishing things which truly caused alarm. We saw one of the great cities of the Pacific Coast on the eve of a tremendous social battle, and almost criminal indifference toward those who were working day and night to commercially ham-string a thriving and prosperous municipality, and thus retard a commonwealth which had few superiors. Portland and Oregon are synonymous; what injures one affects the other. Portland, the Rose City, with fanatical harness impeding its progress, meant Oregon bound and gagged.

At every opportunity offered during that brief visit our members and their employers were cautioned and urged to get on the firing line. Their attention was directed to the ceaseless drip, drip from the ever widening hole made by the fanatical horde. They listened attentively to the appeals, but ten minutes later had returned to the well trod path marked "Plenty of Time." They knew their city and State better than some would-be wise guy from the Buckeye State, and they would show that Ohioan how badly he was mistaken. Oregon dry; Portland dry, never.

At an evening meeting, none too well attended, and despite the discouraging reception which my warnings received during the day, the situation was reviewed and unquestioned facts and figures offered to convince our own members that if they desired to continue at their chosen vocation, it would be necessary for them to amend their daily custom and habit, and instead of devoting all of their spare moments in the pursuit of pleasure, at least half of that time would have to be given up to a campaign for protection to their bread and butter. Again that tolerant smile of the men who knew their State and their Rose City was the reward bestowed for effort and study.

At that meeting a leading attorney of the city was present. He was asked to say a few words, which he readily consented to do, and in language which could not be misunderstood, not only emphasized what the undersigned had offered, but drew a word picture prophetic, which no doubt many of our members recall now when actually confronted with the conditions predicted. The splendid State will soon enter into the path which leads on to commercial and industrial stagnation. No State which has ever trod that path has ever fully recovered from the blight. Oregon may be the exception, and while we are hoping for her complete recovery from the effects of fanaticism, we have, as the Scotchman says, our doubts. What of the Rose City,

the heart of Oregon; how will she weather the gale of fanaticism. Already her popular cafes are retrenching, men are being laid off, and among them many culinary workers who laughed and joked about prohibition ever reaching them. They could not see our local unions with a field-glass; their club and association was all the protection which they needed. The hotels and cafes would never be prevented from serving wines and liquors. Why should they worry their heads about the coming election? Their employers were not concerned as to whether they were citizens and voters. No one connected with their jobs had inquired as to whether they were registered or not. Their employers were not worrying about the fight on the saloon. They paid scant attention to the activity of the Anti-Saloon and similar fanatical aggregations. The Antis might close the saloons and similar resorts, but pshaw, the voters would not stand for closing cafes, grill rooms and cabarets connected with the legitimate hotel industry.

If our employers see no danger in the campaign and decline to worry over the prospects for the future, why should we take over any load of worry? Our proprietors took care of us in the past; they will look after us in the future. You union agitators may shout all you wish to about probable calamity if the State goes dry, but you will be surprised to see how nicely we will get along. How confident they were ordinary words fail to adequately express. Hadn't they been warned to steer clear of union attachments and entanglements; were they not cautioned about strikes and the woeful subsequent results? When they happened to meet members of our unions they tried to sidestep, and were extremely worried lest some of their pals or bosses would see them talking to union members; they might lose their jobs. Unionism which tried to teach them that there was something in life besides toil and sleep, that taught the workers there was such a thing as civic duties which they should perform, was abhorred, and they fought shy of it and its advocates as if a pestilence threatened them. These Club and Association members absorbed their lessons well. They herded together in their bosses' subsidized club rooms, and passed their time playing Old Maid, checkers, dominoes, and other such exciting (?) games. None of their miserably small wages and tips found their way into the fund of the Oregon Liberal League, which had been traveling up and down the State endeavoring to save the catering industry from the attack of organized fanaticism: trying to save the very institutions, above all others, which counted its profits by the hundreds of dollars from the beverage end of the game, yet declined to be classed as liquor men, which they, in truth, were. As little as the employes of such establishments contributed to the support of the Liberal League, their employers gave less. They knew that the Liberal League had been organized and promoted by trades unionists; that its main support came from such workers. They could not afford to soil their kid gloves or muss their apparel in the fight alongside of such people. All of this and much more which could be recited, occurred, and the Antis worked on unceasingly and Oregon voted DRY, and by a majority of less than 40,000 votes out of a total vote cast of 242,987. This, mind you, in a State which gave Chafin, Prohibitionist, 4,360 votes in the presidential contest of 1912. Does any practical man believe than an active and ag-

gressive campaign, supported by the hotel industry and conducted simultaneously with the campaign of the DRY'S, which began several years ago, would not have saved Oregon? Organized labor put its shoulder to the wheel in ample time, but it could not accomplish the impossible. Most of its energy was expended in trying to wake up those whose future employment was at stake. But they were cock sure of the future; turned over on the other side, and continued their nap. Now the Association and Club members are getting what's coming to 'em. They are discovering that their good, kind bosses are not such a generous bunch as to retain help when that help is "eating its head off" and a burden to the payroll. Every day the stereotyped "We are sorry, but you understand business is not as brisk as usual; we shall have to lay you off for a few weeks until trade picks up" is being used. Crews have been decreased so as to reconcile with the decreased income and future outlook. The stock of beverages on hand means loss unless it can be gotten rid of before January 1, 1916. Banquet reservations for the coming winter have fallen to bed rock. Convention dates have been pruned. To hold conventions in a State where nothing more exhilarating than Adam's ale is legally served would be inviting disaster to any live organization. Excursionists pass up a dry town or State quickly. There is no clamor for "stop overs" in Kansas, for travelers know only too well that prohibition is a sister to gloom, and they are not over anxious to make the dame's acquaintance. For the past few months these catering industry workers, the ones who prized their membership in the Club and Association, find time hanging heavily on their hands at the "rooms". The tinkle of the "phone" bell no longer jars the air. There are no orders for "extras, party or steady men." The few weeks' lay-off has increased to months, and yet trade has not picked up. Their faith in the kindness and generosity of their employers is being badly bent. They begin to realize that the pat on the back and "you're a good fellow" greeting is a mighty poor substitute for a meal ticket and the price of room rent. They no longer content themselves with waiting at the "rooms" for a job to be phoned in; they cluster about the back entrance waiting to have a word with the "main screw," or waylay him when taking his daily constitutional in order to remind him that they were faithful employees and scorned to join the union as he and the hotel owner had suggested. "Ain't there a few days or a week's work you can give me? I am down to hard pan, broke and bent."

"Can't do anything for you, me boy. We are full to overflowing. In fact, we are considering laying off several more in the dining-rooms and kitchen." That is the usual reward for loyalty to selfish, cheap-wage-paying hotel men. And it is not confined to Oregon by a long shot. Those retained at work are fearful of the future. They have lost that cocky-self-satisfied-lordly-air. They begin to understand the "soul of a dollar," and that sympathy is a word, not a feeling, which hotel owners seldom possess. The gradual lengthening of hours and squeezing of wages is yet in store for them. It will come soon enough, and then they will hunt for the union and see what it is going to do about it. And the wise men of the union will turn to them and inform them that they had better seek their Association and Club to whom they have been con-

tributing and supporting and get protection, for union men have been barred from working in such houses, therefore the union is not likely to expend its energies in behalf of those who exclusively enjoyed employment in such places.

"By the failures of the past" wise men learn lessons. Will the Club and Association members profit by sad experience?

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

PUTS BRAND OF INDECENCY ON SUNDAY TALK.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Classing Billy Sunday's indecency of speech" with the "indecency of action on the Barbary Coast," Rev. Chas. F. Aked today fought the second round of his controversy with the evangelist.

The controversy started when Dr. Aked resigned from the Committee of One Hundred in protest against the employment of Sunday at the Van Ness Tabernacle here.

"I do not know of any reason which would induce me to become a party to the buffoonery and blasphemy of a 'Billy' Sunday mission," said Dr. Aked.

Quotes Sunday Slang.

"I will not join in the attempt to suppress indecency of action on the Barbary Coast and countenance indecency of speech at the Van Ness Tabernacle.

"Parents may very well ponder this quotation:

"Pilate was a lick-spittle, low-down, free-lunch, hog-pouched, pliable, plastic, ward-heeling, whiskey-soaked graft politician of his day."

"If their boys bring this language into the home, they—fathers and mothers—will understand that the youngsters have not been to a prize fight, nor a saloon, nor to a house of infamous resort. Parents will understand that the boys have been to a religious service and have listened to a preacher who, by the grace of an American college, is a doctor of divinity and who is supported by the leading clergy of San Francisco.

Bad Outweighs Good.

"I declare, in carefully chosen words, that even if every 'result' claimed by the 'official press agent' is as recorded—a colossal 'if'—and even if every one who professes 'conversion' is a penitent and a believer in Dr. Sunday's 'gospel,' then the injury done by the presentation of such a loathsome gospel with a frightful God, such a grotesque Christ, such a fantastic heaven, such an impossible hell, must outweigh and outweigh beyond all calculation the good obtained by those 'results.'

Would Turn Elsewhere.

"If the pulpit and the pew substitute, for the religion of Jesus Christ, the gospel, according to 'Billy' Sunday, then Protestant Christianity is doomed and man's indignant heart will turn away to find the symbol of its faith elsewhere."—Seattle (Wash.) Star.

A RYANESQUE WALLOP.

Rev. Jones, who stole \$500 of the church money, has been located in St. Louis, but no effort has been made to bring him back. If it had been for selling a bottle of beer that Jones was wanted, and if the Rev. was not attached as a forerunner to his name, he would have been followed to hell and brought back by some fanatic member of the Good Government League.—Decatur (Ill.) Labor World, August 13, 1915.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

Local union officials are cautioned to be more careful in the acceptance of traveling cards. We compile and print each month a complete list of our local unions and the last month for which they have paid per capita tax to headquarters; that list is as accurate as continued and careful work can make it; very few errors occur, as our local union officials can testify. Therefore, the list printed is authoritative and should be a guide for secretaries. If in this issue you find a local union credited with payment of its May per capita tax, it is a foregone conclusion that such a local is OVER TWO CALENDAR MONTHS IN ARREARS, therefore a SUSPENDED UNION and NOT entitled to consideration, nor are traveling cards issued by such unions acceptable.

The Long List showing the standing of local unions in this number of THE MIXER AND SERVER was compiled after the close of business for the preceding month, therefore it is fair to assume that it has given accurate rating or credit to every local union for payments of tax up to the first of the month in which the MIXER AND SERVER hearing date mark, appears. If officers have any doubts as to the standing of any local at any time, it only requires a few lines of interrogation by mail to the general office to secure prompt reply giving positive information.

Traveling cards which show erasures or presumed corrections are worthy of your careful investigation. An instance of recent occurrence proved that the possessor of a traveling card had made erasures which caused charges to be brought against him, and the issuing secretary in order that the truth could be secured. The holder claimed he had obtained the changed card by paying to the secretary his back dues, but could not explain the absence of due stamps from his book.

A little more care will prevent many abuses which worry our local union officers.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	50
Pennsylvania	47
Illinois	41
Massachusetts	39
Washington	34
Ohio	33
California	32
Canada	29
Texas	24
Montana	23

Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	20
Indiana	19
Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	14
Iowa	11
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	9
New Hampshire	7
Rhode Island	5
Arkansas	5
Michigan	5
Oregon	5
Arizona	5
Georgia	4
Idaho	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Nebraska	4
Utah	3
Louisiana	3
Alabama	3
West Virginia	2
Vermont	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

NEW CHARTERS.

Local	Location	Organizer
M 143—Omaha, Nebraska	Ben Gorton	
B 238—Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		Chas. Murphy and J. J. Henley

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Local	Name
20	George W. Grove.
35	Roy McMannarney.
51	Thomas G. Trahey.
84	Wm. Quinn.
115	Edw. Patenaude.
117	Joe Auer, Henry Miller.
133	M. C. Finnerty.
150	Arthur J. Forant, Burt Sullivan, Chester Maley.
181	Jas. F. Salmon, Rewanus Brinker.
190	Edward Benz.
192	James Curry.
196	Wm. Brisbow.



D. C. POTTER.

Local 286, Peoria, Ill.

International Auditor for the term September, 1914, to February, 1915.



Ed L. HILES.

President Local 420, Kansas City, Mo.
International Auditor for the term September,
1914, to February, 1915.

- 209—E. E. Lacock, F. F. Marshall, Robt. Slater.
- 217—M. F. Dorsey, Jacob McGaner.
- 224—Fred Callahan, Thos. Carrig.
- 274—Lyle Harvey.
- 279—Chas. H. Meyer.
- 284—J. F. Mathy, J. E. Pemberton.
- 286—O. McGuiv.
- 300—John Bartlamm—Geo. J. Koester, Peter Willet.
- 387—Harry K. Smith, Oscar Ohming, Claud B. Hale.
- 459—Norman G. Martin.
- 507—F. Muehlman.
- 626—W. S. Goldsberry, George Titus.
- 628—P. A. Carvajal, Fred H. Gray.
- 663—Chester Smith.
- 680—Jos. R. Hohn.
- 714—Anton Kesely.
- 741—James La Violette.
- 760—F. W. Folmer.
- 850—P. C. Murphy.
- 859—Frank J. Holtman.

DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

- | Local | Name |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Benjamin Friedman. |
| 29 | Eric Brink. |
| 38 | John Bundschuh. |
| 41 | George Sartori. |
| 44 | Geo. J. Wense. |
| 77 | John T. Mullin, Edw. J. Hannebery. |
| 81 | John Warner. |
| 90 | John McLachlin. |
| 117 | Edward Betz. |
| 188 | Frank Hoffman, John Hughes. |
| 249 | Gertrude Sucker. |

Local	Name
259	Bernard Kortenber.
305	J. Redman.
357	Frank Eberly.
217	Chas. F. Martin.
224	John Heisler.
287	Joe Fink.
305	John Redman.
339	T. H. Bennett.
365	J. P. Johnson.
420	Fred Humphner, Jesse Garard, Chas. Mitchell, Richard Doyle.
491	Arthur G. Gass.
549	Robt. F. Thornton.
562	Alex Hamlin.
612	E. Isaacs.
663	Thos. Dignan.
689	Harry Z. Stryker.
791	John Grames.
850	Frank Treager.
863	Joseph Theronx.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Wanted, information with reference to the present whereabouts of Joe Dougherty, who has worked as cook and waiter, was last heard from while with the Miller Shows and is supposed to have been connected with the West Minstrel Show. His wife and family are at present located at St. Paul, Minn., and would appreciate any information which would aid them in locating him. An estate of some proportions awaits his appearance before final settlement is possible.

Communications addressed to general headquarters will be cared for and members thanked for aiding in the search for Dougherty.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Wanted, the address or information as to the present whereabouts of Bert DeValt, a bartender, formerly of Fort Dodge, Iowa, transferred to Local 302, Butte, Montana, January, 1914. Any information will be gratefully received by his sister, Mrs. C. J. Thornton, 311 South Wyoming street, Butte, Montana.

"RE-MISSING JOHN BUTLER."

In the year 1905 John Butler was working as a waiter at the Union Club, corner of Fifth avenue and 21st street, New York City. He wrote to his family, who lived and still live at 160 Colbourne street, Montreal, that he had left the Union Club on account of illness and was employed at different places from time to time. He also told them that he was sick at a hospital and had undergone an operation on one side of his body, and he asked them if they were keeping up payments in the C. M. B. A., to which he belonged. He also said he was insured in a funeral society in New York.

Since 1905 his family, who were not, and are not now, in good circumstances, have continued paying his fraternal assessments, but have never heard from him during that time, i. e., the past ten years. They are very anxious to know if he be alive or dead, and, if alive, to obtain his present address. Any information as to his sickness, death, or present whereabouts would be very gladly received by his wife and children, and they would reward, as far as their limited means would permit, any one who would convey such information, or any information that would assist them in their search. If alive today would be 59 years old. He came from Tipperary; son of Jas. Butler and Mary Kennedy Butler; married Catherine McCormick; parents were farmers; height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 150 lbs.; complexion medium, eyes blue; last known occupation, waiter.

"AN OLD-TIME MEMBER PASSES AWAY—OFFICERS OF LOCAL 240 USE THE INTERNATIONAL FUNERAL CEREMONY.

Sister Kate Barkman, for many years an energetic member of Waitresses' Local 240, of Seattle, Wash., passed away Wednesday, August 18th, at her sister's home, at Everett, Wash. She had been ailing for several months, and was visited continually by members and officers of Local 240 during all the time.

"Kate," as she was familiarly known by members of Local 240, was loved and respected by all who knew her.

The funeral services, which were held at Jerrard's undertaking parlors, Sunday, August 22nd, were conducted under the auspices of Local 240, of Seattle, Wash. All the officers were present, and many members, as well as many members of Locals 451 and 454, of Everett, Wash. Banks of flowers, furnished by the local unions and friends of the deceased sister, surrounded the casket. The beautiful International services were gone through by officers of Local 240, Sister Alice M. Lord being in charge and First Vice-President Hesketh delivering the lecture. Besides our own crafts people, many members of other organizations were present.

Sister Barkman was a good, earnest and loyal member. May she rest in peace.

SEEING AMERICA.

In one respect the conflict in Europe has caused thousands of those who can well afford to travel to confine their touring to this side of the Atlantic Ocean, which country they have neglected to become acquainted with and to their own disadvantage. Many of our boys and girls enjoyed for the first time in their lives a trip across the continent when they journeyed to San Francisco for our Eighteenth General Convention, and unless we are poor judges of appreciation, every one of them enjoyed their trip and returned to their homes with enough pleasing experiences to warrant them keeping their family and friends busy listening for months to come. The magnificent exposition at San Francisco, as well as the exposition at San Diego, Cal., proved as they should, splendid attractions, but alongside the wonderful cities on the Pacific Coast, they must necessarily take a back seat. Without trying to enumerate the immense number of beautiful cities all along the Western coast, and many on the way out and in the Middle West, it can be stated, without any undue exaggeration, that no part of the world offers so many attractions or such splendid municipal models. To the easterners the West is a wonderland, for no matter how much one may have read and heard describing the grandeur of the Rockies, it is impossible to even begin to conceive their innumerable and astonishing beauties, and as for grasping their immensity by reading or storytelling, that is equally impossible. One must see and absorb their magnificence, must see and grasp the untold attractions of the Middle West and Pacific to enjoy them properly. As to cost of travel to and from the Pacific Coast, to use an expression by one of our delegates, "It's dirt cheap in comparison to any trip on earth," and it is all things considered. The two expositions will be open for the remainder of the year, though it has been announced that the one at San Francisco will close Saturday, December 4, 1915. The writer has been to both of the exposition grounds, and assumes a pleasing task when he says they are well worth a visit. In fact, several visits. There are fully three months of fine weather left of this year to travel in, and if you have failed to take your usual outing, it would be well for you to consider a trip to the coast and take in some of the wonders which are so plentifully distributed in that section of America

If perchance you are unable to make the trip this year, why not begin to lay aside a few dollars each month and take advantage of the reduced railway rates which operate from May until November of each year. You may imagine that such advice is unnecessary, for you have probably concluded it is too costly. But when you figure the great amount of country covered and the points of interest which can be visited on a round-trip ticket, we would almost challenge you to show as fine returns for each dollar expended elsewhere for an outing which will prove a life-long pleasure and experience; one which you can enjoy over and over as you recall it.

Not many of our members have enough of this world's goods to make across-the-ocean trips to see Europe, and take it from us, and we know from experience, if you made both trips, the one on American soil would beat any other to a frazzle. America looks good to me; so good, in fact, that I would like to see you make the trip suggested, for you will never regret it.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 25, 1915.

*Mr. Jere L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer,
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The officers and members of our local unions are requested to get copies of the new constitution (which can be had from the general office), which went into effect on the 19th day of August. There are a number of changes in our present laws which the officers and members should be conversant with, in order that the business of their local union may be properly conducted. I desire to call their special attention to the following sections that have been added:

"Section 64 (a). It shall be mandatory for a treasurer of a local union to deposit in a bank, designated by the local union, all moneys in excess of \$25. The same shall be deposited in the name of the local union, and can not be withdrawn except by check signed by at least the signature of the president and treasurer of the local union."

"Section 64 (b) It is compulsory for all local unions to make an audit of their books quarterly (quarters ending March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31), and to file a copy of the said audit with the General President within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter."

The purpose of the adoption of these laws by the San Francisco convention was to minimize the danger of any financial losses to our local unions. While the old law made the bonding of the financial officers of a local union compulsory, yet I found in a number of incidents where the provisions of the bond were not complied with. I have also found cases where the local union, whose officers were bonded, had failed to comply with the conditions under which the bond was issued—by auditing their books quarterly—thereby causing a forfeiture of the bond, and to avoid that as much as possible in the future, the above laws were enacted. And it becomes the duty of the local union to see that these provisions are lived up to and the quarterly audits made regularly, and a copy filed with this office within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter; and that the treasurer of the local union complies with the provisions of the above section and does not retain in his possession, funds of the local union in excess of \$25, and that all over that amount is deposited in some bank in the name of the local union and designated by the local union for said depository; that the same can not be withdrawn from the said bank except by the signatures of at least the president and treasurer of the local union.

During the month I visited the following cities: July 28th, I left for Wilmington, Del., to take up matters in the interests of Local 466.

July 30th, to Philadelphia, where I called upon

several of our members and visited the headquarters of Locals 115 and 279. Local 115 has established itself in new and elaborate headquarters at 926 N. Broad street, and they are making a special effort to strengthen their organization by bringing into their fold the yet unorganized men following their craft in their jurisdiction. I also desire to thank the business agent of Local 115, Bro. John McDevitt, for his visit to Wilmington.

July 31st, to Trenton, N. J., to take up matters in reference to some trouble that the musicians' union was having in that city.

August 1st, to Atlantic City, where I called on the officers of Local 491.

August 2d, to New York, and took up matters in the interest of our local unions in that city, as well as attending a meeting of the local joint executive board.

The convention of the New York Federation of Labor is now in session in this city, an account of which I will give in my next report.

The following correction should be made in Decision No. 612, as printed: the third line, second column, page ten, which reads as follows: "Mr. William J. Guest, secretary"—should be eliminated.

The following are my expenses:

To Philadelphia	\$ 9 25
Pullman	2 00
To Wilmington, Del.	67
To Philadelphia	67
To Trenton	85
To Atlantic City	2 25
To New York	3 50
Pullman	75
To Buffalo	9 25
Pullman	2 00
Postage	8 00
Car fare and telegrams.....	1 69
Supplies	85
Underwood Typewriter Co., No. 5 Standard machine, \$102.50, less allowance for old machine, \$15	87 50
No. 10 typewriter stand.....	5 00
Traveling expenses	18 00
	\$152 23

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 619.

July 26, 1915.

MR. CHARLES MCCLUNG, Secretary, Local 485, Box 298, Spokane, Wash.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 22d, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"We have a few members here who are acting as proprietors in brewery-owned saloons and

THE MIXER AND SERVER

working a shift as bartender themselves; they ask for withdrawal cards and I refused to grant them the same, as they would be taking the place of a bartender in good standing. Did I do right?"

If these proprietors are not the bona fide owners of the saloons in question—that is, if they do not assume any of the financial responsibilities and are working either for a straight salary or on a commission basis, they would not be entitled to a withdrawal card. If, on the other hand, the license is in their name and they assume full responsibility for all indebtedness incurred for stock, etc., and to all sense and purpose are the bona fide proprietors, excepting that the brewery may control the lease of the store or hold a chattel mortgage on the furniture or fixtures, they would be entitled to a withdrawal card. However, in order that they may retain our bar label in the event that they take out a withdrawal card, it will be necessary for them to employ at least one member of our local union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 620.

AUGUST 4, 1915.

MR. W. K. YOUNG, Secretary, Local 812, 174 N. Main street, Port Chester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 27th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Is a local union subject to suspension and fine if it does not pay its dues for the month of May until the 9th day of July? Does the month that you are supposed to pay tax for count as one of the two months that you are allowed under law?"

A local union that fails to pay its tax for the month of May by the first day of July, becomes suspended from the International Union, and in order to become reinstated they must comply with Section 61, which says: "The General Executive Board shall have power to reinstate a local suspended for non-payment upon a settlement in full by such local, with one dollar additional."

The month for which the tax is due counts as the first month, which, in the case cited above, would be May; the second month would be June, and if the tax was not paid on the first day of July the local union would automatically become suspended.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 621.

AUGUST 5, 1915.

MR. L. G. HUNSAKER, Secretary Local 153, 300 S. Fifth street, Quincy, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 1st, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"The wage scale of Local 153 calls for \$14 per week, and that includes Sundays. One proprietor in our city does not open his store on Sundays, his bartender working six days, and he insists upon deducting \$2 on account of the bar-

tender not working Sundays, and paying him \$12 for the six days' work. We contend that the bartender is working under the scale, and that the card should be removed from the said establishment. Has Local 153 taken the proper steps, or not?"

"Bartenders employed steady, per week, not less than \$14." There is nothing there that says Sundays are included, nor does it say that a week is to be composed of seven days. A reference to our dictionary tells us that a week is a cycle of time consisting of seven days; the six working days. Therefore, in the absence of any special clause certifying that the week is to be composed of seven working days, we must assume that there are only six working days to any one week; hence the scale of Local 253, which calls for \$14 per week, can not be reduced to \$12 because the establishment that a member happens to be working in is closed on the seventh day. The contention held by the local union is proper and in keeping with our law.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 622.

AUGUST 6, 1915.

MR. JAMES SCULLY, Secretary Local 20, 705½ Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest filed against the enforcement of Section 24 by Local 20, on the grounds that the result of the vote cast on June 29, 1915, on the question of the enforcement of the said section or not, as announced by the inspectors of said election at the close of the polls, was not accurate and in accordance with the ballots cast. The matter was referred to the L. J. E. B. of St. Louis, and a recount of the said ballots was held in the presence of the entire board, and they report their findings as follows:

Against the enforcement of Section 24	191
In favor of the enforcement of Section 24	186
Ballots not marked	10
Ballots marked "Yes" and "No"	7
Ballots missing	9
Ballots destroyed	2

Total vote cast 405

Therefore, in accordance with the above findings by the L. J. E. B., I do hereby set aside the result of the vote as announced by the inspectors of the election held by Local 20 on June 29, 1915, so far as it applies to the question of the enforcement of Section 24 and all subsequent motions and resolutions bearing on the said question, and I do further declare and proclaim the vote as announced by the L. J. E. B. to be the official count of the ballots of the said referred to election on the question of the enforcement of the aforesaid section of the International Constitution.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 623.

AUGUST 7, 1915.

MR. T. V. DAILEY, Secretary, Local 71, Care Central Hotel, Dunbar, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your request for a decision on the death claim of the

late Brother James L. Doyle, who died March 5, 1915.

I find, in accordance with the statement that you submit to this office, that the said late brother became automatically suspended from membership on the 1st day of December, 1914, and that he did not reinstate himself to membership until the 6th day of December, 1914, at which time he paid for the months of October, November and December, 1914.

Section 159 of the International Union constitution says in part as follows:

"The International Union shall pay upon the death of a member who has been in continuous good standing for a period of *six months* preceding his or her death, the sum of *fifty (\$50) dollars*," etc.

Section 60 of the International constitution says:

"Any local or member being two calendar months in arrears, stands suspended forthwith."

Therefore, in accordance with the law quoted above, the aforesaid member, not having been in continuous good standing for a period of six months preceding his death, is not entitled to the death benefit provided for in Section 159 of the International Union constitution.

It is with deep regret that I find myself compelled to render a decision of this character; I appreciate what a comfort the payment of this claim would be to the widow of the deceased member and my sympathy is with her, yet my duty and that of your general secretary-treasurer compels us to adhere strictly to the laws, as written in our constitution, and were we to vary from those laws in the payment of any claim, we would be personally held responsible for the same. I sincerely regret that this claim can not be allowed.

Tendering condolences to the family of the deceased member, I am,

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 624.

AUGUST 10, 1915.

MR. FRED G. MADILL, Secretary Local 320, 326 Hulett street, Schenectady, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the correspondence aenent your appeal for a decision on the following question:

"At our regular meeting, held August 1, a delegate was elected to attend the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y. After the election a motion was made and seconded that the delegate be allowed \$50 for the trip, which is to include all his expenses. The said motion was carried without a dissenting vote. Now the president contends that that was not a legal vote, as we did not call for a three-fourths standing vote. The by-laws state that any appropriation over \$25 can only be made by a three-fourths vote. Was the action of the local in making the appropriation of \$50 legal and in accordance with our by-laws?"

Article V, Section 5, of the by-laws reads as follows:

"At no time can an appropriation of over \$25 be made unless it is by a three-fourths vote of the membership of the local."

"Three-fourths vote of the membership of the local." What does that infer? The entire membership of a local union, or just those that at-

tend the meeting? It is my judgment that the members in attendance at a meeting represent the entire membership of a local union, and any action that they may take would be equally binding on all of the members of the said local. Therefore, when a by-laws of a local calls for a three-fourths vote of the membership of a local, that, in my judgment, means the members present in a meeting, as all parliamentary laws and usages recognize the right of those in attendance at a meeting to legislate for the entire organization. Hence the number of members present at the meeting does not nullify the action of the local, assuming that it was less than three-fourths of the entire membership, nor does it affect the legal phrase of the question.

The legality of the appropriation rests on this point: Did the motion creating the appropriation receive a three-fourths vote of the members present at the meeting? If it did, then the action was legal.

"The said motion was carried without a dissenting vote." Parliamentary laws and usages again tell us that a member present when a vote is being taken, unless he votes in the negative or receives permission to refrain from voting, shall be recorded in the affirmative. Therefore, if there was no dissenting vote, the motion received the necessary three-fourths vote provided for in the by-laws and was legally adopted.

Therefore my decision is that Bro. Fred G. Madill is legally entitled to the amount set forth in the said motion.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 625.

AUGUST 13, 1915.

MISS ELIZABETH MALONEY, Secretary, Local 484, 35 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR MISS AND SISTER—I have before me the appeal of Local 484 from the decision of the Local Joint Executive Board of Chicago in the case of the appeal of the members of the Illinois Waitresses' League.

I have endeavored on two occasions to get a statement from the said board aenent this appeal but received no response thereto.

The appeal of Local 484 is sustained and the action of the Local Joint Executive Board is reversed.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 626.

AUGUST 17, 1915.

MR. LARRY CHASE, Secretary, Local 403, 11 N. Eldorado street, Stockton, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 12th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Brother William Draper was penalized the sum of \$5 for a violation of Section 47 of the local by-laws. This was on July 14, 1915. On July 30, 1915, he was reported sick, his dues were paid for the month of June, 1915. However, when his claim for sick benefits was presented, our president ruled that he was not entitled to benefits as the fine had not been paid. An appeal was taken from that ruling and I was instructed to write for a decision."

After a careful review of that portion of the by-laws of Local 403, under the captions of "Fines and Penalties" and "Sick Benefits," I failed to find any clause therein which would deny to a member with his dues paid within the sixty-day period—other conditions having been complied with—and a fine assessed against him, his rights to the benefits of the local. In other words, there is nothing set forth therein which says that a member penalized by a fine shall stand suspended until said fine is paid and in the absence of any specific clause governing that, it must be assumed that the said member is allowed a reasonable time—in the judgment of the local—in which he can pay the said fine and remain in good standing; however, the local union when placing the penalty could add in connection therewith, that the said member stands suspended until the said fine is paid, in which case the member would become suspended forthwith and remain so until the fine was paid, this irregardless as to the status of his membership at the time the penalty was imposed.

Decision No. 521, covering the payment of fines, says in part as follows:

"The constitution gives a local union the right to discipline its members, either by fine, suspension or expulsion, and it allows them to specify the manner in which the said penalty should be paid; and if a local union decides that a member penalized with a fine shall first pay that fine before his monthly dues are accepted, they are acting within their rights, and any member refusing to pay the said fine and allowing himself to become two calendar months in arrears, becomes a suspended member forthwith."

In consideration of the above facts, my conclusions are reached on the following assumptions: That there is no clause in the by-laws of Local 403 which says that a member fined stands suspended until the said fine is paid, and further, when the penalty was imposed upon the aforesaid member there was nothing said which would place him under suspension until the said fine was paid, and that so far as the status of his membership was concerned, he was within the sixty-day period when he was reported sick.

Therefore, my decision is that the aforesaid member was at the time that he was reported sick, a good standing member of Local 403 and entitled to all the rights and benefits of the said local union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 627.

August 17, 1915.

MR. EDW. O'DONNELL, Secretary, Local 739, Barr Hotel, S. Brownsville, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your request for a decision on the following:

"Brother M. J. Dwyer took a traveling card and went to work in Finleyville, which is under the jurisdiction of Local 684, in a house that was never signed up by Local 684; he presented his traveling card to the business agent of Local 684, but because the business agent was unable to sign up the house and get the men working with Brother Dwyer to join the union, they refused to accept his traveling card and the said brother is back in our jurisdiction and desires to become reinstated. Can we reinstate him?"

Under date of July 29, 1915, Local 684 advised Local 739 as follows:

"In reference to Mr. Dwyer, our committee made two trips to Finleyville to see him in regards to working there in an unfair house, also working with a man who did not belong to the union; not getting any satisfaction from him, we did not accept his traveling card; therefore it is up to your local to handle his case as you see fit."

Under date of August 16, Local 684 submits in part as follows:

"On May 1, 1915, Mrs. M. Hayden was granted a license; a committee waited on her manager. Mr. Hayden, on May 4th and asked him to employ union men, and he asked to be given until the 11th to consider the matter. We called on him on the 14th and he said he had the two men that he wanted and that he would not let the non-union men go. Our business agent then stated the case of Brother Dwyer and he refused to consider our demand not to work with a non-union man and said he would work in spite of Local 684. Therefore, our business agent refused to accept his traveling card."

The business agent of Local 684 erred in not accepting the traveling card of Brother Dwyer and in that manner placing him under the jurisdiction of Local 684 and subject to its laws and directions. Charges could have been preferred against him and the local could have penalized him in accordance with the will of the majority, but having refused to accept his card, left him a member of Local 739, where his membership rests at the present time and where he must apply for reinstatement if he allowed himself to become suspended. If Local 684 have any grievance against him, they can prefer charges against him with this office and the same will be given customary consideration; but without any charges having been filed against Brother Dwyer, the question of his reinstatement rest with Local 739, and if he has complied with their laws, they are justified in accepting his reinstatement. However, this does not vindicate him from his actions while in the jurisdiction of Local 684 and should charges be filed against him by Local 684, he will be subject to such punishment as the judgment of this office may deem warranted. With greetings

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 628.

AUGUST 17, 1915.

MR. THOMAS GARRITY, Local 81, 787 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your request for a decision on the following:

"At a meeting of Local 81, held March 21, 1915, James Kelley, a member of Local 619, was transferred to Local 81. At the meeting of June 8th, the president declared the action of the local in accepting the said transfer, illegal, on the grounds that the regular traveling card form provided for by the International Union was not used in making the transfer, an application blank being used in its stead. Was the said transfer legal?"

Local unions that issue or accept transfer of members from one local union to another, on or in any other manner than that provided and prescribed for by the laws of the International Un-

ion, lay themselves open to punishment for the said violation, and the issuing of a transfer certificate on any other blank than the regular traveling card provided for by the International Union is a violation of the International Union laws.

However, the question involved here is, whether a member should be made to suffer for the act of two local unions in violating the law and I am frank to confess that I do not think he should, and to declare his transfer illegal would be placing upon the member's shoulder the penalty which should justly be charged against the local unions. I am therefore holding that the transfer of the membership of Brother James Kelley from Local 619 to Local 81 to be legal, but in so doing, I also desire to admonish both Locals 619 and 81 that a repetition of this offense will warrant this office in disciplining both local unions. With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 629.

August 17, 1915.

MR. JERE L. SULLIVAN, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of August 16th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Sections 102 and 172 appear to seriously conflict, which of the two sections are operative?"

"Section 16 'A' provides a minimum of 75 cents which we interpret to apply to female members. Section 163 seems to conflict and, in fact, so does Section 156 appear to do likewise. How shall we reconcile these seemingly conflicting sections?"

Relative to the confliction of Sections 102 and 172, the last convention amended Section 102 to read as shown in the new constitution. I assume that inasmuch as that is later legislation than Section 172, that Section 172 insofar as it conflicts with Section 102 is inoperative.

With reference to the alleged confliction of Sections 16 "A" and 156 with Section 163, it is my understanding that the intent of the last convention was to exact a minimum of \$1.00 per month dues from male members and 75 cents per month from female members; and the use of the word "minimum" in Section 16 "A" and "least" in Section 156 is the minimum that can be charged and applies according to sex. With greetings, I am,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

FREEDOM REIGNS SUPREME IN THE STATE OF MONTANA.

Less Drunkenness There Than in Prohibition Maine.

"Out here in Montana," says the National Forum, "a man can take a drink when he feels like it. He goes in at the front door. He does not have to be a hypocrite and sneak around the back way. He does not have to patronize the boot-legger and the speak-easy. Montana is the most prosperous State in the Union. The wages

of workingmen are the highest. Montana is liberal in every way. Everybody believes in liberty and freedom. The people of Montana are big-hearted, whole-souled and generous. There is less poverty, less pauperism, less prostitution and less prohibition than there is in any of the hide-bound, boot-legging anti-saloon States where hypocrites thrive. The honor of women is cherished and their virtue protected to a degree beyond that in any prohibition State. There is less drunkenness in wet Montana than there is in prohibition Maine."

That the foregoing is substantially true no one who pretends to keep in touch with what is taking place in that State will deny, and yet there is much to be said and a whole lot to be considered in connection with the situation in Montana as it exists at this writing. Of the 146,201 square miles within the commonwealth, 36,549 are no license, and out of a total population of 376,053, it is estimated that 15,000 live under no license. The unexampled prosperity of the catering industry in Montana has no doubt caused many employers and employees to carry the conviction that the drys will never be able to make any headway, but they are making a serious error, for any number of excellent reasons which could be offered. Oregon, ten or twelve years ago, enjoyed almost identically the ideal conditions which the citizens of Montana now boast. They, too, carried the impression that the no license agitation would never become strong enough to eliminate the licensed beverage establishments, yet in the year 1910 they had almost half of their State taken from them, and the entire State voted dry last November.

In the year 1902, when Local 339 was organized, there was not in all of the State of Oregon a dry spot. In 1905 similar conditions prevailed, and it was not until the following year that the Antis jumped into the campaign and began to show their strength. The voters in Montana are not greatly different from the voters of Oregon. Too many of them seem to think that because they have enjoyed immunity heretofore that they are going to have things as they wish them. The Anti aggregation is bending every effort toward winning portions of Montana. They have several irons in the fire, and we know the leaders of the Antis well enough to say that none of those irons will be permitted to cool off. The Antis are determined to put a circle of dry States on the map of the United States. If you have any doubts as to their intentions, take down a map of the United States and see for yourself. As an aid to getting an accurate view of the situation, read the table on page 26 of the convention memorandum in the July, 1915, MIXER AND SERVER. They are out working ceaselessly to secure added territory. Even while this is being written the battle is on at a terrific pace in Minnesota. Our members in the State of Montana have an immense task to handle; we have full confidence in them, but we have reasonable doubts about the "go-as-you-please voters" who are difficult to convince of the seriousness of the situation.

When one sizes up the situation he is forced to admit that it was not anti voters who won the elections in Colorado, Arizona, Oregon and Washington. It was the indifferent, hard-to-convince stay-aways who made victory sure for the drys. Get busy on the camp of the indifferents; wake them up, is the bit of advice we offer to the workers in Montana.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR AUGUST, 1915.

Local No.		Local No.		Local No.	
W 1	New York, N. Y....July, 1915	B 134	Scranton, Pa.....July, 1915	B 269	South Norwalk, Conn..Aug., 1915
W 2	Brooklyn, N. Y....July, "	B 136	Norwich, N. Y.....Aug., "	B 272	Clinton, Mass.....July, "
B 3	New York, N. Y....July, "	B 137	London, Ont.....Aug., "	M 273	Springfield, Mass.....July, "
B 4	Hoboken, N. J....July, "	B 139	Lincoln, Ill.....Aug., "	M 274	Marshalltown, Ia.....July, "
M 6	Boston, Mass.....July, "	B 141	New York, N. Y....July, "	B 278	New Brighton, Pa.....June, "
B 8	Denver, Colo....July, "	B 142	Astoria, Ore.....July, "	W 279	Philadelphia, Pa.....July, "
W 10	Hoboken, N. J....July, "	M 143	Omaha, Neb.....Aug., "	B 280	Toronto, Ont.....July, "
WC 11	New York City....July, "	B 144	Batavia, N. Y.....July, "	B 282	Pueblo, Colo.....July, "
B 12	San Antonio, Tex....July, "	B 147	Greenfield, Mass.....Aug., "	B 283	Torrington, Conn.....Aug., "
W 14	Denver, Colo....July, "	B 148	Thompsonville, Conn.....Aug., "	B 284	Los Angeles, Cal.....July, "
W 17	Los Angeles, Cal....July, "	B 149	Newport, Ky.....Aug., "	B 285	Providence, R. I.....July, "
C 18	Denver, Colo....July, "	W 150	Syracuse, N. Y.....July, "	B 286	Peoria, Ill.....July, "
W 19	Kansas City, Mo....July, "	B 151	Gloucester, Mass.....Aug., "	B 287	St. Paul, Minn.....July, "
W 20	St. Louis, Mo....July, "	B 152	Minneapolis, Minn....July, "	B 289	Fremont, Neb.....Aug., "
M 24	Cripple Creek, Colo....July, "	B 153	Quincy, Ill.....July, "	B 292	Wheeling, W. Va.....July, "
C 27	Los Angeles, Cal....July, "	M 154	Wilkes Barre, Pa.....July, "	B 293	Peterboro, Ont, Can.....Aug., "
M 28	Vancouver, B. C....July, "	M 155	Reading, Pa.....Aug., "	C 294	Newark, N. J.....June, "
B 29	New York, N. Y....July, "	B 156	Paducah, Ky.....July, "	M 295	Douglas, Ariz.....July, "
W 30	San Francisco, Cal....July, "	B 157	Woonsocket, R. I.....Aug., "	M 296	New Bedford, Mass.....July, "
M 31	Oakland, Cal....July, "	B 158	Meriden, Conn.....Aug., "	B 297	Ridgeway, Pa.....Aug., "
C 33	Seattle, Wash....July, "	M 161	Brockton, Mass.....July, "	W 298	Wallace, Idaho.....July, "
W 35	Chicago, Ill....July, "	B 163	McKeesport, Pa.....Aug., "	W 300	Toronto, Canada.....July, "
B 36	Sharon, Pa....Aug., "	B 166	New Britain, Conn.....July, "	B 302	Butte, Mont.....July, "
B 37	Decatur, Ill....June, "	C 167	Cleveland, O.....Aug., "	M 304	Hartford, Conn.....July, "
B 38	Hammond, Ind....Aug., "	B 169	Hamilton, O.....July, "	B 305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.....July, "
B 40	Dunkirk, N. Y....July, "	B 170	Lima, O.....Apr., "	B 309	Portsmouth, N. H.....July, "
B 41	San Francisco, Cal....July, "	B 171	Rochester, N. Y.....July, "	B 310	International Falls, Minn.....Aug., "
M 43	Pueblo, Colo....July, "	B 173	Binghamton, N. Y.....July, "	B 312	Chattanooga, Tenn.....Aug., "
C 44	San Francisco, Cal....July, "	B 175	Buffalo, N. Y.....July, "	B 313	Little Rock, Ark.....Aug., "
WS 48	San Francisco, Cal....July, "	M 180	San Jose, Cal.....July, "	W 316	Montreal, Canada.....June, "
B 49	Savannah, Ga....July, "	B 181	Easton, Pa.....July, "	B 316	Alamosa, Colo.....July, "
B 51	St. Louis, Mo....July, "	B 182	Brantford, Ont.....July, "	B 317	Jacksonville, Fla.....July, "
M 52	Colorado Springs, Colo....July, "	B 184	Ottumwa, Ia.....Aug., "	B 318	Putnam, Conn.....Aug., "
M 55	Edmonton, Alta, Can....July, "	B 187	Bradford, Pa.....July, "	B 320	Schenectady, N. Y.....July, "
M 59	Milwaukee, Wis....July, "	B 188	Pittsburg, Pa.....July, "	B 321	Havre, Mont.....July, "
B 60	DuQuoin, Ill....July, "	B 189	Portland, Ore.....July, "	B 322	Racine, Wis.....July, "
M 61	Tacoma, Wash....July, "	B 190	Bethlehem, Pa.....Aug., "	B 324	Appleton, Wis.....June, "
M 62	Fresno, Cal....June, "	B 192	Atlanta, Ga.....Aug., "	B 325	Breese, Ill.....June, "
B 64	Milwaukee, Wis....July, "	B 193	Pawtucket, R. I.....July, "	B 331	Beloit, Wis.....Aug., "
B 67	Springfield, Mass....July, "	B 194	Warren, Pa.....Aug., "	M 332	East St. Louis, Ill.....July, "
B 68	Cincinnati, O.....July, "	B 195	Gloversville, N. Y.....July, "	B 334	Roundup, Mont.....July, "
M 69	Galveston, Tex....July, "	B 196	Buffalo, N. Y.....Aug., "	WS 335	Toledo, O.....July, "
B 70	Brooklyn, N. Y....July, "	B 197	Hamilton, Ont.....July, "	M 337	Cheyenne, Wyo.....July, "
B 71	Connellsburg, Pa....July, "	B 199	Jamestown, N. Y.....Sept., "	M 338	Knoxville, Tenn.....July, "
W 72	Cincinnati, O....July, "	B 200	Hartford, Conn.....July, "	B 339	Portland, Ore.....July, "
B 73	Elkhart, Ind....Sept., "	B 202	Canton, O.....Aug., "	B 340	Orange, N. J.....July, "
B 76	Syracuse, N. Y....July, "	C 203	St. Louis, Mo.....June, "	B 341	Logansport, Ind.....Aug., "
B 77	Boston, Mass....July, "	B 204	Elmira, N. Y.....July, "	B 343	DeSoto, Mo.....Sept., "
B 78	Untiontown, Pa....July, "	B 206	Ft. Worth, Tex.....Aug., "	C 344	Syracuse, N. Y.....July, "
B 79	Louisville, Ky....Sept., "	B 207	Troy, N. Y.....July, "	B 345	Watertown, N. Y.....July, "
W 80	Boston, Mass....July, "	B 209	Pittsburg, Pa.....July, "	M 348	San Antonio, Tex.....June, "
B 81	Holyoke, Mass....July, "	B 210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.....July, "	B 349	Oshkosh, Wis.....July, "
B 82	Westfield, Mass....Aug., "	B 212	Youngstown, O.....July, "	B 350	Vincennes, Ind.....June, "
B 83	Woburn, Mass....June, "	B 213	Pana, Ill.....June, "	B 361	Charleroi, Pa.....July, "
B 84	Taunton, Mass....Aug., "	B 215	Wausau, Wis.....July, "	WC 353	St. Louis, Mo.....July, "
B 85	Lowell, Mass....July, "	M 216	Toledo, O.....July, "	B 354	Burlington, Ia.....July, "
B 86	Lynn, Mass....Aug., "	B 217	New Haven, Conn.....Aug., "	B 355	Yonkers, N. Y.....July, "
B 87	Athol, Mass....July, "	B 218	Streator, Ill.....July, "	B 356	New London, Conn.....July, "
M 88	Louisville, Kv....Aug., "	W 219	New York, N. Y.....Aug., "	B 357	Sioux City, Ia.....July, "
B 90	Lawrence, Mass....Aug., "	M 220	Eureka, Cal.....July, "	B 358	Wallingford, Conn.....Aug., "
B 91	Newburyport, Mass....Aug., "	B 221	Kewanee, Ill.....Aug., "	B 360	Mullan, Idaho.....May, "
B 92	Marlboro, Mass....July, "	B 222	Dayton, O.....Aug., "	B 361	Allentown, Pa.....July, "
B 93	Haverhill, Mass....July, "	M 223	Des Moines, Ia.....July, "	B 365	Moorhead, Minn.....Aug., "
B 95	Worcester, Mass....July, "	B 224	Erie, Pa.....Aug., "	B 366	Cumberland, Md.....July, "
B 96	Milford, Mass....Aug., "	B 225	Meadville, Pa.....Aug., "	B 367	Norwich, Conn.....July, "
B 97	Fitchburg, Mass....Aug., "	B 227	Collinsville, Ill.....July, "	B 370	Gardner, Mass.....Aug., "
B 99	Fall River, Mass....July, "	B 228	Albany, N. Y.....Aug., "	M 373	Shamokin, Pa.....May, "
B 100	New Bedford, Mass....Aug., "	B 229	Derby, Conn.....Aug., "	B 374	South Chicago, Ill.....July, "
M 101	Great Falls, Mont....July, "	B 230	Auburn, N. Y.....Aug., "	B 377	Plainfield, N. J.....July, "
B 102	Granite City, Ill....Aug., "	B 231	Newport News, Va.....July, "	B 378	Bakersfield, Cal.....Aug., "
B 104	Guelph, Ont....Aug., "	B 235	Oil City, Pa.....Aug., "	B 379	Kankakee, Ill.....Aug., "
W 106	Cleveland, O....July, "	B 236	Olean, N. Y.....Aug., "	M 380	Bisbee, Ariz.....July, "
WS 107	Cleveland, O....July, "	B 237	Sudbury, Ont.....July, "	C 381	Brooklyn, N. Y.....Aug., "
B 108	Cleveland, O....July, "	B 238	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....Aug., "	B 382	Boone, Ia.....July, "
W 109	Newark, N. J....July, "	W 239	Seattle, Wash.....July, "	B 388	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....Aug., "
M 110	San Francisco, Cal....July, "	WS 240	Seattle, Wash.....July, "	B 386	Hanibal, Mo.....Aug., "
M 111	Oatman, Ariz....July, "	B 241	Murphysboro, Ill.....Aug., "	B 387	Evansville, Ind.....July, "
WS 112	Boston, Mass....June, "	B 244	Alton, Ill.....July, "	B 388	Carnegie, Pa.....Aug., "
B 113	Northampton, Mass....Aug., "	B 246	New York, N. Y.....Aug., "	B 390	Montgomery, Ala.....May, "
B 114	Plotsfield, Mass....Aug., "	B 248	South Bend, Ind.....July, "	B 391	Roslyn, Wash.....Aug., "
B 115	Philadelphia, Pa....July, "	WS 249	Birmingham, Ala.....Aug., "	B 398	Three Forks, Mont.....July, "
B 116	Chicopee, Mass....Aug., "	B 253	St. Louis, Mo.....Aug., "	B 395	Grand Rapids, Mich.....July, "
B 117	Belleville, Ill....Sept., "	B 255	Mansfield, O.....Aug., "	B 397	Norwalk, O.....June, "
B 118	New York, N. Y....May, "	B 258	Alliance, O.....Sent, "	B 398	Manchester, N. H.....July, "
M 119	Silverton, Colo....July, "	B 254	Waterbury, Conn.....July, "	B 399	Lincoln, Neb.....Aug., "
B 120	Utica, N. Y....July, "	B 255	Danbury, Conn.....July, "	M 400	Spokane, Wash.....July, "
B 122	Ware, Mass....Aug., "	B 256	Bridgeport, Conn.....July, "	W 402	San Diego, Cal.....June, "
B 124	Trenton, N. J....Aug., "	B 257	Sayre, Pa.....Aug., "	B 403	Stockton, Cal.....July, "
B 125	North Adams, Mass....Aug., "	B 259	Edwardsville, Ill.....June, "	B 404	Dover, N. J.....July, "
B 126	Oneonta, N. Y....Aug., "	B 260	Braddock, Pa.....Aug., "	W 405	Philadelphia, Pa.....July, "
B 127	Massillon, O....Aug., "	WC 261	Louisville, Ky.....June, "	B 406	Eureka, Cal.....July, "
B 128	Cortland, N. Y....Aug., "	B 262	Newcastle, Pa.....Oct., "	C 408	St. Paul, Minn.....June, "
M 129	Leadville, Colo....July, "	B 263	Camden, N. J.....July, "	M 411	Muskegon, Mich.....July, "
B 131	Newark, N. J....Aug., "	B 264	Omaha, Neb.....July, "	B 412	Newark, O.....Aug., "
B 133	Geneva, N. Y....July, "	C 266	Kansas City, Mo.....July, "	Digitized by Google	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
B 414 Lethbridge, Ont., Can. July, 1915	B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark. July, 1915	B 711 Mingo Junction, O. June, 1915
B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Aug., "	M 561 Sacramento, Cal. July, "	B 713 Mansfield, Ore. June, "
B 419 Memphis, Tenn. Aug., "	B 562 Detroit, Mich. July, "	B 714 Joliet, Ill. Aug., "
B 420 Kansas City, Mo. July, "	B 563 Mobile, Ala. Aug., "	B 716 Rutland, Vt. Aug., "
B 421 Newport, R. I. Aug., "	B 566 Fresno, Cal. June, "	C 719 New York City. Aug., "
B 422 St. Joseph, Mo. July, "	M 567 Olympia, Wash. July, "	B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah. July, "
B 423 Columbus, O. Aug., "	B 568 Galespie, Ill. July, "	B 722 Berlin, Ont., Can. July,
M 426 Wallace, Idaho. Jul., "	B 569 Harrisburg, Pa. July, "	B 723 Port Arthur, Tex. Aug., "
C 427 Missoula, Mont. Jul., "	M 572 Stockton, Cal. July, "	B 725 Walla Walla, Wash. July,
R 428 Washington, D. C. Jul., "	B 573 Springfield, Ill. July, "	B 729 Ottawa, Ill. Aug., "
B 429 Portsmouth, O. Jul., "	B 574 Duluth, Minn. July, "	M 730 Bremerton, Wash. July,
B 431 East Liverpool, O. Jul., "	W 575 Jersey City, N. J. July, "	B 731 Great Barrington, Mass. Aug., "
B 432 Miles City, Mont. Jul., "	B 577 San Jose, Cal. July, "	B 732 Middletown, O. July, "
M 434 Toronto, Ont., Can. July, "	B 583 Charleston, W. Va. May,	B 733 Dover and Somersworth, N. H. Aug., "
B 435 Nelson, B. C., Can. July, "	B 587 Bozeman, Mont. June,	M 734 Superior, Wis. Aug., "
B 436 Rock Springs, Wyo. Jul., "	B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis. Aug., "	B 737 York, Pa. Aug., "
B 437 Indianapolis, Ind. Aug., "	B 591 San Pedro, Cal. Aug., "	B 738 Baton Rouge, La. Aug., "
B 438 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Aug., "	M 592 Winnipeg, Man., Can. July,	B 739 Brownsville, Pa. Aug., "
C 440 Montreal, Canada. Jul., "	W 593 Minneapolis, Minn. July,	B 740 South Manchester, Conn. July,
W 443 Evansville, Ind. June, "	B 594 Argenta, Ark. Aug., "	B 741 Pasco, Tex. July,
W 444 Peoria, Ill. Aug., "	B 595 Richmond, Cal. July, "	B 742 Southbridge, Conn. July,
B 445 Mojave, Cal. July, "	B 596 Superior, Wis. July, "	B 743 Natick, Mass. July,
B 447 Pensacola, Fla. July, "	B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn. Aug., "	B 744 Waco, Tex. July,
B 449 Altoona, Pa. July, "	C 600 Duluth, Minn. July, "	B 745 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can. Aug., "
M 451 Everett, Wash. July, "	B 603 Sacramento, Cal. July, "	E 746 Anaconda, Mont. July,
B 454 Everett, Wash. July, "	M 606 Winona, Minn. July, "	W 748 Ft. Worth, Tex. July,
B 455 Stamford, Conn. July, "	B 608 Salem, O. July, "	B 749 Galveston, Tex. July,
B 456 Chicago, Ill. July, "	B 609 Great Falls, Mont. July, "	B 750 Houston, Tex. Aug., "
B 457 Butte, Mont. July, "	B 610 Hazleton, Pa. July, "	B 751 Beaumont, Tex. Aug., "
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn. June, "	M 612 Helena, Mont. July, "	B 752 Texas City, Tex. June,
M 459 Victoria, B. C. July, "	B 613 Lexington, Mo. July, "	B 753 Sherbrook, Que., Can. July,
B 461 Springfield, Mo. July, "	B 614 Marion, Ind. Sept., "	M 754 San Pedro, Cal. July,
R 463 Cle Elum, Wash. July, "	B 616 Barberville, O. Aug., "	M 755 Port Arthur, Tex. June,
B 465 Macon, Ga. July, "	M 619 Holyoke, Mass. Aug., "	B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn. July,
B 466 Wilmington, Del. Aug., "	R 620 Austin, Tex. July,	B 757 Port Arthur, Ont. Aug., "
B 468 Madison, Wis. July, "	B 621 Bonne Terre, Mo. July,	M 759 Crookston, Minn. June,
B 469 Middletown, Conn. July, "	M 624 North Yakima, Wash. July,	M 760 Monroe, La. Aug., "
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash. July, "	B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo. Aug., "	B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont. Aug., "
M 473 Bellingham, Wash. July, "	M 628 Walla Walla, Wash. July, "	B 762 Harrison and Kearney, N. J. June,
B 478 The Dalles, Ore. July, "	B 627 Cairo, Ill. July, "	W 763 Rochester, N. Y. June,
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis. July, "	B 628 El Paso, Tex. June,	B 764 Alexandria, La. Aug., "
B 480 Henderson, Ky. June, "	W 631 Phoenix, Ariz. July, "	B 765 Tampa, Fla. July,
B 482 Butler, Pa. Aug., "	B 632 Kalispell, Mont. Aug., "	B 767 Westville, Ill. July,
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia. July, "	B 633 Nashua, N. H. Aug., "	B 768 San Diego, Cal. July,
WS 484 Chicago, Ill. July, "	B 639 Moline, Ill. Aug., "	M 769 Mart, Tex. Aug., "
B 485 Spokane, Wash. July, "	B 640 Corpus Christi, Tex. Apr., "	P 771 Hoquiam, Wash. July,
B 486 Fulton, N. Y. July, "	B 642 Newburg, N. Y. July, "	B 774 Aberdeen, Wash. July,
B 488 Jersey City, N. J. July, "	B 643 Nilcs, O. Aug., "	B 778 New Westminster, B. C. July,
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind. July, "	B 647 Concord, N. H. July, "	M 791 Aberdeen, Wash. July,
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J. Aug., "	B 648 Paterson, N. J. July, "	B 793 Latrobe, Pa. Aug., "
WS 493 New York, N. Y. July, "	B 649 Chicago, Ill. May, "	B 797 Ironton, O. July,
B 495 New Rochelle, N. Y. Aug., "	B 651 Seattle, Wash. June, "	M 798 York, Pa. July,
B 498 Lewistown, Mont. July, "	B 652 Moberly, Mo. Aug., "	B 800 Lafayette, Ind. Aug., "
B 499 Springfield, O. July, "	B 654 Byran, Tex. July, "	M 801 Elma, Wash. July,
W 501 Yonkers, N. Y. July, "	B 656 Anderson, Ind. Aug., "	B 804 Hoquiam, Wash. July,
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo. July, "	B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo. July, "	B 805 Covington, Ky. July,
B 504 Terra Haute, Ind. Aug., "	M 659 Dallas, Tex. July, "	B 806 Deer Lodge, Mont. July,
M 505 Columbus, O. Aug., "	B 661 Roanoke, Va. July, "	B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah. July,
B 506 Montreal, Canada. July, "	W 663 Covington, Ky. Aug., "	W 808 Waco, Tex. Aug., "
B 507 Chicago, Ill. Aug., "	B 664 Glendive, Mont. July, "	M 809 Lewistown, Mont. July,
B 513 East Chicago, Ind. Aug., "	M 667 Renton, Wash. July, "	B 810 Witt, Ill. July,
B 517 Nashville, Tenn. Aug., "	B 669 Helena, Ark. June, "	B 812 Port Chester, N. Y. Aug., "
B 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia. July, "	B 670 Beardstown, Ill. July, "	B 813 St. Cloud, Minn. Aug., "
B 519 Willimantic, Conn. July, "	B 671 Jackson, Mich. Aug., "	B 814 Victoria, B. C. July,
B 520 Peru, Ind. Aug., "	M 673 San Bernardino, Cal. Aug., "	M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah. June,
B 523 Kenosha, Wis. July, "	B 674 Winnipeg, Man., Can. July,	B 816 Bridgeport, O. July,
M 524 Miles City, Mont. Aug., "	B 675 Osgewo, N. Y. June, "	B 817 Missoula, Mont. July,
B 525 Oakland, Cal. July, "	B 676 Vancouver, B. C. July, "	B 818 Pekin, Ill. July,
B 526 Johnstown, Pa. July, "	B 677 Berlin, N. H. Aug., "	M 819 Port Angeles, Wash. May,
B 527 Dubuque, Ia. July, "	B 679 Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho. June, "	B 820 Sheridan, Wyo. Aug., "
B 529 Branford, Conn. Aug., "	M 680 Miami, Ariz. July, "	B 821 Kittanning, Pa. Aug., "
B 531 Jefferson City, Mo. Aug., "	B 682 Elizabeth, N. J. July, "	B 822 Boonville, Ind. July,
B 532 Baltimore, Md. July, "	B 683 St. Thomas, Ont., Can. Aug., "	B 823 Ocala, Fla. July,
B 533 Helena, Mont. Aug., "	B 684 Monongahela, Pa. Aug., "	M 824 Raymond, Wash. July,
B 534 Gary, Ind. July, "	B 685 St. Claire, Wis. July, "	M 825 Prince Rupert, B. C., Can. June,
B 535 Keokuk, Ia. July, "	R 686 Burlington, Vt. Sept., "	B 826 Etna, Pa. July,
B 537 Long Branch, N. Y. July, "	B 687 Bay City, Mich. Aug., "	B 827 Joplin, Mo. July,
B 542 San Rafael, Cal. Aug., "	B 689 Passaic, N. J. July, "	B 829 South Bend, Wash. Aug., "
B 543 Danville, Ill. Aug., "	B 690 Owensboro, Ky. Aug., "	B 830 Anacortes, Wash. July,
B 544 Richmond, Ind. July, "	M 692 Virden, Ill. Aug., "	B 832 Sedalia, Mo. July,
B 545 Perth Amboy, N. J. June, "	C 693 Hoboken, N. J. July, "	B 833 Elyria, O. July,
B 546 Waterloo, Ia. Aug., "	B 694 Watertown, N. Y. July, "	B 834 Royalton, Ill. July,
B 547 Dallas, Tex. July, "	B 696 Norfolk, Va. July, "	B 835 Taylor, Tex. Aug., "
B 548 Hudson, N. Y. Aug., "	B 697 Temple, Tex. Aug., "	B 836 Centralia, Wash. Aug., "
B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex. Aug., "	B 699 Marquette, Cal. June, "	M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo. Aug., "
M 550 Bakersfield, Cal. July, "	W 700 Paterson, N. J. July, "	Digitized by Google
B 551 Akron, O. Apr., "	B 701 North Walpole, N. H. Aug., "	
CC 552 Richmond, Va. July, "	B 704 Raymond, Wash. July, "	
B 553 Millvale, Pa. July, "	B 706 Rockville, Conn. July, "	
B 554 Newark, N. J. Aug., "	B 707 Tacoma, Wash. July, "	
B 555 North Yakima, Wash. June, "	B 709 Lordsbury, N. M. Aug., "	
B 556 Olympia, Wash. Aug., "	B 710 Ashland, Wis. July, "	
B 557 Salida, Colo. July, "		
B 558 San Bernardino, Cal. Aug., "		

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
B 838 Casper, Wyo.	Jul., 1915	5 296 July	19 40	9 Rein. Mitchel Maes, Local 42
M 839 Herrin, Ill.	July, "	5 348 June	7 60	5 10
B 840 Chester, Pa.	Aug. "	5 402 June, supplies	26 50	16 75
M 842 Casper, Wyo.	Aug. "	5 505 July	10 60	2 60
WWC 843 Worcester, Mass.	Aug. "	5 518 July	13 20	32 95
B 844 Staunton, Ill.	July, "	5 546 Aug.	12 20	13 65
B 845 New Kensington, Pa.	Aug. "	5 549 Aug.	12 55	14 70
M 846 Sheridan, Wyo.	June, "	5 561 June	37 30	1 00
B 847 Fostoria, O.	Aug. "	5 596 Supplies	1 50	9 632 Aug., supplies
M 848 El Paso, Tex.	July,	5 628 June, stamps	27 80	5 20
B 849 Franklin, Pa.	Aug. "	5 734 July, buttons	6 20	10 188 July, supplies
B 850 Rock Island, Ill.	Aug. "	5 763 June, supplies	31 65	8 60
R 852 Tiffin, O.	Aug. "	5 838 July	6 20	10 408 June
B 854 Jeannette, Pa.	July, "	5 869 July, stamps	8 90	10 592 July, supplies, buttons, cash
B 855 Livingston, Mont.	June, "	5 R. Dufner, M. A. L.	25	27 45
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark.	Aug. "	5 486 June, July, supplies	14 85	10 771 July
B 857 Laramie, Wyo.	July,	5 757 Aug.	6 80	10 774 July
B 859 Billings, Mont.	July,	5 800 Aug.	19 20	10 821 Aug., supplies, buttons
M 861 Billings, Mont.	June,	5 815 May, stamps	44 25	10 338 July
B 863 West Warwick, R. I.	July,	5 143 Charter and outfit	13 50	10 812 July, rein. of local
B 864 Lansford, Pa.	Aug. "	5 354 July, stamps	11 75	10 51 Buttons
C 865 Chicago, Ill.	July,	5 612 July, stamps, supplies	22 40	10 59 Supplies
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass.	Aug. "	5 298 July, supplies	17 90	10 216 July
B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska	Aug. "	5 411 Supplies	50	10 457 July, supplies
B 868 Nome, Alaska	Aug. "	5 749 July	23 10	10 465 June, July
B 869 Juneau, Alaska	Aug. "	5 125 Aug.	6 60	10 524 Aug., bal. due June report
M 871 Juneau, Alaska	July,	5 644 Return of funds	9 58	20 60
C 872 Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. "	5 557 July, stamp	3 05	10 809 June, July, stamps, supplies
		5 Interest	73 18	17 15
		6 68 Supplies	3 00	10 609 July
		6 73 Aug.	7 80	10 852 July
		6 222 July	33 65	5 60
		6 249 Supplies, buttons	10 00	10 355 July
		6 378 Aug., supplies	27 05	10 501 July
		6 386 Aug., stamps	13 45	10 370 Aug., supplies
		6 403 July, stamps	36 05	10 651 June, stamps
		6 443 June, buttons	4 40	10 866 Aug., stamps
		6 574 June	43 20	10 491 June, buttons, rein. of local
		6 613 July, button	5 20	23 60
		6 664 July	4 80	10 798 July
		6 686 Aug.	5 00	11 113 July, Aug., supplies
		6 754 Supplies, buttons	4 50	11 206 Aug., stamps, supplies
		6 817 July	10 05	11 244 June
		6 848 July	12 40	11 445 July, stamp
		6 Rein. C. A. Gibson, Local 637	1 35	11 461 July, supplies
		6 305 July	40 65	11 603 July, supplies
		6 349 July, stamp, buttons	10 45	11 575 July
		6 Rein. W. H. Green, Local 752	13 85	11 643 Supplies, buttons
		6 197 July, supplies	38 75	11 682 July
		6 627 July, buttons	22 60	11 823 June, July
		6 680 Supplies	1 00	11 863 July
		6 150 Supplies	1 00	11 119 July
		6 157 Aug.	17 60	11 153 July
		7 31 Supplies	7 50	11 447 July
		7 84 Aug., supplies	11 80	11 663 July, Aug., stamps, supplies
		7 90 July, buttons	46 80	18 35
		7 244 Mar., Apr., supplies	28 45	5 60
		7 274 July, stamps, supplies, buttons	13 10	11 227 July
		7 558 July, stamp	11 70	11 353 July, supplies
		7 577 July, supplies	27 95	10 30
		7 659 July	32 95	11 366 June, July, rein. of local 20 20
		7 842 June	4 00	11 526 Stamps, supplies
		7 857 July	3 20	11 36 11 136 Aug., supplies
		7 Geo. Williams, M. A. L.	1 00	12 93 July, stamp, supplies
		7 805 Supplies	3 00	12 97 June, July, stamp, supplies, rein. of local
		7 259 June, rein. of local	10 20	12 109 July, stamps
		7 322 July, cash	13 85	12 134 July, stamps, supplies
		7 633 July	14 80	12 173 July, stamp
		7 535 July	7 80	12 220 June
		7 218 July, stamps	12 45	12 249 July
		7 478 July, stamps	6 00	12 559 July
		7 751 Aug., supplies	9 60	12 573 July
		9 104 July, Aug.	10 80	12 625 Aug.
		9 111 Stamps, supplies	8 75	12 710 July, stamp
		9 142 July	8 50	12 813 Aug.
		9 204 July	14 40	12 826 July
		9 215 July, stamps	8 60	12 Rein. Geo. Thurman, Local 637
		9 244 May	13 60	12 309 Stamps, buttons
		9 279 July	35 20	12 398 July, stamps
		9 344 July, stamps, supplies, buttons	10 90	12 427 July, stamps, supplies
		9 483 July, supplies	6 65	12 741 July
		9 537 June	3 30	12 804 July
		9 633 Aug.	10 40	12 845 July
		9 676 July	29 85	12 43 Supplies
		9 677 Aug.	7 00	12 67 July, stamps
		9 685 July, supplies, cash	5 60	12 82 Aug.
		9 824 July	2 45	13 118 July, stamp, bal. due June report
		9 829 June, July	3 60	13 148 July, Aug.
		9 801 June, July, bound M. & S.	8 20	13 181 45 8 00
		9 L. G. Huling, M. A. L.	50	

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.	
13 228	Supplies	10 00	17 48	July	155 90	21 437	Supplies	1 50
13 382	July	5 20	17 284	July, stamps	125 60	23 86	Aug., stamps, supplies	36 50
13 489	Supplies	2 35	17 334	June, July	7 60	23 149	Stamps	14 00
13 505	Buttons	2 00	17 482	Aug., cash	7 35	23 180	July	19 45
13 550	July	26 00	17 552	July, supplies	5 70	23 209	Supplies	1 00
13 721	July, stamp	51 75	17 671	Stamps, supplies	1 25	23 239	July	63 60
13 748	Stamps, supplies	5 25	17 689	Stamps	1 00	23 274	Buttons	1 00
13 C. W. Bowman,	M. A. L.	4 00	17 739	Bound M. & S.	2 00	23 298	Button	1 00
13 Rein.	Wm. O'Connor,		17 793	Aug.	5 60	23 321	July	6 40
13 Local 377			17 867	June	4 80	23 451	July, supplies	15 00
13 Rein. Mike Burke, Local			17 Jno. Greenwald, M. Jones,	M. A. L.	4 30	23 593	July	32 90
13 50			17 Rein. Toni Loder, Local			23 616	Aug., stamps	5 70
13 470	July	3 00	17 75			23 680	Stamps	2 00
13 527	July, supplies	17 95	17 212	July	33 00	23 710	Supplies	15 10
13 598	July, buttons	7 20	17 639	Aug., stamps, supplies	20 35	23 808	Aug.	13 00
13 745	Stamps, supplies, buttons	9 00	17 830	Mar., Apr., May	16 60	23 814	May, June, July, rein. of	2 95
13 791	July, stamps	7 40	17 428	July, supplies, bal. due	65 05	23 827	July, supplies	13 75
13 114	Aug., supplies, buttons	15 20	17 716	June report	4 85	23 836	June, July, Aug., sup-	
13 563	July, supplies	10 50	17 864	July	3 40	23 837	plies, cash, rein. of local	11 80
14 20	July	121 60	17 335	June, July	29 65	23 517	July, supplies, buttons	13 25
14 44	July, supplies	243 25	18 Rein. W. H. Porter, Lo-	cal 814	12 35	23 163	Aug., supplies	5 20
14 77	July	353 70	18 Rein. of local		1 00	24 95	July, bal. due supplies	49 00
14 180	Supplies	1 00	18 209	Stamps		24 340	July	8 20
14 235	May, June, July, Aug.	17 20	18 275	Supplies	5 00	24 833	July, stamp	5 65
14 241	Aug., supplies	9 50	18 315	June	3 60	24 139	July, Aug.	15 30
14 302	Supplies	1 25	18 Rein. John Connors, Lo-	cal 207	12 35	24 182	July, supplies, buttons	6 00
14 341	July	12 35	18 760	Aug.	3 75	24 548	Aug., bal. due May re-	
14 406	July, supplies	15 65	18 542	Aug.	3 40	24 740	port	3 20
14 436	June, July, stamps	14 45	18 845	July	6 05	24 740	July	4 00
14 488	Supplies	1 00	18 T. J. Linnane, M. A. L.	2 10	24 840	Aug.	7 80	
14 489	July, supplies	19 20	18 237	June, July, rein. of local	9 80	24 280	July	79 15
14 748	Supplies	3 00	18 479	June, July, rein. of local	33 55	24 Rein. M. B. Hingman,		
14 768	July, bal. due June re-		18 610	July, supplies, buttons,		Local 682	12 35	
14 835	Aug., supplies	34 25	18 cash, bound M. & S....	12 00	24 184	July, Aug.	5 00	
14 856	Aug.	5 60	18 33	July	58 00	24 358	Aug.	3 25
14 126	July, Aug.	3 00	18 427	Supplies, buttons	4 00	24 435	July, bal. due bound M.	
14 357	July	19 20	18 222	Supplies	10 00	24 455	Bal. due Dec. report;	
14 628	July	21 20	18 730	July, stamps, supplies		bound M. & S., 1913-1914	4 25	
14 Rein. G. J. McCraley,			18 buttons	11 55	25 17	July	31 85	
14 Local 579			18 John J. Keefe, M. A. L.	4 50	25 55	July, cash	25 95	
14 61	Feb., Mar., Apr., May,	1 35	18 171	July, stamp	80 45	25 116	July, Aug.	22 85
14 562	stamps	123 70	18 652	Supplies	50	25 202	Aug.	22 20
16 30	July	441 25	18 Lee Raley, M. A. L.	35	25 222	Buttons	5 00	
16 49	June, July	7 20	18 569	July	14 06	25 289	Aug.	4 00
16 64	July	36 80	18 282	July, stamp	15 05	25 387	July, supplies, buttons	44 00
16 67	Bal. due May report.	20	18 320	July	19 60	25 400	July, supplies	27 95
16 88	Supplies, buttons	2 00	18 85	July	38 80	25 595	July	2 15
16 81	July, supplies	28 70	19 97	Aug.	8 60	25 684	July, Aug., bal. due	
16 107	Supplies, buttons	3 00	19 154	July	21 20	bound M. & S.	8 10	
16 117	Aug.	1 00	19 241	Bal. due supplies	60	Geo. Congdon, M. A. L.	2 25	
16 150	July	18 50	19 318	Aug.	5 00	161 July, stamps, supplies	39 45	
16 Rein. G. W. Guyer, Lo-	cal 666		19 468	Aug.	22 65	286 Stamps	2 00	
16 166	July	13 35	19 765	July	14 80	367 July, bound M. & S.	9 00	
16 224	Aug.	23 30	19 767	Stamps	3 00	591 Aug.	8 25	
16 225	Supplies	40 25	19 572	July, buttons	17 60	847 July, Aug.	13 35	
16 239	Supplies	5 05	19 8 Buttons	1 20	312 Aug.	16 60		
16 244	Rein. of local	10 00	19 417	Aug., supplies	11 00	195 July	10 20	
16 273	Supplies	3 00	19 420	Supplies	25 00	159 Aug., supplies	23 75	
16 297	July, Aug., buttons	8 25	20 17	Supplies, buttons	4 75	190 July, Aug., bound M. & S.		
16 356	July, supplies, buttons	14 60	20 107	July	39 85	26 59	July	18 40
16 316	July	2 60	20 426	July	7 80	127 Aug.	35 35	
16 408	Supplies	5 00	20 Rein. Thos. J. Burns, Lo-	cal 267	18 35	181 July	10 50	
16 406	Button	60	20 499	July, stamps, supplies	25 35	200 July, supplies, buttons	57 55	
16 454	July, stamps	11 90	20 820	Buttons	2 50	461 Supplies	1 00	
16 482	Supplies	2 50	20 839	June, July, stamps	4 60	498 July	8 40	
16 495	Aug.	6 60	20 482	July, stamps, bal. due	5 00	733 Aug.	7 20	
16 556	July, Aug.	13 80	20 859	July, supplies, cash	17 05	845 Aug.	6 70	
16 566	June, supplies, rein. of	19 85	20 683	Stamp, supplies, bal. due	1 85	867 July, Aug., stamps, cash	9 85	
16 593	Supplies	3 50	20 bound M. & S.		23 331	July	8 55	
16 875	June, stamps, rein. of	8 05	20 820	Aug.	9 40	746 July, supplies, buttons	11 20	
16 701	July, Aug.	3 60	20 339	July	80 40	844 July	8 85	
16 704	Apr., May, June, July,		20 365	Aug.	13 00	Geo. Magadieu, M. A. L.	4 50	
16 680	bound M. & S.	14 60	20 485	July	27 45	758 May, June, July, sup-		
16 706	July, supplies, buttons	16 15	20 W. H. Sellner, M. A. L.	3 00	plies, cash, rein. of local	12 70		
16 709	Aug.	7 60	20 209	Stamps, supplies	10 00	499 Stamps	23 60	
16 744	July, supplies	16 80	20 848	Buttons	1 20	744 Supplies	1 00	
16 815	June, supplies	38 30	20 654	July	2 20	244 Supplies	1 00	
16 832	Supplies	50	20 155	Aug.	29 90	244 Supplies	1 00	
16 848	Supplies	1 50	20 217	Aug., buttons	40 45	244 Supplies	1 00	
16 871	July, cash	7 45	20 79	Sept., supplies	4 00	246 July	11 85	
16 754	July	9 95	21 300	Supplies, bound M. & S.	5 00	202 July	3 60	
16 Rein. Paul Bernoth, Lo-	cal 666		21 332	July	71 60	202 July	3 60	
16 189	Apr., May	47 40	21 284	Supplies	2 50	463 July, stamps	7 50	
16 240	July	63 95	21 485	Supplies, buttons	2 50	594 Aug.	6 50	
16 Rein. Wm. Hill, Local			21 870	June, July	18 95	686 Sept.	4 80	
16 608		1 3b	21 110	July	173 90	689 Supplies	1 00	
16 804	July, stamp, buttons	4 95						
17 24	July, buttons, stamp	6 15						

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.
27	738 Aug.	240	30 525 July	75 25
27	760 Aug.	6 80	30 620 July, rein. of local, bound M. & S.	9 60
27	170 Supplies, bal. due Mar. report	85	30 723 Aug.	9 60
27	J. E. McCafferty, M. A. L.	2 25	30 Rein. G. D. McGrew, Local 394	1 35
27	852 Aug., buttons	10 50	30 547 July	44 80
27	92 July	9 80	30 68 July	99 85
27	256 July, stamps	28 05	30 Rein. James P. Walsh, Local 517	12 35
27	72 Supplies	25	31 27 July, stamps	8 60
27	128 Aug., stamps, bound M. & S.	7 20	31 124 Aug., stamp	23 45
27	700 July; bound M. & S., 1913, 1914.	11 90	31 147 Aug.	7 50
27	229 June, July, stamps	10 05	31 194 Aug.	4 20
27	287 July, stamps, supplies	43 60	31 228 Aug.	26 40
27	680 Supplies	2 50	31 262 Sept., Oct.	4 80
28	28 July	19 60	31 266 July, supplies, buttons	37 70
28	52 Buttons	3 00	31 302 July	34 60
28	143 Stamps, supplies, buttons	3 50	31 488 July	44 30
28	151 Aug.	7 50	31 504 Aug., stamp	56 10
28	244 July, supplies, buttons	14 25	31 737 Aug.	21 60
28	506 July, stamps	37 10	31 800 July, stamps	5 30
28	722 July	5 10	31 854 July	13 20
28	827 Stamp	20	31 31 July, supplies	118 80
28	850 Aug., supplies	39 20	31 35 Supplies	1 25
28	J. Meyers, M. A. L.	1 75	31 133 July	6 70
28	Rein. Jesse Stovall, Local 512	12 35	31 379 Aug.	11 40
28	35 July	79 40	31 543 Aug., stamp	19 50
28	106 July, supplies	100 00	31 554 July, Aug.	4 80
28	257 July, Aug., supplies	10 40	31 573 Supplies	1 50
28	600 July, supplies	13 00	31 865 July, stamps	35 40
28	720 Aug., stamp	11 90	31 152 Supplies	35 00
28	72 Supplies	18	31 456 July, stamps, supplies	32 10
30	1 July, supplies	162 00	31 10 July, bound M. & S., buttons	18 40
30	4 July, bal. due supplies	41 25	31 196 Supplies, buttons	6 00
30	18 July, supplies	18 85	31 296 July, Aug.	18 65
30	19 July	30 45	31 300 July	26 55
30	20 Buttons	5 00	31 532 July	16 40
30	41 July	249 85	31 642 July	5 20
30	43 Buttons	3 00	31 731 July, Aug., stamps, bound M. & S.	8 60
30	61 July	31 50	31 491 July, Aug., stamps	52 95
30	70 July, supplies	89 25	31 238 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	19 45
30	99 Buttons	2 00	31 120 July	44 45
30	101 July	31 75	31 244 Aug., supplies	13 70
30	108 July	103 20	31 529 June, July, Aug.	5 60
30	Rein. Sam S. Collins, Local 401	11 35	31 484 July, stamp	47 20
30	141 July	17 40	31 503 July, stamp	12 35
30	167 Aug., supplies	35 65	31 563 Aug., stamps	1 10
30	196 Aug.	54 30	31 593 Supplies	5 00
30	207 July, rein. of local	8 40	31 680 Supplies	3 00
30	260 Aug.	16 80	31 2 July	68 00
30	273 July	29 00	31 6 July	55 50
30	279 Supplies	2 00	31 29 July	47 40
30	295 July	9 05	31 99 July	49 15
30	325 Aug.	5 00	31 189 June, July, rein. of local, bal. due May report	63 35
30	380 Supplies, cash	5 50	31 263 July	17 55
30	381 Aug., stamp	10 10	31 292 Supplies	30
30	405 July	8 25	31 293 July, Aug., stamps	10 50
30	420 July, stamp	139 55	31 317 July, stamp	11 05
30	421 Aug.	15 60	31 423 July, Aug.	77 05
30	449 July	11 60	31 440 July	14 50
30	Rein. Mrs. J. A. Peterson, Local 396	5 10	31 520 Aug.	8 70
30	459 July	14 00	31 687 Aug., bal. due May report, bound M. & S.	18 75
30	473 June, July, rein. of local	9 00	31 696 July	20 70
30	596 July	29 85	31 401 Dec., Jan., Feb., bal. due bound M. & S., cash	60 00
30	606 Supplies	1 50	31 F. G. Ware, M. A. L.	5 50
30	619 July, Aug., stamps, cash	33 45	31 Interest	674 41
30	648 July, cash	25 60	Total	\$13,998 60
30	656 Aug.	9 40		
30	673 July, Aug.	8 80		
30	689 July, stamp, supplies	10 25		
30	692 July, Aug., supplies	21 65		
30	693 July, buttons	3 70		
30	697 July, Aug., stamp	10 05		
30	707 July	18 80		
30	719 Aug., bal. due May report	10 60		
30	742 July	2 40		
30	743 July	4 00		
30	764 Aug.	4 25		
30	807 June, July, supplies, bound M. & S.	29 95		
30	818 July, stamp	9 90		
30	829 Aug., stamp	2 00		
30	842 Aug., bal. due bound M. & S.	4 70		
30	H. O. Corcoran, M. A. L.	1 50		
30	14 Supplies	2 50		
30	118 Cash	20 30		
30	285 July	81 10		

EXPENDITURES FOR AUGUST, 1915:

Date.		
2	Rent	\$103 50
2	Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00
2	Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00
2	E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00
2	A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00
2	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00
2	Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00
2	Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., Local 209	15 00
3	E. Maloney, defense, Local 489	50 00
4	Seals	13 51
4	W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.	100 00
5	E. A. Bates, defense, New York locals	200 00
7	Clerks	62 00
9	Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00
9	Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00
9	E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00
9	A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00
9	Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00
9	Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., Local 209	15 00
9	L. L. Chase, defense, L. J. E. B., Stockton, Cal.	100 00
9	E. L. Hiles, defense, L. J. E. B., Kansas City, Mo.	100 00
9	Donald Evelyn, defense, L. J. E. B., Boston, Mass.	200 00
9	Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.	100 00
12	Tax A. F. of L.	399 34
12	Tax on Canadian membership	25 00
13	E. Maloney, defense, Local 489	50 00
14	F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	A. F. Martel, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	F. Sesma, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.	100 00
14	W. H. Foster, Def. Org.	100 00
14	W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org.	100 00
14	J. N. Butler, Def. Org.	100 00
14	Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org.	100 00
14	Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org.	100 00
14	John J. Henley, Def. Org.	100 00
14	Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.	100 00
14	Wm. H. Patton, Death Claim No. 6598, Local 30.	50 00
14	Thomas O'Neil, Death Claim No. 6909, Local 80.	50 00
14	Frank Trager, Death Claim No. 6913, Local 850.	50 00
14	John Redman, Death Claim No. 6916, Local 305.	50 00
14	A. H. Myers, Death Claim No. 6928, Local 557.	50 00
14	Richard M. Lewellyn, Death Claim No. 6938, Local 896.	50 00
14	August Nemet, Death Claim No. 6940, Local 80.	50 00
14	John McGrath, Death Claim No. 6942, Local 746.	50 00
14	Wm. T. McDonald, Death Claim No. 6943, Local 91.	50 00
14	Chas. S. Mitchell, Death Claim No. 6944, Local 420.	50 00
14	Alex. W. Hamlin, Death Claim No. 6945, Local 568.	50 00
14	Olin J. Hiatt, Death Claim No. 6947, Local 437.	50 00
14	Robt. Sanderson, Death Claim No. 6950, Local 709.	50 00
14	Wm. Lindstrom, Death Claim No. 6951, Local 69.	50 00
14	Edw. Labrum, Death Claim No. 6952, Local 115.	50 00
14	John DeCausemaker, Death Claim No. 6953, Local 639.	50 00
14	Benjamin Friedmann, Death Claim No. 6954, Local 1.	50 00
14	Geo. Salori, Death Claim No. 6956, Local 167.	50 00
14	Clerks	62 00
14	Defense, Local 61, Tacoma, Wash.	123 70
16	Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00
16	Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00
16	E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00
16	A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.	Amount on hand Aug. 1, 1915. \$77,043 09
16 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	31 W. H. Foster, Def. Org... 110 00	Receipts for August, 1915... 13,998 60
16 Aloys Cryns, L. S. O., Local 209	15 00	31 Wm. Thomsen, Death Claim No. 6841, Local 455..... 50 00	Total \$91,041 69
19 Defense, Local 572, Stockton, Cal.	17 60	31 Harry Syker, Death Claim No. 6848, Local 689..... 50 00	Expenditures for August, 1915 13,769 67
21 Clerks	62 00	31 D. E. Crawford, Death Claim No. 6949, M. A. L..... 50 00	Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1915 \$77,272 02
23 E. Maloney, defense, Local 489	7 50	31 John Fenneken, Death Claim No. 6955, Local 412..... 50 00	—
23 Frank Hoffman, defense, Minn. locals	500 00	31 Chas. Laenger, Death Claim No. 6957, Local 120..... 50 00	In Death Fund Aug. 1, 1915. \$32,847 25
23 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 498	15 00	31 Edw. D. Hannabery, Death Claim No. 6958, Local 77..... 50 00	Appropriated to Death Fund, August, 1915 4,021 55
23 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	31 Wm. R. Murrin, Death Claim No. 6959, Local 218..... 50 00	Total \$36,868 80
23 E. D. Skinner, L. S. O., Local 848	15 00	31 Jos. Hrdlicka, Death Claim No. 6960, Local 813..... 50 00	Drawn from Death Fund, August, 1915 2,050 00
23 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00	31 Wm. Gipp, Death Claim No. 6962, Local 466..... 50 00	Balance in Death Fund Sept. 1, 1915 \$34,818 80
23 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	31 Henry A. Reed, Death Claim No. 6963, Local 488..... 50 00	—
23 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	31 W. Weidenbach, Death Claim No. 6965, Local 562..... 50 00	In Defense Fund Aug. 1, 1915 \$13,176 72
23 Printing August M. & S... 2,130 46		31 Aloise Mona, Death Claim No. 6966, Local 284..... 50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, August, 1915 1,723 52
23 W. G. Stewart, defense, L. J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.	100 00	31 Herman A. Geier, Death Claim No. 6967, Local 827..... 50 00	Total \$14,900 24
26 Supplies	658 32	31 August Schilling, Death Claim No. 6968, Local 64..... 50 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, August, 1915 4,490 65
28 Clerks	62 00	31 Chris Horn, Death Claim No. 6969, Local 547..... 50 00	Balance in Defense Fund Sept. 1, 1915 \$10,409 59
28 W. E. Reynolds, defense, Galveston flood sufferers..	500 00	31 Chas. H. Martin, Death Claim No. 6972, Local 217..... 50 00	—
30 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00	31 Wm. W. Kochanski, Death Claim No. 6974, Local 115..... 50 00	In Convention Assmt. Fund Aug. 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10
30 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	31 Adolph Schultz, Death Claim No. 6975, Local 115..... 50 00	Receipts for August, 1915.....
30 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00	31 Jos. Beniest, Death Claim No. 6977, Local 41..... 50 00	Total \$1,204 10
30 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	31 Albert Baer, Death Claim No. 6978, Local 420..... 50 00	Refunds for August, 1915.....
30 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	31 H. DeVol, Death Claim No. 6979, Local 420..... 50 00	Balance in Convention Assmt. Fund, Sept. 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10
31 E. Flore, Gen. Pres..... 271 02		31 Larry L. Chase, defense, L. J. E. B., Stockton, Cal.	—
31 Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org. 111 70		31 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec. Treas. 100 00	Amount in General Fund Sept. 1, 1915 \$30,839 53
31 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.... 151 21		31 Janitor 225 00	Amount in Death Fund Sept. 1, 1915 34,818 80
31 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.... 191 44		31 Geo. C. Wiesemann, defense, L. J. E. B., St. Louis, Mo. 406 00	Amount in Defense Fund Sept. 1, 1915 10,409 59
31 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org. 188 94		31 Stamps received and used. 2 20	Amount in Convention Assmt. Fund Sept. 1, 1915 1,204 10
31 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.... 130 25		31 Towel Supply Company. 90	Total \$77,272 02
31 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.... 117 15		31 Postage 52 00	
31 A. Martel, Intl. Org.... 119 19		31 Office supplies 6 33	
31 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.... 111 72		31 Telegrams 1 91	
31 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.... 107 85		31 Express not prepaid..... 51	
31 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.... 102 95		31 Expressage 65 18	
31 Fred Sesma, Intl. Org.... 113 30		Total \$13,769 67	
31 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 114 40			
31 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.... 100 00			
31 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.... 100 00			
31 John J. Henley, Def. Org.... 130 65			
31 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org.... 144 85			
31 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org.... 137 10			
31 J. N. Butler, Def. Org.... 157 15			
31 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org. 106 10			

DID YOU EVER THINK?

Did you ever think as a hearse passed by
 That it would not be long until you or I
 Would be taking a ride in that black plumed hack
 And never remember the coming back?

Did you ever think as you strive for gold
 That a dead man's hand can't a dollar hold?
 No matter how much you earn or save
 You must leave it all when you go to the grave.

It is better to buy a cheap bouquet
 For a living soul this very day
 Than a bushel of roses, white and red,
 To place on his casket when he's dead.—Exchange.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

HOLYOKE, MASS., August 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

As per instructions regarding re-organization of former Local 726. After considerable energy and time being devoted along these lines, it was evident the men working at that branch of the trade did not wish to belong to the trade union movement. I collected the old charter and outfit, bar labels, etc. It would be well for our locals throughout the country to note former members coming from Local 726, Ottawa, Canada, and refer them to the general office. Everything possible was done to interest the culinary workers in establishing a local, but they could not see their way clear. The depression of business in this line of work is responsible.

I attended the following meetings while in Canada: Locals 315, 440, 753, 506. Assisted Business Agent Beulion of Local 506, on several important matters.

To Sherbrooke; assisted the officers of Local 753 in straightening out existing trouble there.

To Quebec in the interests of our crafts, but, after looking over the ground, I decided the time was not opportune. I attended a meeting of Local 619 and assisted the officers in straightening out existing trouble that they were having with several houses in the city. As per instructions, considerable time was devoted in auditing the books and accounts of Local 81.

The following is my expense account:

July 28, to Montreal, \$3.40; July 30, to Sherbrooke, \$3.75; July 31, to Montreal, \$3.75; August 2, to Quebec, 6.55; August 6, to Holyoke, \$18.20; baggage, car fare and 'phone, \$3.75; postage, and typewriting, \$2.50; stamps and stationery, \$2.25; exchange on checks, 25 cents. Total, \$44.40.

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

LOS VAGES, N. M., August 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

My last report left me in Phoenix. On July 27 visited Central Council. Put in the remainder of the month and up to August 4, in Phoenix, assisting in getting contracts signed for another year. We were successful in getting all the houses signed that we had cards in and one other house that was just opened.

On August 4 attended meeting of Local 631.

Arrived in Tucson on August 6. Attended Central Body on August 8. Decided, after interviewing some of the members-at-large of our International there, and all the culinary workers I could find in town, that there are not enough culinary workers in the town to maintain a local.

Went to Bisbee on August 9, and on the 10th attended the Central Body.

On August 11 attended a meeting of Local 380 and took part in assisting the officers in preventing a walkout for eight hours, that they were not prepared to win and did not have the sanction of either the Central Body or the International.

On the 12th to Douglas.

On the 13th, attended a special meeting of Local 295. Out of 43 members in town, there were 38 present. They are making progress and are deserving of a great deal of credit as their's is the only charter in Douglas.

On the 14th, to Deming.

On the 15th, to Silver City.

On the 18th, to Albuquerque.

On the 20th, to Sante Fe.

On the 22nd, to Los Vages, and did not find a sufficient number of craftsmen in any one of the above-named cities to maintain a local, so did not organize any.

The population of the State of New Mexico is about 71 per cent Mexicans and in the above-named towns it is from about 70 to 90 per cent, and in most of the towns the Chinamen have a good part of the catering business, and Greeks and Italians a big per cent of the saloon business.

The following are my expenses for the month:

Aug. 6—Phoenix to Tucson.....	\$ 4 85
Aug. 9—Tucson to Bisbee.....	4 45
Aug. 12—Bisbee to Douglas.....	1 00
Aug. 14—Douglas to Deming.....	6 60
Aug. 15—Deming to Silver City.....	1 90
Aug. 18—Silver City to Albuquerque.....	14 60
Aug. 20—Albuquerque to Sante Fe.....	9 75
Aug. 22—Sante Fe to Los Vages.....	3 45
Transfer for the month.....	2 00
Sleepers for the month.....	4 50
Total	\$53 10

Total

Yours fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
International Organizer.

OMAHA, NEB., August 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Enclosed find my expense for the month of August.

Since my last report I have secured a charter for the culinary workers of Omaha. We have started out fairly well; of course the same old opposition that the culinary workers have had for years and the nasty work has started, but I believe we are going to win. We are going to have Willie Sunday with us in September and he has started a new line of work, and that is, he has had spys here for the last few months trying to get evidence of violation of the laws by the saloonkeepers, and at the present time has filed charges against a few places and is making quite a noise, and I am sorry to say, that our friends are not as active as they should be.

Enclosed find my expense account for the month of August.

Hall rent and notices for three meetings of Local 143, \$4.00; local car fare and phone for month, \$2.00; postage, 80 cents; repair on typewriter and supplies, \$2.00; extra expense on account of special work, \$25.00. Total, \$33.80.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

BEN. GORTON,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows:

August 1st, attended meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

On the 5th, Cooks' Union, Local 865.

On the 6th, Lathers' Union.

On the 9th, Steamfitters' Union.

On the 10th, Carpenters' Union.

On the 11th, Tool Makers, Gardeners, Upholsterers and Stone Planers' Unions.

On the 13th, District Council of Machinists, and Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

On the 16th, Boot and Shoe Workers and Machinists' Unions.

On the 17th, Teamsters and Painters' Unions.

On the 18th, Brickmakers and Iron Workers' Unions.

On the 19th, Coopers and Machinists' Unions.

On the 20th, Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

On the 23rd, to Roseland, to attend a called meeting of defunct Local 702, by Vice-President Foster.

On the 24th, Calumet Joint Labor Council, Roseland.

The meetings I visited were well attended. I requested in my remarks, their moral support and assistance in organizing our crafts.

The rest of the month I was engaged in canvassing for applicants for membership.

My expenses for month follows:

Exchange on checks.....	\$0 20
Local carfare	3 20
Telephone	50
Stationery and Postage.....	75

Total \$4 65

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JERE F. McCARTHY.
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—From the date of my last report until August 13th, the major portion of my time was taken up working on the bartenders' proposition in the loop, as per instructions, after which I was again instructed to take up the waiter proposition.

I met the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor several times to try and bring about a meeting of delegates from Local 35 and the Chicago Waiters' Association. This we were successful in doing. At the last meeting of the joint committee of delegates, a proposition was accepted by all concerned that was gratifying indeed and it bids fair to bring about the desired results in the near future. At least we have, to my mind, made a start in the right direction.

A great deal of credit should be given to the

Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor for their earnest efforts in trying to assist in thoroughly organizing the waiters of Chicago.

I made three trips to Roseland; first, to arrange for a meeting of members of defunct Local 702; second, to attend said meeting, which was held Monday, August 23rd. Meeting poorly attended. Third, to attend meeting of the Calumet Joint Labor Council to get their assistance in another effort to bring the ex-members of Local 702 together. I was promised their hearty support and August 31st was the date set for the next meeting.

In conjunction therewith I also attended the following meetings during the month:

Two meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor. One meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board. Two meetings of Local 456. One meeting of Local 865. Meetings of Lathers, Steamfitters, Carpenters, Carriage and Auto Workers, Cigar-makers, Machinists, Sign Painters, Teamsters, Carpenters No. 1, Upholsterers, Gasfitters, Stereotypers, Carpenters No. 1693, Hoisting Engineers, Stone Planermen, Tool and Die Makers, Metal Polishers, Horseshoers and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. Also attended meeting and assisted my colleagues in trying to get Local 401 in line.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Four trips to Roseland and return on the 5th, 16th, 23rd and 25th, \$2.08; stationery supplies, \$1.60; local carfare for month, \$3.00; telephone, \$2.50; postage, \$1.77; exchange on checks, 20 cts. Total, \$11.15.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Following is my report for the month of August:

August 1st, attended a meeting of Local 320 at Schenectady, in order to make my report as delegate to the 18th general convention.

August 2nd, to Newburg, as suggested by the general office. In looking over the situation there I deemed it unwise to waste any time on the matter, as only a few waiters are employed in the city. Met the officers of the bartenders' local, and advised with them.

August 5th, to Utica, to take up the work of organizing the culinary workers, and a charter list has been started.

August 10th, attended a meeting of the Utica Trades Assembly, and will have the support of that body in organizing the culinary workers.

August 13th, received word from the general office to go to Buffalo, where an organizing campaign has been started with the local joint executive board.

August 15th, attended a meeting of the convention arrangement committee, and took up some matters with them regarding headquarters' hotel.

August 16th, attended a meeting of the organization and legislative committees of the Trades and Labor Council, and took up several matters with them.

August 18th, took up some grievances with the arbitration committee.

August 19th, attended the meeting of Niagara Falls Trades and Labor Council—the bartenders, I was told, wanted to organize—so with District

Organizer Murphy, I started out to secure a charter list, and by the time this report reaches the membership, the bartenders of Niagara Falls will be back "in the fold."

August 23rd, attended meeting of the Cigarmakers' Blue Label League, and they promised to support our local unions throughout the State.

August 24th, helped to organize a local of retail clerks at Niagara Falls. The New York State Federation of Labor is holding its 52nd annual convention in Buffalo, August 24-27. A number of our local unions are represented, but every local should have a delegate present. We are in hopes of getting some good resolutions through the State Federation.

August 27th, attended meeting of Local 196, and took up work of organization with them. The result of the organizing campaign here is beginning to show results, and I feel sure that a large number of members will be added to both locals.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Aug. 2—Schenectady to Newburg.....	\$2 23
Aug. 5—Newburg to Utica.....	3 79
Aug. 14—Utica to Buffalo.....	4 04
Chair	1 00
Aug. 14—Buffalo to Niagara Falls—3 round trips	1 80
Telegram	36
Printing Emergency Blanks.....	1 50
Postage	24
Total	\$14 96

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. HENLY,
International Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

July 27th, attended meeting of Local 448, Jersey City.

July 28th. American Federation of Labor Organizer Duffy and Miss Scully, of Federation, called upon me to assist them in getting from Public Safety Commissioner F. Hague, of Jersey City, proper protection for girls on picket line in big strike here at Reigel Sacks paper bag factory; the claim being made that police were exceeding their authority. Commissioner assured us of getting a square deal and to report any official going beyond the limit.

July 29th. Jersey City, in conference with joint committee of Building Trades Council and Central body, having in charge arrangements for coming State Federation of Labor Convention.

July 30th. Afternoon at meeting of culinary workers in Jersey City. In the evening to Essex Trades Council at Newark.

July 31st. To downtown New York City, to meet with Business Agent Early of Bartenders' Local 118, and arrange for a meeting, as well as to have this local make preparations for complying with orders from general office.

August 2nd. In company with General President E. Flore, attended meeting of Local Joint Board of New York City.

August 3rd. To Passaic, N. J., to pay my respects to the remains of our late brother, Harry Stryker, formerly secretary of Passaic bartenders' union, but was disappointed on my arrival there to learn that his body was removed to the home of his mother in the city of Newark, N. J., and

previous engagements made kept me from being able to attend his funeral. Brother Stryker was a true trades unionist and the bar boys of Paterson and Passaic, N. J., have lost a true friend indeed, as well as the labor movement in general. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

August 4th and 5th. As per instructions from general office, working in New York City in the interest of Local 244.

August 6th. At meeting of Essex Trades Council, Newark, N. J.

August 7th. At 12 St. Marks Place, New York City, to attend meeting of Bartenders' District Council.

August 8th. At headquarters of Local 488, of Jersey City, going over books of former officials.

August 9th. At joint board meeting of locals in New York City.

August 10th. Presided at meeting of bartenders in Jersey City. This local at present, needs attention, and I am doing my utmost to keep the boys in line until I get a live and capable business manager, as Brother J. Muldoon, of Waiters' Local 575, of same city, is also business agent for the bar boys at present and acting in the same capacity for the culinary workers, makes it certain that he has to keep going to make good, and he is showing results.

August 11th. At meeting of Local 244, of New York City. I called for the purpose of nominating and electing a new set of officers, as I understand it has been many a month since this local held a meeting, but the boys responded cheerfully to my invitation to get together, and I look for a bigger and better local in that section of the city.

August 12th. Addressed the delegates at meeting of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County.

August 13th. At meeting of Local 1, New York City.

August 15th. At Executive Board Meeting of State Federation of Labor in Jersey City, to complete arrangements for visiting delegates.

August 16th, 17th and 18th. At convention of State Federation of Labor of New Jersey, and secured the passage of resolutions favoring our allied crafts.

August 20th. With Business Agent Early, of Local 118, down town bartenders of New York City, and in the evening to city of Paterson, N. J., to assist in the organizing of a personal liberty league, and this body at the start got right down to business, and is going to show the Anti-Saloon League and candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Blauvelt, that there is no time like the present to start an early campaign against the common enemy. Culinary workers and bartenders, as well as brewery workers, were well represented at this gathering, which was held at Bergen Hall, 107 Market Street. These meetings will be held every Friday evening until after election, and I hope our boys will attend regularly.

August 22nd. At Carnival of Plattdeutsche Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., to adjust matters of interest to our surrounding locals, as several locals had members working on this occasion.

August 23rd. At meeting of local joint board New York City. A low initiation fee, at my suggestion, was endorsed and if all locals here will adopt same, an increase in membership will result in the big city.

August 24th. To Passaic, N. J., and attended meeting of bartenders' local, to adjust matters

left unsettled by death of their late secretary-treasurer, Brother H. Stryker.

August 25th. Installed officers of Local 244, New York City; in the evening to meeting of Local 118, downtown, called by me for the purpose of getting this local back in the running, as it has been many months since this local has transacted any business. Pleased to see the large turnout and in my next report I hope to be able to inform our general membership that Local 118 is among the leaders in the big city.

The following is my expense account for the month:

July 30—Jersey City to Newark and return.	\$0 30
Aug. 3—Jersey City to Passaic, N. J. and return	55
Aug. 6—Jersey City to Newark and return.	30
Aug. 20—Jersey City to Paterson, N. J., and return	70
Aug. 24—Jersey City to Passaic and return	55
Postage	61
Phone use	55
Local and carfare in New York City.....	4 35
Stationery and supplies.....	45
Total	\$8 36

Fraternally yours,

W.M. F. KAVANAGH,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month of August is as follows:

On July 28 we tried to secure an audience with the manager of a certain chain of restaurants, but after three unsuccessful attempts were made we gave it up for that date.

From August 2nd until the 14th, the days were spent in canvassing the loop district of Chicago in quest of new members, but the method we employed proved unsuccessful, and since that time we have been working on them from another angle.

August 1st, attended the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The afternoon of August 6th, attended the meeting of Waiters' Union, Local 484. Seven new members were initiated.

The evening of August 6, we all attended the meetings of the Lathers and Metal Polishers.

August 9th, attended the meetings of the Steamfitters and Sign Painters.

August 10th, visited the Carpenters and Cigarmakers' meetings.

August 11th, visited the meetings of the Toolmakers, Florists and Upholsterers.

August 12th, visited the Carpenters and Electrical Workers' meetings.

August 13th, visited the Machinists' District Council, in search of information in regard to a man by the name of Cuneen, an employe of the Anti-Saloon League, who poses as a machinist.

August 16th, visited the meetings of the Boot and Shoe Workers and Machinists.

August 17th, visited the meetings of the Teamsters and Painters.

August 18th, visited the Brickmakers and Iron Workers' meetings.

August 19th, visited the Carpenters and Machine's meetings.

We gave short talks at all these meetings, and were well received and assured the moral support of these organizations in our work in Chicago.

August 20th, we held a conference with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the matter that they are handling.

August 23rd, we held another conference with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor in the afternoon, and in the evening of same date we attended a meeting of the former members of Local 702, of Kensington. Brother Foster sent out sixty-five letters, calling this meeting and only four showed up.

August 24th, we attended the meeting of the Calumet Joint Labor Council of Roseland, and this honorable body pledged their moral support to us in our work in that district.

August 26th, we held another conference with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and this committee is certainly working hard on the matter which is in their hands and can always be found in their office at the time arranged for call of meeting, and their ardent efforts in behalf of our International should be rewarded with success.

The evening of August 26th, we visited the meeting of the Structural Iron Workers.

August 27th, we picked up all bar cards being displayed in Roseland.

My expense account for the past month is as follows:

Local carfare for month.....	\$4 80
Stationery and postage.....	1 30
Telephone service	80

Total \$6 90

Fraternally yours,

JOSH. BRADY,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

July 27th. Attended meeting of the Minnesota Trades Union League, to prevent unemployment and to promote the principle of Home Rule. This league was instituted by such labor unions that are directly and indirectly identified with the liquor traffic, to combat any adverse legislation. At this meeting a committee of two were elected to go to Koochiching County, namely Mulholland of the plumbers and steamfitters and Weigel of the cigarmakers' unions, to accompany George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and the writer. Same day, in company with Organizer Anderson, took up a matter of long standing with the "Twin City Waiters' Association," by instruction of Vice-President Hoffman. Can report progress to that extent that these waiters may see the light clear to affiliate with our International Union in the near future.

July 28th. Arrived at International Falls, Minn., and with Secretary Lawson at once got in touch with the various organizations of that city in the County Option fight that was scheduled to take place Monday, August 2, in Koochiching County, to lay out a plan of action.

The following day went to Ranier, Minn.

August 1st. Attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 310, of International Falls, and after an address given by the representatives that accompanied me to this city, the undersigned gave our members a talk. The members of this local were instructed by their president to be at the polls at 6:00 a. m. and remain there until the

THE MIXER AND SERVER

vote was taken and recorded. That afternoon, C. A. Windle of Chicago, addressed a packed meeting at the Grand Opera House on the evil of Prohibition, County Option, etc. At the same place a mass meeting was held by the Trades and Labor Assembly of International Falls, Secretary Lawson and the undersigned were the speakers. International Falls and Ranier gave a majority vote of 300 over the Drys. Sorry to mention that when the outlying districts were heard from Koochiching County went dry by 13 votes. This will be contested by the Wets.

August 3rd. Left International Falls, by way of Fort Frances, Canada, stopping off at Duluth, meeting President Hall, of the State Federation of Labor. While at Duluth, took up the matter of Bartenders' Union, Local 574, with Secretary Fred Bernard, the necessity of their affiliation with the Trades Union League of Minnesota. That means that they will be requested to contribute their mite, because it is only a short period off when St. Louis County will be up against County Option, and taking all things into consideration, it is natural they will need assistance. Come across, Local 574, and meet the toll. While mentioning the above, it is also considered that Local 287 and Local 408 of St. Paul, likewise Local 600 of Duluth, will affiliate at once.

August 4th. Attended meeting of the Minneapolis Trade and Labor Assembly, and will say that we have the honor of having Brother Sinton, of Cooks' Union, Local 458, as the secretary of the Assembly.

August 6th. Went to Hopkins, Minn., and met with a committee of the Minnesota Trade Union League in the interest of our allied crafts.

August 8th. Went to St. Paul to attend meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 287, but owing to a parade of the "United Catholic Societies," and the saloons being permitted to open during the time of this parade, our members were forced to toil, and as a natural consequence no meeting could be called. Organizers Martel and Anderson were present.

August 18th. Attended meeting of Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union, Local 193, on a matter that vitally interests their craft, and also those organizations that are identified with the Minnesota Trade Union League. Was accompanied by Business Agent Ives, of the engineers' union. Throughout the month attended the meetings of our allied crafts in Minneapolis regularly, and will mention that a steady increase in membership has been shown by the culinary organizations.

August 22nd. The County Optionists of Hennepin County, fired their first gun at the Auditorium. The ministers in the various churches announced during the morning services, that there would be no evening services held, and that every member of their churches would be requested to be in attendance. This brought out fifteen females to every male that attended. Judge Pollock, of Fargo, North Dakota, and ex-Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, were the principal speakers for the Drys. It was announced that they would have a parade of their women and children folks in the near future for the purpose of creating a feeling against the sale of liquor. Let me state at this time the Minnesota Trades Union League will also arrange for a similar demonstration.

August 24th. Attended meeting of the Minnesota Trades Union League. A committee from this league will wait on the Brewers' Association,

August 27th, Organizer Anderson and the undersigned having been appointed to this conference.

The following is my expense account for the month:

July 28—Minneapolis to International Falls, Minn.	\$8 55
July 29—International Falls to Ranier and return	50
Aug. 2—International Falls to Ranier and return	50
Aug. 3—International Falls via Fort Frances, Canada, to Duluth and Minneapolis	9 25
Aug. 8—Minneapolis to St. Paul and return Telegram	20 51
Bus Hire	75
Baggage checked and transferred.....	80
Telephone	1 30
Postage	2 00
Local and Interurban carfare.....	2 00
Total	\$26 36

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Aug. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August, extending from the 24th of July to this date:

On July 28th, I went to Marlin, Texas, to try to line up a local in that city, and after visiting and conferring with quite a number, I made arrangements for a return trip, as there were several of the main ones I wanted to see out on a fishing trip. On the 29th, back to Waco. On August 1st, I went to Mart to attend the meeting of our new local in that city and returning to Waco on the 4th, I attended a meeting of our new local in that city and the same evening being the regular meeting of the central body, we went in a body to that meeting.

On August 8th, I attended a meeting of the bartenders and on the 9th went to Marlin to see what could be done towards organizing that town; found only one restaurant in the city and it was a Greek place. The bartenders did not seem to know what a union was and looked at me like I was an animal. Marlin is the Hot Springs of Texas and not a local union in the town; the hotels are operated by negroes and there are a thousand boarding houses; found it was no place for an organizer and I returned to Waco.

On the 20th, I received orders to go at once to Galveston and ascertain if our people in the flooded city were in need of help, and immediately left for Houston, that being as far as one could buy a ticket; arrived in Houston on the 21st at 7 o'clock and found I could not reach Galveston, that city being quarantined against the outside world and under strict martial law. After sending several telegrams, I succeeded on Sunday at 2 p. m. in getting Brother Lusk of Local 69 over the long distance telephone at double the regular price and with a limit of three minutes; learned from Brother Lusk that Galveston was in a deplorable condition and our members in need of help. Brother Lusk losing his home and its contents. With this information, I wired the general office Sunday evening at 3 o'clock, and continued trying to reach Galveston, but no one could enter

the city until the 24th, when I succeeded in getting across the line after showing my credentials and the letter from the general office advising me to go to the assistance of our people in the stricken city. The mayor and a number of fat bankers and pie eaters had previously sent out a telegram to the world that Galveston did not need help, to keep the world from knowing the real facts for fear their future would be ruined as to real estate prices. I want to say now and here that when I did reach the stricken city I witnessed a sight I never want to see again. The water stood six or more feet deep in the city, and from what I could see, Galveston alone has suffered ten million dollars damage. The saloons are all closed or the doors are closed on a ruined set of fixtures; there are a few restaurants trying to run, the majority being washed away. For fifteen miles inland all live stock were drowned and are now lying in heaps along the prairie. There is no use for me trying to explain all, it would take up too much space. No human could conceive the destruction unless he be on the ground and see for himself. Our people will suffer unless they get help—not only ours, but thousands of others. There is no water, but very little to eat, and hundreds are without clothes or even a home, all being washed away. The conditions here are very bad, indeed.

My expense account is as follows:

July 28 and 29—To Marlin and return.....	\$1 60
Aug. 1 and 5—Mart and return.....	1 30
9 and 10—To Marlin and return.....	1 60
14 and 15—To Mart and return.....	1 30
20—To Houston and sleeper.....	7 55
20—Two telegrams to Galveston.....	1 12
20—Baggage hauled, Waco and Hous-ton.....	1 00
21—Telegram to Galveston	51
22—Long distance phone to Galveston.	55
22—Telegram to Cincinnati.....	91
24—To Texas City and return.....	2 50
24—Ferry to Galveston and return... Street car and postage for month.....	1 00 4 50
Typewriter work, stationery and supplies..	3 50
 Total.....	\$28 94

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Aug. 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

August 4th, attended meeting of Cooks' Local 27, and was invited to preside by request of the local; business of importance was considered and nomination of officers took place; one new member was initiated.

August 4th, attended local joint executive board meeting; matters of importance to both locals were acted upon.

August 5, attended meeting of Local 17, waiters; two members were initiated and two reinstated.

August 7, called upon a committee with Brother Palmer and secretary of the local joint executive board of the German Singing Society, with the purpose of having them employ members of Locals 17 and 27.

August 9th, with Brother Dale, state organizer of the A. F. of L., called on proprietors with a view of signing up a house.

August 10th, was invited to speak at an open meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 108; spoke on the benefit of organizing all crafts, and asked their assistance in helping our crafts.

August 11th, Called on committee of International Typographical Union and asked that a list of all union houses be given to the delegates to their convention, which request was granted.

August 12th, with Business Agent Palmer, went to a number of houses to get members of other locals to put their card in Local 17.

August 12th, a meeting was called for the purpose of forming an organization of hotel employees, but for good reasons no meeting was held.

August 12th, Cooks' Local 27 held an election of officers; one new member was initiated.

August 13th, attended Central Labor Council, where the usual routine of business was indulged in.

August 14th, attended address given by Hon. W. B. Wilson, secretary of labor; he explained the Clayton bill.

August 17th and 18th, called on waitresses at their home address for the purpose of forming a waitresses' local.

August 19th, attended meeting of Waiters' Local 17; a number of reinstatements were made, and new business taken up.

August 21st and 22d, called on proprietors of different houses with a view of having them sign up and send to the offices of Locals 17 and 29 when in need of help.

August 23d, signed up new house; on the 24th, secured the application of two waiters in the newly signed up house; on the 25th, attended meeting of Local 27 in order to solicit co-operation.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Phone for month	\$1 00
Local and suburban car fare.....	1 50
Stamps and stationery.....	50
Baggage transfer	75
 Total.....	\$3 75

Fraternally yours,

MINNIE M. ANDREWS,
International Organizer.

PORLAND, ORE., Aug 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

Continued work of assisting Secretary Henry Harder in straightening out the affairs of Waiters and Waitresses' Local 189; canvassed the entire city and completed audit of accounts.

On August 12th, forwarded check to headquarters in payment of April and May per capita, and on the 27th forwarded payment of June and July per capita, completing the full reinstatement of the local; the membership is approaching the 200 mark and with the adoption of a militant program, will be on the right road to prosperity.

The advent of State-wide prohibition indicates this will soon be a girls' town; the elimination of the waiter is proceeding rapidly, the waitresses, now in the majority, control the organization.

Conditions in the kitchens are simply deplorable, the Japanese having completely displaced the white cooks; full Japanese crews everywhere working under the direction of white chefs. Em-

ployers' Association is strongly organized here and very active for the "open shop."

On August 15th, all the union musicians employed in the theaters and movie houses were locked out with the end not yet in sight.

During the month attended all meetings of our two locals, the central councils and as many of the affiliated unions as was possible to make without interfering with my canvass of the night shifts.

Expense account—Postage, 50c; telephone and car fare, \$2; total, \$2.50.

Yours fraternally,
F. E. MERRYFIELD,
General Organizer.

EDMONTON, ALTA., August 24, 1915:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

Since my last report I have been successful in putting cards in four cafes, thereby adding largely to the membership of Local 55, initiating sixteen on August 13th, and seventeen on August 15th, and five on the 20th and ten applications pending.

Regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel, after taking into consideration the existing labor depression I believed it in the best interests of Local 55 to leave it an open house. We have been able to place one night chef, one captain and three bartenders.

My expenses for the month are as follows:
Exchange on check..... \$0 25
Postage 80
Exchange on check..... 25

Total \$1 30

Fraternally yours,
GEO. HIBBERD,
Special Defense Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report from July 22nd:

Went to East St. Louis, Ill., as per instruction, to investigate the complaint made against Local 332, by Musicians' Union No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.

July 23rd, met a committee from both locals at headquarters. After Business Agent Hunter B. Keith explained that a former business agent of his local sold the house cards and bar signs to proprietors for five and ten dollars apiece, those proprietors refused to hire union bartenders, waiters or musicians, and Business Agent Keith has done all in his power to get those signs. The musicians' committee was satisfied that a mistake had been made.

July 24th, visited all the gardens and most of the cafes in his jurisdiction. Brother Keith accompanied me. He sure has got the town lined up.

July 25th, attended St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and assisted in electing Brother Joe Kinney a delegate to the State Federation of Labor. Local 20 has been represented at the last three State conventions.

July 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, assisted the representatives of our affiliated locals.

July 30th, arrived in Chicago as per instructions, and joined our third vice-president, W. H. Foster.

August the 1st, attended the Chicago Federation of Labor, and from the 2nd to the 20th of

August, canvassed the loop with application blanks; also attended the following labor organizations: Metal polishers, sign painters, gasfitters, florists, stone planers, beer bottle drivers, cigar makers, plumbers, engineers, inspectors, structural iron workers, sprinklers' union, steamfitters, and all our affiliated crafts. Some of the brothers were not very friendly to any of the organizers at first, but things have changed as they know we are doing good business. The bad actors have disappeared from the scene, the rest of them are going down the line and starting to boost. Our slogan is "Throw away your hammers and blow your horns."

The following is my expense account from July 22nd:

Street car fare, St. Louis and East St. Louis	\$0 90
St. Louis to Chicago.....	7 50
Sleeper	2 00
Baggage	75
Postage and stationery.....	50
Local suburban car fare.....	4 50
 Total	 \$16 15

Yours fraternally,
ROBT. LYONS,
Special Defense Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month of August is as follows:

July 26th, attended the meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board, every local being represented. Several matters of importance to the affiliated locals were taken up and disposed of. Organizers Joyce and Martel were also present.

July 27th, in company with Organizer Joyce, had a conference with the officers of the Twin City Waiters' Association, in an effort to get them to affiliate with our International Union. We received some encouragement, and expect to get them in line with us in the near future. Also attended the meeting of the Minnesota Trades Union League, an organization composed of the various trade unions throughout the State, directly and indirectly interested in the outcome of the coming election, whether Minneapolis shall remain in the wet column, or whether the saloons shall be abolished and thousands of men thrown out of employment.

July 28, attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

July 29, with Organizer Martel, attended meeting of Cooks' Local 408, St. Paul. This local had practically disbanded, but through the efforts of Organizer Martel, have gotten together once more, and on July 31 and August 2, Organizer Martel and myself checked up their books, and with Secretary Gardiner's assistance forwarded the delinquent per capita tax to the general office. This local is getting on its feet again, and success is expected.

July 30, attended meeting of Local 458, and Sunday, August 1, the meeting of Local 152.

August 3, in company with Vice-President Hoffman, held a long conference with the directors of the Twin City Waiters' Association, and good results are looked for from this conference. That night attended meeting of the Minneapolis Trade Union League.

August 4, attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, also had an interview with the

managers of the Business Men's Association, pertaining to the coming campaign.

August 5th, 6th and 7th, with Organizer Joyce and District Organizer Spielman, done campaign work in the city and the suburban town of Hopkins.

Sunday, August 8th, with Organizers Martel and Joyce, went to St. Paul to attend the meeting of Bartenders' Local 287, but upon our arrival found that the "lid" had been tilted that day, on account of the convention of the United Catholic Societies being held there, a big parade and celebration being the program for the day, every bartender working and nobody at the meeting.

August 9, attended meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board, and in company with Organizer Joyce, held a conference with the officers of the Retailers' organization.

August 10th, attended an enthusiastic meeting of the Trades Union League; campaign and publicity committees were appointed, and Brother Joyce and myself were appointed to work in conjunction with these committees during the campaign.

August 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, Joyce and myself worked with Vice-President Hoffman and committees on campaign work, as outlined by the league, also attended meetings of Locals 593, 458 and 152.

August 16th, 17th and 18th, campaign work was continued, also attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

August 19, attended and presided over the meeting of Waiters' and Waitresses' Local 593. Amendments to their local by-laws were adopted and business of some importance transacted. Four new members were initiated and several applications are pending. The same night attended meeting of Cooks' Local 408 in St. Paul.

August 20th, the petition for a special election on County Option, with 13,726 signatures attached, was filed by the drys, and the election day was set for October 4th, and the battle is now on in Hennepin County, on one side for the existence of a livelihood now enjoyed, and on the other side to have that privilege destroyed.

Addressed the meeting of the Northwestern Cooks' Local 458 that evening. More than 150 members were in attendance.

Every day since the filing of the petition, Vice-President Hoffman, Organizer Joyce, and myself, have been busy on campaign work, and under the leadership of Brother Hoffman are getting out a weekly publication, *The Real Issue*, published by the Minnesota Trades Union League, for the prevention of unemployment and in favor of Home Rule.

The Drys held their first rally in the Auditorium, Sunday night, August 22, with Judge Pollock of North Dakota, (Father of the North Dakota prohibitory act); former Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, and ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota, as the speakers.

Organizer Joyce and myself were two of the many hundreds of Wet listeners at that rally, and judging from the one to sixteen male members of that audience, there were but very few "dry" votes in attendance.

Mr. Lentz handled figures and facts in a very careless manner, and not in accordance with official statistics and figures, but we know, and you know, that it is a hard matter for a professional prohibitionist or a paid reformer to handle the truth carefully.

The truth is not in them.

Our work in this campaign is under the direct supervision of Third Vice-President Frank Hoffman, and believe me, Frank knows how to lead and carry on a campaign, and if the members of our affiliated unions and the members of other Trade Unions, effected by this movement, will follow the work as outlined by him, there is no doubt but that we will be able to show the Prohibitionists, the County Optionists, the Anti-Saloon League, and the paid reformers, a thing or two before this campaign is over, but it is going to require work, and abundance of it.

In order to get the people acquainted how to vote intelligently on the question—"Shall the sale of liquor be prohibited"—we have adopted the slogan: Think NO; Talk NO; Vote NO, from now on until the last vote is cast on October 4th.

Brothers Hoffman, Joyce and myself, in company with the general campaign committee, are going to have a conference with the Brewers' Association August 27th, for the purpose of perfecting the campaign work.

My expenses for the month are as follows:
 Car fare, Minneapolis and St. Paul..... \$2 20
 Stationery, telephone, express charges and
 exchange on checks..... 2 60
 Postage for month..... 1 50

 Total \$6 30

With greetings, I am

Fraternally yours,
 JAS. H. ANDERSON,
 International Organizer.

LEWISTOWN, MONT., August 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

Visited Havre, Fort Benton, Chateau, Harlowtown, Round Up, Great Falls, Helena and Lewistown.

Addressed meetings of our unions in cities mentioned, central bodies, and as many meetings in other unions as time would permit.

We are getting along fairly well in Montana, despite the activity of the Anti-Saloon League. Business is good.

Bartenders from Oregon and Washington, better find time to straighten their accounts with their local unions before coming into Montana. We have a fight on our hands and know it. If you have been a "dead" one in your own State don't look for time or sympathy to be spent on you by the local secretaries of this State, they have all they can do taking care of live, active members who are unfortunate enough to find themselves out of employment.

Fraternally yours,
 J. P. McGINLEY,
 International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

On the 28th of July, Brother Gardiner and I went over the books of Local 408, to get a complete list of the membership and their standing. This inspection showed conclusively that business was neglected, as I knew some of the members personally who do not want to be in arrears, but did not know where to find the secretary on account of changing headquarters.

On the 29th, I attended the meeting of Local 408, at which Brother J. Anderson, International Organizer, Brothers Sinton and J. Bernier, of Local 458, also attended. This meeting decided to reinstate all members for the sum of \$3.25, which ought to be an inducement.

On the 30th, attended the meeting of Local 458, in Minneapolis.

On the 31st Brother Anderson went with me to St. Paul, and we visited a number of members to stimulate some interest so as to get a better meeting for the coming week. The whole following week was spent in the Saintly City, with a meeting of Local 408 on the 5th, which was well attended.

On the 8th, Brothers Anderson, Joyce and myself went to St. Paul to attend the meeting of Local 287, but found that it was postponed on account of all the members being working; the saloons on that Sunday kept open on account of the convention of the German Catholic Societies of this State. What a contrast with other church organizations, who on a similar occasion would have asked even the movies to close. All week following in St. Paul with a meeting of Local 408 on the 13th.

On the 15th, attended the meeting of Local 287. At this meeting it was decided that the local should take part in the Labor Day parade and \$50 was appropriated for that purpose. Local 408 decided also to participate.

From the 16th to the 21st, in St. Paul, also attended the meeting of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly on the 18th, of Local 408 on the 19th, and of Local 458 on the 20th.

The 21st and 23rd, I wound up in St. Paul, and on the 24th left Minneapolis for Milwaukee, where I met Brothers Marot, Robson and Sibilsky, of our three unions there.

On the 25th, I attended the meeting of Local 872, which was fairly well attended. One candidate was initiated. They went through the first reading of their new by-laws, elected delegates to the Federated Trades Council and the Label League. Charges were brought against three members for conduct unbecoming union men in their respective kitchens, which bids fair to open the eyes of all the members, showing that this local means business. Local 872 is paying a sick benefit and is striving to get an arrangement with other locals doing the same, as follows: If a member of Local 872 deposits his traveling card in another local, this member should be entitled to sick benefit immediately on depositing same card, Local 872 being willing to stand one-half of the amount, if the sickness occurs inside the first 60 days after depositing the traveling card, and vice versa. This local is doing good work and is going to hold an open meeting on September 22, previous to closing its charter. Brother V. Marot is a hard worker and the members realize it. Brother President J. Bliss is on the go all the time and does not let anything slip by. If a set of officers like them could be had in the Saintly City I'd feel happier, as the leadership in St. Paul is lacking; those able to lead, lack the time, as their positions and working hours are preventing them from doing so. I feel that I have done all I could for them, and hope they will help Brother Gardiner to keep the local going. Locals 64 and 59 in Milwaukee were hard hit when an order was issued by the chief of police, closing a large number of saloons, among them some of the biggest. Will the saloon keepers ever find out that cabarets are no part of their business?

August 27th, arrived in Chicago and met Sister E. Maloney at the Chicago Federation of Labor headquarters. Also met Brother Fred Ebeling at the cooks' headquarters.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Carfare in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee	\$ 5 95
Postage for month.....	50
Phone for month.....	60
August 24th, Minneapolis to Milwaukee....	8 81
Baggage transfer to Minneapolis.....	1 00
August 26th, Milwaukee to Chicago.....	2 20
Baggage transfer and storage in Chicago ..	1 60

Total \$20 66

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

The situation in Chicago at the present time is one which is going to require a great deal of hard, honest and conscientious work on the part of the staff of organizers in this city. Some of our members here are imbued with the idea that they are organized. To one not conversant with the facts the impression might be held that such was the case, but our experience has taught us that this is not true.

It is needless to dwell upon the possibilities of what we are attempting to accomplish, suffice to say no stone will be left unturned to bring about results expected to be obtained when sent here.

My expenses for the month are as follows:	
Telephone, local and long distance.....	\$ 1 00
Local and suburban car fare.....	5 00
Printing	1 85
Hall rent (two meetings).....	4 00
Postage (July and August).....	3 00

Total \$17 85

Yours fraternally,

W. H. FOSTER,
Special Defense Organizer.

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

The situation, in so far as our locals are concerned, has improved some and the prospects for the future are much brighter, and with a large turnout on Labor Day, organized labor in the city of Stockton will come to its own before long.

During the month, have attended all the meetings of Locals 403 and 572, the L. J. E. Board, the meetings of the Central Labor Council and the Labor Day.

The L. J. E. Board has three places on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and with the assistance of the movement, we have cut their patronage more than half, but they are holding out with the expectation that we are going to quit—but they have another guess coming.

In the interest of our locals, I have, with a committee, visited the following organizations: Typographical Union, Musicians' Executive Board and Union, Painters Union, and the Brewery Workers' Union.

August 3d, to Tracy, with Business Agent Funk of Local 403. August 4th, to Modesto, with secretary of Local 403; expect in the near future to get a conference with all the proprietors. August 9th, to Modesto with Secretary Chase of Local 403, where we attended the meeting of the Central Labor Council and were promised assistance. August 14th, to San Francisco, returning to Stockton on the 16th. August 18th, to Sacramento, attending the meeting of Local 603.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Aug. 3—To Tracy and return	\$1 00
4—To Modesto and return.....	1 80
9—To Modesto and return.....	1 80
14—To San Francisco	2 35
16—San Francisco to Stockton.....	2 35
18—To Sacramento and return.....	2 90
Car fare and postage.....	3 50
Telegrams, phone and long distance phone.	2 35
 Total	 \$18 05

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

OAKLAND, CAL., August 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August, 1915:

August 2nd, meeting of Central Labor Council. Brother "Bill" Spooner, past secretary of Local 31, who has been holding the position of secretary-Business Agent of the Council for several terms was returned to that position by a unanimous vote. Members of Culinary Local 31, and Bartenders' Local 525, were elected to practically all the offices, which insures good service for the council.

August 3rd, meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board, matters of importance to both locals being given serious consideration.

August 4th, meeting of executive board and committee of fifteen of Local 31.

August 5th, meeting of said local, four candidates initiated and several reinstated by the business agent.

August 6th, meeting of business agents of Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council at 8 a. m. Apparently it is impossible to get united action under this plan, and the representatives of the Central Council propose to hold a separate meeting each Wednesday morning.

August 7th and 8th, with Brother Spooner on matters of infractions of the local by-laws, also visited boycotted places, with Brothers Bard and Spooner.

Glad to report that the bartenders have succeeded in bringing the three saloons boycotted to time, and are now after others who are not living up to the Union rules.

August 9th, meeting of Central Labor Council, which was a hot one. Several of the delegates had their fighting clothes on and proceeded to shake the dead ones up. With Business Agent Carter, of the teamsters, and Secretary Spooner, I was appointed to visit all unions affiliated with the council, in an effort to get more action and better assistance, both moral and financial.

August 10th, on boycott work, also on special meeting of Local 525 to be held on the 20th; Secretary Jack Kennealy and Business Agent Fred Bard having instituted a campaign to bring out the membership.

August 11th, meeting of executive board, and committee of fifteen of Local 31. Consideration given the wage scale which was to be distributed on the first of the month.

August 12th, meeting of Local 31. Attendance is fairly good, considering the fact that almost all the boys and girls are working either steady or extra.

August 16th, meeting of Central Labor Council was enlivened by report of Carmen's Union. That hustling organization, feeling suspicious of one of its members (who held a position as assistant secretary) proceeded to investigate, with the result that they caught the skunk with the goods on him. From the evidence secured it was proven that he had been making weekly reports of the doings of the union to the Employers' Association. When shown the proof in meeting, the party (Henry Gattel by name) confessed, and per agreement was permitted to leave town. We have proof that the M. M. & E. are getting reports of other organizations, and at this time we are on the trail of two of the traitors.

August 18th, meeting of executive board and committee of fifteen.

August 19th, meeting of Local 31.

August 20th, special meeting of Bartenders' Local 525; the attendance being very poor for such a large organization. However, those that did attend showed that they are on to the job and propose to take the necessary steps to protect their jobs from the fanatics at the next election.

August 23rd, meeting of Central Labor Council. At my suggestion the council sent a communication to the National Educational Association calling their attention to the fact that after all their claims to be working for the uplift of humanity, the fact that a large majority of them had persisted in eating in the scab restaurants, and passing union houses where human conditions were given, did not indicate an earnest desire to carry out the views expressed on the platform.

August 25th, meeting of executive board of Local 31.

August 26th, meeting of said local. Considering the tough fight the boys and girls are up against the spirit is fine and doubtless will continue to hold so.

This month has been an exceptionally bad one for our pickets, due to the fact that there have been several conventions meeting in Oakland, and it is with regret that I report that the most of them displayed very little sympathy for our cause. However there is another day coming and then it will be a different story. In a week or so there is going to be another very large cafeteria opened close to the two we are fighting. If the new place don't come through clean we are going to give them a touch of the red ribbon boy, and if we have to, it is going to be a hard matter for the scabby commercial club to find patrons enough to go around to all the scab joints.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Carfare, including three trips to San Fran-	\$3 95
cisco and return.....	3 65
Telegram, stamps and stationery.....	75
Exchange on three checks.....	

Total \$8 35
With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report to date for El Paso:

Bartenders' Union 628 is in exceptionally good shape, in spite of several serious drawbacks with which they have had to contend this summer. They have their union bar card in nearly all of the "wet refreshment emporiums" that are of the desirable class and about 85 per cent of their craft lined up. If the difference between the working conditions in the union and non-union places here was a fair sample of what it is throughout the country, there would certainly be no need for making any other argument for the cause of organized labor in their line. In the union places the bartenders average ten hours a day and none work for less than \$21 a week, while the majority get \$25 and some \$30. In the non-union places, the bartenders generally work twelve to fourteen hours a day for from \$10 to \$12 a week. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these places are among the poorer class of Mexicans.

The most serious problem that this local has had to solve this summer is one that is entirely new for them at this time of the year. So many bartenders usually leave here after the races are over in the spring, and especially when the hot days of the summer months arrive, that, by August there is a scarcity. But this is all different this year. They are now boasting that "they only have about a dozen idle members." When Arizona went dry, every bartender in that State had to hunt for a new home where he could make a living, and El Paso received its full share. This local did nobly in taking care of their unfortunate brothers to the best of their ability; some of them found employment in the restaurants (for Cooks and Waiters' Local 848 also did its best), until now they only have about a dozen idle members. The next time that any fool State wants to experiment with prohibition it should be compelled to take care of its own citizens that it throws out of employment instead of being allowed to shift the burden onto its neighbors.

A good share of the credit for the showing this local has made should be given to its officers. President E. L. Emerson is one of the most popular boys in the town, while Financial Secretary W. M. Grant and Business Agent James R. Boaz, make a team that is hard to beat anywhere. They are in good shape financially with over two hundred dollars in the bank.

Cooks and Waiters and Waitresses' Local 848 has had some of the same difficulties to contend with that the bartenders have, although in a lesser degree. Not only have they found jobs for some of the idle barboys, but an unusual number of idle cooks and waiters have also drifted in from Arizona, where they had lost their jobs at the same time and for the same reason that their bartender brothers did. Our experience is that prohibition hits the culinary workers just about one-third as hard as it does the bartenders.

It will be noticed that I do not overlook the waitresses in speaking of this local. Vice-President Bessie Cupples is proving one of the most energetic and intelligent workers we have ever had and she insists that the waitresses be not forgotten.

One thing that has helped this local very materially this summer has been the closing of six Chinese restaurants. The hard fight that we

have been making against the Asiatics since we organized is at last bringing results and we have got them "on the run" now. Several good American restaurants have been opened during the past spring and summer and another will be ready for business in about a month.

Another thing that has helped this local considerably is the recent reorganization of the Local Joint Executive Board on a business-like basis. The bartender members of this board are experienced and capable union men and have been taking an active interest in the cooks and waiters' problem. I also think that in some cases a man can do more effective work for a brother local than he can for his own. The fact of his being a customer instead of an employe puts the matter in a different light when he tackles a proprietor. It is principally through the efforts of this board that preliminary steps are now being taken towards lining up one of the largest restaurants here and one that has been one of the most serious stumbling blocks.

Secretary R. A. Goodding should also be remembered in speaking of the success of this local. He is proving an energetic worker and has developed several new ideas that have been of great benefit. His latest is the securing of a desirable headquarters in the center of the town, which is the first step towards opening clubrooms for both the bartenders and cooks and waiters.

With best wishes to yourself and the general membership, I am

Yours fraternally,

E. D. SKINNER,
Local Special Organizer.

An announcement in *The Culinary Craft* for July, imparts the information that "All rights and interests in the name and business of *The Culinary Craft* have been transferred by Waiters' Union, Local 30, to the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco." Dan. P. Regan, Secretary of the Local Joint Executive Board, will be the editor and manager of the paper beginning with the August, 1915, number.

Members of our International Union who attempt to keep in close touch with the economic thought of the leaders of the labor movement, commit a serious error when they overlook subscribing for the *American Federationist*, the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor. The subscription price, one dollar per year, brings to your permanent address a publication which occupies a field exclusively its own, and to the student of labor affairs, it is worth many times the price asked. We have before us the August number, containing several splendid articles and editorials, one in particular, "The Workers and the Eight-Hour Work Day," by President Gompers, which is probably one of the most complete studies of that important question written in recent years.

As intimated, the amount for subscription is one dollar per year; lay aside that much, get a money order and remit same to Secretary Frank Morrison, 801 "G" street, N. W., Washington, D. C. If unable to dig up, there is no law preventing asking your union to subscribe and have the *Federationist* on file at your headquarters.

THE FORUM

THE CLAYTON ACT.

In the August number of the *MIXER AND SERVER* under the Forum heading we reproduced the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in connection with the adoption of the Clayton Act. As a foot note to that report reference was made to the opinion of former Attorney-General Wickersham and believing that those of our members who are interested in the subject should have that opinion for reference we take advantage of the opportunity of reproducing the article as it appeared in the *American Federationist* for July 1915:

LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE CLAYTON ACT.

By HONORABLE GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

This article is republished from the Alumni Register of the University of Pennsylvania with the permission of its author, and of the Alumni Register. The opinion of former Attorney-General Wickersham as to the application and significance of labor provisions of the Clayton Act is of special interest to the members of organized labor. Mr. Wickersham confirms the claims advanced by the advocates of the legislation even although he does not endorse the principles. Mr. Wickersham's harsh and unjustifiable attacks in the article upon labor leaders and labor organizations discloses the fact that he cannot be accused of over-friendliness to organized labor. Hence his article is all the more valuable and convincing of the effectiveness and importance of the labor provisions of the Clayton Law.—S. Gompers.

The inclusion of dogmatic assertions of ethical or economic propositions in legislative acts or governmental proclamations, frequently has been resorted to as a means of justifying action which was, subconsciously perhaps, realized to be unjustifiable; or of appealing, sometimes almost pathetically; to that decent respect for the opinions of mankind which led the framers of our Declaration of Independence to set forth in studied phrase the causes which impelled the American Colonies to separate themselves from the government of Great Britain.

It is therefore natural that the bold enactment of class legislation, and the declaration of a new policy in the conduct of a government heretofore declared to be "of the people, for the people and by the people," without class distinction, should contain a statement of the economic theories relied upon to justify so radical a departure. So it is hardly with a feeling of surprise that one reads the declaration in the so-called "Clayton Act" just passed by Congress, and approved by the President ("An Act to Supplement Existing Laws Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies, and for other Purposes," Approved October 15, 1914) that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." This dogma is the favorite assumption employed as a major

premise by Mr. Samuel Gompers and other advocates of special privileges for organizations of wage-workers, in their propaganda for the immunity of such organizations from any liability for the consequences of acts which they may employ for the purpose of subjecting the conduct of American industry to regulations adopted by them for their own benefit, without regard to the interests of others.*

The Sherman Antitrust Law, and the antimonopoly statutes of the various States, were enacted for the purpose of protecting individuals in the conduct of their business from the unjust interference of organized groups of competitors or others. Those laws have for their ends the preservation of that liberty under law which has been the ideal of the English-speaking race for nearly a thousand years. They prohibit contracts, combinations and conspiracies which unduly restrain the freedom of trade and commerce, and they make it a crime to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize that commerce. Why? The reason was given by Lord Coke in the seventeenth century, in language which has furnished the conclusive argument ever since his time. It is because such restraints and monopolies tend to the undue enhancement of prices, the deterioration of quality, and—what is even more serious—"to the impoverishment of divers artificers and others, who before, by the labor of their hands in their art or trade, had maintained themselves and their families, who now will of necessity be constrained to live in idleness and beggary. . . ."‡

It was a profound conviction that freedom of competition was a better means of securing the welfare of the individual, as well as the State, than even qualified restraint or regulated monopoly, that led the Congress of the United States to enact the Antitrust law of 1890. To ensure its efficacy, not only were the courts endowed by that law with equitable jurisdiction, at the suit of the government, to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and the individuals who offended against its provisions subjected to criminal liability; but by the seventh section, a right of action to recover treble the damages sustained by him was given to any person who should be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation "by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act."

This provision of the law was found effective to secure compensation to certain hat manufacturers in Danbury, Connecticut, for the destruction of their business by a nation-wide combination of hat workers, in a case which has become famous;† and the provisions in the Clayton Bill

* See article by Samuel Gompers on Labor's Status, New York *World*, Sunday, August 2, 1914.

† Case of the Monopolies, 11 Coke Rep., 84b.

† Loewe v. Lawlor, 208 U. S.

now under consideration have been framed especially to prevent any such redress from being obtained in the future in any similar case.†

The facts of that case as they appear in the official report are very simple. A firm of manufacturers of hats became involved in a dispute with the representatives of a union of hat workers. The firm maintained an open shop. The hat workers desired to "unionize" it. The firm refused. The union was one of many others united in a national organization known as the United Hatters of America, which in its turn was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, an organization which, directly or indirectly, comprised a membership of nearly two millions throughout the United States. The vast machinery of this organization was set to work to destroy the business of the Danbury hat manufacturers. The methods adopted were all "peaceable." They were none the less effective. They consisted in declaring and carrying on a "boycott" against the firm, designed to prevent any one from dealing with it. The unions declared what in effect was a mediaeval interdict against that concern. They sought to so terrorize those who dealt with it by threats of like treatment, that its customers would fear to continue business with it. They "combined and conspired" to restrain—to prevent—to destroy, the trade and commerce in hats carried on by those manufacturers among the States of the Union; and they were largely successful. They inflicted grievous pecuniary losses upon the hat manufacturers, and they interfered seriously with the business of many who had no direct concern with the quarrel between the manufacturers and the union.

The manufacturers brought an action under the seventh section of the Sherman Act, against the members of the unions who were principally responsible for the injuries done, to recover treble the damages inflicted by the boycott upon their business and their property. The defendant demurred to the complaint. They contended in effect that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," and that a combination of laborers engaged in the effort to destroy the business interstate commerce of an employer rash enough to oppose their will as to whom he should employ, and the terms and conditions of such employment, was not subject to the law which imposed a liability on combinations in restraint of interstate trade for damages inflicted by such combination upon the property or business of other persons.

But the Supreme Court of the United States decreed otherwise. Whether the conspirators were employers or employed, manufacturers or laborers, or neither one nor the other, if they were banded together to interfere with the normal flow of business among the States, the law was declared adequate to reach them. "The combination charged," said Chief Justice Fuller, in delivering the opinion of the court, "falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination imposes. . . ." Such restraints the court held were illegal at common law and under the federal antitrust law, although no physical obstruction was contemplated.

The Chief Justice quoted in support of his conclusion the language of the Circuit Court in

another case,* to the effect that while the congressional debates show that the Sherman Act had its origin in the evils of massed capital, when Congress came to formulate the prohibition, it declared broadly that "every contract or combination . . . in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States" should be illegal.

"The subject has so broadened in the minds of the legislators that the source of the evil was not regarded as material, and the evil in its entirety is dealt with. They made the interdiction include combinations of labor, as well as of capital; in fact all combinations in restraint of commerce, without reference to the character of the persons who entered into them. . . . It is the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country, in which the court finds their error and their violation of the statute."

The law as thus declared has since stood as a deterrent against the unrestrained domination of voluntary associations of wage-workers, and as a protection to outsiders to a dispute between employers and employees, against being drawn in, against their will, to take sides in a quarrel with which they have no legitimate concern.

But from the moment of its rendition, the American Federation of Labor, and those affiliated with it, have striven to procure the enactment of legislation which should change the law as declared and enforced by that decision. Mr. Samuel Gompers as the spokesman of that organization has recently published a summary of the principles by which he seeks to justify such legislation. His contention is that "there is an essential difference between trusts and monopolies and organizations of workers;" that "under present conditions of combinations and concentration of the employing interests, industrial freedom is impossible for individual workers;" that "only organization can secure to the workers an opportunity to have a voice in determining wages and conditions under which they work. Organization gives the right of choice. Choice is freedom." Therefore, inferentially, the only freedom available to a workman is to become a member of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all the government forces of the United States should be directed to making it impossible for him to seek freedom by any other avenue. "Organizations protect and benefit the unorganized also. Labor power and patronage are what make the workingman effective and forceful." The workmen must be left free to use this power in whatever manner is found effective. "If the end is lawful and worthy, then the moral means for attaining that end must also be recognized as legal and necessary." Having thus fallen back upon the old Jesuitical argument that a worthy end justifies any means, however bad—an argument recently employed by the German government to justify a flagrant violation of its treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium—Mr. Gompers exalts the use of the boycott as not "in itself" pernicious, illegal or a class weapon.

"Acts of violence and crime," he says, "can be and are punished under proper laws made and provided to meet them. But the boycott is not an act of violence—it is non-action, non-intercourse, essentially non-resistance."†

* U. S. v. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council, 54 Fed. 994.

† Samuel Gompers in the New York *World*, Aug. 2, 1914, cited *supra*.

‡ See discussion on amendment of Senator Cummins in U. S. Senate, Sept. 2, 1914 (*Cong. Rec.* p. 18946, *et seq.*)

The record in the Danbury hat case shows how this "peaceable" rule of non-intercourse was forced upon the customers of the hat manufacturers, under well-justified fear of the destruction of their own business by the same "peaceful" methods.

Mr. Gompers says: "The right to 'boycott' is a phase of the larger struggles to establish personal rights, to make more definite their nature and scope and their paramount importance over all else. The classes who have controlled governments and the legislators have protected themselves and their property. Now the workers are demanding recognition of their personal rights. They propose to establish freedom in the industrial world, which is essential to real freedom everywhere."

This conception of freedom—novel in the annals of American institutions—was intended to be enacted into law by the promoters of the Clayton Bill. How far they have succeeded in so doing, and the limits of the legislative power to carry out such intention will have to be decided by the courts.

But before accepting the proposition that no laborer can find freedom outside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, every American citizen would do well to ponder over President Lincoln's message to Congress of December 3, 1861, in which he said:

"Many independent men, everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

If, as Mr. Gompers contends, freedom is impossible to individual workers except through and within the limits of the labor organizations, then both the individual laborer within such organization, as well as every one outside of it, is deeply concerned to know what kind of freedom is available through such organization.

Section 6 of the Clayton Act opens with the enactment of Mr. Gompers' major premise,

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

Therefore, it proceeds to declare.

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, *instituted for the purposes of mutual help . . . or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.*"

So far as I am aware, the mere existence and operation of such organizations never has been

questioned under the Sherman law, but when that existence and those operations were so directed as to cause an undue interference with the normal flow of commerce among the States, then they were subjected to the same liability as any other organization or combination engaged in similar unlawful acts. By virtue of the Clayton law, therefore, the antitrust laws henceforth are not to be construed as forbidding the existence and operation of "labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit," nor shall they or their members be held to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, nor forbidden or restrained from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects of such organizations. What are such "legitimate objects?" During the discussion on the bill in the United States Senate, Senator Cummins pointed out the indefiniteness of this clause, and moved to amend it so as to read:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor organizations having for their objects bettering the conditions, lessening the hours or advancing the compensation of labor."*

But the amendment failed of adoption.†

Senator Pittman (of Nevada) speaking of the provision as it stands in the act, said:

"I can not conceive that there can be any broader power given than the power of mutual help. The whole object of labor organizations as well as agricultural organizations is to combine their forces, to combine their power. It is for mutual benefit. It makes no difference what that benefit may be, whether it is as to wages or as to hours or as to sanitary conditions, or even as to political conditions. In fact, I believe one of the strongest powers, and a lawful power at that, of organizations of this kind, is the power to discuss and advise with regard to political issues and political candidates before the people."

Such being the broad unlimited and undefined "legitimate" objects of such organizations—by virtue of this new law, what may they do in "lawfully carrying out" those "legitimate objects?"

Section 20 declares that no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by a United States court or judge—

"in any case between an employer and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law. . . .

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any individual or individuals, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from withholding their patronage from any party to such dispute, or from recom-

* Cong. Rec., p. 15945.

† Cong. Rec., p. 15950.

*mending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or money or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes, or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any laws of the United States.**

A careful analysis is necessary to determine the precise meaning of this section.

No injunction or restraining order is to be granted in any of the following cases:

- (a) between an employer and employees, or
- (b) between employees, or
- (c) between persons employed and persons seeking employment,

which cases involve or grow out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or a property right, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law.

No such restraining order or injunction, (*i. e.*, one issued in any of the three classes of cases above enumerated), shall prohibit any individual or individuals, whether singly or in concert, from:

(1) terminating any relation of employment, or

(2) ceasing to perform any work or labor, or

(3) recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to so terminate or cease to perform, or

(4) attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or

(5) peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working, or

(6) withholding their patronage from any party to a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, or

(7) recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to withhold patronage, or

(8) paying, giving to or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits, money, or other things of value, or

(9) peaceably assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes, or

(10) doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of a dispute concerning terms and conditions of employment by any party thereto.

These ten limitations upon the granting of a restraining order, as such, merely qualify the right to an injunction in the three classes of cases,—*a, b, and c*,—above enumerated; but the clause by which they are followed, viz:

“Nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States,”

enormously increases their importance.

Therefore, in considering what a labor organization formed “for the purposes of mutual help,” or its members, may “lawfully do, in carrying out the legitimate objects thereof,” we must be guided by this statutory declaration that henceforth none of the acts in the ten paragraphs above specified are to be considered unlawful.

* The italics are the author's.

But these enumerated acts include substantially all of such acts as constituted the cause of action in the Danbury hatters' case, and therefore labor organizations in the future may use the boycott as a weapon in a dispute between employer and employees without danger of interference by injunction or liability in damages by reason of the antitrust laws of the United States. That is, certainly so far as regards employers engaged in a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, there can no longer exist under the laws of the United States a right of action on their behalf to recover damages suffered by them by reason of any individual or individuals, singly or in concert, recommending, advising or persuading their regular customers, or any other person or persons, by peaceful means, not otherwise unlawful (such for instance as might amount to extortion or libel), to withhold patronage from them.

The complaint in *Loewe v. Lawlor* averred that the defendants sought to compel plaintiffs to unionize their shop by restraining and destroying the interstate trade and commerce of the manufacturers, “by means of intimidation of and threats made to such manufacturers and their customers in the several States of boycotting them, their product and their customers, using therefor all the powerful means at their command, as aforesaid, until such time as, from the damage and loss of business resulting therefrom, the said manufacturers should yield to the said demand to unionize their factories.

The court dismissed the contention that the statute was not violated by those methods of coercion because physical obstruction was not alleged. **Had the Clayton law been then in force, it seems clear that the defendants' acts would not have been illegal.†**

The Supreme Court of the United States frequently has asserted a principle thus expressed in its latest decision under the Sherman law:*

“An act harmless when done by one may become a public wrong when done by many acting in concert, for it then takes on the form of a conspiracy, and may be prohibited or punished if the result be hurtful to the public or to the individual against whom the concerted action is directed.”

The court has also not infrequently adverted to that potency in numbers which gives tremendous effect to acts done by many which would be of negligible importance if done by one only.‡

But by force of the Clayton law, whether any of the acts enumerated in the second paragraph of section 19 be done singly, or in concert, henceforth they are equally legal in the eyes of the federal law. It is therefore apparent that the labor organizations have secured a statutory reversal of the principles of the decision in the Danbury hatters' case and the legalization of the boycott as a lawful instrument to ensure the dominance of organized labor, thus substituting the Gompers' conception of liberty for that of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and Abraham Lincoln.‡

The famous Declaration of the Rights of Man declared Liberty to be “the right of every man

* *Interstate Lumber Assn. v. U. S.*, 234 U. S., 600, 614.

† See, e. g., *Shawnee Compress Co. v. Anderson*, 209 U. S., 423.

‡ Blackface is ours.—S. G.

to do that which does not injure others; "its principle is nature, its rule justice, its protection the law. Its moral limit is in the maximum: "Do not do others that which thou wouldest not have done to thee."§ The Clayton Act embodies a very different principle, and ignores any such moral limits. It legislates avowedly for a class. In so doing does it exceed the constitutional grant of national legislative power? The fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States limits the powers of Congress by declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" while the fourteenth amendment forbids a State to "deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"Life, liberty, property and the equal protection of the law, grouped together in the Constitution, are so related," says Mr. Justice Lamar in a recent case|| that the deprivation of any one of those separate and independent rights may lessen and extinguish the value of the other three. In so far as a man is deprived of the right to labor, his labor is restricted, his capacity to earn wages and to acquire property is lessened and he is denied the protection which the law affords those who are permitted to work. Liberty means more than freedom from servitude, and the constitutional guarantee is an assurance that the citizen shall be protected in the right to use his powers of mind and body in any lawful calling."

These constitutional provisions, the courts have said, were intended to secure the individual from the arbitrary exercise of the powers of government, unrestrained by the established principles of private rights and distributive justice.*

The liberty of the individual secured from invasion by these amendments has been held to mean—

"not only the right of a citizen to be free from physical restraint of his person, as by incarceration, but the term is deemed to express the right of the citizen to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties; to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or vocation, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts which may be proper, necessary and essential to his carrying out to a sensible conclusion the purposes above mentioned."†

Furthermore:

"In the privilege of pursuing an ordinary calling or trade and of acquiring, holding and selling property must be embraced the right to make all proper contracts in relations thereto."

The words "due process of law," as contained in the constitutional amendments, "imply a conformity with the natural and inherent principles of justice, and forbid that one man's property or right to property shall be taken for the benefit of another, or for the benefit of the

§ "La Liberté est le pouvoir qui appartient à l'homme de faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas aux droits d'autrui; ille a pour principe la nature, pour règle, la justice, pour sauvegarde la loi; sa limite morale est dans cette maxime: Ne fais pas à un autre ce que tu ne veux pas qui te soit fait." Déclaration des Droits de l'homme et du Citoyen, June 24, 1793. Siréy, Lois Annotés, 1789-1820. Vol. I., p. 235.

* Smith v. State of Texas, 228 U. S., 630.

* Cooley, Const. Lim., p. 355, and cases cited.

† Allgeyer v. Louisiana, 165 U. S., 578.

State, without compensation. . . . As the possession of property of which a person can not be deprived doubtless implies that such property may be acquired, it is safe to say that a State law which undertakes to deprive any class of persons of the general power to acquire property would also be obnoxious to the same provision. Indeed, we may go a step further and say that as property can only be legally acquired as between living persons by contract, a general prohibition against entering into contracts with respects to property or having as the object the acquisition of property would be equally invalid."‡

But the constitutional rights so guaranteed against invasion, are subject to the exercise of the police power through measures necessary for the protection of the public interest; a power whose permissible exercise by the States in apparent conflict with the constitutional rights of individuals frequently presents puzzling questions to the courts. The trend of decision in recent times exhibits a rapidly increasing reluctance to interfere with acts of the legislature passed in the ostensible exercise of this power, even where the invasion of the rights expressly guaranteed by the Constitution otherwise would seem clear, if the power is put forth, in the language of Mr. Justice Holmes,§ "in aid of what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing morality, or strong and preponderant opinion, to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare."

The question in each case where an interference with the right of contract is sought to be justified under the police power is "whether the legislature had adopted the statute in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, or whether its action be a mere excuse for an unjust discrimination or the oppression or spoliation of a particular class."**

"Class legislation, discriminating against some and favoring others, is prohibited; but legislation which in carrying out a public purpose is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, is not within the fourteenth amendment," declared Mr. Justice Field in delivering the opinion of the court in the well-known case of *Barbier v. Connolly*.|| In a later cause, the court summarized the effect of its previous decisions, as requiring that all persons subject to legislation limited as to the objects to which it is directed, or by the territory within which it is to operate, shall be treated alike under like circumstances and considerations, both in the privilege conferred and in the limitations imposed.||

In testing the above quoted sections of the Clayton Act by the application of these principles, we may consider those sections in two aspects:

(1) As legislation exempting a particular class from liability imposed upon all other classes for acts having the same effect.

(2) As legislation withdrawing from all persons protection from the invasion of their constitutional right to life, liberty and property; when such invasion comes from one particular class, exempted by this law from a liability to which all others are subject.

‡ Holden v. Harvey, 169 U. S., 366.

§ Noble State Bank v. Haskell, 219 U. S., 104, 112.

** Holden v. Harvey, 169 U. S., 366.

|| 113 U. S., 27, 32.

|| Connolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co., 184 U. S., 540.

(1) Reading the Sherman law with section 6 of the Clayton Act, we have a legislative declaration that every contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce, or attempt to monopolize such commerce, shall be unlawful, unless it is in the form of a labor, agricultural or horticultural organization instituted for the purposes of mutual help, or occasioned by the individual members of such an organization seeking to accomplish something mutually beneficial by means of a boycott, blacklisting, picketing, or some of the other *peaceful* acts described in section 20 of the Clayton Act resorted to for the purpose of compelling a party to a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment to yield to the demands of those who adopt this *peaceful* weapon.

It has been contended that his legislation is within the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court* to the effect that the antitrust law of Missouri, which provides that "all arrangements, contracts, agreements, combinations or understandings made or entered into between any two or more persons, designed or made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, lawful trade, or full and free competition, in the importation, transportation, manufacture or sale in the State of any product, commodity, or article, or thing bought or sold," and all such arrangements, etc., "which are designed or made with a view to increase, or which tend to increase the market price of any product, commodity, article or thing, of any class or kind whatsoever bought or sold," was not void under the fourteenth amendment, because as construed by the State Supreme Court, it applied only to persons and corporations dealing in commodities, and did not include combinations or persons engaged in labor pursuits. It was also held that the statute was not unconstitutional in that it arbitrarily discriminated between the makers and sellers of commodities and the purchasers thereof.

Both of these objections involved a consideration of the power of classification which might be exercised in the legislation of the State. The court pointed out that that power has a very great range; that classification must be accommodated to the problems of legislation, and may depend upon degrees of evil without being arbitrary or unreasonable, and that it had been held that it is competent for a legislature to determine upon what differences a distinction may be made for the purpose of statutory classification between objects otherwise having resemblances. Such power, of course, the court admitted, can not be exercised arbitrarily. The distinction must have a reasonable basis.

"And so in the case at bar. Whether the Missouri statute should have set its condemnation on restraints generally, prohibiting combined action for any purpose and to everybody, or confine it, as the statute does to manufacturers and vendors of articles and permitting it to purchasers of such articles; prohibiting it to sellers of commodities and permitting it to sellers of services, was a matter of legislative judgment and we can not say that the distinctions made are palpably arbitrary, which we have seen is the condition of judicial review. It is to be remembered that the question presented is of the power of the legislature, not the policy of the exercise of the power.

* International Harvester Co. v. Missouri, 284 U. S., 199.

To be able to find fault with such policy is not to establish the invalidity of the law based upon it."

The case involved no question as between the members of a combination and those injured in their property or business by their acts. It arose in a prosecution by the State of Missouri against the defendant, a Wisconsin corporation, for a violation of the act because formed by the combination of a number of competing corporations designed and made to lessen free competition in commodities manufactured by them.

It must be admitted, however, that this case goes very far in upholding the right of a State legislature to exclude a particular class of organizations from the otherwise general statutory condemnation of combinations in restraint of trade.

(2) But viewed in another aspect, the Clayton Act may be considered as depriving individuals of the protection of their liberty or property, if attacked by organizations of the character described in section 6, which the law would secure to them against any other aggressor; thus constituting arbitrary class legislation.

The constitutionality of the act depends primarily upon whether or not it is a valid exercise by Congress of the power to regulate interstate commerce. Congress is possessed of no such general undefined police power as that which the courts have held was reserved by the States out of the grant of powers to the federal government contained in the Constitution of the United States. The powers so granted to Congress are expressly restricted by the fifth amendment, and if a proposed regulation of commerce among the States involves the deprivation of the life, liberty or property of any person without due process of law, it must be held valid. In this respect, the powers of Congress are more restricted than those of a State. Even a State statute making illegal as an unlawful trust all combinations of capital, skill or acts between two or more persons, etc., for the purpose of restricting trade, limiting production, increasing the price of merchandise, preventing competition, etc., was held repugnant to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, because it contained a clause providing that the provisions of the act should not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser.* The court said:

"All except producers of agricultural commodities and raisers of live stock who combine their capital, skill or acts for any of the purposes named in the act may be punished as criminals, while agriculturalists or live stock raisers in respect of their products or live stock in hand are exempted from the operation of the statute and may combine and do that which, if done by others, would be a crime against the state. The statute so provides, notwithstanding persons engaged in trade or in the sale of merchandise or commodities within the limits of the state and agriculturalists and raisers of live stock are all in the same general class, that is, they are all alike engaged in domestic trade which is, of right, open to all, subject to such regulations applicable alike to all in like conditions as the state may legally prescribe.

"The difficulty is not met by saying that generally speaking the state when enacting laws may, in its discretion, make a classification of per-

sons, firms, corporations and associations in order to subserve public objects. For this court has held that classification 'must always rest upon some difference which bears a reasonable and just relation to the acts in respect to which the classification is proposed, and can never be made arbitrarily and without any such basis . . . but arbitrary selection can never be justified by calling it classification. The equal protection demanded by the fourteenth article forbids this.

When a State by legislation seeks to regulate the enjoyment of rights and the pursuit of callings connected with domestic trade.

"it can not divide those engaged in trade into classes and make criminals of one class if they do certain forbidden things, while allowing another and favored class, engaged in the same domestic trade, to do the same thing with impunity. It is one thing to exert the power of taxation so as to meet the expenses of government and at the same time indirectly build up or protect particular interests or industries. It is quite a different thing for the State under its general police power, to enter the domain of trade or commerce and discriminate against some by declaring that particular classes within its jurisdiction shall be exempt from the operation of a general statute making it unlawful to do certain things connected with domestic trade or commerce. Such a statute is not a legitimate exertion of the power of classification, rests upon no reasonable basis, is purely arbitrary and plainly denies the equal protection of the laws to those against whom it discriminates."

(Opinion by HARLAN, J.)

This case was cited in support of the position taken by the plaintiff in the recent case of International Harvester Co. v. Missouri, cited supra. But the court briefly said that the statute there under consideration did not come within that ruling (p. 215).

In Adair v. United States,[†] an Act of Congress making it a criminal offense against the United States for a carrier engaged in interstate commerce, or an agent or officer thereof, to discharge an employe simply because he was a member of a labor organization was held an invasion of personal liberty, as well as of the right to property guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, and therefore unenforceable as repugnant to the declaration of that amendment that no person shall be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law. Harlan, J., in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"Such liberty and right embraces the right to make contracts for the purchase of the labor of others, and equally the right to make contracts for the sale of one's own labor; each right, however, being subject to the fundamental condition that no contract, whatever its subject-matter, can be sustained which the law upon reasonable grounds forbids as inconsistent with the public interest or as hurtful to the public order or as detrimental to the common good. . . . While, as already suggested, the right of liberty and property guaranteed by the Constitution against deprivation without due process of law is subject to such reasonable restraints as the common good or general welfare may require, it is not within the functions of government—at least in the absence of contract between the parties—to compel any person in the

course of his business and against his will, to accept or retain the personal services of another or to compel any person against his will to perform personal services for another. This right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of the employe to quit the services of the employer, for whatever reason, is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the services of such employe. . . . In all such particulars, the employer and the employe have equality of right, and any legislation which disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

The learned justice then considered quite elaborately the question whether or not the statute could be justified as a regulation of interstate commerce, but found that there is no legal or logical connection between an employe's membership in a labor organization and the carrying on of interstate commerce.

It results, on the whole case, that the provision of the statute under which the defendant was convicted must be held to be repugnant to the fifth amendment and as not embraced by or within the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, but under the guise of regulating interstate commerce and as applied to this case, it arbitrarily sanctions an illegal invasion of the personal liberty, as well as of the right of property of the defendant Adair."

Of course, the court said, liberty of contract is not unlimited, but is subject to the exercise of the police power of the State, but—

"none of the cases sustains the proposition that under the power to secure the public safety a privileged class can be created and be then given a monopoly of the right to work in a special or favored position. Such a statute would shut the door without a hearing upon many persons and classes of persons who were competent to serve, and would deprive them of the liberty to work in a calling they were qualified to fill with safety to the public and benefit to themselves."

Justices McKenna and Holmes dissented from this decision, the latter upon the ground frequently expressed by him in varying language, that the court should not be astute to interfere with what the legislature deems is the public interest, upon the ground of invasion of a constitutional right, unless such invasion is glaring and unescapable. "I confess," he says, "that I think that the right to make contracts at will that has been derived from the word liberty in the amendments has been stretched to the extreme by the decisions; but they agree that sometimes the right may be restrained. When there is, or generally is believed to be, an important ground of public policy for restraint the Constitution does not forbid it, whether this court agrees or disagrees with the policy pursued." And he states if the only effect of the law under consideration were to tend to bring about the complete unionizing of such railroad laborers as Congress could deal with, that object alone, in his opinion would justify the act. "I quite agree that the question what and how much good labor unions do is one on which intelligent people may differ—I think that laboring men sometimes attribute to them advantages, as many attribute to combinations of capital dis-

advantages, that really are due to economic conditions of a far wider and deeper kind—but I could not pronounce it unwarranted if Congress should decide that to foster a strong union was for the best interest, not only of the men, but of the railroads and the country at large."

How far the views thus expressed would affect the majority of the court as at present constituted is problematical. In one of the latest decisions,* holding a statute of the State of Texas which prohibited any person from acting as conductor on a railroad train without having for two years prior thereto worked as a brakeman or conductor of a freight train, and prescribing no other qualifications, thus excluding the whole body of the public from the right to secure employment as conductors, to be unconstitutional as amounting, so far as concerned persons competent to fill such a position but who did not possess the specified qualification to a denial of the equal protection of the laws. Mr. Justice Lamar, speaking for the court, said:

"The liberty of contract is, of course, not unlimited; but that is no reason or authority for the proposition that conditions may be imposed by statute which will admit some who are competent and arbitrarily exclude others who are equally competent to labor on terms mutually satisfactory to employer and employee.

"None of the cases sustains the proposition that, under the power to secure the public safety a privileged class can be created and be then given a monopoly of the right to work in a special or favored position."

It remains to be seen whether, under the power to regulate interstate commerce, such a class can be created. If the labor legislation in the Clayton Act is upheld, this result will follow. That such result is intended by those who have promoted the legislation is avowed. But if the Supreme Court adheres to the views expressed by it in the Adair case, that even under the police power of the States a privileged class can not be created and given a monopoly of the right to work in a special or favored position, it must certainly hold that no such class can be created and invested with those special privileges under the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, and that Congress can not under that power—vast as it is—withdraw from all outside of the organizations of labor, protection in courts of law and equity against the consequences of the boycott or other similar weapons employed to restrain or destroy the conduct of interstate commerce by an employer who refuses to accept the dictates of labor organizations.

It should also be noted that the Clayton Act only limits the application of the federal anti-trust laws as a matter of substantive law, while in Section 20 it regulates procedure in all cases brought in the courts of the United States by restricting the power of those courts and judges to issue injunctions in cases growing out of disputes concerning wages or conditions of employment. This distinction may become material in civil actions for damages, or for equitable relief brought in the federal courts, where the jurisdiction depends solely upon diversity of citizenship. A conspiracy to injure a person's business by preventing persons from entering his employment by threats and intimidations is a crime at common law. So in a suit

brought in the United States courts where the jurisdiction of those tribunals depended solely upon diversity of citizenship, a combination of members of labor organizations to compel a manufacturer to discontinue the use of machinery in the conduct of his business, and to accomplish their purpose by inducing his customers and other persons not to purchase his product, or any such commodity made by machinery, was held by the Circuit Court of the United States in the Eighth Circuit, to be an unlawful conspiracy at common law to deprive plaintiff of his right to manage his business as he thought best, such as would entitle the manufacturer to recover from the parties concerned in the conspiracy whatever damage they had sustained thereby, and on proof that irreparable damage would result if defendants were allowed to carry out their purpose, an injunction was granted restraining them from continuing their acts.* Sanborn, P. J., writing the opinion of the court, in which Judge Thayer concurred, said:

"While the courts have invariably upheld the right of individuals to form labor organizations for the protection of the interests of the laboring class, and have denied the power to enjoin members of such associations from withdrawing peaceably from any service, either singly or in a body, even where such withdrawal involves a breach of contract, yet they have ever generally condemned those combinations, usually termed boycotts, which are formed for the purpose of interfering otherwise than by lawful competition with the business affairs of others, and depriving them by means of threats and intimidation of the right to conduct the business in which they happen to be engaged according to the dictates of their own judgments. The right of an individual to carry on his business as he sees fit, and to use such implements or processes of manufacture as he desires to use, provided he follows a lawful vocation and conducts it in a lawful manner, is entitled to as much consideration as his other personal rights; and the law should afford protection against the efforts of powerful combinations to rob him of that right and coerce his will by intimidating his customers and destroying his patronage. . . ."

While the power of the federal court to issue an injunction in such a case is restricted by Section 20 of the Clayton Act, and by virtue of its provisions no action for treble damages would lie under Section 7 of the Sherman law, yet in the rare cases of the respective parties to a labor controversy being so ranged as to present a case of which the United States district court would have jurisdiction by reason of diversity of citizenship, the plaintiff's rights to recover damages at law would remain unaffected by this recent legislation. GEO. W. WICKERSHAM, '80.

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT.

After years and years of study, the medical profession agrees that consumption is a curable malady providing the afflicted have the chance of following out simple directions and living lives in the open air as much as possible. Here is the combined judgment of a congress of medical men after years research:

The three important factors in the treatment of tuberculosis are food, rest and fresh air. Meat, eggs and milk in generous quantities are the staple articles of diet. The process of over-feeding must be watched, however, and indigestion prevented.

* Smith v. Texas, 283 U. S., 630.

* Hopkins v. Oxley Stave Co., 88 Fed., 919.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

On the eve of closing the forms for this number of **THE MIXER AND SERVER**, the Commission on Industrial Relations releases a synopsis of its report to Congress. The summaries, three in number, cover several hundred pages, and contain excerpts from the general report, as well as items from supplementary reports, signed by two members of the Commission.

The main part of the report, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the Commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson.

A synopsis of that portion of the first installment subscribed to by the above named Commissioners is as follows:

UNJUST DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. The revenue from this tax to be reserved by the Federal Government for three principal purposes:

1. The extension of education.
2. The development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation which are discussed in detail elsewhere.
3. Development in co-operation with states and municipalities of great constructive works, such as road building, irrigation and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation.

There is no legislation which could be passed by Congress, the immediate and ultimate effects of which would be more salutary or would more greatly assist in tempering the existing spirit of unrest.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND DENIAL OF OPPORTUNITY TO EARN A LIVING.

Certain measures for dealing with these conditions which are discussed elsewhere in the report need to be pushed forward with all possible vigor, but it may be confidently predicted that the unemployment situation will not be appreciably relieved until great advances have been made in the removal of the two prime causes—unjust distribution of wealth and monopolization of land and natural resources.

The most direct methods of dealing with the inequality of wealth have already been briefly discussed and will be considered elsewhere in the report. With respect to the land question, however, the following basic suggestions are submitted:

1. Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud.
2. A general revision of our land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use. In its simplest form the doctrine of "superior use" implies merely that at the time of making the lease the purpose for which the land will be used must be taken into consideration, and the use which is of greatest social value shall be given preference.
3. The forcing of all unused land into use by

making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

The unemployed have aptly been called "the shifting sands beneath the State." Surely there is no condition which more immediately demands the attention of Congress than that of unemployment, which is annually driving hundreds of thousands of otherwise productive citizens into poverty and bitter despair, sapping the very basis of our national efficiency, and germinating the seeds of revolution.

DENIAL OF JUSTICE.

With full recognition of the gravity of the suggestions it seems necessary to urge the Commission to make the following recommendations:

1. That Congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the Federal and State governments and by private individuals, associations and corporations. The principal rights which should be thus specifically protected by the power of the Federal Government are the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the right to jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to speedy public trial, to freedom from excessive bail, and from cruel and unusual punishments.
2. That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.
3. That Congress enact that in all Federal cases where the trial is by jury, all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected, and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality.
4. That Congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies and private employment agencies doing business in more than one State, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the *bona fide* functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel.
5. That, the militia of the several States being subject to regulation by Congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes.

DENIAL OF THE RIGHT AND OPPORTUNITY TO FORM EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the Constitution the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit, but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.
2. Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.
3. Enactment of a statute providing that action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit shall not be held to be

unlawful, where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.

4. That the Federal Trade Commission be specifically empowered and directed by Congress in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specially investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points:

(a) Refusal to permit employes to become members of labor organizations.

(b) Refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employes.

5. That the Department of Labor, through the Secretary of Labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the Federal Trade Commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to his attention.

6. That such cases, affecting as they do the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors and the peace of the community, be directed by Congress to have precedence over all other cases before the Federal Trade Commission.

Widespread existence of living and working conditions in American industry that menace the Nation's welfare by denying proper standards of living to millions of its citizens, and by making them subservient to the wills of employers who control their opportunities for labor, are set forth in the final report of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Commission today made public the first section of the Manly report. The remaining sections will be made public as soon as they leave the hands of the printer, and the report in full will then be transmitted to Congress. It was accepted and ordered printed by resolution of the full Commission, and is signed by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission, and by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson.

As a paramount necessity, if the Nation is to remedy the evils found to exist by the Commission's staff, the report urges action that will remove the "many existing obstacles which prevent effective organization and co-operation" by wage earners, and that will thereby bring about a democratic organization of industry along the lines of trade union activity.

The crux of the whole question on industrial relations is declared to be "shall the workers, for the protection of their interests, be organized and represented collectively by their chosen delegates, even as the stockholders are represented by their directors and by the various grades of executive officials and bosses?"

Mr. Manly's report is based on the research and field work of members of the staff, whose point of view is that of impartial investigators, and upon testimony at the public hearings conducted by the Commission in fourteen principal cities and industrial centers of the United States. These hearings occupied in all 154 days and a total of 740 witnesses were heard. Of these 230 were affiliated with employers, 245 with labor and 265 were not affiliated with either group. Where interests are affected, statements of fact are based entirely on the testimony of those witnesses whose interest might be regarded as adversely affected.

ACTION IS IMPERATIVE.

In an introductory statement Congress and the public are urged to regard the question of industrial relations as "more fundamental and of greater importance to the welfare of the Nation than any other question except that of our Government."

"The only hope for the solution of the tremendous problems created by industrial relationship," says the report, "lies in the effective use of our democratic institutions and the rapid extension of the principles of democracy to industry."

The immediate effects of the form and character of industrial organization are held to be "greater and closer to the lives and happiness of all classes of citizens than even the form and character of our political institutions."

"The ordinary man," it is pointed out, "whether employer or worker, has relatively little contact with the government. If he and his family are well-fed, well-housed, and well-clothed, and if he can pay for the education of his children, he can exist even under an autocratic monarchy with little concern until some critical situation develops in which his own liberty is interfered with or until he is deprived of life or property by the overwhelming power of his tyrannical ruler. But his industrial relations determine every day what he and his family shall eat, what they shall wear, how many hours of his life he shall labor and in what surroundings. Under certain conditions where his individual or corporate employer owns or controls the community in which he lives, the education of his children, the character and prices of his food, clothing and house, his own actions, speech and opinions, and in some cases even his religion, are controlled and determined, insofar as the interests of the employer make it desirable for him to exercise such control. Such conditions are established and maintained not only through the dictation of all working conditions of employment by the employer, but by his usurpation or control of the functions and machinery of political government in such communities."

"In the available time it has been impossible to ascertain how general such conditions are, but it is clearly indicated by the investigations that in isolated industrial, mining or agricultural communities, which are owned or controlled by single individuals or corporations, and in which the employees are unorganized, industrial feudalism is the rule rather than the exception."

"In such communities democratic government does not as a rule exist, except in name or form, and as a consequence there now exist within the body of our republic petty industrial communities, which are virtually principalities, oppressive to those dependent upon them for a livelihood and a dreadful menace to the peace and welfare of the nation."

"Such conditions as these are the direct and inevitable consequence of the industrial relations which exist in such communities. Political freedom can exist only where there is industrial freedom; political democracy only where there is industrial democracy."

"Such industrial democracy has been established in a greater or less degree in certain American industries or for certain classes of employes. But between such conditions of industrial democracy and industrial feudalism, there are almost infinite gradations marking the stages of evolution which have been reached. In

every case, however, investigation has shown that the degree of political freedom and democracy which exists is conditional by the industrial status of the citizens who form the majority of the community."

POLITICAL LIBERTIES AT STAKE.

"The problems of industrial relations, therefore, demand the attention of Congress, not only because they determine the life, security and happiness of the twenty-five million citizens of the United States who occupy the position of wage earners, but because they affect for good or evil the government of localities and States, and to a smaller degree that of the nation itself. What each of these wage earners shall eat, what he shall wear, where he shall live, and how long and under what conditions he shall labor are determined by his industrial status and by his relation individually or collectively to the person or corporation employing him. Similarly and almost as directly this relationship determines whether the machinery of government shall be used for or against his welfare, whether his vote shall count for or against his own interest, whether he shall be tried by a jury of his peers or a jury selected in collusion with the employing company, or, under conditions of so-called martial law, by no jury whatever; whether in fact he shall be a free man or be deprived of every right guaranteed by Federal and State constitutions, imprisoned without warrant for the commission of crimes of which he may be innocent, or forcibly deported from the community or State in which he has made his home. For these reasons, it seems desirable at the outset to suggest a recommendation to Congress that these problems of industrial relationship should occupy their due prominence in the deliberations of that Honorable Body, and that the entire machinery of the Federal Government should be utilized to the greatest possible degree for the correction of such deplorable conditions as have been found to exist.

"The lack of a proper industrial relationship and the existence of bad labor conditions is a matter of the most serious moment during times of peace, but the events of the past year have demonstrated how enormously their menace to the welfare of a nation is increased during a period of war. The present European war is being fought on the farms and in the factories as much as in the trenches. The effective mobilization of our industrial resources is as important simply from the standpoint of war, as the mobilization of our military and naval forces.

"It is equally important that action be taken now rather than after war is a reality.

"An attempt is made in the succeeding pages of the report to suggest some of the measures which should be adopted, with a full realization, however, that no action will be effective which does not come through an understanding by the American people of the essential facts regarding industrial conditions. Practically, however, there are only two alternatives for effective action, first, the creation of a huge system of bureaucratic paternalism such as has been developed in Germany; or action which will remove the many existing obstacles which prevent effective organization and co-operation, reserving for performance by the government only those services which can not be effectively conducted by voluntary organizations, and those which are of such vital importance to the entire nation that

they should not be left to the hazard of private enterprise."

The introductory statement closes with the following quotation from Carlyle, the Scotch historian, which, it asserts, "contains in a few eloquent sentences the very heart of the situation in American industry:"

"With the working people, again, it is not so well. Unlucky. For there are from twenty to twenty-five million of them. Whom, however, we lump together into a kind of dim compendious unity. . . . as 'the masses.' Masses indeed: and yet, singular to say, the masses consist all of units, . . . every unit of whom has his own heart and sorrows; stands covered there with his own skin, and if you prick him he will bleed. Every unit of these masses is a miraculous man, even as thou thyself art; struggling with vision or with blindness for his infinite kingdom (this life which he has got, once only, in the middle of eternities); with a spark of the divinity, what thou callest an immortal soul, in him!

"Clearly a difficult 'point' for government, that of dealing with these masses; if indeed it be not rather the sole point and problem of government, and all other points more accidental crotchetts, superficialities, and beatings of the wind! For let charter-chests, use and wont, law common and special say what they will, the masses count to so many millions of units, made, to all appearances, by God, whose earth this is declared to be."

That section of the report made public today deals almost entirely with the causes of industrial unrest.

CAUSES OF UNREST.

The report finds that the causes of industrial unrest "group themselves almost without exception under four main sources which include all the others. These four are:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law.
4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

UNJUST DISTRIBUTION.

Discussing the first of these causes, the report summarizes evidence showing that 44 families possess aggregate incomes totaling at least fifty millions per year, while between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines, 18 years of age and over, earn less than \$10.00 per week, and only about one-tenth earn more than \$20.00 per week.

Inequality in the distribution of wealth and income is set forth as follows:

"First, with regard to the adult workmen, the fathers and potential fathers, from whose earnings according to the 'American standard,' the support of the family is to be derived.

"Between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines 18 years of age and over earn less than \$10 per week; from two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than \$15, and only about one-tenth earn more than \$20 a week. This does not take into consideration lost working time for any cause.

"Next are the women, the most portentously growing factor in the labor force, whose wages are important, not only for their own support

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or as the supplement of the meager earnings of their fathers and husbands, but because through the force of competition in a rapidly extending field, they threaten the whole basis of the wage scale. From two-thirds to three-fourths of women workers in factories, stores, laundries, and in industrial occupations generally, work at less than \$8 a week. Approximately one-fifth earn less than \$4 and nearly one-half earn less than \$6 a week.

PLIGHT OF THE UNDERPAID.

"Six dollars a week—what does it mean to many? Three theater tickets, gasoline for the week, or the price of a dinner for two; a pair of shoes; three pairs of gloves, or the cost of an evening at bridge. To the girl it means that every penny must be counted, every normal desire stifled, and each basic necessity of life barely satisfied by the sacrifice of some other necessity. If more food must be had than is given with 15-cent dinner, it must be bought with what should go for clothes; if there is need for a new waist to replace the old one at which the forewoman has glanced reproachfully, or at which the girls have giggled, there can be no lunches for a week, and dinners must cost five cents less each day. Always too the room must be paid for, and back of it lies the certainty that with slack seasons will come lay-offs and discharges. If the breaking point has come, and she must have some amusement, where can it come from? Surely not out of six dollars a week.

"Last of all are the children, for whose petty addition to the stream of production the nation is paying a heavy toll in ignorance, deformity of body and mind, and premature old age. After all, does it matter much what they are paid, for all experience has shown that in the end the father's wages are reduced by about the amount that the children earn. This is the so-called 'family wage,' and examination of the wages in different industries corroborates the theory that in those industries, such as textiles, where women and children can be largely utilized, the wages of men are extremely low.

"The competitive effect of the employment of women and children upon the wages of men, can scarcely be overestimated. Surely it is hard enough to be forced to put children to work, without having to see the wages of men held down by their employment.

"This is the condition at one end of the social scale; what is at the other?

"Massed in millions, at the other end of the social scale, are fortunes of a size never before dreamt of, whose very owners do not know the extent, nor without the aid of an intelligent clerk, even the sources of their incomes. Incapable of being spent in any legitimate manner, these fortunes are burdens, which can only be squandered, hoarded, put into so-called 'benevolents,' which for the most part constitute a menace to the State, or put back into the industrial machine to pile up ever-increasing mountains of gold.

REWARDS ONLY FOR SERVICE.

"In many cases, no doubt, these huge fortunes have come in whole or in part, as the rich reward of exceptional service. None would deny or envy him who has performed such service the richest of rewards, although one may question the ideals of a nation which rewards exceptional

service only by burdensome fortunes. But such reward can be claimed as a right only by those who have performed service, not by those who, through relationship or mere partnership, chance to be designated as heirs.

"Legal right, of course, they have by virtue of the law of inheritance, which, however, runs counter to whole theory of American society, and which was adopted, with important variations from the English law without any conception of its ultimate results and apparently with the idea that it would prevent exactly the condition which has arisen.

INHERITANCE LAW CONDEMNED.

"In effect the American law of inheritance is as efficient for the establishment and maintenance of families as the English law, which has bulwarked the British aristocracy through the centuries. Every year, indeed, sees this tendency increase, as the creation of 'estates in trust' secures the ends which might be more simply reached, if there were no prohibition of 'entail.'

"According to the income tax returns for ten months of 1914, there are in the United States 1,598 fortunes yielding an income of \$100,000 per year or over. Practically all of these fortunes are so invested and hedged about with restrictions upon expenditure that they are, to all intents and purposes, perpetuities.

"An analysis of fifty of the largest American fortunes shows that nearly half have already passed to the control of heirs or to trustees (their vice regents), and that the remainder will pass to the control of heirs within twenty years upon the deaths of the 'founders.' Already, indeed, these founders have almost without exception retired from active service, leaving the management ostensibly to their heirs, but actually to executive officials upon salary.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

"We have, according to the income tax returns, 44 families with incomes of \$1,000,000 or more, whose members perform little or no useful service, but whose aggregate incomes, totalling at the least fifty millions per year, are equivalent to the earnings of 100,000 wage earners, at the average rate of \$500.

"Between the two extremes of superfluity and poverty is the large middle class, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, professional men, skilled artisans, and salaried officials whose incomes are more or less adequate for their legitimate needs and desires, and who are rewarded more or less exactly in proportion to service. They have problems to meet in adjusting expenses to income, but the pinch of want and hunger is not felt, nor is there the deadening, devitalizing effect of superfluous, unearned wealth.

"From top to bottom of society, however, in all grades of incomes are an innumerable number of parasites of every conceivable type. They perform no useful service, but drain off from the income of the producers a sum whose total can not be estimated.

"Besides the economic significance of these great inequalities of wealth and income, there is a social aspect which equally merits the attention of Congress. It has been shown that the great fortunes of those who have profited by the enormous expansion of American industry have already or will in a few years pass by right of inheritance to the control of heirs or to trustees who act as their 'vice regents.' They are frequently styled by our newspapers 'monarchs of

industry,' and indeed occupy within our republic a position almost exactly analogous to that of feudal lords.

"These heirs, owners only by virtue of the accident of birth, control the livelihoods and have the power to dictate the happiness of more human beings than populated England in the middle ages. Their principalities, it is true, are scattered and, through the medium of stock-ownership, shared in part with others; but they are none the less real. In fact, such scattered, invisible industrial principalities are a greater menace to the welfare of the nation, than would be equal power consolidated into numerous petty kingdoms in different parts of the country. They might then be visualized and guarded against,—now their influence invisibly permeates and controls every phase of life and industry.

"The king can do no wrong' not only because he is above the law, but because every function is either performed or responsibility assumed by his ministers and agents. Similarly, our Rockefellers, Morgans, Fricks, Vanderbilts and Astors can do no industrial wrong, because all effective action and direct responsibility is shifted from them to the executive officials who manage American industry.

QUOTES ROCKEFELLER.

"The similitude, indeed, runs even to mental attitude and phase. Compare these two statements:

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—'My appreciation of the conditions surrounding wage earners and my sympathy with every endeavor to better these conditions are as strong as those of any man.'

"Louis XVI.—'There is none but you and me that has the people's interest at heart.' ('Il n'y a que vous et moi qui aimons le peuple.')

"The 'families' of these industrial princes are already well established and are knit together not only by commercial alliances, but by a net work of inter-marriages which assure harmonious action whenever their common interest is threatened.

"Effective action by Congress is required, therefore, not only to readjust on a basis commensurate in some measure to the service performed, the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income, but also to check the growth of an hereditary aristocracy, which is not only foreign to every conception of American Government, but menacing to the welfare of the people and the existence of the nation as a democracy.

"The objects to be attained in making this readjustment are: to reduce the swollen, unearned fortunes of those who have a superfluity; to raise the underpaid masses to a level of decent and comfortable living; and at the same time to accomplish this on a basis which will, in some measure, approximate the just standard of income proportional to service."

INHERITANCE TAX A REMEDY.

As a remedy for the unequal distribution of wealth and income, the report urges "the enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. The report suggests that a limit of one million dollars be fixed on the amount that shall pass to the heirs. It recommends that the reve-

nue from this tax be reserved by the Federal Government for three principal purposes:

1. The extension of education.

2. The development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation, which are discussed in detail elsewhere.

3. Development, in co-operation with States and municipalities, of great constructive works, such as road building, irrigation and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation.

"There is no legislation," says the report, "which could be passed by Congress, the immediate and ultimate effects of which would be more salutary or would more greatly assist in tempering the existing spirit of unrest."

DENIAL OF OPPORTUNITY.

Discussing unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living as the second principal cause of industrial unrest, the report makes the following recommendations:

"Certain measures for dealing with these conditions which are discussed elsewhere in the report need to be pushed forward with all possible vigor, but it may be confidently predicted that the unemployment situation will not be appreciably relieved until great advances have been made in the removal of the two prime causes—unjust distribution of wealth and monopolization of land and natural resources.

"The most direct methods of dealing with the inequality of wealth, have already been briefly discussed and will be considered elsewhere in the report. With respect to the land question, however, the following basic suggestions are submitted:

1. Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud.

2. A general revision of our land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of 'superior use,' as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use. In its simplest form the doctrine of 'superior use' implies merely that at the time of making the lease the purpose for which the land will be used must be taken into consideration, and the use which is of greatest social value shall be given preference.

3. The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

"The unemployed have aptly been called 'the shifting sands beneath the State.' Surely there is no condition which more immediately demands the attention of Congress than that of unemployment, which is annually driving hundreds of thousands of otherwise productive citizens into poverty and bitter despair, sapping the very basis of our national efficiency, and germinating the seeds of revolution."

DENIAL OF JUSTICE.

Under the head, "Denial of Justice," found to be the third principal cause of unrest, the report cites numerous typical instances to prove the following charges:

First, with regard to the enactment of laws, it is charged that the workers have been unable to secure legislation to protect them against grievous wrongs except after exhausting struggles against overwhelming odds and against insidious influences.

Second, it is charged that after wholesome and

THE MIXER AND SERVER

necessary laws are passed, they are in large part nullified by the courts upon technicalities of a character which would not be held to invalidate legislation favorable to the interests of manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and other property owners, or thrown out on the broad ground of unconstitutionality through strained or illogical construction of constitution provisions.

Third, that in the administration of law, both common and statute, there is discrimination by the courts against the poor and in favor of the wealthy and powerful, and that this discrimination arises not only from the economic disabilities of the poor, but also out of the actual bias on the part of judges in favor of the wealthy and influential.

Fourth, that courts have not only neglected or refused to protect workers in their rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and of the several States, but that sections of the constitution framed primarily to protect human rights have been perverted to protect property rights only, and to deprive workers of the protection of rights secured to them by statutes.

Fifth, that the ordinary legal machinery provides no adequate means whereby laborers and other poor men can secure redress for wrongs inflicted upon them through the non-payment of wages, through over-charges at company stores, through exorbitant hospital and other fees, fines and deductions, through fraud on the part of private employment offices, loan offices and installment houses, and through the "grafting" of foremen and superintendents. The losses to wage earners from these sources are stated to amount each year to millions of dollars and to work untold hardship on a class of men who can ill afford to lose even a penny of their hard-won earnings.

Sixth, that the courts, by the unwarranted extension of their powers in the issuance of injunctions, have not only grievously injured the workers individually and collectively, upon innumerable occasions, but have also, by the contempt procedure consequent upon disobedience to such injunctions, deprived the workers of the right, fundamental to Anglo-Saxon institutions, to be tried by jury.

Seventh, that the laws designed for the protection of labor in workshops, mines and on railroads are not effectively enforced, except in a few States.

Eighth, that in cases involving industrial questions the workers are liable to great injustice by reason of the fact that in many localities they are excluded from juries by the qualifications prescribed (usually payment of property tax) or by the method of selection.

Ninth, that during strikes, innocent men are in many cases arrested without just cause, charged with fictitious crimes, held under excessive bail, and treated frequently with unexampled brutality for the purpose of injuring the strikers and breaking the strike.

Tenth, that in many localities during strikes not only is one of the greatest functions of the State, that of policing, turned virtually over to employers or arrogantly assumed by them, but criminals employed by detective agencies and strike-breaking agencies are clothed by the process of deputization, with arbitrary power and relieved of criminal liability for their acts.

Eleventh, that during strikes in many locali-

ties the entire system of civil government is suspended and there is set up in its place a military despotism under so-called martial law.

Twelfth, that in some localities the control by the employers of the entire machinery of government is so great that lawless acts on the part of agents of the employers go unheeded and unpunished, while vindictive action against the leaders of the strike is accomplished by methods unparalleled in civilized countries.

In each instance what Mr. Manly considers convincing proof that these charges are fully justified is cited in the form of testimony before the Commission setting forth specific cases, the facts of which are admitted by all concerned. Evidence gathered in the Commission's investigation of the Colorado strike is cited in substantiation of the twelfth charge.

The report says regarding remedies:

"In considering the action which needs to be taken it has been urged by some that the end to be achieved is to place personal rights on a parity with property rights. It is necessary to render a firm protest and warning against the acceptance of such an ideal. The establishment of property rights and personal rights on the same level can leave only a constant and ever growing menace to our popular institutions. With the acceptance of such an ideal our democracy is doomed to ultimate destruction. Personal rights must be recognized as supreme and of unalterable ascendancy over property rights.

"Relief from these grave evils can not be secured by petty reforms. The action must be drastic and directed at the roots from which these evils spring.

"With full recognition of the gravity of the suggestions it seems necessary to urge the Commission to make the following recommendations:

"1. That Congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the Federal and State governments and by private individuals, associations and corporations. The principal rights which should be thus specifically protected by the power of the Federal Government are the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the right to jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to speedy public trial, to freedom from excessive bail, and from cruel and unusual punishments.

"2. That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

"3. That Congress enact that in all Federal cases where the trial is by jury all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected, and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality.

"4. That Congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies doing business in more than one State, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the bona fide functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel.

"5. That, the militia of the several States being subject to regulation by Congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes."

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

Evidence and testimony are cited showing that many employers refuse to deal with organizations of their employees or to employ men who belong to labor organizations, this denial of the right of organization being discussed as the fourth principal cause of industrial unrest. The report says:

"The previous discussion of the causes of industrial unrest has dealt with the denial of certain fundamental objects to which the workers believe they have natural and inalienable rights, namely, a fair distribution of the products of industry, the opportunity to earn a living, free access to unused land and natural resources, and just treatment by legislators, courts and executive officials.

"A more serious and fundamental charge is, however, contained in the allegation by the workers that, in spite of the nominal legal right which has been established by a century-long struggle, almost insurmountable obstacles are placed in the way of their using the only means by which economic and political justice can be secured, namely, by combined action through voluntary organization.

"The workers insist that this right of organization is fundamental and necessary for their freedom, and that it is inherent in the general rights guaranteed every citizen of a democracy. They insist that 'people can free themselves from oppression only by organized force. No people could gain or maintain their rights or liberties acting singly, and any class of citizens in the State subject to unjust burdens or oppression can gain relief only by combined action.'

"The demand for organization and collective action has been misunderstood, it is claimed, because of the belief among a large number of citizens that its purpose was simply to secure better wages and better physical conditions. It has been urged, however, by a large number of witnesses before the Commission that this is a misconception of the purpose for which workers desire to form organizations.

NOT A MATERIAL STRUGGLE.

"It has been pointed out with great force and logic that the struggle of labor for organization is not merely an attempt to secure an increased measure of the material comforts of life, but is a part of the age-long struggle for liberty; that this struggle is sharpened by the pinch of hunger and the exhaustion of body and mind by long hours and improper working conditions; but that even if men were well fed they would still struggle to be free.

"It is not denied that the exceptional individual can secure an economic sufficiency either by the sale of his unusual ability or talent, or by sycophantic subservience to some person in authority, but it is insisted that no individual can achieve freedom by his own efforts. Similarly, while it is admitted that in some cases exceptional employers treat their employees with the greatest justice and liberality, it is held to be a social axiom that no group of workers can become free except by combined action, nor can the mass hope to achieve any material advance in their condition except by collective effort.

"Furthermore, it is urged by the representatives of labor that the efforts of individuals who are bent upon bettering their own condition without reference to their health or to the interests of others, directly injure each of their fellow workers and indirectly weaken the whole fabric of society.

BARGAINING EQUALITY LACKING.

"It is also pointed out that the evolution of modern industry has greatly increased the necessity for organization on the part of wage earners, while it is not admitted that the employer who has only one employee is on an economic equality with the person who is employed by him, because of the fact that the employer controls the means of livelihood which gives him an almost incalculable advantage in any bargain, nevertheless this condition of inequality is held to have been enormously increased by the development of corporations controlling the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of employees, and by the growth of employers' associations whose members act as a unit in questions affecting their relations with employees."

The report points out that less than half a dozen employers out of 230 employers or their agents who have testified before the Commission, have denied the propriety of collective action on the part of employees, but that many maintained "what they, in accordance with common terminology, called 'open shop.'"

MEANING OF "OPEN SHOP."

Of the open shop the report says:

"The theory of the 'open shop,' according to these witnesses, is that workers are employed without any reference to their membership or non-membership in trade unions; while, as a matter of fact, it was found upon investigation that these employers did not willingly or knowingly employ union men. Nevertheless, this is deemed to be a minor point. The 'open shop,' even if union men are not discriminated against, is as much a denial of the right of collective action as is the 'anti-union shop.' In neither is the collective action of employees permitted for the purpose of negotiating with reference to labor conditions. Both in theory and practice, in the absence of legislative regulation, the working conditions are fixed by the employer.

"It is evident, therefore, that there can at best be only a benevolent despotism where collective action on the part of employees does not exist."

Discussing the attitude of employers who refuse to deal collectively with their workmen, but who do in fact grant audiences at which the grievances of their workmen may be presented, the report says:

"One is repelled rather than impressed by the insistence with which this idea has been presented. Every tyrant in history has on stated days granted audiences to which his faithful subjects might bring their complaints against his officers and agents. At these audiences, in theory at least, even the poorest widow might be heard by her sovereign in her search for justice. That justice was never secured under such conditions, except at the whim of the tyrant, is sure. It is equally sure that in industry, justice can never be attained by such a method."

The willingness of certain employers to deal with their own employees collectively, while refusing to deal with any national organization, and resenting the intrusion of any persons acting for their employees who are not members of

their own labor force, is dealt with in the following:

"In practice these statements have been generally found to be specious. Such employers as a rule oppose any effective form of organization among their employees as bitterly as they fight the national unions. The underlying motive of such statements seems to be only that as long as organizations are unsupported from outside they are ineffective and can be crushed with ease and impunity by discharging the ringleaders. Similarly, that opposition to the representation of their employees by persons outside their labor force, seems to arise wholly from the knowledge that as long as the workers' representatives are on the payroll they can be controlled, or, if they prove intractable, they can be effectively disposed of by summary dismissal.

ADVANCE MUST BE UNIFORM.

"To suggest that labor unions can be effective if organized on less than a national scale, seems to ignore entirely the facts and trend of present-day American business. There is no line of organized industry in which individual establishments can act independently. Ignoring for the time the centralization of control and ownership, and also the almost universal existence of employers' associations, the mere fact of competition would render any organization of employees which was limited to a single establishment totally ineffective. Advance in labor conditions must proceed with a fair degree of uniformity throughout any line of industry. This does not indeed require that ALL employees in any industry must belong to a national organization, for experience has shown that wherever even a considerable portion are union members, the advances which they secure are almost invariably granted by competitors, even if they do not employ union men, in order to prevent their own employees from organizing."

That political freedom can not exist where the right to organize is denied, and that such denial therefore threatens the political institutions of the nation, is charged by Mr. Manly in concluding his discussion on this subject.

The conclusions and recommendations designed not only to prevent denial of the right to organize, but to guarantee this right are set forth as follows:

"The conclusions upon this question, however, are not based upon theory, but upon a thorough investigation of typical situations in which the contrast between organization and the denial of the right of organization could best be studied. The Commission has held public hearings and has made thorough investigations in such industrial communities as Paterson, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Lead, S. D., and Colorado, where the right of collective action on the part of employees is denied. These investigations have shown that, under the best possible conditions, and granting the most excellent motives on the part of employers, freedom does not exist either politically, industrially or socially, and that the fibre of manhood will inevitably be destroyed by the continuance of the existing situation.

"Investigations have proved that although the physical and material conditions may be unusually good, as for example, in Lead, S. D., they were the price paid for the absolute submission of the employees to the will of the employing corporation. Such satisfactory conditions, are, however, shown by the hearings of

the Commission and by the investigations of its staff to be exceptional.

EFFECT OF "OPEN SHOP."

"Los Angeles, for example, although exceptionally endowed in location, climate and natural resources, was sharply criticised for the labor conditions which had developed during its 'open shop' regime even by Mr. Walter Drew, representing several of the largest associations which contend for the 'open shop.' It is significant that the only claim ordinarily made for the conditions in such establishments is that 'they are as good as are secured by the union.' As a matter of fact, there are few establishments which make this boast, and in the majority the conditions were found to be far below any acceptable standards.

"The Commission has also, through public hearings and the investigations of its staff, made a thorough and searching investigation of the conditions in those industries and establishments where collective action, through the medium of trade unions, and joint agreements, exists. It has not been found that the conditions in such industries are ideal, and that friction between employers and the unions is unknown; nor has it been found that the employees in such industries have entirely achieved economic, political or industrial freedom, for these ideals can not be gained until the fundamental changes in our political and economic structure, which have already been referred to, have in some way been accomplished.

FRICITION REDUCED.

"It has been found, however, that the material conditions of the workers in such industries and establishments are on a generally higher plane than where workers are unorganized; that improvements in such conditions have been achieved as the direct result of organization; that the friction which exists in such industries and establishments has been reduced rather than increased by organization; and that the workers at least have established a basis upon which their political and economic freedom may ultimately be established.

DISCUSSES UNION EVILS.

"The evils of graft, 'machine politics,' factional fights and false leadership, which have been found sometimes to exist in such organized industries, are those which are inevitable in any democratic form of organization. They are the same evils which have accompanied the development of the American nation, and of its States and municipalities. Such evils as have been found to exist are indeed to be condemned, but a study of the history of these organizations seems to show clearly that there is a tendency to eradicate them as the organizations become stronger and the membership becomes more familiar with the responsibilities and methods of democratic action.

"Furthermore, there is a fundamental principle which applies in this field as in all other lines of human activity. This principle is contained in the following contrast: In democratic organizations such evils and excesses as may arise tend to disrupt and destroy the organization, and are therefore self-eradicating; while in an autocracy, evils and excesses tend inevitably to strengthen the existing autocrat and can be eradicated only in the event of a revolt on the part of those who suffer from such evils. This is the history, not only of every form of artificial association, but also of nations.

"The fundamental question for the nation to decide, for in the end public opinion will control here as elsewhere, is whether the workers shall have an effective means of adjusting their grievances, improving their condition, and securing their liberty, through negotiation with their employers, or whether they shall be driven by necessity and oppression to the extreme of revolt.

"Where men are well organized, and the power of employers and employes is fairly well balanced, agreements are nearly always reached by negotiations; but, even if this fails, the strikes or lockouts which follow are, as a rule, merely cessations of work until economic necessity forces the parties together again to adopt some form of compromise.

"With the unorganized, there is no hope of achieving anything except by spontaneous revolt. Too often has it been found that during the delay of attempted negotiations, the leaders are discharged, and new men are found ready to take the place of those who protest against conditions. Without strike funds or other financial support, the unorganized must achieve results at once; they can not afford to wait for reason and compromise to come into play. Lacking strong leaders and definite organization, such revolts can only be expected to change to mob action on the slightest provocation.

MANY STRIKES ACTUAL REVOLUTIONS.

"Looking back over the industrial history of the last quarter century, the industrial disputes which have attracted the attention of the country and which have been accompanied by bloodshed and violence, have been revolutions against industrial oppression, and not mere strikes for the improvement of working conditions.

"Such revolutions, in fact, were the railway strikes of the late eighties, the Homestead strike, the bituminous coal strike of 1897, the anthracite strikes of 1900 and 1903, the strike at McKees Rocks in 1909, the Bethlehem Steel Company strike in 1910, the strikes in the textile mills at Lawrence, Paterson and Little Falls, many of the strikes in the mining camps of Idaho and Colorado, the garment workers' strikes in New York and other cities, and the recent strikes in the mining districts of West Virginia, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and Calumet, Mich.

ACTION IS URGED.

"As a result, therefore, not only of fundamental considerations, but of practical investigations, the results of which are described in detail hereafter, the Commission is convinced that every means should be used to extend and strengthen organizations throughout the entire industrial field. Much attention has been devoted to the means by which this can best be accomplished, and a large number of suggestions have been received. As a result of careful consideration, it is suggested the Commission recommend the following action:

"1. Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit, but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.

"2. Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.

"3. Enactment of a statute providing that

action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit shall not be held to be unlawful, where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.

"4. That the Federal Trade Commission be specifically empowered and directed by Congress in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specially investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points:

"(a) Refusal to permit employees to become members of labor organizations.

"(b) Refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employes.

"5. That the Department of Labor, through the Secretary of Labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the Federal Trade Commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to his attention.

"6. That such cases, affecting, as they do, the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors and the peace of the community, be directed by Congress to have precedence over all other cases before the Federal Trade Commission."

FUTURE CITIZENS WILL BE HELPED BY BUREAU.

Means Will Be Taken to Inspire Assistance to Men Who Contemplate Naturalization. There Are 8,000,000 Aliens in the United States.

Washington, August 13, 1915.—During the years 1911-1914 there were 2,345 declarations of intention to become American citizens on the part of aliens residing in Cincinnati. Within that period there were submitted 1,128 petitions for naturalization, out of a total of 6,250 alien males, 21 years old and over.

What has Cincinnati done to prepare these aliens for American citizenship?

This is the question, not directly put, but suggested by recent developments which the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor is putting up to the leaders in the Cincinnati field of education. Not to Cincinnati alone, but to educators in all the communities which have a large foreign-born population. It is part of a nation-wide movement recently inaugurated here, and beginning to bear fruit.

The work of making citizens out of the raw material of the resident foreigner has been part of the function of the Bureau of Naturalization for almost a decade—ever since Congress, on June 29, 1906, passed the current naturalization law. By this law, all the courts, State as well as Federal, and the officials of these courts in their ministerial relationship, were placed under the supervision of the United States Government, exercised through the Bureau of Naturalization. During the years of this Federal supervision of the execution of the naturalization law, almost two and a half million foreigners have asked for citizenship. Of these, almost one and three-quarter million have declared their intention, or taken out their first papers. Approximately three-quarters of a million have asked for final papers, and of these about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship during that time. Upward of 85,000 for-

eigners have been refused admission—more than one-half of them because of mental and moral unfitness. The figures quoted indicate a large number of foreigners coming forward for American citizenship.

A LARGE PROPORTION.

But the Bureau of Naturalization does not regard the number as relatively large, for in 1910, it says, there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, of whom 9,000,000 were not citizens—and the number of foreigners has increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since then, except during the first year of the great war. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth, is the somewhat astonishing statement made by Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization. Recent reports have shown that many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties, that they have returned in large numbers immediately upon the call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties—personal, family and industrial—for the stronger call of allegiance to the foreign land. Even prior to the European war this was in lesser evidence during the war among the Balkan States. Among those who went back to the old countries were many who had declared their intention to become American citizens. Some returned and later presented themselves before the courts of citizenship for admission. Judges of these courts have held that absence from the country because of participation in the military operations of other lands broke the continuity of their residence for naturalization purposes here, and denied their applications.

Only 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship because of unfitness, but at least that many more, Mr. Campbell avers, have been admitted in spite of these deficiencies, during the period of Federal supervision. The courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship to a candidate, even though he be ignorant of American institutions or of the privileges and obligations imposed upon him. Especially has this been so in communities which offered no facilities to petitioners to overcome their defects. Where, under the inspiration of the Bureau of Naturalization, schools have been opened to the foreigner, where they are taught the duties of citizenship, the courts have responded to a different order and have refused citizenship unless candidates measured up to the higher standard set by Federal supervision. Scarcely a State in the union now which has not citizenship classes carried on either by the public schools or under the direction of private agencies.

SCHOOLS TO HELP CANDIDATES.

But the activities of these schools have been directed almost wholly to the preparation of the candidate for final papers and the foreigner having his first papers, or who has just declared his intention to become a citizen at some future time, has been largely neglected. The law permits an illiterate to declare his intention. In from two years to five he is eligible to petition for naturalization. During that period nothing has been done heretofore to help his claim. The new plans of the Bureau of Naturalization contemplate the extension of a helping hand to the nearly half-million foreigners who each year ask for citizenship. During the last year more than 335,000 foreigners declared their intention and petitioned for naturalization. The Federal census records are quoted to show that the foreign population is many times

greater than the number who come forward for citizenship. In some States the proportion of candidates to the entire foreign-born white population is as low as 2 per cent; in no State does it exceed 50 per cent. Many who are admitted to citizenship are unable to inscribe their names in the English language but do so in foreign characters. Many have but slight ability to comprehend the English language, and less to speak it.

To overcome these obvious faults in the prevailing system, the Bureau of Naturalization has extended the agitation to make it nation-wide and has brought the educational movement, its purposes, its system, and its draw-backs, to the attention of all the superintendents of public schools, to enlist these influential officials in carrying the propaganda forward. Personal letters have been sent to the city and county superintendents in each State to stimulate their interest, particularly in those sections which show a large foreign-born population. Conferences already have been held in Washington, attended by school superintendents and presidents of boards of education of Eastern cities, who have pledged themselves to open the public schools for the instruction of the foreigner, where such schools are not now in existence, and to extend the activities of those already established to meet the desires of the Bureau of Naturalization. Additional conferences with the educational leaders of other cities are to be held within thirty days.

ASSURANCE OF HELP RECEIVED.

The bureau, in the meantime, is advising the superintendents of schools of the number of foreigners who, within their jurisdictions, have applied for citizenship within the last three years. The names and addresses of candidates for citizenship are being forwarded and arrangements are complete to include all the principal cities, beginning with the opening of the school year next month. Thus the school authorities may become acquainted with the candidates and offer them such inducements as to inspire them to attend the public schools if they have not already mastered the English language. Further to facilitate this object, the bureau is sending literature to the candidates, urging them to get in touch with the school authorities. The movement comprehends the opening of night schools, as well as day schools, in the larger communities, where many of the foreigners may be employed at night. Assurances of hearty co-operation have greatly cheered the originators of the movement, whose desire is also to interest Chambers of Commerce, the press, and civic organizations generally, to get behind the movement and secure appropriations of funds sufficient to carry out the plan.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

JOHN R. LAWSON'S REPLY TO JUDGE HILLYER.

"The court has asked me what, if anything I have to say why sentence should not now be pronounced against me."

"During two days of argument on that very question, through which I listened, not in a personal way, but so far as possible as a citizen of our common country, I had supposed that many and unanswerable reasons supporting my view had been given to the court."

"Therefore, in the court's interest at this moment I must recognize a mere formality. It is plain that nothing I can say will change your

fixed determination so far as you have the power to start me down the dark path of imprisonment for life.

VICTIM OF UNSCRUPULOUS PROSECUTION.

"It is proper that a man so situated, especially when, as in my case, he is the victim without fault of an utterly unscrupulous persecution, should be permitted to enter his protest against injustice, however much that protest may appear weakened by its relation to individual experience.

"Fortunately, what I have to say is warranted by bigger considerations than any personal to me. So far-reaching are they that I feel I have a right to ask you to hear my views with the same courtesy I have used during my trial through your rulings and remarks.

"About to be condemned by you to prison for life, I will, therefore, make answer to your question in the following way:

CALLS HILLIER ROCKEFELLER JUDGE.

"First of all, in the name of the courts of my country, which I respect, I protest against your right of power to pass any judgement against me. It is undenied in this case that you were appointed to the bench this spring for the trial of myself and my associates, fresh from the employment of the very coal operators of Colorado and the country, including the Rockefellers, who have pressed and engineered these prosecutions.

"Yourself a coal company attorney, engaged to assist as a practicing lawyer in the trial of cases arising like mine out of the industrial disturbances of 1913 and 1914, you had no right, when challenged, to sit as trial judge in the case of any striking miner.

TRIAL A TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE.

"You were so deeply prejudiced against me that my case was a travesty on justice from the start. Notwithstanding the affidavits of reliable citizens who have sworn to your prejudice, you have persisted on the bench. Today the Supreme Court of Colorado in Denver is reviewing your conduct, and yet you refuse to wait another twenty-four hours for the guidance of that court's decision. Such unseemly haste in the exercise of such a jurisdiction to thrust me into prison should not be passed without a protest.

"Second only to the resolution with which you hold your seat upon the bench was the method by you for selecting a jury to try me. You refused to permit the jury to be drawn from the regular jury box provided by law, and you ordered an open venire.

HAND-PICKED JURY OF COAL COMPANY PARTISANS.

"This method was exactly adapted to procure what none were surprised to discover—a hand-picked jury of coal company partisans. After you had removed the coroner as a summoning officer, over my protest, you selected your own instruments to pick this jury. And the jury so chosen was naturally subject to the self-same coal company influences which with hue and cry now seek to drive me to the penitentiary.

"It matters not that I was utterly guiltless of the charge against me. It matters not that the prosecution was forced to abandon its claim that on October 25, 1913, I fired a shot or did other than seek to avoid the violence which menaced the cause dearest to my heart.

WHAT OF COAL OPERATORS' GUILT?

"It matters not that it became necessary for the prosecution to invoke legal doctrines of conspir-

acy, which, if applied impartially, would convict the leading coal operators of Colorado and the country for the deaths of men, women and children at Ludlow on April 20, 1914.

"Perhaps this seemed immaterial, because none of them have been informed against, much less tried, and none of them fear our courts or prosecuting officials.

"It matters not that the only evidence, on which the prosecution was forced to rest, was the testimony of two disreputable Baldwin-Felts detectives, employes of the coal operators' association, with whom you yourself were formerly professionally associated.

"Nothing was to be permitted to stand in the way, and it is significant that even a jury so selected by you, according to affidavits on file in this court, tortured a juror with manufactured reports of the dangerous illness of the juror's wife, and as a final stroke warned the jury that under your orders the jury would have nothing further to eat until they rendered their verdict.

"In the face of this sworn charge, which courts everywhere have held sufficient to undermine the whole structure of jury trials and to destroy the integrity of such a verdict, your bailiff has remained silent and this court impulsive. May I ask whether judicial travesty is not the right description of such proceedings?

"Such practices, however astonishing to our people in general, do not surprise one who has observed our industrial history. From long experience I recognize the power of wealth, the magnitude of our industrial problems and their effect on our existing social system, I can understand, for I have seen how men who seek a living realization for the workers of the world of the old ideals of justice and equality; who endeavor to open the eyes of their fellows to the true economic conditions that surround them as they seek their daily bread, are persecuted, defamed and even, in exceptional instances, hounded to the gallows by those who control the wealth and privileges of our generous country.

HAS SEEN PRIVILEGE USE GOVERNMENT.

"I have seen some masters of finance within and without this State using the full powers of government to divide the workers, to crush the hopes and aspirations in their breasts, and to extinguish the kindling light of intelligence in their souls in full realization of the fact that understanding brings the fixed desire for the higher and nobler things in life, including a dream of equality of opportunity some day for the children of rich and poor alike.

"And it is not overstated to say that I am here today because, with others, I have patiently, without bitterness, yet persistently, for years, sought these things—a wider chance in life for those who toil, a higher type of democratic citizenship and a social system of industry which gives promise to mankind and denies autocratic power over the lives and liberties of the great mass of workers to the masters of millions who have usurped governmental authority itself.

OPPRESSION AT ITS WORST IN SOUTH.

"Such usurpation has reached its most finished expression in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, in this State, and those who, like myself, have continued none the less to worship at the ancient altars of human liberty and justice in this country have been marked for annihilation.

"But let no one think we have not seen through years this very possibility.

"In receiving sentence of life imprisonment at hard labor from this court I can do so with the knowledge that I have broken no law and committed no crime, unless it be that I am a coal miner, honored by my fellow workers, with their years of confident faith that my devotion will stand even this acid test for the maintenance of their principles.

HILLYER VIOLATES EVERY PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE.

"In a word, the reason this court should not pass judgment as I see it, is that by so doing it will openly violate every principle of justice for the promotion of which our courts exist.

"Solemnly facing iron bars and prison walls, I assert my love for justice and my faith in its ultimate triumph—not a justice of theory, but of reality extending to men, women and children whose proper equality of opportunity it embraces; and with utmost earnestness I want it understood that my one satisfaction is my lot—separated though I be from those who are dearer to me than life—lies in the belief that this, my undeserved experience, may help awaken others to the living wrongs in our world, calling today as definitely as in the past for remedy.

"It is a privilege and a duty, even by sacrifice, to advance our priceless cause. I am therefore ready to receive the sentence this court should declare itself without either authority, right or justification to impose."

"ONE DAY OFF IN SEVEN."

By E. D. SKINNER.

Denver, Colorado, was proud of two things: Elich's restaurant, and the Reverend Myron W. Reed. Booming towns always have to be proud of something—and Denver was booming.

This was more than thirty years ago.

I ate my first meal at Elich's, and listened to my first sermon at the First Presbyterian Church. The meal was good, but the sermon a disappointment. I had received my religious training under the tutelage of lady-like divines who painted beautiful word pictures of spiritual altitudes to which they had a sort of mild hope that the souls of their auditors might aspire. The reverend Myron W. Reed was not of this sort. As to personal appearance, he was entirely too rugged for a lady; and his sermon was made up of a series of short, coldly stated sentences that absolutely failed to complete my ideal of a polished oratorical effort. Denver was certainly badly in need of the civilizing influences of eastern culture if this was the best they could boast of in the way of a pulpit exhorter! But, in the days that followed, certain of these sharp, jerky sentences insistently recurred to my mind. Polished orations I had forgotten, when hardly finished. But these were helpful in the everyday problems of human life—and singularly pertinent.

It was on the Sunday of the "Lincoln's Birthday Memorial Services" that I listened to his appreciation of the "best man and the grandest statesman that ever graced our presidential chair"—listened until it almost seemed that the resurrected spirit of the "Great Emancipator" was itself speaking from that church pulpit—listened until, at last, I caught a glimpse of the inner soul of

the very reverend Myron W. Reed—the most humanely practical ecclesiastic that I have ever been fated to meet. Sour faced deacons and deaconesses bemoaned his "lack of dignity" and bitterly bewailed the fact that he did not faint away at the sight of a whisky bottle, when on the hunting and fishing trips that he enjoyed so well. But hard working men, seriously struggling with life's difficult problems, went to him for advice and were not disappointed.

The Tabor Grand Opera House was filled to overflowing. A public mass meeting had been called by the retail clerks for the purpose of arousing interest in the closing of the stores on Sunday. A good many of the clerks did not belong to any particular church and had not been properly converted to any decidedly religious sentiments, but—they wanted to live like human beings. Aside from themselves and their particular friends, the general public was not specially interested, but—the reverend Myron W. Reed was to address the meeting, and standing room was at a premium in the "finest theatre of its size in the world." Strangers, hearing that a celebrated divine was to speak, probably expected a forensic masterpiece on the sanctity of the holy Sabbath Day that would lift their souls above the sordid cares and tribulations of everyday life and carry them away into the realms of the higher spiritualities, where angels ever lie in beatified prostration before sublimated divinity and the eternal ether is heavy laden with "incense and myrrh." Probably they were seriously disappointed when he devoted an hour and a half to a plain, simple, concise elaboration of the contention that "one day's rest in seven is a physical necessity for all men." Very likely they were even seriously shocked when he admitted that "clerks, closely confined at sedentary indoor occupations for six days a week, would gain needed benefit by the one day's rest, even if they did spend it at a base ball game where tired brains find relaxation in healthy amusement and weary bodies absorb new life from God's own fresh air and bright sunshine." But, very certainly they did not forget what he said that day, for, since then, the Denver stores have been doing an ever increasing business in six days a week, instead of seven.

From one end of our country to the other, cooks, waiters and waitresses—boys and girls and old men and women—are asking for "one day off in seven." They want to "live like human beings." Theirs is called "light work" by those who do not know. Those who do know, know better. Insurance companies rate this work among their "short lived" occupations. Those who know, know why it is "short lived." They know that it is bodily wearying and mentally nerve racking. If these boys and girls and old men and women get their "one day off in seven," it may be that they will not devote that day to the spiritual elevation of their souls. It may be that they will go to the base ball games, where "tired brains find relaxation in healthy amusement and weary bodies absorb new life from God's own fresh air and bright sunshine." Because of this will the ministers, and the churches and the "good people," refuse to help? The Christ, whom they profess to follow, said, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

LOOKING FOR MORE TROUBLE.

One naturally assumed that the Mulhall exposé had put a crimp in the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, that their officials would remain seated away back in the Amen Corner and that the organization would conduct its affairs with less aggressiveness than prior to the Congressional inquiry which exposed the whole rotten methods of the N. A. M. That they are neither dead or sleeping the citizens of the Pacific Coast can well testify, for it was not so many months ago when a part of that organization, assuming for the time being another title, began its criminal crusade in the city of Stockton, Cal., and gave that thriving city a sample of unlawful methods from which it will take many years to recover. We long ago suspected that there was a connection between the Anti-Saloon League and the N. A. M., and concluded that where the one failed the other would put forth all of its energies to bring commercial and industrial disharmony and distress.

It seems passing strange that the Water Wagonites, under the guidance of Anti-Saloon League founder Russell, should have selected almost the same route for their efforts and finally land in the State of California, but they are there and trying their level best to either kill off industry or put that good State on the tramp. We have commented on the Water Wagonites in previous issues of *THE MIXER AND SERVER*, now we have the privilege of offering some terse and interesting items relative to the other branch of the House of Destruction. The following news item appeared in the *Sacramento Bee* on August 6th and the two editorials which follow on the same date, appeared in the *Union* and *Bee* as indicated by credit following each:

CHAMBER WILL NOT WELCOME COMING OF ANTI-LABOR SPEAKERS.

Commerce Body to Investigate Organization Which Wants to Send Representatives.

A letter from the Pacific Federation of Employers, seeking to arrange a speaking engagement for speakers from the National Association of Manufacturers, was looked upon with suspicion by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce last night, and will be investigated before any action is taken.

The letter seeks to arrange an appointment in Sacramento for George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and James E. Emery, general counsel for the association. President Carmichael stated he is certain it has no connection with the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, an anti-union labor organization of this State.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will investigate before a reply giving a date to the speakers is sent. They will not invite speakers in any way connected with the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association.—*Sacramento Bee*.

NO LABOR WAR WANTED.

For weeks an agent of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has been in this city seeking to strengthen the hands of that organization of employers.

Although this man who was the stormy petrel

of the Stockton labor war, denies that he is seeking to cause a similar conflict here, there is evidence that his mission is anything but peaceful.

This man is simply the paid agent of the association. He is working on precisely the same principle as the old-time "walking delegate"—he is known best possibly by the trouble he makes.

If this man is here to foment discord, the sooner he leaves the better for this city. This is not the time to stir up a labor conflict.

When such things come it is the right—yes, the duty—of employers to meet the issue fearlessly.

That employers have just as much right to organize as the workers cannot be questioned. One of the weaknesses of employers in dealing with labor organizations in the past was their lack of cohesive organization.

There is nothing in the industrial situation at present that seems to require the efforts of a professional disturber. Peace reigns in practically all lines of business. Here and there are minor disputes which will continue as long as there are employers and employees, and no form of compulsory arbitration.

The employers of Sacramento are not likely to look with favor on the overtures of this adversary agent whose success as a business promoter was not such as to make him an adviser whose opinions have practical value.

This city wants peace and not industrial war. It wants prosperity and not increased depression.

The merchants of Sacramento have trouble enough without having more forced on them.—Editorial, *Sacramento (Cal. Union)*, August 6, 1915.

SACRAMENTO EMPLOYERS CAN MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

A paid organizer of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association—known in Stockton and elsewhere as the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association—is in the city of Sacramento busily engaged in endeavoring to have the employers become active members of such association.

The main object of this association is, according to its statements, to combine employers together for their mutual advantage and protection.

Another purpose—as shown by its work and even its pronunciamento in Stockton, and really its principal object—is to disrupt, if not to destroy, union labor organizations.

Now, employers have the same right to combine as have employees. Not only that, they should combine.

There is absolutely no more reason why men who employ should not get together for the purpose of protecting their interests as such employers, than that the employees should not get together for the purpose of advancing their interests, of obtaining better conditions of labor, better hours and fairer wages.

And it is a good thing for both sides when both are organized, so that organization can speak to organization with authority to act and enforce its decrees.

But this Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, while demanding that employees must treat with it as an organized body, exacts at the same time that employers shall not treat with employees save as separate units—that, while forcing recog-

nition of their association, they refuse to recognize any organization authorized to speak for their employees.

Without going any further into this subject, it is sufficient to say that it would be extremely bad policy on the part of the employers of Sacramento to join any association so constituted and so working.

Sacramento does not need any alien organization to send its paid organizers and fomenters of discord to tell the business men of this city how they shall act for their own protection.

And particularly does Sacramento not need the services of an alien organization that—while combating the undoubted unjust exactions sometimes made by organized labor—itself is guilty of a throttling tyranny as oppressive as any act it has complained against.

In Stockton, for instance, this association bulldozed unwilling merchants into joining by threats of ruin if they did not; had pliant banks put the screws on merchant debtors in order to force them into line; and deliberately "instructed" the newspapers what they must and must not publish concerning the labor troubles, on pain of wholesale loss of advertising patronage.

The employers of Sacramento are fully competent to organize for their own good, without relying on the doubtful benefit of alliance with such an organization.

And it probably would be a goodly thing if the business men of Sacramento had a strong organization pledged to mutual advancement, mutual protection and mutual assistance—an organization that while demanding for itself the right to organize into a central body for such purpose, would not have the inconsistency to deny to its employes the same right.

This Merchants and Manufacturers' Association—or the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association—no matter what one may choose to call it—endeavored to get a foothold in Fresno. The employers there, after considering the matter, refused to have anything to do with it.

But at the same time the business men of Fresno did not go unorganized. They have a splendid, well-systematized association of employers there, which has on more than one occasion come to the front for the protection and aid of a member of such association considered to be unfairly treated.

So far as known, the differences in Fresno under the management of the labor unions on one side and this local employers' association on the other, have not led to any of the intense bitterness which will leave many a sore spot in Stockton for years to come; have not put a black eye on the business of Fresno, as the interjection of this alien association did in Stockton for over a year.

Fresno business men wisely have decided that—while they intend to keep together to fight for what they believe to be their rights, and stand by one another when they consider any member is unjustly treated by the other side—they do not intend to permit themselves to become catspaws for any intermeddling, alien organization.

And Sacramento business men will be wise if they follow the good example of Fresno.—Editorial, *Sacramento (Cal.) Bee*, August 6, 1915.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION.

This coming fall the voters of Ohio are again compelled to undergo the annoyance and turmoil connected with a political campaign against the endeavor of the prohibition fanatics to have a constitutional amendment adopted providing for State-wide prohibition, although the same amendment was rejected last fall by an overwhelming majority. Local 12, Cincinnati, celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last Saturday, and the officers and members of the local took advantage of this occasion to voice their energetic protest against the prohibition movement. The principal speaker of the day was Mr. Ernest A. Weier, a man, although no more active in the labor movement, who never lets an opportunity slip by to raise his voice in the defense of labor's rights. Mr. Weier said in part:

"The celebration of your thirty-fifth anniversary you have dedicated to a demonstration against that absurd fanaticism which endeavors to destroy your industry, and with it destroy the means of your livelihood—that favorite daughter of puritanism—Prohibition.

"You are accustomed to fight prohibition for economic reasons. This but natural. Moreover, all of us admit, that in this land of the Almighty Dollar the argument of the economic waste of prohibition carries the greatest force in the swaying of public opinion. Material interests are generally very influential in determining men's votes.

"But there are other, and, in my opinion, greater reasons, for our objection to prohibition, than the purely economic ones.

"We can afford to be frank in this matter. We acknowledge that the agitation in favor of prohibition has grown phenomenally. The campaign against the use of alcoholic stimulants is accumulating force in a degree which should arouse the vigilance of every lover of true democracy and personal liberty. All arguments which may have a semblance of truth, if delivered against THE ABUSE of alcohol are hurled against the USE of any stimulating beverages. We have no fault to find with the Puritans and their fanaticism, if they try only to make us THINK AS THEY DO. What we object to is that they try to force us TO DO AS THEY THINK. WE do not try to force THEM to take a drink with us. The average teetotaler is the sort of a man we wouldn't care to drink with—even if he drank. But he is entitled to his personal views, as long as he does not try to make HIS FALLACIES the law of the land, and to establish himself as censor over our daily lives. As I have said, I am opposed to prohibition not for economic reasons only. Personally I object to prohibition mainly on moral grounds. I object to prohibition because I am American by choice, who loves his country and its institutions, and will do the best that is in him, to rid it of any and all fanatic outgrowths. This is the native country of my children and grandchildren, and as long as I can speak and do, I will in words and actions do the best in my ability to preserve the liberty and the freedom of this country.

"The prohibition movement, we are assured from many pulpits, is based entirely upon moral considerations! But, is that true? Our own conception of the matter is, that prohibition is absolutely and positively unmoral! Mind you, we speak of PROHIBITION, not of temperance nor of abstinence!

"Just a glance at the ethical side of prohibition. A tree is judged by its fruits. And what are the fruits of prohibition? One thing is sure—and that is tearfully admitted by the sincere prohibitionists—prohibition does not prohibit! If I speak of sincere prohibitionists, then I mean those poor misguided souls who really believe that demon rum is responsible for all human ills, and who can't see further than their noses' length. The professional prohibitionists, who make a business out of it, like Wayne Wheeler and others of like ilk, don't admit that, of course—it might lose them their remunerative jobs, and about that they are very particular. They have a great respect for the pay envelopes. But, if prohibition does not prohibit, what does it do? First of all, it abolishes very decent and well regulated saloons, where men may congregate in respectable social intercourse, discuss the affairs of the day, etc., and in their stead it creates low dives, kept by men of low character, speakeasies and bootleggers. It turns every drug store into a speakeasy, where men can get rot-gut whiskies by the wholesale or in coffee cups, and under any old name that may be invented for it. The business prohibitionists say that every mother who cares for the future of her son should and would vote for prohibition if she had the vote. I can not conceive of a mother who would rather see her son sneaking into the back door of a low dive and come out with a whiskey bottle in his side pocket, than see him go straight into that front door of a respectable saloon, have his drink of beer or wine with his friends and come out open and free as a man. Prohibition makes hypocrites and liars out of men who would prefer to be candid and straightforward. What is more honorable, to have a beer wagon drive up to your front door, or that the express driver delivers to you a dozen bottles of whiskey in a soap box to fool your neighbors. The greatest asset of a republic is the respect its citizenship holds for the laws of the land. Prohibition creates contempt of law and fosters this contempt—it undermines the very foundation of the republic. Do you believe that any respectable citizen can maintain respect for a law which he knows in his heart is immoral and which dictates to him what he shall eat and drink and do—when his heart is set only on doing right and to live his life in his own way, and live it in a way that it does not interfere with the happiness and welfare of his fellow citizen? No, you don't; because it is against all human nature. But contempt for one law breeds contempt for all laws. That is the grounds on which I oppose prohibition, and the reason why I consider the whole movement as an immoral one. We all know and fully admit that intemperance is a great evil. We are all honestly willing to promote temperance and temperateness.

"But prohibition has never and in no place aided temperance. The very term prohibition implies intemperance. He who is intemperate in forcing his own views, how good or how bad they may be, upon his neighbors, is apt to be intemperate in all other things. That is the reason why intemperate boozers so often become eloquent prohibitionists. There are hundreds of arguments that I could present along this line. But this is the ethical aspect of the proposition. Again, I repeat, prohibition is immoral!

"Just one illustration. Georgia is practically a prohibition State since 1907. But to cap the cli-

max, to put an extra twist into the devil's tail, State-wide prohibition went into effect on July 1 this year. I have in my hand a newspaper clipping, which is a special dispatch to the New York World. It is dated Atlanta, July 2, 1915, and reads as follows: 'State-wide prohibition went into effect yesterday, and every saloon and dispensary was closed.' Yet today the House of Representatives passed this new rule:

"No member shall be permitted on the floor of the House while in an intoxicated condition, and the doorkeeper is directed to keep a close watch and eject any member who is intoxicated."

"If prohibition prohibits why was this rule necessary? Let us suppose the legislature of Georgia realized that it was drunk when it passed the State-wide prohibition act and wanted to protect itself from the demon rum.

"Prohibition has in no instance fulfilled what was promised of it. It has never decreased drunkenness nor debauchery, instead of emptying the jails and poorhouses it has overcrowded them; instead of abolishing poverty it has created more paupers.

"But the fervor of the paid prohibitionists never abates! When it is possible to say to the workingmen (and prohibitionary laws are, of course, instituted only for the laboring class) what they should drink or not drink, then it is also possible to regulate what the workingman should eat! On July 8 of this year, only two weeks ago, the Supreme Court of Kansas held that Jamaica ginger, lemon and vanilla extracts, cologne, camphor and similar tinctures, extracts and essences are to be classed as intoxicating liquors, and that a druggist who sells them may be prosecuted for violation of the prohibitory laws.

"Kansas is a fine territory for the prohibitionists! In glorious pictures we are told of the fertile grounds, of the golden wheat fields of Kansas. But rarely the truth leaks out. Statistics, however, show that the fertile grounds and the golden wheat fields of Kansas are passing more and more into the hands of large corporations, that the small farmer in Kansas is on the wane, and is constantly sinking down into tenantry. And yet the fool farmers of Kansas and so many other States do not see the cause of the toboggan-slide which destroys their individuality and their independence.

"The paid reformers, who, in the service of capitalism and abetted by mollycoddle preachers and some good-goodies in petticoats, endeavor to establish a false ethical code for the working class, and to place this class under the tyranny of sumptuary laws, are a menace to the country. There is no slavery more abominable than the slavery of ill-considered laws, denying and destroying the personal rights of the citizens and crushing individual manhood with the policeman's club. It becomes the duty of every true citizen of this republic to twist the tail of the immoral prohibitionist devil which infests the political arena, and drive him out of the country.

"Specially the workingmen of this country must demonstrate to the powers who rule that they are men, not merely hands. And they must demonstrate that they are fullfledged citizens, ready and able to protect their personal liberty, and not mere objects of exploitation.

"But this sordid question is apt to destroy the pleasures of an occasion which should be a joy-

ous one. Returning to my first remarks, I again congratulate you and your organization upon the progress you have made.

"May you continue to work and to grow in the even tenor of your way—an honor to yourself and a splendid example for the entire labor movement. And, by the way, don't neglect next fall to puncture the tires of the water-wagon!"—*Brewery Workers' Journal*, July 31, 1915.

SALOON SEATS.

This paper holds no brief for the saloon business. What is here said is not for the purpose of making a defense of either the selling or the drinking of intoxicating beverages, but it is to call to mind the basis upon which the business of the selling of liquor rests and the service which the saloon supplies in order to get an opportunity to sell liquor.

We dare to speak of that service even at the risk of being understood as championing the liquor business.

After a hot day in Bakersfield the number of men who gather about the various bars of the city may approximate several hundred. The saloons offer a cool room with comfortable seats and an opportunity to indulge in sociability.

Let's take for example the unmarried working-man who lives in a single room in a lodging house. His room has been closed all day. Until 9 or 10 o'clock at night such a room is unendurable. Just as naturally as water flows down hill, the occupant of such a room will drop into a place where he can find a measure of comfort during the early hours of the evening. The saloon supplies just such a place and nothing else in Bakersfield at this time seeks to supply it. The few seats about the city hall are always filled. Even out at our toy park in the southern end of the city you will find the seats well taken up most any evening.

There is a need for parks. Places where people can spend the sweltering hours of early evening in a measure of comfort. Until we make some intelligent effort to supply such things there will remain well founded opposition to more stringent regulation of the saloons in the matter of removing the seats, where men sit under an electric fan and rest, even though they may in taking such rest spend money for beer.

We have found by experience that we must supply by public effort a lot of things which we do not have. Private enterprise does not seem sufficient to supply the need. Every evening scores of people go from Bakersfield to a poor little irrigation reservoir six miles in the country to get an opportunity to take a plunge. They pay for the service, too. The trip costs them money and the plunge costs them another small fee.

Think of it! There is hardly a village anywhere which does not supply things like this at greater convenience than does this city.

While we are regulating things and seeking out things which people ought not to do, let's help them to do things which they ought to do.

The man who lives in a fine home with a fine lawn and shade and a car in which to take his family out at evening for a cooling drive does not feel the need for a park or a seat in a saloon, where a nickel spent for beer will give him chance to sit down and read the papers and cool off. It is the people who live in sun-baked houses, who work hard all day, who need the

parks and it is mainly those same people who sit in the saloon seats. Now, if we want to keep the people out of the saloons, let's give them some place else to go.—*Bakersfield (Cal.) Union Labor Journal*.

ADVOCATES TAXING LAND VALUES AS A MEANS OF PROVIDING THE GOVERNMENT WITH FUNDS FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

The Chicago Liquor Dealers' Protective Association are appealing to senators and congressmen to substitute a tax on land values for the proposed further taxation on the beverage industry of the United States.

The activity of the Chicago Liquor Dealers is an excellent sign that they realize that the unobstructed, or practically so, campaign to tax the beverage industry out of existence, has gone to its ultimate if they can prevent it. They have begun a serious effort to direct attention to unused land and land minus proper land value taxation, which they believe, and with considerable to back them in that belief, that the government should "scatter its blows a little bit" and reach those who have been almost immune from taxation heretofore.

The following letter fully sets forth the wishes of the organization and no doubt gives expression to views held by citizens who give such matters thought:

To the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States:

In view of the fact that the war in Europe has seriously interfered with the Government income and realizing that Congress in order to enable our country to maintain itself will be forced to increase the rates on property and vocations already taxed, or to levy a tax on property or vocations which are now untaxed, we, the undersigned, an organization of retail liquor dealers in the city of Chicago, beg to submit the following:

It has been the custom of Congress when an emergency arose necessitating an increase of income to turn its attention first to the liquor traffic. The tax on everything that the retail liquor dealer sold was raised forthwith. It was evidently the opinion of the law-makers that this tax increase would be borne by the wealthy owners of the great breweries, distilleries and vineyards of the country and would not fall on those least able to pay.

We regret to say that these tax increases were never paid by the great producers but were immediately shifted to the shoulders of the small retail liquor dealers. On account of a fixed and almost unchangeable scale of prices in the retail liquor trade, the small dealer could not make an increase in the cost of his goods to the consumer. The result has been that out of the meager income from his business, the retail liquor dealer has been obliged to pay the entire tax increase on every gallon of liquor which he sold. It must also be remembered that on account of confiscatory state laws we have suffered a greater property loss than any other class since our government was organized, unless it be those men of the South whose lawful property in slaves was taken from them without compensation in 1863.

Believing that it is your desire to be fair to men in all vocations, we do most respectfully ask

you to make no further increase in our burden, as we are sure that impartial consideration will convince your honorable body that out of the profits of our business we are now paying to the government a share far in excess of that paid by any other class of business men.

We also wish at this time to call your attention to a class of property that seems to have been treated with remarkable solicitude by Congress. We refer to property in land. We can not conceive of a fairer method to all classes than a tax on land values. In common with other business men we are the prey of the owner of land values, with this exception that we are generally charged fifty to one hundred per cent higher rents. It seems unfair to impose on the men of our nation, who strive and work and hustle the entire tax burden and then allow those, who reap the greatest income with the least effort, to practically escape all national taxation. We, therefore, ask you to study the question of a tax on land values if it is found to be necessary to increase the national income.

A tax of this kind will be opposed by all wealthy parasites, by all the great land-holding corporations and by all land speculators, but we do not think any objections which these interests may offer should be given much consideration by Congress. Men who withhold useful land from use while hundreds of thousands of willing workers are unemployed, should not be exempted from their just share of taxation.

A tax on land values would be fair to all, would be an inexhaustible source of all necessary revenue for the maintenance of our government and would be the means of giving employment to thousands of men by forcing into use an immense area of valuable idle land.

We are also sure it would be a most welcome opportunity for all true patriots in prohibition States to share with the retail liquor dealers in wet States, the privilege of contributing their just quota to the revenue of our glorious country.

Yours very respectfully,

CHICAGO LIQUOR DEALERS' PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION.

KENNIS BRANNOCK, Secretary.

JOHN W. MASKELL, President.

WAR'S EFFECT ON UNIONISM.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 26, 1915.—The effect of the European war on Canadian trade unionism is one of the features of the fourth annual report of the Dominion Department of Labor. It is shown that the loss in trade union membership last year was 9,636.

A table is furnished showing the expenditure during the year 1914 on account of benefits paid by central labor organizations operating in Canada. Of the 102 international bodies whose activities extend into the Dominion, 79 have benefit features on a varying scale. The total disbursements during 1914 by the various international organizations amounted to \$12,837,987, divided as follows:

Death benefits, \$8,864,631; strike benefits, \$1,953,350; sick benefits, \$963,353; accident benefits, \$635,580; old age pensions, \$266,395; unemployed benefits, \$97,392; traveling benefits, \$47,286.

ONE BARREL OF BEER A MONTH ENOUGH FOR MAN.

Official "Liquor Censor" of Mason City Making Census of Thirsty Population.

Mason City, Ia., Aug. 7.—R. D. Mason, "liquor censor" by virtue of his appointment Thursday by the city council, today reported that on his first day of work he had sent back to breweries thirty barrels of beer out of sixty received in Mason City. He is compiling a list of the thirsty population of the city and expects to see that they do not overdo their liquor orders.

"One barrel or three cases of beer and one gallon of whisky is as much as any one man should have in a month without a physician's prescription," said Mr. Mason.

No doubt the reader will peruse the foregoing press dispatch with amazement, for it is generally understood that Iowa is DRY and that it is not only impossible to obtain intoxicating beverages legally in that State, but that those who try to do so invite the attention of the police authorities. If Iowa sets the minimum at one barrel or three cases of beer and one gallon of whiskey for each of its citizens per month, and they try to consume the minimum allowed, what a wonderful advance will be made for prohibition.

SLANG-SLINGING SOUL-SAVING SUGGESTIONS.

Observing the success of the Billy Sunday methods in the matter of conversion, "Puck" suggests that the attempt be made to apply the same methods to other church ceremonies and activities. The following formulas are proposed

Pastor (christening infant)—What do you want to call this hunk of excess baggage, Bo?

Presiding Parson—What miserable mutt giveth this skirt to be married to this gink?

The Bride's Father—I'm the guy.

Industrious Usher—Slide, you ice-carts! Slide!

Passing the Plate—Come across with the iron men, you low-lived tight-wads!

Sunday School Superintendent—All of you little flivvers that want to swat Satan, stand on one leg.

There is yet time for you to take an application and endeavor to convert a non-union worker at the catering industry before the close of the year, 1915. Surely you desire to see your local union show as large a membership as it had when at the beginning of 1915 your officers made their reports for the previous year. There is one way to make good—get applicants.

LAND OF PLEASANT DREAMS.

Some day when weariness fills us with tear,
Some day together we'll wander, my dear;
Some day through shadows and out to the sun
In the country of dreams and of laughter and fun.

The country of pleasant and beautiful dreams,
Of hills over valleys that are bound by sweet
streams
That flow through the bottom and sing all the
day
To the hearts of the weary that rest by the way.

Some day when shadows are lifted awhile,
Some day together we'll go with a smile,
Hand clasped in hand and our heads to the blue
Above the sweet country of dreams, me and you.

Baltimore Sun.

CHAT OF THE CRAFT

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WOULD HAVE AMERICANS EAT MORE SNAILS.

Fifty Tons of Snails Consumed Daily in Paris During Season—Rome Regarded Them As a Delicacy.

Washington, July 26.—Exit, the oyster; enter the snail. That is to say, if, in the matter of gastronomy, you are willing to follow the lead of E. W. Rust of the Federal Horticultural Board. Rust is the chap who wants the American people to solve the problem of the high cost of living by the establishment of hippopotami preserves in the Southern States, substituting the generous steak supply of that pachydermatous aquatic animal for the vanishing one of the American beef. Having started on a mad career looking to the reformation of our food habits, Mr. Rust deems it incumbent on him to suggest something beside the great staples, and offers the edible snail as an available tidbit. Having relieved the French of the odium of being the only frog-eaters in the world, why not imitate the Parisians likewise in the matter of devouring snails?

Mr. Rust develops his own familiarity with the subject, not only in an historical and a scientific, but likewise in a culinary sense. When he speaks of snails he knows whereof he speaks, and he speaks with some reverence, not at all in the mushy grapejuice spirit that prevailed within the administration not so many moons ago. The snail, he says, is not a national dish in France; it is a national delicacy—one to be partaken of, perhaps, as an entree at 30 or 40 cents the plate when one goes to dine at some smart cafe—one to be washed down with wine while the orchestra plays softly. Oh, happy, Rustian memories of a gay sojourn in dear old Paris! A luxury, a tidbit, if you wish, says Rust, but scarcely a staple—and never to be mentioned in the same breath as beefsteak and onions. Of course not.

Mr. Rust, having eaten the luscious, if somewhat glutinous, gasteropod of the genus *Helix*, proceeded to inform himself with reference to the approved methods of its preparation for table. His latest literary production will, no doubt, in spots, be embalmed within the next national cook book to be issued by Uncle Sam. It embodies the recipes for making the snail palatable. First you catch your snail, if you're sufficiently fleet of foot; you cleanse; you boil in a caldron of salt water. Now the meat is removed, reduced to paste, seasoned with finely chopped parsley, chervil and shallots—my little hand dictionary refuses to divulge the identity of chervil and shallots—and is placed between two thin slices of unsalted butter. The shells having been cleaned and dried, they are now stuffed with this mixture. If your stomach permits, you eat. Another favorite dish is escarpots a la Bordelaise; simply a combination of the cooked snail meat, garlic, butter and red wine. For those who find it too rich, a body of

toasted crackers or bread crumbs can be added. Deelicious! Ex-quise!

There's nothing nauseating about it—almost everyone who has ever eaten well-prepared snails, says Mr. Rust, admits their gastronomic worth, both from the point of nutritive value and that of flavor. They might be used to a great extent as a substitute for oysters, he suggests, which they resemble in flavor when properly prepared. Such a practice, in his opinion, would be advantageous, for the snail is preferable as an article of human consumption. It is cleaner and feeds daintily, only on the cleanest of vegetable tissues, while oysters, being unable to move about in search of food, must take what comes to them in the water, and are sometimes fattened in water impregnated with bacteria-laden sewage, thus acting as carriers of typhoid and other diseases.

SOMETHING ABOUT SNAIL HISTORY.

Mr. Rust goes back to the B. C. period in his attempt historically to establish the ancient recognition of the snail as an article of food. Snail culture, although reaching the Himalaya of its development in France, can be traced far back, for Pliny the elder relates that Mr. Fluvius Hirpinus first instituted snail preserves at Tarquinium, a Tuscan city not far from Rome, about 50 B. C. There the mollusks were guarded in enclosures and gorged on meal and boiled wine until fat enough for use. The snails "attained a large size and a very agreeable flavor," Mr. Pliny, senior, assures us. During the growth of the Roman empire snail culture was introduced into the countries subjugated—the snail following the flag, as it were—and in this manner the industry found a foothold in Switzerland and in the provinces bordering on the Danube, where it flourished during the Middle Ages. From Ulm, in the Swabian Alps, 10,000 snails annually were sent down the Danube to Vienna, where they were eaten as "fish" during the lenten season. During the latter part of the eighteenth century a sure market for snails was found in France, having been introduced by French wine merchants who annually visited Burgundy and who first partook of the delicacy at the posting inns. New markets have been established since then, and in the town of Gutenstein alone several millions of snails are fattened each year.

THE SNAIL'S LIFE STORY.

Likewise Mr. Rust has gone thoroughly into the life history of the edible snail, being the *Helix pomatia*—having nothing whatever to do with pomade—in the United States. The eggs are deposited during June and July; they resemble mistletoe berries in color and consistency, and might readily be mistaken for homeopathic pills. Growth is rapid, and by autumn they have attained the size of a large marble and

are "quite fat and well-conditioned," having eaten ravenously preparatory to a long winter's fast. When the frost comes, the snails become inactive and congregate in town meetings. Each one digs a hole with its foot, just large enough to accommodate the shell, and after lining this hole with dead leaves and slime from its mantle, the mollusk turns the mouth of its shell upward and closes the aperture with a thick calcareous lid called an epiphragm, which is excreted by the mantle. Thus protected, the snail passes the winter in a torpid condition. With the advent of warm weather the epiphragm is thrown off and growth recommences. The snail does not reach its maximum size until the second summer, when it should be from one and a half to two and a half inches in height and vary from creamy white to dark brown, either with or without stripes—depending, no doubt, on its law-abiding or criminal instincts. In Europe these snails are placed in inclosures, called pens, parks or gardens.

In the United States snail growing would be a simple matter, for all that is required is a bushy hillside or, preferably, a limestone bluff near water and partially covered with vegetation. They will require no farther attention, as they do not wander far, may with safety be allowed to play with the children, and are perfectly capable of obtaining food and shelter from the wild plants which cover their domain. "There they will multiply," says Mr. Rust enthusiastically, "and every farmer might have his own supply to replace the widely used oyster, and might also supply his less fortunate city neighbor, with profit to both." The sense of smell of the snails Mr. Rust describes as very acute and it leads them infallibly to their food, which they attack by means of the tongue, or radula, which is ribbon-shaped and beset with rows of hundreds of sharp teeth of microscopic size. They must not be allowed to over-feed, for if they do a horrible fate will overtake them. Gases will form, and they'll swell up and burst. In which condition they are perfectly useless. The snail season in Paris runs from September to April—just like our oyster season—and more than 200,000,000 snails are disposed of during that time. Fifty tons of snails are consumed in Paris daily when trade is at its best.

BUT AMERICANS HAVE PREJUDICE.

The United States yet remains in almost total ignorance of the delightful possibilities which Mr. Rust has discovered. In the larger cities snails have a limited sale among foreigners, but few native-born Americans have ever tasted them. Mr. Rust regretfully admits that few now even regard them as a fit article of diet. But they are, he exclaims, an excellent and tasty morsel, which should be grown over large sections of our country to furnish a "welcome addition" to the menu of the locality. "And thus," he concludes, "a really worthy article of diet would be introduced and an industry created which might reach large proportions if the American people could only be educated to see the true worth of the edible snail."

To which stirring appeal the attention of the American people is herewith prayerfully directed.—Gus J. KARGER in *Times-Star*.

MORATORIUM IN RELIGION.

The following article was printed in many of the American newspapers who use the Associated Press dispatches. The article was seemingly mailed from Berlin July 12, but did not make its appearance in the American press until July 23, 1915:

"Berlin, July 12, 1915.—A 'moratorium in Christianity' is proposed by a writer in the *Christliche Welt*, one of the leading religious journals of Germany. The writer urges that 'in a war of this character, where ruthlessness of an unparalleled type is displayed, and where the very regiments of Christianity are ignored, it would be wise, if Christianity is to be maintained, that it should not be preached or taught during the continuance of the war.'

"The writer, who states that he is now serving at the front, says he is convinced that war itself is an evidence that, for the time being, evil is uppermost in the world. 'It is as though one were obliged to lay aside humanity and to relinquish all that distinguished a Christian man. It is mockery to ask men with blood-stained hearts to approach the table of the Lord.'

"'Fighting in the trenches,' continues the article, 'is of such a character that every feeling of religion and every inclination to prayer ceases. It is not Christian teaching that a man wants as he comes fresh from the frightful hell of the trenches.

"'War is a phenomenon which the church should not be able to bless. It is opposed to every essential of Christianity, and the sooner a moratorium for Christianity is declared the better. There should be no more church nonsense about the ennobling and purifying effects of war. For hundreds of thousands of men at the front, men who once believed in the faith, the moratorium is already in effect. When they return from the blood-soaked battle front their Christianity will be of a different order, and they will insist upon the church adopting a different Christianity.'

Had that German soldier visited the United States during the campaign of 1914, especially as it was conducted in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon and Washington, he would have speedily reached the conclusion that a fair share of the so-called Christians of some churches which pretend to be Christian institutions, had not only been operating under a Religious Moratorium, but had succeeded in getting by with a Social and a Humane suspension at one and the same time.

The so-called "Church in Action," as described by the Anti-Saloon League shouters, has succeeded in engraving on the churches "a different Christianity." So different, in fact, that not many months ago one of the denominations made an admission that it had lost more than 250,000 members inside of five years. And while they did not advise the cause for so many suspensions, the real underlying facts are, that the folks who believe that the Word of God should be expounded in Christian churches, discovered that their edifices had been re-immersed and came out of the baptismal pond with the dollar mark of Politico-Christianity emblazoned thereon. America can boast of more kinds of Christian Moratoriums than the Germany Army has different kinds of weapons.

SHAKING THINGS UP SOMEWHAT AT LOS ANGELES.

Right on the heels, so to speak, of the action of our Eighteenth General Convention, the mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., has taken, or advised that such step be taken, which will quickly clean up the Asiatic and non-citizen worker in saloons and cafes which vend intoxicants.

The following item from the Los Angeles Herald of August 4, 1915, will interest the members of our International Union who have been giving the question of Oriental competition their time and attention in an effort to find a solution of the problem:

"A blow at the practice of holders of saloon licenses employing Oriental assistance in saloons was struck by the police commission today.

"Mayor Sebastian suggested to the police commission that the secretary be instructed to prepare a resolution which would prohibit any one but an American citizen being employed in saloons.

"His plan was given support by both Commissioner Owen and Commissioner Johnson, who stated that they would take it under consideration for action at the next police commission meeting.

"I do not believe it is good practice for saloon proprietors to employ anyone but American citizens in saloons, particularly when there are so many men out of work," said Mayor Sebastian.

"Can this be done legally?" asked Commissioner Johnson of City Prosecutor Williams.

"The commission has the right to dictate the policy of any saloons and say whether or not it is for the best conduct of the saloons to employ others than American citizens," replied the prosecutor.

"We will take this up at the next meeting, and in the meantime have a resolution prepared instructing the saloonkeepers to employ only American citizens," said Commissioner Owen.

MAKING COOKS BY THE THOUSANDS.

It is estimated that there are in the field kitchens of the German Army one cook to each twenty men bearing arms. That is to say, that since mobilization occurred, over a year ago, one out of every twenty German soldiers have been forced to learn the rudiments of plain cooking, under the direction of men fully acquainted with that branch of the trade. After the war closes it is just barely possible that these men may seek employment at the catering industry and stand a pretty good chance of displacing those who have heretofore held the kitchen jobs. America is not at war, but it has developed, in the last few years, enough embryo waiters, graduates from the self-service houses, to make the outlook anything but encouraging. It may sound like a joke to some of our members, but it is fact, nevertheless, that self-service patrons are becoming adepts in what the old-timers used to call "arm work," and when some of them lose a job they make a pretty good bluff at table service.

BIG SALT PRODUCTION.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Salt consumed in the United States amounted to 9,998,520,560 pounds during 1914, an increase of 41,575,800 pounds over that consumed in 1913. That amount, announced today by the Geological Survey, would mean a per capita consumption of almost 100 pounds for the year. Sugar's per capita consumption during 1914 was 89.14 pounds.

AMBITIOUS PEPPERTOWN.

This is an era of municipal aspirations. In every city there is the disquiet that is born of the desire to have the multitude of conveniences and luxuries of metropolitan life. And it is not alone in the larger communities that civic ambition dwells. For instance, a "Pro Bono Publico" correspondent of our contemporary, the Harrison News, writes of the needs of Peppertown, Ind. As they are few in number, although undoubtedly important, we quote in full:

1. Christian church.
2. Concrete sidewalks.
3. Town hall.
4. Jail.
5. A good marshal and a good mayor.
6. A fire department. As there is no river close, will have to use chemicals.
7. To build up the town and to make it a success, will have to have a railway run through the town and a good depot.
8. And several other things the town needs is a store, flour mill, postoffice, and best of all, an electric light plant.

I think Peppertown is getting ahead of New Trenton, for Peppertown has no saloons or fishing camps. Our town is dry, and we hope it will always stay dry. There is only one or two drunkards in our town. Another thing our town needs is a telephone exchange.

Having pondered the needs of the Indiana municipality we are constrained to ask, "What would become of Peppertown if that house should burn down?" And would it be depopulation if those "one or two drunkards" should shake the paving of Peppertown from their feet?—*Times-Star*, July 30, 1915.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union is back in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, therefore our members can, as formerly, insist on getting the union label on their made-to-measure garments.

Speaking of union labels, reminds us of the fact that our members can secure the United Garment Workers' label on their working uniforms. Our experience is that labeled goods are better wearing and more serviceable than any other.

PLAIN AMERICANISM.

That Woodrow Wilson can talk plainly when he wants to be understood was shown by those parts of his speech intended for the people of the United States. It is like one clear, ringing blow of a hammer to hear the last sentence in this extract:

"There are groups of selfish men in the United States, there are coteries, where sinister things are proposed, but the great heart of the American people is just as sound and true as it ever was. And it is a single heart; it is the heart of America. It is not a heart made up of sections selected out of other countries."

This is true Americanism, refreshing and glorifying whenever manifested. It is the spirit and the principle a President is chosen to embody. Under this ensign, our President takes his rightful position as our national spokesman when he says: "I am not saying that I am worthy to represent you, but I do claim this degree of worthiness, that before everything else, I love America."—Brooklyn *Standard-Union*.

DID YOU NOTICE IT?

The August number of the *MIXER AND SERVER* was one James-Dandy, rip-snorting, satisfying publication from the standpoint of contributors from our local unions. Time was when the position of "correspondent" was looked upon by the members as an empty honor, but our unions are getting "Solomonized" to facts and one of those facts is, that the array of clever, descriptive contributors continues to grow larger each month. Just look over that August number again—begin with President John Cumming's article and go right through to that old veteran of Local 175, Frank Brown, of Buffalo, and if you do not agree with us in our conclusions—that few labor publications can match our boys and girls as clean, classy and interesting writers—you are terribly hard to please. Now that you have this number in hand, turn over to the contributions from local unions and peruse what your local union "correspondent" has to offer.

Brother Frank N. Fillian, of Local 609, Great Falls, Montana, paid us a pleasant, but brief visit a few days before closing forms for this number of the *MIXER AND SERVER*. Brother Fillian informed us that every member of his local, as well as the members of Local 101, are on the firing line and propose to remain busily engaged in that position until the last ballot is cast in the coming election. The Drys are putting forth great efforts to add Montana to Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington as DRY States, but they will have a bigger task than they imagine, for Montana has ever been a liberal State and the citizens are determined to keep it so.

Brother Fillian is visiting friends and relatives in Ohio and will make a tour of eastern cities before returning to Great Falls in ample time to help in the wind-up before the election.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH.

We never blame the tailor when our pants we have to pin;
We never blame the shoeman when our shoes grow old and thin;
We never blame the hatter when our lids we have to flout,
But we always blame the laundry when our shirts wear out.

—Luke McLuke, *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The laundryman is much abused, he'll tell you so himself.
It hurts him to have people think he's merely out for pelf.
But when your shirt comes back all frayed and specked with oil and dirt,
He never blames his old machine, but always blames the shirt.

—Springfield (Mass.) *Union*.

JITNEY OPERATORS ORGANIZE.

San Francisco (Cal.) Jitney Bus Operators' Union, recently organized in that city, should be one of the strongest of local unions if the "Jit Operators" take the matter as seriously as they should and get together. In some cities the Jitney has made but little headway, but in San Francisco it seems to have come into its own, and in fact renders swift and capable service which has pop-

ularized that branch of the transportation service of the city. A view of Market street from early morn until the rush hours are over is a sight which one does not forget quickly; the wonder is that so few accidents occur, and that known fact prompts the conclusion that the "Jit Operators" are in a class by themselves, careful and reliable.

Brother Jerry Deems, of Fort Worth, Texas, president of Local 206 ever since that union became a real factor on the labor movement of the Lone Star State, dropped off at Cincinnati and found his way to headquarters, where he made himself at home and participated in a good old-fashioned "shop talk," the editor being the other half of the conversationing. Brother Deems brought loads of good wishes from the members of Local 206 and we are asking him to respond for us on his return. Jerry is making an eastern vacation tour, renewing old acquaintances and making new friends; after touring back east he will return to his old stamping ground, where we are sure the members of Local 206 will greet him with open arms.

Local 206, according to Brother Deems, is showing greater activity than ever, for the members realize that it is necessary to be eternally on the job and be prepared to overcome any new moves of the "Prohibs" who haven't given up the idea that they can land Texas in the DRY columns. Brother Deems says a good word for the new culinary union of Fort Worth and believes that they are going to try and make a winner this time.

CENSUS AND OTHER FIGURES ON BLINDNESS.

In a recent press dispatch from Washington, D. C., there appeared a statement to the effect that there were 57,000 blind persons in the United States. Assuming that such is the case, it may not have occurred to the Director of the Census that his investigators overlooked several hundred thousands who might just as well be minus the use of their eyes for all the good they get out of them.

Without much effort and without reaching beyond the catering industry of the United States, we can add to that 57,000 several hundred thousands bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses who are not only blind, but can not be made to appreciate the pertinent fact of their disability. For the sake of making this point evident, let us size up the city of Chicago, where we have stationed several of our International organizers for the sole purpose of "removing the blinders" from the eyes of the catering industry employees of that city and to induce them to SEE things as they should be able to SEE them. The Chicago Anti-Saloonists, under several different titles, are moving heaven, and the other place, too, in an endeavor to close the "work shops" of 6,000 bartenders. These drys also have an EYE, not affected with impediment of any kind, which is trying to SEE how many of the eight or more thousand male and female cooks, and about a similar number of male and female waiters, they can separate from good paying jobs, which are now a reality under liberal license laws, but which will become but a memory under the SEEING EYES of the so-called Church in Action aggregation. Will these workers SEE in time to prevent the deluge being prepared for them? We wonder.

WISHING IT INTO EXISTENCE.

Ever since the Anti-Saloon League established its general printing plant at Westerville, O., Editor-in-Chief Cherrington has had and, seemingly, taken advantage of his bucolic surroundings to conduct a series of dream experiments, some of which did not exactly develop into "world beaters," nor, for that matter, did they produce any effect, except, probably, indignation among a certain class of citizen voters of America. At the recent powwow of the Anti-Saloon League forces at Atlantic City, N. J., there was advertised to meet what was called the Catholic Prohibition League. But in spite of a careful and vigorous search by interested parties, there was no such organization meeting at Atlantic City during the week which the Anti-Saloon League occupied a small portion of the Million Dollar pier. It is true that a few men who lay claim to being of the Catholic faith, and who are on the payroll of the Anti-Saloon League, met the newspaper men and handed out the usual bunch of hot air about the immense crowd of delegates in attendance, but facts are facts, and can not be made to serve the Antis at this time. The great big convention dwindled down to an ordinary aggregation, unable to fill comfortably one of the halls on the pier; that is to say, that the combined forces of the Anti-Saloon League delegates—principally employees of that organization—and the so-called Catholic Prohibition League, were scarcely able to fill one of the auditoriums on the pier. Whoever heard of the Catholic Prohibition League before Editor-in-Chief Ernest Cherrington took over the habit of dreaming in a cross-road Ohio town. Cherrington may be forced to conclude that wishing things into existence don't always pan out, for that little bit of politics—trying to impress the country that the Catholic Church was working with the Anti-Saloon League—may prove quite an obstacle before the summer flowers begin to fade.

LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION GOES ON WATER WAGON FOR ITS FIELD DAY.

"The Labor Temple Association, of which Peter J. Hemmerling, president of the common council, is president, has voted to abolish the intoxicating drink concession at its annual field day at Brandywine Park this year. The labor organization has taken the view it should not sanction the sale of intoxicants in the face of the present nation-wide temperance movement. Instead of the customary cases of beers, only soft drinks will be displayed this Labor Day as a result.

"The big field day is to be held September 6. It will probably attract greater interest because of the stand taken on the liquor question. In announcing the innovation, the labor men say it is an experiment, which they believe worthy of a test.

"James McConville, former member of a city board, is chairman of the committee on arrangements. Dancing, a big program of sports and new features will be introduced to interest the patrons."

The above article appeared in the Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette of June 15, 1915, and is fully up to any article which we have observed printed in the American Issue, the official mouthpiece of the Anti-Saloon League. In fact, we seriously doubt whether Ernest Cherrington, the editor-

in-chief of the Anti-Saloon League publications, could have done any better with the material in hand.

One naturally wonders where the members of the Brewery Workers, Cigar Makers, Coopers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Lithographers, Machinists, Metal Polishers, Musicians, Painters, Paper-hangers, Decorators, Printers, Pressmen, Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Teamsters, Tobacco Workers, Engineers, Firemen, and a host of other trades, not excepting the Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders, were; or where they fit in in such a campaign. Possibly the promoters of that outing and prohibition publicity campaign regard themselves as trades unionists, and yet they are aiding in throwing on the unemployed list hundreds of thousands of as good trades unionists as ever carried a paid-up membership book or card.

Some years ago the Central Labor Union of Schenectady selected a member of Local 320—a bartender—as their Labor Day marshal, and forthwith there was spewed on the defenseless public the utterances of pinheaded objectors, who never had paid a month's dues to any union, yet had the audacity to set themselves up as censors of what labor organizations chose to do in arranging for their festival.

Possibly the Labor Temple Association holds views contrary to what the above news item indicates. If, however, it is a dry proposal, then the unions who would be affected by prohibition should see to it that its title does not remain unchanged.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

"Is your new minister an especially intellectual man?"

"Very; he's been tried twice for heresy and thinks the saloon is a necessity."—*Puck*.

THE BEVERAGE TRADES FORM STATE LEAGUE.

The "Allied League of Beverage Trades" was formed at Rock Springs, Wyo., this week by delegates from the Bartenders, Cooks and Waiters and Brewery Workers' locals. The rapid inroads being made in the employment of these crafts by prohibition sentiment has occasioned this league for defensive and educational purposes as the preamble states.

The officers are: Joseph Flanery, of Casper, president; Clyde Mackney, of Cheyenne, secretary. Executive Board: M. C. Aley, of Sheridan; W. C. Dunning, of Sheridan; Joe Motto, of Kemmerer; C. H. Noblitt, of Rock Springs; Joe Davidson, of Laramie; E. F. Duffy, of Cheyenne; Thomas Browne, of Casper; Tim Sheridan, of Sheridan.

The purpose of the league is to carry on an educational propaganda in the furtherance of the interests of its affiliated locals. One of the steps of the immediate future will be an attempt to thoroughly organize all businesses that come under its circles. Hotels, bars and restaurants will all be urged to give employment to union men, and thus help to win their own cause.

It is admitted that this organization will fill a long-felt want, and that it will tend to familiarize the public with a question of which it has only heard one side. The headquarters of the league will be in Cheyenne, Wyo., where the secretary will begin his work of securing the undivided interest of the allied locals.—Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal, August 6, 1915.

CARRYING WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS.

On the one hand the sponsor for the famous "Billy" offers his wares to hotel men and has been one of the leading competitors for their business.

On the other hand, Mr. Wanamaker entertains the "reformer" whose foul mouth has vomited vituperation against the very business men to whom the Wanamaker stores offer their merchandise.

Consistency, thou art a jewel! Is John Wanamaker consistent? He indorses "Billy" Sunday. "Billy" Sunday would ruin you and confiscate your industry. If you indorse John Wanamaker, you indorse "Billy" Sunday at the same time.

Why carry water on both shoulders?

SUNDAY TAKES FIRST REST IN WANAMAKER'S HOME IN JENKINTOWN.

Immediately following his sermon last night and a quick rubdown and change of clothing in his residence at 1914 Spring Garden street, the evangelist, accompanied by Mrs. Sunday, his son, George, with the latter's wife and baby, were motored to the country estate of John Wanamaker in Jenkintown, where they are going to remain through the day.

"Billy" had one of his most strenuous days' work, and, while he was feeling very well, he was tired and he decided to accept the invitation of Mr. Wanamaker to go far away from the noise and excitement of the city. The "trail-hitters" for the three services yesterday totaled 1,182, mostly men.—(*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*).

The foregoing editorial in a recent number of the New York *Hotel Register and Review*, challenges the admiration of every fair minded worker in the catering industry and proves conclusively that Editor Gehring proposes to carry the fight which he has been waging for the last seven months, right into the camp of the opposition. It may be difficult to calculate just how much the former Postmaster General sets aside from his daily income of the big Wanamaker stores for the purpose of supporting "Billy" Sunday and those engaged in the campaign with him, but we do know that the men and women engaged in the catering industry would have trouble to find and offer acceptable excuse for helpin' "Saintly John" by bringing their contributions to him via purchases made at his stores.

The Anti-Saloonists, no matter under what name they may parade, are trying to injure the catering industry; in fact endeavoring to wipe it off the industrial map, and the men and women employed at that industry are just plain foolish to aid any such persons or firms, even to the extent of purchasing a penny's worth from them.

Patronize those who patronize you, or still better, make sure that your money is spent with concerns friendly to the industry which gives you your pay envelope weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

Neither Kansas or Maine, both prohibition States, have any use for the men and women of our allied crafts. There is not now, nor has there been for years, a live local union of our organization in either State—and what is probably more to the point, it is difficult to secure attention from the catering industry employees of those two commonwealths—the real reason being that skilled catering employees neither go to or remain in Kansas or Maine. Occasionally one

or two are discovered, but when approached they invariably say: "I am going to get out as soon as I get railroad fare."

THE FULFILLMENT OF A PROPHECY.

As the members of our International Union know, the American Federation of Labor has elected and sent to England annually, two Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, and the Congress reciprocated by electing and sending to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor two Fraternal Delegates. The exchange of delegates began in the year 1895, and continued without interruption until the war in Europe prevented further exchange. The American Federation of Labor became affiliated with what was known as the International Secretariat, later the title was changed to International Federation of Trade Unions. At the meeting of that organization in Zurich, Switzerland, September, 1913, George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, was the delegate from the American Federation of Labor; the following countries were represented: England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the United States.

Delegate Perkins submitted his report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Seattle, Wash., in November, 1913. Among other interesting and instructive information offered in his report, he said:

"Personally I am of the opinion that standing armies of continental Europe are maintained not so much for the purpose of repelling foreign invasion, but rather to hold in subjection the workers and to repel any uprising or revolution which the intolerable conditions might inspire in them. CONTINENTAL EUROPE AS IT EXISTS TODAY IS STANDING ON A VOLCANO, GLOSSED OVER WITH A THIN VENEER OF FLOWERS, SONG, MUSIC, ART, OLD BUILDINGS, AND TRADITIONS. REMOVE THESE, AND THERE MIGHT BE AN ERUPTION THAT WOULD SHAKE THE CIVILIZED WORLD TO ITS VERY FOUNDATIONS. Where will it end?"

The veneer was thinner than Brother Perkins imagined, and the volcano has been in uninterrupted eruption for over a year. In the language of Brother Perkins, "Where will it end?"

WAGE-EARNERS IN "DRY" (?) KANSAS.

Prohibitionists tear their hair and rend the air with statements in effect that, where there are no legalized saloons, the workers are benefited and enjoy prosperity such as the workers of licensed States and Provinces can not hope to participate similarly. Kansas, as every reader knows, has been pushed forward as the one great shining example of industrial tranquility and success.

Writing in the Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital, Clyde O. Tessner punctures the tranquility-success-progress-amity picture in the following manner:

"How is this for prosperous Kansas? Statistics show that in the canning and preserving industry in this State (Kansas) 77.47 per cent of the employees receive less than \$10 per week; 15.48 per cent receive less than \$6 per week, and of those who receive less than \$10 per week 62 per cent are men and 38 per cent are women and children. Their working time averages but little less than ten hours per day."

GET AN EARLY START.

The Eighteenth General Convention of our International Union was made up of delegates elected from 124 local unions; when the convention was in session there were attached to and in good standing in our International Union FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX LOCALS. That means that there were FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO LOCALS which either did not show interest enough to send delegates, or were so poor that they were unable to do so. To conclude that the latter is or was the case would be to admit that there are locals holding charter from our International which uselessly waste their income for purposes other than the advancement of their membership. The seat of the Nineteenth General Convention, St. Louis, Mo., is situated in the heart of American population or nearly so, that but few miles intervene. There is no excuse which will be acceptable, that unions have not been advised in time. The Nineteenth General Convention convenes on Monday, June 11, 1917, therefore yourself and members have twenty-two months in which to lay aside enough of your local's income to provide for paying the expenses of representation. Make a memorandum to read, Monday, June 11, 1917, Convention, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., and add thereto, My Local will BE REPRESENTED.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH GEORGIA?

Almost a quarter of the lynchings in the United States during 1914 occurred in Georgia, eight of thirty-four. And in addition Georgia has had to bear the blot of the Frank case, in which it was said that she was saved from the charge of a judicial lynching only because of the courageous act of her governor.

This record is not in consonance with the Georgia of history. One of the thirteen original States, she has contributed able men to the nation from the beginning of our national existence. She possesses one of the most attractive and probably the most energetic of Southern cities. And Georgia has a culture capable of such fine flowers as Joel Chandler Harris and Henry W. Grady.

So there should be nothing the matter with Georgia? But is there?—(Editorial in *Cincinnati Times-Star*, August 3, 1915.)

The editor of the *Cincinnati Times-Star* knows only too well what is the matter with Georgia, in fact, what is the matter with any and all DRY States. The legislature of Georgia listened to the seductive voice of the industry wreckers of America, the Anti-Saloon League, and on the 8th of August, 1907, they passed a measure which made that State DRY beginning January 1, 1908, practically confiscating millions of investments without so much as giving that money or its owners a chance to get from under. The same disease is eating that State which has made the State of Maine a commonwealth joke, and which affliction the Antis are trying to inoculate Ohio and every live State in the Union with. The forces of unrest and confiscation made Georgia occupy a position such as is briefly referred to in the editorial; they are still actively engaged in their campaign, and they will continue in their efforts just so long as the fanatical easy-marks, who occupy pews at church on the Sabbath and squeeze the pennies out of labor during the other six days of the

week, produce the wherewith to carry on the vicious work.

At that Georgia has a fighting chance; legislative enactments can be remedied, and we predict that when the live voters of that State wake up their sleeping brethren, they will get back where they belong and make impossible such frightful record as shown during the last twelve months.

Since the above was prepared Leo Frank was taken from jail by a mob and lynched. Georgia is still dry.

"HAM AND" OTHER THINGS.

We do not wish to be understood as being hypercritical—or trying to belittle our fellow craftsmen of foreign birth, and education, for we realize that the apprenticeship system, in vogue, in older countries is more apt to produce a better master of his art, trade or profession in any occupation as well as in the culinary line, rather than the short, quick—sometimes good old U. S. A. way of starting as Fry Cook and jumping around like a parched pea in a hot skillet from one job to another and getting a chef position without ever having been, on speaking terms, with a Roux "Except Chicago" or an Espagnole. "The exceptional" boy will evolve into a good cook, under any system, and the mutt will never become an Artist in any line. Some of our best—perhaps, started in as pan-washers, only a few years ago, and believe me, that is the only way, to come up from station to station and when you take the head job, know the fundamentals of all.

Give credit to whom due—"Old England" for Roast Beef—Boston for "Baked Beans"—France for Soups, "Italy for Sauces," Germany and Switzerland for Entrees. But each cook should use the style of work and change his method to suit the taste of the community that he caters to.

Who can improve on the "Corn Bread or Fried Chicken of our Sunny South," the Sunday morning breakfast of New England, "Pork and Beans and Brown Bread," the New England boiled dinner that was due every Thursday, and the Fish Cakes, and Chowders that were almost a religious rite on Fridays.

What epicure would wish for a better breakfast than "Ham and" in the Country. With perhaps the Ham par-boiled in milk before it hits the pan and a cream gravy brought up from the milk, and served on the same platter, Eggs Chipolata or any other "A LA" would be in the discard in comparison.—*The Northwestern Culinary Art Journal*.

Did you secure that "one" application last month? Don't give up trying, you can win. You know you can.

PROHIBITION ITEMS.

A four-headed rabbit with green eyes whipped a hunter and killed two dogs in West Virginia.

A red, white and blue coyote walked into a Kansas drug store and bit the bartender on the leg.

A purple snolligoster with long, pink hair wandered into a Maine lumber camp and ate the cook.

A scarlet giraffe, with cerise wings, chased an Arkansas man and stole a pint of wood alcohol from him.

An Alabama man reports a desperate battle between a ninety-foot boa constrictor with three tails and an orange and green-striped sea lion with sixteen legs.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A CHEERING MESSAGE FROM A TRIO OF LABOR VETS.

Even when the thermometer exerts itself and tries to reach the highest point indicating sultry weather, it is good to know that we are remembered by our friends and that they are enjoying some of the good things of life. A few weeks ago we received a postal card postmarked San Francisco, Cal., and the following written thereon: "This State is not DRY—yet." (Signed) E. E. Greenawalt, Grant Hamilton and H. J. Skeffington.

Need we add that the message proved that the signers appreciated how good it is to partake of the "cup that clears." The three signers of that postal card are well-known labor veterans, many and many are the battles for the rights of the workers which they were enlisted in, and though getting along in years they are still in harness. Their postal and their greeting reminds us of a passage from the "Sprig of Laurel," by John O'Keefe, which runs about as follows:

"A glass is good, and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather;
The world is good, and the people are good,
And we're all good fellows together."

We are gratified to hear that California is not DRY—yet; in fact, we believe that there is too much genuine Americanism in that State to ever fall for the bait offered by the destroyers of liberalism; and we further believe that the army of unemployed which has invaded California from the States voted dry last fall is sufficiently convincing to the voters of the Golden State that they made no mistake when they rejected Prohibition. California is now and has been for many years a live commonwealth, it is therefore not at all surprising that three such good fellows as sent us that postal card should select that part of the country to get together and feast of the goods things which abound in such generous profusion.

HERE YOU ARE, GIRLS.

Occasionally some of our girls seek an authority on "calling" on their lady friends and acquaintances and are of course anxious to follow the rules as laid down by the arbiters of social etiquette. The rules as recorded on "Calling Cards" reads:

While the customs pertaining to cards and calling are much simpler at present than they were several years ago, still there are certain definite rules that should be observed.

The calling card should always be engraved. From time to time styles as to size, shape and type change, and it is safest to go to a reliable stationer and follow his suggestion if there is any doubt.

The joint husband and wife card is no longer used except to accompany Christmas gifts.

The card of a married woman is often a bit larger than that of an unmarried woman.

The social card of a professional woman should never indicate her vocation, but her business card must be specific in this matter.

School girls can use cards among themselves, but these cards should bear the name only, with no prefix.

SOMETHING WHICH WE CAN DO.

Members who keep in touch with legislative matters, especially such as receive attention from the law makers down at Washington, D. C., will

recall that a Child Labor Bill was passed by the last House of Representatives by a vote of 233 to 43, and might have passed the Senate also during the closing hours of the session if a Senator from North Carolina has not objected.

The bill will be introduced again early in the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, and it will go through PROVIDED the workers of the country will get busy and write their Senators and Congressmen and urge them to pass the measure at the earliest opportunity.

Our members can help develop public opinion. They have many opportunities of doing so not granted to the average working man or working woman, and they should make the most of such opportunities.

Don't wait until Congress convenes; write your law makers now, for the greater the demand for such legislation before Congress meets the more likely are the law makers to appreciate that the men and women who toil are determined to erase the awful blot of child murder—another name for child labor—from the industries of the land.

Your law makers seek your vote to send them to Washington. They will adopt this measure if you tell them that you and your fellow workmen and women want it; if you refrain from writing them they may take advantage and hide behind the excuse that their constituents have made no demand for such legislation.

Write now; write as an organization; write as individual voters and let the law makers whom you helped to elect know what you want.

Our allied crafts have been accused of being indifferent to anything but what concerns them as workers. Here is a good chance to prove that our men and women are quite as sincere and capable of thought for others. Reading the foregoing suggestions and postponing action until later on may strike you as being wise, but don't do that. Make up your mind to write a few lines and make good, and do it.

If you have any doubt as to what a few lines can convey, get the following on paper: Mr. Senator or Congressman, as a voter of the First Congressional District I hereby request your hearty co-operation in favor of a Child Labor measure which will save the boys and girls from the mills and mines and fill the school rooms, where they may have a chance of getting an education which will make them valuable citizens of the country. Something of that kind; to the point, and clear enough to make your wishes known. Wouldn't you give up a five-cent piece to help some poor kid to enjoy real childhood? Well, that's about all that it will cost you.

NATURE STUDIES.

"I see in this little book," said Charles McKee, business agent of Local 815, Salt Lake City, to one of the boys of that local at their offices one morning recently, "that a lion can jump from twenty-five to thirty feet from a standing start while in its native habitat, the jungle."

"But that's nothing in comparison to some of the 'tourists' who dropped into this town during the summer and discovered that there was nothing doing without a card. Some of them jumped clean back to Indianapolis from this good old town. And, take it from me, that is some jump. Which no lion, either in the jungle or out, would even attempt."

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY "WATER-WAGON" TOUR.

Starting at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on July 4, 1915, putting in the two meetings, one of which was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., the Anti-Saloon League began a novel tour, or rather under its auspices such a tour was begun, and no doubt by this time is well on its way across the continent. According to the itinerary the aggregation included twelve stops in the State of Pennsylvania, fourteen stops in the State of Ohio; five stops in the State of Indiana, four stops in the State of Illinois, ten in the State of Iowa, thirteen stops in the State of Nebraska, seven stops in the State of Wyoming, one stop in the State of Colorado, five stops in the State of Utah, eleven stops in the State of Nevada, and six stops in the State of California, San Francisco being one of the principal prizes. According to the program the water-wagonites reach that city September 5 and will hold meetings until September 12th. The "Rail Splitter" Quartet and Howard H. Russell, D. D., LL. D., founder of the Anti-Saloon League and Lincoln-Lee Legion, aided by talent, and they have an enormous supply of such both on and off the pay-roll, will join in to make these meetings successful. Their purpose is to endeavor to secure one million signers to their so-called Abstinence Pledge.

This is a new wrinkle, and whoever originated it is entitled to considerable credit, for the pledges will be as fine a card system of addresses of adherents to what the Anti-Saloon stands for as can be procured. There is little doubt but what the million pledges will be obtained and afterwards a little of that persuasion which the Anti-Saloon League will no doubt use to extract dimes and dollars from the signers. Just for the sake of a little diversion, suppose you take your pencil and calculate what the amount would be if each of the million pledge signers remitted ten cents quarterly to the Anti-Saloon League. Some "small change" you say—agreed to—but figure it out and know.

A SECRET SHRINE.

There stands on a far peak that towers high
The temple of my soul, a secret shrine
That I have raised until it reaches sky,
Upon its altar lighted flame divine.

Borne high above the world on hallowed wing
I built my temple with a magic might;
I filled it with the songs the angels sing,
Then closed its portals on a mystic night.

My temple stands aloft, so fine, so pure,
That never may I hope to come again
To its high altar—tortured, must endure
A vision splendid I may not attain.

Here I must stand remote and raise my eyes
To that far shrine that never may be won!
My temple, that I built against the skies—
I see it shining splendid in the sun!

—New York Times.

WHEN THE SHOE PINCHES.

There are members of our International Union who profess to believe that they are immune from the effects of Prohibition and sumptuary legislation because, as they put it, they work in houses which vend no intoxicating beverages and consequently cannot by any stretch of the imagination be affected by the operation of DRY LAWS.

El Paso, Texas, is "some jump," as Ole Oleson would say, from Phoenix and other points in the State of Arizona, and owing to the cost of transportation it takes a few simoleons to travel on the cushions—and that is about the only way one can travel in that part of the country—for hitting the side door and fighting cinders is almost a lost art, at least that is the conclusion reached by certain "tourists" who have acquired the reputation of knowing what is what when it comes to getting over territory with nothing but nerve and a smile. More than likely the boys of Local 848 expected some visitors from the State of Arizona, but they hardly believed there would be so many. The object in printing the following item is not to say "I told you so" to the boys of Local 848, but to show to some of our members elsewhere that Prohibition does affect ALL of our crafts. Under local items of news from unions in the El Paso City and County Advocate under date of July 16, 1915, we clip the following:

"Business Agent R. A. Gooding secured the contract for supplying a party across the river with seventeen waiters last Monday night, and this proved a great help to the boys who have been idle. Under ordinary circumstances there is generally a shortage of cooks and waiters in El Paso at this time of the year, but this union has been hit by the same trouble that the bartenders are encountering this year. Many of the idle bartenders who have been driven out of Arizona by the lately adopted prohibition law, have had previous experience in the culinary branch of their allied crafts, and these are looking for work in the restaurants, because the bartenders cannot take care of them. The cooks and waiters are glad to do all they can for these boys, but the problem has proven more than they could handle lately."

WHY HUSBANDS LEAVE HOME.

Why do so many husbands run away? A Chicago statistician, connected with the Bureau of Public Welfare in that city has been trying to answer the question.

After investigating thousands of cases of desertion he finds that the husband's action can usually be ascribed to one of the following four causes:

Ill health and peevishness of the wife.

Slouchiness of the wife either in her own person or in her housekeeping, or both.

The wife's habit of nagging or gossiping.

Dislike for children on the wife's part.

This statistician found that the strongest incentive to reconciliation in cases of family discord is almost invariably the child. He also found that very few wives are deserted who are:

Physically big and mentally cheerful.

Able to contribute to the family income either by outside labor or by frugality in home management.

Affectionate and home-loving.

Sympathetic and considerate of their husbands.

The very interesting and valuable statistics which he collected prove that native American husbands are more prone to desert their wives than are the foreign-born.

They also show that married life is the happiest when husband and wife are nearest alike in age, nationality, religion, moral standards, temperament, health and physical strength.—New York American.

Luke McLuke Says

The fool men have their faults, but they don't put on greasy kimonos and hang around each other's kitchens all day.

Anyway, some of the girls with the muddiest complexions have the clearest consciences.

The Suffragists object to man-made laws. And yet they wear man-made clothes and raise man-made families.

The man who can't borrow a dime never has any trouble borrowing \$10,000,000,000 worth of trouble.

A Tango bride is one who tries to go marketing after marriage and refuses to buy green lobsters because they are not ripe.

It always makes a woman feel good to see a collector call on a neighbor woman and give her a balling out.

Any time Mother is sick and Father has to fix his own breakfast, he boils up a mess of stuff that looks like mud and smells like coffee, and he enjoys it because he made it himself. But if Mother ever served him anything that tasted like it he would swear she was trying to poison him.

It is none of my business, but a girl who has produced a bumper crop of pimples has no business showing any more of her chest than she can keep from covering up.

The old-fashioned man who couldn't tell what a woman was wearing underneath her skirt now has a son who has to wear smoked glasses to keep his eyes from popping out.

A fat girl's bitterest enemy is her sweet tooth.

The father of eleven children always gets a good balling out from the neighbors, but they never seem to blame the mother.

A souse isn't the only person who can talk for an hour and not say anything. You ought to hear a member of the "He Sez" Club talking over the phone to her favorite member of the "She Sez" Club.

I don't wonder that the nude statue, "The Girl of 1914," shocked dear old King George. It shocked me, too. Over on this side the girls do not wear their chests where their collar bones should be.

Some fat-headed mutt who directs the styles has declared the jelly wobble to be unfashionable. And now the corn feds are wearing brassieres to give them a concrete effect. All in favor of lynching the man who started the anti-jelly wobble crusade will say "AYE." Those opposed "no." The AYES have it.

Talking about getting even with the women. The fool men are now asked to wear a garter that holds their socks up and their shirts down.

A millionaire is always bragging about how he made his first thousand. But he never says much about how he made his last thousand.

The reason why a woman likes to have a fancy clock in every room in the house is because she has to call up the telephone operator six times a day to learn the correct time.

Isn't it wonderful how easy it is to go to sleep in the morning after it is time to get up?

The man who has to listen to a hard luck story is entitled to more sympathy than the fellow who is telling it.

Some people in this world will never be happy as long as they know that any one is is happy.

A skinny girl has an awful time going over a muddy crossing without getting her skirt soiled. But a Corn-Fed girl can't see anything to worry about.

There is no way to please a bigoted Prohibitionist. At first he wanted the sale of liquor stopped after midnight. And we stopped it. Then he wanted the saloons closed on Sunday. And we closed them. Now he wants the sale and manufacture of liquor stopped. And, if we stop it, how long will it be until he wants to make it a felony to drink liquor or to have it in the house?

Why is it that the man who has a neck that looks like an elephant's hind leg always keeps the back of his head shaved?

It is never too late to mend, but it is usually too early.

The old-fashioned hen that used to give us strictly fresh eggs now has a daughter who is in cahoots with a cold storage plant.

They can't wear the transparent skirts this kind of weather, but they are getting even by abbreviating them until the bottoms are not so far away from the knee. All in favor of the new stunt will say "AYE!" The ayes have it.

The old-fashioned woman who used to have her hands roughened and reddened from cooking square meals now has a daughter who has corns on her hands from operating a can opener.

Somehow or other it is usually the fellow who has six Sure Things before the first race who hasn't five sure pennies to get home with after the last race.

One reason for the Hi Cost of Living is that there are a lot of Bluffs who would rather ride around in a six-cylinder mortgage than patronize a street car.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy whose hands were covered with warts?

Paw and Maw will read all the auto ads and all the auto catalogues all winter every winter. They will argue and finally decide on the car they will purchase. And when Spring comes Paw thinks the matter over and compromises by purchasing a lawn mower.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GUM SHOE SKUNK TRAPPED BY CARMEN.

That is the heading for a full page article in the *Tri-City Labor Review* of Oakland, Cal., August 13, 1915, and the story offered is one which every member of our labor unions in that section of California should absorb and remember. Carmen's Union Division 192 is to be congratulated in "smoking out the skunk," an excellent name by the way, for "Operatives" in the employ of Labor Union Wrecking and Spying Agencies. The "Skunk" bore the name of Henry Gattel and carried another which was very suggestive—"Pinkey"—due it is said to his ruddy, sandy complexion. "Pinkey" has worked as motorman and conductor on street cars in the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Los Angeles.

Henry Gattel, alias "Pinkey," correct name is presumed to be Schumacher.

Description—Weight 180 pounds, height 5 feet 9 inches, age 32 years, stands very straight and erect, light complexion, curly red hair, brown eyes. Has large gold tooth right side upper front jaw. Also deep scar on forehead, caused by mercury treatment. Left Germany when 18 years old; is fairly well educated, but speaks with German accent.

Our members who are employed in the vicinity of car barns and where street car men congregate, would do well to keep the foregoing description in their mind; it may be possible to keep "Pinkey" moving along.

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I wrote you a letter on behalf of this local (593) last month, but since it reached you too late to be published in the August issue of the MIXER AND SERVER I will ask you to discard it and substitute the following in the September issue:

As members of our great, big International Union have not read of the excellent progress of Local 593, I will endeavor to outline the advancement that has been and is being made in the membership of our local, and I believe that it is the right sort of progress to report—at least I have always been taught that in numbers there is strength.

Since January 1, 1915, Local 593 has taken in 59 new members, reinstated 24, and received 21 by traveling card. In the month of July there were 13 initiations, and up to the present date (August 25) we have taken in 23 new members. And so we all believe that we can feel proud of the advancement that we are making and with the *push* that is behind the local at the present time there is certain to be even greater progress to report later.

We are in the midst of one of those disagreeable county option campaigns, but this is one fight where the fanatics are on the defensive, although they are trying their utmost to reverse the order. Labor has lined up solid against the opposers of personal liberty and within a harmonious co-operation of the liquor interests we expect to sweep a clean cut victory into the community of a liberty loving labor controlled county and city; in fact, we expect this fight to decide the strength of organized labor in the city of Minneapolis, and I want to assure the members of our International Union that if we win in this fight it will be an assurance that the waiters and waitresses of Local 593 will have a firm foundation to build our organization up and I am quite sure that we will not overlook the opportunity to get real busy right after the election in October.

We have the services of Organizers Joyce and Anderson, who are here to help win the county option fight, and I want to say to their credit that they are not overlooking any opportunities to do Local 593 a good turn. Already they have been in a measure responsible for a great deal of good work in our local affairs and have succeeded with the co-operation of others in lining up one more union house. They are with us heart and soul and I want to say for the members of Local 593 that they are mighty welcome and their every effort in our behalf will be likewise appreciated.

The trade unions of Minneapolis, through the Minnesota Trade Union League, which is an or-

ganization for the prevention of unemployment, are not losing any opportunities to interest themselves in the county option fight and we will be able to report their activities at a later date.

Local 593 recognizes the fact that this is a very good time to organize the large hotels of the city and we are centering our efforts in that direction at present and hope to be able to report some substantial progress in the near future.

Our delegates to the State Convention of Labor were able to report the biggest and best ever, and some very important matters were judiciously handled by that body. They were especially favorable to the women workers as they provided for a woman organizer and elected a woman vice-president to the executive board.

At this late date it is hardly necessary to mention the big convention of our own International Union, but will say that our members were well pleased with the proceedings and satisfied with the expenditure of the local in sending a delegate to represent Local 593.

It is my sad duty at this time to report that Sister Louise Parks-Riordan, one of our most esteemed members, is still on the sick list and has been so for some months past. It is impossible to measure the amount of regret and sympathy which the members of Local 593 extend to Sister Riordan.

There being no further business, we will adjourn with the usual greeting and best wishes to all members of our International.

Fraternally yours,

H. WADE MILLER,
Press Secretary, Local 593.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Some more news from Local 532: The entire Boosters' Committee have something up their sleeve—must be important, as they use the utmost secrecy about their routine of business. All the members can get out of them is "wait and see." We all hope it is *some* surprise.

Business here is at a complete standstill (mid-season).

Local 532 sent a beautiful bouquet to our late Brother Hittenack, who was employed at Roche's cafe, N. Lafayette near Howard streets.

Brother Chenoweth has gone on a two weeks' vacation. Brother Baseman will be married in the fall. President Flannagan is still the official umps in the Catholic League. Watch us grow!

Fraternally yours,

BERNARD STERN,
Press Secretary, Local 532.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few days ago Business Agent Graham of Local 28, and the writer, paid an educational visit to the waiters employed in a certain well-known non-union hotel in this city. In the course of the interview, which was more or less harmonious, we endeavored, with the best argumentative ability at our command, to convince the boys that membership in our organization was a duty they owed both to themselves and to their fellow craftsmen. Several of the boys were sufficiently interested in the betterment of their economic status in the industrial struggle and we secured their applications. One or two were non-committal for the moment and required a little more time for consideration, etc., while two came out flat-footed and declined to entertain the proposition at all—not, mind you, because they had any particular objection to trades unionism in general or to our union in particular, but simply because they considered that membership in a culinary local would compel them to associate with waiters of an inferior type (they had the "coffee and" specialist in mind I presume), and that that association would result in a consequent lowering of their dignity. And they dwelt upon and embellished, and emphasized that "dignity" plea to an extent that would have been hilarious had it not been for the fact that the occasion to us was a matter of sober, serious business. Ye gods! can you imagine any apparently intelligent, presumably sane, red-blooded white man advancing *dignity*, or the fear of losing it, as a reason for refusing to become a member in the union of his craft. And the pitiful feature of a pathetic incident is the fact that these human bivalves work for wages which would not support a canary, at least not a very fast living canary. Indeed, were it not for the fact that their miserable earnings are occasionally augmented by the donations of a charitably inclined public, which they receive in the shape of tips, these dignified aristocrats of the dining room could not exist; yet when someone comes along and shows them the way a *real* waiter secures a *man's* wages, the poor boobs tremble for their "dignity." If I had a million dollars I would cheerfully bet that sum of money to a worn-out hay-seed that if you took an army of these spineless, crawfish-ing, vacuum-headed clods and thoroughly combed them with a fine tooth comb, you could not extract as much dignity from the bunch as the most inferior of our union waiters display through the mere circumstance of carrying a paid-up membership book.

With a fine assumption of pensive local pride, one of the Vancouver newspapers said the other day: "The new central recruiting depot on the old courthouse site has been in existence just twenty days and in that short space of time it has established the fine record of *six hundred men enlisted for active service*" (the italics are mine). Think of it! Six hundred men in twenty days, and ninety per cent of them single and eating in cafes, then conjure up in your mind what that means to the restaurant business of this city in the present chaotic condition of the industry. It would not be so bad if that newspaper item represented all the patronage our local restaurants have or will lose since war was declared, but when you take into consideration the fact that recruiting, more or less actively, has been going on for exactly twelve months in this city and is continually increasing rather than diminishing,

the acute seriousness of the situation, insofar as Local 28 is concerned, will be apparent. During the early months of the war the only recruiting depots we had were those established at the various local militia headquarters; now, however, the authorities have set up recruiting stations all over the down-town district so that the would-be disciple of Mars need not have so far to walk in order to accomplish his grim desire to enact his little role in the inhuman carnival of butchery, which is being staged over in "yurrap" and where thousands of his kind are straining every effort to exterminate other thousands of their fellow-creatures. It is to shutter; there is no use disguising the unpleasant fact, as unpleasant as it is apparent, that we, as an organization, and, indeed, as individuals, are facing a terribly serious situation, more so than most of us care to contemplate—so serious in fact, that one does not require to be the seventh son of a seventh son to foretell the outcome, nor can any of us be accused of exhibiting any undue haste should our suitcases require nothing but a toothbrush and a comb to be ready for the road.

"Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia next!" Ever since the prohibition party in Alberta, our provincial next-door neighbor, won their sweeping victory at the late election, a victory which places Alberta in the dry column on and after January 1, 1916, the foregoing announcement, printed in heavy black type and displayed between paragraphs of pure reading matter in the columns of the daily press of this city, is an eloquent reminder to the liquor interests, employer and employee alike, that their day of reckoning is at hand. I say "day of reckoning" advisedly because if ever a business courted disaster and annihilation, absolute and complete, it is the liquor trade of British Columbia. If the prohibition movement were a local innovation or confined to British Columbia, it might be possible to discern some reason for the laxity and unpreparedness of the men who manufacture and sell the cup that cheers and sometimes inebriates, but with the amazing record of sumptuary liquor legislation enacted in the neighboring provinces of Canada ever before them and possessed of a full knowledge of the undeniable success which has so far crowned the efforts of the anti-saloon people across the line, the position taken up by those in British Columbia who are most vitally interested in a continuance of the means whereby they live and move and have their being, is something which is truly beyond all comprehension. And in all conscience they can hardly say that they have been taken unawares because for a very long time past not only the brewers and the hotel men, but their employees as well, have been warned and advised and pleaded with to protect their interests, to safeguard their bread and butter with at least a fraction of the energy and the determination which has been and is being expended by those temperance cranks and moral reform shysters who propose to revolutionize human nature by an act of parliament and a soda fountain diet. Yet every effort which has been made to arouse the men who are dependent upon this industry for their livelihood to a realization of their danger, has been met with utter indifference and the most criminal apathy. Even today, with their businesses facing absolute extinction, the hotel men of this city and province can not or will not realize that by employing voteless Orientals to the exclusion of white men who have and would

exercise the franchise, they are deliberately playing into the hands of the prohibitionists, who, whatever may be said of them, either as a party or as individuals, certainly appreciate the value of a vote. No; our hotel men evidently live in the immediate present, the protection and the continuance of their business in particular and the industry in general has been sacrificed in order that a few dollars might be saved in the wages paid their Asiatic help, a saving which is really only apparent and is never justified by results. Whatever mental equipment nature provided them with has become atrophied by their senseless passion for cheap Oriental labor and their absolute disregard for the rights and liberties of their fellow men. They have pursued this pitiful penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy so long that it has obliterated whatever instinct of self-preservation they ever had, and to them the handwriting on the wall conveys nothing and will continue to convey nothing until the day after election. Not only have they lost the support which the votes of white employees would have secured to them, but by their slavish adherence to an illogical policy they have alienated the sympathy and lost the support of the best element in the labor movement in this province and it is the working-class vote in British Columbia which will decide this question one way or the other. Whether British Columbia goes dry or remains wet, I am firmly convinced in my own mind that if the anti-prohibition party displayed anything like the energy, the determination, the methodical, business-like get-there-or-perish spirit which characterizes the efforts of the anti-saloon forces, there would be no such thing as a prohibition movement in the country. And until the liquor industry and those directly connected with it take a leaf or two from the prohibition party's book and begin to fight the enemy with the enemy's own weapon (the vote), there can only be one result, only one outcome in this struggle between progress and retrogression, and that outcome will be nation-wide prohibition.

With best wishes to yourself and the general membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN CUMMING,
President, Local 28.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to inform all brothers that Milwaukee is a dead one. About two months ago, some weisenheimer by the name of Basshard, senator from the northern woodlands of Wisconsin, introduced the anti-tipping bill; altho we were ably represented, the bill passed both houses by a big majority. Nothing else could have been expected, as most of our law-makers come from small country towns and know very little of city life and working conditions, but to their sorrow, our governor, the Hon. E. Phillips, vetoed said bill. During the time this bill was pending, our boys reported a decrease in their earnings as some people who are inclined to "sluff" the waiter, took advantage of it before said bill became law. The climax came a week ago when our chief of police, who had been given authority by the governor to act in conjunction with the license committee, closed all cabaret palm gardens in the down-town district with the exception of the largest unfair house in the city—the Schlitz—all the little fellows had to go, including three union houses, which threw about twenty-five of our boys out of work. This is the

rawest deal ever pulled off in our city. Many of our business and professional men have taken up the matter now and the people in general are disgusted with the actions of our city fathers. and I am sure we will have cabarets again after the next spring election when there will be a general house-cleaning at the city hall.

Now, boys, stay away from Milwaukee, she is a dead one. The people from the surrounding cities do not come here any more, therefore business has fallen off considerable.

Hoping that our city will come to life again sooner than expected, I remain, with best wishes to all locals and greetings to all ex-members of Local 59.

Yours fraternally,
A. SIBILSKY,
Business Agent and Secretary.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Tuesday, August 17, your humble servant had the honor of being an invited guest at the first annual banquet given by Local 26 of the Liquor and Malt Dealers' Association of Texas. While this is in no sense of the word a union labor organization, it is facing at least one problem in which the working men are equally interested, and its friendship for organized labor was shown at this banquet by the invitations sent out to attend. This feature of employer and employee fraternizing on the common ground of their mutual interests is what appealed most vividly to me. If such a spirit could be developed throughout all the industries of our country, the labor problem would cease to be the foremost obstacle to our national progress. There will always be disputes arising from the points of their divergent interests, but if a mutual spirit of friendship and a proper understanding of each other's needs and wants could be fully developed between employer and employee in all industrial lines, based upon a correct appreciation of their common interest in many things, the just solution of the little contentions that must arise between them would be a comparatively easy matter.

But while this is not a union labor organization, still the influence of union labor is strongly felt in its councils. For secretary and business agent they have secured the services of the Hon. Edwin V. Brake, who served two terms as labor commissioner of the State of Colorado, and was for several years chairman of the legislative committee of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. In his opening address to the meeting, Brother Brake (he will always be a union man no matter what his vocation in life may be) spoke very impressively upon the value to both, of establishing and maintaining friendly relations and a mutual understanding between employers and employees. I picked up one valuable pointer in Brother Brake's address that we might use to advantage: He presented a tabulated statement of the tangible results accomplished by this local during the first year of its existence, with the exact cost of producing these results. The exact knowledge of just what an organization has done, and what it has cost to do it, will always prove a valuable aid in laying the plans for the future. They show a big increase in the majorities that have been returned at the local elections during the past year on the questions in which they are interested. If the prohibition campaign develops as scheduled in this State next year, we will all have good use for these increased majorities.

Victor Benedetti, chairman of their executive board, is another old union labor man who is exercising a strong influence in the management of their affairs. In the days when he had to work for a living, "Vic" carried a theatrical stage employe's card for seven years and his heart has never changed in this respect. Last, but by no means least, it should not be forgotten that our own brother, Paul Steffler, is the secretary of their State organization. All in all, one gains the impression that experience in union labor matters is a valuable training in any walk in life where organized effort is required and that organized effort is required to get results, no matter where our sphere of activities may be placed.

The serious business of the meeting was enlivened by a number of well rendered, comical songs and recitations and there was an "elegant sufficiency" of solid and liquid refreshments. Altogether we spent a very enjoyable three hours during which I felt that I had learned many things of great value to us.

Yours fraternally,

E. D. SKINNER.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At our regular meeting Friday, August 20th, we had with us International Organizer Brother John J. Henley, who is doing some good work in our city. Brother Flore was also present, and they spoke to the brothers and told them how to make Local 175 one of the best in the State. We had a large meeting, with nine applications and some reinstatements. Here are where some of our brothers are located: Tom McCormick, Imperial Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Chas. Hofle and Geo. Wild at the Stein Buffet; F. Meyers and W. Peters at Nickolson's; L. Delinger and J. Schwartz at Schmans'; J. Riley and J. Donnelley at Walter's Cafe; J. Dewes at Lyon's, Terrytown; Geo. Wolf at Garvis', Michigan avenue; C. A. Marshall at Schutt's Hotel, Austin street and Military road; Chas. Schirra and J. Daugherty at Mageslie's Hotel; M. J. Crosson, Lynch's Cafe; J. Taffa at Jacobson's Cafe, S. Division street; Ellicott D. Reibold, Jr., at Havers' Cafe, Genesee street; W. Wackter and Al Bentzan at the Bagg's Hotel; W. Deredenger and T. Murphy at Arlington Hotel; E. E. Maska at O'Brien's, 477 S. Division street (twenty-four years with O'Brien and rooming mate of A. M. Wands); Geo. Frey with J. Kohabka, Teutonia Park; G. Frazer at Gayety Cafe.

A. W. Killinger was elected a trustee Friday evening. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,
Press Agent and President Local 175.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The non-appearance for several months of any communication in THE MIXER AND SERVER from the Pittsburgh Waiters and Cooks' Union, Local 209, should not cause any one to think that this organization has gone the way of its several ill-fated precursors. On the contrary, this organization just now is throbbing with an unprecedented amount of life and energy.

For many months immediately after its creation, about one year and a half ago, Waiters and Cooks' Union, Local 209, enjoyed but an extremely precarious existence. More than once

during the several ups and downs of this organization, its staunchest pioneers—those who had served it with unswerving devotion—gradually felt their hope petering out and saw themselves face to face with apparently certain failure. But the very sacrifices that they had made, the memory of the hopes that they had cherished, despite so little encouraging a surrounding as that presented by the naked and dingy walls of two small, ill-ventilated and dismal rooms on Webster avenue. These and several other circumstances combined to inspire the pioneers of this organization to efforts that only now begin to bear fruit. By way of encouraging our toiling sisters and brothers in other cities, we may be permitted in this connection to call your attention to the fact that any effort at organization is never entirely lost, even though it reap apparent and temporary failure. Urged on by the growing need for organization, the experience gained from miscarried efforts supplies the material out of which we construct the bridge that leads to ultimate success when the immaturity of conditions shall have ceased to be a handicap.

But to say that Local 209 is in a fair way to success does not mean that it has reached its goal. We have as yet but little more than two hundred members, and about twenty-five of these have been acquired during the past several weeks. But the sentiment among waiters and cooks is growing in our favor. The very men who several months ago evinced a lack of confidence in our organization now come to wish us well and voluntarily promise that they will soon be with us, and they more often keep than not keep their promise. Those who hesitate are ever encouraged by the growing number of our active members, who may be found distributed over all parts of the city, and each one of whom works as seriously as if the responsibility for the success of this organization rested wholly on his shoulders.

Several so-called waiters' clubs have been looked upon by many of us as an obstacle to the growth of this organization. But the difficulties presented by them are less serious than we once had reason to think. In order to take the film from the eyes of the oft-deceived members of one of these so-called waiters' clubs, it is essential only that we point out to them the self-evident fact of its having been conducted in the past not in the interest of those who supported it with their hard-earned dollars, but for the enrichment of a few selfish and unscrupulous individuals who fastened themselves like leeches upon it. But signs are not wanting that the mass of waiters and cooks in this city have ceased to hope for any improvement of their conditions from an organization that keeps aloof from the labor movement as something to be shunned and to the prejudiced minds of whose leading spirits the very mention of "union" is suggestive of celluloid collars and a townly skin.

Unable to hold out to its members any prospects for future material benefits (its functioning as an employment agency can hardly be regarded as a blessing to its members), this waiters' club has been trying to justify its existence on the ground that it has a death benefit and that it offers opportunities for social pleasures. But even this argument has become invalidated since Local 209 installed a sick benefit in addition to the death benefit which we enjoy through the International Union, and since it opened its conveniently located clubroom on Wylie avenue.

which in every respect is second to no other of its kind in Pittsburgh.

Yours fraternally,

OTTO SCHATZ,
President Local 209.

HELLO, BROTHER!

I've answered to Hello, Lunsman! from the fellows on the job;
I've been greeted with Good morning, comrade, too;

And to the title, Fellow Worker, I've responded with a nod—

I suppose I've got them all the same as you.
But the greeting that appeals to me far more than all the rest—

The one I hold more sacred than another—
Is the good, old-fashioned title that for years has stood the test,

The joyous, gladsome sound of Hello, Brother!

There's a real good-fellow feeling in the meaning of the word,

There's a sort of thrill and rapture in the tones; To rouse a fellow's spirit it's the best I've ever heard—

As a mark of honest friendship it's alone.
And when you're up against it and things look dark and gray,

And each day's luck seems tougher than the other,

You meet an old acquaintance who drives dull care away

When he greets you with his cheery Hello, Brother!

It has the ring of honest candor, the grip of honest heart:

It's a greeting that is free from guile and sham:
And in this world of strife and struggle it plays its little part

Toward the unity and brotherhood of man.
And though it sounds the message of good will and peace to all,

And there's a quiet, calm, contentment in its tone,

Yet it rouses us to action when we hear its urgent call

To arise and fight for livelihood and home.

It's then the Hello, Brother! that awakes the toiler's cheers

As it spurs us on to victory in the fight;
Our aid in by-gone battles, our hope in future years,

Our doctrine in defending Labor's right.
It fills us with new vigor, it gives to us new life,

It's the slogan that awakes us from despair;
'Tis the watchword that unites us in the time of stress and strife,

It's the rallying song of Labor everywhere.

Local 209. JAMES P. HAYES.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In these war-like times, when invasions and drives are so popular, we looked around us and saw the slumbering, tranquil city of Ft. Worth unorganized in the waiters' craft and a constant menace to other cities that were, whereat we conceived the plan of invading our sister city under the banner of

unionism and the battle cry of labor. We sent our very able president, David Lynch, to make the first attack, and the next Sunday as many as could go made the trip, and going from cafe to restaurant with hard work we succeeded in capturing Ft. Worth and placing a local in that city. Did we quit then and leave this new local to struggle along the best it could? We did not. One day a week our capable business agent, Brother Glauburg, works in the city of Ft. Worth, meeting with them, helping and aiding them, and smoothing out the rough spots, and in his efficient manner placing, as far as he is able to do, Local 748 on a firm basis. We have a few years start over here in Dallas, and it looks as if we will need them; for if present indications amount to anything, Local 748, Ft. Worth, is going to step up in the front rank very soon; and that is all the good news there is to send you.

Conditions in Dallas never were worse, and this winter's prospects are very bad. If there is anyone who reads this and contemplates making the Dallas Fair this year, please don't do it; you will only bring misery on yourself. We have more idle men in Dallas than ever in the history of our local.

RICH. MEANEY,
Press Secretary Local 659.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from Local 815, but owing to the fact that I have been busy at one of the summer resorts all of the season I had not the opportunity to communicate with THE MIXER AND SERVER to relate the conditions that exist in Salt Lake, much to my sorrow. I will state that about all of the boys have been working all season, and also that we had quite a number of the boys from other locals passing and anchoring in the city. We took care of them the best way we could possibly do so, and I think that none of them were very much disappointed.

Sorry to relate that we lost two of our most loyal members by death here recently, and I know that the members of other locals throughout the country who knew the brothers will cast their most heartfelt sympathy for them, as they sure helped local 815 to progress with all their power. They were Brother Frank (Mickey) Foster, the waiter, and Brother Roscoe Hurt, the cook—two of the boys whose death left a sad void in the craft. So let us hope that none of us will go the same route very soon.

The results of our election proved to be one of our most successful ones, as we elected some live wires who have a perfect backbone in them, starting off with Jack (Papa) Farrell, with four healthy children and always on the job, doing the presidential work; for vice-president we secured Chas. Johnson, one of the oldtimers, followed by Chas. McKee for business agent and financial secretary, the boy that overlooks none of them and is always on the job hustling. Then comes Pat Owens for recording secretary (the same old chaw); Old Man Kelly for inspector, and Hugh (Speedy) Aumiller for sentinel. For trustees are live ones such as D. Beauchamp, J. S. Dixon, Orie Ellison, Roy Meyers and W. O. Stanley; and the war horse, Joe Ward, for treasurer. So the boys throughout the country can expect some fine results from Local 815 this ensuing term.

I will also state that we expect to be in a far

better position soon, as we have had a fair season; but owing to the fight that we had last winter, it has kept us busy trying to get on a better paying basis, but every member, or at least the majority, has all the confidence in the world that it will be a very short time before we will be the superiors and dictators of Salt Lake City.

Now, Mister Editor and Conquerors of Segregation, including members of all other sister locals, I appreciate the time that you have given Local 815 in regards to looking over this bit of information, as I have said about all and will close.

With the best of luck, success and prosperity to all other locals, I beg to remain as ever,

Yours fraternally,

PATRICK T. OWENS,
Recording and Press Secretary Local 815.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—Not since 1894-5 have there been so many unemployed as exist right in the middle of this summer. The only prosperous business is the employment sharks, who sell jobs to the highest bidders. There are two hundred and fifty private employment offices in Chicago's Telephone Directory, and every one of these is crowded with unemployed women and men. Yesterday one shark sent twenty cooks and forty women workers to a neighboring city to open a new clubhouse. Two-thirds of the crew will be discharged within a week and will be at the mercy of labor unions and charity organizations in a strange town.

It is commonly understood among cooks that all good jobs come in to some employment office now, and that the man who pays the most cash for it gets the job. The employment shark alone gives enough reason for cooks to organize and handle their own jobs, but it seems that the vampires have been hypnotized and that cooks have more confidence in a job after he has paid \$15.00 to \$50.00 for the same.

Hundreds of cooks are being sent out of Chicago every week on wild goose chases. Thousands of other workers are paying to keep these two hundred and fifty sharks in business every day.

There is absolutely no reason why the State should permit anybody to charge a man or a woman for a job or for any information as to where employment may be had. There are trade organizations in existence to cater to all the needs; then the State free employment offices are able to take care of the rest. An employment agency is nothing more than a State helping and taking part in robbing an unemployed of his last cent. No form of robbery is lower than when a person has no job and then is legally robbed and his last change taken away from him. It is safe to say that an ordinary porch climber would return the change nine times out of ten if he found out that it was robbing children, women and men of their last piece of bread.

A sea robber never takes the food belonging to the crew which enables them to reach shore.

A train robber always confines his robbing to the safe or passengers. He never robs the employes.

An employment agent in Chicago takes it all. He sells the job for money the same as the butcher sells ham by the pound.

The hotel managers or stewards who split with the sharks are still lower than the sharks themselves. Those managers who discharge employees

in order to divide up with the sharks in Chicago and keep on doing this for side money should be in Federal prisons.

Frank P. Walsh and the Industrial Commission will, no doubt, make some valuable recommendations to Congress. In behalf of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, we hope a law will result from his recommendations which will forever abolish all forms of job selling, vampirism, corruption and grafting on the unemployed, and also on the men when employed.

The Illinois Legislature passed a tipping trust bill which prohibits agents, employers or other grafters to take the tips away from any person whom the tip was given to. This bill is a beginning to the elimination of graft, but the Honorable Courts are now assisting the tip trust by an injunction which prohibits the State from stopping this graft.

The Anti-Saloon League is now invading the trades unions with their dry Chicago campaign for April 1916. They are well organized. Whether or not the organizations of the Bartenders, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Saloon Keepers and Brewery Workers are able to meet these drys is a question which depends entirely whether they will unite and organize themselves in order to form powerful united labor organization.

Hoping for the best, I remain

Yours fraternally,

FRED EBELING,

Secretary Chicago Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union. Local 865.

KENOSHA, WIS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines from Bartenders' Local 523 of Kenosha, Wis.

Arrived home from the convention on July 7th, and the first news that I heard was that the local had cleared \$255 on the twelfth annual picnic June 27.

Our annual family picnic (for members only) was held August 11—we call it Bartenders' Labor Day. Every one reported having a fine time. The big feature of the day was a ball game between the married men and the single men, the single men winning 21 to 10. Dancing and other games helped to pass the day; dinner, supper and plenty of liquid refreshments were furnished by the local. Brothers Jos. Dosemagan, Frank Burt, Ed Thelen, Joseph Knipper, and the writer, came very near staying all night. Johnny Loef was the little drummer boy; Brothers Sourweid and Robinson of Local 64 were in on the finish.

Work is not plentiful at present and would advise traveling brothers not seek Kenosha if they can only tend bar.

Yours fraternally,

L. S. KIMBALL,

Financial Sec'y and Business Agent.

FRESNO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Fresno, famed for its raisins and as the real certified geographical center of the State of California, is soon to become the center of more dubious notoriety, according to latest reports, those eminently esteemed cankerous Christians who delight in stirring up things being due here in the fall with a view of making this city their headquarters to put the kibosh on the liquor interests.

In this progressive age and country, where we are making by no means a futile effort to get recognition for a more liberal practice of the "Golden Rule," it seems strange that those very people who, at least, pretend to accept the teachings of the Man of Nazareth should be the most prone to violate that tolerance with which He viewed material things, even to rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. Of course, there will be donations solicited from the brewers and distillers to defray the expenses of the necessary picnics and outings of the Prohibition party, and salvation lassies will collect dimes and nickels in the saloons in order to buy a new prayer drum to down the liquor interests with.

Local 62 is close to a 100 per cent organization; excepting two houses, we have everything in town. Said two houses not being accessible to direct attack, we are attempting to outflank them, and our aggressive secretary, who seems born to the job, has already got a small wedge in that will soon result in their capitulation. Not that we are anxious to get a house card in (those kind of houses always refuse), but we count it a victory when we have the house unionized; and diplomacy and tact will often win where brute force (?) more effective in the counter houses fails.

As usual, the weather has been very warm, which, probably, accounts for so few unemployed in our craft being in town. The heat, moreover, causes a number to lay off more than one day in seven, and that helps some. Our finances, however, are our hardest task, for though we are able to rub along in a fashion, we are handicapped by the accumulated debts of former administrations which it seems impossible to liquidate; wherefore the lot of a secretary-treasurer is not a happy one. Otherwise we are a happy family, and who knows but that if we had a little more affluence we might not be more successful?

I enclose a few rhymes which you may deem fit to use.

With kindest regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JULIUS BECKER.

Our umbrel' is old and worn,
Weather beaten, fragile, torn.
Yet we missed it t' other morn.
(Guess I know who's got it.)

Where's that dime full-fledged Cannuck,
That adorned our purse for luck.
Wonder who that dime has struck?
(It's not now in my pocket.)

Once we had a jacket frayed,
In our locker long it stayed.
Now 'tis stolen, lost or strayed
(For we have not got it.)

Where's that black tie with a loop.
That once fell into the soup?
Bang, it went at one fell swoop,
(I have ne'er forgot it.)

Yes, that corkscrew was a friend,
Always knew the business end,
Never borrow, never lend.
(Yes. I know who's got it.)

JULIUS BECKER.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As you have not heard anything from Local 871 in a long time, and though there is but little to write of, yet that little may prove interesting to members of our organizations.

In accordance with an old-established custom, I must begin with a few remarks as to weather conditions, and I am very glad to state that the past season has been all that could be desired, and the present summer, the "oldtimers" tell us, is the first and only real summer ever endured here in their memory, and it is so far delightfully pleasant, and, in fact, the population is rapidly increasing. But that brings me to the question of labor conditions and employment. While there has been, and still is, considerable activity in the mining business in and around this immediate vicinity, it is quite dull here for persons in our lines, for the reason that most of the companies attempt to and do, in a great degree, supply all their employes with board, indoor amusements and athletics on their own grounds; and most of these being some distance from this town, it is not often that the men visit the town, and that accounts for the small number of our class that is required to serve the town, except on holidays, and so there are always too many unemployed of our members here.

Local improvement is now at a standstill compared to a year ago, and that leaves a number of all classes still awaiting for something to "turn up," as they are led to expect by newspaper reports; but many are thinking of getting away as soon as they can do so comfortably or hear of some other developing locality.

I note in the June number of THE MIXER AND SERVER the word "Bohunks," and I fail to find any such in the dictionaries; but find that it has reference to a race of people now in America which has often been referred to by numerous publications throughout the United States as one of the most desirable of people to become citizens. The word "Bohunks" what has to do with Mr. Wm. L. Thomasson, of Spokane, any man or woman with any sense of fairness who reads Thomasson's article in the June issue will be against. Wishing all members of our International success and prosperity.

I am yours fraternally,

JOHN JURIJA,
Financial Secretary Local 871.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

This warning is given to waiters, who are contemplating visiting Cleveland, in the hope that they may profit thereby by giving it a wide berth. We have at the present time a large number of unemployed members and the prospects for the coming winter are anything but bright. We will not permit waiters without union cards to work in this city and this is directed particularly to the men working at the craft in the city of Detroit who apparently will not take advantage of the opportunity presented to organize and by their lack of spirit and backbone permit the abuses to be heaped upon them by the employers of that city. Local 106, after years of unceasing toil and effort, have succeeded in obtaining conditions which while far from being ideal, are such that its members are enabled to make a decent living and they will not permit others, who have not given any support, morally or financially to this

organization, which has always had a kind invitation extended to those who work in this line of employment, to joint with us and obtain the benefits that can only be obtained thru labor organizations, to come into this city and deprive those who have labored faithfully to obtain these conditions, of their right to the employment which they have created. The activities of these particular individuals seem to be confined to the joining and boosting of the bosses organization, better known by the name of the Geneva Association, and I think it is high time the members of that organization demanded some real assistance from them in the line of decent hours, living wages, etc., which, by the way, has never been given them thru any efforts on the part of the aforesaid Geneva Association. As charity begins at home, Local 106 proposes to extend whatever favors it may be in a position to distribute to those members who have stood loyally by their International union and all others will have to pay the penalty for their obstinacy and shortsightedness.

EDW. A. WHISSEMORE,
Business Agent, Local 106.

AUGUSTA, GA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 870 of Augusta, Ga., is still growing, and our members are most all working; business is quiet here and we are having a hard fight to keep the prohibitionists from presenting a bill to the legislature, which will be called during the month of September, 1915, that will put us out of business; we are fighting hard to save our charter. We are about 60 per cent organized and are getting new members every meeting with some reinstating thru the general office, which we want to thank our general secretary-treasurer, Jere L. Sullivan, for the kindness which he has shown us in the matter.

The central body of this city have succeeded in organizing a Women's Union Label League. Now brothers and sisters, take it from me this is some league; they have made good in making the merchants handle union labeled goods, and I am proud to say that they have done more for the labor forward movement in this city than has ever been done before and we wish them continued success.

Yours fraternally,
J. W. BROOKS,
Recording Secretary, Local 870.

CASPER, WYO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As you have not heard from Local 842 for some time, will say that we are still existing and trying to progress as rapidly as possible. We have twenty members in good standing and five houses to work from. As we have no Business Agent, Brother T. B. Browne is acting pro tem, and he and Brother W. P. Walters, who is our worthy President, have been doing all in their power to keep things on the move, and much credit is due them.

Tonight was meeting night, but there were not enough brothers and sisters present to conduct one, so our time was spent in going over the books, and much was accomplished, and I think we will get there with a little perseverance.

We have a new brewery here, which has just put its beer on the market, and, according to the bar boys, it is some brew.

Times are rather dull now, and would advise

members coming this way to bring their lunch with them.

We noted with pleasure the results of the Eighteenth General Convention, and we are with you, one and all, and wish you and all the membership health and prosperity.

Fraternally yours,
EUGENE E. SULLIVAN,
Local 842.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines for THE MIXER AND SERVER, Local 296, thanks to organized labor in New Bedford, is progressing fine. Brother Louis Paradize, President of Bartenders' Local 100, has done excellent work for this organization. Mainly through his efforts the north end of this city has been unionized. President Harriman of the C. L. U. has never failed any of our committees when called on to help unionize this craft. We take this means through our journal to thank those staunch union men for their assistance. By the next month's journal we will have gone by the 100 mark. Our slogan is now: "Two hundred members or better."

Yours fraternally,
EDW. T. SMITH,
Press Secretary, Local 296.

CLEVELAND, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The annual election of officers of Local 106 resulted in the re-election of Thos. S. Farrell, president; George Fitzpatrick, vice-president; Edw. Whissemore, financial secretary-business agent. Arthur Just continues as chaplain, and Louis Kappel as trustee. The new officers are: Arthur S. Loeb, press secretary; Frank Aichen, recording secretary; George Ames, sergeant-at-arms; George Cairns, inspector; Walter Smith and Amos Benoit, trustees.

Local 106 abolished the office of secretary-treasurer, and elected Frank Burkley to fill the office of treasurer.

Never in the history of Local 106 has work been so slack as at present. Our business agent finds it very difficult to supply our oldtimers with enough work to keep the wolf from the door. I would advise all our craft to shun Cleveland as they would a pestilence.

Yours fraternally,
ARTHUR S. LOEB,
Press Secretary, Local 106.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 150 held its annual election of officers on August 13th, and a new set of officers was elected. Bro. Timothy Sullivan, one of our charter members, was elected president; Old Si Miller, vice-president; James Nulty, financial secretary and business agent; Harry Thomas, treasurer; Joe Baker (re-elected), recording secretary; Art Forant, inspector; Thomas Casey, inside guard, who received the vote of every member voting.

We still are fighting the Yates Hotel in conjunction with the bartenders and cooks and expect to win within a short time.

We have been keeping all the boys, on the out-of-work list, busy with extra work this summer, and have had days when we could not supply enough men, but the powers that be have closed

all cabarets in Syracuse and this has put quite a few more men on the extra list.

Our fourth annual picnic will be held Thursday, August 26, and we expect to have one of our old crowds.

With our membership growing every week and wishing the same to every other local, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOE BAKER,
Recording Secretary and Press Agent.

WHAT YOU SHOULD WEIGH

Table of Statistics Similar to Those Used by Leading Life Insurance Companies.

Life insurance companies are becoming more and more strict in their physical requirements of those who would take out policies. Any material falling in weight from their table or normal weight statistics is in itself sufficient to cause them, in most cases, to regard the applicant as an "undesirable risk." The following table of normal weights enables both men and women to know exactly what they should weigh to conform to the average for various heights:

Height	Men	Women
5 ft. 0 in.	121	113
5 ft. 1 in.	124	116
5 ft. 2 in.	129	121
5 ft. 3 in.	135	127
5 ft. 4 in.	139	131
5 ft. 5 in.	145	138
5 ft. 6 in.	149	141
5 ft. 7 in.	156	148
5 ft. 8 in.	161	153
5 ft. 9 in.	166	158
5 ft. 10 in.	171	163
5 ft. 11 in.	176	168
6 ft.	182	174

WHAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOST IN WISCONSIN.

The following article from the Duluth (Wis.) Labor World will no doubt prove interesting and instructive reading to our readers generally, but particularly to those resident and employed in that State:

"The prohibition wave cost Uncle Sam approximately half a million dollars last year in revenues from Wisconsin alone.

"The nation-wide agitation for prohibition and the fact that so many States already have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within their boundaries, cost the government last year over \$20,000,000, according to reports from Washington.

"Records of the two internal revenue districts of Wisconsin show that the income the government derives from the manufacture of spirits and fermented liquors has fallen off considerably. It is only the additional 33½ per cent war tax on beer and the increased tax on spirits, in effect since October 23, 1914, that has kept the income near to that of former years.

"Despite the added war emergency tax on spirits, the revenue from this source fell off \$150,000 in 1915 compared with the 1914 revenue collections. The 1915 collections from this source were \$2,429,529. This is for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1915.

"The revenues from the manufacture of beer in the eastern district of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending in 1915, were \$5,013,873. During

eight months of this year the government collected a tax of \$1.50 instead of the regular \$1 tax. Despite this added tax of 33½ per cent, the increase in the income from this course was only \$600,000 out of a total income from beer of \$5,013,873."

14,398,000 MEN LOST IN THE WAR.

Astounding Figures of Dead, Wounded and Prisoners Compiled by the French Government.

Paris.—The losses of Europe in the war up to May 31, as compiled by the French ministry of war, are as follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
France	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,800,000
England ...	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium ...	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany ...	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000
Totals ...	5,290,000	6,478,000	2,630,000	14,398,000

This table was prepared for publication early in June, but was withheld because the French authorities feared the enormity of the figures might have a bad moral effect on the people. The computations, while probably not exact, may be considered the most complete record of losses so far put together. The losses of Serbia are not available, but as that country has suffered from plague in addition to war they must be large.

The largest total loss is charged to Austria-Hungary, the largest proportionate loss to Belgium. Enough persons have been killed to populate a country like Sweden.

Since May 31 there have been many violent battles to swell the totals given—the French offensive north of Arras, where 15,000 are said to have been slain, the Austro-Italian engagements, the great battle in Galicia and the German offensive in the Argonne.

The most astounding feature of this table is the ratio of killed to wounded. In previous modern wars the number of wounded has been to the number of dead as four or five to one. Here the two categories are much more nearly equal. Many of the wounded have joined their regiments, but many are crippled for life. The sick, who have been numerous in all the armies, are not listed here.

EMPTY BENCHES GREET SULLIVAN.

Only 275 Hear His First Total Abstinence Lecture.

Asbury Park, N. J., August 9.—Yours truly, John L. Sullivan, stepped jauntily out before 3,725 vacant chairs last night at the Beach auditorium—there are 4,000 seats in the auditorium and 275 of them were occupied—and delivered his first lecture on the merits of total abstinence. It was a sort of try-out, and if business picks up Mr. Sullivan will tour the country, reforming as he goes. Mr. Sullivan, according to his manager, D'Arcy O'Connor, was to have begun his address at 8:10 o'clock. He didn't. Mr. Sullivan waited for a spell and finally mounted the platform half an hour late.—*Associated Press Dispatch*.

The Anti-Saloon League which, no doubt, is financing John L.'s water-wagon tour may discover that the popularity of the Boston boy as a fistic gladiator does not extend to John L. in the role of moralizer and abstinence advocate.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



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Cincinnati, Ohio

CHEER UP!

DON'T give old General Regret a chance to "sign you up," for if he secures your enlistment you may as well begin to think of the tall man in black, whose place of business you seldom pass without feeling an involuntary shudder. There is nothing in this good old world to beat a pleasant word and a perpetual smile; of course you must stow the smile away when attending funerals, but that is an exception which, thank goodness, does not occur so frequently as to become a habitual every-day occurrence. You may think that you are the only soldier fighting the battle against tough luck, but pshaw, there are hundreds of thousands doing that stunt who never let on that they are worried the least bit; they just wade in, day in and day out, knowing full well that the law of averages will balance things one of these days and then they will be eating peaches and cream just the same as if they had never missed putting their number twelves under the table regularly.

Put in a requisition for a full supply of ambition and partake of it generously. Think of pleasant things, get that morgue view-point and choke it, lay it down and tie it so that it cannot arise to harrass you. Make it a daily habit to say, "Hello," to your friends and acquaintances; don't cut off the "o," for if you do, it's dollars to dough-nuts that is how you will feel and force others to wish you in that sultry spot. Hello is a pleasing salutation if given right. If you are a married man, hug the wife, make love to her; probably she will think you need the service of the doctor, but persist and you will get out feeling a whole lot better than if you just leave the house as usual, with that eternal frown on your unsmiling face. If unmarried and you have a Dear Old Mother at home, just give her a couple of good bear hugs and kisses; make her feel that her cute little kid, the hope and joy of her heart, has returned; she will not look at you as the great big burly cub, which you are, her eyes see you as her boy and your embraces and kisses may remind her of sweet days, when she nursed you to strength and sturdiness. Love makes the whole world go around, you have some of the spark left in you, fan it into a healthy blaze and you will throw off the weight which bears you down. Happiness is not the sole possession of those who have money; you can bring a heap of it into the world if you only believe in yourself. Don't step on the toes of the barefoot kids; smile at them, say "Hello," pat 'em on the head and see them pay you back in coin which only nature mints.

Even when you are in a hurry it is possible to be fine and manly, to be careful of the wants and wishes of others, to help that weary woman with her child in arms to board the street car, to take time to cuddle the youngster under the chin, while you see that her bundle or basket is cared for. Slip a small bit of change to the unfortunate when you have enough to rattle in your own jeans; keep sweet and wholesome by trying to make the other fellow's burdens a part of yours. Chase unselfishness off the map, make him get away back where there are no seats; he will get discouraged and fly the coop. Enlist in the army of hope; sign no other papers and let this be your slogan—CHEER UP.

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RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL
ALLIANCE

THE
MIXER & SERVER

AND
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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The Journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employes generally.

We know of no class of citizens which pay more or stricter attention to genuine civic progress than the members of our local unions in their several municipalities, nor are we acquainted with any body of voters who are so unselfish in their activities for the good of the commonwealth in general. Observers having noted the vim and vigor with which our membership invade any campaign which involves the questions which truly affect our lives as breadwinners carry the impression that our activities are confined to those questions, and that when other civic matters are being considered or proposals which may affect civic welfare are up for disposition that our members are conspicuous by their inactivity and absence.

Our organization has probably exercised more influence in its quiet way than almost any labor organization of which we have knowledge; for, from the very moment a candidate has been invested with the title of brother, he is taught to become a better worker and a better citizen, and it is without any intent to boast of success along those lines we say with emphasis, that our students show marked advancement and fine discerning powers, for with so few exceptions that they are almost negligible; our members develop into active citizens and consistent workers for whatever advances the well-being of their city, county or state.

There is no explanation necessary for this condition of affairs, for as intimated, the new members are urged to keep in touch with what is occurring in their own towns, and it naturally follows that the needs of all municipalities ultimately spread to the county and thence to the state lawmakers, and in this manner local interests spread to include the commonwealth.

Our members are naturally interested in legislation which affects them; yet no measure, no matter what its intent, but will find our folks engrossed in the subject and quite as willing to devote time, energy and whatever they may be able to spare financially to bring about laws beneficial to the butcher, baker, carpenter, and all those who work with brain or brawn. It should not be understood that they confine their agitational work to skilled workers, nor that they are unwilling to enter the list in advocacy of measures which will legitimately enable employers to conduct their business at a reasonable profit—our folks draw no appreciable line, providing the proposal is beneficial to the community, for they calculate and wisely, that whatever helps the employer to continue doing business, aids the other trades and callings in retaining employment.

In the past few years many of our local unions have become deeply interested in the subject of good roads; they have contributed their services and engaged in the local campaigns for better

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highways with results which were both pleasing and gratifying to all concerned. And while on the subject of better roads, we could make mention of at least two of our members who were selected as commissioners in their respective counties, and who brought to their labor such unexpected enthusiasm that their colleagues on the commissions selected them for executive positions, which they filled with unqualified success, proving to the community which had selected them that no mistake was made. One of these members, acting on a road commission, was importuned to remain a member indefinitely, but modestly declined, being content to have aided in constructing one of the most durable and beautiful drives which the United States can boast of (and whisper) at such a reduced cost that the citizens were astounded, but immensely pleased. In fact, they were not backward in declaring that in comparison, in cost, time devoted, and material and labor used, that bit of highway was the model of economic efficiency. To us the results meant a union man directing union workers and securing the products of both to the last degree.

We have reason to feel proud of the achievements of our boys and girls—they are never backward in civic betterment—you will find them in every live city in America working and agitating for better laws, for any measure which means the city beautiful, for any measure which will eliminate the woeful waste of childhood, for better schools, better housing, breathing places for the people, for laws which spell humanity and its protection.

Thoughtless persons may imagine that our activity has another purpose in view, but such would find fault with angels. We are satisfied to do our level best to make this good old world a better one to live in. We allow the preachers to do the hustling for the one to come. We are sincere believers in more flour to the live member and his family now; and not more flowers after he has been prepared for his last resting place. That, in a few words, sums up our aim in life, and hope to keep going on and on doing our share to bring a smile to the face of the downcast, to help bear the burden over the rough spots of life's highway.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Several years ago there was formed an organization of catering industry employes under the title of International Stewards' Association; among other things which it advocated was the establishment of a Training School for catering industry workers and the organization really devoted considerable thought and effort to found such a school. At one of its earlier meetings or conventions a prominent hotel man delivered an address and among other things of interest said: "Much of late has been said of the establishment of a school of cookery. Whatever may be the outcome of your deliberations on this important question, one thing you may feel assured of in advance and that is, all hotel keepers would hail the day when you send forth to the culinary world your first graduates as competent cooks."

Continuing, he said: "This is not, however, the only way in which you may aid the hotel keeper and restaurateur for the good of the business. You may be of great assistance in a political way by co-operating with them to protect their business and property against unjust and dangerous legislation."

The hotel man who made that address in the month of September, 1908, was the President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, and so far as we have record, the first officer of that organization to recognize what the *Mixer and Server* had been preaching for years previous to that time, that the employes of catering establishments were not only required to be skilled workers, but in addition they should be citizens of the country in which they were employed in order to protect the industry from "unjust and dangerous legislation." The writer is unable to advise the readers of the *Mixer and Server* whether the referred to hotel proprietor practices what he preaches, that is to say, makes it his business to see that all those who are employed in his hotels—for he is interested in several now and has been for years—are registered voters and in a position to do what he urged the I. S. A. in 1908 to do—vote to protect the industry.

Referring back to the printed story from whence the quotation is taken, the writer notes several other prominent hotel owners as invited guests and speakers, six names from that list are the recognized leaders of the hotel business of New York City, and at a rough guess even at that early date represented close to fifty millions of hotel investment and surely their property possessions and that which had come under their control and direction since has pushed the figure up to double the amount mentioned above. And yet, we venture the statement that out of their hundreds, probably thousands of employes the percentage of non-citizen, non-voting employes approximate fully 85 per cent and that calculation does not include the women workers, who if suffrage prevailed in the Empire state would perhaps be quite as lacking in voting abilities as the male contingent referred to.

In the address of one of these hotel men to the I. S. A. he said: "Brains are at a premium the world over; good money stands waiting for the man with ideas and ability, at all times, everywhere."

Despite that statement, an evident recognition of a well known fact, that hotel man seems to conclude that the average voter in his state is minus a thinking apparatus, for if he used that which he undoubtedly possesses himself—brains—he would face the unquestioned conditions which prevail right at this very moment and break the speed limit to get from under the proposed avalanche which the Anti-Saloonists of the Empire state are preparing for the catering industry. Anyone who pretends to know what is taking place in New York will inform you that the combination known and parading under the title of the "Church in Action" is pleased beyond expression over having such a fine morsel for argument. "That the industry returns but a very slight percentage to the voters, that in the main the income is dissipated among very few so-called Americans, that immense profits are made by hotels and cafes handling intoxicants and that they ignore the citizen voter by refusing him employment, and that therefore the Americans will lose nothing by casting their vote in favor of the elimination of the beverage end of the catering industry from hotels and similar institutions."

New York City with its cabaret, Cafe and night life Restaurant are rolled into one gigantic bundle by the shouters against the liquor industry, as they call it; they are unlike the representatives of the Hotels who went up to Albany a few years ago seeking to have a distinction made between

the hotel beverage vendor and the saloon beverage vendor in that they class all such establishments as "Depots of the Evil One," and therefore they must be eliminated. The Hotel fraternity, especially needs to wake up, it is permitting greater liberties under the guise of entertainment for guests than is being, or for that matter was ever allowed in legitimate saloons, and that very license is building obstacles which it will be decidedly difficult to overcome; but the smug sky pilots in the employ of the Anti Saloon League are saying nothing and doing less to put a stop to it at this time, they are allowing the evidence to accumulate, they are making careful memorandum of what they can use, they are storing away "munitions" to be used when the catering industry is forced out of its trenches and must fight for its existence. The voters in New York state have been appealed to for years to rally to the flag of personal liberty and they have responded finely, but, and this is no sleep-walker's hallucination—the voters are going to be told the plain, unvarnished facts; they are going to hear the results of an investigation set on foot by a presumed sociologist aggregation, but which in reality was financed by "Dri-Bill" Anderson for the Anti Saloon League of that state, and which went into the subject so thoroughly that it even astonished old and seasoned veterans in the political field; they admitted without exception that the investigators had "dug deep."

And that fact is going to be driven home with powerful logic when the proper time comes; the voter is going to be shown that in the Empire State the hotel industry which employs approximately 40,000 cooks and waiters and almost as many other male employees, not including several thousand bartenders; that something like 1,000 performers in Cabaret Cafes and fully double that number of musicians are only about 15 per cent registered voters, and that the appeal for Personal Liberty is mainly to keep these employees and their employers in business, they are probably going to do a bit of serious thinking stunt and arrive at the natural conclusion that if these men with hundreds of millions invested are so indifferent as to fail to employ voters when they are giving out work; they can look elsewhere for voters to protect their investment, they can in fact look to their "imported orchestras, foreign garcons and artistes culinaire and their European novelty artists" and seek their voters for the protection of their business. And while on the thought it may not be amiss to say that the saloon and cafe men who make no pretense to be extensive caterers, yet whose permission to sell intoxicants is given them by the power which the voters elect are quite as indifferent in the matter of employing men with votes and who can exercise their voters right when the time comes.

It is said that the Heavens forecasted the war in Europe, there is little need to seek for warning in the clouds so far as the catering industry is concerned—the warning has been given—if that is not clear enough to be understood, just look at what the Antis piled up last November. We need schools for catering industry workers, we are willing to admit that fact, but we amend the plan by submitting the suggestion that the first lesson to be taught both worker and employer is, make the boat seaworthy first before asking any one on the outside of the industry to furnish us with oars—in other words, if you need the support of the voters of America, show that you are entitled to their co-operation and support by putting in

your establishments men who can help protect the industry by going to the polls on election day; to the workers in the industry who are without the right to vote, we say, and quite as emphatic as language permits, your future bread and butter as well as ours depends on our combined vote. If you have been in this great big land of America long enough to secure citizenship and have failed to make the effort, then the teachings of unionism have fallen on barren ground; if you are hiding behind your alleged loyalty and patriotism for your Mother country and use that as an excuse for non-citizenship, let this little line or two sink in and sink in deep. You are on the wrong side of the big pond, you should show your patriotism and loyalty in your Mother country toting a gun along with the rest of your countrymen, and the longer you remain on this side and decline to become a citizen the yellower becomes your streak and the bigger quitter you proclaim yourself. Citizenship is a real essential to retain membership in our organization, for even a child in the primary grades recognizes the fact that the catering industry worker without a vote to protect his pay envelope is about as useless as a cart load of blank cartridges to the soldiers in the Argonne. By all means let the experts of the catering industry teach the workers at the industry the fine points of the game, but at the same time that they are teaching students the art of preparing and serving food and drink, teach them that their one vote will offset a vote cast by a fanatic and to even up and cast that vote CITIZENSHIP IS IMPERATIVE.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

The Labor Day numbers of the labor press of America reached an astonishingly high mark of completeness in 1914, but this year they simply outstripped and overwhelmed all previous efforts with so few exceptions, that one can say, without exaggeration, that the Labor Day numbers of 1915 were unanimously good. Very few but what offered excellent examples of color printing for their outside cover, and all presented a symposium of ably written articles which prove to the observer that labor writers are keeping abreast of the times, and, in numerous instances, some distance ahead. The bestowal of advertising patronage by firms fair to organized labor was greater than we have noted in recent years, and the tastily arranged announcements should satisfy the purchasers of space that they were getting a "run for their money," something which they are not always fortunate in securing from the daily press. The most encouraging and pleasing sign, however, is the noticeable increase in readers, which seems to indicate a larger subscription list; therefore a larger reading clientele. We have persistently maintained that the labor press responds to the right kind of support, and that it will grow and widen its sphere of activity in proportion to the income its readers make possible by subscribing and patronizing the advertiser who seeks to place his announcements where the workers can read them. While the subject is in mind, suppose you give a moment's thought to your local labor paper: slip around to the office, salute the editor, and leave with him your annual contribution, thus making sure of getting your own publication at your home for the rest of the year. If you can not find time to act on the suggestion, your local union secretary will no doubt take the task off your hands and be glad to do so.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

Officers of local unions situated in towns or cities where we have more than one local union, invite delay and needless correspondence when they submit propositions for the consideration of the General Executive Board, which affects more than one local union in that city. The General Executive Board has made it a rule to decline to consider any proposal which seeks for financial assistance, or which solicits authority to declare strike or cessation of work unless such proposal has been considered by the Local Joint Executive Board of their city and bears its endorsement under seal.

The foregoing in substance has been printed in our official announcements time and time again; it seems, however, that some of our local union officers carry the impression that an exception may be made in their case, and that viewpoint results in unnecessary and uncalled for delay; time which no doubt is of immense value being lost in writing general headquarters and awaiting response from same. Any proposal which directly or indirectly involves more than one local union must be referred to the Local Joint Executive Board in the city where the union is situated. Advising headquarters that the Local Joint Executive Board does not meet regularly, or that it has not had a meeting for a number of weeks or months, is not and can not be regarded as a legal and rational excuse. It is not the fault of our laws nor of the General Executive Board if such conditions prevail. The formation of Local Joint Executive Boards is a mandatory and imperative law and is so understood by most of our members; failure to establish such L. J. E. B. in a city where two or more of our locals exist, is inviting consequences which may prove annoying and troublesome when least expected.

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Local. Name.

- 17—Gorden Hartman, Jack Gardner.
- 20—Louis Steger.
- 35—J. L. Carr.
- 38—Chas. Stergeons, J. A. Smith.
- 51—Joe F. Ffister, Rud Schwietzer.
- 52—Ed Vaughan.
- 55—Mary Mek.
- 70—George Lotz.
- 82—M. A. Johnson.
- 84—Thomas Garvin.
- 107—Rose Hutchings, Grace Walsh, Anna Hannan.

Local. Name.

- 115—John Michael, Thomas Lechler.
- 143—Wm. Stephan.
- 284—W. S. Grady, W. C. Close, A. G. Moseley.
- 286—Clyde Mallen, O. McGuire.
- 304—D. J. McCarthy.
- 335—Louise Fiske.
- 387—Harry G. Smith, Oscar Ohning.
- 395—J. B. McKinnon, Andro Jankoski.
- 411—Arthur Halley.
- 445—Roy Snyder.
- 523—Ray Holstine.
- 659—Peter Sponza, John Cleghorn.
- 710—Peter Standzic.
- 714—Frank Wanner, Tony Kesely.
- 749—Chas. E. Cook, Elmo Barker.
- 848—G. A. Harbin, S. B. Hartsel.

DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Local. Name.

- 6—Miles Freeman.
- 35—George Tull.
- 62—Wm. Lindstrum.
- 67—George Carrier.
- 70—J. Scowcroft.
- 77—Michael D. McCormick.
- 81—Nelson Boyer.
- 90—Thomas E. Kilcoyne.
- 91—Wm. F. McDonald.
- 110—Con Rice.
- 115—Wm. Kachanski, Edw. Labrum, Adolph Schultz.
- 120—Chas. Laenger.
- 142—Abe Snow.
- 163—Peter Ulm.
- 171—Frank Weingartner, Jas Ryan.
- 181—William Poyer.
- 188—Robert Anderson, Reginald Blanchfield.
- 196—George Lauer.
- 202—Chas. Uhle.
- 240—Kate Barkman, Frances Seach.
- 284—A. L. Mona.
- 286—Joseph Fink.
- 365—Louis Engh.
- 380—Grover C. Myers.
- 403—Wm. Draper.
- 420—Harvey DeVol, B. W. Shroyer.
- 480—Chester S. Cannaway.
- 488—Henry Reed.
- 520—Thos. L. Lynch.
- 532—Jos. G. Hintenach.
- 537—Wm. M. Smithy.
- 547—Chris. Horn.
- 561—James Nicholson.

Local.	Name.
562	—Walter Widenbach.
577	—Hans C. Hansen.
590	—John Dominget.
627	—Horace Morgan.
723	—Sam A. Trow.
748	—G. M. Grace.
806	—Pete Nielson.
813	—Joe Hirdlicka.
827	—Herman Geier.
832	—John Seamon.

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of September, 1915:

Local.	Location.
M 453	Lowell, Mass.
T. J. Durnin and J. W. Conley.	
B 770	Santa Rosa, Cal.
M 828	Santa Rosa, Cal.
	T. J. Vitaich

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	50
Pennsylvania	46
Illinois	40
Massachusetts	40
Ohio	34
California	34
Washington	33
Canada	28
Montana	23
Texas	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	20
Indiana	19
Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	14
Iowa	11
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	9
New Hampshire	7
Rhode Island	5
Arkansas	5
Michigan	5
Oregon	5
Arizona	5
Georgia	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Nebraska	4
Idaho	3
Louisiana	3
Utah	3
Alabama	2
West Virginia	2
Vermont	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

**INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS.**

Top Row (Left to Right)—Richard Pipping, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard W. Garrity, Local 77, Boston, Mass.

Lower Row (Left to Right)—Robert B. Rouse, with Guy H. Kennedy, certified public accountant; Thos. W. Hooper, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 14, 1915.

To Organized Labor—Greetings:

The officers of the National Women's Trade Union League of America hereby officially announce that the delegates to the Fifth Biennial Convention, in meeting assembled in New York City, June 7 to 12, 1915, voted to embody in the constitution, under Article X—Representatives, the following:

"Credentials bearing the national seal and the signature of at least one of the national officers must be presented by any representative of the National Women's Trade Union League of America appearing in its name."

May we ask you to request this qualification from anyone requesting a hearing before your organization as a representative of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, or our official magazine, *Life and Labor*.

MARGARET D. ROBINS, Pres.
EMMA STEGHAGEN, Sec.-Treas.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DAY.

The first Thanksgiving Day celebration was held by the Plymouth colony in 1621, and the usage soon became general in New England. After the Revolution the custom gradually extended to the Middle States, and later to the West, and more slowly to the South. Since 1863 its observance has been annually recommended by the President.

Thanksgiving Day this year falls on Nov. 25.

Report of International Auditing Board

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders'

International League of America.

August 31, 1915.

CINCINNATI, O., September 17, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

Gentlemen—Complying with Section 119 of your constitution, examination has been made of the books, records and accounts of your Secretary-Treasurer, in conjunction with your Auditing Committee, for six months ended August 31, 1915, and we submit herewith statements of Receipts and Disbursements, Cash Balance and Reconciliation of Bank Accounts, all of which have been duly verified.

Respectfully submitted,



Certified Public Accountant.

CINCINNATI, O., September 17, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Fellow Members—In accordance with Section 119 of the International laws of our order, we have, with a certified public accountant, representing the bonding company, made an examination of the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the six months ended August 31, 1915.

Receipts from locals have been checked in detail and have been properly entered on the books and deposited in bank.

All expenditures have been carefully examined by us, and the statement as submitted, in our opinion, correctly shows the receipts and disbursements for six months ended August 31, 1915.

We wish to commend the General Office upon the excellent condition in which the books and records are kept.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. W. HOOPER, Local 20, St. Louis, Mo.
RICHARD W. GARRITY, Local 77, Boston, Mass.
RICHARD PIPPING, Local 115, Philadelphia, Pa.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS:

Be it remembered, that on the 17th day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen (1915), before me, a Notary Public, in and for said county and state, appeared the persons who signed the foregoing document, and severally made oath that their names are Thomas W. Hooper, Richard W. Garrity, and Richard Pipping, and that the statements of said document are true, as they verily believe.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence.

LITTLEFORD HUNEMEYER,
Notary Public, Hamilton County, Ohio.

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THE MIXER AND SERVER

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MONTHLY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1915.

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
March	\$15,721 20	\$12,668 23
April	13,724 56	13,459 65
May	14,626 87	14,307 81
June	11,356 38	14,401 91
July	14,804 91	16,953 97
August	13,998 60	13,769 67
Cash Balance at February 28, 1915.	78,600 74	Cash Balance at August 31, 1915...
Total.....	\$162,833 26	\$162,833 26

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CONDITION OF FUNDS

Cash Balance	72,272 02	General Fund	\$30,839 53
		Death Fund	34,818 80
		Defense Fund	10,409 59
		Convention Fund	1,204 10
Total.....	\$77,272 02	Total	\$77,272 02

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1915.

	RECEIPTS.
Per capita tax.....	\$72,368 65
Initiation	1,848 95
Reinstatement	1,976 15
Miscellaneous	2,696 64
Supplies	2,111 97
Charters and outfits.....	343 00
Buttons	746 86
Bulletins	947 01
Interest on Deposits.....	1,044 28
Protested checks	149 01
Total Receipts	\$84,232 52
Cash Balance, February 28, 1915.....	78,600 74
	<u>\$162,833 26</u>

	DISBURSEMENTS.
Death benefits	\$17,900 00
Defense	18,404 88
Organizers' salaries and expenses.....	16,736 36
Bulletins	18,367 15
Supplies	1,963 13
Buttons	52 50
Charters and outfits	60 48
Edward Flore, salary	1,200 00
Edward Flore, expenses	622 83
Jere L. Sullivan, salary	1,350 00
Jere L. Sullivan, expenses	398 78
Office salaries	1,516 00
Office rent	621 00
Postage, revenue stamps, etc.....	412 26
Expressage and telegrams.....	225 64
Tax to A. F. of L.....	2,413 40
Tax to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	184 55
Convention proceedings and expenses.....	368 29
General Board meeting	1,931 83
Auditing books	298 54
Miscellaneous	160 44
Bond (Secretary-Treasurer)	122 92
Office fixtures	101 25
Protested checks	149 01
Total Disbursements	\$85,561 24
Cash Balance, August 21, 1915.....	77,272 02

THE MIXER AND SERVER

STATEMENT OF CASH AND RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNTS.

AUGUST 31, 1915.

Balance as per Pass Book, Fifth-Third National Bank, August 31, 1915 (open account).	\$40,986 09
Less—Outstanding checks	4,969 00
Balance at Credit (open account).....	\$36,017 09
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (special account)	2,886 49
Balance at Fifth-Third National Bank (on deposit)	38,306 38
Office Cash Fund.....	62 06
Total Cash	\$77,272 02

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING
LABOR.

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued its annual review of court decisions affecting labor as its Bulletin No. 169. Approximately 265 decisions are summarized, dealing with the application and construction of the laws, or with the application of the principles of the common law to the rights and relations of the worker.

Decisions of outstanding importance which are reviewed in this bulletin include the final opinions of the Appellate and Supreme Courts of the United States in the famous Danbury Hatters' case, holding members of unions personally liable for damage from boycotts; the dissolution of the famous injunction in the case of John Mitchell against the Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. of West Virginia, and holding labor unions legal; and the Supreme Court's opinion in the Coppage case, overthrowing the law of Kansas which undertook to protect workmen in their membership in labor organizations. In the last named case the dissenting opinion, which defended the constitutionality of the act, is also given.

The largest group of cases on a single subject is that relating to the new form of legislation known as workmen's compensation laws. The decisions on this subject range from questions of constitutionality, decided adversely in the case of the Kentucky statute and favorably in other State courts, to the determination of definitions or of single points of dispute. In considering occupational diseases, for instance, the Massachusetts courts hold lead poisoning to be within the State act, providing for compensation for "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," while the Michigan courts, under the provisions of a State law similarly expressed, hold that a case of lead poisoning is not entitled to compensation. An optic neuritis, induced by inhaling poisonous gases was also compensated in Massachusetts, while in New Jersey the court disallowed a claim on account of eczema said to be caused by acids used in a bleachery. Other decisions relate to the mode of computing benefits, the definition of the term "casual employment," what constitutes dependency, wilful act, incapacity, etc. Taken in connection with an earlier bulletin on the same general subject, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has here presented one of the most complete collections of cases on American compensation laws in existence.

Another important group of decisions in a related field is of those determining the application

of the Federal liability statute to different classes of railroad employments. Several cases are found which turn on the nature of the employment of the injured person, i. e., whether in interstate commerce or not. The courts are not uniform in their construction of this statute, but among the employments found to be within the act were those of a blacksmith repairing cars used in interstate commerce, a telegraph lineman engaged in repair work, workmen installing block signal systems, a carpenter building an addition to a freight shed, a laborer carrying coal to heat a shop in which interstate cars were being repaired, etc. Employments, which according to the decisions were excluded, were workmen constructing cut-offs for shortening interstate trackage, a hostler killed by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive whose last run was intrastate, and a switch engine fireman who was at the moment handling only intrastate cars, though his work regularly involved the handling of both classes of commerce indiscriminately.

Other classes of Federal laws that received considerable attention in the court decisions are those limiting the hours of service of railroad employes, and requiring the supply and maintenance of safety appliances.

Other interesting cases are one that grew out of the textile workers' strike in Massachusetts, in which the accountability of the collectors of a fund intended for the relief of strikers' families was affirmed; one connected with the bridge workers' campaign against non-union employers, involving the transportation of explosives in interstate trains; a murder trial growing out of the incitement of a strike leader urging his followers to prevent arrests in the hop pickers' strike in California; and a question of the validity of a sentence of a military court during the disturbances among the miners of Silver Bow County, Montana.

The power of an employers' association to enforce its rules is maintained in a case in which such an association was held by the court to be entitled to recover from one of its members the sum of \$5,000 as damages for his defection in a struggle against closed shop contracts. In connection with this may be mentioned a case deciding the illegality of a combination in restraint of trade undertaken and carried on by an association of retail lumber dealers by blacklisting wholesale dealers who sold directly to the consumer.

The minimum wage law of Oregon is noted in this bulletin as the first law of this class to receive judicial consideration, being upheld by the Supreme Court of that State. From this decision an appeal has since been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

PRESIDENTS PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the close of my last monthly letter the New York State Federation of Labor was holding its session in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and the following members of our International Union were delegates at that convention: Emanuel Koveleski, representing the Rochester Trades Assembly; A. Toby, representing the Bronx Labor Council; George Hale, Local 2; Maurice DeYoung, Local 70; Joseph R. Michaels, Local 76; M. G. Roberts and John Shea, Local 120; John J. Rits, Local 171; Peter F. Wach, Local 173; Edward Flore, Local 175; Michael Healey, Local 196; F. W. McConnell, Local 204; Richard Nolan, Local 228; Fred G. Madill, Local 320; Joseph C. Fitzpatrick, Local 438; John Henley, Local 763, and W. K. Young, Local 812. Fifteen local unions were represented out of fifty in the State; not a very complimentary showing for our International Union. The day it at hand that our membership must realize that unless they are going to take an active interest in the State Federations of the various States, they will find those bodies going over to the control of men who are opposed to the business that we are engaged in and will place said bodies on record in opposition to our interests.

The New York State Federation passed a resolution, introduced by Delegate Koveleski, of Rochester, placing the said federation on record in opposition to prohibition, local and county option legislation in any form. Delegate Toby introduced a resolution making a demand on all employers' associations of the liquor and brewery industries to employ none but members of their respective trades and organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in all the establishments controlled by them, and to purchase and offer for sale only such products as are produced under union conditions and bear the union label. The resolution was adopted.

Bro. Emanuel Koveleski was unanimously re-elected vice-president of the federation.

The Trade Union Liberty League held its session prior to the opening of the State convention, and transacted considerable business of importance to the men engaged directly or indirectly in the liquor industry. Brother DeYoung, of Local 70, Brooklyn, was elected to the presidency of the league, and Brothers Toby and Nolan were elected as members of the board of trustees and vice-president respectively.

The delegates representing our International Union held a session at the headquarters of Local 175, and a number of matters of interest to our organizations in the State were discussed. A buffet lunch was served in honor of their visit.

We were honored with a visit from Bro. Michael Goldsmith, secretary of Local 108,

Cleveland, during the convention. "Mike" was called on to address the delegates, and he delivered to them one of the most sterling and aggressive talks on the question of prohibition, closer affiliation of the toilers and the elimination of all "isms," that it has been my pleasure to listen to in many a day. His talk was well received.

During the month I visited the general office and took up several matters with the General Secretary.

On the 10th I visited Toledo and met with the Local Joint Executive Board in order to adjust some matters that were pending before that body.

Several reports have been received in this office from organizations that took part in the Labor Day parades. Some of our locals were the recipients of prizes for the best-appearing men in line. In all, our locals who participated in the Labor Day parades in their respective cities are to be congratulated for the interest that they displayed in taking part in the same.

The following is my expense account for the month:

To Cincinnati	\$10 50
Pullman	2 50
To Toledo	4 05
Pullman	2 00
To Buffalo	7 25
Pullman	2 00
Postage	7 00
Car fare, checking and telegrams.....	92
Traveling expenses	9 00
Total	\$45 22

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 630.

AUGUST 28, 1915.

MR. LEONARD SMITH, Secretary Local 300, 69 Richmond street, E., Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your request for a decision on the following:

"Do agreements renewed from year to year, where no changes are made in the same, have to pass through the L. J. E. B.?"

Where agreements are renewed from year to year and no changes are made, the original endorsement given to the same holds good, and they do not have to be resubmitted to the Local Joint Executive Board or the General Executive Board for re-endorsement.

With greetings. Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 631.

AUGUST 30, 1915.

MR. GEORGE H. McCUNE, Secretary Local 682,
507, Grier avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 26th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Can a member in good standing, who is not working steady at the craft, being employed steady at some other kind of work in a factory or shop, consider himself in line for any extra work at dances, picnics or excursions?"

"Section 10. No member of our International Union holding a steady position other than covered by the jurisdiction of our International shall be allowed to work at any of our allied crafts at one and the same time."

If the member is holding a steady position in a factory or shop, or is engaged steady in any position other than that covered by the jurisdiction of our International Union, he shall not be allowed to work at any of our allied crafts, steady or extra, while so employed.

With greetings. Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 632.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

MR. BERT CLANCY, Secretary Local 680, Box 774,
Miami, Ariz.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your request for a decision on the following:

"Bro. J. Karapatas transferred to Local 380 last year; worked there a while and allowed himself to fall in arrears for dues. Later he returned and they allowed him to work a month, and when they requested him to reinstate himself he refused and quit his position and came to Miami. We wrote to Bisbee in reference to his reinstatement and they advised us that they had placed a fine of \$5 against him for violating a section of their agreement with their employers, in that he quit in the middle of his shift. We are holding the amount of the fine in escrow pending your decision as to its legality."

Brother Karapatas submits the following affidavit:

"Gus Karapatas, first being duly sworn, deposes and says that during the month of May, 1915, he was employed by William Truax, in Bisbee, Ariz., and while in his employ as waiter, he gave his employer notice that he intended to resign his position as waiter the following day.

"Affiant further says that he did not leave the above position in the middle of his shift without notice."

Local 380 submits the following affidavit, signed and sworn to by the secretary and the chef who was employed in the restaurant and was present at the time the interview between the secretary and Brother Karapatas took place and when he quit his position:

"John Tyler and John Radovich, first by me being duly sworn, depose and say that on or about in the month of May, A. D. 1915, that Gus Karapatas was working in the English Kitchen Restaurant at Bisbee, Ariz., and did quit work on a certain date—the exact date to us of which is unknown—at 10:00 a. m., having worked but four hours of a ten-hour shift, when told that he would not be allowed to work longer without paying his dues. He made use of an oath and said the union could go to hell."

In reviewing this case I am giving some consideration to the statement made to you by Brother Karapatas, giving as his reason for refusing to pay his reinstatement fee to Local 380, that a former secretary of Local 380 had spent some of the funds of the said local. Had Brother Karapatas been a good standing member of the local union, he possibly would have had cause to grieve over the loss of this money by the local, but under the circumstances I am forced to conclude that the defiant attitude that he displayed towards Local 380 while working in their jurisdiction, and his refusal to reinstate himself to membership, was not due so much to the reason that he gives, but more in an effort to evade the payment of his reinstatement fee and monthly dues to Local 380.

While he submits in his affidavit that he gave his employer a day's notice, and that he did not leave in the middle of his shift, the secretary and chef who was present at the time certify that he used vilifying terms towards the local union and did quit his position after having worked four hours out of a ten-hour shift, which was a violation of the laws and regulations of the said Local 380.

In consideration of these facts, I do hereby sustain the action of Local 380, and you are requested to remit the amount of the said fine (\$5) now held by you in escrow to Local 380.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 633.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

MR. LARRY L. CHASE, Secretary Local 403, 11 El Dorado street, N., Stockton, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the charges filed by Locals 403 and 572 against Local 30, which are as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of Locals 572 and 403, of Stockton, Cal., do hereby prefer charges against Local 30, of San Francisco, for violation of our International Constitution by sending members of Local 30 to work in the Stockton Hotel when they were instructed that said house was on the official unfair list. We will state the members that were working in the Hotel Stockton between the years 1913 and up to the present time are as follows: Fred Cledanials, Mike McGary, O. K. Peterson, Jimmie Ford, Joe Hall, Ben Gordon, Tony Cornelius, Ray Merrill, Harry Wells, Johnson, Bartlett and Garfield. Will say that since then Tony Cornelius and Harry Wells transferred into Local 561, and when Local 561 was notified that they had scabbed at the Hotel Stockton, they took action against them and they were expelled by Local 561."

The following statement was submitted by Local 30:

"I received yours of the 6th inst. today, and was much surprised to understand that the matter of the Stockton charges is still pending, as I believed that the explanation given by me to the G. E. B. in session here would be sufficient to dispose of the matter.

"However, I will repeat the statements made before the G. E. B. as briefly as possible:

"It is true that we received a communication from the secretary of Stockton in regards to the Stockton Hotel, and it is also true that said communication was on the blackboard in our headquarters for nearly a year. The names

that were mentioned in said communication were compared with our membership roster and all cards of the members in good standing, as well as suspended. The names of those mentioned were noted, to the effect that the members were reported scabbing by Stockton local, so that when they reported for reinstatement the matter could be taken up. Now three of the men reported in said letter have appeared before the board for reinstatement, namely Fred Clendaniel, Tony Cornelius and O. K. Peterson, and the cases of these members were considered by the general body and, upon evidence submitted, the body decided to reinstate said members, as there appeared to be some dispute as to the facts, as claimed by said members, that ex-Secretary Hanson, of Stockton, who you probably remember absconded with the funds of Local 572, had collected dues from said members while working in the Stockton Hotel, telling them that he would fix this matter up. Now this statement was made by those men separately, on separate occasions, and as we had no means to either verify them or have them contradicted, inasmuch as Hanson was missing, we had to give them the benefit of the doubt, thinking that it would be much better for the future discipline of the organization to have the men within our folds than without. The men in question were reinstated, but all of them, except Fred Clendaniel, who is still a member here, took traveling cards and do not now belong to Local 30.

"I have submitted to the G. E. B. the original cards of the men in question, showing you that these cards were really marked as claimed by me, and that we have done all we could to fix up this matter in a just manner, but we do not believe that revenge is the proper thing for a labor union to pursue; rather a little leniency and a good calling down would have the effect to make these men useful members of the organized labor movement. While the men are decidedly wrong, we believe that a little mercy is the better cure in this case than severity, inasmuch as there was some dispute as to the facts in the case.

"Brother Redenbaugh has admitted to you in my presence that Local 30 has at all times done its level best to help Local 572, and we do that with all other locals. As to Brother Chase, the less said the better. He has not been connected with the Stockton local long enough to know the ins and outs of the case, and I believe that if it was not for some momentary inspiration of Brother Chase this matter would never have come up, as Local 572 has never had any cause to complain of our actions.

"I hope that you will see your way clear to dismiss these charges, inasmuch as I have, I think, clearly shown that we have at all times acted in good faith and in the only manner possible, and we do not desire to have the good feeling existing between the locals disrupted. In this expectation I beg to subscribe myself."

(The above letter is reproduced in full.)

The representatives of the interested locals appeared before the General Executive Board while they were in session in San Francisco and, after hearing their statements, the board concluded to refer the matter to this office for further investigation and consideration.

The points brought out by the evidence submitted are: That Local 30 had full knowledge that the Stockton Hotel was on the unfair list, and that they posted said notice on the blackboard at their headquarters. While the charge

is made that Local 30 sent their men to the Stockton Hotel after they received the above notice, yet there is no positive evidence that they did, and in the absence of that evidence Local 30 is entitled to the benefit thereof. However, Local 30 did have knowledge that some of their members were working at the said hotel, which was a violation of their oath of membership and all principles of trade unionism. It is charged that Local 30 accepted the dues of some of these men, but it was argued by the representatives of Local 30 that if they did, that they had no knowledge that they were working in the said hotel. A large majority of the men who worked in the said hotel allowed themselves to become suspended. However, when these men returned to the jurisdiction of Local 30 they made application for reinstatement and the action referred to in the brief filed by the secretary of Local 30 was taken.

It is my judgment that the reinstatement of these men for the reasons given did not serve the best interests of the trade union movement or the principles that it represents. Nor did it carry with it the thought that Local 30 was entirely blameless in the premises. I believe in leniency, maybe in just as large a measure as any one else, but when the very foundation upon which our structure is built is undermined and members deliberately scab on a sister organization and then try and hide behind the cloak of some untrustworthy official, they are entitled to more severe discipline than the word leniency implies. When Local 30 first received knowledge that any of their members were working at the Hotel Stockton, whether they were active or suspended, they should have proceeded against them in accordance with Sections 169 and 170, and expelled them from membership. Had they done that, they would have done their full duty to the principles that they represent.

In conclusion, I desire to say that while I do not find Local 30 guilty of the charge of sending men to the Stockton Hotel while said hotel was on the unfair list of a sister organization, I do find them guilty of making a serious error in accepting the reinstatement of the men mentioned. I desire to compliment Local 561, of Sacramento, for the prompt and aggressive action they took when the matter was brought to their attention. There is only one punishment for a traitor to the cause that he represents, and that is his expulsion from the society of other men.

With greetings. Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 634.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1915:

MR. HUGO ERNST, Secretary Local 30, 14 Seventh street, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 30th ult., wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A man owns his team and does some teaming during the week, sometimes for six days, and on Saturday and Sunday nights he works at balls and dances selling drinks; he is a member in good standing and has been so for a number of years; is he entitled to work Saturdays and Sundays at our craft, or have we the right to stop him?"

"Section 10. No member of our International Union holding a steady position other than cov-

THE MIXER AND SERVER

ered by the jurisdiction of our International shall be allowed to work at any of our allied crafts at one and the same time."

If a member is holding a steady position or working steady at some calling other than that coming under the jurisdiction of our International, whether it be for himself as owner, or for some one else, is immaterial. The fact that he is steadily engaged in following some other occupation disqualifies him from engaging in either steady or extra work at any of our allied crafts.

The member that you refer to above is not entitled to work at any of our allied crafts an Saturdays or Sundays while he is engaged at some other occupation during the balance of the week.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 635.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

MR. JACK GILLAN, Secretary, Local 339, 205½ First street, Portland, Ore.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 6th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Two members of our local became proprietors on the first day of July, 1915. On the same day they became suspended for non-payment of dues. Later they applied for reinstatement, and they were charged a fine for non-attendance at meeting in July, which they paid under protest.

"Can passive members be fined for non-attendance at meetings? Can any member be fined for non-attendance after he has become suspended? Did the local do right in insisting upon the payment of the fine by the above referred to passive members?"

Passive members are not entitled to a voice or vote in the affairs of our local unions, and a local union has a right to deny to passive members a right to attend meetings. Under these conditions it is hardly fair to assume that a local union can force a passive member to attend meetings. Therefore the action of Local 339 in penalizing the two referred to members for failing to attend a meeting in July, when they became passive members on the 1st day of July, was illegal, and the members referred to are entitled to the return of said fines.

In the matter of penalizing suspended members for non-attendance at meetings while under suspension, I desire to say that, in so far as our laws do not permit of a suspended member attending meetings of our local unions, the act of fining them for non-attendance can hardly be construed as being consistent or legal. Therefore my decision is that local unions can not fine a suspended member for non-attendance at meetings while under suspension.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 636.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

MR. R. MARDOCK, Secretary Local 35, 167 N. La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 7th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Bro. William Weeks deposited a withdrawal card on March 22, 1915, and on September 7, 1915, he was nominated for the office of secretary. The president ruled that he was not eligible to run for office, as he had not held membership for six months prior to nominations, as provided for in Section 6 of Article IV of the by-laws. The last day of nominations is September 14, 1915."

"Article IV, Section 6. A member, to be entitled to hold an elective office, must have been a member of this local in good standing for six months prior to nomination."

"Brother Weeks holds that, having paid his dues for the month of March, that the time of his membership starts from the first day of that month instead of the 22d, the day on which he deposited his withdrawal card."

The date from which Brother Weeks' memberships starts is the day on which his withdrawal card was accepted by the local union. The fact that he paid dues for the month of March at the time did not date his membership back to the first of that month. The six-months period provided for by your local by-laws would not expire until the 22d day of September, 1915. If nominations are acceptable under your laws after that date, then he would be eligible to be nominated, but if the last day for nominations was on September 14, as stated in your letter, then Brother Weeks would not be eligible to be nominated.

Assuming that Brother Weeks deposited his withdrawal card on March 22, 1915, and the last day for nominations was September 14, 1915, under Section 6 of Article IV of your local by-laws, he would not be eligible for nomination to an elective office within the gift of the local union.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 637.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

MR. THEO. LASK, Secretary Local 376, 3101 E Ninety-second street, S. Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the complaint filed by Local 141 against Bro. Eugene Sullivan for failing to deposit his traveling card with said local when working under their jurisdiction, having held a withdrawal card from Local 376 at the time. He has since been reinstated to membership by Local 376 and at the present time holds membership in the said Local 376, and Local 141 now demands the penalty provided for in Section 13.

I find the claim of Local 141 legal, and do hereby direct Local 376 to collect the penalty of \$5, as provided for in Section 13, from the said Bro. Eugene Sullivan and transmit the same to this office. And the said Eugene Sullivan is hereby suspended from membership in this International Union until the said fine is paid. Local 376 is further directed to make note of this suspension on their next monthly report to the International Union.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 638.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

MR. THOMAS GERRAUGHTY, Acting Secretary Local 77, 183 Court street, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest of Local 77 against the membership of Paul J. Urbsho, who was elected and initiated into membership by Local 256 in violation of Section 11.

Local 77 contends that Mr. Urbsho was a resident of their city for eight years prior to his leaving there about six months ago. That he left the jurisdiction of Local 77 for the purpose of becoming a member of the International Union and transferring back to Local 77. He worked as a bartender for about two months in Bridgeport, joined Local 256 and took out a traveling card and presented it to Local 77. They protested his membership on the grounds that Section 11 was violated, in so far that the consent of Local 77 was not asked or received.

I requested Local 256, under date of August 16, and again under date of August 31, for a statement in reference to this matter. Both communications were ignored and no statement filed. This action on the part of Local 256 forces me to accept their silence as an admission of their guilt, and do so construe it.

I do therefore sustain the protest of Local 77, and do hereby cancel the membership of Paul J. Urbsho in this International Union, and do further declare the traveling card issued to him by Local 256 null and void.

I do further find Local 256 guilty of a violation of Section 11 of the International Union constitution, and do penalize them in the sum of \$5, which amount shall be remitted to the general office within fifteen days from date. Failing to so remit, said local union will stand suspended from all rights and privileges of the International Union until further notice.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 639.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

MR. HARRY OVERMYER, Secretary Local 216, 520 Adam street, Toledo, O.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the claim of Bro. James F. Miller, a member of Local 216, for sick stamps from January 1, 1915, to date. Upon investigation I find that on December 1, 1914, Brother Miller became a suspended member, and that on the 10th day of December, 1914, he paid his dues for October, November and December, 1914, and became reinstated to membership, and that he was not in benefit standing with Local 216 at the time that he reported sick. He, however, had reinstated himself prior to becoming sick, hence was a good standing member of the International Union and entitled to his rights to sick stamps, as provided for in Section 165, during the said illness. I find that Brother Miller was taken sick on December 29, 1914, and was operated on in a hospital on January 9, 1915; left the hospital March 22, but was unable to follow his usual vocation. On July 1 he accepted light employment, but on July 25 he had to return to the hospital. On August 25 he was removed from the hospital to the home of his sister, and is still unable to follow his usual occupation, but expects to be able

to resume work about October 1. (The above data is taken from a statement of Brother Miller's.)

In view of the above facts, I do find that Bro. James F. Miller, having become sick on December 29, and having reported the same to Local 216, and they having knowledge of his financial condition, that he was entitled to privileges accorded him by Section 165, and Local 216 should have credited him on the first day of each month during his illness with his dues for the said month, the same to be regarded as a loan to the said member, to be repaid within a reasonable time after said member is enabled to assume his regular occupation. It is my judgment that the effort made by Brother Miller to resume work in July, after which he had to return to the hospital, should not be counted as having released him from his right to sick stamps, and I therefore direct that Local 216 do credit him with his dues, in accordance with Section 165, from the first day of January, 1915, to the first day of October, 1915, and to issue him a traveling card, if he makes a request for one, upon the payment of ten cents, which is the cost of the said card. This card to be issued conditionally: that as soon thereafter as he is able to resume work, that he remit to Local 216 the amount of money loaned to him for the payment of his dues for the months noted above.

The above decision does not hold that he is entitled to any sick benefits from Local 216, as at the time of reporting sick he was not a good standing member of sufficient length of time in accordance with their by-laws to entitle him to such benefits.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 640.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

MR. JOHN B. THIERY, Secretary Local 4, 1314 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 16th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Is it necessary for managers and headwaiters in union establishments to be active members of the International Union?"

While our law says that managers and headwaiters shall not be issued withdrawal cards, it has been held that where an employer engages other than a member of our International Union to manage his establishment, and where the said party, in his capacity as manager, does not perform any of the functions coming under the jurisdiction of our allied crafts, that it is not compulsory for him to become a member. However, if he in any manner, temporary or otherwise, performs, or attempts to perform, any of the functions coming under the jurisdiction of any of our allied crafts, then it is necessary for him to become a member.

In the case of headwaiters, they are under the jurisdiction of our International Union, and must become members of our International Union in order to enjoy the privilege of working under union conditions.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

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Decision No. 641.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

MR. ROBERT BOYLE, Secretary Local 543, 710 Commercial street, Danville, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest of Local 543 against the membership of George Hermann, who was elected and initiated into membership by Local 767 in violation of Section 11, as well as Section 8.

I find that George Hermann made application to Local 543, May 16, 1915, and his application was rejected June 6, 1915. Under date of July 14, 1915, he made application to Local 767, and was accepted and initiated under date of July 21, 1915. On his application filed with Local 767 he fails to state what his business is and how long he has followed it, but gives his place of employment as Bill Keeting's foundry, and his former place of employment as Hammond, Ind.

The above action was in violation of Sections 8 and 11 of the International constitution, hence the membership of said George Hermann is not legal, and I do hereby cancel the same and I do further declare the traveling card issued to him to be null and void. Local 767 is directed to make note on its next report to the International of the above cancellation.

Local 767 being practically a new organization, I am condoned to allow this matter to pass with a reprimand, but should it occur again, I will have to administer the penalty provided for the said violation.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 642.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

MR. HUGH A. MORAN, Westminster Hotel, Scranton, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your appeal from the action of Local 134 in penalizing you the sum of \$16 for a violation of their agreement.

It is held by Local 134 that you left the employ of Mr. R. P. McHugh without giving at least a week's notice, which is required by Article VIII of the agreement.

In your affidavit you certify that you went to your employer, Mr. R. P. McHugh and told him that you was going to leave his employment, and he told you you could go that evening and he would waive his right to a week's notice. You also submit an affidavit from Mr. McHugh certifying to the fact that you came to him and told him you were going to leave his service, and he told you you could go that evening and he would waive his right to a week's notice to which he was entitled by the terms of his agreement with Local 134.

In reply Local 134 contends that you had no right to violate any article of their agreement with Mr. McHugh, even though Mr. McHugh agreed to the same.

The agreement made and agreed to between Mr. R. P. McHugh as the party of the first part, and Bartenders' League, Local 134, as party of the second part, is a legal instrument, wherein both parties agree to abide by the articles of the said agreement for the term of one year, and no agent, employe or member of either party has a right to abrogate any part of the said agreement

without the mutual consent of both parties to the agreement, the employer as party of the first part and Bartenders' League, Local 134, as party of the second part.

Had Brother Moran advised Local 134 of the fact that Mr. McHugh was willing to waive his rights to a week's notice, and it was agreed on the part of Local 134 to accept said waiver, then the act of Brother Moran, having been agreed to by both parties to the agreement, would not be considered as a violation of the said agreement. However, the party of the second part not having been consulted, nor its consent obtained, the act of the party of the first part can not be construed as absolving the member of the party of the second part from carrying out his part of the referred to agreement.

The appeal is therefore denied.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 643.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

MR. D. P. SHIELNS, Secretary Local 609, 1201 Second avenue, S., Great Falls, Mont.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 20th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"How long is a local supposed to carry members who are out of employment? We have several members who are out of employment, and have been for the past nine or ten months, and some of them have put in claims for sick benefits."

Section 60, International Union constitution, says: "Any local or member being two calendar months in arrears stands suspended forthwith."

Article VIII, Section 4, of your local by-laws says: "Members unable to pay their dues, through sickness or lack of employment, may have the same remitted by a majority vote of the union; provided, that such sickness or inability to secure employment has not been brought on by intoxication or other excesses."

If a member out of employment and unable to pay his dues should appear before the local union and request the said local to pay his dues for the current month or month following current month, Local 609, in accordance with Article VIII, Section 4, of their by-laws, could, by a majority vote, pay the said member's dues for that month, and the same request would have to be renewed from month to month so long as the said member was out of employment. If the member failed to make his request each month and allowed himself to become more than two calendar months in arrears, he would become suspended from membership.

As to the length of time that a member may continue to make his request and the local union allow him his dues while out of employment, that is a matter for the local union to decide. Your by-laws place no limit on the time and, therefore, the local union could, at any time the request is made, refuse the same. But so long as a member's dues were paid (unemployed member) by a majority vote of the local union each month, that member would be entitled to all the rights and privileges, as well as benefits, accorded to a member in good standing.

With greetings, Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
W 1 New York, N. Y.... Aug., 1915	B 133 Geneva, N. Y..... Aug., 1915	B 264 Omaha, Neb. Aug., 1915
W 2 Brooklyn, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 134 Scranton, Pa. Aug., "	C 266 Kansas City, Mo. Aug., "
B 3 New York, N. Y.... July,	B 136 Norwich, N. Y..... Sept., "	B 269 South Norwalk, Conn. Aug., "
B 4 Hoboken, N. J.... Aug., "	B 137 London, Ont. Aug., "	B 272 Clinton, Mass. Aug., "
M 6 Boston, Mass. Aug., "	B 139 Lincoln, Ill. Sept., "	M 273 Springfield, Mass. Aug., "
B 8 Denver, Colo. Aug., "	B 141 New York, N. Y.... Aug., "	M 274 Marshalltown, Ia. Aug., "
W 10 Hoboken, N. J.... Aug., "	B 142 Astoria, Ore. Aug., "	B 278 New Brighton, Pa. Aug., "
WC 11 New York City.... Sept., "	M 143 Omaha, Neb. Sept., "	W 279 Philadelphia, Pa. Aug., "
B 12 San Antonio, Tex.... Sept., "	B 144 Batavia, N. Y..... Aug., "	B 280 Toronto, Ont. Aug., "
W 14 Denver, Colo. Aug., "	B 147 Greenfield, Mass. Aug., "	B 282 Pueblo, Colo. Aug., "
W 17 Los Angeles, Cal.... Aug., "	B 148 Thompsonville, Conn. Aug., "	B 283 Torrington, Conn. Sept., "
C 18 Denver, Colo. Aug., "	B 149 Newport, Ky. Sept., "	B 284 Los Angeles, Cal. Aug., "
W 19 Kansas City, Mo.... Aug., "	W 150 Syracuse, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 285 Providence, R. I. Aug., "
W 20 St. Louis, Mo. Aug., "	B 151 Gloucester, Mass. Sept., "	B 286 Peoria, Ill. Aug., "
M 24 Cripple Creek, Colo. Sept., "	B 152 Minneapolis, Minn. Aug., "	B 287 St. Paul, Minn. Aug., "
C 27 Los Angeles, Cal.... Aug., "	B 153 Quincy, Ill. Sept., "	B 289 Fremont, Neb. Sept., "
M 28 Vancouver, B. C.... Aug., "	M 154 Wilkes Barre, Pa. Aug., "	B 293 Peterboro, Ont., Can. Aug., "
B 29 New York, N. Y.... Aug., "	M 155 Reading, Pa. Sept., "	C 294 Newark, N. J. Sept., "
W 30 San Francisco, Cal.... Aug., "	B 156 Paducah, Ky. Aug., "	M 295 Douglas, Ariz. Aug., "
M 31 Oakland, Cal. Aug., "	B 157 Woonsocket, R. I. Sept., "	M 296 New Bedford, Mass. Aug., "
C 33 Seattle, Wash. Aug., "	B 159 Meriden, Conn. Sept., "	B 297 Ridgeway, Pa. Sept., "
W 35 Chicago, Ill. Aug., "	B 161 Brockton, Mass. Aug., "	B 298 Wallace, Idaho. Aug., "
B 36 Sharon, Pa. Aug., "	B 163 McKeesport, Pa. Sept., "	W 300 Toronto, Canada. Aug., "
B 37 Decatur, Ill. Sept., "	B 166 New Britain, Conn. Aug., "	B 302 Butte, Mont. Aug., "
B 38 Hammond, Ind. Aug., "	C 167 Cleveland, O. Sept., "	M 304 Hartford, Conn. Aug., "
B 40 Dunkirk, N. Y.... Sept., "	B 169 Hamilton, O. Sept., "	B 305 Ft. Wayne, Ind. Aug., "
B 41 San Francisco, Cal.... Aug., "	B 170 Lima, O. July,	B 309 Portsmouth, N. H. Sept., "
M 43 Pueblo, Colo. Aug., "	B 171 Rochester, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 310 International Falls, Minn. Aug., "
C 44 San Francisco, Cal.... Aug., "	B 173 Binghamton, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 312 Chattanooga, Tenn. Sept., "
WS 48 San Francisco, Cal.... Aug., "	B 175 Buffalo, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 313 Little Rock, Ark. Aug., "
B 49 Savannah, Ga. Aug., "	M 180 San Jose, Cal. Aug., "	W 315 Montreal, Canada. July,
B 51 St. Louis, Mo. Aug., "	B 181 Easton, Pa. Aug., "	B 316 Alamosa, Colo. Aug., "
M 52 Colorado Springs, Colo. Aug., "	B 182 Brantford, Ont. Aug., "	B 317 Jacksonville, Fla. Aug., "
M 55 Edmonton, Alta., Can. Aug., "	B 184 Ottumwa, Ia. Aug., "	B 318 Putnam, Conn. Sept., "
M 59 Milwaukee, Wis. Aug., "	B 187 Bradford, Pa. Sept., "	B 320 Schenectady, N. Y.... Aug., "
B 60 DuQuoin, Ill. Aug., "	B 188 Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug., "	B 321 Havre, Mont. Aug., "
M 61 Tacoma, Wash. Aug., "	B 189 Portland, Ore. Aug., "	B 322 Racine, Wis. Sept., "
M 62 Fresno, Cal. July,	B 190 Bethlehem, Pa. Aug., "	B 324 Appleton, Wis. Aug., "
B 64 Milwaukee, Wis. July,	B 192 Atlanta, Ga. Sept., "	B 325 Breese, Ill. Sept., "
B 67 Springfield, Mass. Aug., "	B 193 Pawtucket, R. I. Aug., "	B 331 Beloit, Wis. Aug., "
B 68 Cincinnati, O. Aug., "	B 194 Warren, Pa. Sept., "	M 332 East St. Louis Ill. Aug., "
M 69 Galveston, Tex. Aug., "	B 195 Gloversville, N. Y.... July,	B 334 Roundup, Mont. Sept., "
B 70 Brooklyn, N. Y.... Aug., "	W 196 Buffalo, N. Y.... Sept., "	WS 335 Toledo, O. July,
B 71 Connellsville, Pa. Aug., "	B 197 Hamilton, Ont. Aug., "	M 337 Cheyenne, Wyo. Aug., "
W 72 Cincinnati, O. Aug., "	B 199 Jamestown, N. Y.... Sept., "	M 338 Knoxville, Tenn. Aug., "
B 73 Elkhart, Ind. Oct., "	B 200 Hartford, Conn. Aug., "	B 339 Portland, Ore. Aug., "
B 76 Syracuse, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 202 Canton, O. Sept., "	B 340 Orange, N. J. Aug., "
B 77 Boston, Mass. Aug., "	C 203 St. Louis, Mo. Aug., "	B 341 Logansport, Ind. Aug., "
B 78 Uniontown, Pa. Aug., "	B 204 Elmira, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 343 DeSoto, Mo. Oct., "
B 79 Louisville, Ky. Oct., "	B 206 Ft. Worth, Tex. Sept., "	C 344 Syracuse, N. Y.... Aug., "
W 80 Boston, Mass. Aug., "	B 207 Troy, N. Y.... Sept., "	B 345 Watertown, N. Y.... Aug., "
B 81 Holyoke, Mass. Aug., "	M 209 Pittsburg, Pa. Aug., "	M 348 San Antonio, Tex. June,
B 82 Westfield, Mass. Sept., "	B 210 Seneca Falls, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 340 Oshkosh, Wis. Aug., "
B 83 Woburn, Mass. July,	B 212 Youngstown, O. Aug., "	B 350 Vincennes, Ind. July,
B 84 Taunton, Mass. Sept., "	B 213 Pana, Ill. Oct., "	B 351 Charleroi, Pa. Sept., "
B 85 Lowell, Mass. Aug., "	B 215 Wausau, Wis. Aug., "	WC 353 St. Louis, Mo. Aug., "
B 86 Lynn, Mass. Sept., "	M 216 Toledo, O. Aug., "	B 354 Burlington, Ia. Aug., "
B 87 Athol, Mass. Aug., "	B 217 New Haven, Conn. Sept., "	B 355 Yonkers, N. Y. Aug., "
M 88 Louisville, Ky. Aug., "	B 218 Streator, Ill. Aug., "	B 356 New London, Conn. Aug., "
B 90 Lawrence, Mass. Sept., "	W 219 New York, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 357 Sioux City, Ia. Aug., "
B 91 Newburyport, Mass. Oct., "	M 220 Eureka, Cal. Aug., "	B 358 Wallingford, Conn. Sept., "
B 92 Marlboro, Mass. Aug., "	B 221 Kewanee, Ill. Sept., "	B 361 Allentown, Pa. Aug., "
B 93 Haverhill, Mass. Aug., "	B 222 Dayton, O. Aug., "	B 365 Moorhead, Minn. Sept., "
B 95 Worcester, Mass. Aug., "	M 223 Des Moines, Ia. Sept., "	B 366 Cumberland, Md. Aug., "
B 96 Milford, Mass. Sept., "	B 224 Erie, Pa. Sept., "	B 367 Norwich, Conn. July,
B 97 Pittsburgh, Mass. Aug., "	B 225 Meadville, Pa. Sept., "	B 370 Gardner, Mass. Sept., "
B 99 Fall River, Mass. Aug., "	B 227 Collingsville, Ill. Aug., "	B 376 South Chicago, Ill. Aug., "
B 100 New Bedford, Mass. Sept., "	B 228 Albany, N. Y.... Sept., "	B 377 Plainfield, N. J. Sept., "
M 101 Great Falls, Mont. Aug., "	B 229 Derby, Conn. Sept., "	B 378 Bakersfield, Cal. Sept., "
B 102 Granite City, Ill. Sept., "	B 230 Auburn, N. Y.... Sept., "	B 379 Kankakee, Ill. Sept., "
B 104 Guelph, Ont. Aug., "	B 231 Newport News, Va. Sept., "	M 380 Bisbee, Ariz. July,
W 106 Cleveland, O. Aug., "	B 235 Oil City, Pa. Aug., "	C 381 Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept., "
WS 107 Cleveland, O. Aug., "	B 236 Olean, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 382 Boone, Ia. Aug., "
B 108 Cleveland, O. Aug., "	B 237 Sudbury, Ont. Sept., "	B 383 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.... Aug., "
W 109 Newark, N. J.... Aug., "	B 238 Niagara Falls, N. Y.... Sept., "	B 386 Hanibal, Mo. Sept., "
M 110 San Francisco, Cal.... Aug., "	W 239 Seattle, Wash. Aug., "	B 387 Evansville, Ind. Aug., "
M 111 Ostman, Ariz. July,	WS 240 Seattle, Wash. Aug., "	B 389 Carnegie, Pa. Aug., "
WS 112 Boston, Mass. June,	B 241 Murphysboro, Ill. Aug., "	B 391 Roslyn, Wash. Aug., "
B 113 Northampton, Mass. Sept., "	B 243 Alton, Ill. July,	B 393 Three Forks, Mont. Aug., "
B 114 Pittsfield, Mass. Sept., "	B 244 New York, N. Y.... Sept., "	B 395 Grand Rapids, Mich. Aug., "
B 115 Philadelphia, Pa. Aug., "	B 246 South Bend, Ind.... Aug., "	B 397 Norwalk, O. Aug., "
B 116 Chicopee, Mass. Aug., "	B 248 Birmingham, Ala. Aug., "	B 398 Manchester, N. H. Aug., "
B 117 Belleville, Ill. Sept., "	WS 249 St. Louis, Mo.... Aug., "	B 399 Lincoln, Neb. Aug., "
B 118 New York, N. Y.... July,	B 252 Mansfield, O. Sept., "	M 400 Spokane, Wash. July,
M 119 Silverton, Colo. Aug., "	B 253 Alliance, O. Oct., "	W 402 San Diego, Cal. Aug., "
B 120 Utica, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 254 Waterbury, Conn. Aug., "	B 403 Stockton, Cal. Aug., "
B 123 Ware, Mass. Aug., "	B 255 Danbury, Conn. July,	B 404 Dover, N. J. July,
B 124 Trenton, N. J.... Aug., "	B 256 Bridgeport, Conn. Aug., "	W 405 Philadelphia, Pa. Aug., "
B 125 North Adams, Mass. Sept., "	B 257 Savre, Pa. Aug., "	B 406 Eureka, Cal. Aug., "
B 126 Oneonta, N. Y.... Aug., "	B 259 Edwardsville, Ill. Aug., "	C 408 St. Paul, Minn. June,
B 127 Massillon, O. Sept., "	B 260 Braddock, Pa. Sept., "	M 411 Muskegon, Mich. Sept., "
B 128 Cortland, N. Y.... Sept., "	WC 261 Louisville, Ky. Aug., "	B 412 Newark, O. Aug., "
B 129 Leadville, Colo. Aug., "	B 262 Newcastle, Pa. Oct., "	B 414 Lethbridge, Ont., Can. Aug., "
B 131 Newark, N. J.... Sept., "	B 263 Camden, N. J. July,	

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Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Sept., 1915	M 561 Sacramento, Cal. Aug., 1915	B 716 Rutland, Vt. Sept., 1915
B 419 Memphis, Tenn. Aug., "	B 562 Detroit, Mich. Aug., "	C 719 New York City. Sept.,
B 420 Kansas City, Mo. Aug., "	B 563 Mobile, Ala. Sept., "	B 721 Salt Lake City, Utah. Aug.,
B 421 Newport, R. I. Sept., "	B 566 Fresno, Cal. Aug., "	B 722 Berlin, Ont. Can. Aug.,
B 423 St. Joseph, Mo. July, "	M 567 Olympia, Wash. Aug., "	B 723 Port Arthur, Tex. Sept.,
B 423 Columbus, O. Aug., "	B 568 Gillespie, Ill. Sept., "	B 725 Walla Walla, Wash. Aug.,
M 426 Wallace, Idaho. Aug., "	B 569 Harrisburg, Pa. Aug., "	B 729 Ottawa, Ill. Sept.,
C 427 Missoula, Mont. Aug., "	M 572 Stockton, Cal. Aug., "	M 730 Bremerton, Wash. Aug.,
B 428 Washington, D. C. Aug., "	B 573 Springfield, Ill. Aug., "	B 731 Great Barrington, Mass. Aug.,
B 429 Portsmouth, O. Aug., "	B 574 Duluth, Minn. Aug., "	B 732 Middletown, O. Aug.,
B 431 East Liverpool, O. July, "	W 575 Jersey City, N. J. Aug., "	B 733 Dover and Somersworth, N. H. Sept.,
B 432 Miles City, Mont. Sept., "	B 577 San Jose, Cal. Aug., "	M 734 Superior, Wis. Aug.,
B 435 Nelson, B. C., Can. Sept., "	B 587 Bozeman, Mont. June, "	B 737 York, Pa. Sept.,
B 436 Rock Springs, Wyo. Aug., "	B 590 Fond du Lac, Wis. Sept., "	B 738 Baton Rouge, La. Aug.,
B 437 Indianapolis, Ind. Sept., "	B 591 San Pedro, Cal. Sept., "	B 739 Brownsville, Pa. Sept.,
B 438 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Aug., "	M 592 Winnipeg, Man. Can. Aug., "	B 740 South Manchester, Conn. Aug.,
C 440 Montreal, Canada Aug., "	W 593 Minneapolis, Minn. Aug., "	B 741 Pasco, Tex. Aug.,
W 443 Evansville, Ind. Aug., "	B 594 Argenta, Ark. Sept., "	B 742 Southbridge, Conn. Aug.,
W 444 Peoria, Ill. Aug., "	B 595 Richmond, Cal. Aug., "	B 744 Waco, Tex. Aug.,
B 445 Mojave, Cal. Aug., "	B 596 Superior, Wis. July, "	B 745 Prince Rupert, B. C. Can. Aug.,
B 447 Pensacola, Fla. Aug., "	B 598 East Grand Forks, Minn. Sept., "	B 746 Anaconda, Mont. Aug.,
B 449 Altoona, Pa. Aug., "	C 600 Duluth, Minn. Aug., "	W 748 Ft. Worth, Tex. Sept.,
M 451 Everett, Wash. Aug., "	B 603 Sacramento, Cal. Aug., "	B 749 Galveston, Tex. Aug.,
M 453 Lowell, Mass. Sept., "	M 606 Winona, Minn. Aug., "	B 750 Houston, Tex. Aug.,
B 454 Everett, Wash. July, "	B 608 Salem, O. Aug., "	B 751 Beaumont, Tex. Sept.,
B 455 Stamford, Conn. July, "	B 609 Great Falls, Mont. Aug., "	B 752 Texas City, Tex. Aug.,
B 456 Chicago, Ill. Aug., "	B 610 Hazleton, Pa. July, "	B 753 Sherbrook, Que. Can. Sept.,
B 457 Butte, Mont. Sept., "	M 612 Helena, Mont. Aug., "	M 754 San Pedro, Cal. Aug.,
C 458 Minneapolis, Minn. Aug., "	B 613 Lexington, Mo. Aug., "	M 755 Port Arthur, Tex. Sept.,
M 459 Victoria, B. C. Aug., "	B 614 Marion, Ind. Oct., "	B 756 Thief River Falls, Minn. Aug.,
B 461 Springfield, Mo. Aug., "	B 616 Barberston, O. Sept., "	B 757 Port Arthur, Ont. Sept.,
B 463 Cle Elum, Wash. Aug., "	M 619 Holyoke, Mass. Sept., "	M 758 Crookston, Minn. June,
B 465 Macon, Ga. Aug., "	B 620 Austin, Tex. Aug., "	M 760 Monroe, La. Sept.,
B 466 Wilmington, Del. Sept., "	B 621 Bonne Terre, Mo. July, "	B 761 Ft. Williams, Ont. Aug.,
B 468 Madison, Wis. Aug., "	M 624 North Yakima, Wash. Aug., "	B 762 Harrison and Kearney, N. J. Sept.,
B 469 Middletown, Conn. Sept., "	B 625 Cape Girardeau, Mo. Sent., "	W 763 Rochester, N. Y. Aug.,
M 470 Ellensburg, Wash. Sept., "	M 626 Walla Walla, Wash. Aug., "	B 764 Alexandria, La. Sept.,
M 473 Bellingham, Wash. Sept., "	B 627 Cairo, Ill. Aug., "	B 765 Tampa, Fla. Aug.,
B 478 The Dalles, Ore. Aug., "	B 628 El Paso, Tex. Aug., "	B 767 Westville, Ill. July,
B 479 LaCrosse, Wis. Aug., "	W 631 Phoenix, Ariz. Aug., "	B 768 San Diego, Cal. Aug.,
B 480 Henderson, Ky. Sept., "	B 632 Kalispell, Mont. Sept., "	M 769 Mart. Tex. Sept.,
B 482 Butler, Pa. Sept., "	B 633 Nashua, N. H. Sept., "	B 770 Santa Rosa, Cal. Sept.,
W 483 Ottumwa, Ia. Aug., "	B 639 Moline, Ill. Aug., "	B 771 Hoquiam, Wash. Aug.,
WS 484 Chicago, Ill. Aug., "	B 642 Newburg, N. Y. Aug., "	B 774 Aberdeen, Wash. Aug.,
B 485 Spokane, Wash. Aug., "	B 643 Niles, O. Aug., "	B 784 New Westminster, B. C. Aug.,
B 486 Fulton, N. Y. Aug., "	B 647 Concord, N. H. Aug., "	M 791 Aberdeen, Wash. Aug.,
B 488 Jersey City, N. J. Aug., "	B 648 Paterson, N. J. July, "	B 793 Latrobe, Pa. Sept.,
M 489 Ft. Wayne, Ind. Aug., "	B 649 Chicago, Ill. May, "	B 797 Ironton, O. July,
B 491 Atlantic City, N. J. Aug., "	B 651 Seattle, Wash. Aug., "	M 798 York, Pa. Aug.,
WS 498 New York, N. Y. Aug., "	B 652 Moberly, Mo. Sept., "	B 800 Lafayette, Ind. Sept.,
B 496 New Rochelle, N. Y. Sept., "	B 654 Byran, Tex. July, "	M 801 Elma, Wash. Aug.,
B 498 Lewistown, Mont. Aug., "	B 656 Anderson, Ind. Sept., "	R 804 Hoquiam, Wash. July,
B 499 Springfield, O. July, "	B 657 Cheyenne, Wyo. Aug., "	R 805 Covington, Ky. Aug.,
W 501 Yonkers, N. Y. Aug., "	M 659 Dallas, Tex. Aug., "	R 806 Deer Lodge, Mont. Sept.,
WS 503 Kansas City, Mo. Aug., "	B 661 Roanoke, Va. Aug., "	B 807 Bingham Canyon, Utah. July,
B 504 Terre Haute, Ind. Sept., "	W 663 Covington, Ky. Aug., "	W 808 Waco, Tex. Aug.,
M 505 Columbus, O. Aug., "	B 664 Glendive, Mont. Aug., "	M 809 Lewistown, Mont. Aug.,
B 506 Montreal, Canada Aug., "	M 667 Renton, Wash. Sept., "	B 810 Witt, Ill. July,
B 507 Chicago, Ill. Aug., "	B 669 Helena, Ark. June, "	B 812 Port Chester, N. Y. Aug.,
B 513 East Chicago, Ind. Sept., "	B 670 Beardstown, Ill. Aug., "	B 813 St. Cloud, Minn. Sept.,
B 517 Nashville, Tenn. Aug., "	B 671 Jackson, Mich. Aug., "	B 814 Victoria, B. C. Aug.,
B 518 Ft. Dodge, Ia. Aug., "	M 673 San Bernardino, Cal. Aug., "	M 815 Salt Lake City, Utah. July,
B 519 Willimantic, Conn. Sept., "	B 674 Winnipeg, Man. Can. Aug., "	B 816 Bridgeport, O. Aug.,
B 520 Peru, Ind. Aug., "	B 675 Oswego, N. Y. June, "	B 817 Missoula, Mont. Sept.,
B 523 Kenosha, Wis. Aug., "	B 676 Vancouver, B. C. Aug., "	B 818 Pekin, Ill. Aug.,
M 524 Miles City, Mont. Sept., "	B 677 Berlin, N. H. Aug., "	M 819 Port Angeles, Wash. May,
B 525 Oakland, Cal. Aug., "	B 679 Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho. Aug., "	B 820 Sheridan, Wyo. Sept.,
B 526 Johnstown, Pa. July, "	M 680 Miami, Ariz. Aug., "	B 821 Kittanning, Pa. Sept.,
B 527 Dubuque, Ia. Aug., "	B 682 Elizabeth, N. J. Aug., "	B 822 Boonville, Ind. July,
B 529 Branford, Conn. Aug., "	B 683 St. Thomas, Ont. Can. Sept., "	B 823 Ocala, Fla. Sept.,
B 531 Jefferson City, Mo. Sept., "	B 684 Monongahela, Pa. Sept., "	M 824 Raymond, Wash. Aug.,
B 532 Baltimore, Md. Aug., "	B 685 St. Claire, Wis. Aug., "	M 825 Prince Rupert, B. C. Can. June,
B 533 Helena, Mont. Aug., "	B 686 Burlington, Vt. Oct., "	R 826 Etna, Pa. Aug.,
B 534 Gary, Ind. July, "	B 687 Bay City, Mich. Aug., "	B 827 Joplin, Mo. Aug.,
R 535 Keokuk, Ia. Aug., "	B 689 Passaic, N. J. July, "	M 828 Santa Rosa, Cal. Sept.,
R 537 Long Branch, N. Y. July, "	B 690 Owensboro, Ky. Sept., "	B 829 South Bend, Wash. Oct.,
B 542 San Rafael, Cal. Sept., "	M 692 Virden, Ill. Sept., "	B 830 Anacortes, Wash. July,
B 543 Danville, Ill. Sept., "	C 693 Hoboken, N. J. Aug., "	B 832 Sedalia, Mo. Aug.,
B 544 Richmond, Ind. Aug., "	B 694 Watertown, N. Y. July, "	B 833 Elyria, O. Sept.,
B 545 Perth Amboy, N. J. Sept., "	B 696 Norfolk, Va. Aug., "	B 834 Royalton, Ill. Sept.,
B 546 Waterloo, Ia. Sept., "	B 697 Temple, Tex. Aug., "	B 835 Taylor, Tex. Sept.,
B 547 Dallas, Tex. Aug., "	B 699 Marysville, Cal. June, "	B 836 Centralia, Wash. Aug.,
B 548 Hudson, N. Y. Aug., "	B 700 Paterson, N. J. Aug., "	M 837 Kemmerer, Wyo. Aug.,
B 549 Wichita Falls, Tex. Sept., "	B 701 North Walpole, N. H. Aug., "	B 838 Casper, Wyo. Aug.,
M 550 Bakersfield, Cal. Aug., "	B 704 Raymond, Wash. Sept., "	M 839 Herrin, Ill. Sept.,
B 551 Akron, O. July, "	B 706 Rockville, Ill. Aug., "	Digitized by Google
CC 559 Richmond, Va. Aug., "	B 707 Tacoma, Wash. Aug., "	
B 558 Millvale, Pa. July, "	B 709 Lordsburg, N. M. Sept., "	
B 564 Newark, N. J. Aug., "	B 710 Ashland, Wis. Aug., "	
B 555 North Yakima, Wash. June, "	B 711 Mingo Junction, O. Aug., "	
B 556 Olympia, Wash. Aug., "	B 713 Mansfield, Ore. June, "	
B 557 Salida, Colo. Aug., "	B 714 Joliet, Ill. Sept., "	
B 558 San Bernardino, Cal. Aug., "		
B 559 Ft. Smith, Ark. Sept., "		

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Local No.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	
B 840 Chester, Pa.	Sept., 1915	3 431 June, July, stamps.	23 50	8 608 Aug., supplies.	41 06
M 842 Casper, Wyo.	Sept.	3 526 Stamps.	30 00	8 745 Stamps.	1 00
WWC 843 Worcester, Mass.	Aug.	3 558 Aug.	11 50	8 769 Sept.	3 65
B 844 Staunton, Ill.	Aug.	3 574 July, stamps, supplies bound M. & S.	46 70	8 832 Aug.	9 80
B 845 New Kensington, Pa.	Aug.	3 595 Stamps.	2 00	8 354 Aug.	10 40
M 846 Sheridan, Wyo.	June.	3 734 Aug.	5 46	8 72 Aug., stamps, supplies.	35 60
B 847 Fostoria, O.	Aug.	3 843 Aug., stamp, rein. of local.	11 40	8 281 Aug., stamp.	6 25
M 848 El Paso, Tex.	Aug.	3 624 July.	5 05	8 478 Aug.	4 60
B 849 Franklin, Pa.	Aug.	3 869 Aug., supplies.	6 25	8 518 Aug., buttons.	15 70
B 850 Rock Island, Ill.	Sept.	3 240 Supplies.	5 00	8 531 Sept.	11 20
B 852 Tiffin, O.	Sept.	3 391 Aug.	4 20	8 762 July, Aug., bal. due bound M. & S.	7 60
B 854 Jeannette, Pa.	Aug.	3 598 Aug., stamps.	5 70	8 784 Aug.	6 40
B 855 Livingston, Mont.	Aug.	3 689 Supplies.	25	8 821 Sept., supplies.	9 65
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark.	Sept.	3 69 July.	33 20	8 791 Aug., stamps, cash.	8 95
B 857 Laramie, Wyo.	Aug.	3 171 Supplies.	15 00	9 11 Aug., Sept.	6 00
B 859 Billings, Mont.	Aug.	3 404 July, buttons.	6 00	9 51 Buttons.	3 00
B 861 Billings, Mont.	Aug.	3 507 July, Aug., supplies.	45 00	9 125 Sept., buttons.	9 10
B 863 West Warwick, R. I.	Aug.	4 80 July.	100 45	9 192 Sept., stamps.	19 75
B 864 Lansford, Pa.	Aug.	4 143 Stamps, supplies, buttons.	4 00	9 411 Aug., stamps.	17 90
C 865 Chicago, Ill.	Aug.	4 144 July.	5 40	9 461 Aug., bal. due cut.	14 35
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass.	Sept.	4 222 Aug.	33 90	9 575 Aug.	14 25
B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska.	Aug.	4 249 Aug., stamps, supplies, buttons.	33 90	9 618 Aug.	4 20
B 868 Nome, Alaska.	Aug.	4 403 Buttons.	3 00	9 659 Aug.	33 85
B 869 Juneau, Alaska.	Sept.	4 438 Aug., stamps.	11 50	9 286 Supplies.	2 00
B 870 Augusta, Ga.	July.	4 505 Aug., stamps, supplies, bound M. & S.	19 50	9 Bal. due rein. Paul Ber- noth.	1 00
C 871 Juneau, Alaska.	Aug.	4 583 Aug.	18 05	9 197 Aug.	30 75
C 872 Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug.	4 561 July.	35 60	9 338 Aug.	3 90
RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915.					
Date.	Local.				
1 8 July.	\$36 75			9 768 July.	29 00
1 83 Supplies.	5 00			9 Rein. Frank Savage, Local 669.	12 35
1 419 July, Aug.	5 60			9 757 Sept., stamps.	6 10
1 534 July, supplies.	10 00			9 458 July.	69 25
1 714 Aug., stamps, supplies.	23 20			10 486 Aug., bal. due supplies.	6 40
1 68 Supplies.	2 50			10 A. E. Cox, M. A. L.	10
1 248 Aug., stamps.	15 30			10 215 Aug., stamp.	8 25
1 376 July.	25 40			10 309 Sept.	7 40
1 513 Aug.	9 00			10 382 Aug.	5 20
1 671 Aug.	12 20			10 T. J. Linnane, M. A. L.	1 00
1 175 July, bal. due Mar. re- port.	74 15			10 398 Aug., stamps.	32 45
1 209 July.	30 60			10 499 Stamps.	1 25
1 254 July.	17 80			10 546 Sept., supplies.	12 30
1 313 July, Aug.	34 50			10 Rein. J. D. Cowley, Local 516.	5 35
1 864 Aug.	3 65			10 549 Sept.	12 95
1 90 Aug., buttons, bal. due June report.	47 30			10 765 Aug.	14 80
1 282 Supplies.	8 00			10 800 Sept.	18 45
1 567 July.	6 00			10 Toney Paone, M. A. L.	8 75
1 Howard Brown, M. A. L.	3 00			10 Refund of money held in escrow by C. L. U. of Springfield, Mass., on account of fines imposed by Local 273 and which were not sustained by the G. E. B.	150 00
1 3 July.	40 00			10 298 Aug.	13 20
2 51 Buttons.	3 00			10 457 Aug., stamps.	36 40
2 88 Aug., bal. due July re- port.	7 10			10 612 Aug.	18 75
2 102 Aug.	17 40			10 Chas. Zieman, M. A. L.	11 50
2 137 July, Aug.	28 00			10 633 Sept.	9 80
2 252 Aug.	18 60			11 20 Aug.	119 40
2 264 July, supplies.	19 70			11 261 July.	9 20
2 286 July, supplies.	60 60			11 294 July.	6 80
2 343 Sept.	2 80			11 310 Supplies.	3 00
2 422 July.	31 80			11 544 Aug., bal. due July re- port.	16 70
2 575 Buttons.	1 00			11 557 Aug., stamps.	8 70
2 608 July, stamps.	8 00			11 664 Aug.	5 05
2 614 Sept.	2 25			11 709 Sept.	3 80
2 643 Aug., stamps, supplies.	10 30			11 Rein. Hal Dorsey, Local 418.	1 60
2 761 Aug., stamp.	5 70			11 748 July, Aug., supplies.	14 20
2 296 Supplies.	7 00			11 863 Aug.	8 60
2 230 July, Aug.	19 40			11 Alex Burke, M. A. L.	3 25
2 38 July, Aug.	37 00			11 849 Aug., stamp.	9 65
2 236 Aug.	7 40			11 489 Aug., stamps.	19 95
2 694 July.	3 00			11 568 Aug., Sept.	6 00
2 750 Aug., supplies.	29 45			11 652 Sept., buttons.	9 20
2 Art Artus, M. A. L.	2 25			11 218 Aug.	10 60
2 253 Sept., buttons.	9 40			13 1 Acct. protested check.	168 55
2 849 Aug.	1 80			13 14 Supplies.	2 50
2 131 Aug.	76 60			13 98 Aug.	14 40
2 437 Aug.	115 40			13 52 Aug., stamp, supplies.	10 00
2 587 July.	3 20			13 80 Supplies.	5 00
2 872 Aug., stamp, supplies.	13 40			13 82 Sept.	9 00
3 73 Sept., stamp.	8 25			13 107 Aug.	40 20
3 100 Aug.	85 80			13 142 Aug.	7 05
3 117 Sept.	9 60			13 156 Aug., stamp.	11 45
3 123 July, Aug.	11 80			13 199 Buttons.	1 20
3 199 Sept.	16 35			13 204 Aug., stamps.	15 45
3 243 July.	13 20			13 212 Aug.	34 90
3 341 Aug.	11 80			13 278 Stamps.	1 00
3 389 July, Aug., stamp.	23 45				
3 388 July, Aug., bound M. & S.	10 40				
3 399 Aug.	12 20				
3 413 July, Aug.	33 15				

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Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.
13 316 Aug.	2 60		16 483 Aug., supplies, buttons..	7 90		20 734 Buttons	1 00
13 395 Aug.	45 70		16 683 Sept., stamps	7 00		20 743 Aug.	4 00
13 436 Aug.	6 80		16 762 July, Aug., Sept.	22 80		20 Rein. Frank Hanley, Local	
13 448 July	3 00		16 815 July	37 90		cal 579	1 60
13 445 Aug.	2 60		16 842 Sept., supplies, cash..	6 60		67 25	
13 447 Aug.	3 40		16 856 Sept.	3 20		20 302 Aug.	34 40
13 495 Sept., supplies	9 30		16 129 Aug.	6 00		20 421 Sept., stamps	16 55
13 647 Supplies	1 00		16 591 Sept.	7 80		20 659 Supplies	1 25
13 566 July, Aug., cash.	83 45		16 685 Aug., stamps, supplies,			20 679 July, Aug., bound M. & S.	
13 606 Stamps	10 00		button	9 11			11 60
13 676 Aug., supplies	30 00			20 90		20 594 Sept.	5 60
13 721 Aug.	51 70			16 838 Supplies, stamp	1 45	21 169 Supplies	5 00
13 760 Supplies	50			16 428 Aug.	63 60	21 182 Aug., stamp	5 25
13 771 Aug.	7 45			16 562 Aug.	89 95	21 429 Aug., stamps, supplies..	17 20
13 809 Bal. due Apr. report.	30			16 488 Aug., stamps, cash..	32 82	21 443 Aug.	2 50
13 824 Aug.	2 65			16 Rein. Sidney Kahn, Local		21 552 Aug.	5 40
13 837 Aug., rein. of local, bound M. & S.	7 00		16 124 Supplies, buttons	1 70		21 680 Stamps, supplies	3 35
13 C. L. Bloomgren, I. P.			16 86 Sept.	34 55		21 741 Aug.	2 80
Duggins, M. A. L.	9 00		16 376 Supplies	1 00		Rein. G. A. Harbin, Local	
Sidney Johnson, M. A. L.	4 00		17 43 Aug.	15 30	597	5 35	
13 572 Aug.	19 55		17 84 Sept., button	12 25	21 48 Aug., supplies	208 10	
13 203 July, Aug., supplies	36 80		17 118 June	20 20	21 37 July, Aug., stamps	8 00	
13 426 Aug., supplies	12 25		17 149 Stamps	2 50	21 278 July, Aug., rein. of local	35 00	
13 432 Aug., stamps, supplies	20 30		17 246 Rein. C. Vanderbeck, Local		194 Sept., stamps, supplies,		
13 624 Aug., stamps	5 00		17 cal 377	12 35	buttons, bal. due Aug. re-		
13 43 Buttons	4 80		17 Rein. James Douglas, Local		port	9 35	
13 667 Aug., Sept.	5 60		17 536	9 35	21 465 Aug., supplies	4 50	
13 632 Sept.	3 80		17 304 Aug.	30 30	21 1 Supplies	1 00	
13 896 Supplies	40		17 380 Bound M. & S.	1 50	21 230 Supplies, bal. due Aug.		
13 Refund expressage	20		17 485 Aug., stamp	31 95	report	80	
14 770 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	18 85		17 523 Aug., supplies	24 35	21 491 Supplies	1 50	
14 170 May, June, July, supplies	29 10		17 573 Aug.	39 50	21 318 Sept.	5 00	
14 188 Aug., supplies	217 85		17 671 Button	1 00	22 30 Supplies	10 00	
14 189 Supplies, bal. due July report	5 00		17 710 Aug., stamps	6 60	22 144 Bound M. & S.	2 00	
14 224 Sept., supplies, buttons	54 30		17 808 Aug., stamps	8 00	22 289 Sept., bal. due May re-		
14 225 Sept.	5 80		17 John E. Ward, M. A. L.	2 00	port	4 10	
14 340 Aug., buttons	9 65		17 35 Supplies	1 25	22 297 Sept., supplies	4 55	
14 350 July, rein. of local.	9 60		17 246 Aug.	18 80	22 370 Sept., stamps, supplies..	11 80	
14 351 Aug., Sept., stamp.	21 70		17 249 Buttons	3 00	22 600 Aug.	12 30	
14 393 Supplies	2 00		17 356 Sept., supplies	15 10	22 670 Aug., stamps	12 50	
14 403 Aug., buttons	37 05		17 820 Aug., supplies	3 90	22 730 Aug., stamps	8 90	
14 437 Supplies	32 50		17 451 Aug.	12 10	22 774 Aug., supplies	10 75	
14 466 Sept.	22 70		17 755 July, Aug., supplies, cash	9 80	22 866 Sept., stamps, supplies..	8 00	
14 482 Sept.	7 20		17 806 Supplies	1 00	22 67 Stamps, supplies	1 00	
14 631 Supplies	2 50		17 545 July, Aug., Sept.	21 00	22 51 Aug.	135 15	
14 731 Sept.	9 75		17 296 Buttons	1 00	22 61 Aug., supplies	38 85	
14 798 Aug.	3 60		17 96 Sept.	5 00	22 136 Sept., supplies	6 95	
14 848 Aug.	13 40		17 377 Aug., Sept.	11 20	22 732 Aug.	11 80	
14 855 July, Aug.	9 30		18 453 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	17 35	22 764 Sept.	4 25	
14 119 Aug., supplies, buttons	17 70		18 30 Aug.	445 60	22 737 Sept.	21 60	
14 711 July, Aug.	13 00		18 81 Aug.	28 00	22 387 Aug.	42 20	
14 36 Sept., stamp, supplies	1 00		18 166 Aug., supplies	24 45	18 445 Aug.		
14 302 Buttons	5 00		18 272 Aug.	2 00	22 282 Aug., stamp	14 85	
14 427 Aug.	13 50		18 332 Aug., bal. due July report	74 20	18 235 Sept., stamps, supplies..	6 85	
14 524 Sept., supplies, buttons	25 45		18 519 Aug., Sept.	10 00	23 406 Aug.	11 80	
14 740 Aug.	4 20		18 596 Supplies, stamps	2 10	23 561 Supplies	3 00	
14 284 July	127 10		18 616 Sept., stamps	6 10	23 620 Aug.	6 80	
14 680 Aug.	20 30		18 684 Sept.	3 20	23 664 Stamps, supplies	3 40	
14 401 Mar., stamps	25 00		18 834 Aug., Sept.	6 65	23 834 Bound M. & S.	2 00	
14 551 May, June, July	53 45		18 842 Buttons	2 00	23 850 Sept.	39 30	
15 41 Aug.	241 25		18 846 Stamps, supplies, buttons	12 95	23 213 July, Aug., Sept., Oct.	6 40	
15 44 Aug.	221 85		18 859 Aug.	12 80	23 401 May, stamps, bal. due		
15 60 Aug.	5 70		18 468 Aug., stamps, supplies	13 60	Apr. report, rein. of local, bal. due supplies	25 00	
15 77 Aug.	353 50		18 550 Aug., supplies	28 45	23 417 Sept.	8 00	
15 109 Aug.	64 20		18 768 Aug., supplies	42 20	23 609 Aug., supplies	24 15	
15 173 Aug.	32 75		18 59 Aug.	34 40	23 729 Sept., stamps, supplies..	11 50	
15 206 Sept., stamps	32 30		20 17 Supplies	2 25	23 746 Aug.	11 35	
15 357 Aug.	20 00		20 55 Aug., stamps	13 10	23 818 Aug., stamp	9 45	
15 476 Aug., Sept.	4 00		20 85 Aug., supplies	39 55	23 820 Sept., supplies	10 85	
15 479 Aug.	16 55		20 87 Aug.	2 60	23 825 Sept.	6 00	
15 498 Aug.	8 90		20 92 Aug.	9 20	Rein. Victor Johnson, Local		
15 535 Aug., supplies	8 30		20 95 Aug., buttons	49 70	597	1 60	
15 569 Aug.	14 00		20 134 Buttons	2 00	23 113 Sept., stamps, supplies..	14 20	
15 793 Sept., supplies	5 70		20 143 Stamps, supplies, buttons	7 50	23 114 Sept., buttons	14 30	
14 827 Aug., supplies	20 00		20 180 Aug., supplies	23 35	23 115 Aug., supplies	187 50	
15 33 Aug., bal. due July report	56 85		20 220 July	6 05	23 256 Aug., supplies, buttons;		
15 216 Aug.	62 60		20 239 Aug.	61 55	fine, Section 11	51 30	
15 321 July, Aug.	7 45		20 266 Bound M. & S.	2 00	23 320 Aug., supplies	22 30	
15 361 Aug., buttons	33 35		20 279 Aug.	32 50	23 753 Aug., Sept., supplies..	6 40	
15 283 Sept.	7 25		20 339 Aug.	82 00	23 134 Fine held in escrow acct. Moran	16 00	
15 480 July, Aug., Sept., stamp, rein. of local.	18 45		20 353 Aug.	7 60	24 229 Aug., Sept., supplies, buttons	15 30	
15 744 Aug.	12 00		20 363 Sept., stamp	9 65	24 287 Aug.	37 45	
15 M. & S.	10		20 378 Buttons	2 50	24 304 Supplies	1 00	
16 67 Aug., supplies	42 70		20 512 Sept.	3 20	24 321 Aug., supplies	7 10	
16 107 Supplies, buttons	2 00		20 563 Supplies	1 50	24 337 Aug.	10 35	
16 157 Sept.	17 40		20 619 Sept., stamps	17 30	24 454 Aug., stamp	11 70	
16 315 July	8 60		20 628 July, supplies	21 50	24 499 Aug.	23 00	
16 397 July, Aug., stamp.	11 05		20 656 Sept.	9 40	24 581 Acct. bill rendered	3 20	
			20 674 Aug.	30 80			

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
24 654 Aug.	2 20	28 706 Aug.	4 60	30 40 Aug., Sept.	4 40
24 677 Sept., supplies	7 95	29 2 Aug.	68 50	30 76 Stamps	20 00
24 Rein. Thos. McLaughlin, Local 103	1 60	29 17 Aug.	33 65	30 102 Sept., stamps	18 55
24 520 Sept.	8 00	29 18 Aug., bound M. & S.	21 85	30 120 Aug.	43 55
24 639 Sept.	19 95	29 85 Supplies	10 00	30 143 Sept., stamps	4 00
24 69 Supplies	3 50	29 90 Sept.	40 05	30 151 Sept.	7 70
24 312 Sept.	16 20	29 106 Aug., supplies, buttons	103 85	30 187 Aug., Sept.	10 00
24 534 Aug., buttons	11 35	29 107 Supplies	1 00	30 238 Sept., stamps, supplies	39 34
24 624 Sept., supplies	3 60	29 134 Aug.	43 55	30 353 Supplies	57
24 Chas. Donahue, M. A. L.	10	29 166 Supplies, buttons	15 00	30 Rein. T. M. Feeley, Local 241	7 35
24 294 Aug., Sept.	13 65	29 228 Sept.	27 30	30 526 Aug.	5 00
24 217 Buttons	1 00	29 231 Sept.	6 00	30 Rein. J. L. Quigley, Local 195	12 35
25 127 Sept.	10 00	29 295 Aug., supplies, cash	11 95	30 600 Supplies	60
25 203 Rein. of local	1 00	29 435 Aug., Sept., stamps	14 40	30 642 Aug.	5 20
25 400 Aug., supplies	31 95	29 459 Aug., stamps	11 00	30 835 Sept., stamps	5 10
25 596 Aug.	31 55	29 527 Aug.	16 20	30 Rein. Frankie Schill, Local 98	5 10
25 699 July, Aug., stamps	23 40	29 Frank Motch, M. A. L.	75		
25 738 Sept., supplies	2 58	29 608 Aug., stamps, supplies	10 50	Total	\$13,510 72
25 759 July, Aug., Sept., supplies	11 65	29 614 Oct.	2 00		
25 101 Aug.	31 70	29 643 Stamps	5 00		
25 505 Buttons	2 50	29 680 Supplies	1 50		
27 14 Aug.	45 50	29 696 Aug.	21 60		
27 43 Supplies, buttons, bal. due July, Aug. reports	2 10	29 745 Stamps, supplies	9 50		
27 49 Aug.	3 40	29 Myrtle Foster, M. A. L.	25		
27 110 Aug., supplies	171 70	29 8 Aug.	35 10		
27 115 Button	1 00	29 138 Aug.; bound M. & S., 1912, 1913, 1914	11 90		
27 128 Sept.	4 80	29 139 Sept.	7 85		
27 181 Supplies	26 00	29 161 Aug.	35 20		
27 143 Stamps	4 00	29 223 Aug., Sept.	3 45		
27 150 Aug., supplies	21 70	29 237 Aug., Sept.	9 05		
27 155 Sept., stamps	34 25	29 331 Aug., cash, bal. due July report	8 70		
27 171 Aug., stamps	83 30	29 365 Supplies	4 50		
27 193 Aug.	21 20	29 523 Supplies	50		
27 200 Aug.	53 90	29 543 Sept., stamps	18 00		
27 209 Stamps	5 00	29 704 Aug., Sept., supplies	6 30		
27 300 Supplies, buttons	6 50	29 707 Aug.	18 90		
27 296 Supplies, buttons	9 00	29 714 Sept., stamps	22 90		
27 358 Sept.	3 20	29 Ben Allen, M. A. L.	2 75		
27 414 Aug., bal. due July report	4 45	29 456 Supplies (L. J. E. B.)	1 50		
27 437 Supplies	9 00	29 163 Sept., supplies, button	13 15		
27 468 Sept., supplies	8 70	29 513 Sept.	8 00		
27 503 Aug., buttons	12 85	29 260 Sept., supplies	18 10		
27 506 Aug., stamp	37 05	29 Rein. W. E. Cooper, Chas. E. Murphy, Local 247	15 70		
27 563 Sept.	9 00	29 141 Aug.	17 35		
27 595 Aug., supplies	9 45	29 207 Aug., Sept.	12 80		
27 661 Aug.	10 00	29 280 Aug.	79 30		
27 692 Sept.	10 65	29 300 Aug.	29 00		
27 700 Aug.	7 80	29 854 Aug., bal. due June report	13 40		
27 719 Sept.	9 70	29 19 Aug.	31 65		
27 725 Aug.	13 80	29 814 Aug.	9 30		
27 815 Supplies, rein. of local	2 50	30 4 Aug.	40 95		
27 E. W. Crockett, M. A. L.	3 75	30 6 Aug., supplies	57 80		
27 Rein. Jess Harkness, Local 555	12 35	30 29 Aug., supplies, bound M. & S.	48 80		
27 525 Aug., stamps, supplies, buttons	82 95	30 71 Aug.	7 60		
27 723 Sept., bound M. & S.	10 80	30 99 Aug.	47 85		
27 817 Aug., Sept.	20 75	30 107 Supplies	25		
27 Rein. Herman Weldrake, Local 702	1 60	30 108 Aug., buttons	104 50		
27 592 Aug., supplies	23 20	30 159 Sept., bal. due Aug. report and supplies	16 70		
27 Rein. Levi Wood, Local 368	1 45	30 202 Sept.	20 65		
27 828 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	14 20	30 220 Aug., stamp, bal. due July report	7 60		
27 72 Supplies	4 85	30 273 Aug.	28 10		
27 252 Sept.	18 30	30 343 Oct., supplies	3 30		
28 334 Aug., Sept.	7 60	30 463 Aug.	7 10		
28 445 Supplies, cash	1 35	30 547 Aug.	42 60		
28 524 Supplies	1 00	30 593 Aug., supplies	36 85		
28 532 Aug.	16 95	30 693 Aug., stamps	4 10		
28 852 Sept., stamps, supplies	9 50	30 733 Sept.	7 20		
28 861 Aug., stamp, supplies	15 40	30 742 Aug.	2 90		
28 Rein. Mark T. Bailey, Local 335	1 60	30 840 Sept., stamp, supplies, buttons	14 30		
28 81 Aug., stamps	107 15	30 35 Aug.	76 45		
28 194 Stamp	20	30 234 Aug.	18 30		
28 196 Sept.	55 05	30 259 Supplies	2 00		
28 217 Sept., stamps	57 00	30 484 Aug., supplies	48 70		
28 716 Sept.	4 60	30 865 Aug., stamps	32 95		
28 763 Supplies	1 00	30 322 Aug., Sept.	17 65		
28 844 Aug., supplies	9 75	30 366 Aug., supplies, buttons	13 00		
28 266 Aug.	36 65	30 209 Aug., stamps	43 55		
28 420 Aug., supplies	132 05	30 68 Aug.	100 55		
28 598 Sept., stamps	5 15	30 131 Sept.	75 75		
28 449 Aug., supplies	15 50	30 153 Sept.	31 35		
28 118 July	20 20	30 458 Aug., supplies, buttons, bal. due July report, rein. of local	75 90		
28 210 Aug.	4 80	30 628 Stamps	20 00		
28 Rein. R. W. Sargent, M. A. L.	1 60				

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Acct. Galveston Flood Sufferers	500 00	Date.	Nelson Poyer, Death Claim No. 7023, Local 81.....	50 00
15 Kate Barkman, Death Claim No. 6981, Local 240.....	50 00	24 Clerks	62 00	30 Geo. F. Sankey, Death Claim No. 7024, Local 284.....	50 00
15 Jos. G. Hintenach, Death Claim No. 6982, Local 532	50 00	27 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00	30 Richard Wanderer, Death Claim No. 7025, Local 575	50 00
15 Arthur G. Gass, Death Claim No. 6983, Local 491.....	50 00	27 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	30 John Meese, Death Claim No. 7026, Local 212.....	50 00
15 Victor I. Mongeon, Death Claim No. 6984, Local 99.	50 00	27 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00	30 A. Sperner, Death Claim No. 7027, Local 4.....	50 00
15 Wm. M. Draper, Death Claim No. 6985, Local 403.....	50 00	27 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	30 O. Allen Clark, Death Claim No. 7028, Local 485.....	50 00
15 James Ryan, Death Claim No. 6986, Local 171.....	50 00	27 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	15 00	30 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas. Janitor	250 00
15 Michael D. McCormack, Death Claim No. 6988, Local 77.	50 00	27 Jas. Foley, L. S. O., Local 59	15 00	30 Stamps received and used.....	1 95
15 B. Wm. Shroyer, Death Claim No. 6989, Local 420.....	50 00	27 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local 674	15 00	30 Towel Supply Co.....	90
15 F. H. Weingartner, Death Claim No. 6990, Local 171	50 00	27 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	30 Postage	72 00
15 A. Schlosser, Death Claim No. 6991, Local 70.....	50 00	27 T. J. Vaitcha, Org.'s fee, Local 770	5 00	30 Office supplies	3 25
15 Michael Sherry, Death Claim No. 6992, Local 285.....	50 00	28 Chas. Murphy, Org.'s fee, Local 238	5 00	30 Telegram	85
15 Michael McKenny, Death Claim No. 6993, Local 865	50 00	30 E. Flore, Gen. Pres.....	377 23	30 Express not prepaid	43
15 Jos. T. Grube, Death Claim No. 6994, Local 4.....	50 00	30 Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.....	103 75	30 Expressage	44 67
15 Geo. J. Lauer, Death Claim No. 6995, Local 196.....	50 00	30 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.....	126 36	Total	\$14,065 02
15 Peter Nielson, Death Claim No. 6996, Local 806.....	50 00	30 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.....	144 40	Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1915	\$77,272 02
15 Cornelius Rice, Death Claim No. 6997, Local 110.....	50 00	30 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.....	102 50	Receipts for September, 1915.	13,510 72
15 Hans C. Hansen, Death Claim No. 6998, Local 577.....	50 00	30 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.....	108 35	Total	\$90,789 74
15 J. A. Van Buren, Death Claim No. 7000, Local 504	50 00	30 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.....	128 94	Expenditures for Sept., 1915.	14,065 02
15 A. Leineger, Death Claim No. 7001, Local 573.....	50 00	30 A. Martel, Intl. Org.....	120 66	Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1915.	\$76,717 72
15 Ernest Fischer, Death Claim No. 7002, Local 693.....	50 00	30 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.....	111 15	In Death Fund Sept. 1, 1915.	\$34,818 50
15 Howard Priest, Death Claim No. 7003, Local 412.....	50 00	30 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.....	108 90	Appropriated to Death Fund, September, 1915	3,977 16
15 Chas. A. McDonald, Death Claim No. 7005, Local 445	50 00	30 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.....	104 65	Total	\$38,795 96
15 John E. Semon, Death Claim No. 7006, Local 832.....	50 00	30 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.....	83 80	Drawn from Death Fund, September, 1915	2,650 00
15 Jas. C. Thomas, Death Claim No. 7008, Local 525.....	50 00	30 F. Sesma, Intl. Org.....	118 05	Balance in Death Fund Oct. 1, 1915	\$36,145 96
17 Thos. W. Hooper, Auditor.	51 30	30 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.....	100 00	In Defense Fund Sept. 1, 1915	\$10,409 59
17 R. W. Garrity, Auditor.	91 36	30 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.....	116 15	Appropriated to Defense Fund, September, 1915	1,700 50
17 R. Pipping, Auditor.....	79 86	30 J. J. Henley, Def. Org.....	114 96	Total	\$12,119 09
17 Auditing books	100 00	30 J. H. Anderson, Def. Org.....	106 30	Drawn from Defense Fund, September, 1915	4,015 75
18 Clerks	62 00	30 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org.....	101 30	Balance in Defense Fund Oct. 1, 1915	\$8,103 34
18 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.....	50 00	30 J. N. Butler, Def. Org.....	153 10	In Conv. Assmt. Fund Sept. 1, 1915	\$1,204 10
20 Bal. acct. Hatters' Assmt.	12 48	30 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org.....	108 36	Receipts for September, 1915
20 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00	30 W. H. Foster, Def. Org.....	117 85	Total	\$1,204 10
20 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	30 Supplies	54 79	Refunds for September, 1915
20 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	30 James Nicholson, Death Claim No. 6907, Local 561	50 00	Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund Oct. 1, 1915	\$1,204 10
20 A. W. Smith, L. S. O., Local 592	15 00	30 W. A. Somya, Death Claim No. 6923, Local 131.....	50 00	Amount in General Fund Oct. 1, 1915	\$31,264 32
20 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	30 J. P. Johnson, Death Claim No. 6961, Local 365.....	50 00	Amount in Death Fund Oct. 1, 1915	36,145 96
20 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local 28	30 00	30 Roscoe M. Hurt, Death Claim No. 6970, Local 815.....	50 00	Amount in Defense Fund Oct. 1, 1915	8,103 34
20 Jas. Foley, L. S. O., Local 59	30 00	30 Frank Foster, Death Claim No. 6971, Local 815.....	50 00	Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund Oct. 1, 1915	1,204 10
20 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local 674	15 00	30 Jos. T. Stroud, Death Claim No. 6980, Local 603.....	50 00	Total	\$76,717 72
20 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	30 Jos. Theroux, Death Claim No. 6909, Local 863.....	50 00	Amount in General Fund Oct. 1, 1915	\$14,065 02
21 L. L. Chase, defense, L. J. E. B. Stockton, Cal.....	50 00	30 Alfred D. Morgan, Death Claim No. 7004, Local 285	50 00	Amount in Death Fund Oct. 1, 1915	36,145 96
21 Supplies	103 70	30 Clifford Morrison, Death Claim No. 7007, Local 504	50 00	Amount in Defense Fund Oct. 1, 1915	8,103 34
22 Refund of money held in escrow and sent in by C. L. U. acct. members of Local 273	150 00	30 Andrew J. Logan, Death Claim No. 7009, Local 77.	50 00	Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund Oct. 1, 1915	1,204 10
22 Printing Sept. M. & S.	2,234 28	30 Thos. E. Kilcoyne, Death Claim No. 7010, Local 90.	50 00	Total	\$14,065 02

WHAT A DIFFERENCE A FEW HOURS MAKE

Brown was unemployed, had been for weeks; he needed the money. He wrote for a job to a former employer in another city. The employer advised him to come to work at 8 o'clock the following Monday, and Brown was overjoyed.

Brown tarried to talk to an acquaintance, he arrived at the depot three minutes late—the train had departed. Brown departed on a later train, arrived two hours late; the job he was promised was given to another man. Brown was miserable.

Moral—Be on time: promptness is an excellent and paying habit.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

SEATTLE, WASH., Sept. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed my report for the month of September.

For the first time in years the culinary workers have a chance to come into their own, as far as Omaha goes, for they sure have got a good start, and the last meeting was some surprise to those cooks and waiters who have said it can't be done in Omaha. Why, the very fact that the opposition went too far was the best card I could have. For when a bunch of props get together and tell a cook or waiter that it is a choice of their jobs or the union, nine times out of ten the boys will say "Union for them;" and that is what they are saving in Omaha.

Local 246 is up against the same proposition. The retail liquor dealers saw fit to lay the request of the Central Body on the table, and at the present time have their hammer out. I could write a long letter on the way they treated our local and the Central Body, but what's the use? Just going to mention that Nebraska has a State-wide fight on in 1916.

I received orders to proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to Vice-President Heskett. Will take up the work here in my next report.

Find enclosed my expense account for the month of September:

Local car fare in Omaha.....	\$2 00
Five round trips to Council Bluffs.....	1 00
Five trips to South Omaha and return.....	50
Transfer of baggage.....	1 00
Postage for month.....	50
Transportation to Seattle.....	59 65
Total	\$64 65

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows:

Aug. 28th, general work in the Loop District.
Aug. 30th, conference with liquor dealers.

Sept. 1st, attended conference of Liquor Dealers' Council.

Sept. 3d, attended meeting of the Roseland liquor dealers; large meeting; remarks well received.

Sept. 4th, attended special meeting of the Cook County Liquor Dealers' Association.

Sept. 7th, attended meeting of the Calumet liquor dealers.

Sept. 8th, worked in conjunction with Third Vice-President Foster and Organizer Lyons, relative to circularizing the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Sept. 9th, conference with several of the officials of the Liquor Dealers.

Sept. 11th, conference with Mr. Halle, Secre-

tary of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Organization.

Sept. 13th, conference with M. J. McCarthy, State Secretary of the Illinois Liquor Dealers, relative to letter to be sent out to the members of their organization.

During the rest of the month I have attended meetings of the Stationary Firemen, Engineers, Plumbers, Carpenters, Bridge Tenders, Brick Makers, Cement Workers, Leather Workers, Painters and Sheet Metal Workers, besides several meetings of Bartenders' Locals 649, 507 and 456. I have also worked in conjunction with Organizer Hobby on the Chicago Waiters' Association's proposition, of which, no doubt, he will give full particulars.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Car fare	\$2 50
Postage	50
Stationery	30
Telephone	50
Total	\$3 80

Yours Fraternally,

JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

Aug. 26th, came to Pueblo.

Aug. 28th, to Denver, in connection with a case before the Industrial Commission over a house card; and we feel that there will be a great deal of good come from the case and consider it was time well spent.

Aug. 30th, to Colorado Springs. Visited most of the members while on duty and most all the proprietors, and I consider the outlook for Local 52 very good, although they are passing through their most critical period.

Sept. 2d, to Trinidad. I did not find enough culinary workers there to maintain a local, and the time is not yet right to attempt to put in a local there.

Sept. 14th, to Denver, to attend the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.

On Sept. 17th attended meeting of Local Joint Board meeting of Locals 8, 14, and 18, and matters of much importance were disposed of, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On Sept. 19th attended meeting of Local 8.

On Sept. 20th attended meeting of Local 14.

The rest of the week attended the convention.

I believe that the labor movement in the State will derive a great deal of good from the work that was done in that convention, and most especially the miscellaneous trades.

I have not organized any local this month. I refuse to work up an enthusiasm among a small number of craftsmen and put in a charter in a

THE MIXER AND SERVER

place were it will go defunct as soon as I am out of town.

I am not going to pretend to say whether I have done any good in my meandering over the State in the last month or not. I will leave that to others to judge, and the results will tell in time.

I find an apathy to exist and some misunderstanding in and between some of the locals in the State that must and, I believe, will be overcome soon.

The following are my expenses for the month:

Aug. 26—Los Vages to Pueblo.....	\$ 8 90
Sleeper	1 50
" 28—Denver and return.....	6 40
" 30-31—Colorado Springs and return..	3 10
Sept. 2—Trinidad and return.....	4 90
" 10—Colorado Springs and return....	3 10
" 14-23—Denver and return.....	6 40
Transfer	1 00
Stamps	50
 Total	\$35 80

With best wishes, I beg to remain,
Yours fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
International Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report:

Aug. 26th. Addressed the meeting of Central Labor Union of Hudson County.

Aug. 27th. Afternoon in New York City, working in the interest of Bartenders' Local 118; evening to Essex Trades Council, Newark, N. J.

Aug. 28th. Jersey City, in conference with James Muldoon, the new Business Agent of Bartenders' Local 488.

Aug. 30th. Attended meeting of Joint Board, New York City.

Aug. 31st. At meeting of Local 488.

Sept. 1st. At meeting of Bartenders' Local 244, New York City. Evening to meeting of downtown Bartenders' Local 118, to install the newly-elected officers.

Sept. 2d. In Jersey City, in conference with representatives of bartenders and culinary workers.

Sept. 3d. To Hoboken, to headquarters of Local 10, to hear grievances against Local 575, Jersey City Sister local. Amicable adjustment.

Sept. 4th. To home of Local 118, New York City, to carry out instructions of President Flore and General Office. Report sent in on same.

Sept. 6th. Attended picnic of C. L. U. and Building Trades Council at Grand View Park, Jersey City; grand success.

Sept. 7th. To Paterson, N. J., to meeting of bar boys at Labor Institute. Some dissatisfaction here among the members, but found a solution for the problem which, I believe, has overcome some of the obstacles in the way.

Sept. 8th. To meeting of Local 118, New York City.

Sept. 9th. With Sister Donner, of Waitresses, New York City. Addressed the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, N. J.

Sept. 10th. At well-attended meeting of culinary workers, Jersey City. Evening to meeting of bartenders and waiters, Paterson.

Sept. 12. To Newark, N. J., to consult with Brother Henry Hilfers, Secretary State Federation of Labor of New Jersey, on matters concerning our crafts.

Sept. 13th. At meeting of Local Joint Board, New York City. Evening with committee of Local 244 and appeared before Executive Board of C. F. U.

Sept. 14th. Presided at meeting of Waitresses' Local 493, of New York City. Initiated four new candidates.

Sept. 15. New York City with Business Agent Early, of Local 118, working on delinquents. Evening to Beethoven Hall, to meeting of representatives of all central bodies within a radius of fifty miles of New York City.

Sept. 16th. Jersey City, working in the interest of locals.

Sept. 17th. To Newark, N. J., to meeting of Local 109.

Sept. 18th. Jersey City, working in the interest of our locals.

Sept. 20th. New York City, at meeting of Joint Executive Board.

Sept. 21st. Picked up an application at 98 Park Row, New York City, for Cooks' Local 718; then to meeting of Local 488.

Sept. 22d. Attended meeting of Local 244 and initiated six candidates. Evening to meeting of Local 118.

Sept. 23. Jersey City. Addressed meeting of Central Labor Union of Hudson County.

Sept. 24th. To meeting of Bartenders' Local 3. Evening to meeting of Central Federation Union.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Aug. 27—Jersey City to Newark and return.	\$ 30
Sept. 3—Jersey City to Newark and return	30
" 7—Jersey City to Paterson and return	70
" 10—Jersey City to Paterson and return	70
" 12—Jersey City to Newark and return	30
" 17—Jersey City to Newark and return	30
Postage	68
Local car fare in New York City and New Jersey	4 85
Stationery and use of 'phone	85

Total \$ 898

Fraternally yours,
W. M. F. KAVANAGH,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

On Sept. 2d, attended the meeting of the L. J. E. B. Vice-President Foster informed the delegates in attendance that he had detailed Organizers Hobby, Martel and Brady to look after the interests of the culinary workers, and Organizers McCarthy, Lyons and Foster to look after the interests of the bartenders.

Sept. 3d, we held a conference in Vice-President Maloney's office with the official representatives of the culinary locals, and decided to work on the following places: The Henrici, Anderson and Marx restaurants. We made several futile attempts to locate Mr. W. E. Anderson, and we finally agreed to pass him up for a while, as he is a hard man to locate.

After several visits to The Henrici place, we finally secured an interview with Manager Collins; and after a most thorough review of his trouble with the local culinary workers, we found

that he was a hard nut to crack, but we will try him again, however, in the near future.

On Sept. 21st we succeeded in signing up the Marx Company's places on Madison street, and this means a closed shop for these places after October 1. These three places employ about seventy-five people.

On Sept. 22d we visited the Knab place and talked with Mr. Knab for about two hours, and made arrangements for another interview on Sept. 28th. We hope to be able to sign up the Knab place on that date.

All the rest of our time was put in with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, working on the Chicago Waiters' Association; and the proposition that we submitted for their consideration was acted on favorably at their regular meeting on Sept. 13th, and all arrangements have been made for a special meeting of the C. W. A., to be held in K. P. Hall, on Sept. 29th. This organization has a membership of about 850, and the chances look bright for being able to swing them over into our International Union.

My expenses for the past month are as follows:

Local car fare for month.....	\$5 60
Stationery and postage.....	1 10
Telephone service	80
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Total	\$7 50

Fraternally yours,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September, including the last six days of August:

In my last report I told you something of the great hurricane which struck Galveston and almost wiped that city from the earth on August 16th and 17th. I had just been able to get into the city; and while I thought at the time the city was in bad shape, I learned later that I had not told the half. After wiring to headquarters the conditions I found in Galveston, I soon received aid from our General Secretary for our suffering members, with instructions to see after our needy members of Houston, Galveston and Port Arthur. Finding our people had not been hurt in Houston, I immediately went to Galveston and did my best to assist the most needy. And then to Port Arthur for me, where I found that our local in Beaumont had taken care of our people in Port Arthur; and to use the words of many of our members in Port Arthur, "What Beaumont Bartenders' Local 751 did not do for our members in Port Arthur could not be done." After finding that the members in Port Arthur had been taken care of, and after I contributed to a few who had lost practically all they had, I took the money I had brought to Port Arthur and went back to Galveston, where I distributed it to such members as needed it the worst, and notified headquarters. I soon received another check from the general secretary for \$500, with instructions to take care of our suffering members the very best way possible with the limited amount of funds at my command.

At this writing things are moving along smoothly and most of our people are working in Galveston, but many of them have lost everything they possessed and the places where they were employed were washed away and their jobs are gone likewise.

On September 20th, Galveston got water connection, just five weeks after the great storm. The railroads have been able to move trains in and out of the city by means of a skeleton causeway, made by driving piling and laying track along this skeleton trestle; but it makes one feel shaky to cross over on this track, it taking something like an hour to pass over.

It is not necessary for me to try to tell all about this great disaster, as it would take hours to write it and pages of our journal to print it. It was awful. The water ran 18 miles inland and drowned all live stock in that part which was flooded. There are millions of fish lying along the railroad track dead and boats of every description for miles inland. No less than ten large ocean-going ships were blown and washed ashore and are still standing on dry land today. Thousands of homes were wrecked and torn to pieces and are scattered for 15 miles over the prairie inland, and every kind of household goods are to be seen. I saw a piano lying alongside of the railroad tracks fully five miles from the bay.

I hope it never falls to my lot to witness another such disaster. I am surprised, after looking over the ground, that there was a single person in Galveston saved. Think of a wind blowing from 90 to 125 miles an hour for 36 hours. The great sea wall saved the city from total destruction. There is not a crack in the sea wall, but if it had given way there would be nothing where Galveston now stands but water. As it was, the water stood from six to seven feet over every part of the city.

My expense account is as follows:

August 30 to September 2, Galveston and return via Texas City, and ferryage....	\$3 50
Sept. 3 to 5—Port Arthur and return.....	6 00
6th to 8th—Galveston and return.....	2 50
10th—Telegram to headquarters.....	61
17th to 21st—Galveston and return....	2 50
Four duplicate receipt books.....	50
Street car fare, postage and telephone....	4 50
Typewriter work and supplies.....	3 50
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Total.....	\$23 61

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am
Yours fraternally,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

Brothers Hobby, Brady and myself, having been assigned to the culinary end of organizing, we went into the conference with the officers of the different culinary locals for the purpose of outlining an effective plan of action. We decided to send out promissory applications in postal card form, to be addressed to Bro. J. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who is ready at all times to give us a helping hand; we also had some circular letters printed and sent them out to the cooks. The work in getting the residence address of the cooks is a tedious one, but is necessary and it took up considerable time, but we hope it was not in vain and that good results will follow. We had a talk with Mr. C. Collins of Henrici's and Mr. Knab of Knab's Restaurants. Mr. Collins absolutely refuses to listen to organizing his place; Mr. Knab proved more conciliatory, although he would not commit himself one way or another; we will

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see him again on the 28th. We also had several conferences with Messrs. August and Henry Marx, proprietors of three saloon-restaurants; we were successful in convincing those two gentlemen that it would be to their advantage to unionize their houses and on the 21st of September they signed the agreement we had submitted; this means that 13 bartenders, 13 waiters, 8 oystermen and 4 women cooks will have to join the different locals here. Our next goal is the Berghof, also a large establishment.

On the 25th, Sister Maloney and I went to the Rogers Lunch Room and left the agreement with the owners, who promised to sign it. I will not dwell on the waiters' situation, as Brother Hobby, who is at the head of that committee, will no doubt give a full report of what was done in that field. There will be a big mass meeting for the waiters on the 29th of this month.

I attended all the meetings of Local 865, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Local Joint Executive Board, and wish to report that our work is progressing favorably.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Car fare	\$ 5 00
Phone	75
Postage	98
Total.....	\$ 6 73

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

I will only mention the most important matters taken up by myself and colleagues during the month as no doubt our work is being covered by them.

We have made an earnest effort to adjust the differences that exist between our International Union in this city and Henrici Restaurant Company, but have been unsuccessful so far, and I am of the opinion that it will be some time before we will be able to make an adjustment with that concern, as the management seem determined to continue to run a non-union business.

A considerable amount of time has been taken up with the chain of restaurants owned and operated by W. E. Anderson, but as yet we are not in a position to make a final report. We also had several conferences with George Knab. The chain of restaurants that he conducted at the time of the strike were taken over by the Delco Lunch Company, but he has recently taken one of them back and it is just possible that he will run them all again in the near future. This can be considered as unfinished business as we are still negotiating with Mr. Knab. We will hold another conference with him September 28th.

We were successful in signing up the Marx Lunch Company, managed by August Marx. I believe that this was a ten-strike on our part, as the three places run by him are located in the heart of the city, namely, 27 West Madison street, located in the McVicker Theater Building; 56 West Madison, corner Dearborn, and 64 West Madison street, corner Clark street. This will add considerable to our membership in the city as well as give us places in that locality where our union friends may find plenty of union bartenders, waiters, cooks and oystermen, to take care of their wants.

A large portion of our time was taken up in educational work with the officers and members of the Chicago Waiters' Association. The Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor have held one or two meetings per week on this matter. They have been successful in bringing together a good, strong joint committee, as the enclosed letter to the Chicago Waiters' Association will show.

Chicago, Ill., August 26, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the Chicago Waiters' Association, 115 W. Madison street.
Greeting:

Your Joint Conference Committee, having in view the importance of organization and unity of purpose among the waiters of Chicago, Ill., and recognizing the activity of those who are diametrically opposed to the catering industry (and other crafts as well), we therefore, the undersigned Joint Conference Committee, respectfully request the Chicago Waiters' Association to call a special meeting of their membership to consider the advancement of the waiters' interest in the city of Chicago wherein the undersigned members of the Joint Committee be allowed to participate.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Walker, President; V. A. Olander, Secretary, Illinois State Federation of Labor.

A. A. Mayer, President, Waiters' Local Union No. 35.

John Fitzpatrick, President, Chicago Federation of Labor.

B. C. Dillon, C. D. Wheeler, Paul David, Grievance Committee, Chicago Federation of Labor.

Fred B. Hobby, Jerry F. McCarty, Josh Brady, International organizers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

John H. Kennedy, President, Chicago Waiters' Association.

E. W. Parlee, Robt. L. Hall, Jos. P. Johnson, Chicago Waiters' Association Committee.

This proposition was acted upon by the Association at a regular meeting September 13th, favorably, and a mass meeting of their members has been called for Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29th. The outlook is encouraging at this time.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Car fare	\$ 4 75
Postage	1 50
Telephone	4 00
Exchange on checks.....	20
Rent for typewriter, July, August and September	5 00
Total.....	\$15 45

Yours fraternally,

FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

The conditions here have not advanced in an improved manner as much as the corps of organizers have desired since last report. We have a closed shop contract signed with the Marx Company and Aug. F. Marx, comprising three houses. We hope to report success on some other places in a short space of time. We have been

ably assisted in our work by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Visited Gary, Ind., September 26, 27, and 28 and found a large gathering of our locals in the State of Indiana for their meeting prior to the meeting of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, which convened Tuesday, September 29th.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Local and suburban car fare.....	\$ 4 50
Telephone (local)	3 00
Expense collecting cards, Local 702.....	7 00
Hall rent (Aug. 31).....	2 50
Gary, Ind. and return to Chicago.....	1 50
Express package to general office.....	35
800 two-cent stamps for Local 865.....	16 00
600 postal-cards (French and English), Local 865	16 75
600 envelopes addressed, Local 865.....	1 50
900 two-cent stamps for C. F. of L. and Waiters	18 00
Hall rent for September 29th meeting.....	5 00
Letterheads and Mimeograph work.....	9 50
Total.....	\$85 60

W. F. FOSTER,
International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

Stockton, California, where the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association were under the impression they had vanquished organized labor, discovered very much to their own satisfaction that instead of a disrupted movement, organized labor was stronger and better than ever—the above was demonstrated on last Labor day. The parade was the best ever held, the spirit of the membership was a revelation to the M. M. & E. The picnic held at Oak Park was well attended. Andrew Furuseth, the one who has done so much to free the seamen from slavery, delivered the Labor day oration, and it was splendid and well received, not only by the members and sympathizers of organized labor, but many of the M. M. & E. were seen to applaud the speaker. The ball game between the bartenders and brewery workers was, to say the least, "some game." If the magnates of the big leagues desire some real talent, they better come towards Stockton; the result of the game was all one-sided, the bar boys winning the game by a score of 2 to 1.

Since my last report we have been able to sign up seven saloons and six restaurants, and the prospects are very good for the future.

August 31st, went to Santa Rosa, Cal., being called to that city by Bro. Tom Vitaich, organizer of the State Federation, to assist in getting together the bartenders and culinary workers, and after some strenuous work, Brother Vitaich sent for the charters.

September 10th, went to Los Angeles and assisted the business agents of Locals 17 and 284, Brothers Palmer and Hassel, and expect that in the near future we will have under our banner the largest and most popular cafe in the city. Attended the meeting of Waiters' Union Local 17, on September 16th and am glad to report that the local has improved wonderfully in the last few months. Attended the labor council meeting on the 17th, and the bartenders' meeting on the 23d. Local 284 is always on the job, getting good results for its members, but the attendance is

very poor—something will have to be done to see that the membership, who have received so much, take a little more interest in their organization.

September 21st, went to San Bernardino, Cal.; attended the meeting of the labor council, and matters of importance to our locals were discussed and acted upon; next day went around with business agent of Local 673, Brother Nelson, and in the evening attended the meeting of his local and found a good spirit among the members. The bartenders' local is in very good shape—Business Agent Vardy is on the job all the time and he refuses to have any one slip one over on him.

September 24th, to San Diego; attended the meeting of Cooks and Waiters' Local 402 and found that it has sure made some great improvement. On the 26th, attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 768, and was agreeably surprised when I was informed that the local had since the first day of August assessed its members one dollar per month between now and next state-wide prohibition election, for the purpose of defeating our enemies, and will soon start forming a Liberal League.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Aug. 31—Stockton to Santa Rosa.....	\$ 3 60
Sept. 3—Santa Rosa to Stockton.....	3 60
10—Stockton to Los Angeles.....	11 85
10—Sleeper	2 50
21—Los Angeles to San Bernardino..	1 65
23—San Bernardino to Los Angeles..	1 65
24—Los Angeles to San Diego and return	5 00
Telegrams	2 00
Postage	1 50
Phone	1 25
Carfare	2 00
Typewriter repairs and supplies.....	2 75
Baggage transfer	1 00
Total.....	\$40 35

Yours fraternally,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I beg to submit this report for the past month:

Continuing the work of reconstructing the culinary situation in this city, and assisted by Bro. Henry Harder, secretary of Local 189, visited and addressed the following local organizations seeking co-operation in the campaign inaugurated: Regular meetings of both councils; regular meetings of Locals 189 and 339; U. A. of Steamfitters No. 235; Jitney Drivers' Union No. 183; Electrical Workers Nos. 125 and 481; Amalgamated Meat Cutters No. 143; Teamsters No. 162; Cement Workers No. 119; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Tile Layers and Helpers No. 42; Asbestos Workers; Building Laborers; Book Binders No. 90; Journeyman Barbers No. 75; Carpenters Nos. 808, 50 and 1106; Glaziers; Plasterers No. 82; Painters No. 10; Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 372; Typographical Union No. 58, and was received everywhere with cordial courtesy and, judging by the battery of rapid-fire questions I was called up to answer, there can be no doubt our people will receive the support of the full strength of the local labor movement.

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Severely handicapped by lack of finances, Local 189 adopted a program requiring all members—in alphabetical order—to perform two hours picket duty or provide a substitute by paying the sum of 75 cents.

Instituted an active fight against the cafeteria and dairy lunch proprietors by placing Leighton's, 332 Washington street, on the unfair list and picketing same; conditions for workers in this establishment simply deplorable, cooks working in a suffocating underground kitchen twelve hours straight shift per day and seven days per week; waiters and countermen, eleven hour per day, seven days per week. Mr. Leighton boasts having made over \$50,000 in the last few years—candidly admits the inhuman conditions prevailing in his establishment, but refuses to in any way remedy same. Strange to relate, his employees resent efforts of organization to improve conditions.

My expense account is as follows:

300 postal cards.....	\$3 00
Typing and postage	1 00

Total.....	\$4 00
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Yours fraternally,

FRANK E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 15, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month of September follows:

August 30th. Called on a proprietor and got waitresses' application.

August 31st. Called on Brownstein-Louis Company to get him to run a union house and he asked for more time to give an answer.

September 1st. Attended the regular meeting of Cooks' Local No. 27 and was requested to help in getting a wage scale up, with a committee from Local 27.

September 2nd. Attended the regular meeting of Waiters' Local 17.

September 3rd. With the business agent of Local 17, I called on a proprietor with whom the local has had a great deal of trouble, and he promised to give a definite answer later.

September 3rd. Attended meeting of the Central Labor Council.

September 6th. All members took part in the Labor Day parade. A large sum of money was raised to pay off the debt of the Labor Temple.

September 8th. Attended regular meeting of L. J. E. B. The request to put the house called New Haven on the unfair list, was turned over to a committee.

September 8th. Attended meeting of Local 27. I was requested to attend a meeting in conjunction with a committee from the Central Labor Union for the purpose of presenting a law to the Sanitary Inspector, the object of which was to place the inspection of restaurants on the new charter.

September 9th. Attended the regular meeting of Local 17, which was well attended. I was requested to visit a committee which had charge of a big celebration to be held here on September 15th and 16th, in order to have them employ union help.

September 10th. Attended meeting of Central Labor Council; they requested Locals 17, 27, and Local Joint Executive Board to put the New Haven Restaurant on the unfair list.

September 11th. Called on Bakers' union for the purpose of getting them to work in conjunc-

tion with the cooks, waiters and waitresses. The request was granted.

September 13th. Called on proprietor with a committee from the Central Labor Council and endeavored to get the New Haven Restaurant to sign up. He refuses to unionize his house.

September 14th. Held a special meeting for the waitresses.

September 15th. Called on proprietor in company with business agent of Local 17, at Woolwood, to get the help to join the union.

September 15th. Attended meeting of Local 27, which was well attended.

September 15th. Brownstein-Louis Company consented to have their help join the union.

The balance of my time was taken up working with the waitresses and general agitation.

The following is my expense account for the month :

Meeting notice and postage.....	\$1 25
Local and suburban car.....	1 00
Telephone	50

\$2 75

Yours fraternally,

MINNIE ANDREWS,
International Organizer.

OAKLAND, CAL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

On the 1st attended meeting of executive board of Local 31, also meeting of committee of fifteen.

On the 2nd, regular meeting of Local 31, also meeting of the union club, officers and directors for the following term being elected.

On the 3rd attended meeting of Local 525, which was very poorly attended. Considering the amount of business which is transacted at every meeting of this local, I can't for the life of me see why the membership don't take more interest in the union. The officials of Local 525 have just succeeded in raising the minimum scale for the membership, but to judge from the interest displayed by the men employed at the craft in Oakland, one would imagine that the question of hours and wages was a very small item.

September 5th and 6th were celebrated by the labor unionists in the Oakland district in a befitting manner, the Oakland unionists celebrating at Idora Park, and the San Francisco unionists at the fair grounds, where they had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Frank Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission.

On the 7th, meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board.

On the 8th, the committee of fifteen, and the Executive Board of Local 31.

On the 9th (the Native Sons' Day), little business done, that being one of the principal holidays of California.

On the 10th, 11th and 12th, no meetings.

On the 13th, attended Central Labor Council, there being considerable to do since the council had not met for two weeks. A resolution submitted by the Building Trades Council of Milwaukee, requesting the American Federation of Labor to discontinue accepting the credentials of fraternal delegates from the church, was approved and forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor convention.

On the 15th, attended meetings of executive board and committee of fifteen of Local 31.

On the 16th, the regular meeting of said local.

On the 17th, meeting of Local 525. In con-

junction with the officials of Local 525 the undersigned preferred charges against one of the members of this local for conduct unbecoming a member of the union. This person, having been forced to join, has taken every opportunity since to slander every person connected with the organization, and to spread his malicious lies around the bars where the public heard him. Now he is going to get a chance to prove his assertions or suffer the consequences.

On the 19th, meeting of the Central Labor Council.

On the 20th, to the city of Santa Rosa, per instructions. Found that Organizer T. J. Vitaich of the State Federation of Labor had rounded up a bunch of bartenders, also a bunch of culinary workers and wanted assistance in completing the two new locals.

On the 22nd, held meeting of bartenders, Local 770, and initiated those accepted, installed the local and transacted other necessary business.

On the 23rd, attended meeting of teamsters, also boot and shoe workers, and retail clerks at Petaluma with Brother Vitaich, in return for the good work Tom had done for our crafts in Santa Rosa. While in Petaluma I attempted to collect four bar cards which were not gathered up at the time the rest of the outfit was. Two of the saloons refused to come through with the cards, so I will have to take other measures to get them.

On the 24th, with Brother Vitaich, continued on the work with the culinary workers in Santa Rosa. Also attended meeting of laundry workers on that date, they having just succeeded in getting a new wage scale which is a considerable improvement over former conditions.

On the 25th and 26th, with Organizer Vitaich, working on our boys and girls to install some interest in the new local.

On the 27th, back to Oakland.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Sept. 20—To Santa Rosa	\$1 45
Sept. 23—To Petaluma and return.....	1 00
Sept. 27—To Oakland	1 45
Carfare	2 95
Telephone	1 65
Stamps	2 00
Stationery	1 75
 Total	 \$12 25

Total

With best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month. During the first part of the month my time was devoted in auditing the books and accounts of Locals 81 and 619. Same was referred to the General Office, as well as assisting Local 619 in straightening out several grievances that were pending. Attended a meeting of Local 77; addressed same.

To Board, Boston. Attended a meeting of Local 77; addressed same.

To Lowell, in the interests of establishing a culinary local in that city, and was successful in getting the men and women working at the craft interested and sent for a charter. While in that city I was called upon by the representatives of the Central Labor Union and the organizer for the American Federation of Labor and machin-

ists to assist the fifteen hundred employees who are out on strike at the U. S. Cartridge Company; addressed several meetings and assisted to the best of my ability.

Attended a convention of the Trades Union Liberty League held at New Bedford, Mass., Sunday, September 19th, in the interests of those connected with the liquor business. Our International was well represented; important business transacted in the interests of our crafts. I also attended a convention of Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and was pleased to see the bartenders and culinary workers well represented. Quite an important resolution was presented on the prohibition question, which was adopted by the convention unanimously. Similar action was taken on a resolution presented by the undersigned, relative to the culinary crafts. During our stay in the city of New Bedford, with the assistance of Vice-President Conley and others, we were successful in signing up several houses and secured several new applications. Attended a very interesting meeting of Local 296. Meeting was well attended, several visiting delegates were present, and gave good addresses along trade union lines, which were well received; and there is no doubt but that the convention was of material benefit to Local 296, and with the assistance rendered, we hope to see a hundred per cent local in a short time. Vice-President Conley and the undersigned took up several important matters in the interest of Local 100 that were pending for some time. To Fall River in the interests of establishing a culinary local in that city, and hope to be successful in my efforts, in a short time.

The following is my expense account:

Sept. 9—To Lowell	\$3 20
15—Boston and return.....	1 20
19—To New Bedford.....	1 95
25—To Boston	1 20
Two trips to Fall River.....	1 05
Postage, money order and typewriting....	2 25
Carfare and phone.....	1 95
 Total	 \$12 80

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

August 30th, to Niagara Falls to secure the signatures of the bar boys of that city on a charter list; was successful in getting 27 names with the promise of several more as soon as the charter arrives.

September 1st, to Lockport, to look over the chances of a local of bartenders there, and on the 2d, attended a meeting of the Lockport Central Trades and Labor Council; after explaining my mission, the organization Committee were instructed to do all in their power to bring about the organization of the bartenders of Lockport.

September 3d, to Buffalo, to finish up some work which had been started there.

September 7th, attended a meeting of the liquor dealers of Niagara Falls, who went on record to do all they could to bring about a good organization of bartenders in that city, but in return wanted the bartenders to help them in fighting prohibition.

September 8th, installed the local and officers of Local 238 of Niagara Falls.

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September 9th, to Seneca Falls, where Local 210 were in some trouble. After finding out what it was I called a meeting for September 13th.

September 10th, to Utica, to again take up the matter of organizing the waiters; on arriving, in Utica found a message awaiting me, stating that Mrs. Henley had met with an accident.

September 11th, to Schenectady; found Mrs. Henley laid up with a sprained ankle, but has since recovered.

September 13th, to Seneca Falls, to attend the meeting which I had called for this date; all members had been notified, also several suspended members; meeting was not very well attended. Went over the situation with those present and decided on a plan of action; removed several bar labels and took up other work, also found several molderers working in the places of our boys; some of these men are suspended members of the I. M. U. and some claim to be still members, but they could not show me. Would advise the liquor dealers of Seneca Falls to get on the job and get rid of some of the rats they have working for them, as the county is very liable to go dry. I feel as though Local 210 will come out of the mire before long.

September 15th, to Utica, where a charter list has been started for the waiters; had secured 15 names but wanted at least 25 or 30 in order to make a good start. I feel sure of getting them and it will only be a short time before the waiters of Utica will be back in line.

September 20th, to Middletown as per instructions; here I found a very bad state of affairs. Bar labels hanging up in every bar-room or nearly so, in the city; former treasurer gone out of town and took bank book with him; called a meeting for the 23d, which was very well attended. Laid out a plan which all present agreed to. Another meeting was called for September 26th; in the meantime I visited nearly all the former members and went over the situation with them. Same old story, a certain few run the organization and all the rest of the rusty excuses, but I found that other trouble existed—outside interference—the main cause.

Meeting of the 26th not very well attended, but it being Sunday, some excuse I suppose, could be given. In the meantime, have called a final meeting for the 28th, and will know just what to do with the bar boys of Middletown, also picking bar labels and listening to a lot of has-beens.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Aug. 29—Niagara Falls to Buffalo and return	\$ 0 60
Aug. 31—Niagara Falls to Buffalo and return	60
Sept. 1—Buffalo to Lockport and return... .	60
7—Buffalo to Niagara Falls and return	60
—Buffalo to Seneca Falls.....	2 43
10—Seneca Falls to Utica.....	1 91
11—Utica to Schenectady	1 56
13—Schenectady to Seneca Falls.....	3 46
15—Seneca Falls to Utica.....	1 91
20—Utica to Middletown.....	4 50
Typewriting	90
Telegrams	93
Postage	20
Postal cards for meeting.....	50
Total.....	\$20 70

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. HENLEY,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of September:

August 26th, I went to Helena, Montana, to audit the accounts of Local 612. Copy of same has been filed with the general office for future reference.

August 27th, to Great Falls. Our locals in that city are getting along fairly well and preparing themselves for the Prohibition fight in 1916.

August 28th, to Lewistown.

August 31st, to Harlowtown.

September 1st, to Roundup.

September 2nd, to Forsyth.

September 3rd, to Billings. Held a conference with the officers of the bartenders' union and the officers of the cooks and waiters' union; both organizations are doing well, the cooks and waiters' union especially; they have increased in membership rapidly during the past three months; their fight against the "Chink" restaurants is being well supported by the trade union movement.

September 4th and 5th, visited Huntly and Laurel.

September 6th and 7th, at Red Lodge, in the interests of the bartenders.

September 8th, returned to Billings.

September 10th, to Great Falls.

September 11th, to Lewistown, to attend a special meeting of the bartenders; meeting was largest ever held in the history of that union. Their delegates do attend meetings of the Trades Assembly.

August 13th, to Harlowtown, where I expect to organize the bartenders during the coming month.

September 15th, to Roundup, where I was billed to address a mass meeting of all trade unionists in that city. The meeting was largely attended, not only by the working men and women of the city but by the business men as well; then left for Helena, where I remained during the Montana State Fair. We had quite a lot of "Association boys" pay us a visit during that week and they found that in Montana we recognize but one card—a union card; sorry, boys, but the next time you come to Montana you will know what to produce.

September 25th, left Helena for Minneapolis, Minn., to assist our general representatives in their efforts to keep this city in the "wet" column. Hoffman, Anderson and Joyce are on the job and doing very good work, and if we win, and I expect we will, and you will know by the time you read this, just put it down in your memory that they are entitled to a whole lot of the credit.

Thursday, September 30th, the above-mentioned organizers and myself are to meet a committee from the Twin Cities Waiters' Club in an effort to convince them that our organization is just a little bit bigger, better and stronger than a good many imagine. We hope the Twin Cities waiters will conclude to join with us in our struggle for the betterment of the culinary workers of the country.

With best wishes to all members, I am,

Fraternal yours,

J. P. McGINLEY,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Since my last report I have attended the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, Brewery Workers' Union 103,

and Cigarmakers' Union 77, of Minneapolis. In addition to that have worked with the Publicity Committee of the Minnesota Trades Union League with Organizer Anderson in the County Option fight under the direction of Vice-President Hoffman.

We have in Minneapolis at this time the following labor leaders assisting in this fight: Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago; Max S. Hayes of Cleveland; John P. McGinley of Great Falls; Tim M. Daly of New York City; George Thompson of Chicago; George Hall of Minneapolis; Geo. W. Lawson of St. Paul; officials of the State Federation of Labor, and Louis Harthill, Lynn Thompson, Mike Mogan, Bob Creamer and Andrew Leaf of the Trades and Labor Assembly, also the Rev. Wallace M. Short of Sioux City, Iowa.

The Business Men's Educational League have enlisted the services of the following speakers: Congressman Meeker of Missouri, whom former Congressman Hobson refused to debate the Prohibition question; Edgar F. Hanson, Mayor of Belfast, Maine, and former member of the Senate; Royal E. Cabell, who under the Taft administration, was U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner; Charles Towne of New York City; Senator Westlake, Allen P. Cox, Paul Fontaine, Sheridan Ford, James A. Whorton, A. D. Smith, Israel Bergstrom, David Broderick, Wells M. Ruggles, James Robertson, A. S. Dowdall and Dr. Edward Adams Cantrell.

The Drys have imported quite an army of "Where is my wandering boy tonight" in this county as follows: Ex-Governor Van Sant, Senator Lobeck, Senator Jones, W. I. Norton, Rev. James Cleary, Rev. Chas. Stelzle, Geo. L. Matthau, John F. Cunneen, a union machinist; Geo. H. Thompson, secretary Stone Cutters' union; E. T. Harris, editor of the Labor World of Duluth, Minn. Hundreds from different churches have enlisted their services with the Drys of this vicinity. The drys realize the fight they have on their hands is no easy one, and before they get out of this county the \$300,000 set aside by the Anti-Saloon League in Atlantic City, N. J., recently at the disposal of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, will get quite a kick.

Both factions are holding daily noon-day, afternoon and evening street meetings on the public thoroughfares, and in addition to that have secured every available meeting hall that was possible.

Bartenders' Union, Local 152, has set aside \$1,000.00 out of their funds to use in this fight on County Option if necessary, and every member of the local will be assigned to his voting precinct October 4th all day to get out the voters.

September 26th, addressed the Minneapolis Retail Licensed Liquor Dealers' Association, explaining to those employers the way in which organized labor intends to work on election day, and suggesting to them that they work along the same lines with us. They have gone on record to suspend with the services of any bartender in their employ that is entitled to vote, and fails.

September 27th, with Brother John P. McGinley went to St. Paul to attend the convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, having a resolution which we desired to present. This convention has been for the last week in executive session, and being unable to get before the convention on the later count, we received all assurances that same would be properly taken care of.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Sept. 27—Minneapolis to St. Paul and ret'n	\$0 20
Postage and stationery.....	2 75
Telephone	1 20
Telegram	51
Carfare	2 00

Total..... \$6 66

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month of September is as follows:

September 1st, attended conference of Chicago Liquor Dealers' Council.

September 2nd, visited Bartenders' Joint Council and Local Joint Board.

September 3rd, attended Roseland liquor dealers, stage hands and teamsters' meetings.

September 4th, attended special meeting of Cook County liquor dealers.

September 5th, attended Chicago Federation of Labor.

September 6th, went to Lincoln and Riverview parks.

September 7th, attended meeting of Calumet liquor dealers and Bartenders' Local 649.

September 8th and 9th, worked in conjunction with the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, getting out letter indorsing the letters of the Chicago liquor dealers, to be sent to their members.

September 10th, visited blacksmiths and helpers, also bridgetenders.

September 11th, visited brickmakers and butchers.

September 13th, attended conference of committee of liquor dealers, also visited carpenters and joiners that night.

September 14th, visited Bartenders' Local 456, and from the way they run that meeting, showed they are getting on the job, and if they continue to do so the membership will increase very fast.

September 15th and 16th, held conference with the officers of the brewery workers, and had the pleasure of meeting the International secretary-treasurer, Huebner, of the same organization.

Went to a special meeting of Bartenders' Local 649. The local is in bad shape. It is the same old story—officers not bonded. Business Agent Heimburger, just before the meeting closed, left the hall, and he has not been around there since.

September 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, visited members of Local 649, and found the majority of them were paid up. Vice-President Foster has taken full charge, and I am satisfied he will have them on the right path again.

September 20th, visited Local 507. Myself and Brother McCarthy gave them a good talk; they had a good attendance; their finances are in good shape, and I feel safe to say they are going to assist the organizers in building up the membership in that part of the town.

September 21st and 22nd, general work on the West Side.

September 23rd, assisted Brother Hobby on the waiters' proposition.

September 24th, visited pile drivers. Got in touch with Brother Giest of Local 401.

September 25th, visited Iron molders, and visit-

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ing members of Local 649 at their places of employment, checking their accounts.

September 27th, went with Brother Geist of Local 401, over his district, which is in bad shape at the present time.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Local and suburban carfare.....	\$3 50
Postage and stationery.....	80
Telephone and exchange of check.....	70
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Total	\$5 00

With greetings, I am

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT LYONS,
International Organizer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of August:

On August 25, I left Edmonton for Calgary as per instruction, arriving there August 26. Made a round of restaurants, cafes and hotels, finding nearly all Asiatics employed with the exception of a few white people, whom I invited to attend a meeting September 5; but having only four to respond, I postponed the meeting for one week longer, getting them together again with no better results.

I left Calgary for Vancouver September 13. Arriving in Vancouver September 14, attended a local joint committee meeting September 15, where they decided to withdraw a member of Local 676, and to start a fight against the house, which has been explained in a previous letter from Local 676.

My expense account is as follows:

Aug. 25—Edmonton to Calgary.....	\$5 85
Sept. 13—Calgary to Vancouver.....	26 20
Sleeper	2 50
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Total.....	\$34 55

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE HIBBERD,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month is hereby briefly submitted:

The county option campaign in Hennepin County has developed into one of the hottest campaigns that has ever been pulled off. Both sides are strongly organized. One side to keep what little they have and the other side for the purpose of destroying the industry and business that is employing members of our International Union.

Organizer Joyce and myself, working under the direct supervision and instruction of Vice-President Hoffman, in conjunction with the Minnesota Trades Union League, are doing all that we possibly can do to prevent the destructive hand of the Anti-Saloon League from putting our local unions and their members in this city out of existence.

The Anti-Saloon League has imported, as usual, every heavyweight in the shape of orators, into this campaign and they are using every tactic that they can, in order to convert the laboring people and the business men over to their side.

Governors, ex-governors, senators, congressmen, mayors and others have been imported here to tell the falsehoods of conditions in prohibition territories and even Rev. Stelzle and other "card men" are here trying to persuade the members of organized labor to vote against their own personal rights and protection. The "Reverend," however, has not received as much attention from the members of organized labor as in years gone by, and are meeting him in his arguments on all occasions. He is getting to be accustomed to the fact that there are people in this campaign who are next to him.

For the last three weeks we have held shop meetings at noon throughout the city, and where Stelzle speaks to a score of shopmen, our men speak to hundreds, and the same thing prevails in the open meetings on the streets and the corner lots.

The Trades and Labor Assembly and practically all the local labor unions are taking an active part against the Anti-Saloon League; the officers of the State Federation of Labor are doing the same. Our local unions, through their officers and members, are not leaving a stone unturned, and if we lose this fight the Anti-Saloon League has won the biggest fight they ever undertook.

We have anti-prohibition meetings every night, scores of them, and able speakers at each of them. Our literature is distributed all over the city and the county and although the sentiment seems to be somewhat in our favor, I am not sure of a victory until we win. We always need one more vote, and we are going to keep on getting that one vote until the last vote is in.

We have in the field as speakers, Congressman Jacob Meeker, of St. Louis; Clarence Darrow, of Chicago; Rev. Short, of Sioux City; Max Hayes, of Cleveland; Mayor Hanson, of Belfast, Maine; Towne, of New York; T. M. Daley, vice-president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; Geo. Thompson, international organizer of the Cigarmakers' Union; John P. McGinley, of Montana, all in addition to the local labor leaders of this vicinity, and if we don't give the drys a battle for their life, I would like to know the reason why.

Besides the city of Minneapolis, I have campaigned the suburban cities of Robbinsdale, Osseo, Dayton, Champlain, Rogers, Maple Grove, Wayzata, Excelsior, Hopkins and St. Louis Park, also attended every meeting of Local 152 and most of the meetings of the other local unions, as well as the Trades and Labor Assembly and the Minnesota Trades Union League, and other meetings too numerous to mention.

I trust that I will be able to report next month that Hennepin County voted wet by the largest majority ever, on October 4th, and that our members in this vicinity will continue to enjoy the prosperity and happiness that they have and are now enjoying.

My expense account is as follows:

Postage	\$1 00
Car fare	2 30
Stationery and supplies	5 35
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Total.....	\$8 65

Fraternally yours,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
Digitized International Organizer.

THE FORUM

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

In the September issue of **THE MIXER AND SERVER** we offered the first installment of a synopsis of the Commissions' report, known as the Basil M. Manley report for Commissioners Frank P. Walsh, chairman, of the Commission and Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson.

In connection with the printing of these installments it might be well to remind the readers, members of our International Union, that what is here offered is intensely interesting and of unquestioned value to every man and woman who earn their bread by mental or physical toil. The report of the Commission in its entirety may never be generally circulated, for big business will surely try to prevent it, hence the numbers of **THE MIXER AND SERVER** containing reference to the vital points in the report should be retained for future reference.

The second installment follows:

The second section of the final report of Director Basil M. Manly, embodying the findings of fact and conclusions of the staff of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public by the Commission August 17, 1915.

Its principal feature is a vivid portrayal of living and working conditions that prevail in American industry today. Evidence is presented at great length in support of the report's findings to the effect that industrial unrest is caused by the payment of wages too low to provide a decent standard of living, and in support of the report's further conclusion that this situation is a direct result of the lack of strong labor organizations by which wage earners could force the payment of living wages.

The section made public today also recommends many remedial measures.

Among the recommendations is a strong argument urging equal political rights for women as one of the means by which women in industry may obtain living wages.

Other parts of the report deal with women and children in industry, with conditions of employment in the telephone service, the telegraph service, the Pullman Company, and the railroads.

One of the most striking findings presented today concerns the existence of many typical industrial communities that are declared to present every aspect of a state of feudalism, with employers controlling the social and political life and abridging the fundamental rights of citizens.

PAST CONDITIONS NO CRITERION.

Discussing the question of whether or not labor conditions in the country's principal industries are satisfactory, the report repudiates the view that these conditions should be judged by comparison with the past. It asserts that conditions should be judged "only by comparing conditions as they actually exist with what knowledge and

experience shows that they might easily be made during the immediate future, if proper action were taken to utilize the resources of our nation sufficiently and distribute the products equitably."

"The crux of the question," says the report, "is: have the workers received a fair share of the enormous increase in wealth which has taken place in this country during the past quarter century as a result largely of their labors? The answer is emphatically—No!"

"The wealth of the country between 1890 and 1912 increased from 65 to 187 billions, or 188 per cent, whereas the aggregate income of wage earners in manufacturing, mining, and transportation has risen between 1889 and 1909 only 95 per cent, from 2,516 millions in 1889 to 4,916 millions in 1909. Furthermore, the wage-earners' share of the net product of industry in the case of manufactures was only 40.2 per cent in 1909, as compared with 44.9 per cent in 1889."

FOREIGN CONDITIONS NOT PERTINENT.

"Similarly, the attempt to dismiss deplorable labor conditions in the United States by arguments that they are better than in European countries is repugnant. To say that conditions are better than in Great Britain, for example, is simply to say that somewhat less than one-third of the population are in a state of absolute poverty, for that was the condition reported by the last British Commission. It should be a matter of shame also to boast that the condition of American laborers is better than that of laborers in the 'black bread belt' of Germany.

"That they are, as a matter of fact, but little better is proved conclusively by the almost complete cessation of immigration from Germany, England, and France. No better proof of the miserable condition of the mass of American workers can be sought than the fact that in recent years laborers in large numbers have come to this country only from Russia, Italy, Austro-Hungary and the backward and impoverished nations of southern and eastern Europe.

"With the inexhaustible natural resources of the United States, her tremendous mechanical achievements, and the genius of her people for organization and industry, there can be no natural reason to prevent every able bodied man of our present population from being well-fed, well housed, comfortably clothed, and from rearing a family of moderate size in comfort, health and security. How far this ideal is actually achieved is discussed in some detail in the following pages.

"It is evident both from the investigations of this Commission and from the reports of all recent Governmental bodies that a large part of our industrial population are, as a result of the combination of low wages and unemployment, living in a condition of actual poverty."

AT LEAST ONE-THIRD IN POVERTY.

How large this proportion is cannot be exactly determined, but it is certain that at least

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one-third and possibly one-half of the families of wage earners employed in manufacturing and mining earn in the course of the year less than enough to support them in anything like a comfortable and decent condition. The detailed evidence is presented in a separate report which is submitted for transmittal to Congress. At this point it is sufficient to call attention to the results of the most exhaustive and sweeping official investigation of recent years, that of the Immigration Commission, which reported to Congress in 1909. This investigation secured detailed information regarding the daily or weekly earnings of 619,595 employees of all classes in our basic manufacturing industries and in coal mining, and information regarding income and living conditions for 15,726 families.

"It was found that the annual incomes of almost two-thirds of these families (64 per cent) were less than \$750 per year and for almost one-third (31 per cent) were less than \$500, the average for all being \$721. The average size of these families was 5.6 members. Elaborate studies of the cost of living made in all parts of the country at the same time have shown that the very least that a family of five persons can live upon in anything approaching decency is \$700. It is probable that owing to the fact that the families investigated by the Immigration Commission were to a large extent, foreign born, the incomes are lower than for the average of the entire working population; nevertheless, even when every allowance is made for that fact, the figures show conclusively that between one-half and two-thirds of these families were living below the standards of decent subsistence, while about one-third were living in a state which can be described only as abject poverty.

"American society was founded and for a long period existed upon the theory that the family should derive its support from the earnings of the fathers. How far we have departed from this condition is shown by the fact that 78 per cent of the fathers of these families earned less than \$700 per year. In brief, only one-fourth of these fathers could have supported their families on the barest subsistence level without the earnings of other members of the family or income from outside sources.

"Other facts collected in this investigation show conclusively that a very large proportion of these families did not live in decency and comfort. Thirty per cent kept boarders and lodgers, a condition repugnant to every ideal of American family life, especially in the crowded tenements or tiny cottages in which the wage earners of America characteristically live. Furthermore, in 77 per cent of the families 2 or more persons occupied each sleeping room, in 37 per cent 3 or more persons, and in 15 per cent 4 or more persons."

PAUPER BURIALS.

"The most striking evidence of poverty is the proportion of pauper burials. The repugnance of all classes of wage earners of all races to pauper burial is such that everything will be sacrificed and heavy debts incurred rather than permit any member of the family to lie in the 'potters' field'; nevertheless in New York City one out of every twelve corpses is buried at the expense of the city or turned over to physicians for dissection.

"The terrible effects of such poverty may be outlined in a few paragraphs, but their far-reaching consequences could not be adequately shown in a volume.

"Children are the basis of the State; as they live or die, as they thrive or are ill-nourished, as they are intelligent or ignorant, so fares the State. How do the children of American workers fare?

"It has been proved by studies here and abroad that there is a direct relation between poverty and the death rate of babies; but the frightful rate at which poverty kills was not known, as least for this country, until last year, when through a study made by the Federal Children's Bureau in Johnstown, Pa., it was shown that the babies whose fathers earned less than \$10 per week died during the first year at the appalling rate of 256 per 1,000. On the other hand, those whose fathers earned \$25 per week or more died at the rate of only 84 per 1,000. The babies of the poor died three times as fast as those who were in fairly well-to-do families. The tremendous significance of these figures will be appreciated when it is known that one-third of all the adult workmen reported by the Immigration Commission earned less than \$10 per week. On the showing of Johnstown these workmen may expect one out of four of their babies to die during the first year of life."

CHILDREN GO HUNGRY.

"The last of the family to go hungry are the children, yet statistics show that in six of our largest cities from 12 to 20 per cent of the children are noticeably underfed and ill-nourished.

"The minimum amount of education which any child should receive is certainly the grammar school course, yet statistics show that only one-third of the children in our public schools complete the grammar school course, and only 10 per cent finish high school. Those who leave are almost entirely the children of the workers, who, as soon as they reach working age, are thrown, immature, ill-trained and with no practical knowledge, into the complexities of industrial life. In four industrial towns studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics 75 per cent of the children quit school before reaching the 7th grade.

"The great seriousness of this condition is even more acutely realized when it is known that in the families of the workers 37 per cent of the mothers are at work and consequently unable to give the children more than scant attention. Of these mothers 30 per cent keep boarders and lodgers and 7 per cent work outside the home.

"As a picture of American industry, this presentation is undeniably gloomy and depressing, but as a diagnosis of what is wrong with American labor conditions it is true and exact. There are of course many bright spots in American industry, where workmen are well paid and regularly employed under good working conditions in the determination of which they have some share. But, even as the physician pays little attention to the good eyes and sound teeth of a patient whose vital organs are diseased, so impressive is the need for attention to the diseased spots in industry, it is felt unnecessary to waste time in word pictures of conditions which are all right or which may be depended upon to right themselves."

FARM WORKERS ALSO.

"In agriculture, there is no array of exact figures which can be quoted to show the condition of labor. But, speaking generally, the available evidence indicates clearly that while in some sections agricultural laborers are well paid and

fairly treated, the condition of the mass is very much like that of the industrial workers.

"Moreover, there is a peculiar condition in agriculture, which merits a brief but strong statement at this point as a preface to a more detailed discussion later. The most alarming fact in American agriculture is the rapid growth of tenancy. In 1910 there were 37 tenant-operated farms out of each 100 farms in the United States as compared with 28 in 1890, an increase of 32 per cent during 20 years. No nation-wide investigation of the condition of tenant farmers has ever been made, but in Texas where the investigations of this Commission were thorough and conclusive, it was found not only that the economic condition of the tenant was extremely bad, but also that he was far from being free, whereas his future was regarded as hopeless. Badly housed, ill-nourished, uneducated, and hopeless, these tenants continue year after year to eke out a bare living, moving frequently from one farm to another in the hope that something will turn up.

"Without a large family, the tenant cannot hope to succeed or break even, so in each tenant family numerous children are being reared to a future which under present condition will be no better, if as good as that of their parents. The wife of a typical tenant farmer, the mother of eleven children, stated in her testimony before the Commission that in addition to the rearing of children and the work of the house, she always helped with the crops, and during all the years of her married life she had had no ready-made dresses and only three hats.

"The investigations of this Commission in that rich and generally prosperous section of the country only confirm and accentuate the statements of the Federal Industrial Commission which reported in 1902: 'The result of this system (share tenancy) is that the renters rarely ever succeed in laying by a surplus. On the contrary, their experiences are so discouraging that they seldom remain on the same farm for more than a year. They are not only unable to lay by any money, but their children remain uneducated and half clothed. The system is apparently one of the most undesirable, so far as its effect on the community is concerned.'

CORPORATIONS AND WAGE EARNERS.

Discussing existing relations between employers and employees, the report points out that the typical form of industrial organization is the corporation.

"In transportation," says Mr. Manly, "approximately 100 per cent of the wage earners are employed by corporations; in mining, 90 per cent; and in manufacturing, 75 per cent. Moreover, it is under this form that the great problems of industrial relations have developed."

After analyzing the elements that go to make up a typical corporation Mr. Manly says:

"The ordinary stockholder in a large corporation actually occupies a less direct relationship to the corporation in which he is interested, has less knowledge of its actual operations, and less control over its management than the ordinary citizen has over local, State and National governments.

"Boards of Directors in theory are responsible for and would naturally be expected to maintain supervision over every phase of the corporation's management, but, as a matter of fact, we know that such supervision is maintained only over the

financial phase of the business, controlling the acquisition of money to operate the business, and distributing the profits. Actual direction generally exists only through the removal of executive officials who fail to deliver the expected profits, and through the appointment of their successors.

"Upon the testimony of financiers representing, as directors, hundreds of corporations, the typical director of large corporations is not only totally ignorant of the actual operations of such corporations, whose properties he seldom, if ever, visits, but feels and exercises no responsibility for anything beyond the financial condition and the selection of executive officials. Upon their own statements, these directors know nothing and care nothing about the quality of the product, the condition and treatment of the workers from whose labor they derive their income, or the general management of the business.

"So far as operation and actual management are concerned, the executive officials are practically supreme. Upon their orders production is increased or decreased, plants are operated or shut down, and upon their recommendations wages are raised or lowered. But even they have little direct contact with the actual establishment of working conditions, and no relation at all with the rank and file of the workers. They act upon the recommendations of superintendents, whose information comes from their assistants and foremen and from the elaborate statistics of modern business, which account for every piece of material and product, show the disposition of every penny that comes and goes, but ignore, as though they did not exist, the men and women whose labor drives the whole mechanism of business."

THE BIG QUESTION.

"Here, then, is the field of industrial relations: Masses of workers on the one side dealing in some manner with foremen and superintendents on the other, behind whom is an organization of executive officials, representing in turn the Board of Directors, who are the chosen representatives of the stockholders.

"The crux of the whole question of industrial relations is: Shall the workers for the protection of their interests be organized and represented collectively by their chosen delegates, even as the stockholders are represented by their Directors and by the various grades of executive officials and bosses?

"In considering this issue the first question that presents itself is: Why should such representation be demanded as a necessity? The executive officials, superintendents and bosses, some witnesses have urged before the Commissions, are not only for the most part humane and well-intentioned men, but they know that the interests of the business depend upon the welfare of the workers and, if unhindered, will pay the best wages and create the best working conditions that the business can afford. Organization and representation are therefore argued to be unnecessary and tending only to promote friction and interfere with the management of the business.

"Let us grant the higher character and good intentions of officials, and consider the statement of the workers in reply. They say that in modern corporate business the actions of officials are governed not by their personal intentions, but by the inexorable demands for interest and dividends, and are driven not by their desire to create

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a permanently successful business with a contented labor force, but by the never-relaxed spur of the comparative cost-sheet."

MANAGERS CANNOT EFFECT REFORMS.

"The constant demand is for high production at low cost, not through improvements and good conditions which might give them next year, but this very month. In the high pressure of business, every superintendent knows that if his plant is at the bottom of the comparative scale for two months his position topples, and, if for three months, it is virtually gone. He cannot afford to experiment with changes that will not give immediate results. If he were his own master he might take a chance, knowing that the loss of this year would be compensated by gains under better conditions next year, but the monthly cost-sheet does not wait for next year; it demands results now.

"But it may be said that, if he cannot improve conditions himself, he can at least recommend them to his superiors to be transmitted to the Board of Directors for approval. This might indeed be done, and with the extension of an understanding among managers that low production costs may be secured with high wages, probably would be to an increasing extent, except that Boards of Directors scorn such abstractions as the high-wage-low-cost theory, and habitually insist that managers shall buy labor, as they buy material, in the cheapest market."

AS TO DIRECTORS.

"Moreover, raising wages is traditionally unpopular among stockholders and directors, and recommendations for better conditions, particularly if they involve new capital, are frowned upon. Neither the stockholders nor the directors have to live on wages or work in the existing surroundings, and profits deferred are considered profits lost.

"The workers, therefore, deny the potency of even good intentions on the part of managers, and point to labor history which they allege shows that at best only isolated cases can be pointed out where marked improvements have taken place except in response to repeated demands from the workers, or to forestall the growth of threatened organization. They point also to such facts as that children of 12 years or younger were not only kept in the factories (as they still are in some States where there has been little aggressive agitation), but almost without exception they were insisted upon by the employers as a necessity."

ORGANIZATION REQUIRED.

"The evidence of this character, which is summarized elsewhere, seems to be conclusive of the necessity for organization and representation under modern business conditions. But even if it were not necessary, it is difficult to see any reason why what is demanded and required by stockholders should be denied to workers. It would be as illogical for stockholders individually to attempt to deal with the representatives of the unions, as it is for the individual worker to attempt to deal with executive officials, representing the organized stockholders."

Conclusions and recommendations relating to living and working conditions of labor are stated as follows:

WAGES.

"As a result of the investigations which have been made the following conclusions are justified:

"1. The welfare of the State demands that the useful labor of every able-bodied workman should as a minimum be compensated by sufficient income to support in comfort himself, a wife, and at least three minor children, and in addition to provide for sickness, old age, and disability. Under no other conditions can a strong, contented and efficient citizenship be developed.

"2. Under existing conditions such an income is not received by fully one-half of the wage earners employed in industry.

"3. The natural resources of the United States are such that an industrial population properly educated and efficiently organized can produce enough to achieve this standard of living.

"4. It is probably that even at present the national agricultural and industrial output is sufficient to permit the establishment of such a standard.

"5. The problem is therefore essentially one of distribution.

"6. The fixing of the wages of adult workmen by legal enactment is not practicable nor desirable as a general policy, except for public employees.

"7. A just standard of wages in any industry or occupation can best be reached by collective bargaining between employers and employees for the purpose of forming voluntary joint agreements. The success and justice of such joint agreements is, however, dependent upon the essential equality of the two parties and can not be attained unless effective organization exists.

"It is suggested that the Commission make the following recommendations:

"1. In order that the public may be kept fully informed with regard to labor conditions, and that a proper basis of facts should exist for negotiation and arbitration, the Federal Government should enact the necessary legislation to provide for the collection, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics or otherwise, of the full and exact facts regarding wages, hours of labor, and extent of unemployment for every industry. Every employer should be required by law to file with the proper authority a sworn statement of these facts according to a prescribed form. These statistics should be published annually, and the full data regarding any industry or plant should be accessible to any mediator or any other responsible citizen.

"2. Uniform statutes should be passed by the legislatures of all States requiring that wages be paid at least semi-monthly and in cash, except where by joint agreement other methods are agreed upon."

HOURS OF LABOR.

"As a result of investigation the following conclusions are justified:

"1. The physical well-being, mental development and recreational needs of every class of population demand that under normal circumstances the working day should not exceed eight hours.

"2. A very large percentage of the workmen in manufactures, transportation and mining work more than eight hours per day.

"3. This is in marked contrast to the condition of those whose economic position enables them to define the length of their own working days.

"4. Practical experience has shown that the reduction of working hours is in the interest not only of the worker and the community generally, but of the employer.

"3. The regulation by legal enactment of working hours of adult workmen is not generally practicable nor desirable, except for public employees.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. That in the so-called continuous occupations, other than the movement of trains, requiring work during both the day and the night for six or seven days per week, the State and Federal Governments should directly intervene, so that the working hours should not exceed eight per day nor extend to more than six days per week."

SAFETY AND SANITATION.

"The investigations which have been made warrant the following conclusions:

"1. Great progress has been made during recent years in promoting safety and sanitation in manufacturing, mining and transportation.

"2. The progress has been most rapid in the direction of safeguarding workers from industrial accidents.

"3. Progress in safety has been in part the result of continued agitation and education, but has proceeded most rapidly and satisfactorily since the enactment of workmen's compensation laws which render unsafe working conditions expensive to the employer.

"4. The movement has also been largely promoted by the formation of safety committees composed of officials and workmen, and by the creation of joint conferences of employers and employees to assist and advise State officials in the administration of the law and in the formulation of safety rules.

"5. The campaign for safety needs, however, to be greatly extended as rapidly as possible. The annual list of accidents, approximately 35,000 fatalities and 700,000 injuries involving disability of over four weeks, can not be regarded complacently. From one-third to one-half of these accidents have been estimated by competent authorities to be preventable by proper safeguards, inspection, and control.

"6. The advance in the sanitation of work shops has been less rapid, because not only are the dangers less obvious, but there is no financial liability for diseases or deaths occurring as the result of improper sanitation. Future progress in sanitation demands attention not only to cleanliness and ventilation, but to occupational diseases.

"7. The most direct incentive for the promotion of sanitation would be the adoption of a proper system of sickness insurance.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The creation of a bureau of industrial safety (except that the section providing a museum of safety is not endorsed). Proper steps should be taken to provide for the co-ordination of the work of all Federal bureaus whose work is concerned with industrial safety.

"2. The appropriations of the Public Health Service for the investigation and promotion of industrial sanitation should be increased."

HOUSING.

"It has been found in the course of the Commission's investigations:

"1. The present provisions for the housing of workmen are generally bad, not only in the large cities but in industrial communities of every size and in rural districts.

"2. Not only are the houses and tenements which are available for workers largely insanitary and unfit for habitation, but they are inadequate, resulting in high rents, over-crowding and congestion.

"3. Such conditions make not only for discomfort and unhappiness, but for disease and degeneration.

"4. The ordinary method of supplying houses through their erection by private capitalists for investment and speculation has rarely if ever been adequate.

"5. Excellent plans for the housing of workmen have been put into effect by a number of firms and corporations, but such measures have not at all affected the general situation, and being dependent upon the volition of individuals can not be regarded as likely to greatly influence progress.

"6. The tenement-house acts, as well as the health ordinances and building regulations of municipalities, while generally productive of good effects, are at best surface remedies and can never cure the evils of the present housing situation.

"7. In every important European country government aid and direct intervention to curb speculation have proved to be necessary for the promotion of any real progress.

"8. Governmental action in Europe has chiefly taken the following forms:

"(a) Extension of credit to voluntary non-profit-making associations.

"(b) Construction by the Government of buildings which are leased for long periods on easy terms.

"(c) Exemption from taxation and other subsidies for homes constructed for occupancy by their owners.

"(d) Legislation designed to prevent the holding of land out of use and to secure for the Government a part of the 'unearned increment.'

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The Federal and State Governments should institute investigations directed not so much to ascertaining existing housing conditions, as to formulating constructive methods by which direct support and encouragement to the promotion of improved housing can be given. Actual experiment in the promotion of housing should proceed as rapidly as proper plans can be drafted.

"2. Special attention should be given to taxation, in order that land should as far as possible be forced into use and the burden of taxation be removed from home owners.

"3. The municipalities should be relieved from all State restrictions which now prevent them from undertaking the operation of adequate housing schemes and from engaging in other necessary municipal enterprises."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY.

"The investigations and hearings of the Commission justify the conclusions:

"1. As a result of their unprotected condition, women and children are exploited in industry, trade, domestic service, and agriculture, to an extent which threatens their health and welfare and menaces the well-being of future generations.

"2. The competition of women and children is a direct menace to the wage and salary standards of men.

"3. Under present conditions, children are per-

mitted by their parents to go to work largely because their earnings are necessary for the support of the rest of the family. The restrictive legislation of the past quarter-century, although admirable in purpose and ultimate results, has thrown a heavy burden upon their fathers and mothers, who, at existing wages, have been barely able to support their families. The evidence shows that the burden of child labor legislation has rested upon the wage earners rather than upon employers. It is the testimony of enlightened employers that the employment of children is unprofitable, and that the effect of excluding children from factories has been to increase rather than decrease profits. In the interest of society as a whole, further restrictions on the employment of immature children are necessary, but it is important that they should be made with an understanding that the burden will rest primarily upon the wage earners, whose self-sacrifice should be fully recognized.

"4. The increasing employment of women has been due to two primary causes: First, the low wages of men, which have made the earnings of women necessary for the support of the family, and, second, the inducement to employers to substitute women for men because they will accept lower wages and are less likely to protest against conditions. The substitution of women for men has been greatly assisted by the introduction of improved machinery, which makes strength and technical skill unnecessary.

"5. The increased employment of women, under present working conditions, is a serious menace to their own health and well-being, to the wages of their husbands and brothers, and to the ideals of family life upon which American civilization has been established.

"6. The conditions under which women are employed in domestic service and in agriculture, merit the attention of the Nation no less than does their employment in manufacturing and trade. Not only is the economic condition of women employed in agriculture and domestic service a matter of grave concern, but they are subject to over-work, unreasonable hours, and personal abuse of various kinds, from which they have been largely relieved in factories and stores through agitation and legislation.

"7. The position of women in industry has been rendered doubly hard by reason of their lack of training for industrial work, by the oversupply of such labor and the consequent competition, by their traditional position of dependence, and by their disfranchisement.

"8. A very thorough investigation in the New England States failed to show a single manufacturer who had left a State as a result of restrictive factory legislation. On the contrary, the majority of manufacturers expressed the opinion that the legislation regulating conditions for women and children had been advantageous to the industry as a whole, particularly because it placed all competitors upon the same footing. Similarly, an investigation of the effects of minimum-wage legislation failed to show any calculable effects upon the cost of production, or upon the employment of women, after a sufficient period had elapsed to allow the necessary readjustments to be made.

"9. Nevertheless, there is a strong and increasing demand on the part of manufacturers in the more progressive States that regulation of factory conditions should be undertaken by the Federal Government, in order that competitors in all parts

of the country should be placed upon an equal footing in this respect. The same demand comes also from the representatives of labor, not only because the argument of 'interstate competition' is creating strong opposition to progressive legislation, but because of the great economy of effort which would result from having to make the fight for better legislation only at the National Capital instead of in 45 States.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The recognition both by public opinion and in such legislation as may be enacted, of the principle that women should receive the same compensation as men for the same service.

"2. Until this principle is recognized, and women are accorded equal political rights, the extension of State protection of women, through legislation regulating working conditions, hours of service, and minimum wages, is highly desirable.

"3. The increased organization of working women for self-protection and the improvement of their industrial conditions.

"4. The inclusion of all women working for wages, whether in industry, trade, domestic service, or agriculture, under future legislation regulating their wages, hours, or working conditions.

"5. The extension of the principle of State protection of children and the rapid increase of facilities for their education as outlined elsewhere.

"6. The enactment by Congress of legislation embodying the principles contained in the so-called Palmer-Owen bill, which was before Congress at the last session."

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The report discusses conditions of employment in the two principal telegraph companies, in the telephone service, in the service of the Pullman Company and on the railroads. It says:

"The investigations of the Commission show:

"1. The scope of the Newlands Act, which applies only to employees engaged in the operation of interstate railroads, is too narrow and leaves the public service in the transmission of intelligence and in the handling of interstate commerce likely to be interrupted by labor disputes without adequate legal provision either for mediation and conciliation or for making the facts involved in the dispute known to the public.

"2. Even as applied to train service employees, the Newlands Act provides no means of bringing the facts before the public, except when both sides agree to arbitration.

"3. The selection of impartial members of arbitration boards has almost without exception devolved upon the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, owing to the inability of the parties to agree. This not only imposes an unpleasant and burdensome task upon the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, but tends greatly to weaken its influence. The experience in Great Britain shows that agreement can be reached by joint conference of employers and employees during a period of industrial peace for the selection of a panel of impartial persons from which arbitrators can be selected when they are needed, and seems to indicate that in the United States the inability of the parties to agree upon impartial arbitrators is due in part at least to the fact that they are always selected during the heat of the conflict.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The extension of the Newlands Act to cover not only all classes of railroad employees, but all employees of public service corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce.

"2. The functions of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation under the Newlands Act should be extended to provide for the creation of Boards of Investigation, to be formed only by consent of both parties and to make a report of facts and recommendations which will not be binding upon either side.

"3. The Board of Mediation and Conciliation should be authorized by Congress to create an Advisory Council, composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, for the purpose of creating a panel of names from which impartial arbitrators may be chosen by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation."

TELEGRAPH.

"The investigations and hearings of the Commission justify the following conclusions:

"1. The workers employed by the two principal telegraph companies (the Western Union Telegraph and the Postal Telegraph-Cable) are not only underpaid, as admitted by the highest officials in their testimony before the Commission,* but subject to many abuses, such as the denial of proper periods of relief while on duty, the establishment of arbitrary speed rates, which frequently result in overstrain, the arbitrary discharge of employees without notice for any cause or no cause, the employment of young boys for messenger service under conditions which can result only in their moral corruption, and the employment of women for telegraph service at night.

"2. Such conditions have existed practically without change at least since 1884, in spite of the facts having been made public by three Government investigations.

"3. The workers are practically unable to improve their condition because these two companies, which control practically the entire industry, deny them the right of organization. The suppression of organization is effectively carried out by the discharge of all known to be union men or union sympathizers, by the use of spies who fraudulently secure the confidence of employees and report all known to be union members or sympathizers, by the use of an effective system of blacklisting, and by the control even of the personnel of the operators upon leased wires in the offices of brokers and other private individuals.

"4. The two companies have a monopoly of the transmission of telegrams, and no effective competition exists between them. These companies are performing a service in the transmission of intelligence which has been held by the Federal Supreme Court to have been reserved by the Constitution specifically to the Federal Government.

"5. The telegraph companies are enormously overcapitalized, and their rates, which are graded to pay dividends upon large amounts of stock which do not represent the investment of cash, are very much higher than the cost of service warrants.

"6. Owing to the duplication of offices on the part of the two companies and the maintenance of branch offices which are idle for a large part

of the time, this service is being performed inefficiently and at an unusually high cost in spite of the low wages paid the operators.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The property of the telegraph companies or such part of their equipment as may be necessary for the efficient operation of a National telegraph system, should be purchased by the Federal Government after proper valuation and placed under the general jurisdiction of the Post Office Department for operation. In transferring the service to the Federal Government all employees, including officials and other persons, necessary for successful operation, should be retained, and those whom the elimination of the duplicate service of the two companies renders unnecessary for the National system, should be absorbed into other branches of the Federal service as far as practicable.

"2. At the time of the transfer to the Federal service a special commission should be appointed to revise the salary ratings and other working conditions and place them upon a proper basis."

TELEPHONE.

"The investigations of the Commission are the basis for the following statements:

"1. The condition of the telephone operators in both interstate and local service is subject to grave criticism. The wages paid even in the cities having the highest standards are insufficient to provide decently for women who have no other means of support. The requirements and nervous strain incident to the service are so very severe that experienced physicians have testified that operators should work not more than five hours per day, whereas the regular working hours are from seven to nine per day. The operators, who are principally girls and young women, are required to work at night, going to and returning from their work at hours when they are subject to grave menace. The policy of the companies in general provides for sanitary and reasonably comfortable working places, and for attention to the recreation and physical needs of the operators, but in a number of cities the conditions even in these respects are subject to severe criticism.

"2. The telephone operators are unable to secure reasonable conditions for themselves, because of their youth and the fact that they ordinarily remain in the service only a short time.

"3. The organization of employees for their own protection is effectively resisted by the employing companies.

"4. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with its subsidiary and affiliated corporations, controls more than 70 per cent. of the total telephone business of the country. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been enormously profitable and is well able to afford the necessary improvements in working conditions. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has increased its capitalization enormously without the investment of new capital.

"5. The transaction by which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which had been a subsidiary of the American Bell Telephone Company, absorbed the parent company in 1899 was not only designed to evade the legal limitations contained in the Massachusetts charter of the American Bell Telephone Company, but resulted in the increase of the capitalization of the combination from \$25,886,300 to \$75,276,600 without the addition of any new capital.

* Mr. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified as follows:

"I do not cite any of these things as a substitute for wages, because there is no substitute for proper pay. I believe that the telegraphers are underpaid."

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"6. The transmission of intelligence is a function which is specially reserved by the Constitution to the Federal Government, but which in the telephone field has been permitted to become the practical monopoly of a single corporation.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The purchase by the Federal Government, after proper valuation, of the property of the interstate and local telephone companies, or such part of their equipment as may be necessary for the efficient operation of a National telephone system.

"2. The transfer of all employees, including officials, necessary for the efficient operation of the National telephone system, to the Federal service as far as possible, and the absorption, as far as practicable, of all employees who are not necessary for the telephone system into other branches of the Federal service.

"3. When such employees are transferred to the Federal service, the creation of a special commission to establish salary ratings and other working conditions on a proper basis.

"4. In the meantime provision should be made by Congress for the creation of a minimum wage board to fix minimum wage standards for women employees who are engaged in the transmission of messages in interstate commerce. The board should be authorized to differentiate between localities in fixing minima, if on due consideration such differential rates should be deemed advisable.

"5. The creation of minimum wage boards in the several States to fix minimum wages for all women employees engaged in service within the State."

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

"The investigations and hearings of the Commission developed the following facts:

"1. The conductors and porters employed in the car service of the Pullman Company are employed under conditions which seem to require radical readjustment. Both classes of employees are admitted by officials of the Company to be underpaid.

"The standard salary of the porters (\$27.50 per month) is such that the porters are obliged to secure tips from the public in order to live. The Pullman Company is admitted by the chairman of the Board of Directors to be the direct beneficiary of the tips from the public to the extent of the difference between a fair wage and that which is now paid.

"The hours of service are extremely long, the regulations of the Company allowing porters and conductors when in service only four hours sleep per night and penalizing them severely if they sleep while on duty. Employees of the Pullman Company are subject to many other abuses, among which may be mentioned the arbitrary deduction from their salaries for such time as they may not be needed for the actual service of the Company, although they are required to report at the office each morning and are sometimes compelled to wait the greater part of the day without compensation; the requirement that porters shall furnish blacking although they are not permitted to charge passengers for the service of shoe cleaning; the system of arbitrary penalties for the infraction of multitudinous rules; the requirement that all employees shall purchase their uniforms from one mercantile establishment, the owners of which are largely interested in the Pullman Company; and the lack of proper pro-

vision of sleeping quarters for employees when away from their home stations.

"2. The Pullman Company has a bonus system, by which employees who have a 'clean record' for the year receive an extra month's salary. This system serves to increase the earnings of those who receive the bonus, and is unquestionably appreciated by them. Nevertheless, it is inequitable in penalizing with extra severity any infractions of rules which occur during the latter half of the year, and puts into the hands of officials and inspectors a means of discrimination which can be arbitrarily exercised.

"3. The effect of the tipping system is not only to degrade those who are obliged by their economic conditions to accept tips, but to promote discrimination in the service of the public.

"4. The employees of the Pullman Company are unable to improve their condition through organization, as employees known to be members of labor unions are discharged and through the means of an effective system of espionage employees are deterred from affiliating with labor unions.

"5. The Company is tremendously over-capitalized, having increased its capitalization from \$36,000,000 in 1893 to \$120,000,000 in 1915, without the investment of a single dollar on the part of the stockholders. Upon the basis of actual cash paid in, the annual dividends of the Company are not less than twenty-nine per cent. During the history of the Company the stockholders have received cash dividends amounting to at least \$167,000,000 and special stock dividends of \$64,000,000, making a total of \$231,000,000 on an actual investment of \$32,601,238.

"6. The Company enjoys a practical monopoly of the sleeping car service.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting the tipping of any employee of a public service corporation engaged in interstate commerce, and providing a proper fine for both the giver and the recipient of the tip.

"2. The amendment of the existing laws regulating the hours of service of train employees to include the employees engaged in the Pullman service.

"3. The extension of the Newlands Act, as already suggested, to cover the Pullman Company."

RAILROADS.

"The investigations of the Commission with regard to railroads have been too limited to permit of general findings or recommendations. Enough evidence has, however, come before the Commission with regard to three points to warrant attention.

"1. The railroad construction camps are largely insanitary, overcrowded and improperly equipped for the health and comfort of the employees. In addition there are many abuses, such as overcharging at the commissary and grafting by foremen.

"2. The so-called voluntary benefit associations of a number of the railroads constitute, under the present system of management, a great injustice to employees. These funds, which are contributed almost entirely by the employees, the management as a rule paying only the cost of administration, until recently were generally used to relieve the companies from liability for accident, employees being required to sign a release in favor of the company at the time that they became members of the benefit association. In

some cases, even, the membership is compulsory. Nevertheless the employees have no voice in the management and receive no equity when they are discharged. Finally, such associations, under their present management, serve to exert an undue influence over employees, since the members, if they quit the service for any period or for any cause, sacrifice to the company all that has been paid in.

"3. Under the authority granted by the several States the railroads maintain a force of police, and some, at least, have established large arsenals of arms and ammunition. This armed force, when augmented by recruits from detective agencies and employment agencies, as seems to be the general practice during industrial disputes, constitutes a private army clothed with a degree of authority which should be exercised only by public officials; these armed bodies, usurping the supreme functions of the State and oftentimes encroaching on the rights of the citizens, are a distinct menace to public welfare.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. Thorough investigation by the Public Health Service of railroad construction camps as well as other labor camps, and the preparation of definite plans for such camps and a standard code of sanitary regulations.

"2. The enactment by Congress of a statute expressly prohibiting corporations engaged in interstate commerce from inducing or compelling their employees to sign releases of liability for accidents.

"3. Congress should enact a statute prohibiting interstate employers from requiring their employees to contribute to benefit funds, and providing for the participation of employees engaged in interstate commerce in the management of all benefit funds and other funds to which they contribute.

"4. The regulation by Federal statute of the employment of police on interstate railroads. The statute should not only provide for the organization, personnel and powers of such police, but should definitely provide that during labor disputes such police should be subject to the proper civil authorities and paid out of the public treasury. The statute should also provide that such corporations should be permitted to have firearms only under license, requiring that a definite record be maintained showing the character of each firearm and to whom it is issued.

"5. The assumption by the State of full responsibility and definite provision not only for protecting the property of railroads, but for preventing trespass upon their property."

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN ISOLATED COMMUNITIES.

One of the most striking features of the report is the finding that many typical industrial communities present every aspect of a state of feudalism. The report says:

"The investigations and hearings of the Commission are the basis for the following statements:

"1. The conditions existing in typical industrial communities which are either wholly or in large part owned or controlled by a single corporation or individual employer, present every aspect of a state of feudalism except the recognition of specific duties on the part of the employer. The employees in such communities are dependent on a single corporation, or employer, for their livelihood. Furthermore, the employer in many cases controls the social and political life of such com-

munities, either by the complete absorption of local political powers or by domination of the local authorities.

"2. The fundamental rights of citizens in such communities are, as a general rule, seriously abridged if not actually denied. Among the rights most seriously violated are the right of free speech and assemblage and the right of public highways.

"In some cases, as for example in Colorado, employers in such communities have assumed to usurp the functions of the Federal Government itself in the issuance of money orders, and have not only denied employees access to the post office when located in their company stores but have opened and otherwise interfered with the mail directed to the employees.

"Such feudalistic conditions tend to develop principally in connection with the private exploitation of natural resources, being most frequently found in mining camps, lumber camps (including turpentine camps) and large plantations. There are, however, striking examples even in the case of manufactures, as for example, the textile towns and steel towns.

"3. The most extreme form of domination and control exists in what are known as 'closed camps,' where the employer owns all the land upon which such camps are located and, because of this private ownership, not only exercises control over the local government, but dictates arbitrarily who shall be permitted to come into or pass through such communities. It has frequently been argued that such communities are simply the inevitable accompaniment of the development of new country and will be eliminated with time. This is not true, however, as the Commission's investigations have disclosed a large number of 'closed camps' which have been in existence for more than a generation.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The enactment of appropriate State legislation providing that where communities develop, even upon privately owned land, the powers of the civil Government shall not be interfered with, nor shall the rights of access to the residence of any person be restricted, nor shall the rights of persons to come and go unmolested, to speak freely and to assemble peacefully, be interfered with or considered to stand upon a different basis from the rights of persons in other communities.

"2. In the case of public lands containing timber or minerals, which are now or may hereafter come into possession of the Federal Government, it should be provided by statute that neither the lands nor the mineral rights should under any circumstances be sold, but should be used only upon lease for a limited term, such lease to contain as a part of the contract the conditions with regard to the rights of inhabitants as recited above and such lease to be forfeitable without recourse in case of the infraction of said conditions.

"3. The Post Office Department should be directed to report to Congress all communities in which the postoffice is in any company's store or other building operated by an employer or in which the postmaster is a private employer or the agent of an employer. The report should show the facts separately for those communities in which the employer or corporation operates an industry upon which any large number of inhabitants are dependent.

"4. Congress and the State legislatures should enact statutes providing that any attempt on the

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part of an employer to influence his employees either directly or indirectly in connection with any Federal election either for or against any particular candidate, shall constitute intimidation; and further specifying that it shall constitute intimidation for any employer to give notice to his workmen that in the event of the election of any particular candidate, the establishment will not be operated."

AGRICULTURE.

Today's section also urges action to improve the condition of farm labor and to stop the increase in farm tenancy by aiding farm owners. It says:

"It was obviously impossible for the Commission to attempt a detailed investigation of agricultural conditions; but, because of the very immediate bearing of the land question on industrial unrest, it was felt necessary to make as thorough investigation as possible of the phases which seemed to have the most direct bearing on our general problem. The phases selected for discussion were first, the concentration of land ownership as shown by existing statistics; second, the problem of seasonal and casual agricultural labor; third, the increase and change in the character of farm tenancy; and fourth, the introduction of methods into agriculture through the development of corporations operating large tracts of land. The findings and recommendations with reference to the concentration of ownership and the problems of seasonal labor are set forth elsewhere. At this point, it is desired to present the results of the investigation of tenancy and agricultural corporations.

"The investigation of these problems was confined practically to the Southwest, because it is in this region that the systems have become most fully developed and their results in the form of the acute unrest of a militant tenant movement are most easily studied. The investigations in this region, however, were very thorough, consisting of detailed studies and reports by field investigators, which were later confirmed by a public hearing."

"As a result of these investigations the following conclusions are fully justified:

"1. Tenancy in the Southwestern States is already the prevailing method of cultivation and is increasing at a very rapid rate. In 1880, Texas had 65,468 tenant families, comprising 37.6 per cent of all farms in the State. In 1910, tenant farmers had increased to 219,571, and operated 53 per cent of all farms in the State. Reckoning on the same ratio of increase that was maintained between 1900 and 1910, there should be in Texas in the present year (1915) at least 236,000 tenant farmers. A more intensive study of the field, however, shows that in the eighty-two counties of the State where tenancy is highest, the average percentage of tenants will approximate sixty.

"For Oklahoma we have no adequate census figures so far back, but at the present time the percentage of farm tenancy in the State is 54.8 and for the 47 counties where the tenancy is highest the percentage of tenancy is 68.13.

"2. Tenancy, while inferior in every way to farm ownership from a social standpoint, is not necessarily an evil if conducted under a system which protects the tenants and assures cultivation of the soil under proper and economical methods, but where tenancy exists under conditions as are prevalent in the Southwest, its increase can be regarded only as a menace to the Nation.

"3. The prevailing system of tenancy in the

Southwest is share-tenancy, under which the tenant furnishes his own seed, tools and teams, and pays to the landlord one-third of the grain and one-fourth of the cotton. There is, however, a constant tendency to increase the landlord's share, through the payment either of cash bonuses or of a higher percentage of the product. Under this system tenants as a class earn only a bare living through the work of themselves and their entire families. Few of the tenants ever succeed in laying by a surplus. On the contrary, their experiences are so discouraging that they seldom remain on the same farm for more than a year, and they move from one farm to the next in the constant hope of being able to better their condition. Without the labor of the entire family the tenant farmer is helpless. As a result, not only is his wife prematurely broken down, but the children remain uneducated and without the hope of any condition better than that of their parents. The tenants having no interest in the results beyond the crops of a single year, the soil is being rapidly exhausted, and the conditions therefore tend to become steadily worse. Even at present a very large proportion of the tenants' families are insufficiently clothed, badly housed, and underfed. Practically all of the white tenants are native born. As a result of these conditions, however, they are deteriorating rapidly, each generation being less efficient and more hopeless than the one preceding.

"4. A very large proportion of the tenants are hopelessly in debt and are charged exorbitant rates of interest. Over ninety-five per cent of the tenants borrow from some source, and about seventy-five per cent borrow regularly year after year. The average interest rate on all farm loans is 10 per cent, while small tenants in Texas pay 15 per cent or more. In Oklahoma the conditions are even worse, in spite of the enactment of laws against usury. Furthermore, over ninety per cent of the tenants are regularly in debt to the stores from which they secure their supplies, and pay exorbitantly for this credit. The average rate of interest on store credit is conservatively put at 20 per cent and in many cases ranges as high as 60 per cent.

"5. The leases are largely in the form of oral contracts which run for only one year and which make no provision for compensation to the tenant for any improvements which may be made upon the property. As a result, tenants are restrained from making improvements and in many cases do not properly provide for the upkeep of the property.

"6. Furthermore, the tenants are in some instances the victims of oppression on the part of landlords. This oppression takes the form of dictation of character and amount of crops, eviction without due notice, and discrimination because of personal and political convictions. The existing law provides no recourse against such abuses.

"7. As a result both of the evils inherent in the tenant system and of the occasional oppression by landlords, a state of acute unrest is developing among the tenants and there are clear indications of the beginning of organized resistance which may result in civil disturbances of a serious character.

"8. The situation is being accentuated by the increasing tendency of the landlords to move to the towns and cities, relieving themselves not only from all productive labor but direct responsibility for the conditions which develop. Furthermore,

as a result of the increasing expenses incident to urban life, there is a marked tendency to demand from the tenant a greater share of the products of his labor.

"9. The responsibility for the existing conditions rests not upon the landlords, but upon the system itself. The principal causes are to be found in the system of short leases, the system of private credit at exorbitant rates, the lack of a proper system of marketing, the absence of educational facilities, and last, but not least, the prevalence of land speculation.

"10. A new factor is being introduced into the agricultural situation through the development of huge estates, owned by corporations and operated by salaried managers upon a purely industrial system. The labor conditions on such estates are subject to grave criticism. The wages are extremely low, 80 cents per day being the prevailing rate on one large estate which was thoroughly investigated; arbitrary deductions from wages are made for various purposes; and a considerable part of the wages themselves are paid in the form of coupons, which are, in all essential particulars, the same as the "scrip" which has been the source of such great abuse. Furthermore, the communities existing on these large estates are subject to the complete control of the land-owning corporation, which may regulate the lives of citizens to almost any extent. There is an apparent tendency toward the increase of these large estates and the greatest abuses may be expected if they are allowed to develop unchecked.

"11. Prompt and effective action on the part of the States and the Nation is necessary if any alleviation of the conditions which have been described is to be achieved.

"It is suggested that the Commission recommend:

"1. The development through legislation of a system of longtime leases, providing that the tenant shall be compensated for all improvements made upon the property, and also providing for cropping systems which will maintain the fertility of the soil.

"2. The establishment of National and State farm bureaus for the following purposes:

a. To act as an agent between landlords and tenants in the distribution of tenant labor.

b. To act as an agent between landlords and tenants in the preparation of equitable contracts.

c. To act as an information agency to assist homeseeking farmers.

d. To assist in the distribution of seasoned labor.

"3. The development of better credit facilities through the assistance of the Government and co-operative organization of farmers and tenants. No single measure can be recommended; the results must be achieved through the development of a sound rural credit system, the development of land banks, mortgage associations and credit unions. Foreign experience shows that through these means the rate of interest can be greatly reduced and the security of both the borrower and the lender can be increased.

"4. The general introduction of modernized rural schools and compulsory education of children. The functions of the school system should extend beyond education to the social service of the entire rural community, assisting in the or-

ganization of farmers and tenants for co-operative purposes, and promoting other measures looking to the community's welfare.

"5. The revision of the taxation system so as to exempt from taxation all improvements and tax unused land at its full rental value."

OLD INJUNCTION IS THROWN OUT.

Judge McIntosh Rules Out Jacobi Suit Against Waiters' Union—Declares Books Doctored—Affirms Right of Unions to Picket Though Decrying Practice—Business Agent of Employes' Association Gets Another Set-Back.

After a rehearing of the suit brought by the Jacobi German Delicatessen a year ago, seeking an injunction restraining the Waiters' Union from picketing and asking \$1,500 alleged damages to the business from the picket maintained, Judge Kenneth McIntosh last Wednesday dismissed both the injunction and the suit.

Jacobi brought his books into court in an attempt to show the damage done his business by the picketing carried on. The judge immediately became aware of the palpable fraud in the statements of account in the books shown as evidence. Jacobi had made the ludicrous error of mixing his dates, the book doctoring being evident from a month before the picket had been established. Halverstadt, Jacobi's attorney, and also attorney for the Employers' Association, denied having had anything to do with tampering with the books.

Ed T. Levi, business agent for the waiters' organization, was the chief witness for the defense. The trial was enlivened by many clashes between Levi and Halverstadt, attorney of the prosecution.

Halverstadt asked the witness why picketing was carried on. "Why, to shame the employer into giving decent working conditions and wages to his workers," replied Levi.

The employers' attorney then inquired where labor unions get the right to picket. Levi replied: "Do humane societies allow you to work a jack-ass seven days in the week? Well, organized labor claims an equal right for humanity."

A strong point made by the defense was that the picketing maintained on Jacobi's business had not injured his business, but rather had helped it, for the Employers' Association rushes to the assistance of any place which is being picketed, making it a special point to patronize such places as are declared unfair to organized labor. It was charged by Levi on the stand that the attorney's fee, in cases where organized labor is being fought, is furnished by the employers' organization. Halverstadt demanded proof, but when Levi said that, though not having the books of the Employers' Association to directly refer to, he could not absolutely prove the assertion; the employers' man hastily passed the point.

Judge McIntosh, in handing down the decision which dismissed the case, expressed sympathy for the struggle of labor to maintain living conditions. He decried picketing as a weapon of offense, but was inclined to be tolerant of it as the only means left to labor in defending itself against the employer who refuses to consider the rights of employes to have a voice in making conditions livable for themselves.—*Union Record*, Seattle, Wash., September 11, 1915.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

LOBSTER LORE.

If you want to know all there is to know about crabs, lobsters and shrimps—not the kind that haunt the stage exits and the crab, shrimp and lobster palaces of New York—but the crustaceans of curious shapes and more curious habits, writes Gus J. Karger in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, you must come to Washington. Then you must visit the National Museum, and inquire for Miss Mary J. Rathbun, "associate in zoology," another one of the remarkable women in the employ of the Government, a woman little known to the public, but on a firmly established footing in the world of science, here and abroad. If Miss Rathbun can't tell you what you want to know, it's not out yet. Your case is hopeless.

Miss Rathbun, sister of Dr. Richard Rathbun, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, came to Washington from Buffalo 30 years ago. She began her work in the Bureau of Fisheries, and her interest in the crab family was speedily aroused. She immediately began to specialize on the subject, and, as assistant curator of marine invertebrates at the National Museum, now with the title of assistant in zoology, for more than a quarter of a century has had charge of the collection of the higher crustaceans, as well as the other marine invertebrates. She has been a fond step-mother to the great and ever-growing collection of crabs, shrimps and lobsters and has given her life to developing the science. She has contributed materially to marine fauna as a science and has enlightened the world in important particulars as to one of its material sources of food supply. Dr. Paul Bartsch, curator of marine invertebrates, pays her the high compliment of asserting that there isn't a worker anywhere in this particular line who isn't indebted, directly and deeply, to Miss Rathbun for assistance rendered at some time or other. Her department has become the largest and most complete in the world under her administration.

There is a constant and valuable accretion of material to her section. It comes through the field men of the Bureau of Fisheries, the army, the navy, the geological survey and other branches of the national service. Much foreign material comes under a system of exchange with the scientific institutions of other lands, and some is acquired by purchase. All of it is identified, classified and recorded by Miss Rathbun. She knows all the crustaceans in the world by their first, last and Latin names. The interesting study to which she has now devoted herself is the intermingling of fauna from the Pacific and Atlantic, made possible by the construction of the Panama Canal, and the effect on each. Thousands upon thousands of species have come under her observation. Among the specimens preserved under her direction—her department having grown into the largest in the National Museum—are to be found spider and arrow crabs, carefully preserved in alcohol, in bottles placarded with their scientific Latin names; specimens from the Philippines that look like octopi; land crabs from the West Indies which in securing their habitat have the uncomfortable habit of visiting the homes of the natives; land crabs known as cocoanut crabs, because they climb the trees and eat the cocoanuts; a twelve-pound crab from South Australia, the largest crab in the world; the sponge crab, which conceals himself beneath a sponge, and there awaits his prey; the hermit crab, which selects a dead shell, backing into it, to protect his soft, flexible tail end, left soft and flexible through some peculiar oversight of nature; the box, or

shame-faced crab, who holds his large claws to his face as though he had something to be ashamed of; the fiddler crab, with one large and one small claw, in an attitude which suggests the violin held to the shoulder; and so many hundreds of others that the recital would fill volumes.

Indeed, Miss Rathbun has filled volumes with the recital, and among her literary contributions to the science is "Marine Brachyura," a large octavo; a special treatise on the Percy Sladen trust expedition to the Indian Ocean, in 1905, under J. Stanley Gardiner; "The Brachyura Collected by the United States Fish Commission Steamer Albatross on the Voyage from Norfolk to San Francisco, 1871-1888," another on "Brachyura and Macrura of the Hawaiian Islands;" "The Stalk-Eyed Crustaceans of Peru and Adjacent Coast," "Decapod Crustaceans of the Northwest Coast of America;" even one in French—"Les Crabes d'eau Douce," a treatise on fresh water crabs prepared by request of the Museum of Natural History in Paris. Altogether she has written nearly a hundred treatises upon her special subject and all of them have been accorded high recognition in this country and elsewhere. Her work along scientific lines has gained her membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences—only five women have been admitted—to the Biological Society of Washington, and to the Society of American Naturalists.

Miss Rathbun does not work at the National Museum all the time. No, indeed, occasionally she takes a vacation. Where does she go? Well, generally to the summer station of the Fish Commission at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where she can collect more specimens for the National Museum. Occasionally she tours Europe—to visit the museums and bring back photographs of unknown or rare specimens that may be found there. Like all scientists, Miss Rathbun must find a little diversion; and what diversion can there be without the agreeable companionship of lobsters, crabs and shrimps?

WAITERS, COOKS, CARVERS MUST GET HEALTH TICKETS.

90,000 Food Handlers Being Examined in Squads for Traces of Typhoid, Tuberculosis or Other Communicable Diseases—Employing Non-Certified Help to Be a Misdemeanor.

The Board of Health has notified the 90,000 handlers of foods and dishes working in the 4,500 hotels and restaurants of this city that they must without delay get certificates assuring that they are free from typhoid, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.

Examination of this class of employes was begun three weeks ago at the Occupational Clinic, No. 49 Lafayette street, by Dr. L. I. Harris and a large corps of physicians and nurses. Yesterday 214 persons appeared for examination. The average number examined each day has been between 225 and 250.

The order of examination was given by the Division of Industrial Hygiene. Certificates from private physicians will be accepted if made out on a form furnished by the Board of Health. An employer who hires non-certified help will be guilty of a misdemeanor. At a date to be set all persons preparing or serving food or employed in any way in a hotel or restaurant kitchen must show their certificate when asked.

"We have found enough typhoid suspects and tubercular cases among the persons examined to show the need for such regulations," Dr. Harris told a *World* reporter yesterday. "We hope to eliminate those carrying typhoid or having other communicable diseases. The present tests are not so conclusive as later examinations will be. A typhoid suspect will be investigated by laboratory tests, and we shall not interfere with the person until we have made certain he is a disease carrier."

"We have received no complaints or protests, but have had commendation from proprietors of some of the largest restaurants and hotels. I am sorry that an evening paper gave emphatic prominence to the fact that proprietors who employ non-certified help will be subject to a \$500 fine or imprisonment for one year. It sounds too much as though we were trying to swing a club over their heads, when really the attitude of Commissioner Goldwater is one of persuasion. He desires their co-operation."

"Hash-slingers, dispensers of "ham-ann,'" owners of cabarets and the Tuxedo-garmented head waiters of fashionable hotels visited by a *World* reporter yesterday were nearly unanimous in approving the action of the Board of Health. This is what they said:

The head waiter at the Waldorf-Astoria: "It is not necessary in a house of this kind. But it is a good thing for some of the smaller restaurants. Indeed it is!"

Mrs. D. C. Deed, who helps her husband manage Dow's Lunchroom at No. 3 Park Place: "I should think it would be a fine thing. It seems that any one who wants to conduct a sanitary lunching place would not object to such regulation."

Benjamin Cohen, auditor at Rector's, was in charge during the manager's absence. "I can't speak for the management, but I think it is a good thing. It would be a benefit to the guests of a house."

Nick Cupo, a cook at the Baltimore Dairy Lunch, No. 146 Fulton street: "I think it is all right to be examined."

Andre Dustanoby: "I think it is excellent. Perfectly right. By all means we ought to have such a regulation."

Harry Kleinman, secretary of Waiters' Union Local No. 1, at No. 12 St. Mark's Place: "This matter will come up before the union next Friday night. I think it is a good thing; it is to protect the people."

The manager of Child's Restaurant, No. 194 Broadway: "I don't see why any person should want to hire help that might endanger the health of his patrons. I'm sure I wouldn't hire a man who had a communicable disease."—*The World*, New York, Sunday, September 5, 1915.

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN."

The demonstrations of "man's inhumanity to man" are many, especially is this so between non-union men. And a few instances of this is not amiss if the reader will take this article as it is meant—in the spirit of education.

It is sad enough for a non-union man to try to injure a non-union man, still worse for a non-union man to try to injure a union man, but worst of all for a union man to injure a union man. But cases of this kind are entirely too frequent and without doubt are many times done through ignorance. But the working man who will maliciously and premeditately attempt to injure an-

other working man is to be shunned and avoided by all humanity, for he is no respecter of any person, and will employ the vilest and most violent of means to besmirch the good name or character of not only another man but his very best friends; and it seems the rule that these sort of men are gifted to such an extent with the spirit of the devil that their work oftentimes has the appearance of the true spirit. But sooner or later they are found out; but their work is of such nature that they can not be punished by laws of the land, but merely draw the contempt of the community around them and are thereby forced to seek new fields, which can sometimes be found, in some instances, a few miles away. So this brings us to another good reason why all men should be organized into a body compact enough so that these rascals who have the intention of upbuilding their own reputation on the ruination of other men, instead of their being able to move on a few miles, shall be known by their new neighbors ahead of their arrival, and their dirty work stopped at the beginning.

As I have inferred, "man's inhumanity to man" can be classified into two distinct classes: First, ignorance without intention to harm; and second, malicious or premeditated. These, of course, may be divided into many subdivisions, but in this short article it is the intention of the writer to deal only with these two classes as a whole.

It is the wish of the writer to start the working man thinking, for thinking with one's own mind is educating; and education is life to the trades union principles. So it is up to us to read and listen, to examine ourselves, always keeping on the lookout for knowledge, and try to make the world better for our having lived in it; "To see ourselves as others see us," and "To do unto others as we would have others do unto us." This is the true spirit of unionism, the real principle that stands behind our great American Federation of Labor, and should stand behind every individual therein, because, in as few words as possible, "No man liveth to himself." And only by the practice of these principles can a man be a true union man or an organization live up to the functions for which it is created.

Several instances have happened in this old world lately which demonstrate these two classes of "man's inhumanity to man" very clearly and I shall endeavor to illustrate a few of them so that the intention may more clearly be understood.

Not long ago a recruit asked for and got a chance in an establishment—a position as waiter. Not being experienced nor having an ability to grasp worldly knowledge, the other employees of the place decided to have some fun with him; and by answering his questions with indifferent answers or starting him on a "wild goose chase" for ridiculous articles unknown to mankind, they caused him much worry and trouble, until one smart one conceived the idea to send him to the employer himself for something unheard of, with the result that he exposed his ignorance to the boss himself who immediately fired him. The other employees are still laughing about the fun they had with the boob. Can you see the joke of causing any man to lose a chance to earn an honest living?

Another example is one that happened in one of our business establishments, not long ago. A young lad had been working in this place for some time who carried himself straightforward and attended to his own business, working as a

messenger, etc., and through his attention to his business, found favor with the manager to the extent that he was given a chance to show his ability with a set of simple books. But the regular bookkeepers, seeing one of them would in time be replaced by the boy sometime in the future, proceeded to place obstacles in his way by answering his questions only with indifference, and sometimes absolutely wrong answers, causing very serious mix-ups in the books, with the consequence that the boy lost his chance to make good.

Another cause of "man's inhumanity to man," which I shall let the reader decide under which head it belongs: A certain business man had an office room for rent, and when the secretary of the cooks and waiters' union applied to him to rent it for a business office, was told the rent was _____. And when told it was the cooks and waiters' organization who would use it, withdrew the price of rental with the blank statement, "I would rent it to anyone else for _____, but to the cooks and waiters I would charge you one and one-half times that amount." This most assuredly failed to make any good impression on that body, who took it as a direct insult, because to a great extent ignorant people seem to be of the opinion that cooks or waiters are about 50 degrees lower than the clerk or any other working man. Why this is a fact is hard to understand, but nevertheless it is very apparent. Many are the arguments that can be put forward to disprove them inferior. A few of these are, that among this organization are many members that own their own property, are tax-payers and raise families that command the highest possible respect in the community, and these same people that condemn them would have the greatest respect for them if they did not know what vocation they followed for a livelihood. And further, the average cook or waiter receives more wages than the average clerk or bookkeeper and are the first people of any community to aid the needy any time they are called on.

Now for an example of the man who will maliciously injure another: We have in every craft, men who can not go out into the world and battle with the elements honestly and above board, but who are low enough to go to an employer, and by offering his labor for a less wage and will further manufacture out of whole-cloth a lie to the effect that the particular man whom he is trying to replace has been heard to make remarks detrimental to the interests of the employer.

This is the kind of men that organizations stop, for when a business is organized an employer knows just what wages he is compelled to pay and that he can not hire one man any cheaper than another for the same services rendered. By this it is shown that the subject of "man's inhumanity to man" is far-reaching and its capabilities are not restricted to hurting a man's character but can take the very means of life itself away from him.

R. A. GOODING,
Local 848.

AS YOU PASS ALONG.

"It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend."—Ruskin.

FIRING LINE

CAUSE OR EFFECT?

Excessive Drinking Not the Cause, But An Effect of Exhaustion and Depression.

The working people are not only the chief bearers of the burdens of society, but also the scapegoats upon which is laid the blame for failures and shortcomings. This fact appeared in the strong relief during the past months in Great Britain, where the government made the charge—which was, of course, echoed and reinforced by employers and officers—that it was on account of the lack of patriotism of the workers and their reckless disregard of duty that work did not proceed as fast or as well as the exigencies of the war required in ammunition factories and shipyards, and this neglect on the part of the workers was, in turn, laid to drink. Proposals for national prohibition, government beer monopoly, heavy taxation, etc., were made, but owing to the almost universal resistance of the public, were withdrawn.

What we are interested in is principally the attempt to put the blame for the unsatisfactory conditions on the workers and their supposed habits of excessive drinking. As usual, the cart was put before the horse. Even if it were true that the workers at times drank more than was good for them, was this a cause of neglect of work, or rather an effect of overwork, unwholesome working conditions and inadequate pay?

Earnest students of the drink question are practically unanimous in the conclusion that excessive drinking, as well as other vices, is not the cause but the effect of that exhaustion and depression which comes from overwork and other improper conditions of environment. A great mass of evidence on this point is available and was marshalled admirably by Louis Brandeis in a brief he submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case arising in Oregon involving the constitutionality of the ten-hour law for women workers in laundries. The weight of evidence demonstrating the depressing effect on the health and morals of the workers, of long hours and unwholesome conditions of work, and, on the other hand, showing the almost instantaneous improvement of health and morals when hours and conditions of work were bettered, was so overwhelming in that case that the Supreme Court of the United States deliberately set aside such fundamental principles of law as the freedom of contract and the prohibition of class legislation, and sustained the ten-hour law on grounds purely sociological, physiological, economic, eugenic and moral.

The facts and conditions involved in this matter are not peculiar to any one race or nation. Their application is universal to the human race. And it seems the present concern in England about the excessive drinking by considerable bodies of workingmen to the extinction of their patriotism, arises out of a misconception of causes and circumstances. In a recent letter published in American papers from T. P. O'Connor, there occurs this passage:

"The increased cost of living and the neglect of some employers to consider the demands for increased wages, have produced some disturbance, though less than the newspaper accounts would lead foreign opinion to suppose."

"The most potent cause of labor troubles is the cruel overwork, such as the men, especially in the armament and khaki workers, are subjected to. The men become sometimes so exhausted that they go to bed for two days at a time, and no amount of persuasion can induce them to work. Overwork, as well as the demand for increased wages are responsible as much as drinking for the labor troubles, although stories of drinking are greatly exaggerated. I regard the demand for drastic restrictions in connection with the drinking hours as one of many symptoms of the growing ferocity of the concentration of war feeling, rather than as justified by proved necessities."

This is confirmed by labor leaders who have repeatedly protested against the imputation of moral irresponsibility in the working class. Carolyn Wilson, an American correspondent, quotes a British labor leader as saying: "There seems to be a conspiracy on foot to lay the complaints of the laboring man to drinking. But this particular cause and effect work the other way. If the workingman had not reached the fatigue point and passed it, he would never take to drink the way he does. He needs something to provide an energy—artificial, to be sure—to return to work the next day."

Will Crooks, labor leader in the House of Commons, speaks in a similar strain, saying there is less drinking now than before the war.—*Toledo Leader*, July 23, 1915.

ENEMY OF BACCHUS TELLS OF THE "DRY" INSTITUTE SUCCESS.

Dr. Neal Declares Prohibition States Bring In Most Revenue from Anti-Booze Medicine.

Dr. B. E. Neal, the man who assists the driver of the water wagon to cause his patrons to stay "put" and the inventor of that decoction which takes away the desire to place the right foot upon the rail, is at the Hotel Utah on his way from Des Moines to San Francisco. At Des Moines he tarried long enough to mix a sufficient quantity of antbooze medicine to supply his sixty-five institutes for six months. Dr. Neal is welcoming the advent of Idaho, Colorado, parts of Nevada and parts of Montana to the "dry" columns, as Dr. G. N. Curtis, local representative of the Neal Institute, will go to those states and open institutes. Although the man who is chasing old King Alcohol over the hill does not believe in the drink habit, he asserts that he makes more money out of "dry" territory than he does out of "wet."

"It sounds funny, but the institutes which we have in the 'dry' states and in the semidry territory of 'wet' states make more money than those where the sale of liquor is licensed," said Dr. Neal. "Los Angeles, which is a 'wet' spot in a 'dry' territory, does not give us one-tenth of the patients that its surrounding territory gives us. In Iowa we have the best business and in Kansas the patients wait their turns. The reason of this is that instead of being tipplers those who desire drink in 'dry' territory are compelled to drink from the jug or the bottles. I believe in prohibition, but I want prohibition which will prohibit. Stop the manufacture is the only way. We are to open sanitariums in Idaho, Colorado, Montana and Nevada this year, and they will be under the charge of Dr. Curtis. The reason is that those states are going dry and good business will result."—*Salt Lake Herald*, Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 8, 1915.

SITUATION IN MOORHEAD AFTER BEING DRY ONLY TWENTY-ONE DAYS—BLUES AND PLENTY.

Every Line of Business Affected—Many Are Sorry They Voted "Dry."

In the Old Testament, at the close of every narrative, the writers have a trite saying: "And it is even so unto this day." By the use of these eight words the old scribes and word jugglers were able to make men believe that what had been had always and would always be; and that their system still has its faithful few, we need no other proof than a fairly casual perusal of the columns of the "dry" papers since the county option election.

The *Courier-News*, a notoriously "dry" sheet published at Fargo by an egotistical orthodox reverend, loads its editorial columns upon the slightest occasion with the old jargon, "And it is dry, even unto this day." There is a word of truth in the old Spanish proverb: "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass," so we are not going to waste any lather on the *Courier-News* scribe, but we are going to remark that there are times when there are strong indications that the fabled fool-killer has failed to properly safeguard the citizens of Fargo.

The *Courier-News* would have its readers believe that the closing of the saloons in Moorhead had in no wise injured the city or its citizens, morally or financially. A ground mole boring its way beneath the sod knows nothing of sunshine or cloud. Just so with the saintly (?) editor of *The Courier-News*. Boring his moleish way through fanatical and intellectual darkness, he knows absolutely nothing of conditions outside his narrow sphere. He couldn't tell a blind pig from a polecat; he is just as familiar with business and economic conditions in Moorhead or any other city as a South Sea Islander is with the polar regions. He, through his sheet, persistently insists that the closing of the saloons has NOT injured business in Moorhead.

Let us see if it has or not. First, there were thrown on the already flooded labor market more than three hundred and twenty-five men, and the majority of them were men of family. On its face these figures mean little. But wait! They mean that *more than one thousand three hundred mouths must be fed and more than one thousand three hundred backs must be sheltered and clothed*. And HOW!

When one asks the dry fossil on *The Courier-News* his eyes roll and a prayer rises about as close to the throne as the smoke off a warm stew as he says, "Gawd will provide some way." When the sanctimonious sky guide, who scared half his ignorant flock into believing Saint Peter would run them through the heavenly sausage machine if they didn't vote 'er dry, is asked about these unemployed, he answers with a smirk, "They were in unGodly business, sir; they were instruments of Satan, and their future and the future of their spawn is no concern of mine."

There are, then, more than one-sixth as many people out of employment in Moorhead as there are residents of that city. The closing of the saloons has done that much and that many. This statement aenent the unemployed will bring forth a storm of abuse from the dry element, but abuse doesn't answer my statement, and I am going to answer the coming slurs by saying When-

ever a reform is forced on the people at the expense of hungry children and jobless men, that reform is as rotten as the sewers of hell.

With the closing of the Moorhead saloons, the city (officially) was loser to the extent of sixty thousand dollars. A loss of sixty thousand dollars in any city's revenue—any city the size of Moorhead—is a loss that can not be made good except at the expense of the taxpayers, and the taxpayers cease to be such when the working class revenues fail; for there is but *one* source of wealth, cash if you wish, and that is through working class channels. When the worker can not *earn* he can not *pay*. Moorhead then stands loser more than sixty thousand dollars annually.

Taxes are higher, or will be, when the next tax levy is made; and even now in this town, just as in all other towns where the fanatical element held high carnival at the polls, there is a storm of protest going up along with the taxes. Postal receipts have fallen off, as have water and light receipts. Some business houses besides the saloons have gone to the financial wall, and others are doomed to follow soon. Thousands of dollars that at one time were being spent in this city are now going to foreign concerns. Mail-order houses are reaping the harvest of dollars that were, previous to May 17th, being spent in Moorhead. Rent has gone down, and thus the landlord, the property owner, has lost along with his less fortunate brother, the renter. This, then, is the result of the "glorious victory" of the "drys." Fargo, as of yore, is a seething cesspool of piggers—men who live off women and prostitutes. Its slime of the slums pours an endless stream of human filth through its sister city, Moorhead. The vice and crime, the drunkenness and debaucheries charged to Moorhead, have for years had their fountain head on the prohibition side of the Red River; and today, with business in the city of Moorhead paralyzed by the action and influence of a bunch of fanatical jobberwocks, *The Courier-News*, an influential (?) reform rag of Fargo, boasts of the dry "victory" while its own city is an embryonic social hell.

Moorhead may, in the coming years, rise again from the ashes of the prohibition conflagration, but it will do so only when the taxpayers have been bled white.

Several beautiful homes are for sale, and quite a few business men outside of the \$4,000,000 a year enterprise which was voted out are anxious to sell and move, but can not do so. As one prominent citizen said: "The heart has been taken out of the city."—*Moorhead (Minn.) Citizen*, July 21, 1915.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—An examination of the Police Court records in this, the State's capital, shows an increase of 138 per cent in the arrests for drunkenness in July, 1915, as compared with July, 1914.

The "new broom" of prohibition "swept clean" during the first few months of State-wide prohibition, there being only twenty-nine arrests for drunkenness in July, 1914, as against sixty-nine arrests for drunkenness in July, 1915.

The police records show that in July, 1913, when Charleston had saloons, there were 101 arrests for drunkenness in Charleston, and that in July, 1915, after a year of prohibition, there was a total of 109 arrests for drunkenness and for violation of the liquor law; there being sixty-nine cases of drunkenness and forty violations of the

law against selling liquor. There were only three arrests for violation of the prohibition law in July, 1914.

The Prohibition Commissioner has issued a statement in which he makes the claim that the first year of prohibition has very materially reduced the number of arrests for intoxication since 1913, but it seems that he has overlooked an essential factor in the moral equation when he fails to mention the enormous increase in the number of violations of the liquor laws.

Also, in comparing the figures for the two periods, the Prohibition Commissioner neglected to mention the fact that when there were saloons in Charleston many of those who were arrested for intoxication were visitors, whereas now those who are arrested for drunkenness are almost invariably residents of Charleston. In other days visitors flocked to Charleston, but now the transients are here only on imperative business.

"The trouble with the prohibition law is that it is much more drastic than is desired by the people generally," said a city official. "Commissioner Blue and the Legislature have gone too far and have lost the support of public sentiment by taking from the people the right to receive shipments of liquor for legitimate personal use. As it is now, the citizen must either go away from the state for his wine, beer and whiskey, or must patronize a bootlegger. The result is that while the police try to do their duty there is no disposition on the part of the people to bring about convictions for illicit selling."

"The police keep as close watch as they can and they make a good many arrests, but witnesses are hard to get and are unwilling to testify. Prohibition seems to be breaking down of its own weight."

"Liquor is brought here in motor boats, automobiles and on freight trains in large quantities, and is peddled out by agents of men 'higher up.' The little fellows get caught, but the big ones are making a great deal of money. One man who never sells direct to the consumer operates three automobiles and a motor boat, but he can not be convicted here because he does not deliver the liquor within the city limits. His agents receive it outside the city line under cover of darkness and later dispense it at a dollar a pint."

Cunning devices used in the transportation of intoxicants from wet into dry territory indicate that prohibition, as well as necessity, is the mother of invention.

When Willis Howe was arrested recently in Tyler County with twenty gallons of whiskey in tubes used ordinarily for the transportation of nitroglycerine for use in shooting oil and gas wells, the prohibition officers admitted that Howe was at least original. He would not have been caught had he not been unduly reckless in handling the tubes supposed to contain explosives.

"They try all kinds of schemes in bringing whiskey into the state," remarked A. H. Curry, one of the most active field workers for the Department of Prohibition in this state. "I am never surprised any more at anything I find."

It was only a short time ago that Mr. Curry was apprised by a friend that some mine town loafers had hit upon the shipment of whiskey in small gas pipes. He had no difficulty in finding some of these pipes and their contents, but the owners or shippers could not be found.

On one occasion, at Fairmont, in the central part of the state, the prohibition officers confiscated a whole box car loaded with whiskey

of a very good brand. On another occasion a carload of household goods received in Charleston, having been consigned from Cincinnati, was found to contain a piano box filled with whiskey in pints. It was the anxiety shown by the consignee for the safety of the piano box that led to his arrest and his subsequent indictment. When his case came to trial in the Kanawha County Intermediate Court, the jury was unable to find a verdict.

It was estimated at the time the state was placed in the prohibition column that hundreds of barrels of whiskey were safely hidden away, some of it not to be used until years later. In nearly every town along the Ohio river the prohibition officers have had their eyes on suspects, most of whom have not made an effort to sell any of the hidden liquor. It is believed that the barrels and cases hidden then are nearly all safely stowed away yet, and after the officers become less vigilant than they have been during the first year of prohibition it is expected these goods will be put on the market at a high price.

On the outskirts of Charleston, one householder who financed several bootleggers during the period when Charleston was without saloons a few years ago, had hidden in his garden over five hundred gallons of whiskey in bottles and jugs. He buried it in much the same way that farmers bury turnips and apples in the fall. A short time ago the little heaps of earth in this man's garden were removed, the liquor having been taken in the night time to a place the owner thought safer.

It was just a few days ago that a man of good address, wearing modest clothes of the kind suggesting him as a business man, registered at one of the Parkersburg hotels. He had two large trunks like those carried by traveling salesmen. He had a sample room reserved, yet he took no prospective customers to it. About one week after the man had left, the proprietor of the hotel was informed by a man about town that the supposed traveling salesman was a bootlegger of the first class, and that he had disposed of a large amount of whiskey at three dollars a quart during the short time he was there. This man did not sell to the common herd, but selected for his customers business men who like their toddy, young men who belonged to social clubs, and "good fellows" generally, but not of the type that tells everything that might be told of such purchases as are under the ban of the law.

To every one of those who made a purchase, the up-to-date bootlegger said that soon another vendor would be along and in another method supply their wants in the whiskey line. His list of safe men to sell to would be considered of big value to the next vendor paying the town a visit.

In some sections of the state the creation of new drinks has been reported. One concoction was of sufficient strength to have caused the temporary insanity of one of its users. This liquid was made fiery and effective by a process of fermentation which followed a combination of red pepper, a sort of mash of bran, rain water and a few ingredients none but the maker knows. It requires about one month for this stuff to get "right," and when it does reach its real point of "excellence" its consumption would make a tortoise run a foot race with a fox.

A good many railroad men have found it easier to earn a livelihood by selling whiskey than by working on the road. Yet some of them still re-

tain their jobs on the road and bring in whiskey as a side line. A few of them have been arrested, and some have been sentenced to work on the county roads after conviction, but the majority have established a safe trade which they supply at frequent intervals. These deal only with the moderate drinkers who are wise enough to keep still about their source of supply.

During idle times a great many miners, some of whom would be as satisfied in jail as at large, have succeeded in making more money selling whiskey than they would in the mines at hard labor. A great many of these find it perfectly safe to sell among their acquaintances, their greatest difficulty being in transporting the goods into the coal regions. They have devised various means of getting it to points of safety, some working in twos or threes, getting the goods to one point and allowing someone else to take it further along the line, wrapped up differently from the way it was originally shipped. One popular manner of shipping has been in linseed oil cans. This scheme worked along the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio for several weeks until finally one owner of an oil can was arrested and his goods confiscated. After he served two months working on the county roads he was said to have hit upon another manner of bringing in his liquor. That he is still selling, his friends admit. Sometimes he is away from home several days, and after his return is not discovered making a suspicious move, for some of his friends do the actual selling when he brings the goods in.

A Kelley's Creek miner, who is now held to the grand jury in Federal Court, is alleged to have made hundreds of sales while disguised with a set of false whiskers.

In the smaller towns the old-fashioned way the moonshiners had of dispensing whiskey has been utilized with a certain element of success. One man will casually ask a prospective customer if he wouldn't like to have a drink. An affirmative answer brings out the intimation that if a dollar were left in a certain place within fifteen minutes or some other set period of time, he might return later and be surprised. The surprise is a pint of whiskey, or a larger amount if the money left in the hiding place is sufficient.

The man who talks too much has more or less trouble in getting whiskey; the others do not.

One rather ghastly device that was successful for the time being was brought to light because one man in the secret became too talkative.

An entire family gathered at a railroad station and received a casket supposed to contain the remains of a relative who had died in Nebraska. There was an elaborate funeral, but the casket was buried without being opened. Many visits were paid to the grave later, and one of the mourners came away in such "high spirits" that his tongue wagged unguardedly. The result was that prohibition officers unearthed the coffin and found that it contained numerous jugs of whiskey.

WHERE THE PRINTERMEN STAND.

In recent numbers of the International Typographical Union Journal, the drink question has received some attention. Articles so far offered have, in the main, been quite free from the fanatical touch which so frequently characterizes the compositions of those opposed to the licensed beverage industry. In the August (1915) number we are gratified to note a fine upstanding article from the pen of quite as able a member as the I. T. U. can boast of, and they have an abundant

THE MIXER AND SERVER

array of splendid talent. The author of the article which we refer to and which will be found appended is T. W. McCullough, of Omaha, Neb. Brother McCullough is and has been one of the delegates from the I. T. U. to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for several years. At the last convention, as well as the previous session in 1913, he was chairman of the Committee on Executive Council's Report, a committee which has been accorded by many as being one of the two most important committees of the American Parliament of Labor. After the introductory paragraph, Brother McCullough says:

"For those earnest advocates of total abstinence, who are so earnestly advocating prohibition and its support by the International Typographical Union, I would like to suggest that the International Typographical Union is a trades organization, first of all, and that it has yet much to do before it has fulfilled its mission as such. It will therefore be better for us to address ourselves to those questions having to do with the more immediately important matters of hours, wages and conditions, the treatment of apprentices, the development of the art of printing, and of those who follow it, the improvement and extension of the Union Printers Home, and a host of other things that come directly within the scope and purview of the organization.

"I know that somebody will say that in the work of 'improvement' of the printer may rightly be included the correction of his habits and the cultivation of his morals. Perhaps; but it would be better for the craft to make a good printer of him first. Let him work out his own salvation as to other matters, but let us, as far as possible, use the influence of the union to improve his qualifications as a workman. None of those who know me will misunderstand my attitude in this matter, and for the information of those who do not know me personally, I will state here that I am a total abstainer. I was not always so, but for fourteen years I have held a seat on the water wagon, and expect to stay there. I welcome the advent of each and every one who gets up alongside me, but for those who do not elect to travel on the cart I hold a similar regard. Some of the best printers I ever knew were accustomed to drink; some of the worst were teetotalers. This doesn't argue anything, one way or another. At present I am personally acquainted with a large number of printers who like a glass of beer, and take it, too, or sometimes a little stronger, but who are thrifty, industrious, and in all ways measure up to a high standard of citizenship. They own their homes, are raising families, educating their children and fitting them for the full and high responsibilities of citizenship, and in every way discharging their duties as men. But this is no argument for drinking.

"The point is plain and simple, the International Typographical Union has all it can attend to without butting into the prohibition game."

PERRY PUTS IDLENESS ABOVE DRINK IN CRIME.

Judge in Change Will Escape Sobs of Women —Jurist Sees Increase in Wrongdoing by Prohibition.

"Idleness, not intoxicating liquor, is the greatest cause of crime," declares District Judge John A. Perry as a result of his observations during one year's service as presiding judge in the West Side Criminal Court.

Judge Perry completes his work in the criminal division this morning and after a short vacation will go to the Fourth Division of the District Court, exchanging places with Judge Wright, who will preside at the West Side Court for a quarter of a term.

"Yes, I am glad to change," said Judge Perry yesterday. "While the work of examining the law is not so varied over there as it is in the civil divisions, yet there are many unpleasant duties at the West Side that get on a man's nerves. To sentence a man to the penitentiary while his wife and children sit back in the audience and watch the judge with pleading eyes, gets on the nerves and the heartstrings, too, but when a wife or mother shrieks at the sentence it fairly touches the soul of the judge.

"What causes criminals? Not whiskey! Crime is generally charged to whiskey. I thought so until I went to the West Side Court and presided for more than a year and had every kind of a criminal before me. There were few cases before me for which drink was responsible. I would say that 10 per cent would be a large ratio to give to liquor as the cause of crime. I would like to say that liquor is responsible for crime and would like to say that prohibition will lessen crime in this state, but I am sorry that I can not say it conscientiously.

"Then what is the cause of crime? Idleness! Ninety per cent of crime is caused by idleness—city idleness. I have talked with Judge Butler and other judges who have presided in the West Side Court and they agree that whiskey and strong drink is not the great cause of crime. The two often go together but we can not say truthfully that drink causes over 10 per cent of the crime.

"Most crime is committed by young, idle men. Young men who lounge about the streets and try to keep up appearances without work. Judge Class of Brighton, who has a large district of counties remote from the city, tells me that the nearer his courts come to the city the greater the number of criminal cases he has to try. Farther out in the country districts he has but few cases. But when he gets around near Denver, where young men can run in and out of the city, he encounters criminal cases.

"Yes, I am sorry, but we can not lay crime to drink, and I am also sorry that I do not anticipate a reduction of crime thru prohibition in Colorado. If drink had anything to do with it, I should fear an increase in crime. Good whiskey is bad enough and has its evil effects, but bad whiskey, which usually is sold in prohibition districts, they say is the limit. And, the 'bootlegger' will sell whiskey to anybody.

"A drunkard or child—any one who has the price—can buy the stuff from a 'bootlegger,' while a regular saloonkeeper, if he is decent, is inclined to draw the line. The 'bootlegger' knows he is an outlaw and does not stop at anything.

"But I am not discussing the late election, nor condemning nor praising the system. I am merely saying that the idea so often advanced that liquor is the cause of crime in this country is an unsound one. Idleness and the lack of proper home training are at the bottom of nearly all of the crime."

The following paragraphs show how Judge Perry views it:

Contrary to general belief, crime is not caused largely by whiskey.

Idleness and lack of proper home-rearing cause 90 per cent of all crime.

Intoxicating liquor is responsible for less than 10 per cent of crime.

I anticipate no reduction of crime thru prohibition in Colorado.

The bootlegger will sell whiskey to anyone; the saloonkeeper is inclined to discriminate.

Passing sentence on convicted men is soul-harrowing and nerve-shattering.

I am glad to change back to the civil divisions of the court.—*Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col., August 24, 1915.

EGG IN BEER IS CONSIDERED DRINK.

Police Judge MacMahon Rules for Defendant in Matter of Lunch Law—When Cooked It's Food—Expert Bartenders Are Called to the Stand to Aid in Settling the Case.

Patrons of Seattle saloons who crave with their beer the additional nourishment of an egg need not be denied. The egg may have been derived from the goose, duck, ostrich or barnyard hens.

Such is the effect of a decision rendered yesterday by Acting Police Judge Thomas B. MacMahon, following a trial in which the intrinsic food value of eggs and beer was considered minutely. Provided the egg has been broken and poured into a schooner of beer, held the court, the ordinance prohibiting free lunches in bar-rooms has not been violated.

J. Aronson was charged with violating the free lunch ordinance, in that he gave away with the usual 5-cent glass of beer an egg. The defendant pleaded not guilty, on the ground that the egg, in the instance cited, became a part of the drink and was no more food than the hops and barley of which the beer was composed. The court inclined to this view of the matter.

The complaining witness was G. P. Ward, of St. Louis, who said he had been visiting in Seattle for four months. Ward paid 5 cents, received a beer, but no egg. On requesting the egg, he declared he was told he could not have it because he had not asked for it. E. C. Maddox, another witness for the city, asserted he paid a nickel and received an egg in his beer.

On the stand, in his own behalf, Aronson averred that egg-in-beer is one of the oldest combinations known to mixologists.

"Also," continued Mr. Aronson, "I would say that eggs are used in the composition of numerous drinks, including gin fizz, egg-nog, silver fizz and sherry-and-egg. We don't give away food. We put an egg in the beer. It's no help-yourself place."

"Isn't a sandwich or an onion with a beer as old an institution as egg with a beer?" asked City Attorney Van Ruff, on cross-examination.

"Possibly," replied the witness, "but I never yet heard of throwing them in the beer."

W. J. Shields, for seventeen years a bartender in Seattle, was called as a an expert. "Is egg considered a food or part of the drinks in a bar?" he was asked.

"Why, I always considered an egg a liquid in that connection," answered Shields. "When it's raw it's a fluid, and when it's cooked it's food. That's the way I look at it."

"Then," cross-examined the City Attorney, "when you eat pears, apples or peaches raw they are not food—they're liquid. And when you have apple sauce it's food?"

The witness maintained that eggs were in a class by themselves in this regard. In ruling on the case, the court remarked:

"This is a very old ordinance, but never before has it been submitted to a court. It is designed to abate the nuisance of the free lunch, which was an evil when you consider the quality of food that constituted it. Often the lunch stood for days or weeks, during which time numerous numbers examined it before some adventurous persons, driven by the pangs of hunger, ventured to eat.

"Mr. Webster, in the 1914 edition of his dictionary, holds that an egg, in its common use is 'a food material.' The word 'lunch' is defined as 'a piece of food—a light repast.' The definition of food shows that it includes anything of nutritive material—drugs, water even. Obviously saloons dispensing water are giving away a certain amount of food, to say nothing of the food value of beer and other intoxicating liquors.

"I am rather surprised that anybody of our 350,000 population has complained of this practice of giving away an egg in beer. It was left for a person of the beer-famed city of St. Louis to complain. However, he is entitled to his day in court and to every consideration.

"In the complaint growing out of these 5-cent purchases the city does not specify whether the eggs were the products of ducks, geese and other birds. As ostrich eggs cost \$24 apiece, I presume they must be eliminated.

"And, if we supposed the eggs to have been common barn yard articles, there are several questions to consider in ruling on the matter. If an egg were at an advanced age, there might be life contained therein, which would complicate the point of law. Some jovial gentlemen, drinking beer in which had been dropped an egg, might drink the beer and take the egg home, using it for a substantial breakfast.

"I can not see, however, in what way this practice of Mr. Aronson's has injured the man from St. Louis. The defendant will be discharged."

The city attorney inquired whether the court was ruling on the validity of the ordinance. The court replied that he was not, that he was merely dismissing the defendant.

"Then," resumed Mr. Van Ruff, "I do not see how I may appeal this case."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 17, 1915.

NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

Louisville, Ky., August 21, 1915.

To the Editor—Of recent years it has been the fashion for certain editors to scoff at "personal liberty" in connection with the movement to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, but I wonder if these same scoffers will approve of the peculiarly offensive form of attack on personal liberty to buy and use liquor that is described in the following Associated Press item from Mason City, in the "dry" State of Iowa:

"The seizure of 119 barrels of beer at a local railroad freight house caused the city authorities today to decide on the appointment of an official to be known as 'liquor censor.' It is to be the duty of the censor to determine what citizens have temperance records sufficiently good to entitle them to receive liquor shipments from 'wet' territory."

This item may or may not be true. But its truth is not essential, because the main point is that just such wretched meddling with other people's business is the logical outcome of the prohibition propaganda.

The ideal temperance law from the "dry" standpoint would be to give to a prohibitionist the

power to sit in judgment on the fitness of his neighbors to select the articles of their diet.

But why stop with a censorship on diet?

Why not pass officially on the moral fitness of each of the women of the community to adopt certain styles of dress?

Why not have an official censorship on each man's fitness to handle money, or to take unto himself a wife, or to have more than one child?

It would seem that our civil liberty is in greater danger from "reform" than it is from any other source, for it is only in the name of goodness that our freedom is being curtailed.

The leading prohibition organization calls itself the "Church in Action," and, as such, is attempting to assume control of the political and moral affairs of the people, and if the so-called "Church in Action" succeeds in getting control, then the Liberty Bell might as well be thrown into the melting pot and be recast in the form of a church surmounted by a cannon, or, more properly perhaps, the image of the thumbscrew used for the conversion of heretics.

Very truly yours,

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.

IS LABOR DRUNK.

"If the workingmen of this country once get sober enough to do their own thinking they will soon remove the conditions that created the Rockefeller fortune. The workingmen are in the majority, but the policy of those who exploit them has been to keep them befuddled with drink so they can not think for themselves." These are the words of Quincy Lee Morrow, advocate of County Prohibition, uttered in a debate at the Peace Auditorium last Sunday.

It is the meanest slander ever offered against the toilers of any land, and may be taken as some mark of the knowledge some sincere but misinformed people have regarding economics and working class conditions.

The Industrial Relations Commission has just finished nearly two years of investigation in an effort to ascertain the cause of Industrial Unrest in the United States, and these are given as the causes:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of the law.
4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

The Commission also found that \$500 per year is the income of half the wage earning fathers in the United States.

It also found that justice, the right to organize, unemployment and unequal distribution of wealth exist. Why? Because Big Business owns the courts, the militia and the newspapers.

The commission called many witnesses. It is evident that they neglected one. To be sure they called Sam Gompers and other labor leaders, and they, according to Mr. Morrow, not being sober, told the commission just these things which upon investigation proved to be true.

But had Mr. Morrow been called as a witness how different the report of the Commission might have been. Picture this Collosus of Brains on the stand before the Commission. Says Chairman Walsh: "Mr. Morrow, what is the cause of present poor conditions for working people in the United States?" Mr. Morrow smiles in a pitying

way, and says, "Why, Mr. Walsh, I am surprised that you don't know the answer to such a simple question. Why the working people are all drunk. Close all the breweries and saloons and everyone will be prosperous and happy."

The peculiar thing though is that John B. Lennon was a member of that Commission, and the dries of Hennepin County are flooding the mails with literature telling the union people what a staunch prohibitionist Lennon is. Yet Lennon's report contains no word to show that present conditions exist because the working people are all drunk.

How sad to think that Morrow was not the first witness called by the Commission. It would have saved the Commission so much work and the government so much expense. It was almost criminal of Mr. Morrow not to have forced himself upon the Commission if he was not subpoenaed.

You, little girl, getting \$20 a month from the Telephone Company, your wages are small because you are not sober. You clerks of the department stores who receive the munificent salaries of \$6 per week, for heaven's sake stay sober and see how high your wages will be raised. You slaves of Standard Oil, and the Steel Trust, never touch liquor again and you will be surprised at the way in which your wages will be increased.

And you men in the basic industries of the United States, one-fifth of whom the Commission says never get the opportunity to work, always out of employment, do be careful that out of the generous wages which Society gives you that you do not spend a single nickel for beer, and behold your amazement will be boundless at the way in which your wages will increase.

We agree with you, Morrow, in one thing. The exploiters do befuddle the minds of the workers. Not with liquor, or they would not contribute to the dry cause, and the Steel Corporation would have no "What Did Booze Ever Do For You" sign across the entrance to its plant. They befuddle the workers with the "Kept Press," by raising false issues like the present one in Hennepin County, and with the flim-flam talk of men like yourself. Labor's salvation comes not with prohibition, but with organization.

You may be sincere Morrow. It is doubtful if it is a compliment if you are. But in the name of the millions of underpaid women and children of the country, especially those of the prohibition states; in the name of the toilers willing to work who never have a chance to work; in the name of Organized Labor, we say your charge against Labor is a lie.

We salute you, Quincy Lee Morrow, befuddler Extraordinary for his Majesty, Big Business.—*Labor Review*, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1915.

INDIVIDUAL MODERN OPINION NOW ADVANCED AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF LOCAL OPTION.

On the top of the beautiful peristyle at the World's Fair, Chicago, was this legend:

"Toleration—the best fruit of the last four hundred years."

"Toleration" means letting the other man live according to his best light.

Are the "Anti-Saloon Leaguers" and the "Prohibitionists" tolerant or bigoted, temperate or fanatic?

Temperance is "Moderation."

Prohibition sails under the false flag of "Temperance." It is not "temperance," and never was.

"Local Option" is another false flag for "Prohibition."

If local option were right, what unit would be right—the country, the State, the county, the township, the municipality, ward, precinct or individual?

Local option is an act of tyranny. It permits the other fellow to say what you shall do (if there are a few more of him than there are of you).

The logical analysis of "local option" means the restraint to which "convicts" are subject, while "individual option" permits the liberty of every man.

Local option means that you haven't brains enough to regulate your own affairs and conduct.

I believe in "individual" option rather than local option.

Individual option means that your reason controls you and not somebody else's reason.

Liberty hard earned, slowly wrested from tyrants and kings through many centuries; liberty inspires and crowns true manhood. Base indeed is the traitor who would voluntarily surrender one bit of his liberty or freedom. He would be a coward, a fool and a poltroon and only fit to be a slave; but he who manfully fights for his freedom, his liberty and his rights, is indeed a free man, and of that heroic type that gave mankind the liberty it now enjoys.

The inheritance of liberty, handed down by the founders of the Republic, should be passed unimpaired to our descendants forever. Look well, then, that you do not follow false preachers and false prophets, but hold fast to true liberty, and cultivate the motto of Virtue, Liberty and Independence for our country, our State, and for the individual citizens.

Jesus made wine at Cana.

William Penn founded Pennsylvania and founded a brewery in Pennsylvania, and was imprisoned several times abroad because he believed in "personal liberty," to worship God as he pleased, and not as the Church and State combined wanted him to.

George Washington built a distillery on his estate.

Patrick Henry was a barkeeper at Hanover Court House, Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln sold whiskey at retail at New Salem, Sangamon County, Illinois.

Neither a consistent Christian nor Jew can be a prohibitionist without being false to the teachings of the Bible; that spiritual guide of our faith and rule of our conduct. The Chinese and Mohammedans are prohibitionists because Confucius and Mohammed taught prohibition.

Would you substitute the civilization of the Chinese and the Turk for our civilization?

Local option and prohibition breed "hypocrisy," "discontent" and "dishonesty." They unite "Church and State." They put the preacher in politics.

Whether property is taken by a highwayman, a burglar or the State, by force, without compensation, is thievery.

Would you prohibit the brewing and drinking of coffee and tea because coffee and tea are said to make more people nervous than strong drink?

Would you prohibit eating because doctors say more people die from gluttony, and that overeating causes more sickness than whiskey?

Would you prohibit tobacco and cigars because they are offensive to some people and it is argued

that it is an economic waste and the money spent goes up in smoke?

Would you do away with the jewelry business because the lust for jewelry and precious stones has been responsible for many women's downfall?

Would you do away with automobiles because many people have mortgaged their homes to acquire them and many people are said to be killed and injured by them?

Some of the pseudo economists argue that the money spent for liquor is wasted. It is not. The United States Government gets over \$300,000,000 of it, and the balance is spent by the brewer and distiller for real estate and building material; for grain, etc.; for employment of labor; and all the money goes back into circulation for living, for taxes, etc.

One might as well argue that pictures and works of art, fine books, fine linen, silk, millinery, rugs and all the finer things of life are an economic waste, which is not true.

Would you abolish all property because there are thieves?

Do you make laws for the protection of rational men or fools?

Why, then, should you punish the great bulk of sober mankind for the folly of the few who drink to excess?

Whenever the attempt has been made to pass prohibition or local option it has been made the paramount issue and all other legislation pushed aside, and that one question kept constantly in the foreground and a lot of strife, bigotry and heat engendered.

Outside of "freak" legislation, the spirit of all laws is to protect those who "walk uprightly, deal justly, love equity and walk humbly before God."

Let me say with Thomas Jefferson, "That government is best that governs least."—*The Trade Union News*, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CARPENTER.

My, but the carpenter is slow,
With him my patience fails;
He even stops his work to go
And manicure his nails.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

For getting things done in a rush
He does not care a straw;
He'll lay his work aside to brush
His teeth upon his saw.

—*Boston Transcript.*

For laziness there cannot be
The equal of that lad's;
His work's neglected now, while he
Sits there and reads his adz.

—*Columbia State.*

Such laziness in one man stored
Is trying, I'll admit;
If there's a hole already bored,
He will not work a bit.

—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

In spite of all you say, my friends,
Of good he has his share;
For he brings things to a level, and
His rule is always square.

—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

But work neglected always brings
Sure ruin, certain fall;
He's feeling Hard Luck's sharpest stings.

For he has lost his awl.

—*Florence Leonard.*

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CHAT OF THE CRAFT

Speaking about uncomfortable meeting rooms, and it is no secret that many of the halls used for meeting purposes are better fitted for almost anything else; why do you put up with inconvenience when by the expenditure of a trifle more money each month yourself and fellow members can meet in quarters suitable for meeting purposes. It is unwise economy to meet in dingy, poorly ventilated meeting halls; for whatever may be saved in that direction is lost by members becoming disgusted and refusing to attend the meetings of the union.

Meetings held in clean airy and healthful surroundings make a member feel inclined to spend an hour or two in the interests of the union; you cannot expect members who have been working all day in clean quarters to sit around a miserable excuse for a meeting hall for an hour, and who can blame them?

Possibly one of the real reasons why the members remain away from the meeting of your union, is the unsuitable meeting hall and arrangements connected thereto. We have seen halls in which our members were expected to meet and conduct trade union business, and the wonder is that they ever managed to keep their union together while meeting in such microbe infested dumps.

Be a little more particular about your places for holding meetings and see if the improved meeting room won't increase attendance.

NOT "WAR," "SELF-DEFENSE."

The word which Americans should keep constantly in mind in connection with the present difficulties is not "war," but "self-defense."—*Buffalo Express*.

FAKE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN OHIO.

The department of investigation and statistics of the Ohio State Industrial Commission, which has control of the State Free Employment agencies and regulates the private agencies, has accomplished wonders in the last six months; they have succeeded in driving out of business quite a number of Fake Employment Agencies, and are still on the trail of other agencies which conduct their affairs with an eye singly to the financial advancement of themselves and to the disadvantage of the applicants for work. Our members in Ohio are especially urged to keep in touch with agencies which pretend to furnish employment to unemployed workers of all crafts and trades and if they observe any departure which seems foreign to the purpose of such agencies report same to the Commission at Columbus, Ohio.

Agencies which operate without a license are not very numerous, but there is little doubt but what some of them are in existence, and the ones minus the authority issued by the State are the ones which usually devote effort in furnishing strike breakers.

A little help from our members in Ohio will help clean the State from these rotten institutions.

INTERESTING DATA FOR REFERENCE.

On pages 38 to 59 inclusive, of the July number of the *MIXER AND SERVER*, will be found one of the most interesting tabulations which any National or International Union attempts to furnish to its membership. Take the figures offered and you will be able to note the actual status of your local or any other affiliated local of our International Union; you will be able to see whether your union has made its proportionate share of membership increase, in fact you will be able to compare each month in each of the years covered and discover which of the months your union reached its highest and lowest point of membership during the term. Similar tabulations have been made a part of our records for years, if you are one of those who retain your monthly numbers of the *Mixer and Server*, you can take down the issues following each of the recent conventions and compare the records made by your own union and all others which have maintained standing in our organization. The referred to tabulations are unlike many others, they are far from being DRY.

FAMILIAR PHRASES ILLUSTRATED.

An embarrassing situation—A small boy sitting on his father's lap, riding in a street car, getting up and politely offering his seat to a pretty girl.

A difficult situation—A pretty widow trying to look sad as she cashes in her husband's insurance policy for \$10,000.

A humorous situation—A very tall girl trying to encourage a very short man to kiss her.

A pathetic situation—A workingman attempting to explain to an intelligent crowd why he is not a Socialist.

A tragical situation—Two million little children working in the mills, mines and factories and their fathers voting for the system that forces their children into the mills, mines and factories.

A damnable situation—A government of 100,000,000 people taking orders from 26 Broadway.—*Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal*.

ANOTHER OREGON EXPERIMENT.

Oregon has tried so many political experiments that it would be surprising if none of them proved successful. The latest is embodied in a bill, just passed by the lower house of the Legislature, which provides for a permanent card index of registered voters. Once a citizen registers, his name is carried on the list of voters so long as he remains eligible to vote. His eligibility, however, ends if he fails for two years to exercise his suffrage, and county clerks are required by the bill to drop from the registration lists the names of all who have been non-voters for two years.

Here we see the first step toward compulsory voting. On the surface it appears a feasible and desirable advance. We hope the Oregon Legislature will enact this legislation that other States

may have an opportunity to observe the operation of the new law. Of the many products of the political experiment station of the Union we believe this simple device of disfranchising those who refuse to vote two years in succession is among the best. Were such a law on the statute books of the Commonwealth we should soon know who among us evaded his duty at the polls, and the certainty of such notorious publicity would doubtless reduce the number of non-voters.—*Boston Transcript*.

The above item is several months old. Whether Oregon adopted the measure referred to we are unable to say, but we are firmly convinced that if such a measure had been in operation a few years previous to the fall election of 1914, a different story would present itself for telling. Oregon voted Dry. Those who believe they know what they are talking about assert, that it was not Dry votes which won the contest, but the stay-away wet voters—the men who laughed at the antics of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, the Flying Squadron, the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Saloon League forces—that is the real reason Oregon voted Dry.

DESERVED PRAISE AND RECOGNITION.

A writer in *Colliers* (September 4, 1915), describing an automobile trip from the big town on Manhattan Island to the San Francisco Exposition, offers rather pertinent and pungent comment about the hotel service in a number of cities along the route west.

Some of the criticisms, and they were plentiful, were hardly complimentary to the hotels which cared for these travelers, in fact with few exceptions adverse judgment was rendered. One of the exceptions referred to a hotel in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, which by the way has none other than members of our local unions of that city employed therein, without giving more definite title, will say it is the newest and largest hotel in that thriving municipality.

The writer referred to speaking of the hotel says:

"The food at the —— hotel in Cleveland was so extraordinarily good that I asked where the maître d'hôtel and his chefs had come from. I thought that possibly on account of the war they had secured the staff of Henri's or Voisin's or Paillard's in Paris, and was really surprised to hear the head chef was from Chicago and the maître d'hôtel from New York."

CLEVELAND, HER VICTORIAN HABIT.

"The dining-room service was quite as extraordinarily good as the food. We did not wait more than a moment before they brought our first course, and as soon as we had finished that our plates were whisked away and the second put before us. Never, even in France, have we had better or more perfectly cooked chicken casserole. The Hollandaise sauce was of the exact smooth, golden consistency and flavor that it ought to be, instead of the various yellow acids, pastes, and egg mixtures that too often masquerade under the name. Our waiter brought in crisp, fresh salad, and expertly and quickly made his own dressing. He was, in fact, a prince of his kind, serving all of our meals without that everlasting patting and fussing and fixing that most waiters do until what you have ordered is so shop-worn and handled and cold that it is not fit to eat.

Can anything be more unappetizing than to have a waiter, or two of them, breathing over your food for half an hour?

"Personally I hate hotel service. I hate to be helped. In our own house even children of six resent it. Why do we submit to having the piece we don't want, in the amount we don't want, put on the part of the plate we don't want it on, covering it with sauce if we hate sauce, or giving us the driest wisps if we like it otherwise, by a waiter who bends unpleasantly close? Why do we have everything we eat pinched between the fork and spoon in that one-handed lobster-claw fashion, and endure it in silence? All of this is no fault of the waiter, who, after all, is trying to do the best he can in the way that has been taught him. But why is the service in a hotel so radically different from all good service in a private house?"

PROHIBITION INDICTED BY CLOSING OF BIG FURNITURE FACTORY.

Three Thousand Five Hundred Wage Earners Put Out of Employment—Labor Contributes Earnings of \$315,000 in 12 Months to the Insatiate Maw of the Destroying Moloch—Wage Wrecking Extends from Bar Fixtures to Piano Factories—The Following is Only a Single Instance of Prohibition's Tax on Labor.

Mr. H. F. Davenport, secretary of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Chicago, says:

"The immediate result of this wave of prohibition now sweeping the country is that about 3,500 of our employees have been laid off. At our north side plant, Orleans and Huron streets, which is closed, we formerly had 1,700 men; at Long Island, now closed, we had 900 men; at San Francisco, also closed, we had 300 men. We have also reduced the number of in our other factories. At present our West Side plant here in Chicago, 22d street and Ford avenue, we have cut down from 500 to 200, and at Dubuque from 700 to 300.

"Manufacturers of pianos have been hit harder than we have by this prohibition wave. We are particularly well prepared to make piano cases and can do it cheaper and better than the big manufacturers. The result is that the little manufacturer, or rather those who assemble piano parts, can now get their cases cheaper than the big manufacturer can produce them, and this puts the little fellow in the inside track of the big one. It has been a hard blow to some of the piano makers."

Commenting on the above, the Toledo (Ohio) *Union Leader*, says: "The letter plainly shows what damage the prohibition movement has already done to others than the brewing industry and to the working class. This is simply one of the many other industries suffering which to a great extent feel the results of the prohibition movement. No doubt the people of this country will soon wake up and will find out what prohibition means, especially to the workingmen, and it is not too early for them to wake up!"

THE EARLY ANTI-SALOONISTS.

"The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."—Macaulay, *History of England*, Vol. I, Chap. 2.

The present-day Puritan hates the beer drinker—not because beer may be hurtful to him, but because he enjoys the beer.

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NICOLLET HOTEL GRANTS SIX-DAY WEEK TO COOKS

Vast Majority of Big Hotels Now Giving Cooks One Day Off a Week—Cooks' Organization Is Rapidly Gaining Better Conditions For Members.

The management of the Nicollet Hotel has put the six-day week, or the one day off in seven rule into effect in the kitchen of that hostelry.

Most of the big Minneapolis hotels now require but six days' work a week from their cooks, and the policy has proven satisfactory to both employers and employees.

The Northwestern Cooks' Association is making rapid strides toward gaining good conditions for the workers in the kitchens of the city, and the action of the Nicollet Hotel is another tribute to the policy of that organization.

The above is from the *Labor Review* of September 10, 1915.

It was not so many years ago that would-be custodians of the public weal predicted that the cooks of Minneapolis would reach the pinnacle of their greatness in a few months and then "blow up and bust." These prognosticators figured that a union managed by rainbow chasers, which unfortunately was the case in its early period, would continue and the "kerflop" expected would happen. How sadly they erred is evident from the magnificent local union which now practically controls every desirable position in that city and has repeatedly been called on to furnish other cities with expert workers. Local 458 is a live, throbbing, progressive and sensibly conducted trade union, its members are active participants in every move for the advancement and welfare of their city, and by their insistence and judgment they have attracted the favorable attention of employers who realize that skill and efficiency is an essential to membership in Cooks' Union, Local 458, and that when they employ the members of that union, they are required to pay more wages and give their kitchen workers better treatment, but as a reward therefor these workers return service which cannot be surpassed.

A CURIOUS FIND.

Here's a coincident, relating to the names of two generals in the allies' army. Take the names of FRENCH and JOFFRE, draw a line through the center of each and you find the names are unaltered:

JOF|FRE
FRE|NCH

Also the same peculiarity occurs in the names of:

KAI|SER
SER|VIA
—Moorhead (Minn.) Citizen.

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY.

One of our members at Albany, New York, postcards us with the following information clipped from the Albany *Argus* of August 6, 1915:

"Census statistics show 218,000 college students in the United States. There should be no dearth of waiters at the summer resorts this season."

While the editor or paragrapher of the *Argus* may have regarded the point made as a joke, probably if the newspaper game were as easy to "shoot up" with embryo writers and thus place on the market during the summer season hundreds of pencil pushers who would be forced into competition with this brand of voluntary labor,

and it is practically that; we doubt that they would swallow the situation as a joke. Educational institutions belch forth every summer an army of "students" who think it a fine bit of economy to deprive a lot of good boys and girls of the only chance they have of gainful occupation during the summer months when the city caterer reduces his force owing to lack of patronage, but you can be sure the victims of this practise are not tickled to death over it. In passing the thought occurs—what kind of manhood is being instilled into the collegians which prompts them to aid employers to lower wages—for they work for their board and real waiters and waitresses would starve before doing that sort of thing. If the Rah, Rah bunch invaded any other line of employment, newswriters would tear the lid of sheol clean off and protest against the abuse.

PINK CHAMPAGNE FOR FRANCE.

Paris.—Pink champagne, or 'even red, is a threatened possibility as a result of the war, unless the wine growers of the champagne district are helped out by white wine growers of other regions. The glass works of Northern France and of Belgium that have furnished champagne bottles are in the hands of the Germans and, further, the wine growers of the champagne district are short of casks—more than half of last year's vintage being still in the wood. The use of casks from the Burgundy and Bordeaux red wine regions has been proposed, and if this suggestion is taken up there are chances that the output of 1915 will be pink. It would be impracticable to thoroughly cleanse the red wine casks of their color, and it is said that the reddish color would in no wise harm the champagne.

The "Mountains of Rheims," where the champagne is produced, have, like the "Heights of the Meuse," disappeared from the official communiqué. The steady pressure from the French side of the fighting line disengaged finally the last of the important champagne vineyards, though those of St. Thierry and Hermonville to the north of the river Vesle are right next to the trenches, and those on the northern slope of the ridge called "Mountains of Rheims" are still within range of the enemy's artillery. Notwithstanding all the difficulties the 25,000 acres of the champagne district will produce one-third more wine than last year, bringing the total to the normal average before the war.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT WORK.

Inexperienced women and children, guided by old wine growers, did the pruning of March. Women also fought mildew and, altogether, succeeded so well that the war difficulties will have had far less influence on the crop than the vine diseases that prevailed four years ago and prevented the formation of the fruit, or than the inundations of 1910.

For the gathering of the crop more trouble is anticipated than last year. After the battle of the Marne there were a great many refugees in the champagne country who helped with the vintage. These have been evacuated since. Moreover the authorities hesitate to allow women and children to expose themselves any longer on the northern slope of the "Mountains of Rheims," where they are liable any day to be caught by a stray shell. Leave will doubtless be given to a sufficient number of wine growers under arms to do this work, as well as the operation of the 600 winepresses in

the department of the Marne, requiring each five men during a period of fifteen days.

The commercial importance of the champagne country to France appears from latest figures available, those of 1912. Of the total production of fine wines, valued at \$31,000,000, the champagne district produced \$15,000,000, the rest coming from the Burgundy and Bordeaux regions principally. One of the best customers for the fine wines of France was Germany, who bought \$6,600,000 worth a year; surpassed only by Great Britain, who took \$7,750,000 worth, with Belgium coming next with \$6,750,000. France has, accordingly, for the time being lost an outlet for wines to the amount of \$13,350,000 annually. The United States, with purchases of \$2,100,000 a year, was the poorest customer, next to Russia, who bought less than a million dollars worth of French wine annually.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.

GERMANY TEACHES ITS ARMY OFFICERS TO COOK.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, reports that for some time courses in cooking have been held in the Prussian army, attended by officers, medical officers and non-commissioned officers. They are given in Berlin and are intended to instruct in the proper inspection of raw material and the preparing of foods. In the garrisons special windows have been constructed for giving out the food from the company kitchens, by which the cleanliness in the rooms has been markedly increased. Quite generally also a set of measures has been adopted to carry out the modern principles of sanitation. For instance, a special waiting-room for the relatives of sick soldiers has been instituted in the large hospitals, and, in addition, the now quite extended provision for medical treatment of the members of families of the subordinate officers has had the result that special rooms for the dental polyclinic treatment of members of families and especially the wives of the non-commissioned officers have been established. Furthermore, the effort has been made to provide suitable opportunities for bathing in the garrison and at the exercise fields for the troops where these are lacking.

The co-operation of all the factors favoring health has led to the result that the condition with reference to venereal diseases is much more favorable now as compared with other armies. According to the latest special statistics, 11,466 cases occurred annually, or 20.8 per thousand. In the French army the number was 24.4, in the Austrian-Hungarian, 54.7, and in the British army 65.9 per thousand. As an example of the efforts now being made to reduce the morbidity among the soldiers, attention is being paid to the so-called "Exerzierfuss," and other foot troubles resulting from overuse in marching. The success of these efforts is indicated by the lowered percentage of such afflictions. Until 1901 there were annually about 28.4 per thousand afflicted with foot troubles, and now only 23.3 per thousand.

The above item was taken from the Press Bulletin of the American Medical Association of October 11, 1913, and would go to show that the Teutonic farsightedness was on duty and in excellent working condition quite some time previous to the declaration of war.

Correspondents who have had an opportunity to watch the workings of the commissary department of all the Nations involved in the war are unanimous in agreeing that the Teutonic cul-

inary machinery is far and away the best, and that much of the success which the Teutons have registered thus far was largely due to advance teaching in the rudiments of the culinary art and the splendid achievements of the culinary corps on the field of action. One writer writing of the "cook shops," described the serving of hot soup and hot coffee to the men in the trenches and while under fire.

INTERROGATING MILITARISTS.

Since the Manley report shows that two per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the nation's wealth, through control of all predatory privileges, the question is pertinent: will this two per cent do 60 per cent of the fighting in case of war? Do the big army and navy advocates propose to put 60 per cent of the expense upon them? Sixty-five per cent of the people, as the Manley report shows, own less than five per cent of the wealth. Will they be required to bear no more than five per cent of the expense, and to furnish no more than five per cent of the soldiers?—S. D., in *The Public*.

SHACKLING MARS.

For the time being many of our friends are engaged in trying to prevent further additions to the already large number of nations and men involved in the present war. They should not, however, overlook the fact that right here on American soil there is quite as extensive a battle, one which will cause proportionately as much suffering and loss as the European conflict has inflicted. The Anti-Saloonists are well drilled, they are supplied with munitions and are actively employed in wrecking the "shops" where we earn our daily bread. Let us organize our fellow workers so that we can put the shackles on Mars who parades as the "Church in Action" and flaunts the flag of the Anti-Saloon League.

LAYING THE CLOTH.

In the twelfth century tablecloths were very large and were always laid on the table double. For a long time they were called "doublers" for that reason. The cloth was first placed so as to touch the floor on the side at which the guests sat; then all that remained was folded so that it just covered the table.

Charles V had sixty-seven tablecloths, which were from fifteen to twenty yards long and two yards wide. He had one cloth thirty-two yards long, which had the arms of France embroidered on it in silk. All these were fringed.

In the sixteenth century "doublers" were replaced by two tablecloths, one of which was small and was laid just as we lay ours today. The other, which was put on over it, was large and of beautifully figured linen. It was skillfully folded in such a way that, as one chronicler tells it, "it resembled a winding river, gently ruffled by a little breeze, for among very many little folds were here and there great bubbles."

It must have required much art and care to make dishes, plates, saltcellars, sauce dishes and glasses stand steadily in the midst of this undulating sea and among those "bubbles" and puffy folds. However, the fashion had only a short existence, and toward the later part of the century a single cloth laid flat and touching the floor on all sides of the table came into general use.

The foregoing clipped from one of our exchanges and credited to "Exchange," came to our notice recently, the reference to the skilful fold-

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ing of the cloth reminds us that the art of "crimping" linen for table use has not by any means been lost, and when done artistically is a pleasing and attractive table decoration.

Napkin folding has fallen into oblivion for the seemingly good reason, that the less handling that useful article receives the more cleanly it is for its intended use, though napkin folding for decorative purposes will always find its champions among dining-room workers.

OLD AND NEW.

Oh, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man.

That all of good the past hath had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common, daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine.

Through the harsh voices of our day,
A low, sweet prelude finds its way,
Through clouds of doubt, and creeds of fear,
A light is breaking calm and clear.

Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more
For older time and holier shore;
God's love and blessing them and there
Are now and here and everywhere.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

BETCHER WRIGHT DIDN'T VOTE DRY.

Wine—not to mention Wurzburger and kindred beverages—floweth freely in Savannah, Georgia, despite the fact that Georgia is a prohibition State. This, according to W. H. Wright, vice-chairman of the Savannah city council, who, with D. A. O'Conner, a Savannah merchant, called on Mayor Gill, Monday. Wright is here with Mrs. Wright en route to San Francisco.

It's done thus wise, says Mr. Wright:

Savannah has 400 "near-beer" saloons. According to regulations, these saloons may dispense "near-beer, et cetera."

"The 'et cetera' includes whisky, real beer and all the old favorites," says the councilman. "They don't sell much near-beer, but they do an enormous traffic in 'et cetera.'"—Seattle (Wash.) *Star*, August 16, 1915.

STILL ON EARTH.

Many old Windy City boys will recall little Jim Shea who carried a card in Local Assembly 7475, K. of L., during its early history. Jim called on us during convention week and invited us to a ride in his fine machine, which we reluctantly declined, owing to convention duties. Jim is some "magnate" now, possessing a fruit ranch in Southern California and other wordly possessions which make life worth the living. Same old Jim, excepting a rather extravagant display of those things which made Jim Brady famous.

GETTING "BILLY" SUNDAY'S NUMBER.

Billy Sunday's brand of bunk seems to have failed to make a hit in San Francisco. This makes Seattle unionists more hopeful in the face of his threatened visit here. Wherever Sunday has gone he has been used to defeat the labor movement. He faced an organization so strong in San Francisco he could make no impression. Seattle is not dead, either.—Seattle *Union Record*, August 28, 1915.

SOUVENIR FIENDS.

A few weeks ago two very pretty and smartly-dressed young ladies were arrested as they were leaving one of the sound steamers at her dock in New York City. Their baggage was searched, and reposing in a suit case was found one of the steamer's fine wool blankets. They had but one explanation to offer. They wanted a "souvenir" of their trip. They didn't regard taking the blanket as theft, etc.

Members of our organization will hail with delight any increased effort to land the Souvenir Fiends and punish them for their pilfering. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are stolen annually from hotels, cafes and catering establishments by so-called Souvenir Fiends, but who are nothing more or less than common thieves: for while they do not get the money direct, nevertheless the "souvenirs" cost the management money, and in innumerable instances the men and women of the departments where the thefts occur are forced to make good the loss. One of our members related to us a story to the effect that, where the employees of a department knew that any guest had purloined any of the tableware, such as demi tasse spoons and small silver which could be easily secreted, they were to advise the checker, and the amount of the confiscated articles were added to the patron's check. One day a waiter saw a patron slip an individual silver cream pitcher into her handbag. He immediately reported to the checker, and the amount of the pitcher was added to the check. The gentleman accompanying the woman complained about overcharging. The waiter referred him to the man in charge of the room, and that officer made no secret of the fact that he saw the woman take the pitcher and put in her bag. The gentleman became very angry, walked to his table and, without even a pretense of asking permission, grabbed the woman's handbag from the table. The action opened the bag and disclosed, to the astonished gaze of the man, not only the cream pitcher, but the appetitif glass which had the house monogram engraved on it, and which glass had been used in the service at the patron's table. Needless to add that he never came back to that house. Had the articles disappeared and the waiter been unable to locate them, it would have meant a loss to him to the amount levied by that house for said articles.

Waiters sometimes, and bartenders, too, permit guests to carry off costly glassware as souvenirs. They may imagine that such permission is within their rights; that the article is small and of no consequence. But if they were required to purchase and make good the shortage, they would howl to heaven about being mistreated.

No line of business which we have knowledge of is afflicted quite so much as the catering industry is with "souvenir fiends"—nothing too small or too large for them to try and get away with. The writer knows of one finely-equipped rathskeller which was almost denuded of its magnificent collection of costly steins before the owners and employees were aware of what was taking place, and it is barely possible that the owner of that place, when he discovered his loss, secretly accused his employees of abstracting the steins. The taunting boast of two men about town put him on the track of the real culprits, and he admitted that the loss was great, but

couldn't afford to offend his patrons by asking them to return his property.

Pilfering the property of another may be called "souvenir hunting," but, getting down to brass tacks, it is theft and nothing but theft, and it is up to our members, wherever possible, to discourage such losses by preventing patrons from getting by with such plunder.

THE FALL OF KOSCIUSKO.

"Finis Polonia!" Nobody is likely to cry that now. It is doubtful whether anybody ever did cry it. Kosciusko always indignantly denied that these words had been uttered by him when he "fell" at Warsaw in 1794. And this reminds us of another common error with regard to the Polish hero. The line "And freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell" has misled thousands into supposing that he perished in the last fight for Polish independence. He actually survived for twenty-three years, when he died in Switzerland from another fall—an accidental one from his horse.—London Chronicle.

THE LABEL EXPRESS FUEL.

The Union Label is your engine to pull the labor movement to the station of Success. It is as powerless as a cold locomotive unless you furnish the steam by demanding it on your purchases. It therefore is to the interest of every member of a union, as well as every well-wisher, to buy nothing without it.—JAMES W. MULLEN, in San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Clarion.

OH, VERY WELL.

A city man recently visited his "country cousin." The man from the city, wishing to explain the joys of metropolitan life, said: "We certainly have been having fun the last few days. Thursday we autoed to the country club and golfed until dark, then trolleyed back to town and danced until morning." The country cousin was not to be stumped in the least and began telling of some of the pleasures of the simple life. "We have had pretty good times here, too. One day we bugged out to Uncle Ned's and went out to the back lot, where we baseballled all the afternoon. In the evening we sneaked up into the attic and pokered until morning." A sturdy old farmer who was listening, not to be outdone, took up the conversation at this point and said: "I was having some fun about this time myself. I muled out to the cornfield and geehawed until sundown. Then I supped until dark and piped until nine o'clock, after which I bedsteaded until the clock fixed, after which I breakfasted until it was time to go muleing again."—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Some of our "pinch hitters" have re-enlisted for the season. At least that is the conclusion forced home by the number of new recruits rounded up during the first few weeks of summer. One or two of our old locals appear to have discovered a new "pocket" or paying streak. Looks good to us at headquarters to see some of the old standbys hop into the ring and garner so many new applications.

WHERE ALL AGREE.

President Marsh, of the Washington State Federation of Labor, discusses the relative importance of economic and political action in a letter to the labor press.

"Were I to have the choice to fight labor's

battles, I'd take the industrial. Why? Because I believe thoroughly in organization at the very heart of man's activities, and that heart is the place where man, by the sweat of his brow, earns his bread. The fundamental part of a man's life is his source of food, shelter and clothing, and it is there where his material interest beats most strongly. How men differ over politics. Divide and sub-divide into schools of political thought and quarrel over the use of political means. But did you ever notice that there are certain recognized laws underlying trade unionism, certain well-defined courses of action, upon which conservatives, radicals and 'in-betweens' absolutely agree?"—Trades Union News, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUCKEYE PHILOSOPHY.

Once in a while you hear of a woman who objects to her husband holding affiliation with a union, and yet if her old man had to go to work for half what he is now getting, she would be the first to apply for a committee of alienists to make an examination of the bonehead.—The Chronicle, Cincinnati, O.

PORK BEFORE PREPAREDNESS.

A chorus of pork barrel congressmen soon will be singing, "We Didn't Raise This Cash to Pay More Soldiers."—Philadelphia North American.

BUCKEYE FIRING LINE SHOWS ALL HANDS BUSY.

All previous efforts of the union men and women connected with the beverage industry in the State of Ohio have been discounted by the activity apparent during the present campaign. Hardly a week passes by without reports reaching us that the advocates of liberalism are on the job and doing their share to convince the Buckeye voters that further interference with liquor legislation is both unnecessary and uncalled for. During the month two of the active workers of the forces working under the banner of the Union Labor Home Rule League, Bro. Frank C. Burkley, of Local 106, Cleveland, and Joseph R. Weiss, of Cigarmarkers' Union No. 17, of Cleveland, visited us and gave us cheering encouragement with news of the battle being waged in Ohio, and of course, predict victory, providing our folks maintain their activity right up to the polling of the last vote on the day of election. Our members in Ohio are waking up to the knowledge that, besides having an immense force in opposition to us, they are supplied with "munitions" decidedly in excess of what we can expect to obtain. But despite that disparity, our folks expect to make what little they have in the shape of money go farther and gain greater returns than the opposition.

One of the satisfying things in connection with the battle in Ohio is the almost united activity of the members of our local unions. In no previous contest has there been quite as much interest shown, and this attitude presages excellent advancement in the near future. With mighty few exceptions our locals in Ohio are holding their own, and this condition is astonishing when one considers that for the last few years there has been a marked decrease in the number of houses which offer employment to our class of workers.

If the victory which we look forward to winning perches on our banners, no one will attempt to deny credit to our boys and girls, who started early and have continued on the firing line continuously.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

OCTOBER DAYS.

Into the environs of the slow, old-fashioned Southern city made famous by the misadventures of a character no less renowned than "Old Reliable," two members of an all but obsolete profession presented themselves one October day. They were chimney sweeps. Having performed their work, they awaited the generous recompence that followed the perilous passage of wide chimneys, such as are no longer built. "You make good wages, my men," said the bookstore proprietor in a patronizing tone, "and, may I ask, what do you do with your money?" The chief blackamoor turned to his friend with an air of intimate understanding, then answered the inquirer in deprecatory fashion: "Well, sor, to tell you the truth, we circulate it!"

To that spirit is owing the prosperity of the world. In his essay on "Self-Reliance," Emerson urged the scattering of limitless largess abroad by whomsoever may possess, as proof of the inexhaustible treasures of man and of nature. And if nature ever gives convincing evidence that her storehouses can be drawn upon indefinitely, certainly it is in the month of final fruition, the month of October, which finds the season's breasts filled with the milk of the year's slow gathering, the month resplendent with matronly hues, the month sacred to kindly Ceres, a goddess more to be revered than the triple-breasted Diana, mistress of a fecundity that knows not the blessed alterations of the seasons, the variety as sevenfold replete in their attractions as the voyages of Sinbad the Sailor.

If ever the world is enwrapped in a haze that mellows with its softness the harsh edges of earthly existence, it is in the month whose halcyons never fail. To talk of the weather is man's prime and unfailing topic. To write of it is to take chances with a jade whose smile turns to a frown without a moment's warning. But October may be trusted. She is no wilful maid, bent on the mocking of the spirit that she lures. Hers is the comforting friendship of one who knows life through the borrowed experiences of the months that went before. Of their promise, she is the unfailing fulfillment. Her lap invites, her arms are a certain resting place.

Through the richly blazoned leaves of her woods the warm rays of the autumnal sun fall to the cool ground. There is both a chill and an ardency in the atmosphere. The patter of nuts from the oak groves call to razor-back hogs. The rain of mast from the beech trees is echoed by the swish of the wings of ring-doves. Squirrels bark in the tall branches of the "shell bark" hickories. The shrill notes of summer insects have passed away. The raccoon creeps wearily to his breakfast of crawfish in the bed of the old creek, whose waters run low, lapping the moss-grown edge of the big rock at the "crossing," where a few months before, you held bravely to the arm of the beloved girl, and wished it were the swelling of the Jordan instead of a rippling stream, and that the sun would stand still as it did in the valley of Ajalon, so precious were the fleeting moments. The fox grapes have grown purple under the amorous kisses of that same sun which is ripening the vintage of the plains of Champagne, and you think of the reports brought back by Caleb and Joshua from the Land of Promise, flowing with milk and honey, where the grapes of Eschol turned all the giants of existence into mere grasshoppers.

While the landscape swims in beauty, overhead the blue skies of October rule, filled with

the tang of new wine and the untamed spirit of Hun and Visigoth sweeping down from the North to overcome and occupy the enervated valleys too long possessed by dreamy and decadent summer. Your own spirit answers. The very buzzard that floats in the azure expanse becomes ennobled by his environment. Haroun al Raschid need no longer fare forth in search of rare experiences. He has but to stand still in the Ohio hills and let the moving-picture films of the season bring to him thrice three screens of wonders that the prototype of "Kaloloo, the Indian Maid," knew far better than the dark-eyed girl who draws her thirty per for posing before the clicking instrument of modern devising.

The berries of the sumach are redder than the blood in Aisne's trenches. The pawpaw is as yellow as goose fat beneath its green rind, and the chestnut and persimmon await the first frost of adversity to prove the sweetness of their usage. To have tasted October to the full is to gather strength for another year, even as fabled Anteus, the earthborn, had to touch the All-Mother from time to time, in order to live.—The Enquirer, Cincinnati, O.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS AT HOME

THE CAKE BAKER.—Have everything ready before beginning to mix the cake; that is, the ingredients all measured and prepared. The sooner the cake is mixed and put in the oven the better it will be:

When yeast powder is used, sift in with the last flour; if soda is used, dissolve it in the milk, or if milk is not used, in a little warm water—add it the last thing unless fruit is used, when the fruit should be the last.

The eggs must be fresh and be well beaten separately; beat the yolks first.

Wash the butter in cold water in summer and tepid in winter; pour off every drop of water and beat to cream.

If loaf sugar is used, crush it and roll fine (I use granulated), mix with butter, then add egg yolks (if used); add whites of eggs alternately with the flour.

Cakes, to be light, must be baked slowly at first, that the batter may be heated all through.

Grease the pans well with butter.

Good judgment and close attention are absolutely essential, but only experience can make an expert cake baker.

When cake has risen well, gradually increase the heat.

Do You Know?—It is a good idea when engaged upon delicate needlework to have a small bowl of white flour beside you and to dip the fingers in it occasionally. It assists in keeping the hands dry and the work clean.

The use of mustard in cleansing utensils in which fish has been kept will remove the fish taste and all the odor.

Put wet brushes to dry with bristles down; this lengthens their period of usefulness; otherwise the water soaks into the back, causing warping and cracking.

New agate and tin cooking utensils require seasoning before they are used. To do this, simply let them stand on the back of the range for two hours, filled with scalding water and bicarbonate of soda; one teaspoonful to a quart of water; then wash and dry in the regular manner.

—Exchange

MEXICO.

For quite a period Mexico and its troubles have occupied space in the press of America. Few of those who live north of the Rio Grande, who have not enjoyed the privileges of a trip through Mexico, realize the extent of that country or the many interesting things to be found there. A writer in the National Geographic Magazine says that Mexico is one of the most remarkable countries in the world—it is, in fact, a land of contrasts such as no other country can furnish—as can easily be noted from a portion of the article, which we reprint for the readers of THE MIXER AND SERVER:

"Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a country so full of contrasts as Mexico. With a university established before John Harvard, Elihu Yale or William and Mary were born, the masses of its people are hopelessly ignorant. With a hospital founded before Jamestown was even dreamed of, it is one of the most backward regions of the earth in a medical way. With natural riches greater than those of a thousand Midases, its masses are just as poor as the proverbial church mouse. With the constitution as perfect as any organic law in the civilized world, it is a nation whose rulers always have been a law unto themselves.

"Here you will see a Mexican half breed, barefooted, wearing a \$1 pair of trousers, a fifty-cent shirt and a \$10 sombrero. There, at a single glance and within the length of a single city block, you may see an Indian cargador, a donkey cart, an oxcart, a carriage, a railroad train, a street car and a motor car—almost every type of locomotion since Adam. You may tread the burning sands of a tropical desert with the wet of perpetual snow of towering mountains still upon your shoes. You may take a single railway journey of 36 hours in which the people you see at the railroad station will be dressed in four different weights of clothing. Everywhere you turn there is contrast, high lights and deep shadows.

"Mexico probably has a greater range of remarkable vegetation than any other country in the world. The parrot fruit tree produces an odd shaped fruit, bearing a close resemblance to green parakeets. When the parakeet is frightened it makes a dash for the parrot tree, where it assumes a position which makes it look like the fruit itself. So close is the resemblance that their enemies, the hawks, occasionally fly by a tree on which a dozen or more of these birds are sitting, apparently unaware of their presence.

"Another remarkable tree is the Arbol de Dinamite—dynamite tree—whose fruit, if kept in a warm place, bursts with considerable force and a loud report, scattering its flat seeds to a surprising distance. One of the most interesting fruits in Mexico is known as the melon apote, or papaya. It contains considerable pepsin, which reacts against both acid and alkaline conditions of the stomach, and it is said that a diet which includes papaya precludes dyspepsia. Both the fruit and the leaves possess the singular property of rendering tough meat tender. When the pulp of the fruit is rubbed over a piece of tough meat the juice attacks the fiber and softens it.

"No other country south of the Rio Grande is so well supplied with railroads. Prior to the Madero revolution it had twenty thousand miles of up-to-date American railroad, which carried 11,000,000 passengers annually and about 11,000,

000 tons of freight. Their total revenues amounted to about \$40,000,000. The Government owns a controlling interest in the major part of the mileage of the railroads.

"Mexico produces one-third of the world's silver, a considerable percentage of its gold, one-ninth of its lead and one-twentieth of its copper. The country's mineral production, exclusive of iron, coal and petroleum, amounted to \$158,000,000 in 1910. The famous iron mountain at Durango is estimated to contain 600,000,000 tons of iron ore, which is worth seven times the value of all the gold and silver mined in Mexico in two centuries. The Santa Maria graphite mines are the largest and most important in the western world. The region around the Gulf of Mexico is very rich in petroleum. One company at Poteri del Llano struck a gusher which flowed 100,000 barrels of oil a day."

A HIGHWAY WITH A PERSONALITY.

I am the product of centuries, the realization of a thousand dreams, the culmination of ten thousand efforts, the work of a million hands.

I stand for progress, I represent human advancement, I typify civilization. Were it not for what I express, mankind would revert to barbarism.

All the longing and striving of ages is summed up in me. I am the result of a fundamental need; the savage sought me and yet the highest civilization cannot do without me.

I am a product of the past, an ideal of the present, the ambition of the future. I am an evolution; my past no man can trace; my future no imagination can picture.

An ocean of blood has been shed along my course, that I might come into being; my desert silences have heard the dying prayer of thousands of my progenitors. I have culled from the advancing hosts of a nation in the making the worthless chaff of the unsound and inferior.

The icy gullies of my mountain passes and the withering heat of my western deserts have tried men's souls and bodies, but those who conquered me have found a nation and a home and I am the servant of my conquerors.

I carry the burdens of a continent; I distribute the fruits of its fertile fields and abundant valleys and the products of its countless industries. I represent the unity of the nation that bore me and I promote the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. I aid the education of its youth, the intermingling of its teeming population, the better understanding of its widely separated sections.

I unite the oceans; I connect twelve great sovereign commonwealths; I am the backbone road of the Republic, the inspiration for a million miles of interconnecting branches.

Into me has been breathed the personality of twentieth century America. I am worthy of my namesake—like him, I am the product of adversity—the ideal of a new race.

I am the Lincoln Highway.—Austin F. Bennet in *Case and Comment*.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

The Morgue's a nasty place to freeze,

As you sleep on a stone;

So, love your neighbor all you please.

But let his wife alone.—*Exchange*.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

NAMELY.

It was a Purdue University professor who snapshotted the Arabic when she was going down. "Perdu" is the French for "lost." The professor's name was Still. Still lost is the Arabic. Adventitiously names sometimes dovetail with facts most incomprehensibly.—Brooklyn Eagle.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a twenty-two days' session convention in the city of Cleveland, O., May 12 to June 5, 1915, with 809 delegates present, representing 856 divisions.

The convention sessions were held in their own building, and full future conventions of that organization will be held in the same city and building. Delegates to the conventions receive remuneration at the rate of \$9 per day from the time they leave home until they return after adjournment. The money for the purpose is taken from the general funds of the Brotherhood. They adopted a plan to reduce representation at conventions, and it is expected that the plan will cut down the number about one-half. Among a number of proposals receiving endorsement were International Peace, Woman's Suffrage and State-wide and nation-wide prohibition. They considered and approved plans to establish their own bank. They now insure their members—life and accident policies. Many members who peruse the foregoing will see the locomotive engineer as he is today—almost as scarce as the dodo. In fact, he is being gradually displaced by the introduction of electrical hauling machinery, which, according to expert testimony and experience, is more effective and less liable to break down than the cumbersome air-befouling locomotive.

STATISTIC OF "SOBSON."

Chicago is getting snowed under with literature and speakers supposedly directed by what is known as the Chicago Dry Federation. Not a day passes, nor a night for that matter, but what some of the men and women on the payroll of the Anti-Saloon League turn loose a mass of alleged statistics which go to show that the liquor habit is responsible for untold injury and the deaths of hundreds of thousands of men and women. At a North Side meeting a few evenings ago, according to one of the Chicago papers, a minister had quoted, and extensively, figures which Hobson used about a year ago in a series of speeches which prompted the New York Sun to make the following comment:

"In numerous speeches over the country Mr. Hobson has shared with his audience this tidbit:

"Today the European war is causing the death of an average of 1,000 victims a day, but in the United States statistics show that 700,000 persons die every year from the effects of alcohol."

"In some localities Mr. Hobson is credited with more particularly putting the exact number of deaths caused by alcohol at 730,000.

"The 'statistics' evidently are Mr. Hobson's, not those of the United States Census Bureau, which the Alabaman ignores. Census Bureau figures for 1912 show 838,251 deaths, exclusive of still births, in the registration area, containing almost two-thirds of the country's population. The rate was 13.9 for 1,000. Taking the estimated present population and that rate, an-

nual deaths in the whole country for both registration area and non-registration area would not exceed 1,400,000 a year.

"Mr. Hobson therefore brings to our attention the shocking 'fact' that one out of every two deaths is due to alcohol, not excepting men, women, children, or even prohibitionists! Likewise, there is no exception to be made of those who die of old age; there were 14,362 of them in the registration area in 1912."

The New York Sun took chances of being accused of being owned and controlled by the Demon Rum when it pricked that bubble, and yet one will find men and women who actually believe that Hobson and his tribe speak gospel truth. If the voters of Chicago are to be converted on such wild statements as Hobson offered and now being used by pulpit pounders, they are surely in a worse mental condition than the denizens of the Black Road were pictured a few years ago.

Fanaticism run mad is about the way things look in the big town on Lake Michigan, and the wonder of it all is that the men and women who will be the real losers if Chicago is voted dry neither are awake nor can be roused. Keep your eye on travelers from Chicago, for if they haven't anything to show connection with a trade union of our craft, better show them the quickest way out of town. They have had their chance and proved PIKERS.

PROHIBITION WILL MEAN DEFICIT OF \$565,000.

Seattle Tax Levy Will Be Increased By 2½ Mills as Result of State Going on Water Wagon.

State-wide prohibition in Washington will add a fraction more than 2½ mills to the Seattle tax levy next year. The anticipated revenue of \$350,000 from liquor licenses this year fell short \$215,000, and in the form of a deficit this item was yesterday included in the 1916 budget. Add to this the \$350,000 that will not be anticipated as revenue next year makes a total of \$565,000 to be provided for in the new levy. Based on an assessed valuation of \$221,000,000, 2½ mills would represent \$552,000.

Refusing to even consider the recommendation of Mayor Hiram C. Gill and Comptroller Harry W. Carroll to liquidate the garbage bond fund of \$250,591 by converting that amount into the interest or redemption fund for 1916, the council added approximately \$400,000 to the tax budget to meet the requirements of the Renick law.—*Seattle (Wash.) Times*, August 21, 1915.

The above item reminds us that the proponents of prohibition promised taxpayers immunity from increased taxation, but their promises appear to have departed from Seattle along with the Flying Squadron.

THE DIFFERENCE.

If a man behind the bar were to use the language which "Rev. Billy" Sunday habitually uses in his "sermons" he would be unable to retain a job as a mixologist in any first-class saloon. Nor would a patron of a real saloon be permitted to befoul the air with such conversation as Sunday hurls at his audiences.

WE GOTCHA, STEVE.

After reading Doctor Dumba's letter to "My Lord" Burian, we are convinced that it was a stupid piece of diplomacy. By the way, Doc, why the "a" in your name?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

PREPAREDNESS SOLVED BY MR. BRYAN.

That Mr. Bryan has some well-thought and well-digested ideas about national defense is shown by the plan he proposed in his speech at White Bear Monday afternoon. He said the National Defense League wants appropriations for the army and navy at the rate of \$450,000,000 a year, which, in eleven years, would amount to five billion dollars. A good road, he continues, would cost about \$8,333 a mile. The five billions of dollars would build 100 such highways between the Atlantic and Pacific and enough north and south roads, 12 miles apart, to gridiron the country. The advocates of preparedness, according to Mr. Bryan, would let the farmer drag along through the mud when they know that the first thing a war would demand would be good roads. (Sounds like Von Hindenburg.) But that isn't all, for, having prepared to the extent of good roads, the rest is easy. Listen to this (we quote the report of the St. Paul Dispatch):

"I would suggest that our farmers demand such roads; so that at the first sign of an attack by any hostile power all they would have to do would be to turn their telephones loose, arouse the country, man their Ford autos, and deliver the army at any threatened point within the next few hours."

Why certainly! Armed with garden rakes and pitchforks, supported by a battery of cream separators and provisioned with market baskets of fresh eggs and new potatoes in the tonneau. This thing of preparedness is all so simple, when you let Mr. Bryan, "the dove's best friend," work it out for you, that, as he says, there is no occasion for anybody to lose his head about it.—Minneapolis Tribune, August 26, 1915.

And Bryan was Secretary of State at one time. Gee whiz, if the paragraphers keep after the "Advance Agent of the Grape Juice Guards" he will become almost as popular as poison ivy.

By the way, have you perused the interesting data on the back inside cover of this number of THE MIXER AND SERVER? It won't occupy but a moment or two, and it may prove a revelation—that is, the information set forth.

MASSACHUSETTS IN 1789 PASSES TEMPERANCE LAW.

Signer of Declaration of Independence Signs Act To Encourage Brewing.

John Hancock, statesman and major general in our war for freedom, whose bold signature heads the list of imperishable names on the Declaration of Independence, when governor of Massachusetts for the second time signed the following temperance law:

"An act to encourage the manufacture of strong beer, ale and other Malt liquors.

"Whereas, the manufacture of strong beer, ale and other Malt liquors will promote the purposes of husbandry and commerce, by encouraging the growth of such materials as are peculiarly congenial to our soil and climate.—

"And whereas, the wholesome qualities of malt liquors recommend themselves to general use as

important means of preserving the health of the citizens of this commonwealth, and to Prevent the Pernicious effect of Strong Drink:

Be it therefore enacted that—all brew houses—shall be exempted from taxes for a term of five years after the passing of this act."

The foregoing is part of the advertising used by one of the Northwestern Brewing concerns which, while boosting their own produce, lay on the heavy stick and lay it on hard on all other beverages of an intoxicating character. This is not an exceptional thing for beer brewing concerns to do, in fact the attacks made indirectly on other beverage interests compel the use of that old saying—the good Lord protect us from our friends. Boosting for beer is all right, but at the same time it strikes the men who are employed in the industry that boosting and knocking at one and the same time is a questionable method of winning friends. The longer the beer brewers, wine and liquor distillers remain apart, the quicker will the Anti-Saloon League and its fanatical co-workers get to their goal and meanwhile obliterate the beverage industry.

It is the height of stupidity for brewers to take the position that the fanatics are only concerned in eliminating whiskey from the venders' counters; neither Oregon or Washington were noted for whiskey consumption. One of the largest breweries in America is located in the latter State, and proportionately more of their product was and is now sold than all the other intoxicating beverages combined; yet the Antis made no pretense to direct their attack solely against whiskey; they went after the whole business and landed it on dry soil. What was true of those two States will transpire in other States if the interests who control the beverage industry can't see the wisdom of getting together and sticking to a finish. The Antis are not making any half-way campaigns, they are going after beer quite as strongly as after all other beverages, and when they win, all suffer, there are no exceptions, nor will there be in the future. Get together gentlemen, work as you should have been working for the last fifteen years, and you may yet save some of your investments.

"PRIVATE" JOE KINNEY.

Joe Kinney post-cards us from Moberly, Mo., where he was in attendance as delegate from the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., to the Missouri State Federation of Labor. Joe is a member of Local 20 of St. Louis, and unless memory serves us badly, one of the oldest in point of continuous membership in that union. When the United States was involved in that little scrap with Spain, Joe Kinney was one of several members of Big 20 who enlisted and saw service in Cuba. When the soldier boys returned after the Cuban campaign, Joe insisted that he successfully evaded capturing a title, but despite that effort, the records show that Joe obtained honorable mention from the front, something which the other boys from Big 20 could not boast of. We have often wondered whatever became of "Private" Joe's old side kick, Colonel Brown.

Befo' the war in Cuba, Local 20 of St. Louis was known far and near as BIG 20; the reason for that was, that no other local of catering industry workers in America could boast of as large a membership. Judging from the activity of its members during the present year as well as in 1914, they are determined to get back the legal use of their old title and once more be known as BIG 20.

REAL ENJOYMENT.

George C. Boldt said of Thanksgiving in New York:

"There's nothing like the old-fashioned Thanksgiving giving turkey and cranberry sauce, celery and sweet potatoes, mince pie and pumpkin pie, and, perhaps, a bit of skating or sleighing afterwards to aid the digestion."

"I remember a little boy at a Thanksgiving dinner in Philadelphia who enjoyed himself frightfully. It's a wonder he didn't burst."

"On toward the end of the repast, his hostess said to him:

"Another piece of mince pie, George? Just a small piece?"

"No, ma'am," said George reluctantly. "I could chew it, but I couldn't swallow it."

HOBSONIZING BRYAN.

After making a speech at Kingman, Kansas, William J. Bryan was embraced by a husky farmer and received a good old-fashioned smack square on the mouth. Farmer John Graber, who done the kissing, was doing well at last reports, no ill effects resulting from his osculatory madness.

A LITTLE LIGHT ON A BIG SUBJECT.

The readers of the MIXER AND SERVER will recall a news dispatch sent out from Washington, D. C., which recited the fact that an Association of Doctors had declared that whiskey and brandy were to be dropped from the list and physicians would no longer prescribe either for patients. The following letter from the *Lynn Telegram* of August 28, 1915, will turn on much needed light:

The raid of the Prohibitionists upon the revision of the Pharmacopoeia will have no legal effect whatever; and the attempt to drop whiskey and brandy from the list of remedies, to be described in a future issue of the Pharmacopoeia, is not a government publication, and is not by any means the sole descriptive list of remedies employed in medicine, and can not confine druggists.

The assumption, in the telegrams stating that the committee of revision had voted 26 to 24, Dr. Wiley presiding, to drop whiskey and brandy from the list, that the act would compel druggists to take out a saloon license to sell whiskey and brandy, has no foundation nor cogency. The action of a partisan committee does not fix the list of remedies. Medicine is free; license for the sale of whiskey by druggists as a medicine depends upon existing federal and State enactments, and not upon the Pharmacopoeia.

But the telegraphed assumption betrays clearly the intent of the Prohibitionists who have apparently mastered the revision for the time being. For at one time the committee dropped the whole subject as unworthy of attention. Then it was reconsidered by a close majority; and exclusion was adopted after a hot debate, 26 to 24.

Mr. Leonard Martin of Boston, is reported by a Boston paper as making the following demand at a Prohibition meeting July 11, 1915, on Boston Common: "One of the first things we must attack is the druggist's license. The alcohol privilege must be erased from the Pharmacopoeia." Mr. Martin deceives himself. The Pharmacopoeia grants no rights nor privileges.

The principal guide of the druggist is the Dispensatory, a list of remedies quite independent of the Pharmacopoeia. Indeed, the editors of the Dispensatory in times past have stated their re-

fusal to follow the radical action of the committee in charge of the Pharmacopoeia. It is impossible to rule out the use of valuable remedies, whiskey and brandy, by an arbitrary list.

The act of the committee will have no legal or other effect except the disgust of the great mass of wise and liberal practitioners, who have been grossly misrepresented through the malign influence of the Prohibition agencies; and a possible reduction of the federal revenue. Reduction of federal revenue will be dependent upon the success of the Prohibition Press Bureau in disseminating misinformation. Druggists accepting the statements of the engineers of this fraud upon the Pharmacopoeia, will neglect to pay the federal tax of \$25 a year. The loss from this cause may reach into the millions, at a time when the Federal Government needs every dollar of revenue that can be collected to prepare for the national defense.

Yours very truly,

HENRY C. MAINE,

Rochester, N. Y., July 15, 1915.

FIXING WAGES BY LAW.

Some progressive people favor the fixing of wages by law. Such legislation is foredoomed to failure unless also the prices of everything the wage-earner buys is fixed by law. Prices of goods and services that consumers buy every day are constantly fluctuating. If the wages were stationary until the legislature felt disposed to change them, it follows that the wage-earners would be the last ones to obtain any relief from the constant increase of the cost of living or the proper raising of the standard of life. The theory of wage legislation is not in accordance with the aims of a live and progressive labor movement. Those who favor a minimum wage by law for women should also bear this in mind, that once chained down to a certain wage in any industry, it would be beyond the means and hopes of women to obtain any legitimate increase until long after the necessity and justice therefore would have demanded it. It would be another obstacle in the path of progress. Another link in the chain of slavery.—T. J., in Culinary Craft for September, 1915.

WITHOUT MALICE.

Warm hearts do not grow in hothouses.

It seems natural for the musical composer to go all to pieces.

Cartwheel dollars are a good vehicle with which to roll in wealth.

Has there not been more than one great musician with a Handel to his name?

It may be all right for a woman to powder her face, but she should never paint out the smiles.

A beggar will be satisfied with half a dollar, but the insurance grafter wants the four quarters of the earth.—Selected from Everywhere.

TABASCO ON THE SIDE.

"In the Province of Quebec," says The Liquor Trades Gazette (New York City, N. Y., August 15, 1915), "bars are not permitted to open until 7:30 a. m. It wouldn't make much difference if they never opened. Quebec is the most poverty-stricken spot on the Western Hemisphere."

"You might tramp from Three Rivers to Quebec City and never see a bar or a drink, except what you could lap up from the Saint Lawrence River."

Evidently the editor of The Liquor Trades Gazette must have visited that section of the country and knows whereof he speaks, and while it hardly seems necessary to add further comment, we can not resist the temptation to say that one of the biggest frosts which ever occurred in that section was the trial spin of a local union composed of fellows who had the nerve to class themselves as bartenders, and who, after paying a few dollars to headquarters, asked the organization to carry them along so that they could benefit by membership. Hardly much difference between that bunch and another close to where The Liquor Trades Gazette is printed, Amsterdam, N. Y. The only man who ever saw a bartender at Amsterdam was Tom Sweeney, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., and Tom induced that barboy to move to Brooklyn.

A BIT CAREFUL.

One of our boys relates an experience with an out-of-town patron who spent considerable time in poring over the bill of fare seeking for something good to eat, and finally landing on ordering a club sandwich. After the waiter had gone toward the kitchen to give in his order, he was called back and the bucolic adventurer changed his order to something else by saying, "I've got a splinter in my hand now, and am a bit feared that I might get a sliver if I tried to eat a club sandwich."

THE PAIR THAT PARED THE APPLE.

Chicago woman, jealous of the superior privileges of her sex, announces that Eve preceded Adam by several days. Well, the damage has been done, anyway, and it seems rather late to start a quarrel over a mere question of precedence.—*Providence Journal*.

We enjoyed a very pleasing visit from Bro. Thomas S. Farrell, of Local 106, Cleveland, O., during the month. Tom came to the town on the Rhine to attend the Executive Board meeting of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. Brother Farrell carries more than the ordinary weight of responsibility among trades unionists. He is the secretary and business agent of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, president of Waiters' Local 106, first vice-president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and is one of our International Union's delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Despite and notwithstanding all of these positions, Tom manages to keep out in front and never permits himself to slow up. He accomplishes an immense amount of good work every day in the year, and those who elect him to office know that he will make good or know the reason why. All of our locals in the Sixth City are doing splendidly, though trade conditions have not improved quite as much as was expected after the summer season ended. Ohio is not a munition producer; perhaps that is one reason why our folks have not observed the good times which it is alleged prevails in other sections of America. Guess we shall have to wait until "after the war is over" before looking to intently for better times. Speaking of war reminds us that the Social War is being carried on in the Buckeye State with considerable activity. The Anti-Saloonists claim to have the biggest guns, but the Liberals are on the job and will remain active until after the ballots are counted.

WHAT IS A COCKTAIL?

"A Tipperary cocktail," deriving its characteristic color from a tincture of creme de menth, may appeal to the artistic sense. But what is a cocktail?"—*The New York World*.

The English call a glass of fresh foaming beer a cocktail. Americans drink almost innumerable mixtures under the name "cocktail," many of them variations of the well-known and well-defined "Manhattan," "Martini," or others which might be called standard cocktails. There is for those, whose taste so inclines them, a "soda cocktail," made of soda water, sugar and bitters. There is also the oyster cocktail.

Americans in Europe and Asia, who are unwise enough to patronize "American bars" so-called, have encountered sundry mixtures wholly unfamiliar to the American palate, and wholly unpalatable, called cocktails. There is an "American bar" in Calcutta—if its proprietors are still unlynched—at which two rupees, the equivalent of 66 cents or thereabouts, is charged for a mixture mislabeled an "American Manhattan cocktail" and served in a brown glass to hide the fact that it is made of white lead, linseed oil and coloring water.

The "cocktail" is anything which anyone chooses to mix and serve under an uncopied name. It is, at its best, a very mixed drink, which no stickler for health or for healthful beverages can approve. At its worst it is a liquid assault upon the inner man with intent to commit mayhem. There are no legal proceedings under which anyone can be estopped from calling any sort of mixture a cocktail. Its basis may be gin, whisky, champagne, hock, soda water, blue points, creme de menthe or anything else the maker may choose.

An unabridged dictionary or an accomplished drink mixer can tell you what some varieties of cocktails are, but all of the lexicographers and all of the bartenders in convention assembled could not tell what is in all cocktails.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

THE VACATION TRIP.

A trip to Europe we would make
But just before we sail,
We'll be quite certain that we take
At least one suit of mail.

Youngstown Telegram.

A trip to Europe we would make
It would be good for us,
But we must wait till we can go
There in a jitney bus.

Houston Post.

A trip to Europe we would make
But never while we're sane,
Unless we could be ten miles up
In a shell-proof aeroplane.

The Ashtabula Star.

A trip to Europe we would make
And think it very fine,
But not just now, for fear we'd bump
Into a floating mine.

Birmingham Age-Herald.

A trip to Europe we would make
(Just that or something worse)
The penalty for guys that write
Such gosh-blamed silly verse.

Springfield Union.

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LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

The lad who couldn't tell you the name of the Vice-President is the same fellow who can tell you how to run the Government.

The old-fashioned seventeen-year-old girl who used to read books on "What A Young Girl Ought to Know" now has a seventeen-year-old daughter who puts her mother wise.

The Willowy Girl cops the covers of the magazines. But the girl with the wide curves and the dimples in her anatomy attracts all the attention on the street.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to wear a new paper collar every Sunday?

Before you get her she can say things with her eyes that make you feel funny all over. And after you get her she can say things with her mouth that make you feel funny all over.

Since the vacuum cleaner displaced the broom a man can't find a blame thing but his wife's hairpins to clean his pipe with.

In the Game of Love you can always take a Heart if you will lead a Diamond.

As soon as a man meets with a little success in the world the knockers start throwing rocks at him. They can remember when he used to run around with painted women, and they can remember when he was drunk all the time.

The High Cost of Living was only a pup in the days when a man went home for hot suppers instead of staying down town for cold drinks.

One-half of the world may not know how the other half lives. But it isn't the female half.

The man who wears out his shoes pawing the brass rail in front of the bar always gets mad when the children need new shoes.

If you imagine that women haven't a Sense of Humor just take a look at the hats they are wearing.

Any woman who has a 40-inch waist can tell you that the waist of a Perfectly Formed Woman should measure forty inches.

A lake of fire and brimstone isn't the only Hell ever invented. There is the case of the man who has a \$50 wife and a \$15 salary.

When a woman's hips are so big around that she has to go through a door sideways, she gets a lot of comfort out of the fact that she is broad minded.

You may have noticed that somehow or other a cross-eyed girl with a mustache never gets mixed up in any Platonic Love Affairs, and that she is never the goat in an Affinity case—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A WORD TO WORKERS.

"No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better." —Ernest Howard Crosby (President Social Reform Club, New York).

THE SKEETER.

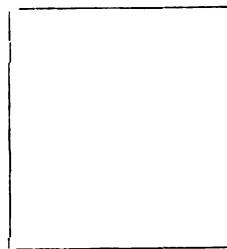
The skeeter is a bird of prey,
Which flies about at night.
About three-eighths of it is beak,
And five-eighths appetite,
And fifteen-eighths or so is buzz,
And nineteen-eighths is bite.

—Judge.

AS TO CHINAFICATION.

"Chinafication" is a good catchword, but not even Colonel Roosevelt can take it seriously. There is not the remotest danger that any nation of European stock will come to resemble the Chinese by the mere practice of living peaceably and cutting down expenditure upon war. The Chinese, for that matter, are not lacking in courage, and if they should ever adopt the crude Western ideas as to the glory and splendor of wars of conquest it would be an evil day for the world; only their conservative temper, pacific disposition and unwieldy government has kept them from such a transformation as Japan has undergone in our time. Only an unjustifiable arrogance can speak with contempt of the Chinese, who are one of the world's greatest races, and have perhaps originated more than any other people known to history. That they have for centuries been in a stagnant condition is due to historical causes rather than to any deterioration of the race, which is certain still to have a great future. If "Chinafication" could spread out a little more evenly over the world it would give a more cheerful outlook. China might do with a little less, but most countries could stand a good deal more without being mollycoddled.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

OUR GALLERY OF CELEBRITIES?



Picture of the man whom Reverend (?) Charles Steizle had in mind when he said: "If the saloons close, bartenders will have no trouble in getting other jobs."

REAL EXCITEMENT.

Though Germany and Russia clash,
And France and England go to smash,
What care the Newlyweds, in sooth,
For their baby has a tooth.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Though the Kaiser thumbs his nose at France
And Russians make the Austrians dance:
For this we do not care a peg—
We've got a hen that laid an egg.

—Allentown Democrat.

What do we care though Japan scraps
And Austria gives the Serbs some raps?
What care we what the Kaiser does?
Our bald spot shows a little fuzz!

—Houston Post.

Here's a little one that shouldn't escape notice as evidence that in Ohio's Capital City there's a fellow who can string a story: "Matt Booth, an engineer, asserts that he has often seen sparrows place corn on the rails before his engine so that it might be crushed and more easily eaten."

CORRESPONDENCE

This Journal will not be Held Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

TACOMA, WASH.

From all data I can gather it has been many moons since the columns of our official journal have delineated any news from Local 61, but we wish to state that in the future we will endeavor to keep the readers better posted in regards to conditions existing under our jurisdiction.

Last month we elected and installed a new set of officers, consisting of the following members: President, Marshall Hill, chef at the Argonaut Cafe, and if avoirdupois can be counted as "union weight" we have full measure; vice-president, Alma Mathews, dispenser of nourishment at the Washington Delicatessen, one who can be relied on on all occasions; treasurer, Lillie Smith, a very charming young waitress at the Argonaut Cafe, whose placid demeanor would invite confidence from anyone—the local backs her to a member to fulfill all expectations in her present office; financial secretary, H. Roy Harrison, the undersigned; recording secretary, Thedosia Kraft, an intelligent young miss who we have every reason to believe will make good—she assists Sister Smith in handling the voluminous business transacted by the Argonaut management; inspector, Susie Thompson, a sister of merit, liked by every one, and a consistent worker. Bro. D. L. McGinnis was placed in the chaplain's chair, his earnest demeanor or acclaims him "the right man in the right place." Executive board, James Chick, chef at the Lotus Grill, a sober, industrious, business-like fellow, who never shirks; Jay G. Lewis, chef at the Peerless Grill, former president and one who understands his business; Thos. Bishoff, an incessant worker for anything beneficial to the organization.

The membership, we hope, will give the officers the support needed, as that is very essential for the proper management of local business.

Local 61 has just passed through an unfortunate experience, which we hope will prove beneficial to the extent of rejuvenating the membership to more concerted action by their attendance at meetings and interest in affairs.

Business has been very quiet for the past few months and prospects are none too bright for the coming winter, but we are fortunate in having most of our members working at present.

Our "Big Day" is near at hand, and we expect our organization to be well represented; we figure on having as large, if not the largest, labor celebration Tacoma ever boasted on September 6th, and "The City of Destiny" can well be proud of some of her past turnouts.

Wishing every member of organized labor success and prosperity, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. ROY HARRISON,
Financial Secretary, Local 61.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR—The possibility of the county voting dry in November has created restraint in the business of our craft.

In everything that tends towards the improvement of our craft and the labor movement in general, Local 106 is ably represented by one of its old timers and active workers. Frank Burkley, who holds the responsible position of secretary to the Cuyahoga County Labor Home Rule League, an organization primarily formed to combat the activities of the dry movement.

Again, I want to impress upon all members in our alliance who contemplate Cleveland as their next stop, to consider the above reference to the dry movement, and then bear in mind if we who are in the territory affected by its agitation do not find it a precarious living.

What we need at this time is voters, not floaters.

Our new administration is doing nicely and with the opposition removed for good, we expect to accomplish great things the coming term for the best interests of Local 106.

The delegates elected to represent Local 106 at the state convention in Mansfield are Edw. Whissemore, Arthur Just and G. Fitzpatrick.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR S. LOEB,
Press Secretary.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The members of Local 335 are still determined to keep among the living and fight for better conditions. We have added another house to our list of union places. The proprietor of this house tried, for a few months, to run a house which was unfair to organized labor, and we finally convinced him that it was more profitable to be fair and employ union waitresses. Conditions in Toledo are not the best; work has been very slack all summer, quite a few of our members being out of work and some working only half time.

The subject which has all our attention at the present is that of prohibition; we are deeply concerned in the coming election in November, for it means very much to us indeed.

We trust that every member of our International who has a vote will not forget to cast it on election day. In the past the voters have been too sure that the various states could not go dry but were deeply amazed to find, the day after election, that their bread and butter had been voted out of their mouths. Every brother of this International in Ohio should be out early and try to convince every other voter than prohibition is wrong. Not alone will the men be affected by such a law but the women and children, the fami-

lies of those thrown out of employment, will suffer even more. Through lack of employment more girls will be forced upon the street, and instead of uplifting the morals of the community they will be drifting in the opposite direction. For the sake of your family, be sure to cast your vote against prohibition on November 2.

With greetings and best wishes to all our brothers and sisters.

Fraternally yours,

NIDA R. PANGLE,
Secretary. Local 335.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Local 62 having appointed a Press Secretary some time ago, they believe that individual in common with the rest of their officers should not only do their duty, but something more than that and although such a word as can't is in Webster's Unabridged, that work is not officially ours. Authority here is Fresno, for we absolutely decline to understand such a word as can't, it being only too evident that the man who can't today won't tomorrow. This, Bro. Sullivan, accounts for my frequent contributions which must not only tax your patience, but may evoke a pardonable curse as you wrestle with my poor copy.

Things are certainly improving here and there are only nine men in this city working who do not belong to us. This is immensely gratifying to the officials as well as the lay members of our organization, and incidentally they, or someone else in their jobs, will have a card in their pockets before long. Then we will be wearing the Sunny Jim wreath around our mouths—you know—"The stuff that won't come off."

However, we are not going to rest on our laurels. The prohibition campaign is soon due and we have work of the fiercest kind to be done. We have succeeded in showing the proprietors the aid they can reckon upon in employing organized men with the whole strength of the labor movement, and registered voters to boot to give prohibition such a fight that they may think twice before again tackling California. Eggs spoil quickly in this hot weather, besides they are too expensive, but we have seen the sort the Chinese utilize used to some good purpose before, even on saintly temperance reformers, but verbal rotten eggs are going to be very plentiful in the ensuing campaign, probably from both sides. However, as we recognize that our bread and butter is in jeopardy we will certainly not be found wanting in either the conduct of the campaign or in playing politics.

One of the pleasant features of our success is the cordial help we have received from all sections of the labor movement in our endeavor to line up the town. The secretaries of the Labor council, Teamsters, Beer Bottlers, Laborers, and Icemen's unions are even willing to heed any request we may make of them and at any hour, and if it had not been for their cordial co-operation we never would have gotten half the places lined up to our satisfaction, and when a reluctant proprietor recognizes that his meat may spoil for want of ice, that the beer drivers may be late with the barrel, and that the teamsters may accidentally deliver their goods last on their round the boss generally capitulates. These things are not done in a bull-dozing manner, but require a lot of thought, brains and common sense, for a slip may spoil the whole thing. This is especially true of houses where there is no card to take out and which

do not depend on union men for their trade. Outside of this we have joined the boosting of the town and in common with the merchants we are with them in their cry of FRESNO FIRST and believe me, we mean it. Knockers of the town and of their local get scant shift in Fresno, and incompetents, drunks, as well as non-card men, do not find Fresno to their liking and after a day or two generally find it to their advantage to seek some other locality. This is as it should be, and we have never had cause to regret the policy we have adopted with such signal success.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JULIUS BECKER.

BEATIN' IT.

Some people go to Heaven
And others go to Hell.
I've known some sent to Jericho
If they went I cannot tell;
But we went to Los Angeles,
The night was cold and rare,
And all of us were tickled, 'cos
We never paid our fare.

We got into a boxcar,
Laid on a paper sheet,
With paper blankets over us
To keep us in the heat.
T'was good as riding Pullman,
We did not have a care,
The only thing that worried us
Was we didn't pay no fare.

No porters wanted tipping.
Our baggage on our backs,
A vacuum in our pockets, for
We had no coin, alack!
We slumbered on so innocent,
And snored just like a bear,
And dreamt sweet dreams, in which it seems
Nobody paid their fare.

When we awoke next morning
Rain water washed our face.
A handkerchief our towel,
To obliterate dirt's trace;
Long, long t'will be remembered,
We done it on a dare.
And don't forget we won our bet
We never paid our fare.

—JULIUS BECKER.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been quite a long time since anything was heard from Local 69 through the MIXER AND SERVER, I thought I would write a few lines.

Local 69 was making fine progress up to the time the storm of August 16, struck us, and played havoc with us. We had just signed up three new houses just prior to the storm, one of them being the long-fought Tremont Cafe. But the storm struck and played havoc with us. The storm washed three of the houses away that are large workers of our lodge men, and thirty other houses closed and have never opened yet. Everything is just about normal now. Some of the boys left town, some going to work at trades.

I suppose that every one knows that Local 69 owns its own hall (meeting hall.) We had just spent about \$800.00 in repairing the hall when the storm struck it and ruined most all of the new

papering and a large part of the plastering, but we are still here, and here to stay.

We are very thankful to G. E. B. and more especially so to the general office for the interest taken in our behalf, and for the assistance rendered the storm sufferers of our local. I am in receipt of a letter from the general office, bearing the post mark of August 17. (the storm was at its height at 2:38 o'clock a. m. August 17), inquiring of the conditions of the members of the International in Galveston, so you can see that was quick action on the part of our general secretary-Treasurer Jere L. Sullivan, and relief was sent to all of those who were in distress as soon as possible. I don't want to forget to mention Bro. W. E. Reynolds, International Organizer, for he did great work under difficult circumstances. The members of our local are all quite well satisfied and proud to say that they belong to an International Union like the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. Local 69 was organized in June, 1896, and has passed through two bad storms, that of September 8, 1900, and August 16, 1915, and we are still on the job and doing fine, but don't let me forget to tell you all that the storm was the worst in the history of the town. Think of yourself, please, standing in water five feet, six inches deep at 2:38 o'clock in the morning, and the wind blowing 120 miles an hour, and it as dark as h— itself and three fires break out at that time of the night, if that is not the limit, what is? I want the public to know that we had a storm.

With greetings I am, yours fraternally,

M. W. LUSK,

President Local 69, 909 21st St., Galveston, Tex.

DENVER, COLO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The convention of the State Federation of Labor opened here in Denver Monday. It was intended at first to hold it at Salida, Colo., but was transferred to Denver at the last moment. The delegates from Local 14 are Bros. Clarence Cox and Shell Harding and Sisters Grace Cornforth and Josie Costello. Organizer James Butler is a visitor here this week, being here to attend the convention. We are all glad to see him as he was formerly a member of Local 14, and was one of the best workers in the Local as well as he is in the International field now.

Local 14 won the prize Labor Day for having the best and prettiest float in the parade. It was donated by the Labor Day Committee and was a solid silver loving cup. It is now in our club rooms here and sure looks fine. The float was all decorated with flowers and banners which read: "WE WORK SIX DAYS," and "WAITERS AND WAITRESSES UNION LOCAL No. 14." There were two tables on the float with two waiters, Cecil Glascock and Emmet Vance doing the serving and May McCord as head waitress. The guests were served with fruit and a nice light lunch and it sure made a nice appearance and was the talk of all who saw the parade. One of the things that made a hit was Master Elmer McCord, son of our vice-president, Mrs. May McCord, who was all dolled up like a real waiter.

Work is very scarce here as our new chief of police has closed up all the cafes and the few that are open cannot serve a lady without an escort, and no drinks can be served them without a meal and the chief has given orders that a sandwich does not constitute a meal. We had hopes that they would open the town up for the Colorado



MASTER ELMER MCCORD.

The above is from a photograph of Master Elmer McCord. Last Labor Day his father, the late Fred McCord, was one of the most popular and well-known waiters in the business, being a member of Local 20 of St. Louis. His mother, Mrs. May McCord, is vice-president of Local 14, and certainly puts her heart in her work. Master Elmer is a coming waiter and says he wants to be what his father was, and some day Local 14 will be proud of him.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES HICKS.

Farm Congress which starts September 27, and lasts 16 days. They figure on 100,000 visitors here during that time and if they would loosen up a little it would give everyone a chance to make a little money, but instead of opening up the town they are putting the lid on tighter than ever. But hoping that we will all be able to make get-away money before January 1, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES HICKS,
Press Secretary, Local 14.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Although in our infancy we are glad to say that we are growing every day.

Local 505 made no preparations for the Labor Day parade until what was practically the last moment. Bro. Cox, business agent, saw the opportunity to make a showing and asked the grand marshal for a position in the parade. Owing to the fact that most of the boys were working, we only had twenty men in line. Considering that we procured our charter on April 1, with sixteen members, and now have nearly seventy in good

standing, we think this is some showing, taking into consideration the fact that we have not a big job in town, but are working every day to land one, and if we once land any one of the big houses it will only be a matter of time until 505 will have all the big houses and be paying per capita on 200 instead of 70 members.

Our Slogan is, "We are Young, Watch us Grow," and this is the spirit we are all working under.

Yours Fraternally,

JACOB SEWALL, Recording Sec. Local 505.

AUGUSTA, GA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 870 is still on the face of the earth, but we don't know for just how long. We are all fighting with a hopeful heart to win. None of our members are out of employment at this writing.

There is nothing that would relieve the minds of the members of Local 870 and others in this city than to know just what the governor's intentions are toward the prohibition measure to come up at the extra session of the legislature, which will be called during the month of November. We have made every effort to induce the governor not to introduce the prohibition measure at the extra session, but we have not as yet received an answer from him.

Local 870 is taking an active part in the labor forward movement of this city, and we hope to have every label on the market soon. The Augusta Women's International Label League will display all union labeled goods and the names of the firms that handle them at the next annual fair, which will be held here during the month of November.

If in Georgia at any time, drop into the city of Augusta and call on some of the bar boys. They are chummy old skates, and will see that you have a jolly time, especially if you have a paid-up card. Some say that Georgia is dry. So it may be, but, my friends, take it from me, Augusta is not.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. BROOKS,
Recording Secretary Local 870.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—For many years have agitators and builders in the local unions of Chicago preached, teached and resolved that the most important and necessary work for a successful organization among culinary workers must be the absolute abolition of "Vampireism."

For years these agitators have not only been blackmailed by those who have collected the extortion money, but among the rank and file of those who were forced to pay part of their earnings, wages, percentage or tips, they have been declared as "impossibleists," called dreamers and reformers.

Dreams, like ideas, sometimes become realities and facts, as dreamers and agitators often become philosophers and scientists, and it seems that the first great attempt for the hotel and restaurant employees of Chicago for the abolition of "vampireism" has been a complete victory.

Not only do the employees consider themselves victorious, but the management of one of the largest amusement parks in the entire world has joined hands with the employees in this great moral cause.

On Wednesday, September 15, 1915, Mr. Wm. Schmidt, president of the Riverview Park Amuse-

ment Company of Chicago, sent out invitations to business agents of unions and committeemen, who negotiated in behalf of the abolition of vampireism, the president and secretary of the grievance committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the employes of the park, to attend a banquet at the Riverside Park Casino in order to celebrate the splendid success obtained by the employes and employers under the new agreement.

Mr. John B. Hartke, one of the big stockholders of the park, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Hartke in addressing the banquet said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am happier today than if some one would give me twenty-five thousand dollars—not because the park has made so much money this year. No we have taken in just sixteen thousand dollars less money this year than in the year 1914. But this has been due to the lack of sunshine and bad weather. I am happy because of the great moral victory and the establishment of honesty among our employes and employers."

Mr. Hartke said that he had offered five thousand dollars to anyone who could prove that any one of his employes were vampired, but that no one had claimed the reward.

Mr. Wm. Schmidt, president of the park, and a man of great idealism, proudly sat at the table with his employes and told them that he himself had some bitter experience with vampireism. When he worked as a journeyman baker in Germany he had been forced to donate two weeks' labor in order to procure a position and that it was there and then that he became a rebel and a friend of those who seek to abolish all forms of extortion and vampireism.

Mr. Schmidt promised that he would gladly recommend to all other employers to assist the hotel employes in the abolition of that system and would also advise them to deal with organized labor in the general promotion of the morals, and said that he would rather deal with organized labor than with unorganized, as he knew the great majority of them to be honest and capable craftsmen.

Brother Benjamin F. Parker of Waiters' Union No. 35, who is one of those waiters who has worked for the elimination of vampireism, was called upon by Mr. Hartke. Parker said it was the first time in his twenty years' experience as a waiter in Chicago that he had the real co-operation of large employers in the work of breaking up the vampire system and that every waiter and every honest craftsman should be extremely happy and welcome this day.

Sister Elizabeth Maloney of Waitresses' Union Local 484, was called upon. She expressed her hearty appreciation and thanked the park management, and especially Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Hartke, for their sincere co-operation.

Brother Albert Mayor, president of Waiters Union Local 35, who had appointed the committee last spring to begin this work, said that he was proud of his men, and that they had shown the park and the world that a waiter would rather depend and live on honest rewards than on dishonest methods, but that conditions often compelled a waiter to do things against his will and against his employers.

Brother George Grage, the manager and chef of the Casino, was called upon and said: "I am proud of my good and efficient cooks and the assistance and help given me by Cooks' Union Local

865 and their business agent; I am glad if we have given good service and pleased to see you all satisfied."

Other speakers who made the affair pleasant and attractive were B. C. Dillin and D. C. Wheeler, president and secretary of the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor. They both promised that they would report to the Federation the great assistance given to organized labor by the park and would call on Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Hartke as reference in other large dealings.

A great many of the employes spoke and thanked the management for helping to eliminate all forms of graft, and expressed hope in extending their organization to the big hotels this winter.

Fraternally yours,

FRED EBELING,
Financial Secretary Cooks' Local 865.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines to the readers of the *MIXER AND SERVER* to let them know that we are doing business at the same old stand here in the big city and with the following officers to guide the ship of state, we look for a better, bigger and greater local in the metropolis of the East. The officers elected and installed by our International Organizer Wm. F. Kavanagh, as follows: Ed Nugent, president; B. J. Steiner, vice-president; A. Bach, financial secretary and business agent; H. Griffin, treasurer; Frank Huber, recording secretary; A. Sackman, chaplain; Louis Weiskopp, inspector; Fritz Voight, inner guard; B. Steiner, John J. Hickey and A. Bach, delegates to joint board; John J. Hickey, corresponding and press secretary; J. Hickey, E. Nugent and A. Bach, delegates to central body.

At our last meeting, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1915, Organizer Wm. F. Kavanagh obligated seven candidates and a number of applications were referred to our investigating committee. We are going to increase our membership, so watch us grow, as we mean business.

With many thanks for the able assistance rendered us by Bro. W. F. Kavanagh, our international organizer, as well as the general office, I am, as ever, Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. HICKEY,
Corresponding Sec'y Local 244.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—"Oh, He's a Jolly Good Fellow" will be sung soon at the monster stag of the bartenders and waiters, to be held at Elks' Hall. The old adage is "laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone." Well all laugh that night and have a good time. Affairs of this kind bring the boys together and that's what makes all organizations that promote such affairs a success.

Brother Muldoon, who is doing great work for the bartenders and waiters in this city, deserves great credit for the manner in which he is bringing up both locals to the front.

Brother Bill Kavanagh attended the bartenders' meeting, Local 488, Sept. 21. Bill certainly can put ginger in a meeting; when he arises on the floor you can make a safe bet he knows what he is talking about. Bill Bryan ain't got nothing on him.

The Alliance Board and the Local Joint Board are in good working order and are doing good work. Brother Stacey is a hard worker on these boards and in other work concerning the locals.

At the present writing we are beset with strikes in this city and Bayonne in the Standard Oil and P. R. R. Companies; that naturally affects our business to a certain extent. A delegation from the Central Labor Union visited the oil company plant and tried to effect a settlement, but the sheriff of our county wanted to swear the delegates in as deputy sheriffs; that's going some—and still the world goes on. So boys, if you want to become deputy sheriffs, come to Jersey, but leave your blackjacks behind, as the law is very strict here. But I should think that law also should apply to the strike breakers. Corporations are rich and it's hell to be poor. John D., Jr. is down in Colorado; he condemns the poor living quarters of the miners and he claims he will erect houses with small gardens attached; along with that he should give them fair wages and shorter hours, but this will never pay up for the good, red blood that was spilled needlessly by honest working men, in their demand for justice.

Union conditions prevail here in the parks and the halls, and the way some of the boys are hustling for the green and blue button is encouraging. Brother Kavanagh has, I believe, in the large sense of the word, caused this State-wide agitation for the label, and it has rebounded to our credit in the cafes, halls and parks by patrons demanding our button.

The convention of the New Jersey State Federation was held in Grand View Hall, Jersey City, N. J., and was a big success. This convention brought some recognition to the labor movement, and also to the business men of this section. I would like to explain the proceedings of the convention in detail, but I think I have taken up enough space in our *MIXER*. But, then, somebody has to write to *THE MIXER* once in a while, or some of our general membership would think we were not on the map.

There are several locals in the different cities that do not let us know how things are, and if we did not read over the receipts and expenses we would think they were buried. So write and let us know how things are in the Western wilds and Canada. Eddie Cahill, the bartender, told me to tell that bartender up in the wilds of Canada he was asking for him and wishes him luck.

Brothers Kessel and Volz will give a boxing exhibition the night of our stag. I wish the brother from Canada could witness it. It will be a hummer, with Brother Mann or Brother Doyle acting as referee, and Brother Reidy timekeeper. I guess I better call time before I get hit.

Wishing the general membership success, I remain

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BURNS,
Press Secretary.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let the general membership know that Local 71 is still on earth and getting along fine. We recently presented our new scale to the proprietors, and now have all the hotels lined up in our territory.

Mr. Furlong, proprietor of the Hotel Atlas, has sold out to Mr. George Snider. Brother Holly has accepted a position at the St. James,

and his noble servant is at the Atlas. The Fayette County Fair has just closed. Two of our brothers were working at Dawson for the week, and it was some job; never again—too much race track. Local 78, how about that game of cinch; cold feet? I tell you you will have to go some to beat Brother Deferry. We still have a few brothers on the extra list. Bro. Ike Francis is still the same old Ike, as happy as a lark all the time. Next Tuesday is election day, and we are going to put the right men at the head.

Yours fraternally,

TOM EVANS,
Press Secretary Local 71.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 175 is still on the firing line and progressing finely.

The Buffalo Industrial Show will be officially opened by Governor Whitman. Seames & Zeitler will have charge of the catering, and will put about ten of our men to work, along with fifty waiters.

At a meeting held September James Lvdel was elected first vice-president, and Geo. Acker, trustee of Local 175.

Joe Ball, our inspector and chairman of the house committee, is always on the job.

Where some of our members can be found: A. W. Killinger at Tenyosts. Bro. Chas. A. Schirra is in business at 801 Genesee street, formerly Frank Nolder's place. Jack Best is with Eckert & Brennan, Hotel Majestic. Chas. Lewis is with Edw. Miller, ex-president of Local 175, on Broadway. H. Grege is at the Edward cafe. Chas. Weber and Fred Towe are at the Park Hoff. Bro. Harry Andrews is at the Seneca Hotel. Bro. Vincent Stockman, of the Silver Dollar, is on the sick list.

Wishing all members of the International success and prosperity, I am

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,
Bus. Agt. and Pres. Local 175.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have not exactly kept to my promise as to writing to our journal every month. But having been away on the lakeside all summer, I have had little chance to do so. On account of this being a bad year, we have felt it somewhat in this city. I suppose it is the same throughout the country. With Labor Day behind us and the summer resorts all closed, things in this city are running in the regular business way once more.

Conditions in Rochester are about normal. The usual number of boys are on the out-of-work list, but with the approach of cold weather, clam bakes, concerts, dinners and ball parties, there will naturally be some work provided for quite a few. We have had the convention of the street and electric railway employes here for twelve days, and that has brought quite a little extra business to the city.

As you probably know, the Home Telephone Company's employes are still out on strike for better conditions. I wish them success, and hope their efforts will be rewarded. It has been a hard fight for them.

Local 763 will soon hold its election of officers, and I hope that the boys will pick able and ambitious officers to carry on the good work of

building up the local to the standard A1, as I personally believe the success of a local depends a good deal on the ability and sincerity of its officers. Of course, the best of them need the co-operation of the rank and file in whatever they undertake.

In last Sunday's New York American I read an article, coming from Chicago, about Grandma Ganfield, the mayor of Warren, Ill. It stated that she insisted on opening council meetings with prayer, and further said, in a sarcastic way, that the older men in that city used to open their meetings just like the Waiters' Union. I feel very much inclined to let the worthy writer of such stuff know that the Waiters' Union, with its members, is a perfectly Christian one, and always opens, as well as closes, its meetings with prayer.

I read with much interest the doings of Toledo, O., as I personally assisted Miss Pangle some years ago in establishing better conditions for the girls there. She is a very sincere and hard worker for the Waitresses' Union of Toledo, and my best wishes for success are with her and the members.

Minneapolis, Minn., has an A1 business agent. Hurrah for Tom! He will make a good thing out of that local. My greetings and best wishes to him.

Fraternally yours,
PAUL HENNEBERG.
Press Agent Local 763.

SEATTLE, WASH.

A warrant was issued in Justice Brinkers' court yesterday for the arrest of Benjamin Earlywine, former headwaiter at Tate's, charging him with grafting from the employes of that establishment. W. A. Riordan and C. R. Reed, former waiters at Tate's, who swore out the warrant, claim that Earlywine compelled them to give him \$5 each before he would furnish them with employment.—Post Intelligencer, September 15, 1915.

The above clipping is small, quite true, but how much it says. Another grafter getting off for Earlywine has shook the dust of Seattle off his feet and left for parts unknown, and we have the warrant, which we will keep alive and welcome him back with should he ever take the notion to return. This case has taken a good deal of time and patience, but the time has been well spent, and I trust will put heart in the faint members and non-members, for we will help both to pick up enough courage to report these grafters and get them where they belong—in the penitentiary. How any person can pay one of those human hyenas tribute to work under their tutelage is beyond the understanding of a regular waiter, but such is the case, and once in a while we meet with those, as at present, who rise to the occasion and throw off the yoke of this type of vermin and make conditions for themselves and fellow workers. Too much praise can not be given these members, and this local will do everything in its power to protect them and see that they get what is their due. I trust the secretaries over the country will make a note of this fellow Benjamin Earlywine and notify this local of his appearance, as we are going to try and follow him up and bring him to the justice he so richly deserves. His predecessor on this job, Geo. W. Ward, who was arrested on the same charge a year ago, is now an outcast in a

foreign land, learning it does not pay to monkey with a buzz saw. If we keep on accumulating them, some country is eventually going to have a trench full of them, which I trust they will use gas on. I am trying to get a picture of this distinguished member of society, and if I succeed will have it published, so all waiters can become acquainted with him and make it a little harder for him to work his little game.

Fraternally yours,

ED. T. LEVI,
Financial Secretary Local 239.

NEWPORT, KY.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The evening of September 16 will be remembered as a memorable one in the annals of our organization. A regular meeting was held, and afterwards a banquet. During the meeting addresses were delivered by General Organizer W. E. Horne and Richard W. Garrity, financial secretary and business agent of Local 77, Boston, Mass. The few members who were absent surely missed a rare treat, as both of these gentlemen are orators in the highest sense of the word.

Organizer Horne, in words far beyond my limitations, showed the "whys" and "wherefores" it was necessary to increase the monthly dues. His reasons were stated in such a plain matter-of-fact way that after he had finished our members were in accord with him. He dwelt on many other subjects that affect our interest, which showed us that he knew the subject from every angle and in a clear, forceful and logical way pointed out the road to success. It was surely the greatest address we have ever listened to, and during the last few years we have had many other men of note make addresses at our meetings, but none excelled him.

Brother Garrity was brought to the hall by Organizer Horne, and he, too, is some speaker. He spoke mostly on general welfare and how to combat the nefarious influences that are being used to drive a legitimate business from the field. He pointed out what they were doing in Boston, and urged us to imitate them along certain lines, for the interests of the business, the citizens in general, and we in particular.

I believe these two brothers made us feel that the fire of unionism will burn brighter in our breasts and urge us on to the noble work we are attempting to perform. I sincerely trust we can have both of these gentlemen with us again, as their talks surely will have a tendency to make us better citizens and better union men. We represent a cause that calls for a high citizenship, and we will, by our acts, show our mettle. I know each and every member of our local will answer the call and be found not wanting.

After the meeting we adjourned to the banquet hall, where the rarest of viands were served in "Old Kentucky" style. During the serving of the lunch popular songs were rendered by a quartette composed of Bros. John L. Schultz, Paul Roman, George Evans and Paul J. Ryan. They are some singers, and the songs they sang were rendered in a style all their own, which helped to pass a most enjoyable evening.

Too much credit can not be given to "Tapper" Bush, Gus Crawford and Chas. Zolleis for the manner in which they handled the banquet. Near the hour of midnight we wended our several ways homeward after a very pleasant and instructive evening.

On Monday evening, October 11, we are to hold a grand dress ball at Central Hall, Ninth and Central avenue, in our city, and we invite all our brothers to be with us.

Fraternally yours,

FRED WEBER,
Business Agent Local 149.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—For the past year business here has been so light in our line that we have had at least from 150 to 250 members loafing, and at this writing we have a great many members working at other lines and keeping their dues paid up; but we have also a good bunch not in good standing on account of unemployment.

Not a week passes but what we have from one to several traveling cards deposited, and what becomes of many of these traveling members this local is at a loss to know. Hardly a week passes that some place don't change hands; then a change of bartenders. Invariably the new proprietor has a country cousin who wants to pay fifty bucks. He will do well enough for a month or so, but the new proprietor finds he ain't laying up any Jack on his new venture. Then it's a lamb he goes looking for one to unload on. All this makes it very soft and easy for our business representative. He has nothing to do but sign new contracts, in most places remove the card, and then educate the new bar boy why this and that was done. Oh, it is a pleasant job John Voorhees has here. Well, enough of that; now for something new.

The Anti-Saloon League of Missouri is going to try and turn a new stunt. They found out they had no luck with the people of the State voting it dry, so they are now going to work on the members-elect to the Senate and lower house. Their line of action will be to have no candidate for either house nominated unless he stands strictly for prohibition. Everybody interested in the welfare of Missouri should wake up at once and get busy, or in 1917 Missouri will be lined up with Kansas. Let us all get busy, find out who is going to run, and see where he stands.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor opened at Moberly on Monday, September 18, 1915, with 175 delegates seated. Several locals from the State refused to respond. Also a State Trades Union Liberal League was created here to promote ways and means to combat prohibition in the future, and a complete roster of officers was elected. Too much credit can not be given to the officers and members of Bartenders' Local 652, Moberly, for the masterful manner in which they entertained the visiting delegates. The following brothers had charge of the social committee: Brothers Peters, Peck, Clark, the grand old man Jim Bucker, Stemm, Sparkman, Myers, Pulliam, Howard, Millering, Smith, Gous, Kuster and Carroll. The entertainment, lunch and refreshments served will long be remembered by all delegates in attendance. The headquarters of Gus and Ed. Willotts, where the Social Order of Jinks held their meetings and initiations, was a continual round of pleasure and enjoyment long to be remembered by all the old Jinks and the newly initiated. The following officers of the Missouri Trades Union Liberal League were elected: Joseph Houser, Brewery Workers of St. Louis, president; James Harvey, bartenders' Local 420, Kansas City; Roy Fulton, Brewery

Workers, Kansas City; A. Althiet, Cigar Makers, St. Louis; F. Dunlap, Glass Blowers, St. Louis; H. Brooks, Firemen, Kansas City; W. W. Scott, Engineers, Kansas City; Owen Miller, Musicians, St. Louis; J. Reiger, Steam Fitters, St. Louis, and J. Moore, Building Laborers, Kansas City, vice-presidents; John L. Smith, Kansas City, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, secretary and treasurer, and Louise Midlestadt, of the Bottle Labelers, Kansas City; John C. Voorhees, Bartenders' Local 420, and Joseph Hans, Brewery Workers, St. Louis, trustees. Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL P. FINAN,
Rec. and Press Sec. Local 420.

MIAMI, ARIZONA.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—No doubt it has been some time since Local 680 has been heard from. We are enjoying good conditions, with a straight eight-hour shift and a fair wage contract, and all restaurants and cafes signed up and some few boarding houses. We expect to have all of them in a short time. We are looking forward to a most prosperous winter, and with a new restaurant opening up, an increase in membership.

We expect to put a business agent in the field on salary, so that the local's affairs will be properly looked after. Miami and Globe is a copper mining camp, and is thoroughly organized in all branches of labor, yet there are hundreds of idle men of all trades here, especially miners, and I advise all brothers and sisters to stay away and pass the word along.

Labor day was celebrated here in a true union spirit. The speakers of the day were Governor Hunt, Senator Wosley, Mayor Sears of Miami, George Powell, Brother McLunkey of the Western Federation of Miners, and Brother Lewis of the Engineers. There was a large turnout and every craft was well represented. The members of Local 680 are a very proud bunch of boys and girls, as we had the honor of winning first prize, which was \$35 in cash, for the best decorated float, which was most handsomely arranged with a kitchen and dining-room and had a guest seated at the table being served by yours truly, while Brother Gakonovich was busily engaged in getting the orders out to the satisfied guest. Much credit is due Brothers Bright, Noble, Nicodarns and Clancy for the splendid showing of Local 680 in the parade.

The Arizona State Federation of Labor Convention will be held in Tucson, October 4, 5 and 6. Local 680 has elected Bro. F. S. Williams as their delegate.

With greetings to all affiliated locals, especially Local 631, I am Fraternally yours,

MRS. F. S. WILLIAMS,
Member Local 680.

PATERSON, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take great pleasure in writing to you for the first time, and I wish to thank you for your co-operation in regards to Local 648, of Paterson, N. J. As you undoubtedly know from your vast experience of union labor affairs, the officers of the various organizations have a whole lot to contend with of a petty nature. The members have the same old kick no matter what it pertains to. But the consistency of the faithful few in this case is like patience—it is a virtue.

Now to come to the meat of what I wish to say. I wish to thank you most sincerely for the services of Bro. William Kavanagh, International Organizer. Brother Kavanagh arrived at the psychological moment, and I sincerely believe he saved Local 648 from going into the discard. As a body we have had a whole lot to contend with since the advent of Billy Sunday and the natural depression of business. But those things were nothing to be compared with the discord that has been going on in our local the past few months. But since Brother Kavanagh has come into our midst it looks as though he has solved the problem and saved the day for us. It appeared to me that a local man had impossible task set before him to bring about an amicable feeling among our members, but I can assure you that Brother Kavanagh has done what appeared to be the impossible. I can not say enough in favor of Brother Kavanagh, for he sure has put this local on the straight path. The members understand each other better now than they ever did before, and I am assured that you will hear nothing but favorable comments regarding our local in the future.

Business is picking up a little just now, and the political party representing local option in our municipality is almost obliterated already, but that is not stopping us from hustling just the same.

By the time this letter reaches you we will probably be installed in our new home on Washington street, which will be more convenient than our old one, and I am positive from now on we shall travel the road to success.

Thanking you again for your co-operation, I remain Fraternally yours,

JOHN WEBB,
Secretary Local 648.

WORDS YOU USE INCORRECTLY.

NEGLIGENCE—"Negligence" is a habit or trait. It does not mean "neglect." "Neglect" applies simply to a certain act or a succession of acts.

CONDIGN—"Condign" has come to be used for "severe." Condign punishment is supposed to be severe punishment. This is wrong. Condign merely means "suitable," "merited" or "adequate."

DISCOVER AND INVENT—To discover is to find something that has previously existed. To invent is to devise something that never before existed. For instance: Steam was "discovered," but the steam engine was "invented." The two words should not be used interchangeably.

LIKELY AND LIABLE—"Likely" infers any kind of probability. "Liable" implies only an unpleasant probability. A man is "likely" to win; he is liable to lose. Don't say "I am liable to be at home" unless being at home is a misfortune.

ENORMITY—This does not mean "size," but atrociousness. We may speak of the "enormousness" of a mountain; but only of the "enormity" of a fault.

LUXURIANT—Here is a word sometimes confounded with "luxurious." "Luxuriant" means "abundant." "Luxurious" means "given to luxury" or "supplied with luxury."

MUTUAL—Dickens grossly misuses the word "mutual" in "Our Mutual Friend." Many others fall into the same error. "Mutual" means "reciprocal." It does not refer to something two or more people have in common; like a friend or a home. Say instead "our 'common' friend" or "our 'common' home."—Cincinnati Post.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)



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CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

Press of
Roessler Brothers.



Commercial Tribune Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Our Aspiration

"Man wants little here below, Nor wants that little long," was the wise saying of Goldsmith; but hark ye, my brother, the little which man wants, he wanteth with vigor and he wanteth it now. For be it known that wants unsated are burdens which few of humankind carry with smiles and pleasure. As the savants of the olden time were wont to say: Verily the most necessary thing which man wanteth is companionship; without the communion of man to man and among men, he leaveth the paths of rectitude and righteousness and descendeth to dawdle among the swine. Man left without companionship is indeed a victim of the worries and tribulations of life. Man must goeth forth into the highways and byways and mingleth with his kind, and that concept of his wants calls into being association with others.

Associations are of many kinds and of many hues, some of them sticketh the knife blade unto the hilt into any idea which brings to mankind a chance to laugh, to enjoy the good things of the earth to look forward to a brighter and better tomorrow. Such an association this great land which we call America is now and has been sorely afflicted with; it has thriven on the pennies of the bigot and fanatic, and it strives and thrives as it accumulates frowns and fears. At one time in its history it carried the word American as a prefix; its work and endeavors were so contrary to the spirit of the word, that common protest from the lovers of American Fair Play uncoupled the prefix, chased it back to the end and made it an affix, and there you find it today. There are other forms of associations, one of which is your local union and your International Union. We who make up the almost Three Millions of Trades Unionists under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, believe, and implicitly, that there is no form of association which brings to the weary and heavy-laden toilers greater returns nor more promising rewards.

Trade Unionism is not a cure all, not even its most ardent advocates but what are ready and willing to admit that it has its limitations; but in its sphere of usefulness it transcends all other movements for the uplifting of the lowly, the heartening and strengthening of the weak. In the language of the late William E. Gladstone (The Grand Old Man of England) "trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracy."

The trade union movement of America as voiced by the American Federation of Labor "stands unalterably for the abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude and devotes its time and efforts to make every day a day of better life."

Of the little wants of man, the sane, clean-thinking man wants his companionship to be of the best, and with that end in view he becomes attached to Trades Unions, where he knows he can secure any reasonable co-operation of his fellows and look forward with satisfied assurance that what he wants are equally the wants of his companions, and that in unity there is greater strength to secure than in scattered effort.

To paraphrase the saying of Goldsmith:

Our International Union wants little here below, but the little in its case is the co-operation of the men and women engaged in the Catering Industry of all America.

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Section 140. The Journal shall be issued monthly under
the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who
shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the
Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter
for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold
the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a per-
sonal or other nature inimical to the interests of the Inter-
national Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

According to press dispatches printed several weeks ago, a manufacturer of automobiles in the city of Detroit began the distribution of something approximating \$25,000,000.00 to persons who had purchased during a given period—one year—one of this automobile maker's cars. It seems that he had agreed that, if he sold 300,000 machines during the year, he would refund to each purchaser the sum of \$65.00, and, according to promise made, began the distribution referred to. This maker of automobiles startled the country about a year or so ago with the announcement that he had voluntarily raised the wages of most of his employes to almost double the wages paid formerly, and practically twice as much as the prevailing rate of wages in that industry either in his home city or elsewhere. The machine which this manufacturer places on the market can be purchased at a remarkably low figure in comparison to the cars of other makers. It is not our purpose to criticize one way or the other the methods of the maker of these cheap-priced cars, but it naturally excites inquisitiveness and prompts numberless questions as to how great a profit other automobile makers obtain and retain. In fact, the worker is prompted to inquire if there is not, proportionately, as great profits in other articles of use, wear and consumption; and if that thought will stand without the necessity of propounding, there is a logical interrogation to follow, and it is: Who gets that excess coin? Wages and hours of labor, so we are advised by economic experts, are largely regulated by supply and demand. If there are one hundred jobs open and three hundred men seeking those jobs, it is a foregone conclusion that a species of competition ensues which slam down wages and increase hours of labor. If these one hundred jobs are given to one hundred men, there are two hundred men minus employment in that line of work, and they are going to make their presence known and felt by insistence of applications for employment to the distributor of jobs. Supposing that these one hundred job holders after working a week or two discovered that the hours of labor were needlessly long and the wages paid unusually small, and they began as individuals to approach the boss and seek for improvement in their conditions both as regards wages and hours of employment, what character of treatment would they receive—what would be the answer to such workers? More than likely the foreman, or whoever had the giving of the jobs to the seekers for same, would say: This morning there were seventy-five men at the gates applying for work; they neither asked for or expected to secure what you are seeking now; they were more than willing to take your job had you failed to report for duty; therefore, under the circumstances, I see no reason why we should consider your request, or even

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attempt to grant it. If you are dissatisfied and desire to quit, that is your privilege; we are ready to pay you off at a moment's notice. A reasonable foreman, a man who did not desire to excite animosities, would have used the foregoing or similar language, but there are one hundred chances to one that such an application would meet with—if you don't like what you are getting here, get out. Surely, there is a solution for such a condition. It does not seem exactly right, fair nor just to permit conditions to exist which make it possible for selfishness to profit by reason of an overcrowded labor market.

In the catering industry at this very moment and in all parts of America the number of unemployed bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses and catering industry employees generally are astounding. Possibly, you may not agree that the conditions are serious, but there is little doubt but what you will admit that the supply of workers in the catering industry exceeds the demand by a considerable number. Supposing that it was up to you, and it is proportionately your problem to solve, what method would you employ? How would you plan to overcome this very big and serious obstacle in our path? Is there a Moses or a Solomon hidden away in our ranks? Here is his big chance. If he offers a solution, one really practicable, he will write his name deep in the history of our movement.

AN UNERRING MARK.

The use of the expression, "Kept Press," has become more and more frequent in the last few years than ever before, and there seems to be good reason for the increasing use of the expression. Many of our readers have good memories, and others make it a practice of keeping on file at home their daily paper. If the former will turn back their memory cylinders, and the latter refer to their file of daily papers, they will be able to grasp the real problem and reach conclusions. In August The United States Commission on Industrial Relations released a synopsis of their report, and the **MIXER AND SERVER** began printing installments of same in the September (1915) number. Just as soon as the first section of that synopsis was turned loose certain daily papers began to hurl insistent invectives and abuse at the head of the chairman of the Commission; in fact, they seemed to direct their attack solely against him, despite the fact that the portion of the Report which they did not agree with was signed by Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson.

Chairman Walsh was anything but the right man for such an immense job, and they proceeded to make a case against him. Miles of editorials and inspired news articles bore down on Chairman Walsh like an avalanche when it was made known that the Commission held the Rockefellers responsible for the turmoil in Colorado. The "Kept Press" held up to inspection the fact that the Commission was "divided," and renewed its efforts to discredit its findings. When the "Kept Press" discovered that, notwithstanding its ceaseless efforts to divert the attention of the reading public had failed, it changed from attack to printing laudatory articles of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and column after column, and in fact pages, of illustration were devoted to describing John D. Jr.'s trip to Colorado and his "economic cure-all" for the ills of the mine and other workers employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

Give your memory a chance to recall what your

"favorite" daily paper had to say about the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and Chairman Frank Walsh and his colleagues, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson, and if you discover that it lambasted Frank Walsh and his co-workers, and then you find that John D., Jr., and Standard Oil generally is handled gently and kindly by the same papers, you mission, your search is finished, for that favorite paper of yours is one of the "Kept Press," and under its veneer of love for the common people you will find the unerasable mark—Standard Oil. The citizens of the United States have never been offered such an excellent opportunity of knowing just where their papers stand. For, while we are willing to concede that Chairman Frank Walsh and Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson are not infallible, that they may have made some mistakes, we are willing to stake our chance on them in preference to the judgment of the "Kept Press," which, at best, is the friend of the people ONLY when Standard Oil permits friendship, and to no greater extent. The press which the workers must depend on, in addition to their own local labor papers and International Journals, are such papers as can pass through the suggested test. If they are with Rockefeller and the Dollar Barons, labor would be, indeed, foolish to support them.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Once in a while it is conducive to men and women to sort of take an inventory of things generally, and particularly of themselves and their activities—to look the old machine over, see if its working parts are rusting or require lubrication, and after making an appraisement of self-possessions, to amend matters somewhat.

Few of us are immune from occasional attacks of illness. The good Lord provides us with fairly healthy frames and constitutions, but he does not guarantee to keep that frame in working and healthful condition without our incessant co-operation; in fact, the application of the old saw, "The good Lord helps those who help themselves," means that each of us must do our share to keep out that which would be injurious to us and our health. Many of our boys and girls work indoors for long hours; they naturally believe that the labor which they perform is ample exercise for all purposes, but they fail to grasp the real meaning of the word exercise.

City dwellers as a general rule, do not look as healthy as the inhabitants of the country districts, yet no one who pretends to know aught of the country worker will advance the idea that they do less labor than city folks. The city worker, who has a mile or two to go to his employment, waits on the corner for the street car or a "jitney" to take him to work; the idea of walking those one or two miles seldom meets with his approval, for he concludes that the task of walking that distance would deprive him of just that amount of time and energy. In that view of matters the city worker makes a decided mistake, for, according to every authority which assumes to advise mankind on how to keep healthy, walking is one of the main standbys, in fact, they regard walking as a necessary recreation, and physical instructors even go farther than the medical profession and urge all workers to take brisk walks every day if they desire to continue enjoying the best of health.

Take our allied trades for an example; not one of our members but what are required to be on

their feet for anywhere from eight to ten and some of them more, hours each working day. They naturally conclude that they have had a sufficiency of pedestrianism to last them until they are due to come on watch the following day. That is an error easy to fall into, and one which is reaping its victims by the hundreds. The foot work which we do in our daily labor is work, and there are no "ifs" or "ands" about it; therefore being work, we think that further foot work on the outside can not, by the greatest stretch of one's imagination, be classed as healthful recreation. But there is a difference and a very wide one which the writer will attempt to show. While working at the trade we are housed up in an atmosphere laden with the smell of food or drink in all periods of preparation or serving, while it can hardly be classed as unhealthful, yet it is not absolutely pure air which they breathe, this too, in spite of appliances used in many houses to cool or change the air and despite the claims of makers of such appliances that they make sanitation a foregone conclusion. Workers at our trades unconsciously absorb all the gases and thus make themselves less immune to ills which flesh is heir to. We know from experience that continuous work in such gas-laden air, bolting our food, hurrying away and all that sort of thing, undermines the constitution, lowers our resistance to attack, in fact, makes us easy victims to disease.

Here is the prescription of one of America's most famous physicians: "A full breath of fresh, spring air, a brisk walk along a grass-grown road, a plunge into the cool waters of the old swimming hole—if the water is pure and cold—or the morning shower if in the city; fresh green food as much as the appetite craves—but above all, walk, walk, and then walk in the open air."

While the referred-to medico prescribes spring air, the air of any season of the year is good if inhaled in the right manner and place, and that place is out in the open.

Get into the habit of taking a "breezer" on "shanks mare" and you will be surprised at the improvement in your physical well-being, you will not only be the better able to stand the daily grind, but will feel pleasanter over your tasks.

No man or woman who labors in our "work shops" can expect to retain good health without some measure of outdoor exercise. If you find that you are unable to devote a half hour to that suggested walk, cut it in half, use fifteen minutes, and if you do, you mark the prediction, that unless you are almost ready for the count, you will accumulate more ginger and feel better mentally and physically than if you had absorbed quarts upon quarts of so-called tonics.

Fresh air and exercise out of doors is one of the greatest recuperative agents known to mankind and that includes doctors.

Speaking of doctors reminds us of what one of the state boards of health began several years ago—the publication of a health almanac. Among the "healthograms" were some nuggets of wisdom: "An open window is better than an open grave;" "Sunshine is God's best germ-destroyer;" "Don't take medicine for sleeplessness—take a bath."

Good, robust health is a priceless possession; without good health, one is indeed poor; all the money in the world won't bring back to you what you wilfully destroy by thoughtlessness, and the possession of this world's goods to an ill man brings no happiness.

Don't waste your energy uselessly, and that is exactly what you are doing when you permit your routine of life to consist of labor and sleep without either recreation or relaxation.

One can enjoy life better, it will be all the sweeter, if they make it a practice to swallow lots of good air while taking needed and healthful exercise in the open.

Don't hurry forward the date when your friends will be bringing flowers to your bier—Old Father Time will get you soon enough, he needs no hurry-up calls.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Beyond the Rockies Lies the West"—Annual Pilgrimage to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

"What's the matter, Jere L., ain't our town good enough for you to stop at? You passed through and didn't so much as hesitate." In substance the foregoing was fired at the writer during our convention in San Francisco, Cal., last June. Some of our boys carried the impression that there was ample time to visit them, and they seemed a little bit peeved for what they imagined was an attempt to avoid them. After trying to explain matters, showing how exceedingly inconvenient visiting cities, either going or returning from our own convention would prove, my friends were not exactly satisfied, and it was only after promising several that a visit would be made during my trip to San Francisco that they let up. But to make the invitation stronger, they said, "Come to our town, Old Scout; bring your family along, and we will be glad to see you. And we will try to make your visit a pleasant one."

In the language of President Gompers, "Agreed to." That invitation was taken hook, line and sinker. Consequently my wife, daughter and myself left our headquarters city on October 18, arriving at St. Louis, Mo., the next day. At the station Sister Louise Kane and Brother Weiseman, representing the Local Joint Executive Board, saluted us, bade us welcome to the Mound City, and forthwith escorted us to the Majestic Hotel at Eleventh and Pine. The Sullivan family acquired the habit of carrying their appetites along with them, consequently we broke our fast soon after arrival. About that time Bros. Fay Huddleston, Herman Lange, J. Scully, Charles Baird and Conrad Schott joined us. A confab, lasting an hour resulted, after which we called on former business agent of Local 51 George Miller, who is now in business for himself. We spent the greater part of the next few hours in renewing acquaintances with the members of our locals. We have declared time and time again that our members, no matter where located, are great boosters for their respective cities. St. Louisians, members of our locals, are no exception to the rule. They know that they possess a wonderful city, and are willing to show it. Two splendid specimens of the auto family, driven by Ed. Neighbors and Lee Kueser, conveyed us through the business section of the city, thence out to the environs, and a stop at one of the many beauty spots created under the direction of August Busch, and known as Grant's Farm. The employees' club rooms and quarters, the stables, garage, and finally the very extensive collection of prize-winning horses, which, by the way, Ed. Neighbors takes special delight in showing for

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if ever a man loved fine horse flesh and knows it when he sees it, that man is Ed. Neighbors. I made an error when I said "finally the horses," for it took us many minutes to visit other parts of the farm, where some very classy dogs and blooded stock brought forth "ohs" and "ahs" from every member of our party. Mr. August Busch certainly has a fine discrimination; he knows what is what, and the best is his invariable selection. His willingness to allow non-possessors to enjoy his splendid grounds and gate at his excellent collection of thoroughbred animals mark him as a worthy successor to his sire.

From the Grant Farm we rode for several miles into the country, and on the return trip stopped at Sunset Inn, where we feasted our eyes on another one of Mr. Busch's edifices and enjoyed the hospitality to the extent of a light lunch and some of that amber fluid which has been told of in story and song. Once more we took to the "flyers" and enjoyed some more of the beauties surrounding St. Louis. Another stop at Busch's Garden and some more "eats" and drinks, after which we returned to the Majestic to prepare for the joint meeting of members of all of our locals, which meeting was held in Local 51's fine hall. Bro. Herman Lange, president of the Local Joint Executive Board presided, and with appropriate felicitations introduced the writer to a nicely-filled hall full of our members. After a somewhat extended address, during which the obstacles confronting our membership were given attention, suggestions were offered, which the writer feels convinced should be given a good fair trial.

St. Louis is suffering from a few tactical errors, made no doubt with the expectation that good would accrue therefrom, but it is my conviction that the magnificent generalship which made the Mound City a leader years ago will reappear, and when it does you can watch St. Louis move forward and all together, the one and only way to lasting success.

At the conclusion of my address Presiding Officer Lange called on "Fireman" Conroy, the mascot of Local 51, to address the meeting, which he did in characteristic vigor and style. Brother Conroy makes a cracking good trade union talk, and was in fine fettle on this occasion.

On Wednesday the 20th, chaperoned by Brothers Weiseman, Huddleston and Baird, we drove to Belleville to pay our respects to the boys of Local 117; we devoted a good portion of the day in Belleville and returned to St. Louis in time to join a theater party as the guests of the local joint executive board.

Wednesday, while visiting the boys of Local 117, my wife and daughter were the guests of Sister Louise Kane of Local 249, and C. H. Hinrichs of the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Company sales department at a lunch, which they appreciated very much.

Thursday, the 21st, under the guiding hands of Brothers Baird and Huddleston, we invaded the domain of Local 332 and discovered Brother Hunter Keith, the hustling spirit of that local, busy as usual. After a general all-around discussion of trade conditions and the outlook for the future, we adjourned to the home of Johnny Boyd, one of the old war horses of Local 332, who has been confined to his home for several months on account of illness. Johnny is trying to take his enforced retirement as philosophically as possible and has by no means given up hope

of getting back into the busy world of work in the very near future. If courage and the splendid care of Mrs. Boyd and Miss Boyd, Johnny's sister, won't put Johnny back on his feet in tip top shape before long we shall be surprised. The remainder of our day was devoted to visiting the members of Local 332, who seem to be enjoying fine conditions and steady employment.

We returned to St. Louis, where a number of our members joined us in a good, old-fashioned conference concerning plans and program to make the Mound City one of if not the best organized cities in America. While thus engaged, the best two-thirds of the Sullivan family were shown some of the historical land-marks, Sister Louise Kane and Mr. Hinrichs doing the honors.

We discovered that the local joint executive board of St. Louis meant to care for us every moment of our stay, in fact, had we accepted all of the good things which they had mapped out for us we would have been there until all the time allotted to our trip had been used up. The representatives of the local joint executive board seemed reluctant to bid us adieu, but finally brought us to the depot, where we began our trip to Kansas City.

The Sullivan family wishes to sincerely thank our boys and girls of St. Louis for courtesies and entertainment, which shall not fade from memory in a hurry.

Our allied crafts in the Mound City are getting closer and closer—they are chucking overboard every vestige of discontent—the watch word is "get together;" and the best part of the whole arrangements being perfected is that they mean to make good. Personally, I had the pleasure of meeting many of the old guard, men who have a continuous membership record which is an honor that they prize highly, and my one regret is that space limitations prevent more extended comment and appreciation.

This series of observations could be extended to considerable length by the insertion of names of our boys and girls whom we met. We trust they will forgive us for trying to make our comments brief.

Arrived at Kansas City at 10 p. m., Friday. Sister Sarah Greene and Brothers Joe Franklin and Mike Finan discovered us as we emerged into the waiting room of the splendid new union station. After the usual, "you're looking well," and all that sort of thing, which indicates "welcome to our city," we started for the Hotel Mercer. Until a late hour we chatted interestingly about the local trade situation.

Saturday, October 23, under the chaperonage of Brothers E. L. Hiles and Joe Franklin, the extensive boulevard system of Kansas City was tested by a three-hour ride. Kansas City has ample reason to feel proud of its parks, boulevards and play-grounds, all of which are an asset really worth while. Another municipal feature and one which is being extended, are the public bath houses. Several are in operation and more in process of construction.

Kansas City has a magnificent Labor Temple, one which speaks volumes for the labor movement. During our brief visit, we dropped in at the headquarters of all our locals and met quite a number of our members, all of whom seemed to be enjoying fairly prosperous times. Our girls in Kansas City are showing to the public a brand of aggressive trades unionism which commands attention and respect. Picket duty requires Spar-

tan courage, and that is exactly what our girls possess and are putting into their daily effort. The employers have tried almost every scheme which they could devise to whip our girls, but so far have failed. On the day of our visit the hearing on an injunction case was heard; our folks aver that they expect favorable action from the court.

After spending practically a week in Missouri, it strikes me that there is a strident, vigorous note being struck. Our boys and girls appear to have laid aside their "Oh, what's the use" attitude, and in its stead there appears to be a real spirit of determination. A sure enough "we are going to grow and win" feeling among officers and members; they seem to have reached that point in their progress where they propose to make tangible the dreams of the recent past.

In a few words, as I see it, they are doing a whole lot of thinking, and once you start people to thinking, you have them ready to act.

Wishing all of our members Thanksgiving greetings, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

TAKING HIS MEASURE.

Over in the good State of Illinois there is now and has been quite a campaign going on, on the "WET" and "DRY" question. At a recent meeting in the town of Wheaton an embryo preacher, probably in the pay of the Anti-Saloon League of that State was spending a week-end, and on the Sabbath succeeded in being called on at one of the local churches to tell the brethren how the "Army of the Lord" was making the agents of the evil one hunt their hiding places in the city of Chicago. Getting warmed up to his task and holding a clipping from THE MIXER AND SERVER in his hand, declared that an item which we printed several months ago relative to the frightful effects of booze on iron in the State of Maine, was a criminal falsehood and originated with the editor of the THE MIXER AND SERVER; that there was no such thing as "booze" sold in the State of Maine notwithstanding all the allegations to the contrary printed in the so-called liquor-influenced publications. As a general thing we find better use for our time than attempting to chase to earth every nasty little accusation such as near sky pilots are accustomed to hurling to the poor dupes who permit them to infest the ministry, and from whom they manage somehow to extract fairly good compensation and a better living than the average attendant at their so-called "houses of worship" enjoy. In the present instance we are fortunate in having the original article from which excerpts were taken, and we herewith reproduce same and give credit to the publication which printed it in its columns—the New York World. The article was printed in the Sunday World of June 28, 1914, and reads in full as follows:

MAINE "BOOZE" TURNS AN IRON TUB BLUE.

Queer Stuff They Turn Out in Prohibition State, But Natives Thrive On It.

Bangor, Me., June 27, 1914.—Over in Portland they have produced a new brand of Prohibition

whisky. The other day the sheriff's deputies seized what they supposed to be tubful of whisky, the contents of a five-gallon keg having been poured into a galvanized iron washtub for the purpose of dilution and some other things added to sharpen the taste.

The stuff turned the iron sides of the tub a bright blue. Floating around in the liquor were several corks and a broken cigar box, while at the bottom was a sediment of plain dirt.

It is said that Portland topers have been revelling in this sort of stuff for years. Tobacco leaves, prune juice, red and black pepper, oak and hemlock bark, molasses and alcohol are the ingredients commonly used, but the proportions vary in different parts of the dry district to suit local tastes.

Usually the quality of the liquor is judged by the "bite" of it. The hotter the better. A drink of first class, aged whisky would be ridiculed in most parts of Maine as a wishy-washy beverage fit only for mollycoddles. The Down East "soak" wants something that stings and burns all the way, and usually he gets it—single drink, warm from the bottle-holder's flask, 10 cents; half pint, 35 cents; pint, 60 cents to 75, according to circumstances; "quart," which is a "long-necked" containing about three half-pints, \$1.50 to \$2, the latter price being charged in drug stores for stuff that costs the dealer about 48 to 52 cents, but which is handsomely labeled and is represented, with many a mysterious nod and wink, as a little "good stuff that was intended for a private party who didn't call for it." Very many of the so-called drug stores in Maine do not make enough money on drugs to pay for their telephone service, but they make up bravely on the "private stock" that yields 300 per cent profit.

A druggist in one of Maine's larger towns says that within the last ten years he has been selling an ever-increasing quantity of whisky and gin to women—many of the customers being persons who pose as "temperance" advocates and were never suspected of bibulous tendencies. It is notorious that in "dry" towns the working people are spending more and more of their earnings for bottled whisky, chiefly patronizing the drug stores, and always taking home a "long-necked" on Saturday night.

The prohibitionists rave about the "open saloon," but seldom or never have anything to say about the handsomely fitted up drug store, which runs seven days a week and late at night, with the whisky and "dope" trade its chief dependence.—*New York World, Sunday, June, 28, 1914.*

IT IS SAID THAT—

The juice of a fresh onion, applied with a clean brush to gilt frames, not only cleans the frames, but acts as a "discourager" to flies. Grate the onion to obtain the juice.

GATE RECEIPTS.

The Big Ditch has turned into the treasury of Uncle Sam \$4,000,000 in tolls since it was opened in May last year. If the Panama Canal, so early in its career, has done so well, what will be the result when real shipping is taken care of?



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

We have repeatedly cautioned the officers and members of our local unions against the time-wasting practice of asking the General Secretary-Treasurer for funds to help them out during times of stress or strife, but it would seem that, notwithstanding our efforts, there are some of our members who pretend to carry the impression that there are no other requirements than advising headquarters that they NEED FUNDS and that we should make immediate remittance by return mail.

For the benefit of ALL our members, the following brief recital is offered, so that they may understand and appreciate what are the necessary steps to secure consideration from the General Executive Board, the only authority to make appropriations from the funds of our International Union excepting the general conventions when in session.

Section 157, covering strikes, reads as follows:

"Section 157. To the end that strikes may be less frequent and more effective, this Union will render financial support only to such strikes as have received the sanction of the General Executive Board before being ordered. This section shall not be construed to deprive any local union of the right to strike whenever they feel their interests can only be served by such course; provided that any local union ordering such strike does so entirely upon its own resources and risk, and has no claim upon the General Union for financial aid or upon other branches for financial or sympathetic strike support; and further provided, that no member of this Union be permitted to accept employment in the department where such a strike exists."

If your local expects trouble and the necessity of calling a strike seems necessary to win, the first step to take is to set forth in such manner as can be easily grasped all the facts leading up to the step which your local union contemplates taking. Twenty (20) copies, preferably type-written, must be forwarded to headquarters. The facts, plainly set forth, should include the information as to the number of persons which will be involved, and the amount of money which the local union solicits from the Defense Fund, whether the establishment was under contract previously, copy of the wage schedule in operation, and copy of the new schedule and agreement which the union desires to put in operation. When all of the "documents" are on hand at the General Office, the General Secretary-Treasurer mails two copies of the application and documents in connection with the case to each member of the General Executive Board. The members of the Gen-

eral Executive Board retain one set of the documents on file, returning the other set with their vote, AYE or NAY, and their reasons for so voting to the General Office. Inasmuch as the members of the General Executive Board are located quite some distance from the General Office, it naturally requires time to reach them and time to obtain their response and vote, and it seldom happens that any proposal submitted to them can be completed short of ten days to a fortnight; and until the majority of the members of the General Executive Board have returned their vote, the General Secretary-Treasurer is unable to advise interested local unions whether or not their application has been approved or disapproved. It has frequently happened that application for funds has been made by local unions after they have declared strikes, and occasionally the General Executive Board approves their petition for funds and authorizes the General Secretary-Treasurer to make remittances to a limited extent; but it is a safe conclusion to reach that the best method for any local to employ is to seek approval of their action FIRST, and then they are fully within the law and entitled to such financial aid as their case warrants and the General Executive Board may set aside for their use.

The General Secretary-Treasurer is only ONE member of the General Executive Board. He is NOT the whole Board. His one vote on any proposition equals one vote cast by any of his colleagues on the General Executive Board, no more and no less. Therefore, it is unreasonable to expect him to act independently and without authority of his co-members on the General Executive Board.

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	52
Pennsylvania	46
Illinois	41
Massachusetts	41
Ohio	34
California	34
Washington	33
Canada	28
Texas	23
Montana	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	21
Missouri	20
Indiana	19
Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	14
Iowa	11

Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	9
New Hampshire	7
Michigan	6
Arizona	6
Rhode Island	5
Nebraska	5
Oregon	5
Arkansas	4
Georgia	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Tennessee	4
Idaho	4
Louisiana	3
Utah	3
Alabama	2
West Virginia	2
Vermont	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

NEW CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of October:

M 413—Tucson, Ariz.....	Folsom Moore
B 509—Leominster, Mass.....	John W. Conley and Thos. J. Durnin
M 510—Pocatello, Idaho	C. O. Young and A. W. Muir
WS 521—Omaha, Neb.....	Pat. J. A. Shepherd
B 522—Grand Haven, Mich.....	Clarence Over
W 528—Houston, Texas.....	W. E. Reynolds
WS 630—St. Paul, Minn.....	Marie A. Cory

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Local	Name
35	Bangs H. Murdock.
95	Chas. F. O'Connor.
115	Arthur Gardner, Joseph Montgomery, John A. Wilson, John Gleason, James McLaughlin, Wm. Schultz.
131	Wm. Bates.
137	Lyman Palmer, Gordon Tuckey.
156	John C. Hast, George Bondurant.
248	Hamp. Rouzee.
284	Frank Lindenfeld.
286	John Gleason.
310	M. H. Maguire.
365	John Malmbergs, Martin Redman.
458	Wm. Bruschweiler, R. H. Griffin, Ernst Christy.
507	Chas. Brown.
513	Fred S. McElroy.
659	E. T. Green, W. E. Everett.
706	William Curren.
707	Chas. Krause.
721	Chas. Albertson.
746	Louis Menicueri.
750	Chas. J. Sharke.
751	R. P. Hobson.
768	J. H. Carter, W. C. Hellwig.
844	Peter Howie.
848	Carl Hudson.

DEATHS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Local	Name
1	1.—M. Zimmerspitz, Henry Heil, A. Ellowitz
7	12.—Wm. Bailey.
6	30.—John Eichner, A. J. Peterson.
6	41.—Joseph Beneist, Albert Baer, E. F. Reiley
5	P. Fichborn.
4	64.—Aug. Schilling.
4	70.—A. Schlosser.
4	77.—Andrew J. Logan, Jere O'Leary, Joseph Doyle.
4	86.—Robt. E. Brennan.
4	93.—John Dubee.
3	99.—Victor Mongeon.
3	110.—A. Alexander.
2	112.—Ethel Dunkason.
2	125.—E. D. Nixon.
2	126.—James E. Morton.
1	137.—David McArthur.
1	147.—James Maroney.
1	152.—Ed. H. Gabriel.
1	188.—Joseph Buhl.
1	192.—Paul V. Allman.
1	200.—Albert Huband,
1	212.—John Meese.
1	222.—Wm. G. Pease.
1	238.—George W. Wiehle.
1	264.—Ralph Camp.
1	278.—John Moffat.
1	279.—John Carvin.
1	284.—George F. Sankey.
1	285.—Michael Sherry, Frank H. King, Alfred D. Morgan.
1	312.—Robert Nolan.
1	341.—Louis P. Kouder.
1	395.—Avert Guidebeck.
1	412.—John Feneken, Howard Priest.
1	420.—W. M. Balmer.
1	421.—John J. Sullivan (No. 1).
1	437.—Olin Hiatt.
1	457.—Josephine Nikkock.
1	485.—O. A. Clark.
1	504.—J. Van Buren, Cliff Harrison.
1	525.—James C. Thomas, George Lundin.
1	573.—August J. Leneger.
1	575.—Richard Wanderen.
1	676.—George Gordon, Edgar Short.
1	690.—Wm. A. Roby.
1	696.—R. M. Lewellyn.
1	733.—George Lessard.
1	746.—R. A. Plunkett.
1	765.—Chas. Doerflinger.
1	815.—F. Foster.
1	850.—Robert Thornton, Henry Reimers.
1	865.—Michael McKenny.
1	869.—George E. Yowell.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

Information is wanted concerning Edward Bauer, who was last heard from in Chicago, Ill. He left his home in Sandusky, Ohio about sixteen years ago and his aged father and mother are very anxious to hear from him. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by his brother, William Bauer, 538 Ellicott st., Buffalo, N.Y. Digitized by Google

THE MIXER AND SERVER

INFORMATION WANTED.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I would be pleased to find out the whereabouts of Ed. Vaughan, formerly of Local 14 of Denver, Colo., and also of Local 52 of Colorado Springs. If any one acquainted with this brother would please send his address to Dallas, Texas, I would be very much pleased to hear from them.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. A. SIMPSON,
Box 1365, Dallas, Texas.

New Counterfeit \$10 Silver Silver Certificate.

Treasury Department, Washington, Office of the Secretary, October 23, 1915.

Series of 1908; check letter A; face plate num-

ber 79; Gabe E. Parker, Registrar of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Hendricks.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-process plates on two pieces of paper, between which ink lines have been made to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine. The paper feels stiff and is brittle, owing no doubt to the paste used in putting the two pieces together. The number of the specimen at hand is D929621 and looks as though it were made by hand, as does the large blue X with superimposed TEN on left end face of note. The face of the note is not black, as is the genuine, but has a reddish tint

This note should be readily detected.

W. J. FLYNN,

Chief, Secret Service Division

SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

Editor The Mixer and Server:

DEAR SIR—Years of strife and agitation seem to be the aftermath of prohibition wherever it is tried. In whatever direction we turn, the story is the same.

After over a half century of so-called prohibition, Maine has periodic outbursts of protest over flagrant disregard of her liquor laws. Just a month or two back, at a public hearing at Augusta, granted to the Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, Secretary of the Maine Civic League, the Governor of the State confessed his inability to enforce the prohibitory law in sections where it is openly violated.

In Georgia, where there has been mock prohibition for nearly eight years, the Legislature adjourned last month after having frittered away fifty days of valuable time upon proposed changes in the liquor laws. Practically no time was given to important matters crying for attention, and an extra session, at big expense, must now be called to pass a necessary appropriation bill.

Alabama adopted a prohibition law, effective last July 1, but already Anti-Saloon leaders are crying that it is not having the expected results. Commenting on the proposals of one of them, the *Birmingham News* says:

"The new (liquor) laws have not been in operation two months, and yet one of their foremost champions admits not only their virtual failure, but also the harm they are doing. But he believes that the way to remedy the trouble is with more law, with further attempts to repress, regulate and control appetites. Presently he or others will be complaining that thousands of people are debauching themselves with coffee-pot stills on their own premises."

Tennessee has had six years of so-called prohibition and just that many years of agitation, bickering, strife and bloodshed. After a continuous upheaval in her social and political life, after dark days that have led the State and her chief city into financial difficulties that have resulted in bankruptcy for the former, liquor is still drunk in the same or even greater quantities through her length and breadth.

Mississippi has been classed as a prohibition State since 1908, and yet in this year, 1915, we find a solon proposing a resolution to expel any member who comes to her State Capitol intoxicated!

In Oregon, where the amendment has not yet gone into effect, a prohibition leader is already speaking in churches and urging drastic changes in the untried legislation drawn up at behest of the Anti-Saloon League. He charges it will "transfer the saloon to the homes."

In Arizona, drastic enforcement of the amendment in effect since January 1, 1915, has already led to demands that the law be construed more liberally, or, if upheld by the courts, that it be amended. Among those urging the more liberal construction is A. R. Bucknam, Secretary of the Temperance Federation of Arizona, who worked effectively for the measure.

Wherever one investigates the lesson is the same. Peace and content never come with laws that invade the house and try to prescribe what man may or may not eat or drink.

Very truly yours,

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League

ROCKEFELLER'S "UNION."

So Mr. Rockefeller has formed a union—a union of his employees of his Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—and perhaps imagines that he has solved the problem of just relations between himself and his employes. But with all his wealth and all his brains, and the brains that he could buy and suborn, he has missed his mark. Imagine an organization of miners formed by the richest man in the world, who employs its members. What influence can such a pseudo union have to insist upon the remedying of a grievous wrong or the attainment of a real right? And what about the representatives of the men "sitting around the table?" with Mr. Rockefeller and his angelic representatives out in Colorado. Should the miners' spokesmen have the temerity of insistence in the rightful demands of the miners?

The miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head, have been whipped by means of atrocious brutality and hunger into submission back to the mines. And these miners have been formed into a 'union' by Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent altruism. But he has organized them and for that, at any rate, labor is truly grateful for when men come together to discuss, even in the most cursory way, their rights and their interests and welfare, there is afforded the splendid field for development and opportunity.

After what Mr. Rockefeller has done, that is to organize a "union" of miners in Colorado, he should carry his benevolent and practical purpose into full execution in all his varied industries and not wait until another massacre, the like of which occurred at Ludlow, should break out at one of his other industrial institutions. Do not stop at Colorado, Organize Rockefeller!—PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I desire to call to the attention of our local unions the fact that the Eighteenth General Convention adopted the following law:

"Section 64b. It is compulsory for all local unions to make an audit of their books quarterly (quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st), and to file a copy of the said audit with the general president within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter."

A number of local unions have failed to file their reports to day and it is urged that these reports be filed, in order that they can be properly recorded.

During the month I attended the convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, held in the city of Mansfield, Ohio. The following delegates were there representing our local unions and central bodies in that State: Thomas S. Farrell, representing the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Charles Bente, Local 68; Ed A. Whissemore, A. F. Just and Geo. Fitzpatrick, Local 106; Kitty Donnelly and Sadie McEachern, Local 107; Michael Goldsmith, Local 108; Arthur Burns, Local 169; Ed McEachern, Local 167; H. W. Newcomb, Local 170; Ralph Bowers, Local 732; Charles Trimmer, Local 852; William McCoy, Local 423; Theo. McKenna, Local 412; Geo. Flynn, Henry Baum and Harry Overmeyer, Local 216; Jas. A. Dolan and J. J. Graney, Local 212; J. F. Eichorn, Local 222; L. C. Herder, Local 429; Charles Moore, Local 499; Harry Harmon, Local 252; Louis Isle, Local 397, and Nida R. Pangle, Local 335; twenty-five delegates representing nineteen locals and one delegate representing a central body. These delegates also represented their organizations at the convention of the Ohio Labor Home Rule League and the Ohio State Conference Board, which were held prior to the opening of the Federation convention. A number of matters of urgent and vital interest to our members in Ohio were discussed and approved of and it is to be regretted that all of our local unions were not represented, as much good emanated therefrom.

At this writing our organizations in the State of Ohio are passing through a most strenuous campaign, fighting against the fanatical efforts to place their State in the dry column, and, while at this writing they are in the midst of the fight, every indication points to a great victory for our cause, and by the time this letter reaches our members we can well congratulate our boys and girls in that State, who took an active interest in the fight, for the noble work that they did.

Brother John J. Graney was honored by re-election to the office of president of the Labor Home Rule League; he is a very energetic and aggressive worker and is devoting much time

and labor in endeavoring to keep our people interested and much credit for our success is due to his efforts.

Brother Thomas Farrell, our old reliable, was also honored by being re-elected to the office of first vice-president of the State Federation, which office he has held for several terms, with honor and credit to himself and the men and women that he represents.

The State Federation, by a unanimous vote, went on record in most emphatic terms, as being opposed to local or county option or prohibition in any of its disguises.

Our local unions should become more active in the work of their central bodies and state federations and much more good will be accomplished for their local unions and the cause that they are fighting for; without such activity a local union becomes stagnant and loses its aggressiveness.

During my stay in Ohio, I dropped off at Cleveland and visited the various headquarters of our local unions and found our boys and girls enjoying fairly good prosperity; they all work in harmony in that city and the results show what that gospel brings forth.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

To Cleveland	\$ 4 60
Pullman	2 00
To Mansfield and return.....	3 10
To Buffalo	4 60
Chair car	90
Telegrams, car fare and checking.....	1 52
Typewriter ribbon	75
Postage	6 00
Traveling expenses	12 00
Total	\$35 47

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 644.

September 28, 1915.

MR. CHAS. HEINZ, Secretary, Local 316, Alamosa, Colorado:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 23d, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"Local 316 gave a picnic and on account of bad weather and exceedingly bad roads it was not a success. The picnic was sanctioned by the unanimous vote of the members present at the meeting, and in case of a loss it was to be borne by the local and not by an assessment on the members. Some of the members that did not attend that meeting now contend that the loss should be borne by the members that attended that

meeting and not the local. Is their contention correct, or should the local stand the loss?"

The local union having arranged for the picnic and provided a means by which any losses should be met in the event that there were any, makes that action on the part of the local binding on all of the members of the local union, whether they were in attendance at that meeting or not. (See Decision No. 624.)

It is my judgment that the local union, having taken the action stated above, should bear whatever financial losses that were incurred. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 645.

September 29, 1915.

MR. WILLIAM J. GUEST, Secretary, Local 285, No. 285 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest of Brother John Thompson against the action of Local 285, taken through their executive board, in directing the financial secretary of said local union to refuse to accept any further dues from him.

I have a statement from the secretary of Local 285, setting forth the reasons for taking the said action, which in the interest of Local 285 I will refrain from inserting.

Every person gaining legal membership into this International Union is guaranteed certain rights and privileges which are accorded him by the constitution of our International Union and every local union working under a charter, granted by this International Union, is bound to act in accordance therewith. The constitution of the International Union guarantees every member a right to protect his membership, and if he should in any manner or form violate any of the laws or regulations of the International Union or local unions, other than those fully set forth in the International Union constitution, he is entitled to the rights accorded him in Sections 169 and 170 of the International Union constitution.

Brother Thompson, in accordance with the statement submitted, was not accorded his full right to protect his membership, and, without considering the merit of his case, basing my conclusion entirely upon the rights granted every member under the constitution, I do hereby sustain his protest and do direct Local 285 to accept his dues as a member of this International Union (money order for three months' dues accepted in escrow by this office is herewith enclosed) until such time as the local union may, by its action and in accordance with the International constitution, legally sever his connection with said local union.

I am directing Brother Thompson to present his membership book to you as financial secretary of Local 285, to have due stamps placed therein for the months of July, August and September, 1915, and you are directed, as secretary of Local 285, to place said stamps in the said book upon its presentation; a refusal on your part to do so, will warrant this office in proceeding against Local 285 in accordance with Section 102 (new constitution). With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 646.

October 1, 1915.

MR. GEORGE C. WIESEMANN, Secretary, Local 51, No. 3204 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your request for a decision on the legality of the election of Brother Charles E. Sullivan to the office of trustee in Local 51. It is held that his election was illegal on the grounds that he was a suspended member and did not become reinstated until the day of election, June 20, 1915.

I addressed Brother Charles E. Sullivan, under date of September 2, for a statement, but he has not seen fit to respond.

In accordance with the statements submitted, I find that on June 20, 1915, Brother Sullivan paid his dues for the months of April, May and June, 1915, which made him twenty days over the two calendar months, and in accordance with our International law, under suspension from the first day of June until his reinstatement on the 20th day of said month.

I find that the by-laws of Local 51 provide for the nomination of officers at the first regular meeting in June and that any member in *good standing* is eligible to be a candidate; it further qualifies that a member to be entitled to hold an elective office must be in good standing and an active member of said local for one year.

Therefore, in accordance with the evidence submitted, Brother Charles E. Sullivan was not a good standing member of Local 51 at the time of his nomination for the office of trustee and not entitled to have his name considered for said office, hence he not being an active member at the time of his nomination, the said nomination and his election later were illegal and I do so declare it. Local 51 is directed to proceed in regular form to nominate and elect an active member to said office. With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 647.

October 2, 1915.

MR. JERE L. SULLIVAN, General Secretary, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have been requested to define the proper procedure to follow in the case of an appeal from the decision of the general president to the general executive board.

Appeals may be taken from the decision of the general president in accordance with Section 167. In order that an appeal to the general executive board may receive prompt consideration, it is necessary that duplicate copies (typewriter preferred) be mailed to the *General Secretary* for each member of the board (twenty copies in all); one copy for them to retain on file and the other to return with their vote recorded thereon. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 648.

October 6, 1915.

MR. GEORGE WIESEMANN, Secretary, Local 51, No. 3204 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In compliance with my advice of recent date, I am rendering the following decision:

Our laws permit a local union to adopt laws, rules and regulations for the guidance of their members, providing that such laws, rules and regulations do not conflict with the laws in the constitution of the International Union. It is therefore permissible for a local union to add to its by-laws a clause which would read substantially as follows: "No member of this local union is entitled to serve as an officer of this local union unless actually employed as a bartender or working as an officer of the craft."

It is understood, however, that the above must be a part of the by-laws of a local union and approved by this office, and unless a local union has same in operation before the day set for nominations, it can not be enforced against probable nominees. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 649.

October 6, 1915.

MR. E. O. ENLOW, 1406 Corsicana street, Dallas, Texas:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me your appeal from the decision of the L. J. E. B. of Dallas, which sustained the action of Local 547 in directing that you refund certain moneys within thirty days or stand suspended from membership. After a careful study of all the evidence submitted, I find that the charges filed against you were proceeded with in accordance with our laws and that the evidence submitted warranted the action taken by the local union. Your appeal is therefore denied.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 650.

October 14, 1915.

MR. JOE KRESS, Secretary, Local 224, No. 262 E. Twenty-sixth street, Erie, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the protest of Local 224 against the membership of Scott Lininger, who was elected and initiated to membership by Local 41, in violation of Section 11.

In a letter received from Mr. Lininger, he submits the following statement: That he arrived in San Francisco the latter part of March, 1915, went to work on the 20th day of April, made application on the 22d day of April and became a member on May 10, 1915.

In a letter received from the secretary of Local 41, under date of October 6, 1915, he submits the following: Mr. Lininger came to the office and made application on the 4th day of May, stating that he had a position to go to and wanted to be right before starting; he stated that he was from Erie, Pa., and I told him that the consent of Local 224 would be necessary. I sent a letter to the secretary of Local 224 and received no reply; we then agreed to accept him, he agreeing to take his chances on Local 224 protesting against his membership.

In consideration of the above statements, the protest of Local 224 is sustained, and I do hereby cancel the membership of the said Scott Lin-

inger in this International Union, and do further declare the traveling card issued to him by Local 41 null and void. Local 41 is requested to make note of this cancellation on their next monthly report to the International Union. With greetings,

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 651.

October 14, 1915.

MR. W. C. DUNNING, Secretary, Local 820, No. 839 W. Work street, Sheridan, Wyo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the correspondence covering the status of the membership of Brother W. L. Rush. I find that after leaving the jurisdiction of Local 820 with a traveling card, that he deposited the same with Local 498, but through the neglect of the secretary at that time, the coupon was not returned in accordance with the law, hence while the said W. L. Rush was a good standing member of Local 498, on account of the failure of the coupon of his traveling card to reach Local 820, the said Local 820 suspended him from membership.

Brother W. L. Rush, having deposited his traveling card in accordance with our laws, can not be held responsible for the neglect of the secretary to return the coupon; therefore, the action of Local 820 in suspending him from membership is annulled. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 652.

October 16, 1915.

MR. J. W. BROOKS, Secretary, Local 870, No. 955 Reynolds street, Augusta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 13th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"There is a former member of former Local 828 here; he made application for membership; we took the matter up with the general office and they advised us that he would have to return the amount of money that he received from Local 828 at the time that they disbanded, in addition to the reinstatement fee. We advised the former member of the directions received from the general office and he refused to pay. Since then he claims that he has bought a half interest in the establishment. His name does not appear upon the license, nor can he show any papers sustaining his contention. Should he be recognized as a proprietor and allowed to work under our label?"

If this man were a member of the firm and part owner of the establishment he is working in, the said firm would not be entitled to the use of our label until such time as he would reinstate himself to membership. However, there is no evidence to show that he is a member of the firm, hence he is not entitled to work at our craft in any establishment displaying our label, and should the employer of the establishment referred to insist upon retaining him in his employ, our label should be removed. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 653.

October 20, 1915.

MR. FRED MADILL, Secretary, Local 320, 326 Hulett Street, Schenectady, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have before me the request of Local 320 for a decision on the claim of Brother John J. Henley.

Brother Henley bases his claim on the fact that the local union at a meeting held May 2, 1915, passed a motion to send a delegate to the I. U. Convention, and appropriated the sum of \$150.00 to defray his expenses, and he was duly selected as such delegate, hence entitled to the amount appropriated.

The local union holds that while the aforesaid facts are true, that at a special meeting, held May 30, 1915, a motion was made and carried that the appropriation set aside at the meeting of May 2d to send a delegate to the I. U. Convention was illegal.

Brother Henley contends that as the call for the special meeting did not specify what business was to be transacted at the said meeting that any and all business transacted at the said meeting was null and void, and the action of May 2d remained in full force.

On the question of the legality of the vote taken at the meeting of May 2d, I desire to refer you to Decision No. 624.

On the question of the legality of the action taken at the special meeting held May 30, 1915, the by-laws of Local 320 covering special meetings read as follows:

"Art. 5, Sec. 2. The President with the consent in writing of seven members in good standing may call a special meeting, STATING THE PURPOSE OF SAID MEETING, and NO business shall be transacted except that for which the meeting was convened."

Brother Henley submitted the card that was sent out to the members for this special meeting, and there appears nothing on said notice which would indicate in any manner or form what business, if any, was to be transacted at the said meeting, and under the laws of the local union governing special meetings the members assembled at said special meeting had no legal right to transact any business of a legislative character.

Therefore, the action taken at the said special meeting, held May 30, 1915, was not in keeping with the laws of the local union, hence null and void, and the action taken at the meeting of May 2d remains in full force, and the local union is in honor bound to pay said claim.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

WAR VETERANS REFUSE TO LINE UP BEHIND FIGHT FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Washington, October 2.—Efforts to line up the veterans of the Grand Army for national prohibition have failed. Following the adjournment of the National Encampment, the Anti-Saloon League's Registration Bureau has been dismantled and the registration book has been put away in the archives of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

J. H. Larimore, editor of the *National Daily*, official organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America, published at Westerville, O., came to Washington to take charge of a movement to get the veterans committed on national prohibition.

When the books closed thirty veterans had registered, including twelve from Ohio and none from Indiana.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

What a sad awakening for the fanatical aggregation known as the Anti-Saloon League. There were thirty thousand veterans in the parade which President Wilson reviewed, and it is a foregone conclusion that there were several thousands more of the old soldiers who would have gladly participated and marched if they had been able to do so. Thirty out of thirty thousand, an average of one signer to each one thousand veterans. The Grand Army of the Republic and the men who constitute that splendid organization tramped too many miles and withstood too many hardships during the Civil War to ever swallow any bait which even remotely would deprive their fellow man of any of the liberties which their flag truly represents. Our hats off to the veterans. They are getting well along in years and their numbers are decreasing, but those who are still with us have lost none of that good common sense which they possessed during the years of '61 to '65.

A PRECEDENT-CREATING SITUATION.

In the November, 1914, elections the State of Ohio offered to the student of political effort and affairs one of the most unusual lessons of real broadmindedness which we doubt has ever been duplicated since Ohio was organized as a commonwealth. The nominee for governor on one of the party tickets was an avowed DRY advocate, but had stated that, if elected, he would endeavor to carry out the wishes of the majority. That may have been his intention, but close observers of the situation in the Buckeye State can not help but note that wherever the WETS are concerned and the DRYs seeking an advantage, the latter usually get a "shade," and profit greatly thereby.

Probably the governor overlooks the important fact that, if the voters could and did distinguish between the wet and dry question, taking the aspirant for governor's word as something to be depended upon, that he would be duly bound by his declaration and tote clean with all concerned. Had the voters of Ohio been governed by their views on the WET and DRY propositions, the former governor would have been re-elected with an overwhelming majority, and the present incumbent would not have the reins of office in hand, nor be able to cause many voters to sincerely regret their acceptance of his avowals.

Liberal voters will ultimately wake up and act in accordance with their convictions, and no part of same will permit them to repeat the mistake of electing to office candidates professedly opposed to what is generally termed personal liberty. The situation is a precedent-creating one, yet will hardly merit the unqualified approval of those who believe they were led astray and into the camp of the opposition to liberalism.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR OCTOBER, 1915.

Local No.	Local No.	Local No.
W 1 New York, N. Y....Sept., 1915	B 183 Geneva, N. Y.....Sept., 1915	B 264 Omaha, Neb.Sept., 1915
W 2 Brooklyn, N. Y....Aug., "	B 184 Scranton, Pa.Sept., "	C 266 Kansas City, Mo.Sept., "
B 3 New York, N. Y....Aug., "	B 185 Norwich, N. Y....Oct., "	B 269 South Norwalk, Conn. Aug., "
B 4 Hoboken, N. J....Sept., "	B 187 London, Ont.Oct., "	B 272 Clinton, Mass.Aug., "
M 6 Boston, Mass.Sept., "	B 189 Lincoln, Ill.Sept., "	M 273 Springfield, Mass.Sept., "
B 8 Denver, Colo.Sept., "	B 141 New York, N. Y....Sept., "	M 274 Marshalltown, Ia.Sept., "
W 10 Hoboken, N. J....Sept., "	B 142 Astoria, Ore.Sept., "	B 278 New Brighton, Pa.Sept., "
WC 11 New York City....Sept., "	M 143 Omaha, Neb.Oct., "	W 279 Philadelphia, Pa.Sept., "
B 12 San Antonio, Tex....Oct., "	B 144 Batavia, N. Y.Sept., "	B 280 Toronto, Ont.Sept., "
W 14 Denver, Colo.Sept., "	B 147 Greenfield, Mass.Sept., "	B 282 Pueblo, Colo.Sept., "
W 17 Los Angeles, Cal....Sept., "	B 148 Thompsonville, Conn. Oct., "	B 283 Torrington, Conn.Oct., "
C 18 Denver, Colo.Sept., "	B 149 Newport, Ky.Oct., "	B 284 Los Angeles, Cal.Sept., "
W 19 Kansas, City, Mo....Sept., "	W 150 Syracuse, N. Y....Aug., "	B 285 Providence, R. I.Sept., "
W 20 St. Louis, Mo....Sept., "	B 151 Gloucester, Mass.Sept., "	B 286 Peoria, Ill.Sept., "
M 21 Cripple Creek, Colo. Sept., "	B 152 Minneapolis, Minn.Sept., "	B 287 St. Paul, Minn.Sept., "
C 27 Los Angeles, Cal.Sept., "	B 153 Quincy, Ill.Sept., "	B 289 Fremont, Neb.Sept., "
M 28 Vancouver, B. C....Sept., "	M 154 Wilkes Barre, Pa.Sept., "	B 293 Peterboro, Ont., Can. Oct., "
B 29 New York, N. Y....Sept., "	M 155 Reading, Pa.Oct., "	C 294 Newark, N. J.Sept., "
W 30 San Francisco, Cal. Sept., "	B 156 Paducah, Ky.Sept., "	M 295 Douglas, Ariz.Sept., "
M 31 Oakland, Cal....Sept., "	B 157 Woonsocket, R. I.Oct., "	M 296 New Bedford, Mass. Sept., "
C 33 Seattle, Wash.Sept., "	B 159 Meriden, Conn.Oct., "	B 297 Ridgeway, Pa.Sept., "
W 35 Chicago, Ill.Sept., "	M 161 Brockton, Mass.Aug., "	B 298 Wallace, Idaho.Sept., "
B 36 Sharon, Pa.Oct., "	B 163 McKeepsport, Pa.Oct., "	W 300 Toronto, Canada.Sept., "
B 37 Decatur, Ill.Sept., "	B 166 New Britain, Conn. Sept., "	B 302 Butte, Mont.Sept., "
B 38 Hammond, Ind.Oct., "	C 167 Cleveland, O.Oct., "	M 304 Hartford, Conn.Sept., "
B 40 Dunkirk, N. Y....Sept., "	B 169 Hamilton, O.Sept., "	B 305 Ft. Wayne, Ind.Sept., "
B 41 San Francisco, Cal. Sept., "	B 170 Lima, O.Aug., "	B 309 Portsmouth, N. H. Sept., "
M 43 Pueblo, Colo.Sept., "	B 171 Rochester, N. Y....Oct., "	B 310 International Falls, Minn.Sept., "
C 44 San Francisco, Cal. Sept., "	B 173 Binghamton, N. Y.Sept., "	B 312 Chattanooga, Tenn.Oct., "
WS 48 San Francisco, Cal. Sept., "	B 175 Buffalo, N. Y.Sept., "	B 313 Little Rock, Ark.Sept., "
B 49 Savannah, Ga....Sept., "	M 180 San Jose, Cal.Sept., "	W 315 Montreal, Canada ...Aug., "
B 51 St. Louis, Mo.Sept., "	B 181 Easton, Pa.Sept., "	B 316 Alamosa, Colo.Aug., "
M 52 Colorado Springs, Colo. Sept., "	B 182 Brantford, Ont.Sept., "	B 317 Jacksonville, Fla.Sept., "
M 55 Edmonton, Alta., Can. Sept., "	B 184 Ottumwa, Ia.Oct., "	B 318 Putnam, Conn.Oct., "
M 59 Milwaukee, Wis.Sept., "	B 187 Bradford, Pa.Sept., "	B 320 Schenectady, N. Y.Sept., "
B 60 DuQuoin, Ill.Oct., "	B 188 Pittsburgh, Pa.Sept., "	B 321 Havre, Mont.Sept., "
M 61 Tacoma, Wash.Sept., "	W 189 Portland, Ore.Sept., "	B 322 Racine, Wis.Sept., "
M 62 Fresno, Cal.Aug., "	B 190 Bethlehem, Pa.Aug., "	B 324 Appleton, Wis.Aug., "
B 64 Milwaukee, Wis.Sept., "	B 192 Atlanta, Ga.Oct., "	B 325 Breese, Ill.Oct., "
B 67 Springfield, Mass.Oct., "	B 193 Pawtucket, R. I.Sept., "	B 331 Beloit, Wis.Sept., "
B 68 Cincinnati, O.Sept., "	B 194 Warren, Pa.Oct., "	M 332 East St. Louis Ill.Sept., "
M 69 Galveston, Tex.Sept., "	B 195 Gloversville, N. Y.Aug., "	B 334 Roundup, Mont.Sept., "
B 70 Brooklyn, N. Y....Sept., "	W 196 Buffalo, N. Y.Sept., "	WS 335 Toledo, O.July,
B 71 Connellsburg, Pa.Sept., "	B 197 Hamilton, Ont.Sept., "	M 337 Cheyenne, Wyo.Sept., "
W 72 Cincinnati, O.Sept., "	B 199 Jamestown, N. Y....Oct., "	M 338 Knoxville, Tenn.Sept., "
B 73 Elkhart, Ind.Nov., "	B 200 Hartford, Conn.Sept., "	B 339 Portland, Ore.Sept., "
B 76 Syracuse, N. Y....Sept., "	B 202 Canton, O.Oct., "	B 340 Orange, N. J.Sept., "
B 77 Boston, Mass.Sept., "	C 203 St. Louis, Mo.Sept., "	B 341 Logansport, Ind.Oct., "
B 78 Uniontown, Pa.Sept., "	B 204 Elmira, N. Y.Sept., "	B 343 DeSoto, Mo.Nov., "
B 79 Louisville, Ky.Nov., "	B 206 Ft. Worth, Tex.Oct., "	C 344 Syracuse, N. Y.Sept., "
W 80 Boston, Mass.Sept., "	B 207 Troy, N. Y.Sept., "	B 345 Watertown, N. Y.Sept., "
B 81 Holyoke, Mass.Sept., "	M 209 Pittsburg, Pa.Aug., "	R 349 Oshkosh, Wis.Oct., "
B 82 Westfield, Mass.Oct., "	B 210 Seneca Falls, N. Y.Sept., "	B 350 Vincennes, Ind.Sept., "
B 83 Woburn, Mass.Aug., "	B 212 Youngstown, O.Sept., "	B 351 Charleroi, Pa.Oct., "
B 84 Taunton, Mass.Nov., "	B 213 Pana, Ill.Oct., "	WC 353 St. Louis, Mo.Sept., "
B 85 Lowell, Mass.Sept., "	B 215 Wausau, Wis.Sept., "	B 354 Burlington, Ia.Sept., "
B 86 Lynn, Mass.Oct., "	M 216 Toledo, O.Sept., "	B 355 Yonkers, N. Y.Sept., "
B 87 Athol, Mass.Aug., "	B 217 New Haven, Conn. Oct., "	B 356 New London, Conn. Sept., "
M 88 Louisville, Ky.Sept., "	B 218 Streator, Ill.Sept., "	B 357 Sioux City, Ia.Sept., "
B 90 Lawrence, Mass.Sept., "	W 219 New York, N. Y....Oct., "	B 358 Wallingford, Conn. Oct., "
B 91 Newburyport, Mass. Oct., "	M 220 Eureka, Cal.Sept., "	B 361 Allentown, Pa.Sept., "
B 92 Marlboro, Mass.Sept., "	B 221 Kewanee, Ill.Oct., "	B 365 Moorhead, Minn.Oct., "
B 93 Haverhill, Mass.Sept., "	B 222 Dayton, O.Oct., "	B 366 Cumberland, Md.Aug., "
B 95 Worcester, Mass.Sept., "	M 223 Des Moines, Ia.Sept., "	B 367 Norwich, Conn.Sept., "
B 96 Milford, Mass.Oct., "	B 224 Erie, Pa.Oct., "	B 370 Gardner, Mass.Oct., "
B 97 Fitchburg, Mass.Sept., "	B 225 Meadville, Pa.Oct., "	B 376 South Chicago, Ill.Sept., "
B 99 Fall River, Mass.Sept., "	B 227 Collingsville, Ill.Sept., "	B 377 Plainfield, N. J.Sept., "
B 100 New Bedford, Mass. Oct., "	B 228 Albany, N. Y.Oct., "	B 378 Bakersfield, Cal.Oct., "
M 101 Great Falls, Mont.Oct., "	B 229 Derby, Conn.Sept., "	B 379 Kankakee, Ill.Oct., "
B 102 Granite City, Ill....Oct., "	B 230 Auburn, N. Y.Oct., "	M 380 Bisbee, Ariz.Sept., "
B 104 Guelph, Ont.Oct., "	B 231 Newport News, Va. Sept., "	C 381 Brooklyn, N. Y.Oct., "
W 106 Cleveland, O.Sept., "	B 235 Oil City, Pa.Aug., "	B 382 Boone, Ia.Sept., "
WS 107 Cleveland, O.Sept., "	B 236 Olean, N. Y.Oct., "	B 383 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.Aug., "
B 108 Cleveland, O.Sept., "	B 237 Sudbury, Ont.Sept., "	B 386 Hanibal, Mo.Oct., "
W 109 Newark, N. J.Sept., "	B 238 Niagara Falls, N. Y.Sept., "	B 387 Evansville, Ind.Sept., "
M 110 San Francisco, Cal. Sept., "	W 239 Seattle, Wash.Sept., "	B 389 Carnegie, Pa.Sept., "
M 111 Oatman, Ariz.July, "	WS 240 Seattle, Wash.Sept., "	B 391 Roslyn, Wash.Oct., "
WS 112 Boston, Mass.Aug., "	B 241 Murphysboro, Ill.Oct., "	B 393 Three Forks, Mont. Sept., "
B 113 Northampton, Mass. Oct., "	B 243 Alton, Ill.Sept., "	B 395 Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept., "
B 114 Pittfield, Mass.Oct., "	B 244 New York, N. Y....Sept., "	B 397 Norwalk, O.Aug., "
B 115 Philadelphia, Pa.Sept., "	B 246 South Bend, Ind.Sept., "	B 398 Manchester, N. H. Sept., "
B 116 Chicopee, Mass.Oct., "	B 248 Birmingham, Ala.Sept., "	B 399 Lincoln, Neb.Oct., "
B 117 Belleville, Ill.Nov., "	WS 249 St. Louis, Mo.Oct., "	M 400 Spokane, Wash.Sept., "
B 118 New York, N. Y....Aug., "	B 250 Mansfield, O.Sept., "	W 403 San Diego, Cal.Aug., "
M 119 Silverton, Colo.Sept., "	B 253 Alliance, O.Nov., "	B 403 Stockton, Cal.Sept., "
B 120 Utica, N. Y.Sept., "	B 254 Waterbury, Conn.Sept., "	B 404 Dover, N. J.July,
B 122 Ware, Mass.Aug., "	B 255 Danbury, Conn.Sept., "	W 405 Philadelphia, Pa.Sept., "
B 124 Trenton, N. J.Oct., "	B 256 Bridgeport, Conn.Sept., "	B 406 Eureka, Cal.Sept., "
B 125 North Adams, Mass. Oct., "	B 257 Sayre, Pa.Oct., "	B 411 Muskegon, Mich.Sept., "
B 126 Oneonta, N. Y.Oct., "	B 259 Edwardsville, Ill.Sept., "	B 419 Newark, O.Oct., "
B 127 Massillon, O.Oct., "	B 260 Braddock, Pa.Oct., "	M 413 Tucson, Ariz.Oct., "
B 128 Cortland, N. Y....Oct., "	WC 261 Louisville, Ky.Aug., "	B 414 Lethbridge, Ont., Can. Aug., "
M 129 Beloit, Colo.Sept., "	B 262 Newcastle, N. J.Dec., "	B 417 Mt. Pleasant, Pa.Oct., "
B 131 Newark, N. J.Oct., "	B 263 Camden, N. J.Sept., "	

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

B 419	Memphis, Tenn.	Sept., 1915
B 420	Kansas City, Mo.	Sept., "
B 421	Newport, R. I.	Oct., "
B 422	St. Joseph, Mo.	Sept., "
B 423	Columbus, O.	Oct., "
M 428	Wallace, Idaho	Sept., "
C 427	Missoula, Mont.	Sept., "
B 428	Washington, D. C.	Sept., "
B 429	Portsmouth, O.	Oct., "
B 430	Middletown, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 431	East Liverpool, O.	Sept., "
B 432	Miles City, Mont.	Sept., "
B 435	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Sept., "
B 436	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Aug., "
B 437	Indianapolis, Ind.	Oct., "
B 438	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Oct., "
C 440	Montreal, Canada	Aug., "
W 443	Evansville, Ind.	Sept., "
W 444	Peoria, Ill.	Aug., "
B 445	Mojave, Cal.	Sept., "
B 447	Pensacola, Fla.	Sept., "
B 449	Altoona, Pa.	Sept., "
M 451	Everett, Wash.	Sept., "
M 453	Lowell, Mass.	Sept., "
B 454	Everett, Wash.	Sept., "
B 455	Stamford, Conn.	Sept., "
B 456	Chicago, Ill.	Sept., "
B 457	Butte, Mont.	Sept., "
C 458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept., "
M 459	Victoria, B. C.	Sept., "
B 461	Springfield, Mo.	Sept., "
B 463	Cle Elum, Wash.	Sept., "
B 465	Macon, Ga.	Sept., "
B 466	Wilmington, Del.	Oct., "
B 468	Madison, Wis.	Sept., "
B 469	Middletown, Conn.	Oct., "
M 470	Ellensburg, Wash.	Sept., "
M 473	Bellingham, Wash.	Sept., "
B 478	The Dalles, Ore.	Sept., "
B 479	LaCrosse, Wis.	Sept., "
B 480	Henderson, Ky.	Sept., "
B 482	Butler, Pa.	Oct., "
W 483	Ottumwa, Ia.	Sept., "
WS 484	Chicago, Ill.	Sept., "
B 485	Spokane, Wash.	Sept., "
B 486	Fulton, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 488	Jersey City, N. J.	Sept., "
M 489	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Sept., "
B 491	Atlantic City, N. J.	Aug., "
WS 498	New York, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 495	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 498	Lewistown, Mont.	Sept., "
B 499	Springfield, O.	Sept., "
W 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	Aug., "
WS 503	Kansas City, Mo.	Sept., "
B 504	Terre Haute, Ind.	Oct., "
M 505	Columbus, O.	Sept., "
B 506	Montreal, Canada	Aug., "
B 507	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 509	Leominster, Mass.	Oct., "
M 510	Pocatello, Idaho	Oct., "
B 513	East Chicago, Ind.	Oct., "
B 517	Nashville, Tenn.	Aug., "
B 518	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Sept., "
B 519	Willimantic, Conn.	Sept., "
B 520	Peru, Ind.	Oct., "
WS 521	Omaha, Neb.	Oct., "
B 522	Grand Haven, Mich.	Oct., "
B 523	Kenosha, Wis.	Sept., "
M 524	Miles City, Mont.	Oct., "
B 525	Oakland, Cal.	Sept., "
B 526	Johnstown, Pa.	Sept., "
B 527	Dubuque, Ia.	Sept., "
W 528	Houston, Tex.	Oct., "
B 529	Branford, Conn.	Aug., "
B 531	Jefferson City, Mo.	Oct., "
B 532	Baltimore, Md.	Sept., "
B 533	Helena, Mont.	Sept., "
B 534	Gary, Ind.	Sept., "
B 535	Keokuk, Ia.	Sept., "
B 537	Long Branch, N. Y.	July,
B 542	San Rafael, Cal.	Oct., "
B 543	Danville, Ill.	Sept., "
B 544	Richmond, Ind.	Sept., "
B 545	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Sept., "
B 546	Waterloo, Ia.	Nov., "
B 547	Dallas, Tex.	Sept., "
B 548	Hudson, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 549	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Oct., "
M 550	Bakersfield, Cal.	Aug., "
B 551	Akron, O.	July, "
CC 552	Richmond, Va.	Sept., "
B 555	Millvile, Pa.	Sept., "
B 554	Newark, N. J.	Oct., "

Local No.

B 555	North Yakima, Wash.	Aug., 1915
B 556	Olympia, Wash.	Sept., "
B 557	Salida, Colo.	Sept., "
B 558	San Bernardino, Cal.	Sept., "
B 559	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Sept., "
M 561	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept., "
B 562	Detroit, Mich.	Sept., "
B 563	Mobile, Ala.	Oct., "
B 566	Fresno, Cal.	Sept., "
M 567	Olympia, Wash.	Sept., "
B 568	Gillespie, Ill.	Sept., "
B 569	Harrisburg, Pa.	Sept., "
M 573	Stockton, Cal.	Sept., "
B 573	Springfield, Ill.	Sept., "
B 574	Duluth, Minn.	Sept., "
W 575	Jersey City, N. J.	Sept., "
B 590	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Oct., "
B 591	San Pedro, Cal.	Sept., "
M 592	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Sept., "
W 593	Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept., "
B 594	Argenta, Ark.	Oct., "
B 595	Richmond, Cal.	Sept., "
B 596	Superior, Wis.	Sept., "
B 598	East Grand Forks, Minn.	Sept., "
C 600	Duluth, Minn.	Sept., "
B 603	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept., "
M 606	Winona, Minn.	Sept., "
B 608	Salem, O.	Sept., "
B 609	Great Falls, Mont.	Sept., "
B 610	Hazleton, Pa.	Sept., "
M 612	Helena, Mont.	Sept., "
B 613	Lexington, Mo.	Oct., "
B 614	Marion, Ind.	Nov., "
B 616	Barberton, O.	Oct., "
M 619	Holyoke, Mass.	Sept., "
B 620	Austin, Tex.	Sept., "
B 621	Bonne Terre, Mo.	July,
M 624	North Yakima, Wash.	Sept., "
B 625	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Oct., "
M 626	Walla Walla, Wash.	Sept., "
B 627	Cairo, Ill.	Sept., "
B 628	El Paso, Tex.	Sept., "
WS 630	St. Paul, Minn.	Oct., "
W 631	Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept., "
B 632	Kalispell, Mont.	Oct., "
B 633	Nashua, N. H.	Oct., "
B 639	Moline, Ill.	Oct., "
B 642	Newburg, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 643	Niles, O.	Sept., "
B 647	Concord, N. H.	Sept., "
B 648	Paterson, N. J.	Sept., "
B 649	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 651	Seattle, Wash.	Sept., "
B 652	Moberly, Mo.	Oct., "
B 654	Byran, Tex.	Sept., "
B 656	Anderson, Ind.	Sept., "
B 657	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Aug., "
M 659	Dallas, Tex.	Sept., "
B 661	Roanoke, Va.	Sept., "
W 663	Covington, Ky.	Oct., "
B 664	Glendive, Mont.	Sept., "
M 667	Renton, Wash.	Sept., "
B 670	Beardstown, Ill.	Sept., "
B 671	Jackson, Mich.	Sept., "
M 673	San Bernardino, Cal.	Sept., "
B 674	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Sept., "
B 675	Oswego, N. Y.	Aug., "
B 676	Vancouver, B. C.	Sept., "
B 677	Berlin, N. H.	Sept., "
B 679	Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho	Aug., "
M 680	Miami, Ariz.	Sept., "
B 682	Elizabeth, N. J.	Sept., "
B 683	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	Sept., "
B 684	Monongahela, Pa.	Oct., "
B 685	St. Claire, Wis.	Sept., "
B 686	Burlington, Vt.	Nov., "
B 687	Bay City, Mich.	Oct., "
B 689	Passaic, N. J.	July,
B 690	Owensboro, Ky.	Oct., "
M 692	Virden, Ill.	Sept., "
C 693	Hoboken, N. J.	Sept., "
B 694	Watertown, Wis.	Aug., "
B 696	Norfolk, Va.	Sept., "
B 697	Temple, Tex.	Sept., "
B 699	Marysville, Cal.	Aug., "
W 700	Paterson, N. J.	Sept., "
B 701	North Walpole, N. H.	Oct., "
B 704	Raymond, Wash.	Sept., "
B 706	Rockville, Ill.	Sept., "
B 707	Tacoma, Wash.	Sept., "
B 709	Lordsburg, N. M.	Oct., "
B 710	Ashland, Wis.	Sept., "

Local No.

B 711	Mingo Junction, O.	Sept., 1915
B 713	Mansfield, Ore.	Sept., "
B 714	Joliet, Ill.	Oct., "
B 716	Rutland, Vt.	Oct., "
C 719	New York City.	Oct., "
B 721	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Sept., "
B 722	Berlin, Ont.	Can., Sept., "
B 723	Port Arthur, Tex.	Oct., "
B 725	Walla Walla, Wash.	Sept., "
B 729	Ottawa, Ill.	Oct., "
M 730	Bremerton, Wash.	Sept., "
B 731	Great Barrington, Mass.	Sept., "
B 732	Middletown, O.	Sept., "
B 733	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	Sept., "
M 734	Superior, Wis.	Sept., "
B 737	York, Pa.	Oct., "
B 738	Baton Rouge, La.	Oct., "
B 739	Brownsville, Pa.	Oct., "
B 740	South Manchester, Conn.	Conn. Aug., "
B 741	Pasco, Wash.	Sept., "
B 742	Southbridge, Conn.	Sept., "
B 743	Natick, Mass.	Sept., "
B 744	Waco, Tex.	Sept., "
B 745	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Aug., "
B 746	Anaconda, Mont.	Sept., "
W 748	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Sept., "
B 749	Galveston, Tex.	Sept., "
B 750	Houston, Tex.	Sept., "
B 751	Beaumont, Tex.	Oct., "
B 752	Texas City, Tex.	Oct., "
B 753	Sherbrook, Que., Can.	Sept., "
M 754	San Pedro, Cal.	Sept., "
M 755	Port Arthur, Tex.	Sept., "
B 756	Thief River Falls, Minn.	Sept., "
B 757	Port Arthur, Ont.	Oct., "
M 759	Crookston, Minn.	Sept., "
M 760	Monroe, La.	Oct., "
B 761	Ft. Williams, Ont.	Sept., "
B 762	Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	Sept., "
W 763	Rochester, N. Y.	Aug., "
B 764	Alexandria, La.	Oct., "
B 765	Tampa, Fla.	Sept., "
B 767	Westville, Ill.	Sept., "
B 768	San Diego, Cal.	Sept., "
M 769	Mart, Tex.	Oct., "
B 770	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Sept., "
B 771	Hoquiam, Wash.	Sept., "
B 774	Aberdeen, Wash.	Sept., "
B 784	New Westminster, B. C.	Sept., "
M 791	Aberdeen, Wash.	Sept., "
B 793	Latrobe, Pa.	Sept., "
B 797	Ironton, O.	July,
M 798	York, Pa.	Sept., "
B 800	Lafayette, Ind.	Oct., "
M 801	Elma, Wash.	Sept., "
B 804	Hoquiam, Wash.	Sept., "
B 805	Covington, Ky.	Sept., "
B 806	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Sept., "
B 807	Bingham Canyon, Utah.	Sept., "
W 808	Waco, Tex.	Oct., "
M 809	Lewistown, Mont.	Sept., "
B 810	Witt, Ill.	July,
B 812	Port Chester, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 813	St. Cloud, Minn.	Oct., "
B 814	Victoria, B. C.	Sept., "
M 815	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Aug., "
B 816	Bridgeport, O.	Aug., "
B 817	Missoula, Mont.	Oct., "
B 818	Pekin, Ill.	Sept., "
B 820	Sheridan, Wyo.	Oct., "
B 821	Kittanning, Pa.	Oct., "
B 822	Boonville, Ind.	July,
B 828	Ocala, Fla.	Sept., "
M 824	Raymond, Wash.	Sept., "
M 825	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Sept., "
B 826	Etna, Pa.	Sept., "
B 827	Joplin, Mo.	Sept., "
M 828	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Sept., "
B 829	South Bend, Wash.	Oct., "
B 830	Anacortes, Wash.	Sept., "
B 832	Sedalia, Mo.	Sept., "
B 833	Elyria, O.	Sept., "
B 834	Royalton, Ill.	Sept., "
B 835	Taylor, Tex.	Oct., "
B 836	Centralia, Wash.	Oct., "
M 837	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Oct., "

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Local No.

B 888 Casper, Wyo.	Sept., 1915
M 889 Herrin, Ill.	Sept., "
B 840 Chester, Pa.	Oct., "
M 849 Casper, Wyo.	Oct., "
WWC 848 Worcester, Mass.	Aug., "
B 844 Staunton, Ill.	Sept., "
B 845 New Kensington, Pa.	Sept., "
M 846 Sheridan, Wyo.	Sept., "
B 847 Fostoria, O.	Oct., "
M 848 El Paso, Tex.	Sept., "
B 849 Franklin, Pa.	Sept., "
B 850 Rock Island, Ill.	Oct., "
B 851 Peekskill, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 852 Tiffin, O.	Oct., "
B 854 Jeannette, Pa.	Sept., "
B 855 Livingston, Mont.	Aug., "
B 856 Hot Springs, Ark.	Oct., "
B 857 Laramie, Wyo.	Sept., "
B 859 Billings, Mont.	Sept., "
M 861 Billings, Mont.	Sept., "
B 863 West Warwick, R. I.	Sept., "
B 864 Lansford, Pa.	Sept., "
C 865 Chicago, Ill.	Sept., "
WWC 866 Springfield, Mass.	Oct., "
B 867 Ketchikan, Alaska	Oct., "
B 868 Nome, Alaska	Sept., "
B 869 Juneau, Alaska	Oct., "
B 870 Augusta, Ga.	Sept., "
M 871 Juneau, Alaska	Sept., "
C 872 Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct., "

RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1915.

Date. Local.

1 28 Aug.	\$16 65
1 24 Aug., Sept., bound M.	
& S.	11 60
1 189 Aug.	34 60
1 285 Aug., stamp	79 55
1 458 Aug., stamps, supplies	39 60
1 504 Sept., supplies, cash	69 90
1 608 Supplies	1 50
1 805 Aug.	12 65
1 842 Buttons	2 00
1 863 Sept., stamps	9 95
1 562 Supplies, buttons	10 00
1 839 Aug., Sept., supplies	10 80
1 144 Aug.	5 40
1 280 Sept.	9 20
1 1 Aug., supplies	161 00
1 244 Sept., supplies, buttons	27 90
1 27 Aug., stamps	8 35
1 376 Aug., supplies	37 00
1 651 Aug.	69 55
2 10 Aug., stamps, supplies	17 95
2 41 Button	1 00
2 73 Oct., stamp	8 45
2 100 Sept., supplies	58 05
2 154 Aug.	22 90
2 253 Oct.	8 65
2 381 Sept., bound M. & S.	12 25
2 440 Aug., supplies, buttons	16 40
2 559 Aug., Sept., supplies	11 00
2 688 Oct.	4 80
2 760 Sept., stamp	7 10
2 767 Stamps	4 00
2 Rein. Fred Golden, Local	
392	5 10
2 35 Supplies	1 25
2 107 Supplies	20
2 259 Aug.; bound M. & S., 1912, 1913, 1914	13 15
2 437 Sept., stamps, bal. due supplies	119 70
2 763 Aug., stamps, supplies, rein. of local	38 50
2 69 Aug.	38 65
2 567 Aug.	7 55
2 756 Aug.	2 60
2 Interest	67 51
4 99 Buttons	2 00
4 167 Sept.	35 50
4 261 Aug., stamp	9 60
4 264 Aug., supplies	29 95
4 286 Aug., stamp	62 40
4 406 Aug.	8 75
4 411 Sept., stamp	17 05
4 473 Aug., Sept.	6 25
4 493 Button	1 00
4 561 Aug.	38 00
4 574 Aug.	42 85
4 Rein. Pete Doll, Local	
586	12 35
4 754 Aug.	11 65

Date. Local.

4 823 Aug., Sept., bound M. & S.	5 60
4 829 Sept., Oct.	8 60
4 833 Aug., Sept., stamp	11 25
4 12 Sept.	31 65
4 70 Aug.	87 15
4 80 Aug.	94 25
4 391 Sept., stamps, supplies	4 90
4 402 Aug., supplies, buttons	31 45
4 432 Sept.	7 10
4 748 Sept., stamps, supplies	31 05
4 Rein. Chas. Bridgford, Local 512	1 60
5 212 Sept., supplies	44 70
5 221 Oct.	6 40
5 279 Button	1 00
5 298 Sept., stamp	25 75
5 305 Sept., stamps	40 40
5 378 Oct.	27 10
5 581 Oct.	11 20
5 690 Oct.	5 60
5 739 Oct.	7 80
5 888 Sept., supplies	7 95
5 Fred Hoffer, M. A. L.	6 00
5 175 Aug.	76 70
5 236 Sept., supplies	7 90
5 468 Sept., stamps	12 80
5 846 July, Aug., stamps	7 20
5 725 Sept.	13 70
5 Louis Blume, M. A. L.	8 75
5 438 Sept., supplies	16 70
5 361 Sept.	31 55
5 652 Oct.	6 20
6 83 Aug.	1 40
6 104 Sept., Oct., stamps	9 80
6 285 Supplies	5 00
6 Rein. Claude Pendergraft, Local 174.	5 35
6 382 Sept., supplies	7 40
6 Rein. John F. Feeley, Local 247	9 35
6 354 Sept.	9 70
6 386 Oct., stamps	13 55
6 422 Aug.	32 75
6 429 Sept., stamp	14 20
6 633 Oct., supplies	13 60
6 847 Sept.	10 20
6 800 Oct., supplies	25 15
6 64 Aug.	34 25
6 Z. Arnold, L. Horn, M. Foster, E. Turner, E. Powell, M. A. L., Local 98	12 00
6 Rein. Harry Adams, Local 50	1 60
6 156 Sept., stamps	13 75
6 430 Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., supplies, rein. of local, cash	9 55
6 2 Supplies	20 00
6 244 Supplies, buttons	3 60
6 249 Sept., stamps	34 45
6 478 Sept.	5 00
6 33 Buttons	3 60
6 84 Oct.	11 20
6 97 Sept., buttons	9 20
6 197 Sept.	29 00
6 117 Oct., stamps, supplies	10 35
7 142 Sept.	6 80
7 222 Sept.	32 00
7 351 Oct., stamps	12 10
7 438 Stamp, supplies	25
7 461 Sept., stamps	15 75
7 549 Supplies	4 25
7 575 Sept.	14 60
7 664 Sept.	5 25
7 856 Oct.	8 20
7 Rein. Fred Gadwood, Local 579	1 60
7 Rein. Hy. Crudden, Local 50	1 85
7 393 Sept.	3 80
7 395 Sept.	47 70
7 431 Aug., supplies	18 45
7 Alex Burke, M. A. L.	5 00
7 218 Sept., stamps, supplies	12 00
7 298 Sept.	12 60
7 518 Sept.	13 25
7 612 Sept.	16 25
7 687 Sept., Oct.	34 20
7 832 Sept.	10 10
7 283 Oct.	7 45
7 855 Sept.	13 20
7 751 Oct.	8 20
7 663 Supplies	1 00
7 648 Aug., Sept.	49 45
7 479 Sept., stamp	17 45
7 147 Sept., stamps	9 80
7 255 Aug., Sept.	29 20
8 55 Supplies	5 00
8 80 Bound M. & S.	3 90
8 112 July, Aug.	52 60
8 143 Stamps, supplies	5 00
8 148 Sept., Oct., supplies	9 00
8 152 Sept.	135 40
W. H. Porter, Local	
8 814, M. A. L.	1 00
8 216 Sept.	63 20
8 241 Sept., stamps, supplies, buttons	10 10
8 899 Sept., stamps, supplies	15 60
8 400 Button	1 00
8 558 Sept.	11 00
8 566 Sept., bal. due supplies	20 40
8 748 Supplies	2 50
8 761 Sept., stamps, bound M. and S.	6 55
8 815 Aug., stamps	41 45
8 849 Sept.	1 80
8 851 May, June, July, Aug., Sept., supplies, bound M. and S.	21 45
8 125 Oct.	6 40
8 129 Sept., stamps	7 00
Rein. C. D. Patton, Local 788	
8 483 Sept., supplies	6 60
8 663 Sept., Oct., stamps	15 00
8 865 Supplies	1 00
8 157 Oct., buttons	19 00
8 548 Stamps	75
8 627 Sept.	19 90
8 223 Stamp	20
8 239 Supplies	10 00
8 680 Sept.	22 95
8 771 Sept.	8 00
8 791 Supplies	1 00
8 824 Sept., stamps	2 60
8 865 Photo cut	1 50
8 90 Supplies	50
8 141 Supplies	1 00
8 248 Aug., stamps	15 35
8 422 Supplies	5 50
8 489 Sept., supplies, stamps	26 85
8 546 Oct., stamp	12 20
8 673 Sept., stamps, cash	6 45
8 769 Oct.	3 85
8 848 Sept., supplies	24 20
8 863 Sept., buttons	9 25
8 865 Photo cut, Ben Parker	1 50
F. G. Hall, M. A. L.	2 25
Refund acct. lost package	10 28
Supplies	1 00
367 Aug., Sept.	14 00
676 Sept., stamps	28 25
694 Aug.	3 00
784 Sept., supplies	9 95
630 Charter and outfit	
stamps, supplies, buttons	19 45
43 Buttons	1 80
78 Sept.	15 55
107 Sept., buttons	41 40
119 Sept.	10 90
124 Sept.	23 45
126 Sept., Oct., supplies, but-	
tons	
149 Sept., stamps	16 00
170 Aug.	9 40
171 Sept., supplies	82 50
195 Aug.	9 80
227 Sept.	5 40
279 Sept.	35 05
309 Stamps, buttons	9 00
335 Supplies, buttons	3 75
337 Sept., supplies, buttons	12 60
R. Henderson, M. A. L.	2 00
349 Sept.	8 80
349 Sept., stamps	8 80
350 Sept., supplies	18 35
357 Sept., supplies	18 35
387 Sept., supplies, buttons	12 60
398 Sept., stamps	32 55

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date. Local.		Date. Local.		Date. Local.
11 524 Oct.	19 80	14 76 Supplies	6 00	19 182 Feb., Mar., Apr., May,
11 Dani. Hart, M. A. L.	3 75	14 741 Sept., stamp	3 10	June, July, Aug., Sept.,
11 506 Stamps	1 25	14 625 Oct.	6 75	Oct., bal. due supplies,
11 549 Oct. stamps	12 35	14 455 Aug., Sept., stamps	16 70	bound M. & S.....
11 555 July, Aug., cash	15 25	15 14 Buttons	3 00	51 00
11 567 Sept.	26 95	15 43 Sept.	15 30	2 00
11 659 Sept., supplies	35 65	15 143 Supplies, buttons	5 95	5 40
11 749 Sept., supplies	36 95	15 304 Oct.	31 70	127 05
11 757 Oct.	5 30	15 341 Sept., bound M. & S.	14 00	40 75
11 774 Sept., supplies	8 25	15 398 Supplies	1 00	3 80
11 817 Oct.	10 60	15 491 Supplies, buttons	2 50	3 90
11 857 Sept., supplies	3 90	15 538 Sept.	8 05	21 80
11 Robt. Dufner, M. A. L.	3 00	15 Rein. J. C. Culver, Local		4 80
11 Rein. W. A. Walker, Local	5 35	15 405	12 35	3 40
11 435 Stamps	70	15 654 Sept.	2 20	Rein. Blanche Hanson,
11 308 Supplies	2 50	15 710 Sept., stamps, cash	7 50	Local 98.....
11 485 Sept.	32 45	15 808 Sept.	2 80	1 35
11 626 Sept.	12 85	15 818 Oct.	4 65	7 15
11 750 Sept., supplies	28 20	15 413 Charter and outfit, stamps,		6 00
11 804 Aug., Sept., stamp	6 95	15 supplies, buttons	19 00	9 15
12 36 Oct., buttons	13 70	15 219 Sept., supplies	21 10	Charter and outfit, stamps,
12 110 Sept.	158 85	15 663 Buttons	50	supplies, buttons
12 188 Sept., supplies	267 10	15 711 Sept., stamp, rein. local	7 70	13 85
12 224 Oct., button	40 15	15 767 Sept.	3 00	56 20
12 225 Oct., supplies	6 05	15 846 Stamps, supplies, cash	7 55	78 80
12 505 Sept., supplies	15 10	15 338 Sept., supplies	4 35	44 90
12 533 Sept., stamp	13 50	15 248 Supplies	4 00	5 45
12 553 Aug., Sept.	6 40	15 632 Oct.	3 80	12 50
12 557 Sept.	3 20	15 254 Supplies	7 00	282 Sept., stamps, supplies,
12 594 Oct.	5 80	16 77 Sept., supplies, bal. due		buttons, cash
12 631 Sept.	15 60	16 Aug. report	356 15	18 35
12 770 Sept., supplies	13 00	16 86 Oct.	33 00	7 00
12 798 Sept.	4 10	16 113 Oct., stamp	7 10	20 801 Sept.
12 20 Sept., supplies	126 35	16 116 Sept., Oct., supplies	27 95	2 40
12 55 Supplies	1 00	16 321 Sept.	6 60	21 81 Sept., supplies
12 82 Oct.	9 00	16 856 Sept.	11 70	37 00
12 192 Oct.	19 20	16 835 Oct.	4 00	21 115 Sept., supplies, buttons
12 199 Oct.	16 20	16 870 Aug., Sept.	17 70	.182 95
12 204 Sept.	13 20	16 Photo cut, Robt. Lyons.	1 50	21 143 Stamps, supplies
12 312 Oct.	15 40	16 240 Sept.	70 20	3 50
12 701 Sept., Oct.	3 60	16 755 Supplies, buttons, seal	5 75	21 173 Supplies
12 805 Sept.	13 55	16 80 Sept.	441 85	14 35
12 725 Sept., stamps, supplies	36 80	16 93 Sept.	15 15	21 241 Oct., stamp, bal. due sup-
13 48 Sept.	162 20	16 166 Sept.	23 60	plies.....
13 67 Sept., stamp	41 90	16 206 Stamp	25	25 Sept., supplies
13 180 Sept., bal. due supplies	20 95	16 274 Sept., supplies	12 50	35 05
13 248 Sept., stamps	13 25	16 313 Sept.	16 60	5 25
13 263 Aug.	17 40	16 345 Sept., supplies	17 15	21 318 Oct.
13 344 Sept.	10 25	16 351 Supplies	5 25	21 365 Oct., stamp
13 353 Sept.	7 60	16 880 Aug., Sept.	21 75	8 25
13 447 Sept.	8 65	16 479 Supplies	3 50	21 406 Sept.
13 488 Supplies	7 00	16 493 Sept., supplies, buttons	6 15	18 55
13 Rein. Geo. Snyder, Local		16 552 Sept.	5 20	21 592 Sept.
13 622	12 35	16 562 Supplies	5 00	21 630 Supplies, buttons
13 542 Oct., supplies	3 01	18 Rein. Chas. Falk, Local		3 00
13 603 Sept.	40 30	18 476	12 08	21 732 Sept., stamp
13 610 Aug., Sept.	9 60	18 628 Cash	1 60	11 85
13 721 Sept., supplies, buttons	61 75	18 593 Sept.	39 50	21 764 Oct.
13 765 Sept.	12 00	18 709 Oct., supplies	6 75	4 65
13 793 Stamps, bal. due Sept. report	5 00	18 Rein. Walter Chesser, Local 538		852 Oct., stamp
13 807 Aug., Sept., stamp	16 85	18 765 Sept., Oct.	8 15	9 00
13 812 Sept.	5 80	18 845 Sept.	6 70	21 773 Oct.
13 821 Oct.	8 40	18 859 Sept., stamp, supplies		9 10
13 854 Sept., bal. due June report	13 80	18 cash	16 40	22 723 Oct.
13 866 Oct.	5 40	18 H. Pierce, M. A. L.	3 00	7 20
13 872 Sept., Oct., supplies, stamps	26 55	18 44 Sept., stamp	229 45	22 840 Sept.
13 129 Stamps	1 00	18 206 Oct., stamp	31 15	7 60
13 685 Sept., stamps, supplies	7 40	18 55 Sept., stamp	30 10	22 209 Supplies
13 744 Sept., supplies	13 65	18 308 Supplies	10 00	23 510 Charter and outfit, stamps,
13 Photo cut, J. N. Butler	1 50	18 454 Sept.	10 45	supplies, buttons
13 1 Buttons	1 00	18 830 Aug., Sept., stamps	15 00	14 28
13 563 Oct.	9 20	18 60 Sept.	5 45	23 127 Oct.
13 671 Sept., bal. due Aug. report	14 10	18 609 Sept., cash	28 60	10 30
14 675 July, Aug.	10 40	18 Rein. E. Gardner, Local		14 42
14 716 Oct., supplies, cash	6 35	18 666	12 35	14 48
14 Ellen Longton, M. A. L.	75	19 17 Supplies	9 00	Sept., stamps
14 215 Sept.	8 10	19 79 Nov., stamps, supplies, buttons		48 80
14 370 Oct.	6 20	19 136 Oct.	6 60	23 142 Supplies
14 Rein. John Crotty, Local	97	19 217 Buttons	2 00	1 00
14 531 Supplies, buttons	12 35	19 249 Buttons	5 00	5 99
14 544 Sept., buttons	16 70	19 405 Oct., supplies	6 90	23 194 Oct.
14 562 Sent.	90 35	19 768 Sept.	31 05	23 217 Supplies, buttons
14 674 Sept., supplies	39 80	19 791 Sept.	8 70	2 10
14 826 Sept., stamp	3 40	19 189 Sept.	43 95	23 264 Sept., supplies, buttons
14 827 Sept.	16 10	19 746 Sept., stamps	14 00	28 05
14 523 Sept.	18 05	19 154 Sept., Supplies	22 90	78 50
14 673 Sept.	39 55	19 228 Oct.	27 55	23 420 Sept.
		19 864 Sept.	3 60	130 75
		19 3 Aug., supplies	38 00	23 458 Sept., supplies
		19		67 60

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.	Date.	Local.
25 239 Sept.	61 45	28 488 Sept.	49 80	30 413	Stamps, supplies, buttons 12 05
25 304 Supplies	85	28 840 Oct., stamps	13 85	30 456 Sept., stamps, supplies	34 05
25 322 Stamps, supplies, cash	9 00	28 19 Supplies	2 50	30 459 Sept.	11 00
25 389 Sept., stamps, supplies	13 45	28 43 Buttons, cash	2 00	30 534 Sept., supplies	9 50
25 561 Supplies	3 50	28 238 Supplies, buttons	17 50	30 547 Sept., stamps	44 80
25 808 Oct., supplies, buttons,		28 246 Sept., supplies	14 45	30 574 Sept., stamps	41 90
cash		28 287 Sept., buttons	43 70	30 600 Sept., stamps	13 60
25 814 Sept., supplies	12 30	28 861 Stamps, supplies	15 00	30 616 Oct., stamps	6 50
25 836 Sept., Oct.	6 40	29 17 Sept.	35 60	30 620 Sept.	6 80
25 842 Oct., supplies	6 50	29 60 Oct., supplies	8 00	30 642 Sept.	5 20
25 521 Charter and outfit	13 50	29 67 Oct.	40 80	30 651 Sept., supplies, cash	79 05
25 400 Sept., button	24 90	29 82 Supplies	10	30 693 Sept.	3 00
25 809 Sept., supplies	3 30	29 117 Nov.	9 80	30 719 Oct., stamp, cash	10 65
25 818 Sept.	9 40	29 173 Sept., stamps	31 70	30 731 Sept., Oct.	6 40
25 171 Oct., supplies	88 70	29 254 Sept.	18 50	30 Geo. Congdon, M. A. L.	2 50
25 285 Sept.	79 55	29 325 Oct., supplies, buttons	7 30	Total	\$14,161 18
25 344 Supplies, buttons, bal.		29 341 Oct.	11 60		
due Aug. report, cash..	7 95	29 449 Sept., stamp	11 65		
25 556 Sept.	6 40	29 696 Sept.	20 80		
Rein. Dan McCusker,		29 700 Sept.	8 40		
Local 418	1 60				
25 169 Supplies	5 00	Rein. Nellie Newman,			
26 143 Stamps, supplies	5 00	Local 98	5 10		
26 163 Oct.	13 35	29 331 Sept.	8 40	1 Rent	\$103 50
26 278 Sept.	16 70	29 143 Stamps, supplies	10 00	2 Clerks	62 00
26 295 Sept., supplies	9 65	29 590 Oct., supplies	15 55	4 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local	15 00
26 417 Oct.	8 00	J. E. McCafferly, M. A.		4 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local	15 00
26 595 Sept.	8 00	L.	2 75	4 Louis Kane, L. S. O., Local	15 00
26 682 Sept., stamp	8 00	29 72 Supplies	25	249	15 00
26 847 Sept., Oct., supplies, bal.	14 10	29 513 Oct.	7 80	4 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local	15 00
due July report		29 Rein Wm. Lovenich, Local		4 A. Graham, L. S. O., Local	15 00
26 Photo cut, T. J. Durnin	1 50	105	1 60	28	15 00
26 522 Charter and outfit, stamps,		29 687 Supplies	4 85	4 Jas. Foley, L. S. O., Local	15 00
supplies, buttons	21 30	29 707 Sept., bal. due Aug. re-		59	15 00
26 35 Supplies	3 75	port	20 00	4 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local	15 00
26 525 Sept., supplies	74 00	29 124 Oct., stamps	25 25	674	15 00
26 James Meyers, M. A. L.	2 00	29 141 Sept., stamps	18 45	4 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local	15 00
26 59 Sept.	30 90	29 159 Oct.	17 80	69	15 00
26 302 Sept.	34 95	29 210 Sept.	4 40	Office insurance	3 25
26 486 Sept.	4 80	29 280 Sept.	78 85	5 Buttons	442 36
27 Rein. Jos. Miller, Local	32	29 548 Sept., stamps	3 40	9 Clerks	62 00
27 6 Sept.	12 25	29 743 Sept.	4 00	9 Harley Johnson, Intl. Org.	100 00
27 80 Sept.	67 60	29 805 Supplies	1 50	F. E. Merryfield, defense	
27 85 Sept.	97 25	30 1 Sept.	163 45	Local 189	150 00
27 106 Photo cut, E. A. Whis-	38 60	30 4 Sept., supplies	41 50	Office fixtures	19 75
more		30 14 Sept., stamp	42 95	Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local	
27 107 Supplies	1 50	30 108 Sept., button	105 15	Louisine Kane, L. S. O., Local	15 00
27 200 Sept., supplies, buttons	60 10	30 167 Oct., supplies, buttons	39 30	E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local	15 00
27 280 Supplies	5 00	30 266 Sept., supplies	20 55	249	15 00
27 293 Sept., Oct.	9 60	30 202 Oct.	20 75	Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local	15 00
27 315 Aug.	3 65	30 260 Oct.	17 45	2	15 00
27 317 Sept.	9 60	30 262 Nov., Dec.	4 80	T. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local	15 00
27 31 Sept., supplies	124 35	30 343 Nov.	2 40	69	15 00
27 423 Sept., Oct., supplies, bal.		30 498 Sept.	8 85	M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local	15 00
acct. bound M. & S.	79 65	30 503 Sept., buttons	12 60	P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O.,	15 00
27 431 Sept., stamps	11 20	30 628 Sept., stamps	20 00	Local 143	15 00
27 527 Sept., supplies	17 70	30 742 Sept.	2 40	Seals	9 62
27 Frank Motch, M. A. L.	75	30 M. Jones, J. Greenwald,		Jos. Roethle, defense, Local	30 00
27 613 Sept., Oct.	8 40	M. A. L.	3 50	845	
27 754 Sept.	11 35	Frank Wilson, M. A. L.	10	14 Larry L. Chase, defense, L.	
27 837 Sept., Oct., supplies,		30 528 Charter and outfit, stamps,		J. E. B., Stockton, Cal.	100 00
stamp	10 55	supplies, buttons	14 90	Rhoda Kerr, defense, L. J.	
27 35 Supplies	5 00	30 149 Stamps, supplies	10 50	E. B., Seattle, Wash.	200 00
27 395 Supplies, bound M. & S.	17 75	30 379 Oct.	11 60	A. W. Smith, defense, Local	
Bal. due rein. Levi Woods	15	30 412 Sept., Oct., supplies,		C. E. Smith, defense, L. J.	100 00
27 428 Sept., stamps, buttons	69 00	stamp	34 35	E. B., Holyoke, Mass.	100 00
27 532 Sept., supplies	17 50	30 463 Sept.	6 85	C. R. Overmyer, defense, L.	
27 466 Oct., cash	23 65	30 484 Sept.	46 30	J. E. B., Los Angeles, Cal.	200 00
27 Rein. G. E. Gallar, Local	9 35	30 507 Sept., Oct.	43 75	Leonard Smith, defense, L.	
401		30 714 Oct., stamps	23 10	J. E. B., San Diego, Cal.	100 00
27 358 Oct.	3 20	30 401 June, stamps	16 00	Tax A. F. of L.	399 38
27 217 Oct., stamp	54 50	30 71 Sept.	7 60	14 Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.	100 00
27 569 Supplies, buttons	5 75	30 562 Supplies	2 00	15 W. J. Joyce, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 96 Oct.	5 00	30 8 Sept.	34 70	15 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 193 Sept.	20 65	30 27 Sept.	8 05	15 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 421 Oct.	14 60	30 28 Sept.	15 45	15 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 504 Oct., supplies	56 50	30 29 Sept.	45 40	15 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 543 Oct., stamps	19 50	30 51 Sept., buttons	142 20	15 A. Martel, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 684 Oct.	3 00	30 68 Sept.	101 20	15 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 713 July, Aug., Sept.	18 25	30 99 Sept.	47 95	15 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 850 Oct., supplies	55 00	30 106 Sept., supplies	112 20	15 J. F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 18 Sept., supplies, buttons	25 25	30 109 Sept.	66 45	15 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 35 Sept.	67 90	30 120 Sept.	44 95	15 F. Sesma, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 133 Sept.	6 20	30 137 Sept., Oct., buttons, cash	32 70	15 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.	100 00
28 465 Sept.	4 00	30 184 Sept., Oct.	4 80	15 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.	100 00
28 484 Supplies	2 00	30 203 Sept.	18 25	15 J. H. Henley, Def. Org.	100 00
28 865 Sept.	19 15	30 217 Supplies	1 00	15 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org.	100 00
Rein. Chas. Blake, Local	1 60	30 243 Sept., stamps	12 55	15 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org.	100 00
579		30 257 Sept., Oct., supplies	14 70		
Rein. H. E. Holzhauer,		30 300 Sept.	29 25		
Local 493	12 35	30 376 Sept.	22 85		
663 Button	60	30 Rein. James Farley, Local			
546 C. H. Speake, Local 247.	8 35	30 368	6 35		
115 Stamps	40	30 399 Oct., stamp, supplies	19 00		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.	
15 J. N. Butler, Def. Org.....	100 00	23 Thos. Farrell, Del. A. F. of L. Conv.....	250 00
15 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org.....	100 00	23 E. Koveleski, Del. A. F. of L. Conv.....	250 00
15 W. H. Foster, Def. Org.....	100 00	23 E. Raleigh, Del. A. F. of L. Conv.....	250 00
15 Ralph Camp, Death Claim No. 8987, Local 284.....	50 00	25 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493.....	15 00
15 Louis Engh, Death Claim No. 7013, Local 385.....	50 00	25 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249.....	15 00
15 Thos. T. Lynch, Death Claim No. 7022, Local 520.....	50 00	25 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484.....	15 00
15 Peter Ulm, Death Claim No. 7029, Local 163.....	50 00	25 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00
15 John Bundschuk, Death Claim No. 7030, Local 513.....	50 00	25 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local 674.....	15 00
15 Morris Zimmerowitz, Death Claim No. 7032, Local 1.....	50 00	25 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69.....	15 00
15 Henry Heit, Death Claim No. 7033, Local 1.....	50 00	25 Pat J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143.....	15 00
15 J. R. Thornton, Death Claim No. 7034, Local 850.....	50 00	26 Defense, L. J. E. B., Oakland, Cal.....	100 00
15 Wm. Bailey, Death Claim No. 7035, Local 12.....	50 00	26 Defense, Local 300, Toronto, Ont.....	200 00
15 Edgar Short, Death Claim No. 7036, Local 676.....	50 00	26 A. W. Muir, Org.'s fee, Local 510.....	5 00
15 Chas. D. Doerflinger, Death Claim No. 7037, Local 765.....	50 00	26 Clarence Over, Org's fee, Local 522.....	5 00
15 Chas. C. Frankhouse, Death Claim No. 7038, Local 499.....	50 00	30 Clerks.....	62 00
15 James Doering, Death Claim No. 7041, Local 814.....	50 00	30 Ed. Flore, Gen. Pres.....	270 22
15 Patrick Daley, Death Claim No. 7043, Local 85.....	50 00	30 Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.....	102 75
15 Shirley Penrod, Death Claim No. 7044, Local 437.....	50 00	30 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.....	106 66
15 Henry Reiner, Death Claim No. 7045, Local 850.....	50 00	30 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.....	112 80
15 Wm. Murray, Death Claim No. 7046, Local 77.....	50 00	30 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.....	104 00
15 Jere J. O'Leary, Death Claim No. 7047, Local 77.....	50 00	30 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.....	112 25
15 Jos. Buhl, Death Claim No. 7048, Local 188.....	50 00	30 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.....	123 61
15 Constant Becjek, Death Claim No. 7049, Local 562.....	50 00	30 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org.....	106 78
15 Paul V. Allman, Death Claim No. 7050, Local 192.....	50 00	30 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.....	115 45
15 Robert Nolan, Death Claim No. 7051, Local 312.....	50 00	30 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.....	107 50
15 A. Ellowitz, Death Claim No. 7052, Local 1.....	50 00	30 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.....	103 80
15 James E. Kilfoyle, Death Claim No. 7053, Local 461.....	50 00	30 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.....	164 65
16 Clerks.....	62 00	30 F. Sesma, Intl. Org.....	140 35
16 T. J. Vittach, Org.'s fee, Local 828.....	5 00	30 Harley Johnson, Intl. Org.....	100 00
18 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493.....	15 00	30 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.....	100 00
18 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249.....	15 00	30 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.....	105 00
18 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484.....	15 00	30 J. J. Henley, Def. Org.....	120 70
18 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	30 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org.....	108 65
18 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local 674.....	15 00	30 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org.....	134 55
18 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69.....	15 00	30 J. N. Butler, Def. Org.....	135 80
18 P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143.....	15 00	30 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org.....	108 98
20 Leonard Smith, defense, Local 300.....	200 00	30 W. H. Foster, Def. Org.....	185 60
20 Defense, Local 572, Stockton, Cal.....	5 10	30 Robt. E. Brennan, Death Claim No. 7012, Local 86.....	50 00
21 Printing Oct. M. & S.....	2,229 95	30 James E. Moroney, Death Claim No. 7040, Local 147.....	50 00
23 Clerks.....	62 00	30 Jos. J. Crowley, Death Claim No. 7054, Local 77.....	50 00
		30 Eugene E. Drury, Death Claim No. 7055, Local 95.....	50 00
		30 Michael O'Keefe, Death Claim No. 7056, Local 166.....	50 00
		30 John Landy, Death Claim No. 7057, Local 855.....	50 00
		30 Sam H. Trow, Death Claim No. 7058, Local 723.....	50 00
		30 Chas. S. Stephens, Death Claim No. 7059, Local 339.....	50 00
		30 Geo. J. Walter, Death Claim No. 7061, Local 532.....	50 00
		30 Wm. A. Wittenberg, Death Claim No. 7064, Local 721.....	50 00
		30 John Dubee, Death Claim No. 7066, Local 93.....	50 00
		Total	\$13,684 79
		Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1915 \$76,717 72	
		Receipts for October, 1915... 14,161 18	
		Total \$90,875 90	
		Expenditures for October, 1915 13,684 79	
		Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1915 \$77,194 11	
		In Death Fund Oct. 1, 1915 .. \$36,145 96	
		Appropriated to Death Fund, October, 1915 4,196 01	
		Total \$40,341 97	
		Drawn from Death Fund, Octo- toer, 1915 1,850 00	
		Balance in Death Fund Nov. 1, 1915 \$38,491 97	
		In Defense Fund Oct. 1, 1915 \$8,103 34	
		Appropriated to Defense Fund, October, 1915 1,798 29	
		Total \$9,901 63	
		Drawn from Defense Fund, October, 1915 3,714 25	
		Balance in Defense Fund Nov. 1, 1915 \$6,187 35	
		In Conv. Assmt. Fund Oct. 1, 1915 \$1,204 10	
		Receipts for October, 1915.....	
		Total \$1,204 10	
		Refunds for October, 1915.....	
		Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund Nov. 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10	
		Amount in General Fund Nov. 1, 1915 \$31,310 69	
		Amount in Death Fund Nov. 1, 1915 38,491 97	
		Amount in Defense Fund Nov. 1, 1915 6,187 35	
		Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund Nov. 1, 1915..... \$1,204 10	
		Total \$77,194 11	

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

If yesterday has gone, it can not be brought back.

Yesterday was today for the full twenty-four hours to the man who has the "Do-It-Now Habit." What he decided on doing today while yesterday was here, he accomplished; he has no regrets on the score of promptness.

Tomorrow never comes. If you are due to pay dues which are due today, pay your dues today.

Dues due today are not due tomorrow, they are due today, not tomorrow, for tomorrow is another day, it is not today.

The difference between today and tomorrow, in time, may mean suspension, and suspension costs something. In a number of known cases it figured up Fifty Dollars—a Death Benefit allowance. What is your standing with your local union? Look now.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

September 28th, presided over a well-attended meeting, which was addressed by Brothers Anderson and McGinley, also Tim Daly of the Metal Trades Department.

September 29th, at Foresters' Hall, 13th ave., N. E. and Fourth street, Organizer McGinley and President Hall of the State Federation of Labor spoke, Fred Hester of the pressmen's union acting as chairman.

September 30th, in conference with Edward E. Peck and J. H. Wellmeyer, representing the Twin City Waiters' Association, and Frank Hoffman, John P. McGinley, James H. Anderson and the undersigned, representing the H. and R. F. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. This conference brought us a trifle nearer the point at issue.

October 1st, assigned to the Van Cleve School, at which Geo. Lawson, secretary State Federation of Labor; Al Weigel of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Tim M. Daly of the Metal Trades Department, gave an excellent reason why the voters of Hennepin County should vote "No" on October 4.

October 2nd, attended meeting under the auspices of the Business Men's Educational League, held at the Auditorium, to hear the Hon. Charles Towne, a former resident of Minnesota, speak against County Option. Mr. Towne today is a resident of New York and coming that distance for the purpose in mind, brought out thousands of people to hear him. His presence certainly changed considerable votes that were intended for the Drys.

October 3rd, a heavy rain storm failed to keep a good sized crowd from the Armory in the afternoon to hear Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, and Organizer McGinley speak. In the evening we packed the Armory for Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, who, as you all are aware, can bring out facts that would make any ordinary Dry take to drink before he'd get through with him.

October 4th, with every member of our allied crafts on the job from daybreak to the closing of the polls hustling the voters out of their homes, a majority vote of 9,491 was rolled up. The early returns from outside the city limits came as a distinct shock to the Anti-Saloon element, because a decisive majority was looked for from the rural voters. We rolled up a majority vote in the rural districts amounting to 800. Yes, we must admit that Brothers Harthill, Creamer, Thompson, Morgan, and a number of others representing the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis rendered the beverage industries such support that ought not to be forgotten for many a day to come. Their work in and around the various shops of Hennepin County, morning, noon and night, was very effective.

October 6th, attended the meeting of the Trades

and Labor Assembly to thank that body in behalf of our local unions and our International Union for the good work they performed in the recent County Option campaign.

October 7th, attended meeting of Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local 593.

October 12th, to St. Paul, in the interests of Cooks' Union, Local 408. Mismanagement of affairs, both from a social and organization standpoint has put Local 408 in the rut that it finds itself in, but having confidence in Secretary Murphy, who has taken the reigns in hand, we hope for a better organization in the future at the Capitol City.

October 13th, appeared before the Board of Directors of the Licensed Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Minneapolis, in behalf of our allied crafts. Report filed with the general office.

October 14th, to St. Paul, assisted Marie A. Cory, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor in instituting Waitresses' Union, Local 639.

October 15th, attended meeting of Cooks' Union, Local 458. Same was well attended.

October 17th, attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 152.

October 18th, To St. Paul, again in the interests of Cooks' Union, Local 408.

October 19th, attended meeting of Waitresses' Union, Local 630, of St. Paul. From midnight to 5:00 a. m. the following morning, attended an open meeting of the Twin City Waiters' Association. Numerous questions were placed before Organizer Anderson, Louis Harthill, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, and the writer, and being answered along such lines as means a closer affiliation in the near future. They appointed a committee of six to confer with a like number of organized labor which met October 22nd, at the headquarters of Local 152.

October 21st, attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis. Question of the T. C. W. A. was discussed quite freely from a progressive standpoint, and in the presence of President Whalen of this association, who happened to be a visitor, a number of delegates voiced their sentiments that it was the best thing his organization had done as it was surely organized labor that saved their jobs on October 4th.

October 22nd. In the afternoon the following committee went into session on the matter of the Twin City Waiters' Association affiliating with our International Union; Fred Hester, Bob Creamer, Lynn Thompson representing the Trades and Labor Assembly; Sam De Lappe, James H. Anderson and William B. Joyce, representing the H. and R. F. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. with William Whalen, James Burnett, Bert Fleming, Geo. Lazar, Oscar Lindgeren, John Donohue and E. Stanley, representing the Twin City Waiters' Association. In session about one hour brought out some interesting points of progress of

which both sides agreed, and it was known before adjournment what the recommendation would be of the committee to their meeting that would hold a session on Sunday afternoon.

October 24th, attended meeting of Bartenders' Union, Local 152, which was well attended. This local union donated liberally to the striking metal polishers, electricians, and also to the Trades and Labor Assembly, so as to send a representative of that Central Body to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco. Same day the Twin City Waiters' Association went on record without a dissenting voice to affiliate with our International Union by making application for a separate charter.

October 25th, applied to general secretary for a charter to the Twin City Waiters' Association. Many of these members were formally affiliated with our International Union and in accordance with Section 22-a, are not eligible to membership in any other local union, except by the consent of the local by which he was suspended or expelled. I realize a task is ahead of me to legally reinstate these former members, and I trust that in as much as Vice-President Hoffman, Organizer Anderson and the undersigned accomplished the task that was assigned to us, that our subordinate unions will see their way clear to offer us a nominal reinstatement fee to successfully handle this matter. To say what we here feel would be a nominal reinstatement fee is what Waiters' Alliance, Local Union 35 has charged; that was \$2.00 with traveling card, and I want to thank Local 35 for not tying our hands.

October 26th, will attend the mass meeting of Cooks' Union, Local 408, of St. Paul this evening, and immediately thereafter visit or attend the meeting of Waitresses' Alliance, Local Union 639, in the same building. Report of same will be given in my report of next month as to what success was achieved.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Five trips to St. Paul and return at 20 cents each	\$1.00
Telegram86
Local car fare.....	3.00
Postage	2.00
Telephone	1.15
Messenger50
	<hr/>
	\$8.51

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

P. S.—The members of Local 152 showed that their heart was in the right place and what they were made of when they voted to give Vice-President Hoffman a vacation of three weeks with salary, accompanied by a \$100.00 check in appreciation for the good work performed in keeping Hennepin County in the Wet column. Work of that kind from any organization usually brings forth results worth having.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month is as follows:

The county option election in Hennepin county, held October 4th, was one of the victorious battles that our members of the affiliated locals have benefited by. The large majority of votes in favor of retaining members of the affiliated

locals of our International goes to show what an organized effort means.

Had it not been for the organized workers of the city of Minneapolis and those who came here from other parts of the country to assist in this fight, chances are that the majority of close to 10,000 for the retaining of the jobs of the toilers would have been cut down considerable, and it is not more than right that a vote of thanks be extended through the *Mixer and Server* to those in the labor movement, who so gallantly fought in this, one of the hardest fights of this kind known.

The names of all who helped would be impossible for me to enumerate, but everyone is included in a vote of appreciation, and it is now up to the boys and girls working in the catering industry to take the advantage of getting the conditions that they are entitled to, as everybody in the employing classes of our members knows that they must recognize the fact that the organized workers saved their business, as well as the jobs of their own.

A good many of the boys and girls of our crafts have already affiliated themselves with the respective organizations to which they should rightfully belong, and the balance are coming in as fast as they can.

The Twin City Waiters' Association came to realize also that it was best to affiliate, and an application for charter has been forwarded to the general office.

The girls working in the catering industry in the city of Saint Paul have also decided to become unionized and Brother Joyce and myself had the pleasure of instituting their local, which was practically organized by Miss Mary Corey, one of the vice-presidents of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, while we were busy in Minneapolis fighting for the bread and butter for our members and others engaged in the beverage and catering industry. The president and secretary of the federation were also instrumental in bringing about the formation of this local and from the observation I made at the several visits that I made to that city, I think that Local 630 will make a success, and I hope that Local 408 will also wake up and get to their senses. Locals 152, 458 and 593 are progressing along nicely and through the friendship of the other organized workers of this city, I have no doubt but that it will be a 100 per cent organized set of locals.

My expenses are as follows:

Postage, \$1.60; car fare, both cities, \$3.40; supplies, \$1.25. Total, \$6.25.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
Special Defense Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

On the 30th, I attended the meeting of Local 863; October 3d, the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor; the 4th, local joint board meeting; at this meeting it was suggested to form a culinary crafts council, the delegates to the different locals to bring the matter up before their respective locals. Locals 35, 865 and 484 all agreed and elected their delegates, who met and elected Bro. Ben Parker, chairman and Bro. Al Stewart, secretary. On the 5th, we again met Mr. G. Knabe but got no satisfaction. He plainly stated

to us that he could never forget the "punishment" he got during the strike. The same day attended the meeting of Local 35; I also met Mr. H. Marx by appointment to discuss several items concerning the organization of his places.

October 7th, meeting of Local 865. On the 12th, Brothers Hobby, J. Brady and I met Mr. J. Vogelsang and had an interview that lasted nearly two hours. Mr. Vogelsang is the president of The Chicago Restaurant Men's Association, and as such is a very influential man. Our interview was very cordial, and I am sure that we impressed him with the necessity of organizing the culinary workers; we will meet him again as soon as the secretary of that organization returns to the city.

October 17th, attended the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting; October 18th, culinary crafts meeting, also local joint board meeting; October 19th, attended meeting of Local 35, and on the 21st that of Local 865. On the 26th I went to Milwaukee to attend the first ball of Cooks' Local 872, on special request of that local; it was the first affair given by this local and was a big success. Chicago was represented by Sister Maloney and Brothers Ebeling and Stewart. The boys of Local 872 had arranged a magnificent buffet lunch, which was admired by all present; hotel and business men of the city were in attendance which was great encouragement to the cooks; about 2,000 people were present and I hope this will prove to be a stimulant to get the non-union cooks to join Local 872.

The Hotel Wisconsin changed crews lately and put ten members out of work. Brothers Bliss, Marot and Voelker deserve all credit due them for the interest they are taking in their local. Stick to it, boys.

During the month I visited restaurants, lunch rooms and big kitchens too numerous to mention separately, and found that the opposition to organization is gradually dwindling; at first they would hardly listen to me, but now they begin to ask questions and I hope, by keeping at them, I will be able to convert them.

While in Milwaukee I met Mr. F. Zonne, president of the Minneapolis Hotel Men's Association, and had a half-hour talk with him on the Chicago situation; he was on his way to the Windy City and promised me he would use his influence with the hotel men here, which will go a long way.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Car fare for the month.....	\$5 25
Phone	60
Postage	1 02
Postage (70 letter circulars).....	1 40
Telegram	31
Stationery	50
Long distance phone.....	65
Oct. 26-27, Milwaukee and return.....	3 40
 Total	 \$13 13

Fraternally submitted,

A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 31, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

I have been working under instructions from Vice-President Foster during the past month, and I recognize that the Chicago situation is, as in the

past, a hard problem to solve. After several months of earnest effort on the part of our International representatives I believe that we can now see several bright spots on the horizon.

I feel as though I should not specialize at this time, but am satisfied we are making history for our International Union. During the month I have attended all meetings as far as possible.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Stationery supplies	\$0 70
Local car fare	4 00
Exchange on checks.....	20
Postage and telephone.....	2 95
 Total	 \$7 85

Yours fraternally,

F. B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

From September 28th to October 5th, general work in the loop district. In the evening of October 5th, attended waiters' meeting and had the pleasure of installing the newly elected officers, and feel safe in saying that Local 35 made no mistake in electing them.

Our third vice-president, Foster, McCarthy and myself had several conferences with the officers of the Liquor Dealers, and finally got them to send a letter to all their member advising them to have their help join our International Union. I have attended the meetings of our locals, also the local joint board, and in the last two weeks have done general work in the west end of the town, and was successful in getting Local 649 on their feet again. Vice-President Foster will no doubt give full particulars covering the situation by letter or report.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Local car fare.....	\$4 60
Telephone	1 65
Stamps and stationery.....	60
 Total	 \$6 85

Yours fraternally,

ROBT. LYONS,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 30, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

Since my last report, dated September 29, 1915, the Illinois Liquor Dealers, in convention assembled at Springfield, Illinois, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, That in view of the fact that we have at all times received the loyal and undivided support of the bartenders and waiters' union in every part of the State, where we have had to go before the public in local option elections. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization that every member in this State make it his business to employ union help and to promote to the limit of his ability the sale of union goods."

The above resolution was introduced by Mr. Jno. Maskell, president of Local 2 of the Chicago Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

Too much can not be said for Mr. Jno. Haskell and his stand for union labor. The situation here in Chicago is one that requires time, money and thought. If the membership will have patience I believe that the December issue of the MIXER AND SERVER will have food for reflection.

The following is my expense account for the month of October:

Local and suburban car fare.....	\$3 50
Telephone (local and long distance).....	3 50
Cards for meetings of Local 649.....	3 50
Printing of contracts and pledges.....	5 00
Postage	3 00

Total \$20 50

Yours fraternally,

W. H. FOSTER,
Special District Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 30, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—During the month I have attended the meetings of our various crafts whenever opportunity permitted. I have canvassed the Loop district and other sections of the city for new members; assisted in restoring Local 649 to the roster of our International organization, and attending to many other matters that go to make up the work of an organizer. The prospect here seems brighter than it did on my arrival and I have hopes that the near future will reveal a situation that will satisfy those who at least understand.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Local car fare.....	\$3 65
Phone	60
Stamps and stationery.....	95

Total \$5 20

Fraternally yours,

JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

HOQUIAM, WASH., October 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Enclosed find my report for the month to date:

On instructions from Vice-President Hesketh met Organizer Ben Gorton at Olympia, October 1st. Attended meeting Culinary Local 567 same date, two candidates being initiated. Brother Gorton assisted in the initiation.

October 2d visited members on duty of Bartenders' Local 556.

October 3d attended meeting of Local 556. Meeting fairly well attended. Boys showed up cheerful. Determined to stay to the finish, if it comes.

October 4th to Seattle conference with Vice-President Hesketh.

October 5th to Renton. Met President and Secretary of Local 667. Conferred on local conditions. Expect to return at some future date and make their meeting.

October 6th to Bremerton with Brother Gorton to investigate dispute between manager of Washington Cafe and Local 730. Brother Gorton still on job.

October 7th, to Seattle to attend meeting of Cooks' Local 33. Meeting well attended.

October 8th and 9th with Business Agents of Locals 33, 239 and 651. Visited number of members on duty, getting acquainted.

October 10th attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 651. It is certainly gratifying to see the boys sticking so loyally together, notwithstanding adverse conditions.

October 11th, 12th and 13th with Business Agent Campbell. Visited a number of bars in the city in the interest of Local 651.

October 14th to Centralia. Met Secretary Walter Conrad, of Local 836, and talked over local conditions. Will endeavor to make their meeting November 7th. On to Hoquiam, and called on Sister Trudeau, President of Local 804. To Aberdeen meeting of timber workers on same date.

October 15th to Aberdeen. Attended meeting of Central Labor Council.

October 16th visited members of Local 804 on duty, getting acquainted.

October 17th to Aberdeen. Attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 774. Boys in good spirits. I was asked to act with a committee to help settle some trouble at the Lobby Saloon, from which the card had been removed.

October 18th with committee. Succeeded in reinstating the bartender working there. Had new agreement signed up and card replaced.

October 18th with Secretary Janet Baile. Called on members of Local 804, notifying them to attend meeting in evening. Meeting poorly attended. However, I gave the obligations to one candidate.

October 19th to Elma. Met Secretary Hill, of Local 801, and talked over local affairs. Met several members on shift.

October 20th to Hoquiam. Trying to get the members of Local 804 to take some interest in their union, and with the able assistance of Sister Janet Baile expect to get results.

The following is my expense account to date:

Oct. 1—Raymond to Olympia.....	\$ 2 50
3—To Seattle	1 70
5—Renton and return.....	30
6—Bremerton and return.....	50
14—Seattle to Centralia.....	2 70
14—Centralia to Hoquiam.....	1 70
19—Elma and return.....	1 40
Hoquiam and Aberdeen interurban car fare	80
Telegrams and telephone charges	1 31

Total \$12 91

Fraternally yours,

HARLEY JOHNSON,
International Organizer.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

My last report left me in Middletown, N. Y., trying to bring back to the fold Local 430.

September 28, held the final meeting and succeeded in putting the bartenders of Middletown back on the map. The following day picked up all bar labels and instructed the new officers to renew the contracts for all labels put out by the local hereafter.

September 30, to Peekskill as per instructions, where I found a very bad state of affairs, but after several meetings and by removing a number of labels we succeeded in reviving Local 851.

October 3, held a meeting of the members of Local 851 and a plan of action was adopted.

October 5th, to White Plains to pick up a number of bar labels which had been hanging in different establishments since the former local of bartenders went out of business.

Back to Peekskill to attend a meeting of Local 851; this meeting was very well attended and new officers were elected and Local 851 starts off with a clean sheet, and let us hope that the members will live up to their promise.

October 7, to White Plains to make sure that there were no more bar labels left in the town. I think it may be possible to get a local back there in some future time.

October 8 to New Rochelle. Went over the situation there and will say that the boys of Local 495 are a bunch of live wires, as far as the trade union movement is concerned.

October 9, to Schenectady where a strike of 15,000 men and women was on for a shorter work-day. Local 320 having requested me to help them straighten out several grievances, we took advantage of the strike and brought several places to terms.

October 14, the Liquor Dealers of Schenectady reorganized; the State president and State organizer were present at this meeting. I asked them for the privilege of the floor, which I was told I could have. After waiting for two hours the meeting adjourned and Henley did not get the floor. It may be all right—but. I attended over thirty meetings during the week of October 11th.

October 18th, to Glens Falls to see what could be done with the barboys' of that city. After talking with the most of them and trying to bring them back to their senses, I had to admit that I was defeated, while there are a few who want an organization. I did not think it advisable to send in for a charter, as the New York State Federation convention will be held there in 1916, I think it is up to the movement of Glens Falls to get on the firing line and help get the hotels where they should be.

October 23rd, received instruction from the general office to report to the offices of the New York Federation of Labor, which I did on the 24th. The work to be done for the State Federation is to help defeat the Revised Constitution which will come before the people on November 2nd, and it can be done if only the workers of the State will get on the job. I intend to go back to Glens Falls and force some of those has-beens into an organization.

All the meetings that I have attended during the past month were very well attended, and the members promised to boost for the members of our International Union.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Middletown to Peekskill.....	\$1 26
Peekskill to White Plains and return.....	80
Peekskill to New Rochelle.....	55
New Rochelle to Schenectady.....	3 35
Schenectady to Glens Falls.....	85
Glens Falls to Albany.....	1 10
Postal cards.....	50
Two notices for meeting.....	90
Postage.....	60
Removing bar labels.....	4 00
Typewriting.....	50
Total	\$14 41

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. HENLEY,
International Organizer

SEATTLE, WASH., October 23, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Find enclosed my report for the month of October:

I have visited the following locals and central bodies: Local 61, Tacoma, Cooks and Waiters; Bartenders, Local 707. I was unable to be at the meeting of Local 707, but hope to meet with them at a later date; I visited the officers and some of the members. Locals 567, 556 of Olympia; Local 730, Bremerton; Local 463, Cle Elum; Local 391, Roslyn; Local 555, North Yakima; all of these locals are doing well with the exception of Local 555—they are having a hard time trying to maintain their organization; they seem to think that there is no use in trying any longer; it is impossible to get a quorum to attend the meetings. I have made arrangements to return and am in hopes I will be able to show them the wisdom of maintaining a local of our International Union in the city, for if they don't it will be good-bye to their present conditions, and they are none the best at the present time. I have also visited the following central bodies: Seattle, Bremerton, North Yakima. I am pleased to report that the bartenders' locals throughout the state are going to stick just as long as the state is wet, and I don't believe that we are going to lose 2 per cent of the membership on account of the state going dry January 1. This speaks very well of the bar boys of the State of Washington.

I have also visited all of the locals in Seattle and will take them up in my next report.

I had quite a surprise in store for me when I visited their meetings, and I can not do the Seattle locals justice by making any short report, so, as I said before, I will take the Seattle locals up in my next report.

Enclosed find expense account for the month of October:

Sept. 27—Tacoma by boat, interurban re-	
turn	\$1 25
Sept. 28—Tacoma and return (boat).....	50
Oct. 1—Seattle-Tacoma, interurban	75
1—Tacoma-Olympia	95
3—Olympia-Tacoma	95
4—Tacoma-Seattle, interurban	75
6—Seattle to Bremerton and return..	50
12—Seattle to Bremerton	25
14—Bremerton to Seattle.....	25
15—Seattle to Cle Elum.....	2 85
15—Cle Elum to Roslyn, return bus..	1 00
16—Cle Elum to North Yakima.....	1 85
21—North Yakima to Seattle, sleeper.	6 20
Two state maps.....	50
Telegram to Raymond.....	36
Long distance phone to Seattle.....	25
Telegram to Olympia.....	28
Long distance phone to Tacoma.....	40
Postage for month.....	60
Total.....	\$20 44

With best wishes, I remain

Yours fraternally,

BEN GORTON,
International Organizer.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

Attended a meeting of Local 112 and assisted the local in their campaign in building up their

organization; installed new Local 453, Lowell, Mass., and addressed several meetings while in that city. Attended the following meetings: Locals 81, 112, 77, 161; the musicians, machinists, polishers, Worcester C. L. U., cartridge workers, etc., in the interests of our crafts. With Vice-President Conley and committee from Boston C. L. U., I waited on the manager of the Quincy House in the hope of signing up the house and having the waitresses become members of Local 112. To Fall River in the interest of establishing culinary local in that city. To Worcester, in the interests of the culinary workers. To Springfield on similar mission.

In company with Vice-President Conley, attended a meeting of Local 161, Brockton; organized the bartenders, Leominster, Mass., and sent for charter.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Sep. 28—Boston to Lowell.....	\$ 60
Oct. 5—To Springfield	3 00
8—To Boston	2 40
11—To Fall River	1 20
12—To Boston	1 20
14—To Leominster	1 35
16—To Boston	1 35
19—To Brockton	45
20—To Worcester	1 49
21—To Springfield	1 36
23—To Leominster	1 86
Typewriting	2 50
Postage and telegrams.....	2 20
Long distance and local phones.....	1 20
Car fare	1 90
Total.....	\$24 06

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., October 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

September 26th, to Staten Island, New York, to Semlers Park, to secure information as well as to investigate conditions of interest to our locals here in New York City.

September 27th, picked up an application for Cooks' Local 719; also attended meeting of local joint board; 28th, addressed the Bronx Trade Council and Waitresses' Local 493 at Women's Trade Label League, 43 E. 22nd st., N. Y.; 29th, Hoboken, N. J., at meeting of Culinary Workers, Bartenders, Cooks and Musicians Alliance. Same evening to Union Hill, in company of business agent of Bartenders' Local 4, Hoboken, after new members and delinquents; 30th, addressed meeting of musicians of Hudson County, N. J., at request of our five locals here connected with alliance.

October 1st to New York City to attend meeting of Waiters' Local 1; seven applications received: I had the pleasure of obligating eight new candidates formally accepted to the membership.

I may report that attempts are being made to organize dual unions on the East Side, as the Hebrew trades have, up to date, refused to comply with the mandates of the A. F. of L. and secessionists are looking for a chance to wreck and tear down the institution it took years to erect, but we are holding our own; in fact, going one

better by holding what we got and adding to our numerical strength.

October 2d, working here in New York City on a female cooks and helpers' proposition to organize. I believe the cooks are the key to the situation in this city, in fact, the sooner our culinary workers give this question their special attention and support, the sooner we can get from the bosses a full compensation for our labor.

October 3d to Jersey City, N. J.; addressed a mass meeting of all city employees at Teidiman's Hall, 180 Newark avenue; 4th, to New York City reported to joint board on matters referred to me to take up; 5th, evening, same hall, arranged for a mass meeting for female cooks and helpers with a committee for the 19th of this month at this same hall; 6th, to Jersey City to assist the locals there.

October 7th, addressed a mass meeting at McKinley Square Casino, Bronx, N. Y., held under auspices of local joint board of this city; while we had a fairly good attendance considering the fact that the weather was against us, we expect to try again, and in my next report I hope to be able to more fully report results accomplished.

October 9th, to Bayonne, N. J., looking over the field for the purpose of instituting (and I believe it possible) of a bartenders' local; 11th, at meeting of joint board, New York City; 12th, at meeting of Waiters' Local 219, East Side; the same evening to meeting of Waitresses' Local 493.

October 13th, appeared before executive board of Musicians' Local 310, New York City, with Brothers Lehman, Toby and Bach of joint board to interest them in the formation of an alliance with our crafts—assured of their co-operation. The same evening, with Sister Donner of waitresses' union, called to the attention of the executive board of Typo Union No. 6, at World Building, that the waitresses employed at the Times Annex Restaurant refused to join our union, and were assured of their co-operation to secure their affiliation. On the 14th, addressed the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, N. J.; 15th, to Jersey City, N. J., where I attended meeting of culinary workers; same evening to meeting of Essex Trades Council, Newark, N. J.

October 18th, reported to joint board, New York City on work assigned to my charge; 19th at No. 12 St. Marks place at mass meeting of female cooks and helpers; also attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 141, same hall.

October 20th to Hoboken, N. J., to Odd Fellows' Hall, to confer with the proprietor, at request of Locals 4 and 10; 20th, New York City, working with Representative of cooks' local, Brother Oberst, to secure new members and to adjust grievances at Palm Garden and Mannerchon Hall; proprietors of same assuring me of their willingness to have their chefs join this local.

October 22d, Paterson, N. J., to straighten out a matter of interest to Local 4, Hoboken, and Local 748 of this city; adjusted satisfactorily to both parties; same evening to meeting of Essex Trades Council, Newark, N. J.

October 23d, New York City, down town working in the interest of Bartenders' Local 118; same evening attended mass meeting of female cooks and helpers at 12 St. Marks place, Schuetzen hall enrolled more than a sufficient number for a charter and sent to general office for same.

Regret to report the loss of one of the best workers of our crafts in New Jersey—Brother Gustave Meister of Local 131, Newark, N. J. He

was laid to rest, surrounded by his fellow unionists, on Saturday, October 23. He was business agent of this local for a number of years and attended a number of our International conventions.

My expense account for month follows:

Oct. 1—Jersey City to Newark and return.	\$ 0 30
15—Jersey City to Newark and return.	30
22—Hoboken to Paterson and return..	70
22—Hoboken to Newark and return...	30
Advertisements in Hungarian Daily News, to interest the female workers in organizing, as per receipted bill, for issues of the 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.....	5 00
Ads. in Jewish Daily Forward, for October 18 and 19.....	2 40
Phone use, postage and stationery.....	1 20
Tube and local car fare in New York and New Jersey	5 85
Total.....	\$16 05

Fraternally yours,
W.M. F. KAVANAGH,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the past month's work is as follows:

On September 29th, a special meeting of the Chicago Waiters' Association was held in the K. of P. hall, and the principles of unionism were most ably expounded to those that assembled on this occasion by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Organizer Fred Hobby, and the efforts of these speakers seemed to be greatly appreciated by every one present, and we feel confident that this effort will bear fruit in the near future, and we are still working on the proposition of the amalgamation of the various organizations in the city of Chicago.

October 3rd, attended the meeting of the C. F. of L.

October 4th, attended the meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board.

October 5th, visited the Knab restaurant and interviewed Mr. Knab, but did not succeed in our mission of signing up the Knab place again.

October 7th, we visited the Berghoff Cafe and were accorded a very chilly reception by Manager Geiger, but we are not through with the Berghoff yet, as we will take the matter up with Mr. H. J. Berghoff and we feel that he will at least receive us in a more courteous manner than that received at the hands of Mr. Geiger.

October 12th, we had an interview with Mr. John Vogelsang, lasting one hour and ten minutes, and Mr. Vogelsang seemed very favorably impressed with the proposition we offered.

October 12th, attended the meeting of Local 35 in the afternoon and Local 456 in the evening.

October 15th, the Cook County Liquor Dealers sent out a letter to their entire membership in which they urged their members to insist on their bartenders joining the Bartenders' International League, and this letter will no doubt make our work a little easier in the Windy City.

October 18, attended the meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board in the afternoon, and the meeting of Local 507 in the evening.

October 19th, we started to work the loop district again in quest of new material for the bar-

tenders' organizations, and it is certainly a tough proposition to try and interest the men employed in this section of the city.

October 25th, a communication from the general office to Vice-President Foster, conveyed the information that Local 64, of Milwaukee, was in need of some attention, and I was detailed to look after this matter. I arrived in Milwaukee the evening of the 25th, and had made arrangements for a special meeting for October 29 and I hope to be able to arouse the members of Local 64 from their lethargic state that they seem to be reposing in at present.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Local car fare.....	\$ 4 40
Postage and stationery.....	1 00
Telephone service	1 10
Oct. 25—Car fare, Chicago to Milwaukee.	1 70
	\$ 8 20

Yours fraternally,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

STOCKTON, CAL., October 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

September 30th, left Los Angeles, to attend the California State Federation of Labor convention, which convened October 4th to 8th, inclusive, in the city of Santa Rosa, Cal.; the following members of our International were in attendance as delegates: J. J. Sheehan, Local 378; Wm. T. Scully, Local 406; F. M. Ryan, Local 566; Ed. Malter and F. Sesma, Local 284; A. C. Beck, Local 31; August Zimmerman, Local 41; Wm. F. Furlong, Al. E. Steiner and H. J. Hoehn, Local 44; Hugo Ernst, Local 30; L. Hasselbach, Local 603; J. C. Sachs, Local 768; A. J. Smith, Local 591; G. W. McDonald, Local 754; L. L. Chase, Local 403; Jas. Redenbaugh, Local 572. A total of fourteen locals represented.

It is surprising and to be regretted that our locals do not take the necessary interest to send delegates to the State convention; the State Federation has in the past given our crafts their undivided support, and gone on record against Prohibition, and unless our locals take it upon themselves to protect their interest there is no telling when the federation will change their attitude. It is to be hoped that between now and next convention, which will convene in the city of Eureka, our locals will devise ways and means to send a full quota of delegates. Start a fund right now, don't let it go for the next meeting. Do it now, and be there. Remember that it will be on the eve of the State-Wide Prohibition election.

Nearly all the resolutions adopted were on subjects of organization and legislation. None of the resolutions affected us, but if our delegates had not been there, no doubt that some Prohibitionist would have introduced resolutions inimical to our crafts; therefore, I again repeat, see that your local is represented at the next convention to safeguard our interest.

A caucus of our delegates was held and transacted considerable business, among which was a recommendation to all our locals to form in each city, liberal leagues, and that our locals levy an assessment on our members to fight prohibition.

October 6th, Cooks and Waiters' Local 828, was launched, officers elected and installed, and no doubt with the spirit shown by the new members

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Santa Rosa will have a wide-awake local. All our delegates to the convention were present and they assured the baby local the hearty and loyal support of all our locals. Too much credit cannot be given to Brother Tom Vitaich, organizer of the State Federation for his consistent work in Santa Rosa, having been successful in organizing the bartenders and culinary workers in a very short time; also doing good work for the entire movement.

October 13th, arrived in Stockton and attended the meeting of Local 403, and on the 18th the meeting of Local 572.

October 18th, the injunctions issued temporarily against the officers of the Labor Council, the officers of Locals 572 and 250 John Does, came up before Superior Judge Young. Attorney Lister, of San Francisco, Cal., retained by the State Federation for that special case, submitted to the court many legal points why the injunction should not be made permanent, showing very plainly that no laws had been violated by the pickets in front of the Court House restaurant. Judge Young took the matter under advisement, and up to this date no decision has been rendered, but we are in hopes that he will soon give his decision in our favor, if not the State Federation will carry the case to the State Supreme Court, and no doubt that there at least we will receive a favorable decision.

During the month have attended the meetings of our locals, the Local Joint Executive Board and Labor Council; worked with a committee of Local 403, to devise ways and means to form a liberal league.

With Business Agent of Local 572, Brother Redenbaugh, have adjusted a few differences that existed, and expect that next week we will be able to display the union card in two of the best restaurants in Stockton.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Sept. 30—Los Angeles to San Francisco.	\$10 35
Oct. 3—San Francisco to Santa Rosa and return	1 70
Oct. 13—San Francisco to Stockton.....	2 35
Baggage transferred in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Stockton.....	2 00
Telegrams, long distance phone and phone	3 00
Postage	1 75
Carfare	2 25
Total	\$23 40

Respectfully submitted,

F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., October 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

Since my last report we have been able to sign up a number of houses in the restaurant line, and are continuing the work of endeavoring to reconstruct the culinary situation in this city, being assisted by Brother Palmer, Secretary of Locals 17 and 27. We addressed the following organizations, seeking their co-operation in the campaign inaugurated:

Sept. 27—Called on the Secretary of Local 754, San Pedro, Cal., and matters of importance to the Los Angeles locals were discussed and acted upon.

Sept. 29—Attended meeting of Local 27 and

had a large gathering. The question of the New Haven Restaurant was acted on.

Sept. 30—Attended meeting of Local 17, and in the absence of the President the Vice-President was asked to take the chair and assume the duties of the presiding officer. The meeting was well attended, as there was business of importance on the desk, that of changing the meetings from the evening to the afternoon, which is for the best interest of the local. The matter with reference to the New Haven Restaurant was taken up and a new member was taken in.

Oct. 1—Attended meeting of the Central Labor Council.

Oct. 1, 2, 3—Attended to the arrangement of the funeral of Sister and Brother Palmer's infant son.

Oct. 6—Attended meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board.

Oct. 7—Attended meeting of Local 17.

Oct. 8—Went to San Francisco, arriving there on the 9th.

Oct. 12—Called on the Secretary of Local 48 and got traveling card for a member working in Los Angeles.

Oct. 13—Attended meeting of Waitresses' Local 48, and helped them to install an officer in the local. They had a very nice meeting, but it was poorly attended.

Oct. 14—Called on the Secretary of Local 31, Oakland, and business of importance pertaining to members belonging to Locals 17 and 31 was taken up.

Oct. 15—Attended meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council. Had a very large meeting. Also called on the Secretary of Local 30.

Oct. 17—Left for Los Angeles, arriving there Oct. 18th at 8:00 a. m.

Oct. 20—Attended meeting of Local 27, and a committee was appointed to form a Liberal League. Three new members were also acted upon.

Oct. 21—Attended meeting of Local 17. Business of importance was taken up and a number of members were initiated and reinstated.

The balance of my time was taken up by calling on the proprietors, endeavoring to get them to sign up their establishments, and general agitation work.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Telephone	\$1 00
Stationery	75
To San Pedro.....	50
Local and suburban car fare.....	1 25

Total \$3 59

Yours fraternally,

MINNIE M. ANDREWS,
International Organizer.

PORTLAND, ORE., October 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

Substantial progress has been made in the campaign for the organization of the cafeteria workers and negotiations are now under way to establish an equitable basis of settlement. The differences that exist as to hours, wages and conditions of the organized as compared with the unorganized houses are so great that some proprietors maintain the signing of our agreement would eliminate their profits and compel them to close

their doors. A typical instance is the employment of waiters two hours and a half for their meals; after said time if their services are needed, fifteen cents an hour. Needless to say, they seldom get a chance to earn the fifteen cents. The employers hide behind the hypocritical plea that they are rendering the community valuable service in assisting to solve the problem of unemployment and destitution (for which Portland is notorious at this time) by employing as many men as they can for their meals.

The State law prohibiting the employment of Asiatics on all public or semi-public work has been violated for years by the Port of Portland Commissioners. Local 189, with the assistance of the labor commissioner's office, after considerable trouble, succeeded in securing the elimination of all Asiatic culinary workers from dredges and tugs.

Spent two days in Salem canvassing the culinary situation. The town is dry territory and looks like a deserted village.

My expense account is as follows:

October 1—Portland to Salem and return. \$2 00
Postage 1 00
 Total \$3 00

Yours fraternally,

F. E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

OAKLAND, CAL., October 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of October:

October 1st and 2d, with officials of Local 525, finished up several matters, including signing of new scale. On the 3d, at meeting of Local 525, case of Brother Chas. Jackson, charged with conduct unbecoming a member, was found guilty by the grievance committee and the findings of the committee being unanimously concurred in by the local, said brother will probably understand that he or any other member can not "bully" the rest of the membership and get away with it.

October 4th, to Santa Rosa, to finish up the work on the two locals in that city. The convention of the State Federation of Labor being in session, I had the pleasure of attending same as a delegate from Local 31 of Oakland. An attempt was made to introduce a resolution favoring a license system, which I am glad to report failed to carry. Delegate Hugo Ernst of Local 30 was chosen as delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention. Delegate Steimer of Local 44 was re-elected as vice-president for the Sixth District; Delegate Sachs of Local 768, was also a candidate but failed to secure enough votes to win. Better luck next time, John. Held meetings for both crafts, finishing up work on the bartenders; the culinary workers, however, have several more to be rounded up.

October 9th, back to Oakland. The boys and girls are still after the unfair cafeterias. The local is going to give a dance on November 5th, to raise funds to help carry on the work. As Secretary Sullivan, with the family, are expected in Oakland about that time, the dance is bound to prove a success; everybody wants to see if "the boss" has a dance step equal to the California standard.

October 10th, at meeting of Central Labor

Council, Brother Wm. Spooner, of Local 31, was elected as delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention, so I presume our crafts will be well represented.

October 13th, meeting of executive board of Local 31; October 14th, 15th and 16th, on general work; October 18th, with Business Agent Bard of Local 525, visited the bars of Alameda, finding several members suspended, as well as several who were not transferred from other locals.

October 19th, to Santa Rosa to complete the work on the culinary local. Held meeting of bartenders on the 20th, and assisted with the committee in drawing up a local constitution as well as wage scale. At the meeting of culinary workers on the 21st, nearly all the remaining applicants were initiated. With the assistance of the labor movement of Santa Rosa the culinary workers should be able to better their working conditions considerably. Their only danger lies in attempting to go ahead too fast at first. At this time I wish to acknowledge the great assistance given me by Organizer T. J. Vitaich of the California State Federation of Labor. Tom sure took interest in our crafts and deserves the sincere thanks of the boys and girls of Santa Rosa.

October 23rd, to Fresno. The labor movement of Fresno is not in as good shape as it might be, and of course that fact had its influence on our two crafts there. On October 24th, at meeting of bartenders, the membership turned out in force. Several matters in dispute were settled satisfactorily, the evident trouble being too much talk on the streets over nothing. There are several other matters to be smoothed out for the local, which were put over until a later date, as I had to return to the city of Oakland. Visited with Secretary Williams of Local 62. Found that local well established in fine headquarters, and a general feeling that they were well ready for the winter work. With Secretary Williams and the manager of the State Employment Bureau, took up several matters with the proprietors of the Hughes Hotel, and the Sequoi Hotel. The first hotel is considering opening a lunch room in addition to its dining room, which unfortunately, is owned to a large extent by a Chinaman. While the matter is not settled to the satisfaction of Local 62, however, I feel sure that it won't be long before the hotel will be thoroughly unionized.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Sept. 29—To Santa Rosa	\$1 45
30—To Oakland	1 45
30—To Petaluma and return.....	1 00
.Oct. 4—To Santa Rosa	1 45
9—To Oakland	1 45
19—To Santa Rosa	1 45
22—To Oakland	1 45
23—To Fresno	5 75
26—To Oakland	5 75
Car fare and telephone.....	3 95
Stamps and stationery.....	3 65
Telegram to Fresno.....	45
Telephone (long distance) Santa Rosa....	65
 Total	\$29 90

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK.

International Organizer.

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DENVER, COLO., October 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My last report left me in Pueblo; I remained until the 2d and then on account of the L. J. E. B. having some trouble with a house over a card and also receiving a telephone call from Local 52 in Colorado Springs, I hastened there.

On the 4th, visited Cooks and Waiters, Local 43; went to the Springs on the 5th and audited the books of Local 52. On the 6th, 7th and 8th, attended the Carpenters, the Federated Trades Council and the Cooks and Waiters, Local 52, and on the 10th visited Bartenders, Local 282, in Pueblo. On the 11th visited Cooks and Waiters, Local 43; the Newsboys on the 12th; the Assembly on the 13th, and Cooks and Waiters, Local 52 on the 15th.

On the 17th and 18th, attended Bartenders, Local 282, and Cooks and Waiters, Local 43.

On the 19th I went to Trinidad and tried to get enough of our craftsmen interested to form a local, but it is useless to try at this time—it may be different in the future.

On the 22d, went to Colorado Springs. I think we should have a lot of help and encouragement here for the next few months; they are making a hard fight here as this is about the only town left with good jobs and they are prone to give them up, and in connection with the proprietors are doing all they can to keep the local from making progress. The members here are deserving of a lot of credit.

The following are my expenses for the month:

October 5—Pueblo to Colorado Springs....	\$ 1 35
8—Springs to Pueblo.....	1 35
15—Pueblo to Springs and return.....	2 70
19-21—Trinidad and return.....	5 40
22—To Springs	1 35
23—To Denver	2 25
Trans. for the month.....	1 50
Telephone	70
Stamps	50
 Total.....	 \$17 10

Yours fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
International Organizer.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, October 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for October, including the last five days in September.

Up to October 7th, I have received and distributed \$1,500 to our flood suffering members of Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur; Galveston getting \$1,340, Texas City \$125, and Port Arthur receiving only \$35; I explained in my last report why Port Arthur did not receive more funds. Beaumont Local 751, had taken care of our members in Port Arthur. I wish to state here that Beaumont Local 751 was only eleven months old at the time of this great storm, which speaks well for one so very young, and that's not all—Beaumont local is a 100 per cent local.

On September 26th, to Galveston and return in the interest of our flood and storm suffering members. I made arrangements with our members of the Texas City local to meet them at a meeting to be held Sunday, October 3 at 10 a. m., and with the members of Galveston Local 749, at 3 p. m. of the same day, and also with Galveston Local 69 on Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m.

On Sunday morning, the 3d, I was present at a meeting of Local 752, Texas City, where I distributed \$125 to members of that local who had suffered in the storm! I wound up this meeting and caught a train for Galveston, where I had a meeting at 3 o'clock the same afternoon and distributed funds to the members of Local 749.

On October 5th, back to Galveston, where I attended the meeting of Local 69, where I finished distributing the last installment of \$500 of the \$1,500 I had received from the general office.

This winding up the distribution of funds, I then proceeded to Houston, where I could devote all of my time towards organizing a culinary local in that city. At this writing we think we have virtually got Houston organized, and believe we will be ordering a charter before this reaches the general office. Houston seems to be the center, just now, for labor organizers, as I have met the following named international organizers here in the last week: Bro. Adam Huebner of the Brewery Workers; Brother Wines of the United Garment Workers; Brother Ross of the Bakers; and Brother Stewart of the Sheet Metal Workers. We attended meetings of the various locals as well as the meetings of the Trades and Labor Council, where we had the pleasure of meeting members from every local in the city.

On the 17th, attended meeting of Local 750 of this city; two new candidates were initiated. Brother Wines of the United Garment Workers addressed this meeting and made a very interesting talk, which our members seemed to appreciate very much, especially that part of his speech where he dwelt at length on the importance of our affiliation with all branches of labor and the patronizing of the union label and what it means to us from a prohibition standpoint.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

September 26—Galveston and return.....	\$2 50
October 2 and 3—Galveston via Texas City 1 75	
3—To Houston	1 25
3 and 5—Long distance telephone..	50
5 to 7—To Galveston and return..	2 50
Two duplicate receipt books.....	25
Postage, street car fare and stationery....	5 50
Typewriter work and supplies.....	3 50
 Total.....	 \$17 75

Fraternally submitted,	
W. E. REYNOLDS,	
International Organizer.	

A STRONG MAN'S JOB.

Some time ago a colored man applied for work at a building operation and was taken on. The first duty assigned him was carrying planks from one corner to another. The planks weighed a whole lot more than a heavy conscience, and as the colored man wearily trudged along he became exceedingly thoughtful.

"Look yeah, boss," he remarked finally going over to the foreman, "did I tell yo' what mah name was when I started in to work?"

"Why, yes," answered the foreman, wonderingly. "You said it was Thompson."

"Dat's jes' what I did, boss. Dat's jes' what I did," was the smiling rejoinder of the colored party. "But I was afraid dat yo' done made a mistake and fink it was Sampson."—Philadelphia Telegraph.



CONFISCATION WHICH FAILED TO LAND THE BACON

When the Anti-Saloon League held its convention at Atlantic City, N. J., in July, Purley Baker and his Board of Strategy caused to be announced an alleged convention of an organization which styled itself the Catholic Prohibition League. This convention, so it was alleged, was holding sessions at Atlantic City, and no doubt many readers of the daily press carried the impression that there was such an organization, and that it was co-operating with the Anti-Saloon League and would prove an ally of immense power and influence.

In commenting on this alleged new organization in the September number of *THE MIXER AND SERVER*, we said:

WISHING IT INTO EXISTENCE.

"Ever since the Anti-Saloon League established its general printing plant at Westerville, O., Editor-in-chief Cherrington has had, and, seemingly, taken advantage of his bucolic surroundings to conduct a series of dream experiments, some of which did not exactly develop into 'world beaters,' nor, for that matter, did they produce any effect, except, probably, indignation among a certain class of citizen voters of America. At the recent pow wow of the Anti-Saloon League forces at Atlantic City, N. J., there was advertised to meet what was called the Catholic Prohibition League. But in spite of a careful and vigorous search by interested parties, there was no such organization meeting at Atlantic City during the week which the Anti-Saloon League occupied a small portion of the Million Dollar pier. It is true that a few men who lay claim to being of the Catholic faith, and who are on the pay-roll of the Anti-Saloon League, met the newspaper men and handed out the usual bunch of hot air about the immense crowd of delegates in attendance, but facts are facts, and can not be made to serve the Antis at this time. The great big convention dwindled down to an ordinary aggregation, unable to fill comfortably one of the halls on the pier; that is to say, that the combined forces of the Anti-Saloon League delegates—principally employees of that organization—and the so-called Catholic Prohibition League, were scarcely able to fill one of the auditoriums on the pier. Whoever heard of the Catholic Prohibition League before Editor-in-chief Ernest Cherrington took over the habit of dreaming in a cross-road Ohio town. Cherrington may be forced to conclude that wishing things into existence don't always pan out, for that little bit of politics—trying to impress the country that the Catholic Church was working with the Anti-Saloon League—may prove quite an obstacle before the summer flowers begin to fade."

Heretofore the Anti-Saloon League found no particular obstacle to its campaign of confiscation. It took unto itself titles as they were needed, and it hit the high spot of confiscation when it called itself "The Church in Action," caring little whether any of its supporters were affiliated with church organizations, but knowing only too well that with such a title the unso-

phisticated would be impressed with its prestige and alleged power. Baker, Cherrington et al. had been so successful in dealing with Protestant church organizations, bluffing their way with such marked progress, that they became obsessed with the idea that it would be an excellent move to grab another church title and add to their seeming possessions. This condition of mind lead them into the field with zeal and fervor, and forthwith they began to gently ease news items into their publications about the formation and progress of the Catholic Prohibition League. Their first exhibit of that alleged organization did not prove the big winner which they expected, and upon returning to headquarters at Columbus, O., they began to lay plans and outline a campaign which they hoped would bring home the bacon, and without anyone questioning their right to same.

On the 16th of October the result of their planning became evident, for on that date there appeared in several of the Ohio papers a double column display advertisement which had the following scare head: "CATHOLICS OF OHIO FOR PROHIBITION."

The first paragraph of the referred to ad read as follows:

"The Catholic Prohibition League of Ohio held its first convention in Columbus Thursday of last week. Representative Catholics were present from all parts of the State, and reports showed that Catholics are swinging into line for the State-wide Prohibition Amendment, and that the organization is proving effective in many of the larger cities of the State."

The average reader of the daily papers, not knowing that the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League are located at Columbus, and their printing and publishing plant just outside of that city, at Westerville, O., would probably conclude that there surely had been such a convention, and that the Catholic Church, despite conclusions to the contrary, had actually lined up with the Baker-Cherrington-Wheeler et al. aggregation, known as the Anti-Saloon League, and had aided in forming branches "in many of the larger cities of the State." Investigation disclosed the fact that in none of the larger cities had any such organization been formed, and further, that the alleged convention supposed to have been held at Columbus, O., was, if it was

ever held, a gathering of the employees of the Anti-Saloon League. The dreams of Baker-Cherrington-Wheeler were knocked galleywest before their advertising campaign had fairly begun, for on the day following the appearance of the double column display ad, the Catholic Church authorities gave out an announcement, which was printed in the Sunday papers (October 17, 1915).

A perusal of the announcement, or interview, whichever you wish to call it, shattered the hopes of the Anti-Saloon confiscationists, who, more than likely, realize now that they monk-eyed with a buzz-saw with mighty sharp teeth. The following is the announcement, as taken from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, Sunday, October 17, 1915:

REPUDIATES "CATHOLIC DRY LEAGUE."

Archbishop Asserts That it Misuses Church's Name.

Condemns the Movement as a Palpable Fraud.

Because Bishops of Ohio Cannot, in Conscience Indorse What Is Contrary To Doctrine.

Archbishop Moeller, ranking prelate in the hierarchy of Ohio, yesterday repudiated the so-called Catholic Prohibition League of Ohio and stated that the organization's use of the name Catholic is "misleading, unwarranted and unauthorized." "I know that I have not approved any organization of that character, and I can say the same for Bishop Hartley, of Columbus; Bishop Schrems, of Toledo, and Bishop Farrelly, of Cleveland," said the Archbishop.

"The very purpose of the organization is contrary to the Catholic doctrine of freedom of the will and, obviously, none of the churches' Bishops can do otherwise than repudiate the same. It may be that one or two Catholics, for reasons of their own, have banded together in an organization of this kind, but that is their own affair. They have no right, however, to make it appear that the Catholic church as such is behind the movement, or even that it has the moral support of any of the Bishops of this state.

MOVEMENT IS A FRAUD.

"In their attempt to accomplish what, I contend, legislation will never bring about, prohibitionists have not hesitated to go to any extreme and the advertisements now appearing in the newspapers seeking to impress the public that the Catholic church is supporting the movement bears out this fact and is a palpable fraud.

"As the head of this metropolitan See, I wish to emphasize that no Catholic layman or priest has the right to use the name of the Catholic church as an indorser of any movement without the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese in which he resides. The Bishops are the proper authorities to say what is Catholic and what is not. The Bishops of Ohio have not as yet delegated this authority, and it is certainly unbecoming, to say the least, for those in no way associated with the church to make unwarranted use of its name to further their hobbies.

"For the reasons stated above, I absolutely repudiate the so-called Catholic Prohibition League of Ohio and condemn the same in so far as the use of the name Catholic may indicate

that it has the official sanction of the church or the hierarchy of this state."

COLUMBUS PRELATE QUOTED.

The Archbishop then called attention to an utterance of Bishop Hartley, of Columbus, in which that prelate says that "The Catholic Prohibition League is the contradiction in terms adopted by a new set allied to the Anti-Saloon League. How strangely out of joint is the word Catholic in such an association. The old heretical sect of the manachees, undone by the logic and eloquence of St. Augustine, finds its counterpart on our own soil in the prohibition party." Speaking of the attempt of some Catholics to bring the church into politics, the Columbus prelate says: "How wanton and false are the movements of those who would dishonor their royal mother by attempting to make her a scullion in political trickery."

The repudiation comes at an opportune time, for had the "grabbers" of the Anti-Saloon League succeeded in getting by with their plans, they would have "pointed to Ohio with pride" and made their "Church in Action" shibboleth the strongest political club which was ever used on hard-headed law makers and aspirants for office.

As predicted in our comment in the September number of THE MIXER AND SERVER, the attempt of the Purley Baker "nickel pickers" aggregation bumped up against "an obstacle before the summer flowers began to fade" and that obstacle is the highest authority in the Catholic church in the Buckeye State, who does not hesitate to brand the Anti-Saloon schemers and their alleged Catholic Prohibition League as A PALPABLE FRAUD.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

PATRICK CROTTY DEAD.

GENIAL SPIRIT WHO HAD A HAPPY WORD FOR EVERYONE.

Patrick W. Crotty, one of Holyoke's best-known and most highly respected residents, died in the House of Providence Hospital, after an illness which lasted two weeks. Mr. Crotty had been ailing for some time before he actually took to his bed, and his condition was not considered really serious until shortly before his death, when he was removed to the hospital.

Mr. Crotty was born in Ireland, but came to this country when a little lad, settling with his family in Leeds, where he spent his boyhood. When a young man Mr. Crotty entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad, and for a time was located in Albany. From there he came to Holyoke, and for a period of twenty-five years or more has been a familiar figure in Holyoke business life. During all this time Mr. Crotty was employed as a bartender, with the exception of a few years, when he entered into business for himself. Several years ago, Mr. Crotty was a member of the firm of Crotty & Casey, liquor dealers, with headquarters on Main street, and over two years ago he embarked into the business world again, conducting the P. W. Crotty stand at Sargent and Park streets. He later sold out to Tourville & Lepere, and since that time had been employed by P. J. Murray & Co.

Mr. Crotty was prominent in the fraternal life of the city. He was a staunch member of the Holyoke Lodge of Elks, Wampanoag Tribe of Red Men, Holyoke Aerie of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Catholic Knights of

America. He was a long-time member of the Bartenders' Union, and for a number of years served as its President.

Physically Mr. Crotty was one of the biggest men in Holyoke, and he had a heart to match his big body. At one time a few years ago he weighed 335 pounds, but his long illness had pulled him down a lot.

Although identified with the liquor business for many years, Mr. Crotty was a total abstainer. His specialty in the drink line was buttermilk, and he consumed quarts of it daily.

Mr. Crotty had a never-ending fund of Irish wit and humor to fill the passing hours with. One of his many excellent qualities was his devotion to his family. For years he never missed spending Sunday with his mother in Leeds. At home he devoted himself to the care of Mrs. Crotty and his son.

He leaves a widow, who was Miss Georgianna Lanoue; a son, Howard, and one brother, Dennis Crotty, of Leeds. The funeral was held from his late home, 45 Wolcott street, followed by a requiem high Mass in the Blessed Sacrament Church. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery. Members of the Holyoke Lodge of Elks acted as pallbearers at the funeral.—*Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.*

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The following is a continuation of the summaries of the report of The United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The first installment appeared in the September (1915) number of the *MIXER AND SERVER*.

It is suggested that our members write their Senator and Congressmen urging that the entire report of the Commission be printed in sufficient quantities for general distribution among the workers of America; in fact, this suggestion should be carried into effect; otherwise the complete report will never become public property to the extent that is necessary in order that the great mass of the people may become acquainted with the tremendous facts disclosed by the investigation carried out under the supervision of the Commission.—Editor, *MIXER AND SERVER*.

Supplemental Findings and Recomme- ndations of Commissioners Lennon and O'Connell.

The Commission on Industrial Relations today made public the supplemental findings and recommendations by Commissioners John B. Lennon and James O'Connell.

The Commissioners protest against the claim that the faults that may exist in trade union organizations can properly be considered among the causes of industrial unrest, and assert that such faults disappear as soon as trades unions are recognized and permitted to grow strong.

They urge strong labor organizations as the paramount remedy for industrial unrest.

The supplemental report dissents from the recommendation that a new Federal industrial commission be created for the administration of all labor laws. It urges that instead of creating new machinery, the Department of Labor be developed and given ampler funds for carrying on its work.

The supplemental report is signed by Commissioners A. B. Garretson and Frank Walsh, chairman of the Commission.

"Our signatures are appended to the report of Mr. Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and

Investigation of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations submitted to the Commission at its session held in Chicago during the months of July and August, 1915, except that portion of the report recommending a system of mediation, conciliation, investigation and arbitration, applicable to both State and Nation, which proposes to create a commission of three members, together with an advisory council of 20 members, 10 representing employers and 10 representing employees. The entire plan is set forth in the report of the staff as submitted to the Commission on Industrial Relations; also in a report to the Commission by Professor George E. Barnett, and in the report of Commissioner John C. Commons. From these recommendations we dissent for reasons assigned in this statement.

"The evidence submitted to the Commission at public hearings, together with the evidence secured by special investigators, has been fairly set forth in Mr. Manly's report and with even justice to all, whether employers, employees or the public."

CRITICISMS NOT JUSTIFIED.

"Our fellow Commissioners who are representative of the employers, contend in their statement that the report of Mr. Basil M. Manly for the staff is deficient in that it does not properly present an indictment against labor on the grounds of fostering and promoting violence in trade disputes, jurisdictional disputes accompanied by strikes, limitation of output, sympathetic strikes, contract breaking, apprenticeship rules, refusal to use non-union materials, alleged graft and so forth, and that it does not include these things among the fundamental causes of industrial unrest. All the evidence submitted to the Commission, as we understand and interpret it, proves that these things in so far as they do exist are in no sense causes of industrial unrest, but, on the contrary, are evidences of existing industrial unrest and are evils that are incidental to a situation wherein labor has at times been forced to fight with such weapons as it could command for advantages and rights that in justice should be freely accorded to the wage earners. So long as labor organizations are forced by employers to fight for the mere right to exist, and so long as wages paid to labor are so low that the unorganized wage earner often sees no choice except that between resorting to such weapons or seeing himself and his family sink below the poverty line, just so long will these evils at times manifest themselves as symptoms of the worker's desperation. The union, fighting for its right to live, is sometimes forced to tolerate acts that would not be countenanced if its entity were secured and its energies were not absorbed in fighting for existence.

STRONG ORGANIZATIONS THE CURE.

"Experience shows that the evils complained of rapidly disappear in labor organizations as soon as the organization prevails over the opposition of the employers and establishes its right to organize. Strong unions mean decent wages, and decent wages raise wage earners to a plane of thought and action where all their acts and mental processes must no longer be directed toward a desperate struggle for the very right of themselves and families to live.

"Organized labor fully realizes how unfortunate it is that labor in its struggle for existence has occasionally been driven to consider its immediate advantage at the expense of the true economic principles that must govern in the long

run. All the energies of organized labor's representatives have been exerted to minimize or eliminate any tendency toward limitation of output or jurisdictional disputes, but, at the same time, organized labor insists that these tendencies where they exist are the logical and inevitable outgrowth of evils in industry that can be removed only by trade union action by the wage earners. We could cite evidence at great length to show that the tendencies complained of so far as they exist at all have grown out of the hard necessities with which labor has been confronted. It is enough here to quote briefly from the testimony of the distinguished economist, Professor Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, given before this Commission in New York City on January 20, 1915. Professor Hollander in discussing the limitation of output, said:

"We lose sight of the fact that trade unions and unionists are not soldiering in the matter, but they are animated by a very high degree of fraternity in the matter, that they are willing to adopt the same principle if it is a matter of piece work instead of time work, that the endeavor of society should be to bring back industrial conditions from that unwholesome mess into which they have slumped, from this abnormal disproportionate allotment of workers to particular fields in excess of the requirements of those fields.

"We must without deviating one iota from the proposition which you have stated that it is socially unsound that workmen should do less than they properly could—society should seek to bring about conditions where they will do what they can without involving displacement and unemployment on the part of their fellow workmen."

"We hold that the report of Mr. Manly contains no statement that is unworthy of credence and that will not bear careful investigation. The conclusions and recommendations are warranted by the statement of facts and the accumulated evidence in the hands of the Commission."

THE EVIDENCE.

"All evidence accumulated, whether by special investigators or at public hearings, will be submitted to Congress, and we trust the people of our country will demand that it be published in full, particularly the following, which are well worth the most careful study by all persons interested in human uplift. The reports cited below have been prepared by competent investigators and were submitted to the Commission after careful investigation and verification by Director Basil M. Manly and by members of the Commission, and are the latest information upon the various subjects covered by them.

Evidence Taken at All Public Hearings.

Causes of Industrial Unrest—by Mr. W. J. Lauck.

Structural Iron Workers—by Mr. Luke Grant.

Violence in Labor Disputes—by Mr. Luke Grant.

Sickness Prevention and Insurance—by Dr. B. S. Warren.

Mediation, Arbitration and Investigation—by Prof. Geo. E. Barnett.

Condition of Labor in Principal Industries—by Mr. Edgar Sydenstricker.

Efficiency Systems in Industry—by Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, Mr. John P. Frey, and Mr. Robert G. Valentine.

Industrial Education—by Com. John B. Lennon.

Labor Complaints and Claims—by Mr. P. A. Speek.

Trade Union Law—by Mr. J. W. Bryan.

Colorado Situation—by Mr. George P. West.

The Telephone and Telegraph Industry—by Mr. Christopher T. Chenery.

Labor Conditions in Porto Rico—by Mr. Christopher T. Chenery.

Labor Conditions in the Black Hills—by Mr. William P. Harvey.

Labor Conditions in Los Angeles—by Mr. William P. Harvey.

Preliminary Report on the Land Question—by Mr. Charles W. Holman.

Agricultural Labor and Tenancy—by Mr. John L. Coulter.

Unemployment—by Mr. William M. Leiserson.

Extent and Growth of Labor Organizations—by Mr. Lee Wolman.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes—by Mr. Edwin E. Witte.

The Inferior Courts and Police of Paterson, N. J.—by Mr. Redmond S. Brennan and Mr. Patrick F. Gill.

Chinese Exclusion—by Mr. Edward A. Fitzpatrick."

EXTENT OF UNREST.

"The principal duty imposed, under the law creating the Commission, was to seek to ascertain the causes of industrial unrest and offer such recommendations as we believe might alleviate that unrest. There can be no question but that unrest exists, in some instances, to an alarming extent. Thousands and tens of thousands of our people feel that they are deprived, under existing conditions in industry, of an opportunity to secure for themselves and their families a standard of living commensurate with the best ideals of manhood, womanhood and childhood. They resent the fact that the existing system of the distribution of wealth which creates at one end of our industrial scale a few multi-millionaires and at the other end thousands and tens of thousands of men, women and children who are at all times in a situation where they are uncertain as to where their next meal will come from. Hungry, poorly clothed and without the opportunities that a fully rounded life requires, they become filled with a sullen resentment that bodes no good for the future of our Republic.

"We have found men and women who are inclined to ascribe this condition to the fact that the Government exercises no power of mandatory character to prevent strikes and lock-outs. Many have been the propositions submitted to us for compulsory arbitration or, at least, compulsory investigation with power to recommend a settlement. Some have proposed an elaborate machinery to be set up by the general Government, and of a similar character by the States, providing for conciliation, mediation, arbitration and investigation, all of which, while without definite compulsory features, establish a legal machinery that must of necessity exercise an influence in that direction.

"The plan for the creation of an industrial commission, both National and State, proposes to assign to a commission of three members the administration of all labor laws of either State or Nation, giving to them powers far in excess of those exercised by the President of the United States, or the Governor of any State. This we believe to be Bureaucracy run mad, and a subversion of Democracy dangerous to the civil and social liberty of all citizens. We hold that all power should be in the final analysis with the people, and we, therefore, dissent from any such plan."

NEW GOVERNMENT MACHINERY UNWISE.

"The activities of such a Commission supplemented by the proposed advisory committees of employers and labor representatives would be so balanced as to prevent substantial progress, and tend to perpetuate present conditions. Such a plan conceives of labor and capital as static forces and of the relations between them as always to remain unchanging.

"We believe that the work now being done by the Department of Labor in industry generally, and by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, dealing with interstate public utilities, is better than any that could be expected of any additional board that has been suggested to this Commission. We believe that the Department of Labor, with further experience and larger appropriations, will develop a high state of efficiency in adjusting labor disputes that are capable of being adjusted by any one other than the parties directly interested, and will adequately carry on the work provided by the law creating the Department of Labor, to wit:

Section 1. The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners in the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Section 8. The Secretary of Labor shall have the power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace require it to be done.

"We favor the extension of the Newlands Act to cover all employees engaged in interstate commerce, such as the railroad telegraphers, the shop and track men employed by railroads, the employees of express companies, of the Pullman Company, of commercial telegraph and telephone companies, and other public utilities performing interstate service that, in the interest of the Nation, must be continuous.

"The evidence submitted to this Commission is substantially to the effect that where trade union organization exists among the workers, there, at the same time, exists the least amount of industrial unrest of a character that is dangerous to the peace and welfare of our Nation. It is true that the union men and women are not satisfied with their conditions; they are not, however, despondent as to the possibility of securing better conditions; they know what the unions have accomplished and they have an abiding faith that their further desires can be attained.

"Instead of any elaborate machinery for the prevention of strikes or lockouts we are convinced, from the testimony gathered by this Commission, that the most effectual course that can be pursued to bring about general contentment among our people, based upon a humane standard of living, is the promotion of labor organization. The most casual investigator will soon discover that in those lines of industry where organization of labor is the strongest, there is the least danger of industrial revolt that would endanger the fundamental principles of our Government and the maintenance of a nation with respect for law and order. Where organization is lacking, dangerous discontent is found on every hand; low wages and long hours prevail; exploitation in every direction is practiced; the people become sullen, have no regard for law or government and are, in reality, a latent volcano,

as dangerous to society as are the volcanoes of nature to the landscape surrounding them."

THE ONE TRUE REMEDY.

"We, therefore, urge as the great remedy for such unnecessary industrial unrest as we have found, more, and more, and still more, organization of labor and of the employers in each industry as well. The education of the trade unions has been conducive to a higher and better citizenship. In recent years there have come to our assistance scores and hundreds and thousands of people outside the ranks of unionists—ministers, professors, journalists, professional men of all kinds—who have reached the conclusion that is herein stated, that the most efficient cure for such industrial unrest as should be cured, is union organization.

"We hold that efforts to stay the organization of labor or to restrict the right of employees to organize should not be tolerated, but that the opposite policy should prevail and the organization of the trade unions and of the employers' organizations should be promoted, not, however, for the sole purpose of fighting each other, but for the commendable purpose of collective bargaining and the establishing of industrial good will. Organizations of employers that have no object in view except to prevent labor having a voice in fixing the conditions of industry under which it is employed, have no excuse for existence, as they are a bar to social tranquility and a detriment to the economic progress of our country. The evidence before the Commission shows that organized labor has no desire, nor has it attempted to control the business of the employer. It insists that it has a right to a voice, and a potent voice, in determining the conditions under which it shall work. This attitude, we are sure, will be continued in spite of the opposition of any so-called employers' organizations. This country is no longer a field for slavery, and where men and women are compelled, in order that they may live, to work under conditions in determining which they have no voice, they are not far removed from a condition existing under feudalism or slavery.

"In emphasizing with all the force at our command the necessity of collective action by wage earners through strong organizations, if the problem of industrial unrest is to be solved, we wish again to quote from testimony of Professor Hollander. He undertook to sum up for this Commission those conclusions regarding the solution of this problem that have been reached not only by himself, but by the great body of economists in this country and abroad. He said:

The opinion of political economists in so far as I can voice it is that social unrest, which is manifest not only in this country but in every industrial country, is due to the existence of economic want or poverty, if by that we understand not on the one hand pauperism or on the other economic inequality. By poverty I mean the existence of large areas of industrial society in receipt of incomes less than enough to maintain themselves and those dependent upon them in decent existence. We believe that is the consequence, not of any absolute dearth—that the world produces enough to go around, that it is therefore not a question of insufficient production, but of defects in distribution. * * * There is a view among economists that there is nothing in any current theory of wages that precludes the laborer from obtaining a sufficient wage, and that

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if he fails it must be in consequence of the fact that he enters into the wage contract on a plane of inequality. The wage contract, in short, is the result of a bargain between the employer and the employee, and if the employer is in a superior competitive position by reason of combination and the laborer is unorganized, he is at a bargaining disadvantage which is certain to redound to his hurt.

I think political economists accordingly then are in agreement that trade unionism is essential as a means of bringing the workmen into industrial bargaining on a plane of equality.

* * * *

You have asked specifically what the remedy (for poverty) is. It means a very decided revolution of opinion as to trade unionism. The general attitude among employers of labor is often open and decided opposition to organized labor. Until society recognizes the unwisdom of that attitude and demands that the laborer must enter into his wage bargain on a plane of competitive equality, society has not lifted its finger to remedy that evil."

THE PUBLIC'S DUTY.

"We submit the report of Mr. Basil M. Manly as our report, asking for it the fullest possible consideration by the men and women of our country who are interested in the social and moral uplift of humanity.

"Labor must work out its own salvation. Wage workers can attain that degree of well-being to which they are entitled only by their own efforts. The general public can not be expected to do for them what they fail to do for themselves, nor would it be desirable that those rights and benefits to which they are entitled should be handed down to them by the Government or by organized society as grace from above. But the general public is vitally interested in the efforts of wage workers to win for themselves equal justice and such a degree of material well-being as will enable them to maintain themselves and their families in comfort, security and health. Society's interest in the triumph of labor's cause should spring not only from the love of justice and the human sympathy that animates every good citizen, but from a realization that industrial and social evils menacing large groups of the population can not continue without eventually bringing disaster to society as a whole. While inviting the aid of every good citizen, we, as representatives of organized labor, urge that this aid be directed not solely to seeking new legislation or new Government machinery designed as a cure-all, but to giving moral support to labor's own efforts, and insisting that trade unions be fostered and encouraged as the most effective agencies making for the wage workers' progress.

ACCURATE INFORMATION.

In a communication received at headquarters recently, we were informed that headquarters was accused of asking the impossible of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, that we sent to such organizers an avalanche of printed matter and that it was a days' task to read the instructions imparted, and that further we exacted from all applicants such unheard of superiority that few of the workers at our allied crafts were able to get by, or words to that effect.

Perhaps some of our traveling members may have heard similar allegation, and it is principally on their account that the following is

offered. We have no complaint to offer against the men and women who carry commissions as volunteer or as general organizers of the American Federation of Labor; we have time and time again testified to the splendid work which they have done for our International Union, if it had not been for that fine army of untiring workers we would not be able to boast of our magnificent organization—for they helped and helped wonderfully—to put us where we are today; the Ninth organization in point of membership among over one hundred National and International Unions.

The American Federation of Labor prints and furnishes to all of its organizers a little book entitled "Instructions to Organizers." On pages 30 and 31 of the 1914 issue of that book, and on pages 29 and 30 of the 1915 issue, will be found the following:

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Any person employed in a hotel, dining car, cafe, steamboat, restaurant, summer garden, summer resort, buffet, or bar, or similar resorts, as an employe, except such other crafts as are already organized, are eligible to membership in this organization. Ten bartenders, cooks, wine clerks, waiters, waitresses, or hotel and restaurant employes, may secure a charter.

Charter and outfit, \$13.50. This covers ten members only. All in excess of that number are payable at 35 cents per member. Outfit includes about everything (press seal included) required by a local for the transaction of business.

Per capita tax to International Union, 20 cents per member per month.

Dues to local Unions, not less than 75 cents per member per month.

Initiation fee for new members to locals, not less than \$2, except where new Unions are being formed, when the fee is open for sixty days, the new Union being allowed to make its entrance fee.

Where there are not enough of one craft to secure a charter, it is permissible to organize a mixed local, comprising all branches of our allied crafts.

Colored workers at the trade may be organized into separate locals.

Six months continuous good standing entitles members to \$50 death benefit.

Union house or bar labels displayed in any city where no local of the above International Union exists are being displayed without authority.

All charters granted with the distinct understanding that locals MUST affiliate with city central and State Federations.

Any organizer of the American Federation of Labor or any corresponding official of any affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor, shall be paid the sum of \$5 as an organizer's fee for instituting and organizing a local Union; additional remuneration may be approved and paid by the local organized.

The foregoing has not been changed materially for several years, in fact the only change being in the amount of per capita tax, previous to the Denver Convention it was 15 cents and the change in our laws at that convention necessitated changing the figures relative to tax in the instructions. The 1915 issue of the book was printed previous to our convention, therefore the change in monthly dues as provided for by

the San Francisco Convention could not have been made a part of the instructions.

Headquarters also sends to the organizers of the American Federation of Labor a type written sheet which substantially sets forth the desires of our International Union; the following is a true copy of that sheet:

Any person employed in a hotel, dining car, cafe, steamboat, restaurant, summer garden, summer resort, buffet, or bar, or similar resorts, as an employee, except such other crafts as are already organized, are eligible to membership in this organization. Ten bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses, or hotel and restaurant employes, may secure a charter.

Charter and outfit \$13.50. This covers ten members only. All in excess of that number are payable at 35 cents per member. Outfit includes about everything (press seal included) required by a local for the transaction of business.

Per capita tax to International Union, 20 cents per member per month. Dues to local Unions, not less than \$1 per month for male members, not less than 75 cents per month for female members.

Initiation fee for new members to locals, not less than \$2; except where new Unions are being formed, when the fee is open for sixty days, the new Union being allowed to make its entrance fee.

Where there are not enough of one craft to secure a charter, it is permissible to organize a mixed local, comprising all branches of our allied crafts.

Colored workers at the trade may be organized into separate locals.

Six months continuous good standing entitles members to \$50 death benefit.

Union house or bar labels displayed in any city where no local of the above International Union exists are being displayed without authority.

Any organizer of the American Federation of Labor, or any corresponding official of any affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor, shall be paid the sum of \$5 as an organizer's fee for instituting and organizing a local Union; additional remuneration may be approved and paid by the local organized.

It frequently happens that an insufficient number of one craft are employed in a city to warrant establishing them into a local by themselves. Where such conditions exist, it is permissible to form a mixed Union, which can accept as members bartenders, cooks, waiters or waitresses. We have a number of such locals, and without exception they are getting along very nicely.

When an application for charter is being made, the applicants should be required to write their full name and address on the application blank; should the writing be indistinct, it is suggested that the organizer submit a plainly written or typewritten list of the names. That method prevents error and allows the general office to add the names to the mail list of our official magazine, the **THE MIXER AND SERVER** which, by the way, is sent without direct cost to the members every month; that is if the members are in good standing in their local Union.

A local started with the very best craftsmen generally succeeds; hence seeking the highest skilled workers means unquestioned permanency.

While we are anxious to aid our craftsmen and women to establish local Unions; we look

to the organizers to determine whether those whom they seek to form the proposed local are of good character; we don't expect angels, but we do want those as members who command respect; others are neither desired nor will they be permitted to hold membership in this organization.

If the applicants seem indifferent and lukewarm, let them alone; it would require more time and patience to educate them than they are worth.

Our aim is to organize all competent crafts men and women; our ideals are those exemplified by the best in the labor movement of our country, we will not be satisfied with anything less than the best.

The above instructions have been sent out during the last four or five years, and we believe they set forth in explicit language our wishes. We do not urge the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to devote time and endeavor to attempting to organize impossibilities, persons who seek an immediate return for their \$2 investment, for it has been our experience that such persons instead of being an advantage to our organization, prove to be the contrary. The passage about character needs no defense, the men and women of our organization have quite enough of a load to carry without taking on as excess baggage, those whose records are such as to make them undesirable to us and the men and women who employ our crafts. The one amendment to the instructions which the undersigned would like to suggest, and that is the amount we offer to an organizer for organizing a local Union. It is worth more than the amount allowed, to seek out capable workers and induce them to establish local Unions.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

THE OLD-TIME TAVERN.

Considering the wealth of attention that has been given to hostelries from long before the days of Cervantes and Shakespeare down through Washington Irving, and almost the present, there must have been resident in those places of temporary sojourn a fascination which the home life, with all its admitted attractions and comforts, has never been able to afford. The very mention of Joe Willet's tavern, or the Boar's Head Inn, arouses a lickerish feeling in the hearts and minds of the most ascetic; the thought of the symbolic bush, as well as of the time-honored legend, "refreshment here for man and beast," produces a curious mélange that minglest memories of the arrival of Paul at Rome, as read about in earliest years, with Falstaff roysterer with boon companions, Red John, of the White Company, taking his ease by the bright fireside of an English forest caravansary, and Sancho Panza of blessed memory haunting the spits of the kitchen while his lovelorn master apostrophized the stars in praise of the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso.

These once palpable realities have mostly disappeared before the encroachments of the cabarets, and the demand of the six-cylinder on the more ornate establishments which print bills of fare alien as to language and produce a kind of food foreign to other than the sophisticated palate. Music has replaced mush, and the "reach-and-cut-butter" methods given away to personal service in which obsequiousness endeavors to cover a multitude of shortcomings in the forms

of little platters that contain some fair samples, but fail ever to fulfill the promise of a real feed following in their wake.

It wasn't so when John Johnson ran the "hotel" at Sinking Spring. Approach to that ancient village from any direction is in itself enough to give the hardy wayfarer an appetite. And John knew it, provided for it, and took the keenest of all delights in seeing the guest stow away an amount of provender suited to the precedent demand created therefor by the trip, the scenery, the kindly greeting, and the wholesome air that ever bathed the green hills in which the little town is situated.

The traveling man of thirty years ago or thereabouts asked nothing better than to spread out his wares in John's "display room" and then hie himself into the capacious dining hall. Small dishes were unknown. Big tureens with the tops hospitably removed ran up and down the table, while the center dish containing the piece de resistance was of such ample dimensions that perfect strangers could have helped themselves out of the extreme edges without getting acquainted if John hadn't seen to it that they melted and knew each other by the fourth mouthful. And the hot bread, white from the oven and smoking deliciously! And the pickled tongue and corned beef, and the "slaw" and the preserves, and the maple syrup and hot cakes, and honey from the hive! Bless you, it was more than Tantalus could have asked for on which to break his extended fast; yet for a man to fail to get clear around was all that John required to bring up his unfailing reference to the perils of dyspepsia, a thing he'd heard of as ailing city folks, but, thank the Lord, he nor his knew nothing about.

And it was not only in the dining room, but in the rooms above and in the stable, where the horses were given the best of fodder and oats and hay, that comfort reigned supreme. A rendezvous, also, of the elite of the village was the "hotel," where they congregated as the sun sank behind the big poplar and told the story of their lives, grown increasingly important as to minor details through repeated rehearsals. It was a Roland for an Oliver, as the village wit measured weapons with the city drummer, the first reciting his most approved anecdotes to an accompaniment of Olympian laughter, while the latter told his with a blank countenance, but twinkling eyes, and then leaned back seriously until the floodgates of mirth broke forth as an earnest that the point had gone home.

Folks lived well those days and none better than in that region. The absence of strong drink never bothered the native element, although it was rumored around that when the two fellows that had the State rights for a patent churn stayed a month at the hotel the supply of medicinal bitters that had been carried for years in Copeland's "store" was entirely exhausted, and that their complaint—whatever it may have been—was as bad at the end as when they started doctoring themselves. Yet this may have been an unworthy canard, for John's wife was a blue ribboner, keen to the odor of the demon, and to whom the flames that licked the everlasting brimstone were patently due to the alcoholic breaths of suffering sinners who failed to repent of their thirst until it was, alas, too late.

If one could only go back to those times—to the glorious days before John, resistlessly impelled by the first lappet of the rising wave of the high cost of living, increased the price of a meal

from two bits to thirty-five cents—thereby creating much talk and no small amount of indignation, if one could go back would it be all there as of yore? We fear not. There are some phases of life as irrecoverable as the memory of that which preceded the drinking of Lethe's waters. Among these are the days of the old-time country village hotels, the old-time grub, the old-time landlords, and the old-time appetites. They have gone from Ohio forever, the best imitations left being mere shadows of a former wondrous substance, their most spacious allurements giving a hollow promise to the eye, only to break it to the stomach that had once reveled to the full in a dinner at the Johnson Hotel. And, oh, yes, we forget to mention the pumpkin pie. Stranger, excuse these tears!—Editorial in Cincinnati (*Ohio Enquirer*, August 22, 1915).

LOOKING BACKWARD.

I guess every normal human who passes 50 looks back about as often as he looks forward, back to the days that were golden. For time has softened every tragedy and hallowed the smiles and tears that were a part of our daily lives, away back yonder.

My mother spent much of her time reading to her children. How she found the time I can not tell. She did find it and the books that touched us deepest were "Little Men" and "Little Women." They were more than books to us. The characters had the breath of life in their nostrils. No Bible ever received a more respectful hearing than did those two volumes. They were gospel to us and to mother, and we read and reread them.

Perhaps you will remember "Nat," nobody's boy, who lived through the pages of "Little Man," a child whom Father Baer and his great-hearted wife, "Joe," had taken into their home and their lives.

I think mother loved the character of "Joe," and found herself like "Joe," who loved her boys and would rather associate with them, play with them and weep over them, than to wear a crown.

And "Nat;" well, I was "Nat," all right, for "Nat" was a fearful liar. He lied without logic or reason. So did I. He lied when the truth would have been far better, and I followed in his footsteps. He was pleaded with and cried over. He was threatened and whipped. And he kept on lying. That, also, was my experience.

In the northwest corner of the old kitchen stood a great cupboard. It seemed then a giant bit of furniture. The lower part contained sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths and the napkins that were used when company came. The upper shelves contained odds and ends. Close to the ceiling one could find a mousetrap, parlor matches, and there was a mammoth cake of maple sugar. How I loved the sweet stuff. I would carry a bit of it for hours and nibble it around the edges. I heard mother tell some women visitors, once, that I always ate the ruffles off my cookey first. As they laughed, I concluded that I had done something smart.

So one day I climbed the shelves, which was forbidden, helped myself to the maple sugar, climbed down and ran out of the kitchen door and was caught red-handed, for there was mother by the door.

How easily and foolishly a child lies. I swore that I had done nothing; that I had nothing in my pocket; that I had not touched the maple

sugar; that I didn't even hunger for it, and out by the pump she searched me and found the evidence that damned me.

Without my knowledge she had been listing my perjury for that week, and told me that kindness had been futile and the time for a settlement had arrived. It took place in the little bedroom at the north end of the house.

I can see her now; how grave and sorry she looked; how her lips trembled, what a sense of duty possessed her. She told me that to lie was to sin almost past redemption, and that I must be made to remember. Then she handed me a whip, held out her hand, and told me that I must strike HER one blow for each falsehood that stood against me.

Why, that was what Father Baer did in "Little Men" to cure "Nat" of his tripping tongue. It made me angry. I saw red. To think that any human should try out a story scheme on me. I boiled and raged. I struck the hand twice, and one of the blows was very much of a blow.

And then my heart came right up in my throat and choked me. I fell to the floor and grovelled and cried. I told her that she might kill me, but that I never could strike her another blow.

If Mark Twain, of blessed memory, was writing this, he would say: "And then I grew up and went into the newspaper business, and haven't told a lie since," and from Mark's pen it would sound funny.

I did not know whether I lied more or less after that bedroom tragedy, but the scene is alive this minute, although 40 years have elapsed since it was lived. She sleeps in a little cemetery far away.

I wonder if she knows that I would like to kiss the hand I struck and tell her that I'm sorry.—A. M. H., *Times-Star*, September 21, 1915.

WHEN IS A "BONE" IN BASE BALL?

"Honus Wagner Declares That Fans Frequently Misjudge Players Who Look Bad on a Good Play."

There should be no set method of playing a game of ball and the policy of "mixing them up" can only be conserved by chance-taking on the bases and at bat. I have often been asked: "When is the proper time to try to steal?"

I always answered this question by illustrating the bad boy at the fruit stand. If he hopes to steal a banana or apple he watches his opportunity and generally tries his hand when the merchant is not looking.

That has been my rule to steal on any occasion when I could get away with it, regardless of the number of outs and conditions of the score, inning or the game. It is a case of using judgment and common sense, and there are no set rules or principles governing what a man will do on the bases.

Some fans get a wrong notion about things and on their account I deplore the use of the word "bonehead." Perhaps if some of them looked in a mirror they would see reflected a real "bonehead," but instead they apply it to ball players when the charge is unfair and the player has done his part. I will cite two instances:

In a game in Pittsburgh we had not scored off Alexander at the dawning of the ninth, and

Adams had held the Phillies. Bill Hinchman tripped to the fence with one man out and Alex wisely walked the next two men to set the stage for a play at any base or for a double play. Alexander pitched a high curve ball and Baird missed it, Hinchman being trapped off third. The crowd shrieked in disgust, but changed to wild cheers of joy when Killefer threw wild and let Hinchman score.

As the crowd broke up I heard cries of "luck," "bonehead," &c. The spectators figured that Hinchman had blundered us into a victory. Unfortunately, they were too ignorant of the real principles of the game to know that the "squeeze" play was on with Baird and that Alexander had broken it up with his wide curve. But it was Hinchman's place to go in with the pitch and not wait for the ball to be hit. Hinchman won the game and played his end perfectly only to be termed a "bonehead."

My namesake, Heine Wagner, of the Boston Red Sox, told me a good one of how he endured the roasts for being a "bonehead" on a really bright play. Heine was on second base and they had a hit-and-run play on. He started for third, but instantly saw a soft liner going square into the shortstop's hands. Unable to get back, Heine stood still and let the ball hit him.

The crowd hooted and jeered and one Boston paper roasted Wagner and hailed him as "the worst bit of ivory in the business." They didn't realize that Heine's quick thinking had averted a double play. In getting hit he prevented the catch from being made and a double play resulting from a toss to second. As it was the batter was protected and credited with a base hit. The batter, thanks to Heine's quick bit of thinking scored the winning run, but for days Heine walked around facing charges of being a "bonehead."

A lot of unthinking people rub it in on Fred Merkle when the flimsiest chances come up. Merkle, a fine fellow and a grand ball player, has to undergo taunts that dozens of real "boneheads" escape. I think that the worst injustice heaped on Fred was following the last game of the 1913 world's series. I did not see the play, but I carefully noted the descriptions of it and at this late day I want to give the opinion that Merkle did not pull a bad play and was merely a victim of his own hard luck.

The play in question was in an early inning with Eddie Murphy on third and Baker up. Baker hit sharply to Merkle, who bluffed a throw for Murphy. Baker, coming down the line, dodged Merkle and Murphy streaked home. On a crippled leg Merkle had tried to get two men and didn't get any. And everywhere in the land a deserving ball player was roasted and laughed at the next day.

Merkle only did what we all try to do and often fail to do. It is nothing new for a man to play for two men and not get either.

Fans will cry "bonehead" when a mishap is mechanical and not one of bad judgment. I have heard a lot about the trick of stealing third —when it should and when it should not be attempted. When you make it you are credited with a great play, no matter under what foolhardy conditions you tried it. But if you try it under any promising condition and get caught on a close play you are a lobster.

Let me tell one on the scribes. They take shots at us almost at will and I guess I have

a right to get back at them with an incident that occurred in the only newspaper men's ball game I ever saw. The manager of one team was crazy to win over his rivals and in one inning when he had the bases full he hissed into the ear of the runner at first:

"Steal second, you lobster."

"I can't," replied the first base occupant. "There is a man on second and third."

"I don't care," cried the manager. "Run or I'll knock you off that bag."

With that the learned baseball authority threw a handful of dirt at the poor runner, pushed him off the bag and started him toward second. When the commotion ended and the ball had been thrown wildly four or five times, the three runners had scored. Would you call that chap a "bonehead" or credit him with taking chances?

Long Branch had an Americanized Cuban in left field in an exhibition game against us two years ago and he was very fresh in his criticism of the big leaguers. He quarreled with Byrne and Viox and put himself in bad. Viox finally had a chance to "show him up." Jim hit a long home run into the bushes and the Cuban had some trouble finding the ball. Viox circled the bases once and then started around again.

The Cuban emerged from the bushes with the ball as Jim was approaching third on his second time around. The Cuban threw on a line direct for home plate and then tore madly in, following up his play. Gonzales, the Cuban catcher, was in on the joke and he took the ball and pinned it on Viox ten feet from the plate. The umpire called Jim safe and for the rest of the game the Cuban exploded Spanish cus words.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

WHAT TUBERCULOSIS COSTS IN WAGES.

Workingmen are always aroused when an employer or a group of employers suggest a reduction in wages. How many of the men who read this article ever stop to think of the enormous sums of money they are losing in wages every year due to one preventable disease, TUBERCULOSIS.

A careful study of 500 Boston men who had consumption, and most of whom died with it, has revealed the fact that these 500 men alone lost over \$425,000 in wages as a result of this disease. The investigators in this study were not guessing; they actually looked up the wages that the various men had been getting when they were taken sick; the length of time they were sick, and thus the amount of money they lost could easily be figured up. Each of these men lost on an average in hard cash nearly \$1,000 in wages alone, to say nothing of the enormous loss to his family and the community and the uncomputed suffering that this disease caused. It was found that out of the 500 men, 495 had to give up their work because of tuberculosis, and that the average number of weeks of complete disability when they could do nothing, ranged from 58 to 89, depending on whether the men were living or dead at the time of investigation. The average rate of wages was about \$11.50 and the total loss amounted to \$426,039.

A most conservative estimate would place the number of deaths of workingmen from tuberculosis last year at 50,000. If on an average, every one of them lost \$1,000 in wages, the total wage loss would amount to \$50,000,000 in one year. The actual loss is probably considerably larger than that sum, a number of writers placing it as

high as \$150,000,000. It will be plain, however, to every workingman from these figures that an attack of tuberculosis means a serious loss in money, happiness, and health. How can this disease be warded off? Just a few suggestions may save you money. Read them carefully.

1. Live in the fresh air as much as you can. You may have to work inside, but by keeping a window open and by getting a few deep breaths of outdoor air at frequent intervals, you can help to insure your health. If you are at home, keep the windows open, and always sleep with plenty of fresh air circulating through the room. Outdoor play and exercise are to be preferred.

2. Eat all the good, plain food you can digest comfortably. Eat a variety of foods, not all meat or all vegetables, but some of various kinds, such as fruit, meats, fish, vegetables, milk, eggs, etc. Your stomach, bowels, liver and other digestive organs require three things primarily, nourishing foods, liquids, particularly water, and bulk. Many things you eat, such as some vegetables, do not nourish the body, but they are needed for bulk in your intestines to prevent constipation. What you eat will determine to a large extent your ability to resist attacks of tuberculosis and other diseases.

3. Rest is as necessary to health as is food or air. Some people require more rest than others, but every workingman or woman should try to get at least eight hours of rest every night or day in bed. Besides this, everyone should find opportunity to rest and relax while at work between periods of work. One may relax without stopping work, simply by changing or shifting one's position or task. If you work hard with your hands during the day, a certain amount of mental work at night may be a recreation. It is monotony of work, doing the same thing over and over, day in and day out in the same way that kills. Anyone can break the monotony if he tries.

4. This leads us to suggest a recreation or play or exercise as a part of your daily life. Don't play so that you become tired out, for then the play is dangerous. Everyone needs some play, but not too much. You can't work all day and dance and carouse all night and keep your health. Sooner or later the strongest constitution will break and the resistance to disease will become so low that the onset of tuberculosis or other disease cannot be avoided.

5. A hundred more rules and suggestions might be given, but enough has been said, to show that the safeguarding of your health against tuberculosis depends to a large extent upon you. If you live a clean, regular life, your chances of escaping tuberculosis are far better than those of the man who burns the candle at both ends and who pays no attention to his greatest wealth, his own health.

(*EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article has been prepared by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.*)

SMOKE STACKS AND CHURCH STEEPLES.

The annual list of magazines and periodicals in general circulation, produced under union and non-union conditions, was issued by the International Typographical Union the latter part of March. In looking it over one does not need to

go over many pages to discover that 99 per cent of the trade publications, each the organ of a particular commercial line, are union, while the religious publications of the country, seventy of them out of a possible one hundred and twelve, are published by or in non-union shops, in shops where wages are the lowest, hours the longest and working and sanitary conditions bad and an eye-sore to the community infested by them. "By their works ye shall know them."

Imagine, if you can, seventy out of one hundred and twelve religious publications gotten out under unfair (or worse) conditions, the family circle besmirched with this trash, and children sent to Sunday School to become contaminated with the products of non-unionists. Then judge for yourself what the lowly Nazarene would do if He were to come to this earth and investigate this curse. "They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind."

The workingman, from time long ago, has heard "Good will to man" preached on Sunday. He also knows that the sanctimonious, slave-driving taskmaster practices another game the other six days of the week. "Whatever a man soweth that shall be also reap."

Seventy religious publications, of nearly all denominations, the product of non-union and unfair labor, constitute a sad commentary on those church edifices erected to the glory of God, while the poor, half-starved, underpaid and overworked wretches whose toil produces their books, magazines and church publications are crying to heaven to be freed from such slavery. What a divine pleasure it must be to these wage slaves to find this quotation from the Bible in their pay envelopes: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you."

What sort of love must these wan, weary and haggard victims of the religious press have for mankind and particularly for ministers and church pillars who, fattening in the vineyard of God, and praying long and loud, forget that many of God's children employed by them are near-hungry all the time and have no place to lay their heads, because they are paid such scant wages. "God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The fashionable congregation of the fashionable church lives in the fashionable parts of cities, surrounded by palaces filled with warmth within, from the eaves of which the melting snows of winter drop upon the frozen hovels where poverty hides its haggard face on the very threshold of hypocrisy. And when this wage slavery, created and fostered by religious press employers, cries aloud for relief, the church and its pillars raise their hands in holy horror because the labor union wants to create better conditions for such victims. Let us sing: "Come ye who are weary and heavy laden."

How many sermons have been hurled from the pulpit against this infamy, this huckstering of childhood, this immolation of men and women, on the altar of greed? Who are the members of soulless corporations and manufacturers' associations who spend thousands of dollars to defeat all legislation for the benefit of the people? They are all prominent pillars of the church. All are men whose consciences are as hard as their marrow bones are soft. The church, *per se*, has guilty knowledge of these facts. It has preached to these "vampires" an eviscerated gospel tailored

to fit the consciences of its wealthy pew holders; it has trimmed its theological sails to catch the wafted smiles of men of money. And the men of money, complacently aware of the winking ministry, evolve the sanctimonious scheme of serfdom in the printing office; of religious publications of this country. The church of Christ's day crucified Him. The church of today would probably electrocute Him if He reappeared.

The workingman has seen the pillars of the church "praying" on bended knees on Sunday, and "preying" on their fellowmen (non-union employees of the religious press) the rest of the week. The workingman knows that the severest task master is generally the most devout pew holder. The workingman looks with suspicion upon "apostles of Christianity" who collect so much per word for misconstruing the teachings of Christ. In short, the workingman knows fraud when he sees it, and will have as little of it as possible.

The fact that seventy official church publications are produced under non-union conditions is conclusive evidence that the church has strayed from the path marked out for it by its immortal twelve walking delegates under the supervision of the Grand Master Mechanic of the universe. Truly, "By their works ye shall know them." —*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*, (Indianapolis, Ind.).

GREEKS AND THEIR GIFTS.

By GRANT HAMILTON, Legislative Committeeman
American Federation of Labor.

During the temporary cessation of the activities of the uplifters and philanthropists, who are waiting for the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of minimum wage legislation, it will be profitable for the wage earners to consider carefully the nature of such legislation—to consider the source from which come these insistent demands for minimum-wage legislation.

The heart and core of the movement is a group of professional social regulators who wish "to do things for (or to) the poor wage earners," and who, while arranging their halos, feel a fine glow of personal gratification in helping the unfortunate. In addition to this professional group there is a coterie of employers of unusual discernment and keen appreciation of the policies that will best promote "their" interests, which has given its endorsement to the regulation of wages in private employment by legislation. This in itself ought to be sufficient to arouse concern among wage earners, who are the persons most vitally interested in higher wages. Workers ought to receive higher wages—they must receive higher wages—but is there no other way than that arranged for manipulation by uplifters and those of like predilection?

There is another way by which betterment may come into the lives of those who do the world's work—through organization. By organization the changes that come into the working conditions of the workers correspond to the development within the lives of the workers. As the wage earner catches a vision of better things he reaches out to make them real. He himself grows in initiative, in assurance and in resourcefulness.

Organization develops character. It develops in the workers a knowledge and an appreciation of their power. It teaches them their rights and reveals their opportunities. It develops insistence and resistance.

The general establishment of regulation of

wages and hours of work by governmental agencies will foster and induce dependence. It is conducive to inaction—to expecting some outside authority to take the initiative in correcting wrongs, preventing injustice and to assume responsibility for existing conditions. It deprives the wage earners of direct responsibility and power to regulate matters which vitally concern their lives and their welfare.

A peculiar danger threatens the wage earners of the United States in minimum-wage legislation. Under our scheme of government the courts are ultimately the agents to which is entrusted the rights and the liberties of the people. This makes the courts the most powerful single governmental element.

The wage earners have had some bitter experiences with having the courts interpret industrial relations. Their assumption of the right to issue injunctions to regulate labor relations in industrial disputes and their interpretation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act so as to outlaw labor organizations and make criminal their normal activities, are warnings against empowering courts with authority to control industrial relations through court reviews and court decisions upon rulings and awards of labor commissions.

After having for years been hampered and injured by injunctions that forbade men to strike, to picket, to pay strike benefits, to meet peacefully to discuss their wrongs and methods of securing relief; after having been denied by the courts constitutional and necessary rights; after the many judicial decisions and opinions that have either directly or indirectly declared that the labor power of workers is necessary to the employers' right to do business, and since the right to do business has been interpreted as a property right, the labor power of employees has been made subject to all the regulations and interpretations intended for property.

After all these experiences are wage earners willing to delegate to government agencies control over wages and hours of work?

Under the American system, therefore, to delegate authority to governmental agencies is to agree to place ultimate control in the judiciary. Every such agency is infected with the American exaltation of the judiciary—every committee and every commission adopts the customs, the spirit and the methods of the judiciary. Wherever minimum-wage legislation has been adopted court review has been provided in almost every case.

The wage earners of California have been somewhat dazzled by the virtues imputed to the legislative method of promoting their welfare. Though they firmly opposed minimum-wage legislation, yet they inclined favorably to an eight-hour day in private employment. The recent attempt of California employers to secure control over apprentice regulation through the pernicious open-shop bill is a forceful demonstration of how susceptible legislative regulation is to manipulation by employers.

During the last session of the Utah Legislature an attempt to lengthen the work day in the mines came within an eyelash of being successful. The measure did unanimously pass the State Senate, and was about to be railroaded through the house when a friend of labor objected, thereby affording opportunity for the workers to be heard in opposition to the infamous scheme, with the result that the measure was defeated.

The union printers of Sydney, Australia, are facing a serious situation. A decision has been

rendered by the Judge of an Industrial Arbitration Court permitting apprentices to be indentured solely to operate linotype machines, thus destroying the apprenticeship regulations of the union, which provided opportunity for a thorough course of instruction and experience in every division of the composing room.

These experiences ought to convince the wage earners that they can trust their welfare only to economic action.

To be sure, organization, with its concomitant of benefits, does not yet embrace all of the workers, but the remedy for that is more organization. Let all skill, thought and resources be devoted to the work of organization, and none be lost in vain search for magic quick methods, and the new life in the cause of labor will bring wonderful impetus and development to the organized labor movement.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

A "LEAK" IN THE STRATEGY BOARD.

THE MIXER AND SERVER has never carried any false ideas with regard to the program which the so-called "Church in Action" proposed to carry out just as soon as they could see their way sufficiently clear to begin operations. The "Strategy Board" of the Anti-Saloon League is what can be called interlocking, something on the order of "interlocking directories" which cut more or less of a figure in the expose made public by the Congressional investigation of something about a year ago, and which in substance means, that the members of the Board of Directors, Officers, Executive Committee, etc., of the Anti-Saloon League are active in other anti-organizations and so-called Christian Associations under innumerable titles; and being thus placed they plan their campaign with the end in view of finally "cutting off" any and everything which does not actually come under their supervision and guidance. In one State they are publicly engaged in promoting what they call Sunday or Sabbath observance, in another they are engaged in creating censorship over the theaters and "movie" shows and pictures, in another they are preparing the public against the use of tobacco by anti-cigarette laws; in still other States pool and billiard rooms are "agents of the evil one" and must be obliterated. In fact one could fill pages with the things which the antis intend to prohibit as quickly as they succeed in crippling the beverage industry of America. If the readers of THE MIXER AND SERVER imagine that the foregoing is an exaggeration or minus foundation let them peruse the following article and be convinced:

CANDY AND PIE NOW UNDER BAN OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Enthusiastic Adherent of Prohibition Enumerates A Startling Number of Pleasures Which Must Go—Tea, Coffee and Cake on the List—Suggests Closing of Tobacco Shops and Delicatessen Stores and Would Abolish Dancing—Tea, Coffee, Wearing Apparel and Other Personal Habits To Be Tabooed.

The following letter from a member of the Anti-Saloon League and the comments upon it in the New York Evening Sun furnish an interesting piece of evidence as to how far people

should be allowed to ride their favorite hobbies, and when they should be obliged by public opinion to come to a halt:

A news dispatch from Topeka, published in The Sun a few days ago, gave some hint of the extremes to which "Prohibition" will presently run in this country if the sanity of the people at large does not put an immediate curb upon it. It appears that the new State Civil Service Commissioners of Kansas have promulgated a set of rules under which users of cigarettes are to be barred from public employment as well as those who drink. We received about the same time a letter signed "Herman Trent, of the Anti-Saloon League," and dated from 148 Tenafly road, Englewood, N. J.—apparently a real person—in which the following startling declaration occurred:

Speaking now in my personal capacity, and not as a member of the Anti-Saloon League, I will say that I regard the anti-liquor crusade as merely the beginning of a much larger movement—a movement that will have as its watchword "Efficiency by Government." If I had my way I would not only close up the saloons and the race tracks. I would close all tobacco shops, confectionery stores, delicatessen shops and other places where gastronomic deviltries are purveyed—all low theaters and bathing beaches. I would forbid the selling of gambling devices such as playing cards, dice, checkers and chess sets; I would forbid the holding of socialistic, anarchistic and atheistic meetings; I would abolish dancing; I would abolish the sale of coffee and tea, and I would forbid the making or sale of pastry, pie, cake and such like trash.

EXAMPLES OF FANATICAL LEGISLATION.

To the ordinary man this may seem the mere raving of wild fanaticism. As a matter of fact everything Mr. Trent has listed has the advocacy of large groups of otherwise intelligent people, and all but one or two items have been included in prohibitory bills introduced in the Legislature of one or more States. Indeed, we can recall several favorite subjects of prohibition which Mr. Trent omits—probably because he didn't think of them—as, for instance, "peek-a-boo' shirt waists, abbreviated bathing dresses, novels of all sorts, but especially love stories; chewing gum, hatpins, flowers at funerals, ditto at weddings, kissing, soda water and the presence of women on the streets unaccompanied by men after sundown in summer or 8 p. m. in winter. We are neither jesting nor exaggerating. All these things have been proposed and advocated with more or less weighty arguments. They have all been and daily are included in forecasts of the future when the world becomes really well regulated.

COMMENTS ON OREGON LAW.

Neither do we believe Mr. Trent is jesting or exaggerating. The tone of his letter suggests that he is in deadly earnest. The principal topic is the new Oregon law which compels the recipient of alcoholic liquor from another State to file an affidavit with his county clerk that it is to be used for sacramental purposes only. Mr. Trent thus comments:

"Yes, that little clause in the oath that any receiver of liquor in Oregon must take was put there by means of a trick, and that trick was thought out by the officers of the Anti-Saloon

League of Oregon, as I happen to know. Now, the question is, What do people like your correspondent propose to do about it? The joke is decidedly on them. Oh, how they hate tricks and jokers in State laws, these liquor fellows who used to be such adepts at slipping in the jokers themselves! What superior moral beings they are! They wouldn't stoop to such moral baseness as the Anti-Saloon Leaguers are guilty of—not they! They believe in 'personal liberty' they do—liberty to drink what you please—whisky, gin, beer, cider, rum, pure alcohol, varnish, arsenic, prussic acid, liquid paint or any other poison.

"When Oregon's law goes into effect that State will be the highest and driest spot on earth. Please take note that the slips bearing the signed oaths must be filed with the county clerk and that he must treat them as public records, allowing access to them at any time. Now, what we Anti-Salooners propose to do is to keep consulting those records, follow them up and see what each receiver of liquor has done with it. It will not be hard to find out whether he has used it for sacramental purposes, and, in case he has violated his oath by drinking the liquor as a beverage, prosecute him for perjury to the limit of the law and let him rot for a few years in jail. Do you think that will hold them?"

SHOWS SPIRIT OF INQUISITION.

Assuredly the writer of the above is not joking. He is animated with the fervor of the Spanish Inquisition of a Scotch conventicle. He is quite sure of what is right, or rather of what is wrong, regardless of any one else's views and—vengeance is his, not the Lord's. As he can not whip or burn in the present age, he would have the evil doer rot in jail.

These cases which we cite, the action of a State Department and the declaration of faith of an anti-saloon zealot, seem to us to be highly instructive. They are characteristic of the prohibition spirit, the will to rule the private lives of men and women with the iron hand, strictly for their own good, of course, but without the slightest regard to individual will. The prohibitive tyranny grows and becomes bolder with use, and each shackles that it imposes on the community is an encouragement and an incentive to devise another. There is no end to it. Mr. Trent takes pains to say that he speaks for himself and not for his League. We think it likely that few of his associates would be as sweeping as he, but all of his fads have their supporters; some of them are no doubt favored by one group and others by another.

TOBACCO NEXT.

Quite certainly when or if the liquor "crusade" be won a large party will be formed to back up Dr. Pease and the virtuous Annette Hazleton in warring on tobacco. After the Demon Alcohol, the Siren Nicotine! The movement is almost here, and war on theaters, cards and dancing may not be far off.

THE MIXER AND SERVER follows The New York Sun in this instance, in fact, believes that Trent is not only a real person, but the possessor of the "plan of campaign" and in a moment of thoughtlessness sprung a verbal "leak," in fact guilty of "telling tales out of school."

J. L. S.

HOW PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF LIQUOR AFFECTS THE CULINARY WORKERS.

During the campaign here in the city of Minneapolis on the county option question, I took occasion to address a personal communication to Mr. Geo. B. Safford who is at the head of the Anti-Saloon League forces and the Hennepin County Dry Committee, upon the subject of the effects of prohibition of the sale of liquor on the culinary workers.

To my surprise I received a reply (not an answer) to my letter. Mr. Safford absolutely evaded the interrogation of my communication and put forth a plea of ignorance of how making Hennepin County dry would affect the culinary workers and in the next line admitted that it might work a hardship upon some of us. Still he said he could not understand how "making old Hennepin dry" would be a catastrophe to the culinary workers, for surely the people will have to keep on eating and will surely have more money and better appetites for the reason that they will not be able to get liquor. And in the daily press and on the platform the dry speakers have been very positive in informing their listeners that it will be very easy to get liquor if the saloons are voted out by sending out of town or going to St. Paul after it. Did you ever hear of such "lodging"?

In my reply to Mr. Safford, I surprised myself, so to speak, for as I went deeper into the subject, seeking a plausible explanation of how prohibition would affect the culinary workers and the restaurant business, the facts became so simple and plain that I determined to place them before the brothers and sisters of our big International for future reference, which they might refer to in case they, too, are confronted with prohibition fanaticism, as we are here.

The following facts are perhaps well known to all who may read this article, but you may be in a predicament similar to the one from which I have just extricated myself, if you are asked how prohibition will affect the culinary worker.

In the first place, it is well known that liquors are used to a large extent, as an appetizer, as a stimulant, and as an after dinner beverage by the moderate drinker, who are 95 per cent of the drinking population. This is more often the case with that class of men and women who go to make up the business element of the population of our large cities; and they are generally engaged at their respective occupations in the down-town districts where are also located the saloons and the restaurants and cafes where it is possible for this class of people to satisfy their appetites for alcoholic beverages. It is a general custom for such people to patronize the cafes and restaurants down-town for their noon lunch, where, in many instances, liquors are served or at least permitted with lunch. With prohibition comes the elimination of alcoholic beverages from the restaurants and cafes but it does not destroy the appetite of the consumers, and therefore they have, in the majority of cases, laid in a supply at home and when the lunch hour rolls around they are inclined to "grab a jit" and go home where they may obtain a cooling bottle of beer or a refreshing glass of old wine with their lunch. And so a large portion of the restaurants lunch trade is driven away by prohibition.

Then we have another class of trade—the wage earners who are accustomed to patronizing

the restaurant for their noon meal. With the coming of prohibition we always find a surplus of labor and a consequent reduction of wages, a raise in taxes and other similar results, which all go toward compelling the wage earner to carry a cold lunch from home because they are unable to afford the price of a meal in the restaurants and often can not produce the necessary "jit for a jitney" ride home. And so the restaurant is again the loser.

Then there is the transient trade—great hordes of traveling salesmen, etc., who are all more or less accustomed to moderate indulgence in alcoholic liquors. They always "hop, skip and jump" the dry towns, at least they do not waste any time there, and so the restaurant man has another reason for his desire to sell out cheap.

The night trade in a dry town is about as abundant as are apples in the desert; walk the streets at night and you are all alone, as early as 10 p. m. So the restaurants close at 8:30 and the lights are all out until 5 a. m.

So with a full crew in the kitchen and dining room the restaurant man finds it necessary to reduce the day force and "can" the night help, and those who are lucky enough to hold their jobs remain at reduced wages and are compelled to work from 14 to 16 hours per day. And still this man Safford had the nerve to state that he did not think that prohibition would be a catastrophe to the Culinary Workers. Do you understand, dear reader?

And there are still other dire results of prohibition for us to consider.

The bartenders, the brewers and maltsters, the bottlers, the teamsters, and many others who will be thrown out of work by prohibition will all be looking for a job. Any old kind of a job, as one would say, will do temporarily. The culinary worker's job is not immune to the attack of the unemployed, in fact, it is the first for the man who is broke to look for, because he knows that he will be sure to get something to eat, anyway. In fact, we often find good cooks and waiters working at other crafts, which become affected by prohibition, and this is more often the case with the bartenders. So there is a surplus of labor and you are liable to lose your job—at least suffer a reduction in wages or be compelled to work longer hours.

Here are some figures for you to study over; they are a lesson in themselves. This is an absolutely true abstract taken from the last U. S. Census in 1910. By the term culinary workers, I have taken into consideration all restaurant, cafe and lunch-room owners, cooks, waiters, waitresses, and porters, not employed in stores, etc.:

	States.	Population	Cul. Workers	Per Cent
Kansas	1,690,949		8,151	.00485
Maine	742,371		4,315	.00581
Minnesota	2,075,708		15,128	.00728
Cities.				
Topeka	43,684		258	.00590
Portland	58,571		376	.00642
Minneapolis	301,408		4,023	.01334

Do the above statistics prove anything to you? Please take notice that the state of Minnesota has 50 per cent more culinary workers than has either Kansas or Main. There was no prohibition territory in this state at that time. The city of Minneapolis has twice as many culinary workers as have either Topeka, Kansas or Portland, Maine. Think it over.

Another thing—look in your roster and see if

you can find a H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. local in either the state of Kansas or Maine. Think it over.

Our fourth vice-president, C. W. McCurdy, in Des Moines, Iowa, recently wrote me that conditions were rapidly becoming worse in that city for the culinary workers and that recently five restaurants went broke in one single day.

Des Moines saloons were closed on February 15 last. I was there then, and I left the latter part of March, because I lost my job, just as I have tried to picture to you herein. I know by experience. I have traveled through Kansas and Oklahoma, too, but now you could not send me through either state if you would donate railroad fare; I know they are no good for a culinary worker.

Now, brothers and sisters, start and read this all over again: then the next time you run into a prohibition campaign get busy; don't wait for some one else to start something: just go to it and fight like hell until the last vote is cast. Get to the union men in your town and make them help you; they owe it to you to try and save your jobs and you can force them to come clean. Take it up with the central body in your town and put it up to them so that they can not squirm out of doing their part. Do your duty to yourself, your wife, your children and your fellow workers. Fight as you never fought before.

Yours for success and personal liberty.

Fraternally,

H. WADE MILLER,
Press Secretary, Local 593.

HOW PROHIBITION WOULD "SAVE THE BOY."

Distorted Result of Unnatural Trench Work.

We hear so much from the prohibition orator about "saving the boy." There is an argument that refutes this statement, for besides the boy that the prohibitionist want to save, there is another boy whose welfare must be looked after.

The Anti-Saloon League wants to save the boy from the saloon and the "temptations of liquor."

If the home influence of a young man are of the proper kind there need be no fear of the failure of the young man to succeed in life. In this nation there are vast numbers of families in which the children are familiar with beer, wine and whisky, and in these same families it is a rare thing to find an intemperate member.

In Belgium, beer is as common a drink among the children as milk is in the United States, and in Belgium, we find more people over 80 years of age than in any other country of the world.

The young man and young woman of today who want to achieve moral success in their lives must realize the existence of that law known as the "freedom of choice."

All morality is based up this law.

The young man who is placed in a narrow trench at one end of which is a goal, and who is placed so that he is facing this goal and must walk toward it and cannot leave the path—this young man is not exercising free will nor does he deserve any credit for what he is doing because he has not had the opportunity to do otherwise.

True morality is gained only after the individual has decided what is bad and what is good and

only after he has resisted the bad and has achieved the good.

So the young man or woman living in the cloistered home—a home in which a constant surveillance is maintained to keep from the young folks the attractions, the happenings and the occurrences of daily life in the outside world, coming from this cloistered home, when the barrier of restraint is let down, is apt to fall.

Constant association with the benefits and privileges of nature soon teach us by experience how to correctly use the benefits and privileges.

There need be no hue and cry of "save the boy" in regard to the liquor question if that boy receives proper home training and if he, himself, is the right kind of a boy.

If a father or mother must fear for the welfare of their boy when he is out of their presence, and if there is any doubt in their minds as to his conduct and his possible danger when he is away from home, then the parents of that boy are to blame.

Again we hear that if we wipe out the liquor industry we will save the next generation; we will have boys and girls who have never seen a saloon. Here, however, the argument of the prohibitionist runs counter to a law of nature.

Men drink because of their appetite for drink; because of a natural desire, a natural craving for the beverage which they drink. Grant the absolute abolition of the liquor business as represented today by the legal manufacture of these beverages and it is safe to say that the drinking of alcoholic beverages or some similar substitute will continue.

Every nation has some national beverage and this has always been true and always will be true.

If the beverage is misused, regulation of its use follows, but it is folly and foolishness to believe that they can be made to disappear. Prohibition does, without doubt, stop the legal manufacture and sale, but it does not stop the manufacture and use of the beverage.

Moreover, the method of making these beverages is so simple that it is folly and foolish to believe that the production of these beverages can be made to disappear.

Prohibition does, without doubt, stop the legal manufacture and sale, but it does not stop the manufacture and use of the beverage.

As to that other boy. A dispatch from Bluefield, W. Va., March 12, says that a 9-year-old boy, said by the federal authorities to be the youngest bootlegger on record, was arrested in a raid by the United States marshal's posse in the mountains, twenty miles from Norton. According to revenue officers, he was found with an 18-year-old cousin operating a complete still which had a capacity of 30 gallons. This dispatch was printed in the Kansas City Star, March 12.

Here then, is one of the results of prohibition. The boy becomes a bootlegger, a moonshiner, and the tool of the blind tiger. He not only is in constant contact with the beverage, but further than that he is an associate in an illicit business.

The patent medicine, vile whisky and imitation beers, drugs, etc., that are dispensed in dry territory through the illicit sellers, will have a worse effect upon the boy than those beverages which are made under the government's supervision and which are sold in places which are licensed and regulated by law.

There is another boy, and that is the son of a wage earner, whose wage depends upon his position with the liquor industry. How about the

hundreds of thousands of boys whose fathers are employed by the distillers, brewers, bottle works, allied industries, etc., and to whom prohibition means the loss of their income and the loss of their daily bread.

Is it fair to assume that after a man has spent a number of years of his life as an apprentice and finally has achieved a position of trust through experience, bought by many years of service, to ask him to cease that occupation which is paying him a living wage and accept in exchange, employment as a common laborer?

This is what the prohibitionist demands. Aside from the loss of the individual man there is the loss to his family. His boy loses the opportunity for an education, he is prevented from getting the proper kind of food and clothing. There must be stinting and economy in the family budget.

Moreover, in a State like Ohio, for example, where last winter there were 200,000 unemployed: 200,000 men who were out of positions and were walking the streets ready to take any position would add an additional 100,000 men.

The casting of these extra thousands of men into the army of the unemployed would flood the labor markets and the disastrous results which would follow would affect not only those men who had lost their positions, but would affect those who are holding positions.

We must remember that all classes of labor are represented in the liquor industry. For example, thousands of teamsters take the beer and whisky to the consumer.

Then there are the brewers, the clerks, the stenographers, glassworkers, office boys, salesmen, carpenters, lithographers, printers—all these must seek work elsewhere.

Prohibitionists say that they can go into other lines of work; easily said, but hard to do.—*Trade Union News (Philadelphia Pa.)*

GOODNESS CAN NOT BE VOTED

Into Existence, Says Rabbi, Emphasizing Education Before Legislation.

Rabbi David Philipson, of the Rockdale Avenue Temple, in his sermon on "Let There Be Light," yesterday morning, said in part:

"The entire story of the rise of man from lower to ever higher stages is a commentary on that ancient but ever modern word 'let there be light.' The ills from which mankind is still suffering are due largely to a disregard of that command. All real and effective reforms are simply a diffusing of light. Campaigns of education are altogether of this same character.

"In our free country the notion is widespread that goodness can be voted into existence. It is still to be largely learned that legislation cannot make the people virtuous. All the laws that are not prepared for the enlightenment of the people become dead letter laws. Education must precede the statute among a free people if the statute is to be effective."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, Oct. 3, 1915.

PROHIBITION DID NOT WORK THERE.

Delegates who represented local Typographical Unions from Massachusetts at the convention of the New England Typographical Union, held at Portland, Me., were furnished with splendid op-

portunities to learn how near they have come to solving the liquor problem in prohibition Maine, according to a writer of the Worcester (Mass.) Labor News, who was among those who attended the convention and took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a careful study of the situation as it exists in Portland, and, as he was informed, also exists in all the larger cities and towns in Maine.

In Portland, within a stone's throw of the police station, booze can be obtained in at least fifteen saloons, which are as wide open as they are in Worcester or Boston.

In all the hotels booze may be obtained at all hours of the day or night, and in any quantity, and no questions asked.

At banquets, smoketalks or outings no trouble is experienced in securing all that is desired, and to the visitor to Portland there is absolutely no telling but what he is in a wide-open town.

Maine has enjoyed (?) a prohibition law for more than sixty years.

For more than forty years, or while he lived, Neal Dow, the greatest exponent of prohibition that ever lived, it is said, was responsible for the present law, and in memory of that great so-called statesman and prohibition advocate, who made a vast fortune by selling blankets at a great profit to the soldiers during the Civil War, the system is being hypocritically continued, through the machinations of a combination of aristocracy and political tricksters.

There exists in Maine a queer political situation, which it is said has for many years been responsible for not only keeping Maine in the prohibition column, but for the lack of enforcement of the law.

The Republican party is accused of not enforcing the law, because it is unpopular with the masses.

The Democratic party, which, by the way, is now in power, takes the stand that if the present enforcement of the law is good enough to suit the Republican machine, they see no reason why they should also make their party unpopular by enforcing it.

But the real reason, as it is explained by those who are just looking on and who are positively disgusted with the system, is that both Republican and Democratic machines understand each other thoroughly, and that with influential citizens and liquor dealers they are in league, and contend that all are better off with the present law on the statutes than with a license or local option law.

These are of the opinion that a certain few are getting a good rake-off and that as long as the people can be fooled the present system will be continued.

They realize that prohibition, as it is being operated in Maine, is colossally hypocritical, but, they explain, the voters in the cities are powerless because they are outvoted by the people living in the rural districts, who not only are acquainted with existing conditions, but evidently do not wish to be.

The conditions in Maine are similar to those which existed in Vermont prior to the adoption of license in that State some ten years ago.

Graft, dishonesty, rotten politics, and all other evils existing in Vermont during prohibition times, and referred to in the Labor News, according to residents of Portland, exist in Maine, and they are hoping that something will happen

some day that will settle for all time the liquor problem in the State of Maine.

Residents of Portland and other cities in Maine look upon the present system as hypocritical in the highest degree. They realize that such a system as is in operation in Massachusetts would be preferable, but their hands are completely tied by the vote of the rural communities, who through ignorance have voted to maintain the present obnoxious law for nearly sixty years.

A close observation of the Maine prohibition law as it is in operation in Portland cannot help to convince any but the most prejudiced that prohibition is a colossal farce.

BUTTERMILK AND BACTERIA.

The popularity of buttermilk as a food and a beverage is attested by its widespread sale. Any drink which can succeed in invading the precincts of the saloon and compete for sale, as buttermilk now does, side by side with alcoholic beverages deserves attention. The plan of allowing milk to undergo fermentation of such a character that the products are not unpleasant or unwholesome for human consumption, yet serve as preservatives to prevent undesirable types of decomposition, is not new. The fermentation product chiefly depended on in such cases is lactic acid, although in certain types, alcoholic fermentation may also be in evidence. Buttermilk belongs to the acid type; it usually contains from 0.6 to 0.9 per cent of acid. Strictly speaking, buttermilk is a by-product of butter-making; but with the development of the milk industries, the demand for buttermilk has frequently been met by fermenting the skim or separator milk which remains as a by-product of the cream trade. The fermented product is not literally buttermilk, but it may be indistinguishable from the latter in composition and properties. The use of these fermented milk products has been favored, not alone for their intrinsic food value, but also for accessory reasons. The specific fermentation products have been reputed to have a "tonic" action in the digestive tract. Special virtues have been attributed to the lactic acid bacteria, particularly in relation to putrefactive changes in the alimentary tract. Aside from any alleged therapeutic virtues, there can be no doubt of the nutrient value of the beverages. With the growing attention devoted to the bacteria which milk may harbor, and the recognition of the dangers which they may entail, it is not strange that buttermilk also should demand bacteriologic consideration. Heinemann, of the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene at the University of Chicago, has demonstrated that the presence of lactic acid in milk will destroy the germs of dysentery, typhoid, diphtheria and cholera. The slower milk sours, the greater is the danger of disease germs surviving. Acids other than lactic acid are frequently present in buttermilk. This beverage, Heinemann reminds us, should therefore be looked on with suspicion, especially if heavily polluted, unless it has been prepared from pasteurized milk. There is, however, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, a remnant of satisfaction to all lovers of the fermented product to learn that the chances of buttermilk becoming a carrier of infection are small.

Brother G. L. Stanley who formerly occupied a position on the official force of Local 696 and who is still a member of that old local, paid head-

quarters a visit during the first days of Autumn and delivered quite a load of good cheer and kind wishes from the boys of our Norfolk local. Brother Stanley had been vacationing in the hills of Arkansas and was the picture of rugged health, something which he did not possess previous to his trip to the state which made the "fiddler" famous and the "traveler" likewise.

Always pleased to hear from the boys of the Old Dominion state who, despite the fact that their good old state is dry, maintain 696 as of yore—in the best of good standing.

OUCH.

The best little all around well wisher for your local union don't amount to three whoops in the place of perpetual heat in comparison to the member who digs into the field and locates the boy and girlie who has not heard anything about the Union, and who in his own crude but sincere way tells 'em just what the union amounts to and what it is trying to bring about, and finally converts them to the idea of "united action" and brings their application to the next meeting of the union and never rests until they have ridden the good old goat and become acquainted with every kink on the back of that faithful animal. Between the two, we somehow lean, (and make two portions of the lean, please), toward the live wire who stows away his good wishes and hops right into the game and tries to help the union to move forward on the road which its founders marked for it on the industrial map. Get among the live wires and quit the good wishers bunch.

AUTUMN ROMANCE.

Were you a leaf gold tinted,
And I a wondering breeze,
We'd gaily go a-flying
Where streams are lullabying
Through woods by autumn minted,
To far, old, welcoming seas,
Were you a leaf gold tinted
And I a wandering breeze.

Were I a sunbeam youthful,
And you were the guardian tree,
Whose gold and crimson treasures
I praised in amorous measures,
My words however truthful,
Would doubted be by thee,
Were I a sunbeam youthful
And you the guardian tree.

Were you green garlands wearing
And I the harvest sheen
With serenade of passion
I'd sing September's fashion,
Till, modest green forsaking,
You'd blaze, a brilliant queen,
Were you green garlands wearing
And I the harvest sheen.

Were I the moon of reaping
And you the ripening grain,
In my blue dome supernal
I'd brew a draft nocturnal
To set the world a-sleeping
And flood your bright domain
With the glory ever sweeping
Round castles far in Spain.

—St. Louis Republic.

CHAT OF THE CRAFT

NEUTRALITY WHICH INJURES.

We have read so much about neutrality of nations that we should be able to understand its meaning, although every man one meets has his own definition of being neutral, and some of them become quite unneutral in trying to press home on others their views.

There is another species of so-called neutrality, however, which, to say the least, is decidedly injurious to the cause of labor.

"I am neither a union man nor am I a non-unionist; I am a neutral," is what those men and women who are engaged in the catering industry say, in substance, when they decline to become attached to one of our local unions. Being in sympathy with us and our movement may be all right for those who are not employed as bartenders, cooks, waiters or waitresses; but as we understand the meaning of the word sympathy, it cuts mighty little figures in caring for and supporting a movement such as ours, for we can not go to the printer nor to the family of a deceased member and tender gobs of sympathy in lieu of current coin of the country.

Neutrality which sets up so-called social clubs, but which are dual unions under that cover, may be regarded as neutral factors, but we are from Missouri and must be shown.

The men and women employed in the catering industry are indebted to our International Union for the protection which they enjoy. Such protection may not be as noticeable as other things which could be mentioned, but it is there nevertheless, and it was produced by our effort and the expenditure of our money.

Getting down to brass tacks, so far as the catering industry is concerned, our International Union, despite the fact that it does not enjoy the affiliation of a large number of those men and women, is the one and only agency in all of North America which has prevented the fanatical aggregations—the so-called Church in Action—from obliterating the industry in many States and Provinces.

Neutrality, which sneaks its protection from the coin of others, from the activity of others, is not neutrality. It is taking sides with our natural opponents; it is, in fact, a help to them and a handicap to us. It is, in a few words, AN INJURIOUS NEUTRALITY, which we call by its proper name NON-UNIONISM.

If there were any chance to consider seriously the suggestion of John Wannamaker that the United States tender \$100,000,000,000 to Germany and buy Belgium from their control there would be a fine chance for some able bodied kicking to transpire in this great and glorious land of the free, and dollars—most held by such men as Saintly John, of Philadelphia. If John had not gotten so close to "Billy" Sunday he might be induced to direct his generosity toward the owners

of investment which Sunday and the Antis confiscated when they brought about dry laws in several states which need not be enumerated. Such a sum of money would go a long, long way toward helping genuine Americans who were deprived of a means of earning a living to learn a new trade, and not be forced to eadge their way while so doing; some of that immense sum could be used to construct decent and passable highways, something which America woefully needs and some of it could be used to bring to book the Junta of Trouble whose agents and advocates are bending effort endeavoring to create friction between the employers and employees of the United States.

If Wannamaker is so deeply concerned in the distress of Belgium and her people, why don't he encourage them with his money to come to America and settle down on some of the immense uncultivated tracts of Arizona, Oregon, Colorado which were made dry by his friends of the fanatical aggregations which we have little doubt he helps support in their social warfare. He could induce his boon friend, "Bill" Sunday, to act as chaperone and show them how to make a good living, providing Billy's "inducement" was financially large enough.

What is that saying about charity? Let some of it be displayed on this side of the big ponds.

CHOOSE AND CHEWS.

Luke McLuke says that "a dyspeptic is a man who has to choose his food carefully and then chews it carefully." All of which may remind some of our boys and girls who handle and serve food, that many of the patrons where they are employed do neither, and the wonder of it is, that they seem to be burly sons of guns, who seem to have cast iron stomachs and troubled with vulgar health.

QUICK FINISHES.

Many a fellow brings his vacation to a sudden close by trying to run an ace full into four tens.

Bryan tried to butt into the miracle class by transforming an eagle into a dove.

Painting the town red at night brings a blue morning.

The man with the grip is a traveler, if he had a bundle and walked he would be a tramp.

Laziness and hard luck are inseparable twins.

If thinking harsh things of another meant imprisonment, what a snap graft contractors would have building jails.

Some men get stewed before they boil over, and it is the latter condition which keeps the hurry-up-wagon busy.

Some fellows credit is so good that about the only thing they are able to borrow is trouble.

"FOOLS IS RIGHT."

Two friends were hanging on a bar and speaking of the war
And wondering what all those guys should shoot each other for.
"What fools those fellows are!" said one. "What fools they are to fight!"
The other man agreed with him and answered: "Fools is right!
The Kaiser sure will lose his goat—he hasn't got a chance
To win from England, let alone from Russia and from France."
"Aw, rent a hall!" the other said, "You're talking like a yap.
When this here war is ended France will not be on the map."
And so they argued back and forth until they came to blows,
And ere the barkeep stopped them they had smashed each other's nose.
And one of them had just remarked: "What fools they are to fight!"
The other had agreed with him and answered: "Fools is right!"
—GEO. E. PHAIR, in International Bookbinder.

CHEMISTS TRY OUT JAGLESS DRINK FOR 1916.
"Whatcha goin' t' do when the State goes dry?"

This question, which, since the last election, has been one of absorbing interest to thousands, may be effectually answered at the New Washington Hotel roof garden tonight, when chemically-prepared substitutes for alcoholic beverages—yet which contain no alcohol—will be served at the subscription banquet given delegates to the convention of the American Chemical Society. These beverages, four in number, have been invented—or concocted—by the local chemists, and they are going to try them out first on the members of their own profession.

The experiment is being watched with considerable interest by J. C. Marmaduke, manager of the New Washington Hotel, and by many others. The first is known as the "Washington cocktail," and the others are "Puyallup-ade," "Loju" and "Washington creme-de-minthe." If it is found the drinks nearly approach the beverages for which they have been substituted, they will be served regularly at The Washington. Those who have had the privilege of tasting them in advance of the banquet say it is impossible to detect the difference in the taste between the new drinks and the old. As to the effect they have nothing to say.

The banquet, which is to be an eight-course affair, will be the climax of a day of recreation for the chemists. Dr. Horace G. Byers, of the University of Washington chemistry department, will preside, and Dr. E. C. Franklin will be toastmaster.—Seattle (Wash.) Times, September 2, 1915.

THE AFTERMATH.

Observers have been keeping silent vigil, waiting for the some thing to happen which usually does after Sundayism attacks a city and their watchfulness has been rewarded. A tigress at the Philadelphia Zoo began to show unmistak-

able signs of trouble, she had somehow gotten hold of one of the Philadelphia papers containing a review of the "Trail Hitters" enlists in the army of Zion, she seemed to absorb the array of near facts described therein and with a peculiar wheeze in her voice turned her head, grabbed her tail in her mouth and before her keepers could prevent her, she had bitten four inches from the end. One of the keepers reported to Superintendent Corson that he believed the sight of the paper with Sunday's name and the effect of a Bryan Cocktail put Juliet, the tigress, on the hummer. Good thing that the two legged "Trail Hitters" have no furry appendages, if they had more than likely there would be some sights in between where the Schuylkill and Delaware flow on to the sea.

FOUR QUARTS TO A GAL.

Young and inexperienced Miss writes to the editor of Queries and Answers column in one of the daily papers as follows:

"I expect to give a dinner to four girl chums next week and have decided to serve ice cream as dessert. How much ice cream should I order?"

The editor responds, without batting an eye: "Order 16 quarts and you will be safe. This follows the old rule of 4 quarts to a gal."

How can you reconcile your action in purchasing non union products with your advocacy of "See that the man who serves you wears our button?" Raise your rain stick or you will get wet.

THE MORATORIUM.

I think that the man who owed me ten
So long I've forgotten when
He touched me for it, must have shared
The war timidity and declared
A moratorium.

One poem which I sold last year,
That gave at least one reader cheer
(The author), isn't paid for yet
The editor's declared, I'll het,
A moratorium.

I've held a promissory note
So long I know it now by rote
And can recite it sans a blunder,
I wonder if the signer's under
A moratorium?

If you cannot collect your dues
Don't fret yourself into the blues.
Some day, mayhap, the clouds will drift
Away and, as they scatter, lift
The moratorium.

But here's a thing, 'tis hard to spy:
Judge why, old man, can't you and I
Take refuge, till the war is over,
In that delightful field of clover—
The moratorium?

—St. Louis Republic.

GIVE THIS THE ONCE OVER.

Your local union may not be as perfect as you would like it to be, but you can't advance it to a perfect machine by simply finding fault. You can do much better work in its behalf if you try to find a remedy for what ails it.

Progress, from a numerical point of view, is attained only by those unions whose membership have the habit of putting into practise similar methods as made the organized labor movement the power which it is today. Very few men voluntarily sought out a member of a local union and asked that their application be taken up for consideration. There are a few, it is true, who entered the organized labor movement of their own initiative, but, in proportion to the many who were invited, they are a decided minority. If you are acquainted with any person working at the catering industry whom you feel is the right material; is "there with the know how," so to speak, that is your man, and if he has all of the ability and sense which you ascribe to him as possessing, he will take your advance in good-natured discussion. Once that point has been reached, it is up to you to furnish reasons for your convictions: why you are a member of a union, and it is peaches to pickles that you win him as a convert. Why feel timid about such matters? You were asked to become a member. Is there any good reason to feel that the other fellow is immune to your persuasion and reasoning?

Brother Albert Forni, who has been Secretary of Local 304 of Hartford, Conn., for several years, sent us a communication recently which is in the nature of a valedictory, for Brother Forni has resigned as Secretary in order to take over the City Hotel at Putnam, Conn., which he has purchased and will conduct as one of, if not the leading catering establishment of that thriving city.

Brother Forni has made an army of friends during his residence in the city of Hartford, and among them practically the entire labor movement of that city; he leaves Hartford with loads of good wishes for his success, and that wedded to his unquestioned ability, should be quite an asset to him and the city of Putnam.

The members of Local 304 will miss the active and aggressive work of their former secretary, but in making the sacrifice they feel that Brother Forni will, despite absense from their ranks, keep in sympathetic touch with the progress of Local 304 and its members.

We join with the many friends of Brother Forni and wish him the greatest measure of success in his new field of endeavor.

A REAL HOME.

"And what is a home? It is, of course, quite different from a house. It is something which is put inside a house. It is a building not made with hands. It belongs to the things which are unseen, rather than to the things which are seen. A house is a product of human handicraft, a home is a creation of the heart. A house is constructed out of matter, a home is such stuff as dreams are made of. A house is four walls with a roof, a home is a complex memories and associations and affections. A house is built by gold, a home is built by love. A small and shabby home may be set up inside a spacious and costly house. We have all been guests in places where we felt there was more house than home. On the other hand, a palatial home may be erected inside a cottage. A house can be built in a year. To build a home is the work of many seasons. A man can have numerous houses, he can have but one home."—Exchange.

Every hat with the United Hatters label purchased by our members materially assists the members of that organization to remain steadily employed. Make a mental memorandum of the foregoing and besides giving your own patronage put in a word of boost to those who are not members of a labor organization.

REVOLUTIONS.

Before Man parted for this earthly strand.
While yet upon the verge of Heaven he stood.
God put a heap of letters in his hand,
And bade him make with them what word
he could.

And man has turned them many times; made
Greece,
Rome, England, France—yes, not in vain
essayed,
Way, after way, changes that never ceased.
The letters have combined: something was
made.

But, ah, an inextinguishable sense
Haunts him that he has not made what he
should.
That he has still, though old, to recommence,
Since he has not yet found the word God
would.

And Empire after Empire, at their height
Of sway, have felt boding sense come on,
Have felt their huge frames not constructed
right,
And drooped, and slowly died upon their
throne.

One day, thou sayest, there will at last appear
The word, the order, which God meant should
be.
Ah, we shall know that well when it come near.
The band will quit Man's heart—he will
breathe free.

—Matthew Arnold.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

After years and years of unjust accusation and prosecution, New Jersey has been exonerated. A New York health commission reports that New York breeds its own mosquitoes and that they are quite as pestiferous and annoying as the New Jersey brand. We expect Bill Kavanagh on receipt of this information will call a conference of our boys who live near the meadows and jubilate. As an added attraction we suggest a tug of war between two teams composed of New Jersey and New York "skeeters" to be refereed by one of those "trench diggers" from Northern Indiana or Southern Michigan. Oh, joy!

WHAT A MILLION IS.

An income tax is paid only by 444 persons in this country whose income exceeds \$1,000,000 a year.

An income of \$1,000,000 a year is 5 per cent on \$20,000,000. Either amount to the average human mind is virtually unimaginable. A million a year is about \$2,740 a day, \$114 an hour or \$2 a minute.

It is a fifth of what it is said to be costing Germany every day to make war. It would pay a salary of \$1,000 per annum to 1,000 persons. It could pay \$4 mileage for the whole distance to the moon, or put a girdle of dollars 40 times around the earth.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

UNION LABEL BOOSTERS.

Some of our members advise us that they are unable to secure underwear, hosiery, and knit goods, such as knit ties, sweaters and jackets with the Union Label attached in their cities and that their dealers make the claim that such goods cannot be obtained.

For the information of such members the following Official List of Manufacturers of union Made Textile Goods of the character described is offered; this list is taken from the official magazine of the United Textile Workers of America:

Manufacturers of Union Made Textile Goods.

Wright-Health Underwear—Cohoes and Troy, New York.

Waterford Knitting Co.—Waterford N. Y.

Wm. Moore Knitting Co. (Inc.) Granite Mills, Wm. Tierney, Mgr., Cohoes, N. Y.; selling agents, Thos. Muir & Co., 253 Church street, New York City, N. Y., and Jas. Malone, 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Moore & Tierney, Erie Woolen Mill—James Tierney, Mgr., Cohoes, N. Y.; Selling agents, Thos. Muir & Co., 253 Church street, New York City, N. Y., and Jas. E. Malone, 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Titlow & Pleiffle—Hosiery—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Unity Hosiery Mills—Unity Brand Hosiery—Milwaukee, Wis.

Cache Knitting Works—Logan, Utah.

Everlasting Garter Co.—77 Bedford street Boston, Mass.

W. H. Martin—Wellmade Shop Apron—518 Andover Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Logan Knitting Factory—Sweaters, Jackets and Hosiery, Logan, Utah.

If any of our members are seeking information which is not contained in the foregoing, it is suggested that they communicate with General Secretary-Treasurer of the Textile Workers, whose address is 86 and 87 Bible House, New York City, N. Y.

If your local dealer will not stock up with Union Label knit goods after securing information as to where he can obtain these goods it will be fair to assume that he is not as friendly to labor as we believe he should be; therefore it devolves on you and your fellow workers to "convert" a dealer and then give him your patronage. The most convincing argument which we know of is the proper expenditure of union made wages with concerns which TRY to keep on hand FAIR GOODS. Fair goods as we understand the term, mean Union Labeled Goods.

THIS SOUNDS FINE ON A COLD NIGHT.

Supposing that every time you wilfully absented yourself from a meeting of your local union—wait a minute, now, don't hurry to the next paragraph, it may berottener than this one, can't tell how you may view it—but supposing that for every absentee mark against you during the year were to be turned into a double jitney—ten cents, and that ten pennies were collectable without putting the screws down real hard, a sort of offering on your part which you turned over to the secretary, and he in turn forwarded these one hundred mills to headquarters, and they were set aside for the purpose of erecting a home for old, disabled and otherwise knocked out members where they could spend their declining years, eat-

ing the very best which a bountiful land could supply and money procure and all of that sort of thing—a perfect Resting Place, a REAL ON-THE LEVEL HOME, without a breath of or even a suspicion of a breath of this thing which people call charity. You know what I mean, a sure-enough place which when you are about close to the selvage and feeling all run down, where you could lie to without tangling yourself up in a lot of red tape. Got the picture in your mind's eye? All right, well, supposing that all those nimble dimes held a convention, got together so to speak—now get your pencil—how much would headquarters collect in twelve months time, and how long would it be before a—here you, come back and finish this squib—How long would it be BEFORE we could have the greatest and grandest edifice or series of such, devoted to the purpose set forth herein and above all and heretofore.

That's all just now, but ain't it a doggoned shame that something like that couldn't be did?

BUT MAYBE HE DIDN'T HAVE TO TELL HER.

An Ohio woman declares her husband has not had a bath in eight years. Some men tell their wives everything.—McCreary County, Ky., Advocate.

TEXTILE WORKERS LOSE THEIR SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Albert Hibbert, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, died August 24th, after a protracted illness.

In the demise of Brother Hibbert the Textile Workers lose one of their able champions and splendid executive officers, and the labor movement loses one of its leaders, a man who occupied in the hearts of all who knew him a very warm spot.

Secretary Treasurer Hibbert was buried at Fall River, Mass., August 27, 1915. His funeral was attended by an immense throng of labor unionists, among whom were many of our members resident in that city.

OUT FOR THE MEMBERSHIP CHAMPIONSHIP

Now that Boston has "copped" the Base Ball Championship of the world, our "fans" and "rooters"—and it is said Boston beats the universe for Boosters and Rooters—are getting in trim to show every big town on the map that Beantown is really a leader in any endeavor, be it sport or otherwise. We have, as every member of our International Union knows, one great big local in Boston, but that in insufficient glory for the Rooters of that city, they desire, in fact, like the little boy in the advertising—won't be satisfied until they reach it, and the "it" in this instance is to make Boston the champion from a membership point of view in our International Union. Well, Beantown and all of your Royal and other brands of Rooters, we bid you welcome on the field of competition, but we might as well tell you now as later on, you've got to "GO SOME" if you can wrest the laurels from the city on the shores of the Pacific where you held your Eighteenth General Convention in June last. If Beantown really gets into the field with half the amount of ginger her Base Ball Rooters display, there is going to be doings worth watching.

QUICK, DOC!

The man who asserts that the labor movement is a frost and failure because it has not succeeded in enlisting more than three million workers in America, can join hands with that other fellow who said that the labor movement was on the downward path by reason of the "terrible" influence of the saloonmen and its utter disregard of the advice and urgings of the so-called "Church in Action."

This duo will be tied up one of these days and the medical fraternity will tap 'em for "simples" and find exactly what they were looking for.

HOW SHRAPNEL IS MADE.

Aside from the poison gases and the fire bombs which the German armies have used in Flanders, the most deadly engines of modern warfare are the shrapnel shells which are used by all the armies in the present conflict. The most effective parts of the shrapnel are the lead bullets contained in the shell, which are thrown out in a conical shape when the timing fuse, which explodes the powder at the base, blows the nose off the shell freeing the bullets packed within it. In an eighteen-pound shell the range of these bullets is approximately 250 yards.

The lead bullets, which are generally half an inch in diameter, are made from a number of different compositions, the most common being that of 87 1-2 parts lead and 12 1-2 parts of antimony. The actual number of lead bullets contained in a single shell varies with the different Governments which manufacture them. In the American fifteen-pound shell there are 252, in the British fifteen-pound shell there are 235. The bullets in the American shell have six flattened sides. In foreign-made shells the bullets have spherical sides, an arrangement which does not allow of so close packing as the American plan.

There are two methods of manufacturing shrapnel shells which are commonly used at the present time. By one of these the bullets are cast in iron moulds which are split down the center to facilitate removal after casting. By the other, slugs are cut from lead wire and struck between dies in a heading machine. One hydraulic wire press and 14 heading machines, which have a producing capacity of 850 bullets a minute, are used for the manufacture of flattened bullets. One hydraulic press and eight heading machines, with a capacity of 950 bullets a minute are used to produce the spherical bullets.

The lead bullets have been cast from lead wire by a process which is gradually going out of use, and a newer and more rapid process has taken its place. In the method used almost exclusively at present the molten lead is poured into a cylinder from which it is pushed out through a die by means of a plunger, the metal having time to settle before it is forced through the press.

The bullets are shaken together in a tumbling machine or barrel for an hour, the action of one against another removing all unevenness on the sides. A careful watch is kept over the tumbling operation, as it is necessary to see that the bullets conform to a certain standard of weight. A variation of one dram to a pound of bullets is allowed, 41 bullets a pound being the accepted standard. Ten pounds of lead rod produce six and a half pounds of bullets.—New York Times.

THE POST CARD FIEND.

I must write my love a letter; I must write my love a line, for the memory of her sweetness lingers like the taste of wine; so I'll buy a post car funny and I'll send it to my honey and she'll know I love her dearly and remember that she's mine.

In a dark and distant day, when from home I went away, I sent my love a daily letter, writing long and hard. But that's all put behind me; if you look now you will find me sending kisses to the missis on the bottom of a card.

Yes, I buy a post card funny with a penny of my money. On the narrow margin of it I inscribe these words, "Will write." And do I ever do it? No, that's all there is to it. I simply send the postal and wish myself goodnight.

For the long and written page no longer is the rage, but every form of missive on a postal card is sent.

Do you separate or marry?

Do you hasten on or tarry?

You can spread the joyful tidings for the small sum of one cent.

Let us say you're sweet on Laura, feeling great affection for her. Buy a postal with a picture of a bottle large of glue. She surely can not doubt it; she'll know how you feel about it, for printed on the card is this: "Dear one, I'm stuck on you."

Let us say that Laura bonny smiles upon some other Johnny, and you think it's time she learned a little lesson you can teach.

Just figure what a roast'll be conveyed by just this postal printed:

"Dear One—You are not the only pebble on the beach."

What a lot of time she's saving, saying naught of tears and raving, when she sends a postal back to you so plain that all can see. No time or trouble's wasted, and yet you're surely basted. for her picture postal's printed with the legend—"23."

Are you flush or are you busted?

Are you bright or are you rusted?

Did you make a million dollars?

Did you beat the game or lose?

As a hero did they hail you? Did the sheriff come and jail you? Did your friends come round and bail you?

A card will tell the news.

Is your family increasing? Do the waves roar never ceasing?

Is the country very beautiful? Or did you make that deal?

It surely isn't any trouble to expend a penny and tell them on a picture postal card just how you feel.

The art of letter-writing is a practice too be-nighting. Say you wished to marry Laura, but she left you in the lurch. Why, off you run with laughter, for you know that you are after a funny card entitled, "I was waiting at the church."

From the country or the city you can send these post cards witty, and it may be good old Gabriel will send a postman's whistle blow. and a card sent by St. Peter will declare in heavenly metre:

"You were a picture post card fiend! You're wanted down below!"—New York Evening Sun.

A SECOND REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY.
(By Bret Harte.)

The 50th anniversary of the close of the Civil War will be celebrated this fall by the surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic by a grand march on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington; to repeat, so far as modern conditions will permit, the review which took place in 1865 at the close of the war, when the united armies of Grant and Sherman, 200,000 strong, passed in line before President Johnson and his Cabinet. This poem, written immediately after that first march, is one of the most stirring things ever composed by Bret Harte.

I read last night of the Grand Review
In Washington's chief avenue—
Two hundred thousand men in blue,
I think they said was the number—
Till I seemed to hear their trampling feet,
The bugle blast and the drum's quick beat,
The clatter of hoofs on the stony street,
The cheers of people who came to greet,
And the thousand details that to repeat
Would only my verse encumber—
Till I fell in a reverie, sad and sweet,
And then to a fitful slumber.

When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand,
In the lonely Capitol. On each hand
Far stretched the portico, dim and grand
Its columns ranged like a martial band
Of sheeted spectres, whom some command
Had called to a last reviewing.
And the streets of the city were white and
bare;
No footfall echoed across the square;
But out of the misty midnight air
I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
And the wandering night-winds seemed to
bear
The sound of a far tattooing.

Then I held my breath with fear and dread;
For into the square, with brazen tread,
There rode a figure whose stately head
O'erlooked the review that morning,
That never bowed from its firm-set seat
When the living column passed its feet,
Yet now rode steadily up the street
To the phantom bugle's warning;

Till it reached the Capitol square, and wheeled
And there in the moonlight stood revealed
A well-known form that in State and field
Had led our patriots sires:
Whose face was turned to the sleeping camp,
And after the river's fog and damp
That showed no flicker, nor wanling lamp.
Nor wasted bivouac fires.

And I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation;
That martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
The patriot graves of the nation.

And there came the nameless dead—the men
Who perished in fever swamp and fen,
The slowly-starved of the prison pen;

And marching beside the others,
Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight,—
With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright;
I thought—perhaps, it was the pale moon-light—

They looked as white as their brothers!

And so all night marched the nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread.
Nor a badge, nor a motto brandished;
No mark—save the bare uncovered head

Of the silent bronze Reviewer;
With never an arch save the vaulted sky;
With never a flower save those that lie,
On the distant graves—for love could buy
No gift that was purer or truer.

So all night long swept the strange array.
So all night long till the morning gray
I watched for one who had passed away;
With a reverent awe and wonder—
Till a blue cap waved in the length'ning line.
And I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come; and I spake—and lo! that sign
Awakened me from my slumber.

—Boston Post, September 7, 1915.

ANYTHING TO SAVE OVERHEAD EXPENSE.

The proposition of using telephones at tables, permitting guests to "phone" their orders to a checker, he in turn transferring the order when ready for serving to a waiter was tried without much success some years ago. The idea has not died, for according to *The Telephone Review* the system has been installed in a confectionery store at Plainfield, N. J., and is working nicely. In the store described by *The Telephone Review*, light lunches are served, a telephone has been installed for each table and is connected with a Central switchboard, the checker in charge of the receiving end take the order, transfers it to the cook who with his assistants place the order on a tray which is carried to the table and served. Each table is numbered and the system from that point of view is perfection, but one can readily appreciate that if such a system were installed in a large establishment it might not prove so competent.

The idea may seem to save labor on the part of the waiter, but close analysis will show that its main object is to save the wages which might be paid to additional waiters necessary where "waiting for the order of the guests" is almost half the time devoted to table service. The electrical appliance people are devoting time and attention to dining room service and it is not a far look ahead to see double the number of "busses" used now and proportionate to the increase of these workers will be the decrease of skilled waiters. Some years ago when bottled beers and cocktails made their bow many mixers predicted the disappearance of the skilled mixologist, but instead of decreasing in numbers the opposite is the case; perhaps after all the installation of the "phones" at tables may prove as big a boon to the sore footed garcon whose numbers will increase instead of decreasing.

OH! THE NAUGHTY THING!

The bridegroom was dressed in light tan shoes and gloves to match.—Francitas (Tex.) Bee.

"LITTLE CHAWLEY."

Rev. Charles Stelzle, ex-machinist, having solved the labor problem as commissioner of the Presbyterian church, is now going to solve it once more as a publicity agent of the prohibitionists. The Rev. Charles, who was a prolific copy-producer for the labor press, in which he showed what the religious organizations were doing to uplift labor by adopting welfare resolutions, intends to add to the troubles of labor editors by burdening them with weekly news letters setting forth his views after four or five years' "wide study of the economic aspects of the liquor problem upon an independent, unbiased basis." Stelzle succeeded in stirring up more or less religious fractionalism in the labor movement, and if he can influence the workers to subordinate the really important questions in which they are interested to also split on the beer issue, he sure will deserve to be classified as a great leader of men, or misleader.—*Cleveland Citizen*, July 31, 1915.

"Little Chawley" made his appearance on the stump as a Dry Spell-binder during the campaign in Hennepin County, Minn., and no doubt spread the usual bunch of Bunk about being a Trades Unionist and Workingman's Friend; in fact he has become so accustomed to slinging out that "labor's friends' salve" that, like the Maine fisherman, he will soon believe the "dope" himself. We have no reliable authority to refer to in the matter of time which it requires to make a minister, but we have a sneaking suspicion that we do know the difference between a four-flushing Card Carrier and a Trades Unionist, and if "Little Chawley" is not the former we are still from Missouri and have to be shown.

Hennepin County voted WET by a majority of over nine thousand; this too in spite of the fact that "Little Chawley's" employers, the Anti-Saloon League poured money and workers into that city for many weeks in advance of the campaign. If the voters of Hennepin County, which includes the city of Minneapolis, did not make a good sized dent in that \$300,000.00 fund set aside to make that and other cities Dry, we miss our guess. Well, "Little Chawley" uncovered himself in Minnesota, he weighed in heavy but came out exceedingly "light" and has not proved to his employers that he can deliver the labor vote, therefore it is a safe prediction to make, that his cinch has been considerably weakened. We suggest that in the next town Reverend (?) Stelzle visits for the purpose of converting the workingmen to vote out the saloon, that he give them his Union Record first shot out of the box, so that they may fully appreciate how he loves the Labor Movement and the men and women thereof.

SAFETY FIRST.

A man who travels out of Oklahoma City made a grave mistake the other day, or night rather. It seems that he got off the train, saw a lady whom he thought to be his wife, took her by the arm, and instead of going home, went to a nearby hotel. He registered as man and wife, using his own name. Then up the elevator to the room. Now comes this man, and claims to his real wife that he discovered his mistake immediately upon arrival at the room. She says he didn't discover it until morning and she is suing for a divorce. Oilton men should take heed and examine your wives carefully before bedtime.—*Oilton (Okla.) Gusher.*

CONCILIATION PREFERABLE TO COURTS OF TRIAL IN SETTLING DISPUTES.

(By Justice Edgar J. Laurer, Conciliation Branch, New York City Municipal Court.)

For more than a hundred years the principle of conciliation worked well in Denmark, and 90 per cent of all civil cases in the kingdom were brought to a peaceable settlement in the conciliation court. I AM CONVINCED THAT MOST OF THE CASES WHICH CLOG AMERICAN COURTS COULD BE DISPOSED OF AS EASILY AND CHEAPLY IF THE PRINCIPLE OF CONCILIATION WERE ADOPTED HERE.

A court trial is a more civilized way of settling disputes than the duel or the battlefield. But in its last analysis it is still a fight.

People who fight are apt to get hurt, either in war or in the court. If they expect to get justice in either way they are apt to be disappointed. The best they can hope for is a decision based in one case on the strength of their arms, in the other on the strength of their "case."

Our new court will not be a court of contest. It will be a place to settle disagreements, not to fight them out. It will not only save time and money; it will save fighting.

IF IT DOESN'T ALWAYS BRING EXACT JUSTICE IT WILL OFTEN BRING SOMETHING BETTER. IT WILL BRING A FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING, A THING ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE AT THE END OF A CONTESTED SUIT.—The Labor Union, Columbus, Ohio.

There are millions of brooms made in America. The union made broom costs no more than the non-union product, and if in some instances it does, remember that the cheaper broom may have been made in a prison workshop.

BILLY SUNDAY FOE TO LABOR.

Boston, Aug. 13.—"Billy Sunday is the best strike breaker the country has produced," This is the declaration of Roger W. Babson, in the Boston Post.

"There is a league to enforce peace in Philadelphia. It is financed by millionaires. Billy Sunday is the best strikebreaker the country has produced, and they are willing to pay him for strikebreaking.

"These men, whom I know personally, on the Billy Sunday committees, are the most conservative men alive. There was going to be a big strike on rapid transit in Philadelphia, as I know, since employers pay my office \$90 a year apiece to keep them informed of labor conditions.

"Our statistical organization collects for capital rather than for capital and labor both, for the simple reason that capital pays us and labor won't.

"Some one told the rapid transit people that Billy Sunday could fix them up and avert the strike for two or three years. He does it by preaching that it doesn't matter what they get in this world, they can't lay it up in heaven.

"You have never heard him say a word against corporations and capitalists. He asks what difference it makes whether you get two dollars or five dollars a day, so long as you are only to be here forty years or so, and in hell an eternity.

"I know for a fact the contributions these men are making, and I know they are men who have

never had anything to do with evangelical work. They wouldn't stand for him a minute if he hadn't something to deliver besides the gospel.

"Of course, the salvation of the church depends largely on schemes to earn more money. Why pay the doctor \$500 to save my appendix and the preacher fifty cents to save my soul?

"It's all hocus pocus. Not that the doctor is overpaid. Very few people are overpaid. But I'm not criticizing Sunday on his money-getting at all.

"What I'm criticizing is his reactionary doctrine of heaven and hell.

"I think the labor people ought to get busy and have some one keep them posted as to where Billy Sunday is going next."

NOBODY HOME.

If, by some freak of nature, all the excuses which members of our local unions have unearthed, dug up, constructed, fabricated or originated, and offered them for failing to attend to the business of their respective local unions, or for non-attendance at meetings of the aforesaid local unions, were to be enlisted on one side in army fashion, and on the other side the innumerable excuses offered to the folks at home for being out late at night, using only those which directly or indirectly lay the blame on the union—such as committee work, late meetings, and all of that class of "crip" in the excuse line—were lined up and both sides accounted as old-time gladiators and ordered to "wade in to a finish," holy mackerel, or is it sacred cod-fish! Well, any good ejaculation will serve the purpose. But say, what a fearful din those two armies would make; and attraction, why it would make a boiler factory engaged in turning out warship boilers on a hurry-up order from Congress sound like steen tons of feathers ahead of a gale on Long Island Sound or Lake Erie along about November 29, between the hours of 11:00 p. m. and 2:00 a. m. on the 30th. And by the way of getting this thing placed right, where on all of this North American continent could such a battle take place. Supposing that such an attraction could be staged and you had the gate privileges, and you obtained a "jitney" from each person as a lookeron at the "Battle of Excuses," how much mazuma would you be able to drag down to the First National after the tickets had all been accounted for? The ladies chorus will kindly render that beautiful hymn, page 13, "A Poor Excuse is Better than None." Meanwhile the ushers will take up the usual collection, and we hope the good kind brothers and sisters will respond generously, for winter is coming on and we need coal.

WELL, WHAT OF IT?

Aug. Barzan drove to Boone Thursday on business. He came home loaded.—Boone (Ia.) News-Republican.

A youth always looks forward to the day when he will be his Own Boss. And, about the time it arrives, he goes and gets married.

The reason why a girl likes the light turned low when a member of the Hand Holders' Union calls is because she can enjoy a kiss and not have to worry because she isn't blushing.

FINISHED EUROPE.

Strange creatures, we Americans. We've been going to Europe by the thousands every summer to see a "finished country," and now when it's nearer finished than ever we stay at home.—Philadelphia North American.

JUXTA POSITION.

On a billboard announcing theatrical offerings at New York theatres those dexterous gentlemen of brush and paste-pail succeeded in laying the announcements as follows: "The Girl from Utah," "Some Baby," "Rolling Stones," "Search Me." Evidently a case for "Officer 666."

GOOD HEALTH.

Witch hazel is an excellent lotion for large pores; also for red, veiny patches.

An instantaneous cure for hiccough is to take one teaspoonful of common vinegar.

Alcohol "baths" are thrice beneficial when the hand is substituted for the "sponge" of old-time usage.

People who suffer from the heat in the hands and feet can obtain speedy and easy relief from the same by putting inside their stockings and gloves a small portion of fine oatmeal.

When the hair becomes matted and oily from heat—as it often becomes if one travels all day with the hat on—wonders can be done to it with alcohol and orris root. First part in into strands and rub between the strands on the scalp with clear alcohol. This gets out much dust and oil. Then, when the scalp is dry, sprinkle the hair, not the scalp, generously with orris root. Brush this out thoroughly after half an hour and let the hair hang, in a breeze if possible, throughout this half hour.—Exchange.

UNCONVERTED.

The member of a local union who declines to aid in making his local an efficient vehicle for the general good of the industry, is in the right church, but in the wrong pew.

I DID NOT RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER, BUT—
I did not raise my boy to be a coward,
To bear with blood unstirred whate'er befalls,
To skulk, or shirk, or flinch in times untoward,
To stop his ears when need or honor calls.

I did not raise my boy to hide in pleasure
When duty summons him to suffer pain,
To count mere easeful plenty, good—to measure
All by paltry rule of private gain.

I would not have him cringe when proud ambition
Fares forth full-armed to work its lawless will,
To use his own upon some base condition,
Or look on weakness outraged and be still.

Better, far better, that my son were lying,
Fordone and shattered on the stricken field;
Better, far better, that my boy were dying,
Where freemen, sore forfoughten, scorn to yield.

I love him not? Ah me! Too well I love him
To have him live at ease, full-fed and whole,
A recreant to the righteous God above him,
A traitor to his birthplace and his soul.

—New York Times.

BITS OF BYPLAY.

By LUKE McLUKE, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

BETCHA!

My son, be careful, I entreat,
Behave yourself on Sunday;
Don't overdrink or overeat,
And there'll be no blue Monday.

^{}

PAW KNOWS EVERYTHING.

Willie—Paw what is an optimist?
Paw—An optimist is a man who thinks he can
build a \$2,000 house for \$2,000, my son.

^{}

THE CORN FEDS.

The skirts grow fuller every day,
We miss the dimpled hobble;
But don't be downcast, men, for they
Are still there with the wobble.

^{}

SURE.

"Why do we always speak of the silvery
moon?" asked the Boob.
"On account of its quarters and halves, I sup-
pose," replied the Cheerful Idiot.

^{}

OUCH!

The convict said: "We're locked in, men,
Of that there is no doubt;
I wish we had the smallpox, then
I know we could break out."

^{}

GIDDAP!

"Well," said Clancy, when he came home to
supper, "I got fired today."
"I thought you told me that you were work-
ing on a fire-proof building," exclaimed Mrs.
Clancy.

^{}

HUH!

He's always borrowing, this mutt,
On others he depends;
He is devoid of feeling, but
He likes to touch his friends.

^{}

NEITHER HAVE WE.

Six women in New York have formed a club
and have pledged themselves to each have a baby
a year. We have no complaint to make.—Car-
son (Nev.) News.

^{}

NAMES IS NAMES.

M. T. Church is a Cincinnati salesman.

^{}

DAILY HEALTH HINTS.

Never call a man a liar if he is bigger than you
are.

^{}

OUR DAILY SPECIAL.

Something For Nothing Means Nothing For
Something.

^{}

THINGS TO WORRY ABOUT.

Salt Creek is not salty.

^{}

OUCH!

"How did Jones come to lose his money?"
asked the Old Fogey.

"It was spirited away," replied the Grouch.

"What do you mean?" asked the old Fogey.

"He spent it on booze," replied the Grouch.

THAT HELPS SOME.

"Be like the rooster, son, I beg,"
Said wise old Mr. Loost;
"And if you can not lay an egg,
You can stand 'round and boast."

^{}

EXPLAINED.

"I don't understand this picture," Mr. Dauber,"
said Mr. Hibrow. "There is nothing to it but a
man wearing a blue suit and a cap, and you
have named the picture 'Friendless.' Who is this
man, and why is the picture named 'Friend-
less'?"

"That," replied the artist, "represents an um-
pire after the home team has lost a close game."

^{}

MORE APPROPRIATE.

"Some day I'll get a harp," said Dix,
"And join the Heavenly choir;"
But when he died and crossed the Styx
They handed him a lyre.

ARE YOU READING ALL?

"The "fan" food on the inside cover of each
issue of the MIXER AND SERVER is prepared for
your perusal.

NO SMILING MATTER.

The Good Book says 'twas Adam's rib,
But I for one believe
That just his funny-bone was used
To manufacture Eve.

Because since then the race of men
(They can't deny its true),
Have laughed at every single thing
We women say or do.

They ridicule the clothes we wear,
No matter what their style;
And be it hoops or hobble skirts,
They each provoke a smile.

To see us sharpen pencils
Just tickles them to death,
And when we climb a ladder
They laugh till out of breath.

They love to put us on the cars,
And watch our awkward strides,
And when we get off backwards
They grin and hold their sides.

They snicker when we drive a nail
Up somewhere in the house;
They chuckle when we sign a check,
Or frighten at a mouse.

And so it goes! These men folks think
We're absolutely funny.
There's just one time they never smile,
'Tis when we ask for money.

—ERNESTINE B. NORRIS in *Seattle Union Record*.

THE SHOW DAD LIKES.

(Puck.)

Mother—What kind of a show did papa take
you to see while you were in the city?

Bobbie—It was a dandy show, mamma, with
ladies dressed in stockings clear up to their
necks.

Those who still are in doubt that Rockefellerism is not connected with the prohibition movement should peruse the following admission made by Mr. Bower, the head of the Rockefeller interests in Colorado, while upon the witness stand before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations:

Chairman Walsh: "Didn't you use the prohibition sentiment that was strong in the State to get support for what you called the law and order platform, that was for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and the others to aid in ruthless prosecution of the strikers and the union officers, and a relentless policy of suppressing those men?"

Mr. Bower: "It was all interlinking and locked together."

It might be added that President Welborn, of the C. F. & I. Co., also admitted that when the prohibition issue was in doubt he turned loose several hundred office employees to agitate and pull for votes and thus clinched a victory for the drys in Colorado.

It will never be known of course, how much money the Rockefellers have dumped into the campaign fund of the Anti-Saloon League, as that organization issues no public statement to show where its financial support comes from. It is claimed that John D., Jr., contributes \$100,000 a year to the prohibition cause and his sister, Mrs. McCormick, chips in \$50,000 per annum. Old John unquestionably adds another hundred thousand to the fund to spread dry propaganda.

About a year ago New York dailies carried a story that the Rockefeller family had donated a total of \$3,000,000 in recent years to the "temperance cause," which means that the prohibitionists obtained the bulk of the contributions with which to prosecute their out-of-work campaign.

It is past understanding how any thinking workingman can paint himself to be deceived into voting for prohibition when he studies the interests behind that movement. Rockefellerism stands for everything that is injurious to the welfare of the working class. Rockefellerism spells industrial slavery.—Cleveland (O.) *Citizen*, October 16, 1915.

A PURIST.

Prof. Thomas L. Lounsbury said at Cambridge in a talk on English:

"But precision can be carried too far. The ultra-precise, even when logically right, are really wrong."

"An ultra-precise professor went into a hardware shop and said:

"Show me a shears, please."

"You mean a pair of shears, don't you?" said the dealer.

"No," said the professor. "I mean what I say. I mean a shears."

The dealer took down a box of shears.

"Look here, professor," he said, "aren't there two blades here? And don't two make a pair?"

"Well, you've got two legs. Does that make you a pair of men?" And the professor smiled at the dealer triumphantly through his spectacles.

"He was logically right, but, really, he was wrong."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HOW MUCH OF A LOAD WOULD YOU BE REQUIRED TO TOTE.

If you were forced to carry one pound of lead in your pocket for every time you with deliberateness and intent to defraud the members of your local union of your presence, of the priceless pleasure of looking on that freckled or battle scarred "map" of yours and for each succeeding time during the year another one pound of lead was added to the first deposit in your pocket, this, understand for frittering your time away somewhere when you SHOULD have been to the meeting, of your local union—no penalty being imposed for on the level work for wages and at that good union job of yours—getting this all straight are you, can't repeat this time. Anyway how long do you calculate it would take you and a few other "nice" boys to stop the ructions in Europe for lack of lead to make bullets.

The member who takes that stay away from meeting thing as a huge joke, may be an alright good scout and be truly anxious to see the little union grow and thrive and prosper, but—and several more buts added—it will take some pretty fine smooth argufying and smooth language to convince the regular attendants at meetings that the chronic absentee is anything but—Write the rest of it yourself, this little Journal goes into the hands of folks at home.

OLD FRIEND OF MINE.

Old friend of mine, if you shall cross the tide
Before my bark lets go,
You watch for me upon the other side;
You watch and wait with Him our Peerless Guide,
If first you cross the tide.

Old friend of mine, if you shall learn the way
Before I hear the call,
You whisper through the misty maze some day
The password that is best for me to say—
If first you cross the tide.

Old friend of mine, from battlements on high,
If yonder first you stand,
Wave back some message you may cheer us by,
And spur us on to dare to do or die,
From battlements on high.

Old friend of mine, if you shall see the King
Before I kiss His hand,
Waft back to me some strain that there you sing,
Some note to still this longing wondering,
If first you see the King.

—Boston Transcript.

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

Notice—As my husband, L. C. Dale, has left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any accounts contracted by him, nor pay any debts which he may contract, nor be responsible for any instruments which he may sign. S. CARRIE DALE.—Wellsville (Kan.) *Globe*.

THE BUNGSTARTER.

On the level, just 'tween you and I, when did you attend a meeting of your local union? Fess up for once.



CORRESPONDENCE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

SIR AND BROTHER—The old saying, "you can't keep a good man down" has come true in Jersey City and the boys are beginning to realize the benefits derived from organization. It's hard, very hard, to convince some people of the benefits derived from organization, but if people would only look around and see the conditions in which some poor laborers are working they would think differently. A teacher once told her class there was nothing like observing things. For instance, she said: "I walked into a dry goods store one day and inquired of the clerk if a certain family lived upstairs. The clerk stood amazed and answered, 'Why, there is no upper floor to this place,' which was true. Quite embarrassed I walked out."

This is the condition a man finds himself in when he tries to go it alone and don't observe the benefits or organized labor. We also see some politicians, when they get elected to office, put up a terrible howl if they see the city employes organizing a union for their self protection. But they forget themselves that it took a political organization or some other organization to elect them or they would never have been heard from. So, why not give the workingman the privilege of self-protection. The whole United States is one grand union. Where would America be if there was no Union of the States? The Civil War was a fight for principle; our fight is for a principle—square pay and fair hours. If big corporations see fit to import labor over at cheapest wage, they can get them, and these men, after working a certain length of time in this country, wake up to the fact that they cannot exist on their wages and strike, causing riots and bloodshed inside the corporation grounds and outside of it, bearing in mind that they are not affiliated with any union whatever; whose fault is it that the corporations to cover themselves up, blame the union? And bone-headed politicians believe them.

There are two classes of people in this country who will never believe in organized labor. They are the big financial pilots and the very ignorant. There are exceptions in these cases, but both imagine that unions are trying to rob them; one for asking for square wages, and the ignorant class for asking for dues, whereas if they could look into things in the right light they could see that labor organizations were not only out for their good and welfare but also out for the good and welfare of the United States.

The waiters and bartenders are going to hold a stag at Elks' Hall in the near future, and this is going to be some stag. Our business agent, Brother Muldoon, has his Howitzer turned on the one thousand-ticket mark, which all the boys claim will be a cinch to hit. That's the spirit that means success.

Brother Bill Kavanagh drops in to see us regularly. The boys think the world of Bill. We hope to see Brother Fred Oyle and Kavanagh and the rest of that famous bunch of singers at the stag that night with Fred leading them in a white suit. Some singer, Fred.

The Local Joint Board and Alliance Board are in good working order, and the future is beginning to look brighter for the boys.

We have had our trouble with Prohibitionists and other fanatics, but we had to have our eyes peeled down in the legislative building or we probably would have lost out. Boys, keep your eyes on those fellows. Brother Kavanagh and committees from different locals did good work in the assembly chambers when the local option bill came up. To hear them talk a sane man would come to the conclusion they were heavy stockholders in Welch's Grape Juice. Well I guess that's a pretty rich concern, but grape juice is a bad substitute for bread or corn-beef and cabbage, so be careful, don't let them take your bread and butter and hand you a bottle of grape juice. Fight them in the legislative assembly, question every candidate running for assembly or any other office how they stand and pledge them. This will show the liquor dealer also that we are out for his interest and it is to his interest to stick to us.

Wishing the general membership success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

TOM WESTCOTT,
Press Secretary, Local 488.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I will inform the readers of the official magazine, the MIXER AND SERVER, that we gave our first annual smoker in our clubrooms, and it was a grand success. There were 120 present; speeches of all sorts were made, and a big feast was next in order and we had everything on the bill of fare. As members of our International Union have not read of the excellent program of Local 505, I will endeavor to outline the advancement that has been and is being made in the membership of our local, and I believe that it is the right sort of progress to report, at least I have always found out that in numbers there is strength. Since May 1, 1915, Local 505 has taken in 47 new members, reinstated 2, and received by traveling card 2, in the month of September; there were 15 initiations and up to the present date we have a membership of 65, and so we all believe that we can feel proud of the advancement that we are making. Local 505 recognizes the fact that this is a ripe time to organize the leading hotels of our city and we are hoping to be able to report some substantial progress.

I will advise members to stay away from Columbus on account of business being at a standstill. But to say that Local 505 is in a fair way to success does not mean that it has reached its goal, but the sentiment among waiters and cooks is growing in our favor; the very men, who several months ago evinced a lack of confidence in our organization now come to wish us well and voluntarily promise that they will soon be with us and they more often keep than not keep their promise. Those who hesitate are even encouraged by the growing numbers of our active members who may be found distributed over all parts of the city and each one of whom works as seriously as if the responsibility for the success of this organization rested wholly on his shoulders.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN POPP,
Local 505.

OMAHA, NEB.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few words from Local 264, to let you know that we are still alive and forging to the front, taking in new members at every meeting.

Our president, Brother Harry McConnon, resigned the presidency to go on the road for the Mosier Cigar Company.

A special election was held the last meeting, October 3, 1915, and the following officers were elected: President, H. C. Edwards; vice-president, Wm. F. Coffey; chaplain, Leo P. Hill; recording secretary, Wm. H. Russell; inspector, Chas. Simonson; inside guard, Nolan O'Dell.

Brother Julius P. Sebastian, of Local 420, Kansas City, Mo., is in the city visiting Local 264.

Our new business agent, Brother Edw. Connley, is on the job all the time bringing in new members and collecting back dues.

Best wishes from Local 264 to the International, I remain

Yours fraternally,

W.M. H. RUSSELL,
Local 264.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TO THE EDITOR MIXER AND SERVER—Just a few lines from Local 420 to keep up the map inspection.

General Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan passed through our city on the 23d on his way to the A. F. of L. Convention; he arrived Friday night and left Saturday evening. He was looked after by a committee from the L. J. E. B., and from all accounts, I think he was heartily received.

I wish again to notify traveling members that if you want to walk the streets, come to Kansas City. It seems like this city is the most popular spot in the U. S. just now. The bar business in this town has never been known to be so poor as it is right now, and every one is sitting up and wondering what will occur between now and spring.

Fraternally yours,

M. P. FINAN,

Rec. and Press Secretary (pro tem).



ROBT. LYONS

Local 51, St. Louis, Mo.

Delegate to Eighteenth General Convention, San Francisco, California.

Delegate to Seventeenth General Convention, Denver, Colo.

Delegate to Sixteenth General Convention, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—On Monday evening, October 4, 1915, Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson, of Chicago, ordered the city collector to notify all saloon keepers that the law of the State of Illinois, which prohibits the sale of liquor on the first day of the week, would be enforced. Two hours after this order was read by the clerk of the city council. The newspapers carried this news to all parts of the city, and up to the present writing both sides are trying to explain how and why it all happened.

This law had not been enforced in Chicago for fifty years, and this is one of the reasons why the Chicago Restaurant Keepers' Association did not believe it ever would or could be applied in this city.

In spite of the fact that Sunday closing eventually means closing every day and thousands of workers will be out of employment, the 50,000 unorganized hotel and restaurant workers rejoice over the Sunday closing as a means to procure one day rest each week. They feel that they have donated one day's work each week to their employers, and as wages are regulated by supply and demand, these workers will now be paid six days' wages for six days' work, as against six days' wages for seven days' work.

Fraternally,

FRED EBELING,

Secretary, Local 865.

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SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am submitting here-with a poem which, so far as I have recollection has never been printed in our official magazine. I take it that whoever its author, was a friend of the "man behind the bar," and therefore ask that you give it space in an early issue of the MIXER AND SERVER.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BAR.

You have heard the tearful story of the man who wields the hoe,
Until his shoulders droop and bend, beneath his weight of woe.
You have heard of the man behind the gun, but never near or far,
Have you ever heard a tribute paid to the man behind the bar.

When I used to go to Sunday School and heard the parson tell
Of the horrors of the barroom and the drunkard's path to hell,
What a fiend I thought this bar man as I scanned him from afar,
But I have found worse men in pulpits than I have behind the bar.

For with his smile of cheery welcome he will help to banish care,
With his air of kindly greeting he will make the earth more fair,
He will treat you as a brother, no matter who you are,
And he never turns a friend or foe away, this man behind the bar.

When the world seems out of kilter and you need a doctor's care,
When your friends seem cold and distant and the world seems bleak and bare,
This is the man to fix you up, for as a doctor he is a star,
He will raise your lagging spirits with extracts from behind the bar.

And I hold he fills a mission in the purpose and the plan,
Of the Lord who rules this universe and reads the hearts of man,
And upon the Day of Judgment, he will find the gates ajar,
And a seat amongst the chosen, this man behind the bar.

Yours fraternally,

W. S. GOODWIN,
Local 538.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The headwaiter of the "Miami Hotel," at Dayton, Ohio, taking forty men from Cleveland to fill his crew, has relieved the non-employment situation considerably.

With five mayoralty candidates in the political lineup, we are as an organization especially sought after by our confreres to assist in propaganda work.

Whatever the result may be, after election we are assured of a release from the restriction of the liquor interests. As a craft we must inevitably benefit by liberal laws governing the purveyors of wet goods, consequently the wise

boys of Local 106 are working overtime to defeat the threatened dry invasion.

Our delegates, Edw. Whissemore, Arthur Just, and Geo. Fitzpatrick, are off to Mansfield, Ohio, to attend the Ohio Federation of Labor Convention where we expect to do some constructive work towards strengthening the interests of the labor movement in this State.

Brother Jack Carpenter, one of the veterans of the St. Louis strike, and all-around goat for taking hard knocks, is with us again, and we expect he will inject his usual militant spirit into the confabs of our meetings.

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR S. LOEB,
Press Secretary, Local 106.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We will hold our seventeenth annual ball at German-American Hall Monday evening, January 31, 1916. We extend an invitation to all members of the International.

Brother Tom Peckingham, of Flore's Cafe, is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy.

Some of our brothers can be found at the following establishments: Jean Fournier and James Mooney at Finch & Deagen, Allen street; Al Boekman at Mantz Cafe, Cherry street; R. Friedersberg and G. Wolf at Garvey's, Michigan avenue; Chef Grey of the same place is noted for his clam-chowder. Wm. Watkins at J. Fenton's, Broadway; Jack Murtha at Red O'Brien's, Swan and Michigan avenues; H. Flanders and Wm. Watts are at Fenton's New Pekin; H. Byganay at Lundy's, Main street; W. Smith and F. Wilhelmi at the White Bear; F. V. Poppe is at the Hofbrau; J. Deves at Lyon's Cafe, E. Ferry street; G. Frazer at the Gayety Cafe; V. Stockman, R. Flynn and J. Finn at the Silver Dollar; W. Thompson at Emil Brik's Cafe; Joe Clark at Hotel Sycamore; J. P. Kane is at Murphy's Cafe, Ellicott and Eagle streets; Brothers Herman and Smith at Imperial Hotel.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK BROWN,
President and Press Agent, Local 175.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—During the past few months several members have come to this city on traveling cards seeking employment. While business is not bad in this city, we have about a dozen members on the extra list and there is not much chance for any traveling member landing here at present.

The city election is coming on and the Republican party has been kind enough to nominate a prohibitionist named Truit. This fellow has the backing of the so-called church element, but we are in hopes of beating him. This also makes the outlook in this city black to the hotel interests. If we are lucky enough to elect a Democratic mayor things may take a different change. The liquor dealers are all hopeful for a victory on November 2.

Fraternally yours,

M. T. FOLEY,
Secretary, Local 173.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Since my contribution to the September issue of the *MIXER AND SERVER*, Waiters and Cooks' Union, Local 209, has made appreciable progress. We have not been content with merely holding our own, we have succeeded in expanding in every direction. Our progress is chiefly revealed in the rapid increase of our membership, in our gain of prestige among caterers and catering employees throughout Pittsburgh, and in the spread among our officers and members of experience and knowledge concerning the efficient conduct of this organization's business.

At my last writing I guessed our membership at a little over two hundred. During the intervening two months we have grown to over three hundred, with a good number of partially or fully paid up applications still on hand. It is no sanguine expectation on our part that we shall initiate into membership from 35 to 40 applicants within the next two weeks. The ceaseless watchfulness and activity on the part of our members is the cause of some applications being brought in every day. Since we succeeded, some three or four weeks ago, in making an agreement with the Hotel Schenley, we have never failed to initiate into membership at one meeting a smaller number of applicants than 15.

But this leads us to discuss another angle of our organization's progress. It is most regrettably true that many a local union of this International comes into existence with the greatest of prospects, only gradually to lapse into hopeless stagnation. It is much easier sometimes to start a new local than to lift out of the rut an old one that has been steered wrong. The average member of our allied crafts does not throw his lot with us from some such motives as actuate a young lady in joining a sewing circle. In return for the moral and financial support that he offers the union, he most justly expects protection and the redress of some grievances, as well as better working conditions and more of the substantial and pleasant things of life. If, within a reasonable time after his initiation, he fails to find in the union what he is seeking, disillusionment sets in. Every organizer, business agent, or other person having had to do with the labor movement will corroborate the statement that the least amenable to organization are not those who have never belonged to an organization, but those whose hopes for improvement lie buried with some defunct local union. While I have nothing to say in praise of a defunct local union, I would not do it the injustice of classing it far below the local which, while lacking the vitality to grow and expand, contains yet a little too much life to die, the local union which has no control over the conditions of work and neither does nor aspires to do anything to improve the lot of its members, the local union which exists only to hold an annual election of officers and sometimes most unnecessarily succeeds in prolonging its life with an occasional dollar collected from an unsophisticated tourist that is guilty of the mistake to deposit his traveling card.

We, the officers and members of Local 209, dread the thought of lapsing into such a state of uselessness. Yet, we discount in advance a possible temporary reaction against our present progress—a progress that must be explained as much from a propitious combination of circumstances as from our ceaseless labors.

While we can ill afford to give heed to every

grievance of some of our members—at least at the present stage of our growth—yet we are fully conscious that this organization, if it would keep up the inspiration that gave it life, must pay due respect to the needs of those on whom it depends for support. It was with this idea uppermost in our minds that we finally yielded to the importune and ceaseless urging of some of our members to investigate their grievance at the Hotel Schenley. The committee from our organization, in its first attempt to secure an interview with the Schenley management, received an unexpected and somewhat unpleasant rebuff. This rebuff, however, must be imputed to a traditional scare among hotel proprietors of this city that just before meal time the waiters may quit at the sound of the whistle—a scare which is just as little warranted as it is much exploited against us by some few of our friends of "booking" fame. However, in justice to the Schenley management, it must be conceded that they received us most pleasantly on our second visit—perhaps after a few prominent local labor men had succeeded in exploding the Mother Goose story of the "whistle." Also, the freedom with which Manager Leopold Heyn and Maitre d'Hotel F. Frick discussed the grievances of their employes with us betrayed a recognition on their part that also a waiter has rights and that it is not the part of wisdom to prevent him from protecting his rights by organization.

Our conference with the Schenley management terminated in an agreement which, though it does not provide for all that we had asked, yet includes concessions to our organization that are not to be despised. Also, the Schenley will not be the worst for the agreement, for, besides the guaranty that we give them against any losses incurred through waiters sent from our office, our members in their employ are sufficiently imbued with the necessity of "making good" to suffer a temporary and slight inconvenience for permanent and substantial gain. Our success at the Schenley greatly increased our prestige not only among waiters and cooks, of whom eighteen joined us at the first meeting after the settlement, but also among caterers in Pittsburgh, with the result that we now supply a number of other houses that formerly disdained to listen to us.

The one drawback up to recently has been a lack of experience in the conduct of our business—a handicap that confronts every new local union. But gradually and surely we find a way of doing things in accordance with pre-established rules and with the least amount of waste and friction. Already there are among us a good number of former members of older locals and their experience stands us in good stead. We welcome members with experience from other cities, but when coming to Pittsburgh, let them think of bringing along a traveling card.

Yours fraternally,

O. H. SCHATZ,
Press Secretary, Local 209.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Wednesday, September 29, the cooks and waiters held their regular semi-annual election. The polls were open all day and a large vote was cast for the many candidates in the field.

The following officers were elected: President, Ed Skelsey; vice-president, Jack Randall; finan-

standing membership of 182 and of that 182 there are 74 members still in good standing who were with us then; of the 108 remaining, 31 are dead (to my knowledge), and 77 have left the ranks, either by withdrawal, transfer or suspension for non-payment of dues, the latter cause being largely in the majority. Our last report shows a good standing membership of 202, with all suspensions, transfers, reinstatements, withdrawals, initiations, etc., up to date.

Now, assuming that this local union is representative of the average local union of our crafts, and knowing (as we all do know) that conditions in general in regard to the liquor traffic are becoming more stringent with each succeeding year, it looks to me as if the only safe policy to endorse from now on is that "in numbers there is strength," and begin working to that end. With our natural enemies growing stronger and with a disposition inside the ranks to close charters or vote down applications indiscriminately, how long, according to the above figures, will the average local union be able to stay off the toboggan?

To deliberately stand by and see both ends working against the middle and that middle being the union that we look to for the betterment of our working conditions, it looks to me like the rankest kind of inconsistency.

Let us inaugurate a campaign for a *bigger* International Union for the ultimate good of all concerned—a campaign to educate those outside the ranks to become American Federationists. We are going to need voting strength.

Fraternally yours,
RALPH STEVENS,
Secretary, Local 387.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I think it about time that Local 10 of Hoboken, N. J., was heard from. We are still on the map, but if things don't get better here in our line soon, some of us will be taking a flop off the map.

The writer took a walk around the little town the other day, just to look up how the green button boys were making out. You know Hoboken is one mile long and it don't take one long to walk a mile. Well, I walked that one mile two or three times, saying to myself, "Button—or, button, button, who's got the button, or will we ever see the button around this town again." Maybe they were all off that day, or maybe my eyesight is getting bad, but I guess I know my own color when I see it. I observed lots of other kinds of buttons on the waiters but no green one, so we know now that they sure can't be union waiters, when you don't see that good, old green on them. If it was St. Pat's day I would not mind, everybody has a little green on that good, old day, even the German waiters here in Local 10 have it on same as their Irish brothers, so it don't take one long to spot out a little green this time of the year, and, as I said before, the writer knows his own color when he sees it.

It may be the war that's doing it; well, if it is, what Sherman said about war was right. I don't know how long the writer is going to stay, not after what I seen on the 7,000 mile ride. In some of the towns the union house card was shining right in your eye the moment you left the train. Not here—Lord, no—instead of shining,

they are pining away down in the cellars, or away up on top of the ice box, gone and forgotten, so get on the job, you new officers, and show the old ones that they were dead ones; get Hoboken, the little one-mile city, back to what she used to be; don't give up the ship—there are enough ships layed up now at River street; but get after them waiters that came off them ships that are taking your work away from you.

St. Louis will see how badly we needed that convention here to wake up the people of Hoboken, N. J., and so will all the other sisters and brothers, for after a little city like this saw what a fine body of men and women you are, union waiters, cooks and bartenders would be in demand ever after in Hoboken. So, don't forget us next time in St. Louis, which I know you won't, and the one-mile city will be union from end to end.

Local 10 are having their ball on November 20th. Any of you that are passing this way will be welcome to look us over and have a good time.

Our new president, Jere Thompson, wants all the boys at the house next week to have a good time after the new baby comes back from church with its new name.

Emil Etaff, our recording secretary, is desirous of having his picture in the *MIXER AND SERVER*, as he is the tallest waiter, so he says, being six feet and a half.

Brother William Rogger was going to the World's Fair, but after the writer told him how much the fare was, William said, with a smile, "I guess I'll take a ride to Coney Island."

Brother John B. Thiery, of Local 4, is a union bartender nearly thirty years and still on the job—good luck to you, Johnny.

Local 10 takes their hats off to Mr. Heagen and of union hill, Schuetzen Park, as everything went fine at this park all last summer; also head waiter, Bro. William Rogger, head chef, for good feeds to the boys; also head bartender and old war horse, John B. Thiery. So, good luck, Mr. Heagen; hope everything will be as good next summer.

I suppose, Brother Sullivan, all the sisters and brothers got home from the convention safe and sound. Gee! that was some trip to the Golden Gate city, and what a fine lot of sisters and brothers from Cleveland, O. I rode all the way with them from Chicago, and will never forget their kind friendship. And Bill Kavanagh—one never feels lonesome with Bill around, as he sure has got some funny says. Also, thanks to Bro. Bill Joyce for getting me through the "knob polishers" so easy. Will never forget the fun that night at the Sutter Hotel.

My best regards to Chas. McKee; he sure gave us a fine time at Salt Lake City; same to all the sisters and brothers at San Francisco, Cal.

Well, I suppose I better stop, Brother Sullivan, I have said enough, but not hearing from Hoboken in some time, the writer could not help putting in a little about that, in all 7,000 mile ride.

Will close, humming to myself, "Oh you old Pacific coast. Gee, that was some trip!"

Wishing yourself and all locals good luck, health and prosperity.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
Press Agent, Local 10.
Digitized by Google

MONROE, LA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from Local 760, but having been elected press agent at our last regular meeting, could not help but tell you a few of the good things that Local 760 has accomplished. We have one of the best locals in the South. We started with 16 members and now we have 34 and are still growing. We had two candidates at our last meeting and have two for our next meeting. We have all the restaurants and bars except two and I think before the year is out they will be with us. All around, this is one of the strongest little organized towns in the South, the population is 18,000 and everything lined up. There are fifteen locals and a membership of 600; I think that's pretty good for a little place.

Our hustling secretary is on the sick list, but hope he will be out in a few days, as Local 760 could hardly get along without him.

Hoping that you can give this letter space in your valuable publication, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. T. PERRIT,
Press Agent, Local 760.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 72 of Cincinnati is still in the forward movement to success, and also in the limelight of trades unionism. It appears that everybody is demanding the button of the waiters who serve them. Local 72 is going forward with new initiations every Friday. We have some of the most popular cafes in the city, among which are the Munroe Hotel and Eimer's Hotel. We have a good and energetic bunch and every brother is taking a great interest in the welfare and success of our local. We are here to stay and success is with us.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. DAY,
Business Manager, Local 72.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

EDITOR MIXER AND SERVER—Local 273, Springfield, Mass., can report at this time 40 union houses, all members receiving one day off in seven and increased wages.

After eight years of existence we have at last received some of the benefits of organized labor. Our one day off in seven bill is to be a state branch bill at the incoming session of the legislature, and is to be presented by the state branch.

The culinary locals of this commonwealth are to send delegates to a place to be named later and at a date not yet set, in order to further the interests of this bill, which was defeated at the last legislature by six votes.

Local 273 was unable to sign some of the cheaper places in our neighborhood, therefore we done the only thing left for us to do—started our own place in competition—and at this writing are doing fine.

The Union Labor Forward Movement has enrolled 5,000 new unionists in Springfield since its inception. Although we have had quite a number of strikes during the summer, all have been successful and have returned to work under better conditions.

The Cooks and Waiters' Union played a prominent part in this campaign, and we are reaping the

harvest—the more workers organized the more union cooks and waiters. We gather our share of the spoils after the workers are organized and back at work; we endeavor to educate them to reciprocate by demanding our button and by eating only in places that are fair.

Local 273 is bound to reap the harvest after the strikes are all over, because we are making friends and practicing true trade union principles.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. SANDS,
Secretary.

READING, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The convention of the State Federation of Liquor Dealers was held in Reading in August. This being the home of Local 155, every effort was made to have the League recognize local unions in their respective districts.

With the persistency of our untiring president the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

READING, PA., August 17, 1915.

Greetings to the State Federation of Liquor Dealers, Assembled in Annual Session:

GENTLEMEN—I, as President of Bartenders' Union, Local 155, have been requested to present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State Federation of Liquor Dealers adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State Federation of Liquor Dealers recommend that their respective County Districts appoint a committee of five (5) in each district to co-operate with the Bartenders' International League wherever there is a local, for the purpose of creating a mutual understanding between both bodies; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Liquor Dealers do everything in their power to secure bartenders, waiters or chefs that are affiliated with the local union, if there is one in their district, and display the card and union button.

We, as members of Bartenders' Local 155, of Reading, Pa., do ask that the foregoing resolutions be adopted.

Thanking you in advance for such consideration, I am

Fraternally yours,
EDWARD A. STOECKEL,
President.

H. NORMAN UNDERKOFFER,
Secretary.

DAYTON, OHIO.**Be a Booster and Not a Knocker.**

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—From ancient times up to the present twentieth century anything worth while was never appreciated until the person doing it had long since passed to that land of larger activities. Then those who were want to oppose and contend with them antagonistically, wanted to erect a tombstone of mammoth size and with flowery epitaph inscribed thereon. This rule still seems to hold good, nothing is appreciated until the author or originator of it has died.

So it is with our organization. A few have all the work to do, or they see the work that is to be done and with their GO-AHEAD spirit accomplished the desired task, only to be censored by others of the organization who have

not been consulted every time the real workers attempt to do anything for the good of the cause.

The line of attack usually is, owing to the inability of the others and through their jealous disposition, to attack either the character or work done by those who are really interested in the cause and have been the ones to do their very best at all times. Some times the workers have been called "cliques" and are censored by those who don't seem to find time to help do the work, but always have sufficient time to criticize the others who "do" go ahead and do it. They even intimate that the workers are trying to "run" the organization when they themselves have dropped such remarks or have let it be known that they will "run it or ruin it," whichever seems to fit their purpose.

But, how many of these so-called knockers have been on the job and have been trying to do their share of the work to push forward their particular local and see that the work is done in unison or with harmony rather than the discord that usually prevails.

Let some of those knockers sell their hammers and buy a horn and start boosting their local and before long harmony will reign supreme and they will find that the "Clique of Workers," whom the knockers thought were trying to run the local are NOT doing things for personal gain but for the real good of the cause.

J. F. EICHORN,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 222.

MONROE, LA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines to let the boys know that Local 760 is still on the map and growing every day.

At our last meeting, October 17, we had three candidates and are trying hard to get one for our next meeting. Business has been very dull here, but the way cotton is now selling it will not be long before business opens up again, as the South is governed by the price of cotton.

We are trying to get one Sunday off every month and don't think we will have any trouble in getting this if we can get an extra man.

Fraternally yours,

T. J. PETTET,
Press Agent, Local 760.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 320 is still on the firing line and progressing finely. At our October meeting Bro. Dan Burke was elected business agent for the balance of the year.

International Organizer John J. Henly has been with us for a few days, accomplishing some very good work, for which we wish to thank him.

Some of our members can be found at the following establishments: Bro. (Snowball) Lafee, at Wittie's Cafe, just around the corner; Bro. (So Long There) Brenan, at Mc Geown's Cafe; Brother Boyer is in the Green mountains shooting deer, and Father Hogan is on the hill working for Louie.

Wishing the general membership success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRED G. MADILL,
Secretary, Local 320.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Lack of desire is the greatest of riches.—*Seneca*.
Art holds fast when all else is lost.—*From the German*.

He is safe from danger who is on his guard even when safe.—*Syrus*.

He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning.—*From the Danish*.

The only competition worthy a wise man is with himself.—*Anna Jameson*.

In the court of his own conscience no guilty man is acquitted.—*Juvenal*.

When all men say you are an ass, it is time to bray.—*From the Spanish*.

A babe is an angel whose wings decrease as his legs increase.—*From the French*.

He that accomplishes his ends by deceit shall render up his soul with anguish.—*From the Turkish*.

Only the illiterate and the social elect can afford to treat the language recklessly.—*Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd*.

In the course of conversation one must change the solid gold of one's thoughts into countless pieces of such small coin that one invariably appears poor.—*Carmen Sylva*.

RAILROADS LARGEST RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PRESENT FINANCIAL STRAITS.

By Edward F. Kearney, President of Wabash Railroad.

Railroad organizations have been told from time to time that the politicians, state commissions, interstate commerce commission and the State legislatures were responsible for all of our troubles. The legislatures in some of the various states and some of the various state commissions have a good many sins to answer for, but in my humble opinion the ruination of the railroads is not one of them.

In the last analysis there is only one body of men responsible for the great majority of the troubles with which the railroads are so sorely afflicted today, and that body of men is made of railroad employees and railroad officers of this and past generations.

I do not mean by this to question the honesty or integrity of railroad officers of this or past generations with reference to money matters, for I believe that the integrity of railroad officers in this respect is as high and great as that of any great business organization in this or any other country, but I do mean to charge and deliberately that the RAILROADS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THEIR PRESENT CONDITION SIMPLY THROUGH A FAILURE OF RAILROAD OFFICERS TO APPRECIATE THEIR PROPER RELATIONS TOWARD THE STATE AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE —*The Labor Union*, Columbus, Ohio.

DIG IN.

The imperfections which you say your union is burdened with will not be lessened one particle as a result of your criticism. If instead of finding flaws in the fabric you were to dig in and help your fellow members to eliminate the rough spots, substitute boosting for complaining, you would speedily discover that the only thing the matter with your union was the attitude of your fellow members who stand on the side lines and never engage in the work of building and perfecting.

THE MIXER AND SERVER



(Registered.)

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, DECEMBER 15, 1915.



Commercial Tribune Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio

G. A. M.

Seeing those three letters as a caption for this page, you naturally, that is, if you are of an inquisitive turn of mind, wonder what they stand for, what they mean, and whether the trio taken from the alphabet mean a new secret order or something of that kind. The three letters, when connected and without punctuation marks stand for what some folks would call a slang name or title given to smooth and oily "gents" noted for manipulation of gaming devices, cards, dice, etc., with a little heavy pressure on the "etc." Of course you have met up with a "Gam" sometime or place during your more or less interesting career, and need little further "info" from us as to what they look like, and how they conduct their affairs and themselves.

Getting interested? Good. Glad you are, for that is what we aim to do—enlist your attention and—but of that later.

That little trinity of letters may mean a "gamble," but they were not dug out for that purpose originally—no, siree—but just wait until we get another start and we will tell you all about what G. A. M. stands for and its meaning and significance in this special case.

Way back yonder when "Heck" was a pup, a little bunch of workers got the idea into their noodles that the men and women of the Catering Industry had stood for about all of the tough stunts which ordinary flesh and blood individuals could stand and not break down; they began to discuss things which seemed to them of vital interest; they were wondering why men, and women too, who needed no more, and in many cases not as much intelligence, to earn a living as the workers in the Catering Industry were required to display, managed somehow to impress their working value on their employers to such an extent, that they enjoyed a working day of less hours and remuneration considerably in excess of that "enjoyed" (?) by bartenders, cooks, waiters, waitresses and hotel and restaurant employes generally. They began to investigate, and, do you know what they discovered? Simply that the other laboring people of America had laid aside their petty personal differences and organized what every one calls a Trade Union, and after they had accomplished organization of a goodly number, in fact a majority of their fellow workers, they went quietly to the Boss and told him that on and after a certain date they would expect to receive a better wage and a shortening of their working time. The "Boss" told them that he would think it over, it was a new stunt which was being pulled off and he was wise enough to ask for time to think things over. When the Boss got through thinking, he had discovered that very few, if any, of his working people but what were members of the Union and knowing well that he could not run his shop without labor, "signed up." As a result of "signing up" of many shops where men and women were employed, innumerable workers began to enjoy going to work later in the morning and quitting earlier at night, and of course when they passed by the places where bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses were employed they observed that the same boys and girls were "on watch" in the morning and right on the job at night too. Finally the barboys, cooks and waiters began to wake up. Get that? "BEGAN TO WAKE UP." Some of them are sleeping on "tin ears," but we have hopes of reaching them. That's so, almost forgot (?) the trinity at the head of this page—G. A. M.

It means that if you join the G. A. M. and make good, we will either wake the sleepers in the Catering Industry, or make them ashamed of themselves and they will "break away" and get into some other line of business. If you want to be a G. A. M. all you have to do is GET A MEMBER for your local union. If you do—we had a membership of over SIXTY THOUSAND March 1, 1915—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND MEMBERS IS POSSIBLE.

Join the G. A. M. campaign and be one of the constructionists.

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EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION

Section 140. The Journal shall be issued monthly under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, who shall act in the capacity of "associate editors." And the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to censor all matter for publication.

Section 152. The General Executive Board shall hold the right to refuse the publishing of any article of a personal or other nature inimical to the interests of the International Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Editor
Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Every member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League being interested in its welfare, inasmuch as the proceeds are part of the International funds, it therefore follows that, being the "servers" of condiments, liquors, etc., their good will would be of marked advantage to purveyors of articles of consumption either in Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Buffets or Bars. The membership of the International Union consists of the very highest class of bartenders, cooks, waiters and hotel employees generally.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and yours

Once more we approach the season of Yuletide, that season of the year when the spirit of "peace and good will among men" is presumed to prevail, when men meet and greet one another with smiling faces, friendly outstretched hand and pleasing salutations, "Merry Christmas, Happy New Year"—when all mankind should be brothers, as their Creator intended.

Those of us who can offer these old and agreeable salutations to our families, relatives, friends and acquaintances are indeed the fortunate residents of an exceptional part of the universe, for sad and solemn as the thought must be, truth rises its head and imparts the terrible news that millions of men will be unable to honestly offer either of the kindly greetings, for they are neither "merry" or happy" and their immediate future shrouded in almost impenetrable mystery, for "they know not what the morrow may bring forth."

The first Christmas was not merry, it was solemn, and this Christmas, though from different causes, will be a solemn one for more millions than peopled the earth when the Star of Bethlehem made itself visible to men and ruler of that period.

While we who are not enmeshed in the terrible conflict may truly enjoy the feast of Christmas and make merry, it is fitting that we display some of that genuine Christian spirit which helps the fallen and makes lighter the burden of the weary, as an indication that we are thankful to be spared the ruthlessness of conflict and the wastefulness of war. Christmas is not set apart for sadness, it is an anniversary of the dawn of Christianity, and under ordinary and regular conditions should be a season of gladness and joy. And yet, let us be merry this Christmastide, for in spite of the frightful carnage which has transpired since last Yuletide, we have not lost hope or expectation of a larger brotherhood of man.

As yet we have not developed into real Christians, but thanks to unceasing effort, we are opening up the way, broader and brighter will be our path in the future, for we shall profit by the example set before us and improve as we grow older. Civilization has been temporarily set back by criminal selfishness, but it has not been without some measure of recompense, for the more lives sacrificed on the altars of Mars, the more precious and lasting will be the lesson, so that while the spirit of Yuletide may be missing this year, it will be greater and stronger when peace perches

over the warring multitudes, and when that time comes—and we hope it will be soon—all the people of all the earth may be able to say with fervor and sincerity, "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

The last month of the year is an excellent time to take just a few moments to devote to summarizing what has been accomplished during the previous eleven months—not only does this apply to one's personal affairs, but is equally germane as to achievements of your local union. If yourself and associates have been as insistent and consistent as you should have been, your union no doubt occupies an excellent position, both as regards working conditions, remuneration and control of the situation. If, on the other hand, you and your fellow members have been miserly of time and labor in behalf of your local, more than likely it needs overhauling and some repairs, which should be given immediate attention, for there are only a few days remaining of the present month, and the local union which begins the new year with the old machine well cleaned and oiled up has a better chance of moving forward and winning something during the coming year, than the local engaged in trying to find a place for useless junk.

Make up your mind that, insofar as you can make it possible, your union is going to move forward and attain prominence such as one hundred per cent unions enjoy.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Without in the least exaggerating the matter, there are many of our local unions and thousands of our members who have not credited the general labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor with one-half of one per cent of its actual value to our allied crafts. As to the reason for this failure to bestow credit where it is properly due, the writer has several views, none of which, he regrets to say, are any too flattering to the thoughtless members who take things as they come and seldom inquire or reason out matters as they should.

Speaking wholly from recollection and without attempting to dig into records filed, hardly a month passes but what communications come to us from one or several locals; these communications impart the information that their local is not making much headway, that in spite of being in existence for a good period of time, the other labor unions and their members do not seem to care whether they patronize union mixers and servers or the non-union kind. Occasionally the allegation is based on excellent grounds; the men organized into unions of their respective crafts do not make any effort to render aid by patronage of places where our members are employed. Further investigation discloses that in such towns or cities the labor movement is, to use a street expression, "all shot to smithereens." There are but few active unions and fewer aggressive and active members to take the lead and show by example how to move forward and reap good results. But such towns or cities are the exception and not the rule; consequently, when our members realize that their very existence is jeopardized by a somnolent labor movement, it is a case of getting on the job and trying to wake the organized workers from their sleep and inject a little activity and ginger into the movement.

There is, however, another phase to some of

the complaints about lax co-operation, and that phase has to do with the sluggishness of our own locals who take the view that, inasmuch as the labor movement was in the field and doing nicely before our locals were formed, that the labor movement can get along without them or their co-operation, hence to take an active part being unnecessary no active part is taken.

One rather bitter complaint was registered with headquarters not so many months ago. According to the secretary of one of our unions, his local had been paying tax to the central labor union for several years and they wouldn't pay any more. It seems that at one of the sessions of the central labor union a motion was passed to hold a bazaar or union label fair; it developed further that the president of the central labor union had called on volunteers to donate their services in whatever manner they could to make the affair a success. The fair was to be given primarily to advertise union-made products, but incident thereto it was necessary to provide some method where sufficient money would be taken in to pay expenses and probably have a few dollars left to turn into the treasury of the central labor union. After several weeks of preparation and soliciting among the business concerns of that city quite a respectable start was made. Among the donations was a number of cases of soft drinks, wines, bottled beer, cigars and cigarettes. The chairman of the arrangements committee waited on the president of our local and asked if he would take the matter up with the union, or, if that was impracticable on account of meeting day being too far distant, that he call the officers of the union together and furnish one or two men if possible to handle the wet goods. Evidently the president of the local either overlooked the request or else ignored it entirely, for on the first of the three nights during which the fair was to last, no wet goods dispenser made an appearance and several members of other craft unions volunteered their services, served the wet goods and got by somehow for novices.

It should be borne in mind that all those connected with the label fair were volunteers; the union musicians played for the glory there was in it, carpenters and painters likewise; in fact, no one received as much as car fare for the services which they rendered.

It so happened that on the second evening, one of our traveling members, who had come to that town to visit a married sister, attended the fair with her and her husband and family. They arrived early and took seats in the refreshment booth; while waiting for one of the volunteers to bring along a couple of cold bottles of beer, an acquaintance of the brother-in-law dropped a remark to the effect that they were left in the hole by the actions of the wet goods dispensers, who had been asked to send one or two men and refused to do so. With the remark to his sister that probably he would get "rousted" for butting in, the traveling member displayed his button and book and said: "Probably our boys are unable to get leave of absence; I will try and help you out"—and he did; in fact, he came back the following evening and repeated his good work.

But to get back to the bitter complaint filed with us at headquarters. We received a communication advising us that the local union had withdrawn from the central labor union and that their reasons for so doing were an unfortunate misunderstanding—could we take the matter up with our local and try to get them to rescind

their action? We wrote to the secretary of our union and asked him to advise us why his local had severed its connections with the central labor union. Evidently that was all he required—an invitation—for he just poured hot shot all over everybody connected with the labor movement in that town and laid on the shoulders of the visiting brother volunteer a general measure of abuse and accusation of scabbing on the union.

The case looked serious; in fact, was, for we didn't have all of the particulars nor did we secure them for several weeks, and then only after persistent and careful inquiry. It simmered down to a case of negligence on the part of the president and chronic absenteeism on the part of the two delegates to the central labor union. The president never reported the request to his fellow members, and the delegates were absent during all the weeks when the subject matter of holding a label fair was being considered. Fortunately, the secretary of the central labor union was an old veteran in the labor movement, and to his timely interference and protests was due the rejection of a DRY resolution which had been constructed "to get even."

When we informed the secretary of that local union that, instead of permitting his local union to invite the antagonism by harsh and uncalled for criticism of the delegates who made up that little central labor union he had displayed as much activity in investigating matters as he did in trying to hang around the neck of a generous visiting member the charge of scabbing, it would develop that his own members were the real culprits, and they and not the delegates of the central labor union were the ones entitled to censure.

That did not rest any too well on his chest, and he didn't hesitate to say so, but he proved to be a bigger man than any of his fellow officers, for, after we had offered for his perusal all of the evidence, he confessed that he was ashamed of himself and those who had made it possible to put his union in the position it then occupied. At the next meeting of his local he asked that he be elected as a delegate to the central labor union, that the local withdraw its letter severing connection with the central labor union, wrote an abject apology for the union and had the union endorse it; secured an appropriation of \$25 as a donation to the central labor union, "to," as he wrote in the application for re-admittance to the central labor union, "endeavor to make amends for the uncharitable action of our local union, in refraining from sending the volunteer workers for the fair."

The return of the prodigal was a real event in the history of that central labor union and the publicity given the action of the local in making the donation healed up every scar made. But supposing good, common horse sense had failed, what would have been the result?

We have many local unions who elect delegates to central bodies with little or no idea of how much genuine good their representatives accomplish, and we have other unions who elect delegates as a sort of a "necessary evil" to get the matter out of the way, never for a moment expecting those whom they elect to attend the meetings or take part in the work of the central labor union, for they have no conception of what the real labor movement is, nor what it aims to accomplish. We must get over the idea that "everybody works in behalf of the labor movement" but us, or rather, that everybody should pay at-

tention^{*} to the advancement of the cause of organized labor but ourselves.

We have neither a moral or legal right to expect others to patronize us and boast for our cause while we just set around, lick up some nice, cool "suds" and exchange the latest gossip peddled over the rosewood.

We are a part of the labor movement; too many of us have not become wise to that fact, or that the labor movement stands for something else besides our troubles and worries. The labor movement is a great, big "pull together" combination of all classes and characters of wage earners. The shibboleth of that aggregation is set for them in the words, "An injury to one is the concern of all," and the one and only thing which will make that movement move forward and glean worth while results, is the hearty, unselfish co-operation and boosting of every member of every union connected with that labor movement. The stronger the organized labor movement of America becomes, the greater chance our allied crafts have of securing that which is so nicely set forth in our aims and objects. The organized labor movement of America is not a mystery, something which must be spoken of in whispers and among close friends; it is unafraid of its efforts and has innumerable reasons for felicitation, not the least of which is the splendid International Union which we lovingly call OUR International.

Take a few moments of your time, read the local labor press, read the American Federationist, read your own official magazine and become acquainted with what the organized workers of America are doing. If you are interested in what the men and women of labor are trying to accomplish, direct your steps to the meetings of your central labor union, you will never regret devoting a few hours a week to such meetings, for they are the high schools of the labor movement and the knowledge gleaned at such sessions is decidedly more valuable than attending sessions of the pinochle club. In the language of Longfellow in the Psalm of Life, "Be a hero in the strife." Know what you belong to and why.

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Jewel City and Some Notes of Cities en Voyage Thereto.

Arrived in Denver, Sunday evening, October 24, too late to take advantage of a joint meeting of our locals. Smiling Dick Croskey, Stanley Oplinger, of Denver, and Harry Fox, of Cheyenne, Wyo., tendered to the Sullivans the glad hand of welcome. After registering at the Marquette I concluded to visit the boys who had remained at Local 8's headquarters or meeting rooms, and was rather agreeably surprised to find something like 75 or 80 members present. Bro. Fred Wessel, business agent of Local 8, called the members to order, and as an indication of how patient our members are, they remained until midnight absorbing the information which I was able to impart.

Monday morning, October 25, bright and early, Brother Wessel routed us out, and before we realized what was taking place, we were comfortably seated in Bro. Harry Parker's machine and were on our way up into the mountains.

Members of our locals who attended the Denver Convention in June, 1913, will recall with pleasure satisfaction the trip by train to Glacier Lake which our locals in Denver gave us as a part of their excellent program of entertainment. We all agreed then that the Glacier Lake trip was some trip, and it was; but, "fellers and girls," that trip must simply play second fiddle to the one which we were given Monday, October 25. The City of Denver has been engaged, for some time, in constructing a twenty-five-mile drive-way to Mt. Lookout, a spot so close to the domain where the stars are kept lit that one imagines he would not have to go much higher to hear the guardian of the Pearly Gates challenge and say, "Who goes there; approach and give the password." While the writer may attempt to describe the beauties and wonders of that automobile drive, those who have ever enjoyed the trip, or who may some time in the future have that pleasure, they will no doubt say that my effort was an "attempt," but not much of a success. Under the circumstances I am going to "lay off" that adjective stuff and simply say it was an eye-filling, soul-satisfying experience—one which we hope every member may enjoy before passing to the great beyond. We devoted most of the day to the trip, returning to Denver in time to visit Locals 14 and 18, where brief addresses were made. Local 14 had a fair gathering, while Local 18 showed a goodly portion of their membership in attendance.

Tuesday, October 26, Brothers Wessel, Croskey and Cox chaperoned us while seeing Denver, its many fine drives and parks, and giving us our first visit to "Inspiration Point," another spot which Denver's money erected, and, in our humble judgment, coin well invested. The point is well named. From its height one can obtain a fine view of the city and the majestic range of mountains. In the evening Brother Wessel escorted us to a cracking fine vaudeville show. The only event which marred our stay in Denver was the death of the wife of Harvey Garman, one of the best known and most popular trade union warriors of the American labor movement. Brother Garman has been the inspiration behind our boys and girls for many years, and has never failed them when they needed the kind of aid which so few men can give. Brother Garman knows, in this his hour of bereavement, that our boys and girls, had they the power, would restore to him his life's partner in the best of good health. Brother Garman has thousands of friends in our ranks who we know will join with us in saying: We are sincerely sorry, old man, bear up under your heavy burden, for she whom you loved and idolized has only gone before and awaits the time when Providence calls you to the reunion.

Wednesday, October 27, the irrepressible duo, Wessel and Croskey, aided by Brother Oplinger, escorted us to the arch which reads welcome on one side and Mizpah on the other, where we started our hike to Colorado Springs. Our members in Denver are a bit buoyed up with the hope that the State Supreme Court will hand down a decision giving to the city the right to determine whether it shall legalize the sale of beverages, or in other words, enjoy the privilege of Home Rule, for be it remembered Denver did not return a majority in favor of prohibition. If, however, the court denies the petition, we have been assured that Local 8 will hang on to

its charter and continue in existence. To say that we greatly appreciate the generous courtesies shown us during our visit inadequately expresses our thanks, we departed from Denver and our friends with decided reluctance.

Colorado Springs was reached about noon, we had made no effort to advise any one of our visit, therefore expected no courtesies, in fact, were banking on the city at the foot of Pike's Peak as a recuperation stopover, but as usual we planned without cashing in on expectations. Stopping at the same hotel were old-time acquaintances, whom Dame Fortune has smiled upon, and with their aid there was little left unseen of the mountains and city. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is barely possible that some of our members at Colorado Springs will recall a very inquisitive patron who visited several "eat shops" on Thursday morning, October 28th. From close observation in the limited time spent in that city, there are several very well-equipped places which, it seems, could be won over and the employes organized. Two houses on Pike's Peak avenue, especially, would make nice additions to the roster of union houses.

Arrived at Pueblo, October 28th, about 2:15 p. m., and took advantage of the lay-off to catch up with unfinished correspondence. Met Brother Butler the following morning, and after a brief chat made necessary preparations to wander further westward.

Arrived at the metropolis of Utah Saturday, October 30th, at 1:30 p. m., and was pleased to receive the cordial greetings of Brothers Joe Lane, A. M. J. Prichard, Owen Benzon and J. C. Starley, of Local 721, and Brothers J. Farrell and J. Lang, of Local 815. After we had been established at the Newhouse Hotel, the writer allowed the family to rest up, and while doing so I attended a meeting of the L. J. E. B., which surely had a heavy problem to dispose of. Local 815 had loaded down one of their members with confidence, and he succeeded in piling up enough outstanding and unpaid accounts to sicken an ordinary bunch of workers. But the membership of Local 815 is not ordinary, they are not quitters, they have taken their medicine like good fellows, but in swallowing the dose fixed up for them they also took over a good-sized determination to profit by their experience. If any one in the future attempts to manipulate the affairs or funds of Local 815 they are going to bump against something of about the same consistency as the mountains which surround the city of Salt Lake. Some of those boulders are real hard. I know from experience, having come in sudden contact with one.

Sunday morning at an early hour, and escorted by Brother Prichard, we visited the interesting sights of Temple Square, went inside of the Tabernacle building and tested its wonderful acoustic properties; from there to a tour of the city, including a trip up the canyon, winding up at the home of Brother Prichard, where we partook of a splendid feast, which had been prepared and arranged by Mrs. Prichard. Roast deer and "yaller" leg chickens were never more attractive, and Mrs., Miss Sullivan and myself didn't hesitate at any part of the feast. We believe that Mrs. Prichard will agree that we done full justice to the good things set before us.

Another ride through the city and time enough allowed us to get ready for a theater party brought on the shades of evening. We thought:

we had about enough for one day, but our views and those of our hosts did not reconcile, hence the theater, where we had Mr. and Mrs. A. M. J. Prichard, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McCann and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Starley as our hosts, and who saw to it that our evening was complete in every detail.

Monday morning, in company with Brothers Joe Lane and H. S. McCann, we visited quite a number of our members while on duty; in fact, devoted all our time until we were ready for the next train west in that pleasing and filling occupation. A machine carried us to the train, and what we said with reference to Denver we emphasize with reference to Salt Lake City. We left our friends reluctantly.

Trade conditions in Salt Lake seem to be better than in any of the cities thus far visited, and unless signs fail, our members are due to get by the frigid season without any great lack of employment. There is, however, an exception, and that has to do with the culinary workers, Salt Lake seemingly being a jumping-off place for those who are doing the "get back East" stunt in installments. They are going to make a discovery this year, and the discovery will not be pleasing. The standbys of Local 815 have the Missouri habit; they must be shown a paid-up membership book, and those unable to produce the goods will find it exceedingly hard sledding. Dixon, Farrell, Lang and several others of the active workers of Local 815 are guarding the interests of their members, and if they overlook any one it's a lead-pipe cinch that Joe Lane, H. S. McCann or A. M. J. Prichard, of Local 721, will pick up the stray ones, and—well—travelers have got to be right or move onward.

Arrived at Sacramento Tuesday, November 2, at noon. Jack Reid, W. C. Eddy and Will Hamilton were down to the choo choos waiting for us. Had our train been on time the number of greeters would have been largely augmented, but the absentees are hereby advised that the trio above mentioned are a good bunch to tender welcome salutations.

Wednesday morning the writer attended a meeting of the L. J. E. B., Brother F. A. Somers presiding. We had a general heart-to-heart discussion of the situation as it exists in Sacramento and the entire State of California. Besides the brothers mentioned above, Secretary Steve Drake, of Local 561, and in fact all of the members of the board participated. It was agreed that the interests which were endeavoring to place California in the same list with Arizona, Oregon and Washington were ceaselessly active, and unless all workers and their employers get on the firing line and remain there actively battling the outcome would be disastrous. During the meeting of the board Mrs. and Miss Sullivan were taken on a drive through the city and to the fruit-growing district on the outskirts. Immense bunches of grapes and olives were in evidence on their return. These, with a fine, big bouquet of chrysanthemums, caused comment when we boarded our train for Stockton at 2:15 that afternoon, and no doubt the big committee waiting for us at Stockton, and consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen—Mrs. John George, Mrs. Fred Funk, Miss Tillie Laughrey, Dick Perrin, A. G. Dyke, Larry L. Chase, Orlando Mull, Fred Funk, James Redenbaugh, C. J. Taylor, Al. King, J. Cavanaugh, John George, Frank Sesma and Jimmy Carroll—imagined that we had grabbed about everything portable in the shape of fruit

and flowers; but they, no doubt, appreciate the fact that back where we came from fruits and flowers are to be had, but not in such generous profusion as in California.

Notwithstanding the fact that Stockton had passed through, and, in fact, is now endeavoring to wear off the effects of one of the most vicious and ruthless labor wars conducted by the M. and M. Association in its history, our members persist in being optimistic, and are looking forward to better times and improved trade conditions. The splendid spirit shown by all of those whom we came in contact with indicates that, if anything, the labor war has made our members stronger advocates of unionism than ever.

After chucking our hand baggage in the rooms assigned for us at the St. Leo, several machines were brought into action, and in less time than it takes to write this reference thereto we were clipping off the miles along a splendid roadway, watching on our pleasant journey the innumerable beauty spots called to our attention and those which we did not require direction to detect.

We made brief visits to "lubricating" establishments and tested the juices of the vineyards for which California is noted. At Lodi we were given a chance to see the products of orchard and vineyard packed for shipment, and before leaving, and through the kindness of Jimmy Carroll, we were handed a lemon, in fact a basket full of the product of that vicinity, which we can assure both donor and grower "touched the right spot."

Our return to Stockton was quite as pleasing and entertaining as our ride into the country. We surely enjoyed that ride.

At eight o'clock we sat down with our hosts to a nice little banquet, and believe we succeeded in convincing them that their efforts were fully appreciated.

Thursday morning, November 4th, a meeting of the L. J. E. B. was held, at which the writer endeavored to encourage all present to direct time and attention to their forces to the end of getting on the firing line and save California from a similar fate as that which befell Oregon and Washington. After the meeting the remainder of our time was devoted to visiting members of our two locals who were on duty, and finally departed from Stockton with our assortment of fruit and flowers considerably augmented and with the good wishes of our friends for a happy and safe journey.

The train upon which we arrived in Oakland was only a couple of hours late. Had we waited for the train which we had intended to take no one would have been disappointed. But those occurrences must take place occasionally, and we were about due anyway. Arrived at Oakland, we registered at the Touraine, where the representatives of our two locals in Oakland greeted us, and soon had us on our way to a splendid feast, which was quite up to the high mark set by Oakland in matters of that kind; and you can take it from the writer that when Oakland catering workers arrange a spread for their guests they leave nothing undone to please and satisfy.

Friday morning, bright and early, Brothers W. A. Spooner and Herman Loorz, representing the L. J. E. B., called for us and took us on a drive to Berkley and Piedmont, through the University grounds, and a visit to the Greek Theater, of which so much has been written. After absorbing some of the most magnificent views which one can find in all America, we were driven over

THE MIXER AND SERVER

the Sky Line Boulevard, a drive, by the way, which must be taken before one can well say that they have really visited the inspiring sights of the Golden Gate country.

Returning to the city, and after driving some miles, we come upon the most astonishing sight which any city can boast the possession of, namely, a massive lake right in the heart of the city; so big a lake, in fact, that one could almost take that portion of New York from Fourteenth street to Battery Park, put it in the middle, and it would make an island. The surroundings of that body of water are indeed magnificent, aye, majestic.

Friday afternoon the writer addressed a meeting of our members, and devoted the main portion of my talk to the serious situation which confronts our membership in the State of California, where, as already intimated, men and money is being used in an endeavor to line up the State alongside of Arizona, Oregon and Washington in the dry column.

I have noticed almost similar conditions prevailing in California as made themselves apparent to me on my trip to Seattle a few years ago, and it is my hope that the workers at the catering industry will appreciate that in urging them to get busy and remain constantly on the firing line is for their welfare, and not for the satisfaction, pleasing thought that would be, of being able to boast of increased membership.

The fanatics are going to make California DRY, if that be within their power to do so, and California DRY means the bread and butter of many thousands of our members and those who are dependent on them for sustenance. The fight in California is a bread-and-butter battle for our boys and girls. The so-called Church in Action won't hesitate to make tramps of every one of you who gain your living at the catering industry. They did not harken to the humanitarian plea in the several States on the coast a year ago, and their instincts to destroy have not lost a whit of its severity in the passing of twelve or more months.

Friday night myself and family were the guests of our boys and girls in Oakland at the Eighth Grand Annual Ball. The affair was well managed, and the number of attendants tested the capacity of Majestic Hall. At midnight there was spread before the guests a culinary feast which is seldom duplicated and infrequently beat; a feast which surely must have tickled the appetites of others quite as pleasantly as it did ours. Our folks in Oakland certainly know how to make and serve good coffee—that was the kind served at that midnight spread. It seems a pity that such fine culinary masterpieces as were placed on exhibition could not be preserved. But the sight of so many well-pleased guests is seemingly satisfying reward for the boys of the back end of the house.

Before my visit to Oakland on this trip I carried the impression that Oakland consisted of one main street and a bunch of shacks which the workers sneaked into at night for rest and slumber. In fact, the San Franciscans call Oakland their bedroom, or, rather, were accustomed to do so before the fire. But I noticed that they have changed their tune, and well they might, for if anything Oakland has it on the city across the bay from the standpoint of beauty; and Oakland needs to take no back seat when it comes to comparing its down-town district with that of its sister metropolis. We enjoyed every moment of

our stay in Oakland, and we don't have to be coaxed to offer thanks to our members in that city for innumerable courtesies. The following brothers and sisters made the arrangements for our comfort and entertainment: Herman Loorz, John Kinnealy, Fred Bard, Fred Shroeder, W. A. Hoskins, Charles Houser, William Spooner and A. C. Beck, Sisters Mrs. P. Fisk and Mrs. A. Kennedy assisting materially.

Saturday, November 6th, we left Oakland for San Francisco, arriving about noon, and devoted the remainder of that and the following day in clearing up unfinished business which came to hand from headquarters and elsewhere.

Monday, November 8th, the opening session of the American Federation of Labor Convention occurred at the California State Building inside of the exposition grounds. It is not my purpose to cover the proceedings of the convention in this recital of travel and visits. The convention will be covered, as the newspaper writers say, by the secretary of the delegation. The San Francisco labor forces, through its Arrangements Committee for the convention, furnished sight-seeing cars for the trip from the Sutter Hotel to the exposition grounds. They also furnished admission to the exposition.

On Tuesday, November 9th, sight-seeing cars carried the delegates, families and friends to Golden Gate Park, Cliff House, Presidio Fortifications and through the business district.

Wednesday night to the Empress Theater.

Thursday, November 11th, a trip to Vallejo, a banquet in that city and a trip to Mare Island Navy Yard. Returning in the evening in time to witness the fireworks at the exposition from the boat.

Saturday evening, November 13th, a reception and ball at the Civic Auditorium wound up the first week of the convention.

Sunday, November 14th, saw that four-flushing sky pilot, Rev. Charles Stelzle, who has confiscated the title of "Labor-Preacher" on a "Rain Check" membership in the Machinists' International Association, trying to pull off a similar stunt as he managed in the city of Toronto several years ago. But trade unionists are wise to "Little Chawley," and their absence from his well-advertised meeting must have been gall and wormwood to his puny, dried-up soul.

It required almost "human endurance" on the part of "Little Chawley" to sit for several years in the conventions of the A. F. of L. without "tipping his hand" and sloshing over with his Anti-Saloon League flub dub. And after his Toronto performance he assumed that he had the whole "works" tied and billeted, ready to be delivered to P. A. Baker, his Boss. But after sizing up his audience at Scottish Rite Temple, Sunday afternoon, November 14, 1915, and discovering that the seats were occupied by women and children from the Sunday schools of San Francisco, it was noted that his cocksureness in having a genuine organized labor following among the delegates to the convention was about as un-substantial as the statistics which he borrowed from "Kissing Bug" Hobson, and of which the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, said: "*The cause of temperance is damaged, not advanced, by such gross exaggeration.*"

Our membership will, no doubt, be interested in "Little Chawley's" labor record. According to the records of Lodge 254, International Association of Machinists, Charles Stelzle applied for and was admitted to membership in the month of De-

ember, 1903. Mr. Stelzle was at that time and date an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was not working as a machinist, as is required by the laws of the I. A. M.; therefore, the conclusion that his membership is of the "Rain Check" variety. In November, two years later, he blossomed forth as an aspirant for honors and courtesies at the hands of Organized Labor, and the Pittsburgh Convention of the A. F. of L. was the first upon which he inflicted himself and his assortment of platitudes. Stelzle played a bunco game on that and subsequent conventions, for, with possibly the exception of the writer, none of the delegates doubted the sincerity and protestations of "Little Chawley." They swallowed the hook, line and sinker, and for several years he managed to have printed, and without cost, alleged labor articles with a stinger so adroitly concealed that the editors of labor papers paid composition bills and printed his articles with the impression that they were really aiding the movement of organized labor. But they woke up suddenly when they found that "Little Chawley's" employers were paying the so-called secular press for practically the same substance as they were giving free passage for. Rev. Charles Stelzle lays claim to being a paid-up member of the I. A. M., but he is discretely silent when it comes to advising his hearers that he never thought of becoming a member of the I. A. M. until long after he had discarded the jumper and overalls and had been ordained as a minister of the Gospel. While the going is good, we hereby challenge Rev. Charles Stelzle to produce any record which will go to show that HE EVER WORKED A SINGLE DAY IN ALL HIS LIFE AS A TRADE-UNION MACHINIST PREVIOUS TO HAVING BEEN ORDAINED AS A MINISTER.

Let me emphasize the point by repeating that "Little Chawley" is a RAIN-CHECK UNION MEMBER. He became a member of Lodge 254, Des Moines, Ia., in December, 1903, and if he ever did work as a machinist it was not as a member of a Machinists' Union.

Our members will pardon the writer for this extended reference to Stelzle, but it seemed about time to puncture his so-called labor record to let the men and women, and especially the good, kind labor editors who were so generous in acceding him space in their papers without cost, know something of his past.

On Sunday evening, November 14th, myself and family were the guests, along with a goodly number of officers and delegates attending the convention of the A. F. of L., of ex-Mayor P. H. McCarthy at his home. A very tasty luncheon was served, and the good things in the form of beverages were "on duty to the last call." I am sure I shall not be accused of an extravagant expression when I say that all who accepted the invitation of His Honor ex-Mayor P. H., his estimable wife and family are not likely to forget an evening such as occurs too infrequently among laborites.

Among those present at ex-Mayor McCarthy's home on the evening mentioned were: President and Mrs. Samuel Gompers and daughter, Miss Sadie Gompers; Secretary and Mrs. Frank Morrison, and Vice-Presidents of the A. F. of L. Frank Duffy and John Alpine and daughter.

During my stay in San Francisco I was the recipient of invitations to attend the meetings of Local 110 and 41. The former I was unable to accept, owing to committee engagements which

prevented me getting away. The meeting of Local 41 I attended, as I had an opportunity of making arrangements in advance. I was not able to be with the members of Local 41 but a brief period, but endeavored in my address to them to caution them of the approaching storm in California; a storm which is growing more and more menacing day by day. Local 41 had arranged a banquet for our delegation, which, I understand, was "some doings."

In concluding this installment of the record of my trip, I desire to convey to all of our members, their families and friends who have in any way shown us courtesies grateful acknowledgment and thanks. We have been enjoying ourselves hugely, and feel confident that we shall have material enough to keep the Sullivan trio busy recalling incidents during the long winter evenings to come. We have not been able to keep up with some of our correspondence, due, mainly, to the difficulty of declining pleasures arranged for our benefit, and we solicit the kindly tolerance and patience of such members as have written us en voyage.

In passing it may not be amiss to say that writing us on official business which could have been cared for by those at headquarters simply means delay, as all such letters must of a necessity be replied to at the cost of time lost in transferring same to the general office.

My expense account to date is as follows:

Oct. 16—Ticket to San Francisco and re-		
turn	\$70 25	
18—Baggage transfer	1 00	
18—Pullman to St. Louis	2 00	
22—Pullman to Kansas City	2 00	
23—Pullman to Denver	3 50	
24—Telegram	61	
27—Pullman to Colorado Springs	40	
28—Telegrams	1 38	
29—Pullman to Salt Lake City	4 00	
30—Typewriting	1 85	
Nov. 1—Baggage transfer	1 25	
1—Pullman to Sacramento	4 50	
4—Pullman Stockton to Oakland	40	
6—Telegrams	2 02	
7—Typewriting	1 55	
9—Telegrams	2 02	
12—Expressage	65	
14—Long distance 'phone	40	
19—Telegram	51	
20—Rent of typewriter	2 00	
20—Validation of ticket	50	
20—Convention, hotel and traveling expense to date	182 00	
Total	\$284 79	

Tendering hearty Christmas and New Year's greetings to all of our members, and hoping that the coming year will yield a greater measure of good health and prosperity to all, I beg to subscribe myself

Yours fraternally,

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

WORK.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him; there is always work and tools to work withal, for those who will, and blessed are the horny hands of toil.—Lowell.



Section 141. All official announcements printed on the Official Pages of the Mixer and Server shall be read at the first meeting after the journal has been received by the Secretary and a copy posted at the local union headquarters for the benefit of all those who may have been absent from meetings.

SECRETARY'S ROSTER.

One of the provisions of the International constitution reads:

Duties of Secretary-Treasurer, Section 104, last paragraph: "He shall publish semi-annually in the MIXER AND SERVER the addresses of all locals in good standing with the International Union."

In order that such roster of addresses may be as accurate as it can be made, secretaries are urged to co-operate and forward to the general office similar information as has been published in the past.

For the benefit of such officers as have forgotten, as well as new officers, we desire the following information:

Number of local union.

Location.

Meeting days.

Meeting place.

Secretary and his permanent address.

By referring to the August issue of the MIXER AND SERVER for this year, 1915, an idea of what is done with the information obtained may be gleamed.

Semi-annual elections usually occur during the month of December, hence we should have up-to-date information by the date of closing up forms for the February number of the MIXER AND SERVER, which will be January 25, 1916. Retiring secretaries are respectfully requested to bring this matter to the attention of their successors; an accurate secretaries' list is an essential to the proper conduct of the business of the International Union.

CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued during the month of November, 1915:

Local	Location	Organizer
B. 530—Glens Falls, N. Y.	John J. Henley
W. 536—Minneapolis, Minn.	Frank Hoffmann, J. H. Anderson and W. B. Joyce	
B. 538—Plattsburgh, N. Y.	John J. Henley

HOW THEY STAND.

New York	54
Pennsylvania	46
Massachusetts	41
Illinois	39
California	35
Washington	33
Ohio	32
Canada	29

Texas	23
Montana	22
Connecticut	22
New Jersey	20
Missouri	19
Indiana	18
Wisconsin	17
Minnesota	15
Iowa	11
Colorado	11
Kentucky	9
Wyoming	9
New Hampshire	7
Michigan	6
Arizona	6
Rhode Island	5
Nebraska	5
Oregon	5
Arkansas	4
Georgia	4
Virginia	4
Florida	4
Alaska	4
Idaho	4
Tennessee	3
Louisiana	3
Utah	3
Alabama	2
West Virginia	2
Vermont	2
Maryland	2
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	1
New Mexico	1

LOST MEMBERSHIP BOOKS

For the Month of November, 1915.

Local Name.

59—J. Klein, N. Georg.
70—Frank A. Madden.
137—Lyman Palmer, Gardner E. Suckey.
150—Edward Campion.
156—John C. Hast.
196—James Severin.
199—Seth Peterson.
217—Thos. Ryden, Thos. Kinney, Thos. Deslin, Arthur Brown.
246—Ed. Campbell.
256—Chas. Steinbrick.
378—Wm. Anglin.
395—Ernest A. Hoffmeister.
445—Jack O'Brien.
485—G. F. McCormick, Jas. St. Georges, W. C. Hendershott.
547—Thos. Hanley, G. W. Horton,

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Local Name
696—M. H. Prince, Thos. Murray, B. D. Bourdon.
721—Edward Gregory.
751—Wm. Lea.
806—D. R. McDonald.
820—R. S. Brown.
854—Frank E. Murray.
861—Harry Morgan.

DEATHS

For the Month of November, 1915.

Local Name
1—Wm. Isaacks.
3—J. Schutz.
4—Jos. T. Grube, Adolph R. Sperner.
27—H. W. Bilodeaux.
77—Wm. Murray, Jos. J. Crawley, John B. Gormley, Louis B. Cordell, P. J. Coughlin, Wm. J. Lavery.
81—Patrick Crotty.
85—Patrick Daley.
95—Eugene E. Drury.
131—Fred Blank, August Meister, Rhody Tessier.
166—Michal O'Keefe.
173—Daniel Roach.
188—George A. Nellis.
215—Ed. Rothman.
240—Bernice West.

Local Name
248—Louis Wright.
272—Michal O'Mally, John Fallon.
279—John Carvin.
296—Hiram Howarth.
332—J. Unger.
339—C. S. Stephens.
361—Alton A. Dankel.
387—P. J. Roesner.
420—Geo. W. Sasseen, E. W. Chain, Fred J. Tipton.
437—Shirley Penrod.
458—Otto Strub, John Martin.
461—Jas. E. Kilfoyle.
525—Dutra Gerome, T. F. McNamara.
529—Wm. B. Ross.
531—Anton Prenger.
532—George J. Walters.
535—John M. Engen.
552—Robt. Miller.
562—Constant Beejek.
563—J. C. Schmidt.
627—W. M. Phillips.
648—Albert L. Drew.
651—John Peterson.
699—Robt. Tennart.
721—Wm. A. Wittenberg.
733—George Lessard.
737—C. C. Lehr.
814—J. Doering.
846—Dewitt Merritt.

WHAT PROHIBITIONISTS DESIRE.

That the desire of those who are at present devoting every energy to eliminating the legalized saloon from our State are not in the least interested in the moral uplift of our people is evidenced by the following quotation from the Bisbee, Ariz., Review:

"A. R. Bucknam, the local prohibitionist, who has made his headquarters in Bisbee for the past few months, states that the cause of prohibition has been greatly advanced, not only by the decision of the State of South Carolina, but also by the decision of Judge Shute, in that the prohibition amendment does not prohibit the importation of liquor for personal use."

"Bucknam's contention is that the wet forces are hoping for a decision against the personal liberty clause, while the prohibitionists hope to have the law construed as they have maintained it was, from the outset."

Mr. Bucknam, quoted in the foregoing, is general secretary of the Temperance Federation of Arizona, and prior to his elevation to that position was one of the leaders in the fight for the Arizona prohibition amendment last fall.

Arizona occupies the unique position of being the only prohibition State in the Union that has adopted anything like real prohibition, the law providing that liquor shall not be introduced into Arizona under any pretext.

It appears that the prohibitionists of Arizona imagined that the consumers of liquors would be treated with the same consideration in Arizona as in other States adopting prohibition, and there was great consternation when it developed that the attorney-general and others interested in law enforcement in Arizona announced that there was no loophole by which liquor could be shipped to consumers in that State.

Mr. Bucknam is leading a very vigorous fight for "personal liberty" in behalf of the temper-

ance forces of Arizona. He contends that it was not the intention of the voters of Arizona to deprive themselves of the "legitimate" use of liquor, and he further contends that the legitimate use of liquor necessarily means the personal use of liquor. He has voiced an insistent demand that the courts shall declare the law unconstitutional or that the law be repealed at the very earliest opportunity, from all of which it would appear that while the prohibitionists in Arizona care nothing whatever for the personal liberty of the citizens who would sell liquor, they have a very tenacious regard for their own personal liberty to buy and use liquor.

Furthermore, how can prohibition ever prohibit if the prohibitionists themselves can be counted on in every case to make a successful fight against the kind of prohibition that would prohibit?

An examination of the laws of the prohibition States will show that in every case the quantity of liquor that may be shipped into each "dry" State exceeds by many gallons the quantity of liquor consumed per capita throughout the nation.

For instance, in the State of Washington, which recently adopted "prohibition," the citizen may lawfully receive 6 gallons of whisky and 36 gallons of beer each year, although the national per capita consumption of liquor is only about a gallon and a half of whisky and about 22 gallons of beer.

But if the quantity of liquor that may be shipped is not sufficient for the consumers in the "dry" State of Washington, there is relief for the sufferers in a special clause that provides that citizens may carry into the State 2 quarts of whisky and 12 quarts of beer every 20 days.

Does Ohio [or any other State] need this kind of "prohibition temperance?"—Cleveland Federationist.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 22, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my monthly letter for November:

The question of the right of a local union to retain its charter after its jurisdiction has gone over to the "Dry" column, has been asked of me on several occasions and for the general information of our membership, I desire to offer the following :

Local unions in territories that have gone over to the "Dry" column, may retain their charter of affiliation with the International Union so long as they can maintain ten members in good standing and keep the said local unions in good standing with the International Union, and further provided, that they comply with all the laws and regulations governing local unions.

The benefit derived from maintaining an organization after its jurisdiction has gone into the "Dry" column, is twofold; the local union and its members retain their identity as a component part of the International Union, entitled to all the rights and privileges as well as benefits of active membership accruing therefrom, and in addition to that, they place themselves in a position to maintain their identity with their local trade union movement, which in the event of the question of "Wet" or "Dry" again being submitted to the voters of their community, is an asset that cannot be measured in dollars and cents and one that has in more cases than the writer can call to memory, aided us in reversing the former position assumed by a municipality on this question and re-established our industry therein. Unless you retain your identity with the trade union movement, you cannot expect them to consider your cause with favor at some future date.

Secretaries and members when sending money to local unions for dues or reinstatement fee, should first refer to the financial standing of the said local union as published in current issues of the MIXER AND SERVER and if they find them over two calendar months in arrears in their per capita tax to the International Union, the dues or reinstatement fee, with the membership book, should be forwarded to the general office in Cincinnati, where the records of the said members' membership will be properly adjusted. Secretaries or members forwarding moneys for dues or reinstatement fee or other fees, to a suspended local union, do so upon their own responsibility, and the International Union will not in any manner assume responsibility for the same.

At this writing I am in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, a report of which I will submit at a later date.

On my journey to this city I stopped off in the city of Chicago long enough to say howdy to some of our boys and girls in that city; the same occurred in the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming; a

short stop was made in Salt Lake City, Utah, where I met with the Local Joint Executive Board and discussed several matters of importance with them, bearing on the local situation in that city. During my stay in San Francisco, I attended the meetings of Locals 30, 41, 44, 48, and 110. I also accepted an invitation to attend a smoker given by Local 41 in honor of our delegates; an excellent spread was served and several good talks were made, all of which was very much appreciated. I also visited our local unions in Oakland.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Nov. 3—Buffalo to San Francisco and return	\$101 00
Pullmans	19 00
Nov. 21—Pullman, extra fare and validation of ticket.....	11 00
Postage	5 00
Telegrams	2 12
Car fare and checking.....	3 00
Traveling expense, account of convention	140 00
	\$281 12

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 654.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 15, 1915.

MR. A. B. HASSEL, Secretary, Local 284, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your communication of the 13th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"An amendment to our by-laws was recently passed and approved, which provides that a member to be entitled to hold an elective office, must be in good standing of this local for at least six months, and have attended the majority of meetings for the same period previous to election; we would like your decision as to whether that provision of the law will apply to those members seeking office at the coming election in December?"

The amendment referred to having been adopted and approved prior to the nomination and election, is in full force and effect, and is applicable to all members seeking office at the coming election in December. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

Decision No. 655.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 19, 1915.

MR. CHAS. I. GOODRICH, Secretary, Local 35, 234 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your commun

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cation of the 11th, wherein you ask for a decision on the following:

"A member was reinstated September 11, 1915. He took out a traveling card, did not deposit it with another local, but returned it to the issuing local on November 1, 1915, he having paid no dues since. Can this member remain under the jurisdiction of this local while residing in the jurisdiction of another local union? The member states that he is in a hospital and therefore unable to work."

The traveling card received by this member having never been deposited with another local

union, his membership continues to rest with the local union that issued the same, and while this member may be residing in the jurisdiction of another local union, if he is not following any of our allied crafts in the jurisdiction where he is residing, it is not mandatory for him to deposit his card, and he can return the same to the local union that issued it, within the time prescribed by law, and continue his membership with the said local union. With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD FLORE,
General President.

THE CRIMES OF CHAIRMAN WALSH.

The American reactionary press possesses a philosophic charm, a gentleness, a moderation, a breadth of view, an idealism which it was almost too much to expect in a country so new and so raw. In an old country the defense of privilege is easy, for there privilege is wrapped in the mists of poetic tradition. William the Conqueror stole the land of England, but he stole it a long time ago, and it is now a proud thing to be a descendant of one of his fellow pirates. But American privilege is so new that the varnish smells. Its escutcheon bears a pick and shovel rampant and a wash-tub couchant. Its history needs careful editing. Its hugest usurpations were made in that acquisitive, anarchistic period before us, as our great industrial leaders now tell us, American business purified itself.

But the venerable Reviews of England could not lumber to the rescue of imperiled perquisites with any more heartiness than has been shown by the upper crust American press in going after Frank P. Walsh and his industrial relations commission. Their response has been almost galvanic.

They indict Mr. Walsh and his commission on several counts.

1. Mr. Walsh lacked judicial poise.
2. He was biased.
3. He was impolite to Mr. Rockefeller.
4. He was too courteous with "miners, miners' wives," strikers, union officials and other scum of the earth.
5. He published his findings in the newspapers instead of reserving them for the obscure recesses of the library of congress.

6. He spent half a million dollars, or about two and two-tenths per cent of Congressman Gardner's latest estimate for the cost of a first-rate line-of-battle ship.

Worse things than this have been said about Mr. Walsh and the commission. "The consensus of opinion," according to "American Industries," "is apparently that the country is well rid of an offensive nuisance."

As Mr. Walsh isn't dead the nuisance referred to is the commission, which is really and truly out of existence. The commission had two lines of work. It got information through field experts—most of them college professors. It held public hearings. It was the hearings, probably, which made it seem a nuisance. Yet the hearings were quiet and orderly. Those who attended the sessions held in this city saw no witnesses brow-beaten, although the occasional tricky or evasive witness, of whatever opinion, was likely to be questioned rather briskly. Mr. Rockefeller seems to have been the only person treated with actual incivility, and that was done only after he had refused the commission's proper request for in-

formation, and had made statements which were, at the very least not the whole truth, and Mr. Rockefeller's sufferings were quite mild in comparison with those of the men, women and children in the Colorado mining camps.

By a process of elimination only one charge stands against the commission: it aroused the public by dramatizing the obscure and hidden abuses of industrialism. It armed the progressive and the radical with a battery of unanswerable facts. It taught a large number of newspaper readers to regard change as necessary and inevitable. It stated unpleasant truths, which are always offensive.

Mr. Walsh was blunt rather than delicate. He used a club when a rapier might have done as well. He lacked tact. Sometimes he lost his temper. He could not help venting upon individuals the hatred he felt for unjust conditions. But that will not prevent his generous spirited work from bearing fruit, year after year, for at least a generation to come. No reactionary bluejay pecks will hurt it. The damage he has done, if it is damage, cannot be repaired.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

SOMETHING WHICH YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO MISS.

Do you remember—pardon me, speaking to those who have had the exceptional privilege of enjoying what we write of—do you remember the time when you brought in FIVE new applications to your local, how you walked down to the secretary's desk, head erect and about as proud as Lucifer was alleged to have been, you planked down the new application forms and the required money to pay the entrance fee, and at a succeeding meeting you chaperoned those FIVE new recruits to trade unionism into the ante-room. You willingly lost the pleasure of being inside; you wanted to be with your "boys" and see them go through in all right shape. And then they were escorted into the meeting room and obligated as members of the organization. Of course you remember. You are never likely to forget that pleasing sensation of knowing that you helped your union to grow in numerical strength; of knowing that you occupied, for a few moments at least, if not longer, the attention of those who had made a bluff at trying and failed to land even one new member. That was some excitement; some pleasure, wasn't it? You don't envy the member who has so far failed to enjoy the spotlight under similar circumstances, do you? Certainly not, and if you were minus such a pleasing experience you would get out and hustle, wouldn't you? Sure, Mike. It is a pleasure—a something which a member can not afford to miss. What's that, you can't do it? No man ever accomplished anything without effort, not even getting into trouble. *That's the truth.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR NOVEMBER, 1915.

Local No.

W 1	New York, N. Y.	Oct., 1915
W 2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 3	New York, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 4	Hoboken, N. J.	Oct., "
M 6	Boston, Mass.	Oct., "
B 8	Denver, Colo.	Oct., "
W 10	Hoboken, N. J.	Oct., "
WC 11	New York City	Nov., "
B 12	San Antonio, Tex.	Nov., "
W 14	Denver, Colo.	Oct., "
W 17	Los Angeles, Cal.	Oct., "
C 18	Denver, Colo.	Oct., "
W 19	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct., "
W 20	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct., "
M 24	Cripple Creek, Colo.	Sept., "
C 27	Los Angeles, Cal.	Oct., "
M 28	Vancouver, B. C.	Oct., "
B 29	New York, N. Y.	Oct., "
W 30	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct., "
M 31	Oakland, Cal.	Oct., "
C 33	Seattle, Wash.	Oct., "
W 35	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 36	Sharon, Pa.	Nov., "
B 37	Decatur, Ill.	Dec., "
B 38	Hammond, Ind.	Oct., "
B 40	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 41	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct., "
M 43	Pueblo, Colo.	Oct., "
C 44	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct., "
WS 48	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct., "
B 49	Savannah, Ga.	Oct., "
B 51	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct., "
M 52	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Oct., "
M 55	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Oct., "
M 59	Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct., "
B 60	DuQuoin, Ill.	Oct., "
M 61	Tacoma, Wash.	Oct., "
M 62	Fresno, Cal.	Sept., "
B 64	Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct., "
B 67	Springfield, Mass.	Oct., "
B 68	Cincinnati, O.	Oct., "
M 69	Galveston, Tex.	Sept., "
B 70	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 71	Connellsburg, Pa.	Oct., "
W 72	Cincinnati, O.	Oct., "
B 73	Elkhart, Ind.	Nov., "
B 76	Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 77	Boston, Mass.	Oct., "
B 78	Uniontown, Pa.	Oct., "
B 79	Louisville, Ky.	Dec., "
W 80	Boston, Mass.	Oct., "
B 81	Holyoke, Mass.	Oct., "
B 82	Westfield, Mass.	Nov., "
B 83	Woburn, Mass.	Nov., "
B 84	Taunton, Mass.	Nov., "
B 85	Lowell, Mass.	Oct., "
B 86	Lynn, Mass.	Nov., "
B 87	Athol, Mass.	Nov., "
M 88	Louisville, Ky.	Oct., "
B 90	Lawrence, Mass.	Nov., "
B 91	Newburyport, Mass.	Dec., "
B 92	Marlboro, Mass.	Oct., "
B 93	Haverhill, Mass.	Oct., "
B 95	Worcester, Mass.	Oct., "
B 96	Milford, Mass.	Nov., "
B 97	Fitchburg, Mass.	Oct., "
WS 98	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec., "
B 99	Fall River, Mass.	Oct., "
B 100	New Bedford, Mass.	Nov., "
M 101	Great Falls, Mont.	Oct., "
B 102	Granite City, Ill.	Nov., "
B 104	Guelph, Ont.	Nov., "
W 106	Cleveland, O.	Oct., "
WS 107	Cleveland, O.	Oct., "
B 108	Cleveland, O.	Oct., "
W 109	Newark, N. J.	Oct., "
M 110	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct., "
M 111	Oatman, Ariz.	Nov., "
WS 112	Boston, Mass.	Oct., "
B 113	Northampton, Mass.	Oct., "
B 114	Pittsfield, Mass.	Nov., "
B 115	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct., "
B 116	Chicopee, Mass.	Dec., "
B 117	Belleville, Ill.	Dec., "
B 118	New York, N. Y.	Aug., "
M 119	Silverton, Colo.	Oct., "
B 120	Utica, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 123	Ware, Mass.	Oct., "
B 124	Trenton, N. J.	Oct., "
B 125	North Adams, Mass.	Nov., "
B 126	Oneonta, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 127	Massillon, O.	Nov., "
B 128	Cortland, N. Y.	Nov., "
M 139	Leadville, Colo.	Oct., "

Local No.

B 131	Newark, N. J.	Nov., 1915
B 133	Geneva, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 134	Scranton, Pa.	Oct., "
B 136	Norwich, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 137	London, Ont.	Oct., "
B 139	Lincoln, Ill.	Nov., "
B 141	New York, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 142	Astoria, Ore.	Oct., "
B 143	Omaha, Neb.	Oct., "
B 144	Batavia, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 147	Greenfield, Mass.	Oct., "
B 148	Thompsonville, Conn.	Oct., "
B 149	Newport, Ky.	Nov., "
B 150	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 151	Gloucester, Mass.	Nov., "
B 152	Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct., "
B 153	Quincy, Ill.	Oct., "
M 154	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Oct., "
M 155	Reading, Pa.	Nov., "
B 156	Paducah, Ky.	Oct., "
B 157	Woonsocket, R. I.	Nov., "
B 159	Meriden, Conn.	Nov., "
M 161	Brockton, Mass.	Oct., "
B 162	Trinidad, Colo.	Oct., "
B 163	McKeesport, Pa.	Oct., "
B 166	New Britain, Conn.	Oct., "
C 167	Cleveland, O.	Nov., "
B 169	Hamilton, O.	Oct., "
B 170	Lima, O.	Aug., "
B 171	Rochester, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 175	Binghamton, N. Y.	Oct., "
M 180	San Jose, Cal.	Oct., "
B 181	Easton, Pa.	Oct., "
B 182	Brantford, Ont.	Oct., "
B 184	Ottumwa, Ia.	Oct., "
B 187	Bradford, Pa.	Dec., "
B 188	Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct., "
W 189	Portland, Ore.	Oct., "
B 190	Bethlehem, Pa.	Oct., "
B 192	Atlanta, Ga.	Nov., "
B 193	Pawtucket, R. I.	Oct., "
B 194	Warren, Pa.	Oct., "
B 195	Gloversville, N. Y.	Oct., "
W 196	Buffalo, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 197	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct., "
B 199	Jamestown, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 200	Hartford, Conn.	Oct., "
B 202	Canton, O.	Nov., "
C 203	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept., "
B 204	Elmira, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 206	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Nov., "
B 207	Troy, N. Y.	Oct., "
M 209	Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct., "
B 210	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 212	Youngstown, O.	Oct., "
B 213	Pana, Ill.	Oct., "
B 215	Wausau, Wis.	Oct., "
M 216	Toledo, O.	Oct., "
B 217	New Haven, Conn.	Nov., "
B 218	Streator, Ill.	Oct., "
W 219	New York, N. Y.	Oct., "
M 220	Eureka, Cal.	Oct., "
B 221	Kewanee, Ill.	Nov., "
B 222	Dayton, O.	Oct., "
M 223	Des Moines, Ia.	Nov., "
B 224	Erie, Pa.	Nov., "
B 225	Meadville, Pa.	Nov., "
B 227	Collinsville, Ill.	Oct., "
B 228	Albany, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 229	Derby, Conn.	Sept., "
B 230	Auburn, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 231	Newport News, Va.	Nov., "
B 235	Oil City, Pa.	Aug., "
B 236	Olean, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 237	Sudbury, Ont.	Sept., "
B 238	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Oct., "
W 239	Seattle, Wash.	Oct., "
WS 240	Seattle, Wash.	Oct., "
B 241	Murphysboro, Ill.	Dec., "
B 243	Alton, Ill.	Oct., "
R 244	New York, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 246	South Bend, Ind.	Oct., "
B 248	Birmingham, Ala.	Oct., "
WS 249	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct., "
B 252	Mansfield, O.	Nov., "
B 253	Alliance, O.	Dec., "
B 254	Waterbury, Conn.	Oct., "
B 255	Danbury, Conn.	Oct., "
B 256	Bridgeport, Conn.	Oct., "
B 257	Sayre, Pa.	Oct., "
B 259	Edwardsville, Ill.	Sept., "
B 260	Braddock, Pa.	Oct., "
WC 261	Louisville, Ky.	Aug., "

Local No.

B 263	Newcastle, Pa.	Dec., 1915
B 265	Camden, N. J.	Oct., "
B 264	Omaha, Neb.	Oct., "
C 266	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct., "
B 269	South Norwalk, Conn.	Aug., "
B 273	Clinton, Mass.	Oct., "
M 273	Springfield, Mass.	Oct., "
M 274	Marshalltown, Ia.	Oct., "
B 278	New Brighton, Pa.	Oct., "
W 279	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct., "
B 280	Toronto, Ont.	Oct., "
B 282	Pueblo, Colo.	Oct., "
B 283	Torrington, Conn.	Nov., "
B 284	Los Angeles, Cal.	Oct., "
B 285	Providence, R. I.	Oct., "
B 286	Peoria, Ill.	Oct., "
B 287	St. Paul, Minn.	Oct., "
B 289	Fremont, Neb.	Nov., "
B 293	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	Oct., "
C 294	Newark, N. J.	Sept., "
M 295	Douglas, Ariz.	Oct., "
M 296	New Bedford, Mass.	Oct., "
B 297	Ridgeway, Pa.	Nov., "
B 298	Wallace, Idaho.	Oct., "
W 300	Toronto, Canada	Oct., "
B 302	Butte, Mont.	Oct., "
M 304	Hartford, Conn.	Oct., "
B 305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Oct., "
B 309	Portsmouth, N. H.	Nov., "
B 310	International Falls, Minn.	Oct., "
B 312	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Nov., "
B 313	Little Rock, Ark.	Nov., "
W 315	Montreal, Canada	Sept., "
B 316	Alamosa, Colo.	Oct., "
B 317	Jacksonville, Fla.	Oct., "
B 318	Putnam, Conn.	Nov., "
B 320	Schenectady, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 321	Havre, Mont.	Oct., "
B 323	Racine, Wis.	Sept., "
B 324	Appleton, Wis.	Oct., "
B 325	Breeze, Ill.	Nov., "
B 331	Beloit, Wis.	Oct., "
M 332	East St. Louis, Ill.	Oct., "
B 334	Roundup, Mont.	Sept., "
WS 335	Toledo, O.	Oct., "
M 337	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Oct., "
M 338	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct., "
B 339	Portland, Ore.	Oct., "
B 340	Orange, N. J.	Oct., "
B 341	Logansport, Ind.	Oct., "
B 343	DeSoto, Mo.	Nov., "
C 344	Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 345	Watertown, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 349	Oshkosh, Wis.	Nov., "
B 350	Vincennes, Ind.	Oct., "
B 351	Charleroi, Pa.	Nov., "
WC 358	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct., "
B 354	Burlington, Ia.	Oct., "
B 356	Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 357	New London, Conn.	Oct., "
B 358	Sioux City, Ia.	Oct., "
B 359	Wallingford, Conn.	Nov., "
B 361	Allentown, Pa.	Oct., "
B 363	Moorhead, Minn.	Nov., "
B 366	Cumberland, Md.	Oct., "
B 367	Norwich, Conn.	Nov., "
B 370	Gardner, Mass.	Nov., "
B 376	South Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 377	Plainfield, N. J.	Sept., "
B 378	Bakersfield, Cal.	Nov., "
B 379	Kankakee, Ill.	Nov., "
M 380	Bisbee, Ariz.	Oct., "
C 381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 383	Boone, Ia.	Dec., "
B 383	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 386	Hannibal, Mo.	Nov., "
B 387	Evansville, Ind.	Oct., "
B 389	Carnegie, Pa.	Nov., "
B 391	Roslyn, Wash.	Nov., "
B 392	Three Forks, Mont.	Oct., "
R 395	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Oct., "
B 397	Norwalk, O.	Oct., "
B 398	Manchester, N. H.	Oct., "
B 399	Lincoln, Neb.	Nov., "
M 400	Spokane, Wash.	Oct., "
W 403	San Diego, Cal.	Sept., "
B 403	Stockton, Cal.	Oct., "
B 404	Dover, N. J.	Nov., "
W 405	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept., "
B 406	Eureka, Cal.	Oct., "
C 408	St. Paul, Minn.	Nov., "
M 411	Muskegon, Mich.	Nov., "
B 412	Newark, O.	Oct., "

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

M 418	Tucson, Ariz.	Oct., 1915
B 414	Lethbridge, Ont., Can.	Sept., "
B 417	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	Nov., "
B 419	Memphis, Tenn.	Sept., "
B 420	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct., "
B 421	Newport, R. I.	Nov., "
B 422	St. Joseph, Mo.	Oct., "
B 423	Columbus, O.	Oct., "
M 426	Wallace, Idaho	Oct., "
C 427	Missoula, Mont.	Oct., "
B 428	Washington, D. C.	Oct., "
B 429	Portsmouth, O.	Nov., "
B 430	Middletown, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 431	East Liverpool, O.	Sept., "
B 432	Miles City, Mont.	Oct., "
WS 434	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Oct., "
B 435	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Nov., "
B 436	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Oct., "
B 437	Indianapolis, Ind.	Oct., "
B 438	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Oct., "
C 440	Montreal, Canada	Sept., "
W 443	Evansville, Ind.	Oct., "
W 444	Peoria, Ill.	Aug., "
B 445	Mojave, Cal.	Oct., "
B 447	Pensacola, Fla.	Sept., "
B 449	Altoona, Pa.	Oct., "
M 451	Everett, Wash.	Oct., "
M 453	Lowell, Mass.	Sept., "
B 454	Everett, Wash.	Oct., "
B 455	Stamford, Conn.	Sept., "
B 456	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 457	Butte, Mont.	Oct., "
C 458	Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct., "
M 459	Victoria, B. C.	Oct., "
B 461	Springfield, Mo.	Oct., "
B 463	Cle Elum, Wash.	Oct., "
B 465	Macon, Ga.	Oct., "
B 466	Wilmington, Del.	Oct., "
B 468	Madison, Wis.	Oct., "
B 469	Middletown, Conn.	Oct., "
M 470	Ellensburg, Wash.	Nov., "
M 478	Bellingham, Wash.	Oct., "
B 478	The Dalles, Ore.	Oct., "
B 479	LaCrosse, Wis.	Oct., "
B 480	Henderson, Ky.	Sept., "
B 482	Butler, Pa.	Nov., "
W 483	Ottumwa, Ia.	Nov., "
WS 484	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 485	Spokane, Wash.	Oct., "
B 486	Fulton, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 488	Jersey City, N. J.	Sept., "
M 489	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Oct., "
B 491	Atlantic City, N. J.	Sept., "
WS 493	New York, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 495	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 498	Lewiston, Mont.	Oct., "
B 499	Springfield, O.	Sept., "
W 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct., "
WS 503	Kansas City, Mo.	Oct., "
B 504	Terre Haute, Ind.	Nov., "
M 505	Columbus, O.	Oct., "
B 506	Montreal, Canada	Oct., "
B 507	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 509	Leominster, Mass.	Oct., "
M 510	Pocatello, Idaho	Oct., "
B 513	East Chicago, Ind.	Nov., "
B 517	Nashville, Tenn.	Aug., "
B 518	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Nov., "
B 519	Willimantic, Conn.	Nov., "
B 520	Peru, Ind.	Nov., "
WS 521	Omaha, Neb.	Oct., "
B 522	Grand Haven, Mich.	Oct., "
B 523	Kenosha, Wis.	Oct., "
M 524	Miles City, Mont.	Nov., "
B 525	Oakland, Cal.	Oct., "
B 526	Johnstown, Pa.	Oct., "
B 527	Dubuque, Ia.	Oct., "
W 528	Houston, Tex.	Nov., "
B 529	Branford, Conn.	Oct., "
B 530	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 531	Jefferson City, Mo.	Nov., "
B 532	Baltimore, Md.	Oct., "
B 533	Helena, Mont.	Oct., "
B 534	Gary, Ind.	Sept., "
B 535	Keokuk, Ia.	Oct., "
W 536	Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov., "
B 537	Long Branch, N. Y.	July,
B 538	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Nov., "
B 542	San Rafael, Cal.	Nov., "
B 543	Danville, Ill.	Nov., "
B 544	Richmond, Ind.	Oct., "
B 545	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Sept., "
B 546	Waterloo, Ia.	Nov., "
B 547	Dallas, Tex.	Oct., "

Local No.

B 548	Hudson, N. Y.	Sept., 1915
B 549	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Nov., "
M 550	Bakersfield, Cal.	Sept., "
B 551	Akron, O.	July, "
CC 552	Richmond, Va.	Oct., "
B 553	Millvale, Pa.	Sept., "
B 554	Newark, N. J.	Oct., "
B 556	Olympia, Wash.	Sept., "
B 557	Salida, Colo.	Oct., "
B 558	San Bernardino, Cal.	Nov., "
B 559	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Oct., "
M 561	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept., "
B 562	Detroit, Mich.	Oct., "
B 563	Mobile, Ala.	Nov., "
B 564	Fresno, Cal.	Oct., "
M 567	Olympia, Wash.	Oct., "
B 568	Gillespie, Ill.	Dec., "
B 569	Harrisburg, Pa.	Oct., "
M 572	Stockton, Cal.	Oct., "
B 573	Springfield, Ill.	Oct., "
B 574	Duluth, Minn.	Sept., "
W 575	Jersey City, N. J.	Oct., "
B 577	San Jose, Cal.	Nov., "
B 590	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Nov., "
B 591	San Pedro, Cal.	Nov., "
M 592	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Oct., "
W 593	Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct., "
B 594	Argenta, Ark.	Nov., "
B 595	Richmond, Cal.	Oct., "
B 596	Superior, Wis.	Oct., "
C 600	Duluth, Minn.	Sept., "
M 601	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov., "
B 603	Sacramento, Cal.	Oct., "
M 606	Winona, Minn.	Oct., "
B 608	Salem, O.	Sept., "
B 609	Great Falls, Mont.	Oct., "
R 610	Hazleton, Pa.	Oct., "
M 612	Helena, Mont.	Oct., "
B 613	Lexington, Mo.	Oct., "
B 614	Marion, Ind.	Dec., "
B 616	Barberton, O.	Oct., "
M 619	Holyoke, Mass.	Oct., "
B 620	Austin, Tex.	Oct., "
B 621	Bonne Terre, Mo.	July,
M 624	North Yakima, Wash.	Nov., "
B 625	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Nov., "
M 636	Walla Walla, Wash.	Oct., "
B 627	Cairo, Ill.	Oct., "
B 628	El Paso, Tex.	Oct., "
WS 630	St. Paul, Minn.	Oct., "
W 631	Phoenix, Ariz.	Oct., "
B 632	Kalispell, Mont.	Nov., "
B 633	Nashua, N. H.	Nov., "
B 639	Moline, Ill.	Nov., "
B 642	Newburg, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 643	Niles, O.	Oct., "
B 647	Concord, N. H.	Oct., "
B 648	Paterson, N. J.	Oct., "
B 649	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
B 651	Seattle, Wash.	Sept., "
B 652	Moberly, Mo.	Nov., "
B 654	Bryan, Tex.	Oct., "
B 656	Anderson, Ind.	Nov., "
B 657	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Oct., "
M 659	Dallas, Tex.	Oct., "
B 661	Roanoke, Va.	Oct., "
W 663	Covington, Ky.	Oct., "
B 664	Glendale, Mont.	Oct., "
M 667	Renton, Wash.	Sept., "
B 670	Beardstown, Ill.	Oct., "
B 671	Jackson, Mich.	Oct., "
M 673	San Bernardino, Cal.	Oct., "
B 674	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Nov., "
B 675	Oswego, N. Y.	Aug., "
B 676	Vancouver, B. C.	Oct., "
B 677	Berlin, N. H.	Oct., "
B 679	Kellogg and Wardner, Idaho	Aug., "
M 680	Miami, Ariz.	Oct., "
B 682	Elizabeth, N. J.	Oct., "
B 683	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	Oct., "
B 684	Monongahela, Pa.	Nov., "
B 685	St. Claire, Wis.	Oct., "
B 686	Burlington, Vt.	Dec., "
B 687	Bay City, Mich.	Dec., "
B 688	Passaic, N. J.	Oct., "
B 690	Owensboro, Ky.	Nov., "
M 692	Virden, Ill.	Nov., "
C 693	Hoboken, N. J.	Oct., "
B 694	Watertown, Wis.	Aug., "
B 696	Norfolk, Va.	Oct., "
B 697	Temple, Tex.	Nov., "
B 699	Marysville, Cal.	Oct., "
B 700	Paterson, N. J.	Oct., "

Local No.

B 701	North Walpole, N. H.	Oct., 1915
B 704	Ramond, Wash.	Oct., "
B 706	Rockville, Ill.	Oct., "
B 707	Tacoma, Wash.	Oct., "
B 709	Lordsburg, N. M.	Nov., "
B 710	Ashland, Wis.	Oct., "
B 711	Mineo Junction, O.	Oct., "
B 713	Marshfield, Ore.	Oct., "
B 714	Joliet, Ill.	Nov., "
B 716	Rutland, Vt.	Nov., "
C 719	New York City.	Nov., "
B 721	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Oct., "
B 722	Berlin, Ont., Can.	Oct., "
B 723	Port Arthur, Tex.	Nov., "
B 725	Walla Walla, Wash.	Oct., "
B 729	Ottawa, Ill.	Nov., "
M 730	Bremerton, Wash.	Oct., "
B 731	Great Barrington, Mass.	Oct., "
B 732	Middletown, O.	Oct., "
B 733	Dover and Somersworth, N. H.	Nov., "
M 734	Superior, Wis.	Oct., "
B 737	York, Pa.	Nov., "
B 738	Baton Rouge, La.	Nov., "
B 739	Brownsville, Pa.	Nov., "
B 740	South Manchester, Conn.	Oct., "
B 741	Pasco, Wash.	Oct., "
B 742	Southbridge, Conn.	Oct., "
B 743	Natick, Mass.	Sept., "
B 744	Waco, Tex.	Oct., "
B 745	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Oct., "
B 746	Anaconda, Mont.	Oct., "
W 748	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Oct., "
B 749	Galveston, Tex.	Oct., "
B 750	Houston, Tex.	Nov., "
B 751	Beaumont, Tex.	Nov., "
B 752	Texas City, Tex.	Oct., "
B 753	Sherbrook, Que., Can.	Dec., "
M 754	San Pedro, Cal.	Oct., "
M 755	Port Arthur, Tex.	Oct., "
B 756	Thief River Falls, Minn.	Oct., "
B 757	Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov., "
M 759	Crookston, Minn.	Nov., "
M 760	Monroe, La.	Nov., "
B 761	Ft. Williams, Ont.	Oct., "
B 762	Harrison and Kearney, N. J.	Sept., "
W 763	Rochester, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 764	Alexandria, La.	Nov., "
B 765	Tampa, Fla.	Oct., "
B 767	Westville, Ill.	Oct., "
B 768	San Diego, Cal.	Oct., "
M 769	Mart, Tex.	Nov., "
B 770	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Oct., "
B 771	Hoquiam, Wash.	Oct., "
E 774	Aberdeen, Wash.	Sept., "
B 784	New Westminster, B. C.	Oct., "
M 791	Aberdeen, Wash.	Oct., "
B 793	Latrobe, Pa.	Oct., "
B 797	Ironton, O.	July,
M 798	York, Pa.	Oct., "
B 800	Lafayette, Ind.	Nov., "
M 801	Elma, Wash.	Oct., "
B 804	Hoquiam, Wash.	Oct., "
B 805	Covington, Ky.	Oct., "
B 806	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Oct., "
B 807	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Oct., "
W 808	Waco, Tex.	Oct., "
M 809	Lewistown, Mont.	Oct., "
B 810	Witt, Ill.	July,
B 812	Port Chester, N. Y.	Oct., "
B 813	St. Cloud, Minn.	Oct., "
B 814	Victoria, B. C.	Oct., "
M 815	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Oct., "
B 816	Bridgeport, O.	Oct., "
B 817	Missoula, Mont.	Nov., "
B 818	Pekin, Ill.	Nov., "
M 819	Port Angeles, Wash.	Oct., "
B 820	Sheridan, Wyo.	Nov., "
B 821	Kittanning, Pa.	Nov., "
B 822	Boonville, Ind.	July,
B 823	Ocala, Fla.	Sept., "
M 824	Raymond, Wash.	Oct., "
M 825	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Nov., "
B 826	Etna, Pa.	Sept., "
B 827	Joplin, Mo.	Oct., "
M 828	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Sept., "
B 829	South Bend, Wash.	Dec., "

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Local No.

B 830	Anacortes, Wash.	Sept., 1915
B 832	Sedalia, Mo.	Oct., "
B 833	Elyria, O.	Sept., "
B 834	Royalton, Ill.	Nov., "
B 835	Taylor, Tex.	Nov., "
B 836	Centralia, Wash.	Oct., "
M 837	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Oct., "
B 838	Casper, Wyo.	Oct., "
M 839	Herrin, Ill.	Sept., "
B 840	Chester, Pa.	Oct., "
M 842	Casper, Wyo.	Nov., "
WWC 848	Worcester, Mass.	Oct., "
B 844	Staunton, Ill.	Oct., "
B 845	New Kensington, Pa.	Oct., "
M 846	Sheridan, Wyo.	Oct., "
B 847	Postoria, O.	Oct., "
M 848	El Paso, Tex.	Oct., "
B 849	Franklin, Pa.	Oct., "
B 850	Rock Island, Ill.	Nov., "
B 851	Peekskill, N. Y.	Sept., "
B 852	Tiffin, O.	Nov., "
B 854	Jeanette, Pa.	Oct., "
B 855	Livingston, Mont.	Oct., "
B 856	Hot Springs, Ark.	Oct., "
B 857	Laramie, Wyo.	Oct., "
B 859	Billings, Mont.	Oct., "
M 861	Billings, Mont.	Sept., "
B 863	West Warwick, R. I.	Oct., "
B 864	Lansford, Pa.	Oct., "
C 865	Chicago, Ill.	Oct., "
WWC 866	Springfield, Mass.	Oct., "
B 867	Ketchikan, Alaska	Oct., "
B 868	Nome, Alaska	Dec., "
B 869	Juneau, Alaska	Oct., "
B 870	Augusta, Ga.	Oct., "
C 871	Juneau, Alaska	Sept., "
C 872	Milwaukee, Wis.	Nov., "

Date. Local.

8	Rein. J. F. Freeman, Local 518	5 85	8	161 Sept.	37 20
4	90 Oct., stamps	41 20	8	227 Oct., supplies	6 40
4	422 Sept.	32 60	8	749 Oct., stamps	25 45
4	Rein. A. F. Adameik, Local 348	5 10	8	Rein. John Clifford, Local 205	5 10
4	683 Oct., stamps	4 20	8	750 Oct., stamps	24 70
4	76 Oct., supplies	66 40	8	759 Oct., Nov.	6 00
4	259 Sept.	8 60	9	68 Supplies	3 50
4	456 Stamps	40	9	169 Oct., stamps, supplies	20 65
4	Rein. Fred Friedham, Local 649	4 85	9	196 Oct., supplies	55 85
4	612 Oct., supplies	24 75	9	221 Nov.	6 00
4	806 Oct.	4 60	9	249 Supplies	5 00
4	867 Sept., Oct., supplies, buttons	28 05	9	711 Oct., stamp, supplies	6 25
4	149 Stamps	11 00	9	739 Nov.	7 80
4	195 Sept.	16 50	9	Interest	64 57
4	244 Oct., supplies, buttons	9 40	9	305 Oct., stamps	39 75
4	318 Supplies, buttons	1 05	9	468 Oct., stamps	15 05
4	402 Sept., supplies	28 05	9	498 Oct., supplies	10 30
4	687 Nov.	17 00	9	523 Stamps, supplies, buttons	15 10
5	2 Sept.	74 20	9	533 Oct., stamp	12 90
5	49 Oct., supplies	4 00	9	674 Oct.	30 30
5	62 Sept.	27 20	9	577 Oct., supplies, bal. due	81 45
5	83 Sept.	1 40	9	Sept. report	5 60
5	252 Oct.	18 85	9	690 Nov.	6 25
5	313 Oct., stamps	14 80	9	770 Oct.	7 20
5	320 Sept., supplies	25 00	9	338 Oct., supplies, buttons	20 95
5	886 Nov., buttons	15 50	9	366 Sept., Oct.	23 00
5	411 Oct., stamps, supplies	18 00	9	633 Nov.	10 05
5	550 Sept., supplies	30 40	9	812 Oct.	5 00
5	740 Sept., bal. due Aug. report	4 45	9	821 Nov., supplies	11 15
5	816 Sept.	21 10	9	361 Oct.	32 55
5	838 Oct., bal. due supplies, cash	9 60	9	631 Oct.	14 05
5	855 Sept., Oct.	8 80	9	156 Oct., stamp	12 65
5	816 Sept., Oct.	5 50	10	536 Charter and outfit, stamps, supplies, buttons	32 00
5	656 Oct.	9 65	10	20 Oct.	120 20
5	725 Oct.	13 20	10	48 Supplies	5 00
5	Rein. Fred Ehrman, Local 388	1 60	10	91 Nov., Dec.	4 00
5	478 Oct.	4 40	10	152 Oct., supplies	141 05
5	190 Sept., supplies	10 95	10	204 Oct., stamps, supplies	26 45
5	1 Supplies	1 00	10	231 Oct.	6 00
5	308 Supplies	2 00	10	274 Oct., supplies	11 65
5	663 Buttons	1 00	10	315 Sept.	4 85
6	43 Buttons	1 80	10	382 Oct., Nov., Dec.	18 40
6	112 Sept., Oct., supplies	69 30	10	393 Oct.	3 05
6	255 Oct., button tops	18 85	10	528 Supplies	6 50
6	273 Bal. due Sept. report	2 00	10	531 Nov.	10 80
6	284 Supplies	40 00	10	549 Nov.	11 65
6	354 Supplies	6 75	10	572 Oct.	20 50
6	440 Sept.	12 05	10	614 Stamp	25
6	518 Oct.	13 35	10	627 Oct., supplies, buttons	24 70
6	566 Oct., bal. due Sept. report	17 30	10	643 Oct.	5 30
6	598 Oct., supplies	5 40	10	647 Oct., buttons	12 45
6	664 Oct.	5 05	10	765 Oct.	11 40
6	754 Supplies	11 50	10	Rein. J. E. Keating, Local 597	1 60
6	828 Supplies, cash	11 00	10	Rein. C. C. Patton, Local 617	1 60
6	832 Oct.	9 20	10	296 Oct., supplies, buttons	36 20
6	3 Sept., stamp, cash	42 00	10	324 Sept., Oct., stamp	8 10
6	6 Bal. due reports, supplies, bound M. & S.	6 95	10	345 Oct.	48 45
6	734 Supplies, buttons	2 50	10	345 Nov.	14 60
6	763 Sept.	29 80	10	619 Oct.	11 75
6	59 Supplies, buttons	1 00	10	715 Nov.	7 80
6	77 Oct., supplies	455 45	10	87 Sept., Oct., Nov., supplies	6 25
6	142 Oct.	7 85	10	125 Nov.	6 65
6	147 Oct., bal. due Sept. report	7 05	10	345 Oct.	14 60
6	150 Sept., supplies	21 45	10	619 Oct.	11 75
6	209 Sept.	10 40	10	19 Supplies	1 00
6	244 Bal. due supplies	20	10	41 Supplies	25 00
6	286 Stamps	1 80	10	108 Button	60
6	378 Nov., stamps	28 20	10	110 Oct., stamps	155 25
6	404 Aug., Sept., Oct., supplies	11 25	10	192 Nov., supplies	19 50
6	443 Oct.	2 00	10	199 Nov.	16 70
6	483 Oct.	5 40	10	313 Supplies	1 80
6	509 Stamps, supplies, cash	5 25	10	334 Supplies, cash	3 00
6	558 Oct., stamps	12 05	10	337 Oct., supplies, buttons	18 30
6	591 Oct., supplies	10 50	10	505 Oct., supplies, buttons	17 60
6	673 Oct.	5 65	10	608 Oct.	41 30
6	771 Oct.	8 50	10	657 Sept., Oct.	16 65
6	784 Oct.	7 10	10	685 Oct.	5 80
6	824 Oct.	1 80	10	732 Oct., supplies	14 40
6	Rein. Bertha E. Riley, Local 644	5 10	10	798 Oct.	4 00
6	Rein. V. F. Wilson, Local 629	12 35	10	857 Oct.	3 65
6			10	557 Oct.	3 00
6			10	815 Stamps, supplies	7 25
6			10	844 Oct.	9 55
6			10	72 Oct., supplies	38 10
6			10	221 Stamp	25
6			10	298 Oct.	12 20
6			10	528 Oct., supplies	19 15

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.		Date.	Local.	
11	861 Supplies	3 00	15	680 Oct.	23 60	19	Rein. A. M. Swift, Local	
11	136 Nov.	6 60	15	846 Oct.	4 30	19	392	E 10
11	272 Sept., Oct.	4 00	15	64 Stamps	5 00	19	686 Dec.	5 00
11	434 May, June, July	8 83	15	829 Nov., Dec.	3 60	19	733 Nov.	6 20
11	769 Nov.	4 55	16	36 Nov., stamp, supplies	15 80	19	753 Oct., Nov., Dec.	9 60
12	51 Supplies	50 00	16	48 Oct., supplies, bal. due	171 20	19	842 Supplies	1 50
12	97 Oct., stamps	9 50	16	Keitha Quinn, M. A. L.	85	19	81 Oct.	27 40
12	119 Oct., stamps	11 55	16	111 Stamps, supplies	2 75	19	143 Stamps, supplies, buttons	12 95
12	197 Oct.	28 65	16	180 Oct.	22 15	19	458 Oct.	66 10
12	399 Nov., supplies	14 05	16	188 Oct., supplies	216 95	19	35 Supplies, L. J. E. B.	2 50
12	411 Buttons	8 20	16	202 Supplies	10 50	19	470 Oct., Nov.	4 00
12	418 Stamps, buttons	11 05	16	225 Nov., stamps, supplies	6 10	19	304 Oct., stamps	35 80
12	426 Oct., supplies	18 60	16	482 Nov.	7 45	19	704 Oct.	2 80
12	491 Sept., stamps, bal. due		16	485 Supplies	1 00	20	78 Oct., supplies	19 05
	supplies	27 75	16	594 Supplies, cash	2 50	20	109 Stamps, supplies	6 75
12	510 Stamps, supplies, buttons	15 75	18	854 Oct., bal. due June re-	14 00	20	115 Oct., supplies	210 15
12	625 Nov.	7 35		port		20	246 Oct.	13 50
12	645 Supplies, buttons	60	16	111 Stamps	15 00	20	365 Nov.	6 60
12	757 Nov.	4 80	16	562 Oct.	87 75	20	536 Stamps, supplies, buttons	11 80
12	B. F. Wooding, M. A. L.	2 00	16	215 Oct.	7 85	16	573 Oct.	39 80
12	218 Oct., stamps, supplies	16 70	16	649 Stamps, supplies	14 85	20	654 Oct.	2 20
12	806 Stamps	40	16	519 Oct., Nov.	10 00	20	770 Stamps	8 20
12	238 Oct.	12 20	16	716 Nov.	4 15	20	387 Supplies	7 00
12	279 Oct., stamp	32 90	16	737 Supplies, buttons	1 50	17	427 Oct., cash, seal.	17 00
12	501 Sept., Oct.	4 00	16	568 Nov., stamps	9 40	20	730 Oct., stamps	9 40
12	447 Stamps	3 60	17	187 Oct., Nov., Dec., supplies	14 45	17	70 Oct.	437 80
12	689 Aug., Sept., Oct., stamps, supplies	32 75	17	206 Nov.	30 00	20	30 Oct.	7 80
12	14 Supplies	5 00	17	209 Supplies	1 00	21	212 Oct.	7 80
12	626 Oct., stamps, buttons	12 00	17	217 Buttons	32 35	22	288 Nov.	14 40
12	80 Supplies	2 00	17	212 Oct.	2 00	22	104 Nov.	
13	90 Supplies, buttons	10 60	17	288 Nov.	7 40	22	111 Supplies, buttons, cash	13 75
13	154 Supplies	10 00	17	388 Sept., Oct., Nov., supplies, rein. of local, cash	16 00	22	224 Bal. due Nov. report	2 00
13	432 Oct., stamps	6 90	17	495 Nov., buttons	1 00	22	239 Oct., stamps	60 20
13	583 Oct.	7 60	17	744 Oct., supplies	16 70	22	273 Supplies	5 00
13	Rein. Frank Plass, Local		17	791 Oct., stamps, supplies	14 25	22	289 Oct., Nov.	7 20
13	585	12 35	17	805 Oct.	13 55	22	295 Oct.	10 65
13	575 Oct.	14 25	17	Rein. Martin Heffren, Local 509	12 35	22	318 Nov.	6 00
13	652 Nov., supplies	7 45	17	Rein. G. M. Owens, Local 394	1 60	22	357 Oct.	20 00
13	670 Sept., Oct., supplies	12 50	17	Rein. Herman Jagler, Local 749	12 35	22	Rcin. J. L. Simpson, Local 668	1 60
13	721 Oct., supplies	70 80	17	356 Oct.	11 85	22	344 Supplies	3 75
13	808 Stamps, supplies	3 10	17	258 Supplies	7 75	22	413 Supplies	1 00
13	816 Oct., stamps	21 80	17	216 Oct., supplies	89 00	22	414 Sept.	3 80
13	Rein. Jos. Gebauer, Local 292	1 60	17	793 Nov., stamps	5 00	22	420 Supplies	1 00
13	843 Sept., Oct., supplies	21 30	17	52 Supplies	1 50	22	421 Supplies, buttons	2 00
13	608 Oct.	21 65	17	282 Oct., stamps, supplies	14 80	22	436 Sept., Oct.	13 20
13	397 Sept., Oct., stamp	11 00	17	827 Oct., supplies	20 95	22	524 Nov.	11 80
13	632 Nov.	3 80	17	647 Supplies, buttons	10 50	22	601 Bound M. & S., Chas. Donahue, M. A. L.	3 50
13	854 Oct.	9 00	18	8 Buttons	2 00	22	610 Oct.	4 60
13	454 Oct., stamps	11 55	18	12 Supplies	8 00	22	680 Supplies	3 50
13	676 Oct., supplies, buttons	47 50	18	107 Supplies, buttons	2 00	22	741 Oct.	2 60
15	44 Oct., supplies	227 55	18	117 Dec., stamp	10 50	22	749 Supplies	2 00
15	82 Nov., supplies	15 95	18	134 Oct., supplies	61 40	22	768 Oct.	29 85
15	107 Oct.	43 45	18	287 Oct., supplies	52 70	22	849 Oct.	1 80
15	129 Oct.	6 00	18	321 Oct.	6 50	22	79 Dec., supplies, stamps	43 75
15	220 Oct., stamp, supplies	6 75	18	340 Oct.	7 40	22	248 Stamp	20
15	224 Nov., buttons	42 85	18	526 Supplies, buttons	20 50	22	339 Oct., stamps, supplies, express not prepaid, cash	90 30
15	241 Nov., stamp, supplies	9 40	18	592 Oct.	8 20	22	815 Supplies	2 00
15	480 Oct., stamps, supplies	28 35	18	593 Supplies	10 50	22	594 Nov.	4 65
15	Rein. Ed. Morand, Local		18	595 Oct.	6 60	22	18 Oct.	21 50
15	251	1 60	18	614 Stamps, supplies	2 50	23	243 Oct., stamps, supplies	15 30
15	398 Oct., stamps	31 30	18	804 Oct.	4 65	23	335 Aug., Sept., Oct., bal. Due May report	43 35
15	445 Oct., supplies	2 45	18	83 Oct.	55 35	23	379 Nov., supplies	15 35
15	461 Oct.	14 80	18	64 Oct., stamps, supplies	28 00	23	387 Oct., supplies, buttons	42 55
15	485 Oct.	32 90	18	568 Oct., Nov., Dec., cash	10 20	18	209 Stamps, supplies	3 10
15	586 Stamps, supplies, buttons	10 85	18	820 Nov.	10 00	23	656 Nov., supplies	13 45
15	Rein. Walter Shattler, Local 393	2 10	18	868 Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., stamps, supplies	27 20	23	658 Nov., supplies	9 85
15	542 Nov.	2 80	18	Sub. M. & S.	1 50	23	710 Oct., stamps, supplies	8 90
15	552 Oct.	4 60	18	Sub. M. & S.	1 50	23	828 Stamps	3 80
15	601 Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., rein. of local		18	59 Oct.	28 20	23	838 Supplies, buttons	3 80
15	21 40		18	248 Oct.	5 20	23	870 Oct.	8 60
15	659 Oct.	38 05	18	859 Oct.	13 20	23	Sidney Kahn, M. A. L.	2 10
15	748 Oct., stamps, supplies	29 75	18	530 Charter and outfit.	13 50	18	102 Supplies, cash	2 00
15	800 Nov.	18 75	18	11 Oct., Nov.	6 00	23	240 Oct., stamps	68 85
15	817 Nov., supplies	19 70	18	72 Stamps, supplies	1 00	23	532 Oct., supplies	22 05
15	835 Nov.	4 25	18	43 Oct.	16 75	19	543 Nov., stamps, supplies	29 65
15	845 Oct., supplies, buttons	18 95	18	85 Oct.	40 05	19	569 Oct.	12 20
15	848 Oct.	20 15	18	106 Stamps	60 60	19	864 Oct.	3 60
15	863 Oct.	9 35	18	151 Oct., Nov.	14 80	19	19 Stamps	5 00
15	Rein. May Flannery, Local 98	5 10	18	209 Stamps, supplies, buttons	27 85	19	858 Nov.	3 40
15	E. Schmidtko, M. A. L.	3 25	18	284 Oct.	124 90	19	508 Stamps	4 75
15	61 Oct., supplies, buttons	40 70	18	332 Oct., supplies, bal. due Sept. report	77 85	24	88 Oct., stamps	4 05
15	457 Oct.	46 50	18	403 Oct.	83 45	24	181 Oct., supplies	17 40
15	609 Supplies	10 00	18	505 Buttons	12 00	24	199 Supplies, buttons	6 20
15	671 Oct., stamps, supplies	18 90	18	529 Sept., Oct.	8 80	24	273 Oct.	29 10
15	682 Oct.	7 80	18	591 Nov.	8 00	24	326 Nov., stamp, supplies	7 75
15	709 Nov.	5 05	18	628 Stamps	7 80	24	351 Nov., stamps	12 80
15	Rein. J. O. Gorman, Local 476; rein. Charles Moore, Local 512	17 85						
15	Joe Patterson, M. A. L.	3 00						

THE MIXER AND SERVER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.	Local.
24 370 Nov., supplies	7 45
24 408 Button	1 00
24 440 Supplies, buttons	6 35
24 639 Nov., stamp, supplies	32 65
24 714 Button	1 00
24 754 Oct.	14 95
24 815 Stamps	2 00
24 815 Sept., Oct.	68 40
24 238 Stamps, supplies	2 00
24 457 Supplies	5 00
24 661 Oct., supplies, cash	12 20
24 182 Oct.	5 05
24 417 Nov.	8 00
24 449 Oct.	10 60
26 1 Supplies	2 00
26 43 Supplies, buttons	2 00
26 86 Nov., supplies	43 80
26 128 Nov.	5 00
26 141 Oct., supplies, buttons	25 25
26 159 Nov.	18 10
26 193 Oct.	20 00
26 200 Oct.	55 15
26 217 Nov., supplies	70 35
26 256 Oct.	32 00
26 297 Oct., Nov.	8 30
26 322 Supplies	2 15
26 400 Oct., supplies, bal. due Sept. report	23 75
26 406 Oct.	12 00
26 596 Oct., stamps	32 60
26 408 July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., stamps, supplies, rein. of local	18 70
26 593 Oct., supplies	43 05
26 628 Supplies	6 00
26 648 Oct., stamps, supplies, buttons	53 25
26 692 Oct., Nov., supplies	19 20
26 697 Oct., Nov., supplies	11 40
26 706 Oct.	4 80
26 723 Nov., supplies, buttons, cash	15 80
26 755 Oct., stamps, cash	9 70
26 764 Nov.	4 45
26 807 Oct., stamps	8 60
26 819 June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., stamps, rein. of local, ex. not prepaid	8 20
26 48 Bal. due Oct. report	25
26 95 Oct., stamps	48 50
26 304 Supplies, buttons	10 00
26 Rein. T. H. Hanley, Local 829	5 10
26 805 Supplies	1 00
26 760 Nov.	7 05
26 526 Stamps	40 00
26 72 Supplies	50
26 391 Nov.	3 65
26 302 Oct.	86 75
27 111 Aug., cash	5 00
27 240 Supplies	80 50
27 435 Oct., Nov., stamp	10 30
27 538 Charter and outfit	13 50
27 558 Nov., stamps, supplies	15 00
27 614 Dec., supplies, cash	4 15
27 814 Oct., stamps	12 30
27 815 Supplies	1 00
27 859 Supplies	50
27 463 Oct.	6 05
27 92 Oct.	8 80
29 4 Oct.	41 20
29 14 Oct.	44 25
29 17 Oct., supplies, buttons	40 10
29 20 Supplies	25 00
29 41 Oct., stamps	256 50
29 69 Supplies	8 60
29 96 Nov.	5 00
29 111 Supplies	1 25
29 114 Nov., stamp	12 85
29 149 Nov., stamps	15 60
29 155 Nov., supplies	38 70
29 173 Oct.	33 20
29 180 Supplies	5 00
29 228 Nov.	26 85
29 266 Oct., supplies	32 40
29 312 Nov.	15 00
29 331 Oct.	8 40
29 367 Oct., Nov.	13 20
29 378 Supplies	11 25
29 380 Oct., stamps, supplies, cash	17 95
29 387 Supplies	12 00
29 403 Supplies, buttons	22 50
29 420 Oct.	132 65

Date.	Local.
29 431 Stamps, supplies	18 05
29 503 Oct., supplies	13 60
29 568 Supplies	2 50
29 680 Supplies	9 25
29 714 Nov., stamps, supplies	23 50
29 719 Nov., supplies, buttons	13 90
29 720 Nov., stamps	11 40
29 801 Oct.	2 40
29 Myrtle Foster, M. A. L.	1 00
29 28 Oct., stamps, cash	14 50
29 28 Oct.	81 50
29 693 Oct.	3 25
29 429 Nov., supplies	18 60
29 528 Nov.	3 50
29 734 Oct.	4 70
29 459 Oct.	10 20
29 525 Oct.	76 60
30 19 Oct.	33 40
30 27 Oct.	7 85
30 106 Oct., supplies	111 40
30 108 Oct.	106 25
30 167 Nov.	35 00
30 127 Nov.	9 75
30 218 Supplies	7 50
30 278 Oct.	16 65
30 422 Oct.	34 20
30 484 Oct.	48 25
30 504 Nov.	53 00
30 536 Nov., stamps	6 25
30 544 Oct.	15 85
30 620 Oct., supplies	9 40
30 788 Nov.	2 40
30 784 Cash, bal. due June report	70
30 834 Oct., Nov., supplies	8 90
30 865 Oct.	26 15
30 421 Nov.	14 80
30 745 Sept., Oct., stamps, cash	15 95
30 767 Oct., bal. due Sept. report	4 25
30 818 Oct., Nov., stamp	18 65
30 825 Oct., Nov., supplies	10 80
30 J. E. Mitchell, A. H. Hurst, Local 401.	7 10
30 175 Oct.	62 40
30 707 Oct.	19 70
30 320 Oct., Supplies	25 30
30 133 Oct.	6 20
30 696 Oct.	21 90
30 465 Oct., stamps	4 90
30 1 Oct., stamps, supplies	170 00
30 190 Oct.	8 45
30 196 Nov.	55 85
30 210 Oct.	4 40
30 642 Oct.	5 00
30 742 Oct.	2 40
30 155 Button	1 00
30 853 Oct.	7 80
30 700 Oct., buttons, supplies	14 60
30 68 Oct.	99 00
30 8 Oct.	70 80
30 29 Oct., supplies	45 25
30 35 Oct.	60 35
30 37 Oct., Nov., Dec., rein. of local	7 00
30 80 Oct.	100 65
30 90 Nov., buttons	48 40
30 99 Oct., stamps	48 25
30 139 Oct., Nov., supplies	18 40
30 144 Oct., stamp	5 40
30 202 Nov.	20 65
30 231 Nov.	6 00
30 252 Nov., supplies	29 55
30 254 Oct., buttons	21 7C
30 264 Oct., stamp	24 25
30 484 Aug., Sept., Oct., bal. due July report	8 97
30 349 Nov., supplies, buttons	21 80
30 850 Oct., supplies	9 20
30 398 Supplies	8 75
30 404 Nov., supplies	8 10
30 428 Oct., stamps, supplies	56 50
30 430 Oct.	3 80
30 456 Oct.	28 80
30 506 Sept., Oct.	44 80
30 520 Nov., supplies, cash	10 50
30 527 Oct.	16 50
30 547 Oct., stamps	45 20
30 861 Stamps, supplies	15 00

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER, 1915.		
1 Rent	\$103 50	
1 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00	
1 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	
1 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	
1 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local 674	15 00	
1 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	
1 P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143	15 00	
6 Clerks	62 00	
8 Belle Donner, L. S. O., Local 493	15 00	
8 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	
8 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	
8 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2 F. W. McGill, L. S. O., Local 674	15 00	
8 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	
8 P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143	15 00	
8 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Local 112	30 00	
8 Rhoda Kerr, defense, L. J. E. B., Seattle, Wash.	200 00	
11 Tax A. F. of L.	391 26	
11 Tax on Canadian membership	25 41	
11 Supplies	116 45	
15 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484	15 00	
15 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69	15 00	
15 P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143	15 00	
15 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249	15 00	
15 Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 J. F. McCarthy, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 F. Sesma, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 Harley Johnson, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org.	100 00	
15 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 J. H. Henley, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 J. N. Butler, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 W. H. Foster, Def. Org.	100 00	
15 P. J. A. Shepherd, Org. s ex.	3 65	
15 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Local 112	15 00	
15 Seals	14 45	
15 Ernest Loe, Death Claim No. 7039, Local 261	50 00	
15 Louis P. Kouder, Death Claim No. 7060, Local 341	50 00	
15 Michael F. O'Malley, Death Claim No. 7063, Local 273	50 00	
15 Albert L. Drew, Death Claim No. 7065, Local 648	50 00	
15 Fred H. Blank, Death Claim No. 7067, Local 131	50 00	
15 Ralph Pitchlynn, Death Claim No. 7068, Local 216	50 00	
15 Wm. Miller, Death Claim No. 7070, Local 488	50 00	
15 Jere J. Leahy, Death Claim No. 7071, Local 488	50 00	
15 John Schultz, Death Claim No. 7078, Local 3	50 00	
15 James L. Small, Death Claim No. 7074, Local 41	50 00	
15 August Meister, Death Claim No. 7075, Local 131	50 00	
15 Ed. Chain, Death Claim No. 7076, Local 420	50 00	
15 James Major, Death Claim No. 7077, Local 184	50 00	

Total \$18,695 12

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER—Continued.

Date.		Date.		Date.	
15 Clemens Thoman, Death Claim No. 7078, Local 805	50 00	30 Jere F. McCarthy, Intl. Org. 105 20		30 Albert Clingan, Death Claim No. 7129, Local 850.....	50 00
15 Geo. A. Nellis, Death Claim No. 7080, Local 188.....	50 00	30 Ben Gorton, Intl. Org. 120 44		30 Elmer T. Muhs, Death Claim No. 7130, Local 850.....	50 00
15 Claud Erwin, Death Claim No. 7081, Local 284.....	50 00	30 F. Sesma, Intl. Org. 123 49		30 Wm. A. Muenz, Death Claim No. 7132, Local 412	50 00
15 Dutra Jerome, Death Claim No. 7082, Local 595.....	50 00	30 Harley Johnson, Intl. Org. 112 91		Stamps received and used..	2 15
15 Timothy F. McNamara, Death Claim No. 7083, Local 525	50 00	30 W. E. Horne, Intl. Org. 100 00		Towel Supply Company....	90
15 P. James, Death Claim No. 7084, Local 80.....	50 00	30 Robt. Lyons, Def. Org. 106 83		Postage	60 00
15 Otto Strub, Death Claim No. 7085, Local 458.....	50 00	30 J. J. Henley, Def. Org. 114 41		Office supplies	10 55
15 Jos. B. Hiatt, Death Claim No. 7086, Local 72.....	50 00	30 Jas. H. Anderson, Def. Org. 106 25		Telegrams	2 08
15 Martin R. Donahue, Death Claim No. 7090, Local 499	50 00	30 Geo. Hibberd, Def. Org. 100 00		Expressage not prepaid....	12 78
15 Carl J. Schmidt, Death Claim No. 7091, Local 563	50 00	30 J. N. Butler, Def. Org. 117 10		Expressage	87 99
15 Wm. F. Jaggers, Death Claim No. 7092, Local 259.....	50 00	30 W. F. Kavanagh, Def. Org. 116 03		Total \$12,710 23	
15 James M. Poland, Death Claim No. 7093, Local 721	50 00	30 W. H. Foster, Def. Org. 120 50		Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1915 \$77,194 11	
15 Wm. J. Lavery, Death Claim No. 7094, Local 77.....	50 00	30 Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas. 250 00		Receipts for November, 1915. 18,525 12	
15 E. Sasville, Death Claim No. 7097, Local 92.....	50 00	30 Janitor 12 00		Total \$90,719 23	
15 E. Koveleski, acct. del. A. F. of L. Conv.....	140 04	30 Supplies 602 23		Expenditures for November, 1915 12,710 23	
15 E. Raleigh, acct. del. A. F. of L. Conv.....	155 58	30 Chas. Simon, Death Claim No. 6946, Local 520.....	50 00	Amount on hand Dec. 1, 1915. \$78,009 00	
15 Thos. Farrel, acct. del. A. F. of L. Conv.....	86 70	30 Robert F. Tannert, Death Claim No. 7062, Local 699	50 00	In Death Fund Nov. 1, 1915. \$88,491 97	
20 Clerks	62 00	30 Chas. A. Lehr, Death Claim No. 7087, Local 737.....	50 00	Appropriated to Death Fund, November, 1915 3,795 70	
22 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249.....	15 00	30 Andrew Roach, Death Claim No. 7089, Local 389.....	50 00	Total \$42,287 67	
22 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484.....	15 00	30 David McArthur, Death Claim No. 7095, Local 187	50 00	Drawn from Death Fund, Nov. 1915 2,850 00	
22 Geo. Hale, L. S. O., Local 2	15 00	30 Alton A. Dankel, Death Claim No. 7096, Local 381	50 00	Balance in Death Fund Dec. 1, 1915 \$89,437 67	
22 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69.....	15 00	30 Geo. W. Sasseen, Death Claim No. 7100, Local 420	50 00	In Defense Fund Nov. 1, 1915 \$6,187 35	
22 P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143.....	15 00	30 Franz Stein, Death Claim No. 7101, Local 115.....	50 00	Appropriated to Defense Fund, November, 1915 1,626 78	
22 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Lo- cal 112.....	15 00	30 Ferd Frank, Death Claim No. 7103, Local 109.....	50 00	Total \$7,814 08	
22 Printing Nov. M. & S. 2,042 83		30 V. C. Shockley, Death Claim No. 7104, Local 461.....	50 00	Drawn from Defense Fund, Nov. 1915 2,284 56	
22 Acct. protested check, Local 401.....	18 83	30 Chas. Bell, Death Claim No. 7105, Local 284.....	50 00	Balance in Defense Fund Dec. 1, 1915 \$5,579 52	
23 Defense, Local 815.....	58 40	30 Wm. F. Wood, Death Claim No. 7106, Local 378.....	50 00	In Conv. Assmt. Fund Nov. 1, 1915 \$1,204 10	
27 Clerks	62 00	30 L. E. Howath, Death Claim No. 7108, Local 30.....	50 00	Receipts for November, 1915.	
29 E. Maloney, L. S. O., Local 484.....	15 00	30 Geo. Johnson, Death Claim No. 7110, Local 504.....	50 00	Total \$1,204 10	
29 Louise Kane, L. S. O., Local 249.....	15 00	30 Fred J. Lipton, Death Claim No. 7111, Local 420.....	50 00	Refunds for November, 1915.	
29 P. J. A. Shepherd, L. S. O., Local 143.....	15 00	30 Jacob Arne, Death Claim No. 7112, Local 759.....	50 00	Balance in Conv. Assmt. Fund Dec. 1, 1915. \$1,204 10	
29 M. W. Lusk, L. S. O., Local 69.....	15 00	30 Daniel Roach, Death Claim No. 7113, Local 173.....	50 00	Amount in General Fund Dec. 1, 1915 \$31,787 71	
29 Delia Hurley, L. S. O., Lo- cal 112.....	15 00	30 Theo. Vogeler, Death Claim No. 7115, Local 29.....	50 00	Amount in Death Fund Dec. 1, 1915 39,437 67	
30 E. Flore, Gen. Pres.....	260 47	30 Nap Marchand, Death Claim No. 7116, Local 85.....	50 00	Amount in Defense Fund Dec. 1, 1915 5,579 52	
30 Minnie Andrews, Intl. Org.	103 50	30 Arthur S. Walsh, Death Claim No. 7118, Local 395.....	50 00	Amount in Conv. Assmt. Fund Dec. 1, 1915. 1,204 10	
30 W. B. Joyce, Intl. Org.	108 51	30 Ed. Diehl, Death Claim No. 7119, Local 395.....	50 00	Total \$78,009 00	
30 T. J. Durnin, Intl. Org.	124 06	30 John J. Mehl, Death Claim No. 7120, Local 488.....	50 00		
30 F. E. Merryfield, Intl. Org.	103 00	30 Geo. Murray, Death Claim No. 7122, Local 817.....	50 00		
30 A. C. Beck, Intl. Org.	129 90	30 Stewart H. Peters, Death Claim No. 7123, Local 525	50 00		
30 W. E. Reynolds, Intl. Org.	117 75	30 Ed. Lommell, Death Claim No. 7125, Local 287.....	50 00		
30 A. F. Martel, Intl. Org.	113 13	30 Frank T. Nelson, Death Claim No. 7126, Local 152	50 00		
30 F. B. Hobby, Intl. Org.	107 85	30 Jos. Ward, Death Claim No. 7128, Local 815.....	50 00		
30 Josh Brady, Intl. Org.	108 20				

*"'Tis the wink of an eye from the blossom
of health to the paleness of death."*

If you haven't a December due stamp in your book, it's your fault.
Supposing you "cashed in" right now, would you leave the folks fixed
for your funeral expenses?

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Nov. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

In my last report I stated that I had well on the way a waiters' local for Houston, and stated that before that article was being read at the general office, I would in all probability have an application for charter on the way to headquarters. Such, however, proved true, for on October 27, I sent in for a charter which arrived here on November 2, after which we got busy to arrange for our first meeting. We arranged to hold our first meeting on the 4th and I wired our culinary local in Galveston and gave them an invitation to come up to Houston for this meeting. Brother M. W. Lusk, president of Local 69, Galveston, came and was present at this meeting, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the real date of the meeting we had only a small attendance for the first meeting, but later, and after Brother Lusk had returned home we held our meeting and instituted our new local. Owing to the fact that a number of our new members not wanting their names made public at this time I will refrain from giving officers' names or any names except the secretary, who says, "Let the world know I belong," Brother Gus Richardson, 3216 Lyon street, Houston, Texas, is the name and address of the secretary of Local 528, of that city.

After we had sent to headquarters for a charter, we learned that some of our charter members were suspended members from a suspended and defunct local, therefore we will have to drop them, as they will naturally have to reinstate through the International office and become members at large and obtain traveling cards as the law directs.

We are having an uphill pull of it just now with our new local, but we hope to have every waiter in Houston lined up in the next sixty or ninety days. I find here in Houston suspended members from locals in Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, and in fact from every city on the map. I believe I can safely say there are one hundred suspended members in Houston from locals all over the United States. It seems to be a dumping ground for down and out members from our various locals throughout the country.

We are holding meetings about every third night and afternoon and I believe we are going to have the largest local in Houston in a short time that we have in Texas. We had our new delegates present at the Central Body meeting last Tuesday night and was given the glad hand by that organization.

There have been seven International organizers in Houston in the last thirty days, and believe me

we have succeeded in making business pick up in that city from an organized labor standpoint.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

Nov. 4—Telegram	\$ 0 51
Hall rent for four meetings to date.....	6 00
Post-cards, printing and distributing.....	2 25
Postage, stationery and supplies.....	1 50
Street car and Jitney fare.....	4 00
Typewriter work and supplies.....	3 50
Local and long distance telephone.....	1 25

Total \$19 01

Wishing every officer and member of our great International a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, and the most prosperous year in 1916 from a membership standpoint in the history of our organization, I am with greetings,

Yours fraternally,

W. E. REYNOLDS,
International Organizer.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

Attended a meeting of Local 509.

To Lowell, Mass., in the interests of the culinary workers.

To Worcester; attended a mass meeting of the culinary workers. The attendance was not what we expected, but we are continuing our efforts along organization lines. Attended a meeting of Local 509, installed the officers, assisted the new local in starting in the right direction. Attended a meeting of Local 112, and assisted in building up the organization. Attended a meeting of Lowell Trades Labor Council in the interests of our crafts in the city. Attended a meeting of Boston Central Labor Union. Assisted Business Agent Lane, of Local 6. Attended two meetings of Lowell Street Car Men's Union. Attended a meeting of Local 112, also a special meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union. Attended a meeting of Local 77. With Vice-President Conley, President Hurley, of Local 112, M. J. O'Leary, of the Boston Central Labor Union, waited on the manager of the Quincy House and were successful in our efforts, and at the next meeting of Local 112, we expect to see every girl employed in the house enrolled in the roster of Local 112. In company with Vice-President Conley, President Hurley, of Local 112, attended a meeting of the Boston Liquor Dealers' Association, at which time we presented our grievances and the deplorable conditions prevailing in the hotels and cafes, as well as the wages paid the girls. We believe from the outcome of this meeting we are going to see a big improvement, and we trust that we won't have much difficulty in getting the proprietors to sign our new agreement.

To Clinton, Mass., to straighten out existing

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troubles with Local 272. The balance of my time was devoted to the interests of Local 112.

The following is my expense account:

Oct. 24, to Boston, \$1.39; 27th, Lowell, 60c; Oct. 31, Leominster, \$1.99; Nov. 1, Holyoke, \$1.96; Nov. 3, Worcester, \$1.46; Nov. 6, Boston, \$1.04; Nov. 9, Lowell and return, \$1.20; Nov. 15, Lowell and return, \$1.20; 22, Worcester, \$1.04; 24, Holyoke, \$1.46; postage and telegrams, \$2.83; type-writing and phone, \$3.40; car fare, \$1.50; hall rent, \$2.00; printing, \$2.50. Total, \$25.57.

Yours fraternally,

THOS. J. DURNIN,
International Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the last month's work in the city of Milwaukee is as follows:

October 27th, I attended the meeting of the label section of the Milwaukee Federated Trades.

October 28th, I spent the entire day investigating some of the ugly rumors that I had heard since my arrival in this city, concerning the affairs of Local 64, and I found that most of these stories were made of whole cloth.

October 29th, I attended the meeting of Local 59 in the afternoon, and the special meeting of Local 64 in the evening.

This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the future welfare of this organization, and there was a pretty fair attendance at this meeting, and all present seemed to be well pleased with the offerings made by Organizer Lyons and myself, and promised us their hearty co-operation in our work in Milwaukee.

October 31st, attended the meeting of the Executive Board of the Federated Trades and was chosen to act on a committee from this body to wait upon District Attorney Zabel, and find out his attitude on the Sunday closing proposition, and on Monday, November 1st this committee called on Mr. Zabel.

Nov. 2nd, attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Trade Union Liberty League. Plans are being made by this organization to carry on an active campaign in this State next year.

November 3rd, attended regular meeting of Local 64. Financial Secretary Robson resigned and Brother Emil Gilka was chosen to act in that position. Brother Gilka is a hard, conscientious worker and this important office will receive the proper attention during his term of office.

November 5th, attended the meeting of Local 59.

November 8th, I visited the meeting of the Milwaukee Liquor Dealers, accompanied by Brother Gilka, and after a short talk I asked that the privilege of the floor be granted to a committee from the Milwaukee Federated Trades at their meeting on November 15, and my request was granted.

November 9th, attended the meeting of the Brewery Workers' Joint Council and requested the moral support of this organization and its different branches, in building up the organizations of our allied crafts in this city. Later in the evening I addressed the meeting of the striking glove workers and offered words of encouragement to the members of this organization that have been on a strike for several months.

November 10th, attended the meeting of Local

872 in the afternoon, and the meeting of the Label Trades in the evening.

November 11, attended the meeting of the Local Joint Executive Board of our allied crafts, which we reorganized on November 4, and plans were outlined for conducting a campaign this winter. Brother Bliss of Local 872, was chosen as chairman, and Brother Dickmeyer of Local 59, as secretary. Our Joint Board in this city has been very inactive during the past eight months, as they have only held two or three meetings in that length of time, but they promise to do better in the future.

November 12th, attended the meeting of Local 59 in the afternoon and a special meeting of Local 64 in the evening.

November 14th, attended meeting of Executive Board of the Federated Trades and made a request of this honorable body for a committee of three to accompany me to the meeting of the Liquor Dealers on November 15, and my request was granted and on November 15 this committee, consisting of Brother Welson, secretary of the Federated Trades; Business Agent Nikolaus, of the Brewery Workers, and Business Agent Reichert, of the Cigar Makers, attended the meeting of the Milwaukee Liquor Dealers, and appealed to these men to insist that the men in their employ join the organizations of our allied crafts.

Brothers Welson, Nikolaus and Reichert made splendid talks and their efforts were appreciated by all present, and I believe that the visit will produce good results, as we have had several calls for applications since that time.

November 17th, attended meeting of Local 64 and we had eight new applications for membership, six reinstatements and two initiations. A call will be sent out for a big "Booster" meeting to be held on December 2nd.

November 18th, went to Racine to investigate certain matters that had been called to my attention and made arrangements to attend the meeting of Local 322 on November 23rd.

November 23, went to Racine and attended the meeting of Local 322. The affairs of this local have been somewhat mismanaged lately and I will visit that city in the near future and assist in adjusting some matters that need attention.

My expenses for the past month are as follows:

Nov. 18—Milwaukee to Racine and return.	\$1 00
Nov. 23—Milwaukee to Racine and return.	1 00
Local car fare for month.....	2 25
Postage and stationery.....	1 65

Total \$5 90

Yours fraternally,

JOSH BRADY,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

October 26th, attended meeting of the Cooks' Union, Local 408, of St. Paul, in the hopes of having that local union reinstate. Meeting was fairly well attended, but the important part was laid over for their next session to handle.

October 27th, attended conference of the Twin City Waiters' Association. It is a certainty that organization was greatly needed here, and every-

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body realizes the opportune time has arrived to better the conditions of these workers.

November 3rd, attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly. Matter of the Unique Restaurant came up, Organizer Anderson and the undersigned making arrangements with Hantz & Olson, proprietors, to adjust same from an organizing standpoint.

November 7th, attended special meeting of the Twin City Waiters' Association with Vice-President Hoffman and Organizer Anderson, for the purpose of explaining a matter that was not clear to the members of the aforesaid association.

November 10th, accompanied by Organizer Anderson and Business Agent Woods, of Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local 593, I visited the College Inn, and interviewed Mr. Kramer, the proprietor, regarding a former member of Local 106, who, in his opinion, imagined that it was not necessary to reinstate with his former union.

November 11th, assisted by Organizer Anderson, audited the books of Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local 593, for the past year, and rendered them a report accordingly.

November 14th, made arrangements with Vice-President Hoffman to institute Twin City Waiters' Alliance, Local Union 536, of Minneapolis, Minn. The honor of this ceremony was bestowed upon Brother Sam De Lappe, who is President of the Local Joint Executive Board, assisted by Vice-President Hoffman, Organizer Anderson and the writer. Immediately thereafter the officers of the above union were then installed. Committees from the Bartenders' Union, Local 152; Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local 593, and Northwestern Cooks' Union, Local 458, being present, gave the members of Local 536 an excellent talk, assuring them of their co-operation at all times, which received applause that lasted for some great length. President William Whalen, of the newly instituted alliance, was called upon to speak, and after a well-chosen address gave notice to all present that on November 30th the Twin City Waiters' Alliance, Local Union 536, would tender a reception to organized labor of Minneapolis; and he being vested with the knowledge that our representatives from the A. F. of L. would be on their way home by that time, they also would be extended an invitation.

November 15th, took up the matter of organizing the waitresses in the Unique Restaurant. Business Agent Woods, of Local 593, and Organizer Anderson accompanied me. The interview with Messrs. Hantz and Olson lasted nearly one hour. The Unique Restaurant carries a full crew of union cooks. We realize that Local 458 will have their interests better protected in having orders filled by a full crew of union waitresses.

November 17th, attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly. This central body will institute in a short time a Labor Forward Movement, and contemplates interesting the Central Labor Union of St. Paul to join. The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly have appointed a committee to work jointly with a committee of our L. J. E. B. to visit Mayor Nye, for the purpose of lifting the "lid" placed on the cabaret houses of their city, inasmuch as since that order to close was placed in operation it has worked to the detriment of our allied crafts.

November 24th, attended meeting of T. C. W. A., Local 536, with Vice-President Hoffman and Organizer Anderson. This meeting was packed to the doors. It was readily seen that their as-

sembly hall was too small to hold their membership at this date, and to make preparation ahead to convenience their members, especially on meeting days, arrangement will be made to take over a loft in the adjoining building. Nomination for officers of 1916 and committee report on by-laws took up most of the time, outside of the initiation of twelve candidates that were admitted to membership.

In conclusion will state that I attended the meetings of Locals 152, 458 and 593 during the month in regular turn, and with the desired co-operation on the part of 458 our female workers are bound to progress.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Typewriting	\$ 1 25
Postage	3 90
Stationery	55
Telephone	1 15
Local car fare	3 00

Total \$ 9 85

With Christmas greetings to the members of our International Union, I am

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. JOYCE,
International Organizer.

P. S.—Throughout the month caused the reinstatement of many suspended members by communication, so that they would be eligible to membership in the T. C. W. A., Local 536, in accordance with Section 22 (A).

SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 22, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My last report left me in Hoquiam. Since then I have attended meetings of the following local unions and Central Labor Councils: Locals 804 and 771, Hoquiam; Local 791, Aberdeen; Locals 804 and 824, Raymond; Local 829, South Bend; Local 830, Anacortes; Local 473, Bellingham; Local 33, Seattle; Local 819, Port Angeles; and the Aberdeen and Bellingham Central Labor Councils.

I visited the secretaries of Locals 454 and 451, Everett, but have not had an opportunity to attend their meetings, as I was instructed to go to Bellingham to assist the culinary workers of Local 473, and as I am returning there I will take Local 473 up in my next report.

All of these locals are in pretty good shape, excepting Locals 804, 819 and 473.

With Local 804, Hoquiam, I spent several days, and got them together October 25th, and transacted business of some importance. The members are realizing the fact that if they hope to maintain union conditions in the city of Hoquiam they have got to get on the job.

The members of Local 830, of Anacortes, are certainly showing up fine. Some of them have gone through the prohibition game before, and, despite the possibility of again losing their jobs when the State goes dry January 1, 1916, they reflect a spirit of genuine trade unionism.

On November 2 I called on Secretary Walter Conrad, of Local 836, Centralia, and together we looked the situation over with the prospect of organizing a culinary local in that city. But I desire to say that I don't think that conditions warrant the time for that purpose now, but at some future time, perhaps, we may be able to organize a culinary local there.

As I said before, I wish to take up Local 473 in my next report. Also I wish to report further

on Local 819, of Port Angeles, for I expect to return there on December 5 to help them fix up their business for the final closing.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Oct. 21—Stamps and stationery.....	\$ 0 75
" 21—Interurban car fare for month..	1 10
" 27—Hoquiam to Raymond.....	3 45
Nov. 2—Raymond to Centralia.....	1 75
" 3—To Seattle	2 70
" 4—To Everett	1 00
" 5—Everett to Bellingham.....	1 90
" 6—To Anacortes and return.....	75
" 10—Telephone charges	50
" 14—To Anacortes and return.....	75
" 18—Two night telegrams.....	52
" 18—Telephone to Seattle.....	50
" 19—Bellingham to Seattle.....	2 50
" 20—Seattle to Port Angeles and re-	
turn, with berth.....	4 00
Total!	\$22 17

Fraternally submitted,

HARLEY JOHNSON,
International Organizer.

PORLAND, OREGON, November 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month:

Prompt payment of the seventy-five-cent "Banner" assessment by the members of Local 189 combined with the appropriation of \$150.00, allowed by the General Executive Board, has permitted this militant local to further extend its fight for organization and better conditions. During the month two more firms were placed on the unfair list.

Left Portland for Astoria on the 12th and attended meeting of Local 142, bartenders. The meeting was well attended, seventeen of the thirty members present. As this organization has decided it would be impossible to retain charter after the first of the year, I showed them the folly of eliminating themselves by the withdrawal card route, and received the assurance the full membership would retain active membership by transfer to headquarters. Made a thorough canvass of the culinary workers and was forced to conclude that until Portland was better organized nothing could be done to get results in either Salem or Astoria.

Returned to Portland on the 20th. Attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 339, Sunday the 21st. Approximately one hundred members were present. This local enjoys good leadership and a loyal membership. Will retain its charter in the hope of better days to come.

The following is my expense account:

Nov. 12—Portland to Astoria.....	\$2 00
Baggage transfer	75
20—Astoria to Portland.....	2 00
Baggage transfer	75
Postage	50
	\$6 00

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours fraternally,
FRANK E. MERRYFIELD,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 1, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—My report for the month follows:

My principal effort during the month has been along the canvassing line in the various sections of this big city trying to persuade those I come in contact with to become members of our organization. There is many a heartache in the abuse one receives from some of the individuals you come in contact with.

The trail of old 172 is still in evidence and it glistens and shines like a buffalo chil in the moonlight.

I have used all the persuading power that I possess to make recruits for our International Union, and I can truthfully say that my efforts have fallen far below my expectations.

In the name of High Heaven what is the matter with our people of Chicago.

A campaign will soon be on that means the extermination of the business from which they earn a livelihood and yet they seem to realize it not. Indifference seems to be the watchword of our tribe. A rude awakening is possible April next when the ballot decides.

I have attended all meetings of our allied crafts whenever the opportunity presented itself and attended to other matters that Vice-President Foster has assigned me to. I have worked in conjunction with my colleagues on several propositions in the interest of our organizations and I might conclude by saying that it has been a very busy month for all.

I had the pleasure of meeting President Flore and Brothers Koveleski and Farrell in the early part of the month on their way to the A. F. of L. convention in Frisco.

My expenses for the month follow:

Cards and postal cards.....	\$ 2 75
Car fare	4 25
Telephone	50
	\$7 50

Wishing each and every member of our International Union a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JERE F. McCARTHY,
International Organizer.

OAKLAND, CAL., November 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

On the 1st, to Richmond, to take up matters of interest for Local 595. Visited all members on shift relative to the special meeting for the 2nd. Eight p. m., with Vice-President Vitaich of the State Federation of Labor, visited Painters' Union, No. 560, at their meeting. The labor movement of this city has suffered from a division of the ranks, the radicals having gained control followed the usual course, and today the members of the movement of Richmond are reaping the harvest. Now they have got to start over again and follow the advice of the practical, instead of the "dreamers," who can easily "promise" the world, but who usually fail to deliver anything of a beneficial nature to the workers.

On the 2d, about 50 per cent of the membership of Local 595 attended the meeting; considerable business which had piled up during the past two

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months was transacted, and plans prepared which I hope will install new life into the boys to the end that they may get back the conditions which they enjoyed some time ago. Some of the members imagine that someone else will do the worrying for them, presumably the Prohis. Secretary "Micky" Malloney and Treasurer John Graham are always on the job, and deserve better support of the membership than they are getting.

November 3rd, to Martinez. After considerable work, prospects look to be good for a local here. If conditions are any inducement, the boys will get into line.

November 4th, meeting of Local 31, of Oakland. Consideration of the wage scale took up most of the session. Ball Committee reported favorable conditions fo success. With Brothers Spooner and Goas, assisted in the reception of General Secretary Sullivan and family. At 8 p. m., attended banquet at the Hof Brau Cafe, given by Locals 31 and 525 to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and daughter.

November 5th, after routine day's work, enjoyed the dance given by Local 31, which was a success, the credit for same being due to a great extent to the hard work of Business Agent Joe Means.

Nov. 8th, to Martinez. Had fairly good success, but failed to get a proper number of applications to start a local, however the boys were worked up over the proposition, and no doubt on the next visit we will make the grade. At 8:30 p. m., attended meeting of Central Labor Council at Oakland.

November 9th, to Alameda with Business Agent Bard of Local 525. If we had many towns in California like this one, it would be a tough old world for the members following our crafts. Some of the natives are so narrow between the eyes that you couldn't stick a needle between without pricking the skin on either side. Outside of a couple of bartenders the chances of getting members there is mighty small.

November 11th, meeting of Local 31.

November 12th, to Richmond for meeting of Local 595. Aside from regular business, the local decided to give a dance on December 18th, same being left in charge of Brothers Malloney, Patterson and the undersigned.

From November 13th to 14th, in Oakland.

November 15th, 16th, in Richmond.

November 17th, 18th, in Oakland.

On the 19th, took in the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, transacting business with President Flore and General Secretary Sullivan after the session.

November 21st, Central Labor Council of Oakland.

November 22nd and 23rd, in Oakland.

On the 25th, to Richmond, and from there at 3 p. m. to Martinez. With Brother T. J. Vaitach of the State Federation of Labor, covered all cafes and saloons in a last effort to get the boys to organize a local. We finally succeeded in getting eight signatures to the charter application, but as half of these were unwilling to pay the fee until the others in the town came through, I decided to put the matter over for a time to give the boys of Martinez time to think the question over. They certainly have need of a local there. The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 3—To Martinez and return.....	\$1 80
8—To Martinez and return.....	1 80
25—To Martinez and return.....	1 80
Richmond and return, Nov. 1, 12, 15, 16, 23	1 50
Telephone (long distance, Martinez).....	45
Car fare, postage.....	4 65
Stationery	2 30
Printing (per bill).....	5 45

Total \$19 75

With best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

A. C. BECK,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

Since the last report we have succeeded in re-organizing Local 649; paid up all indebtedness to the International and have a small amount of money left to turn over to the new treasurer as soon as the proper bond is filed.

New officers have been elected and installed and Local 649 bids fair to become a strong and militant organization in the near future.

Some of the locals here are having a bit of trouble collecting one dollar per month dues, as they have been paying "six bits" too long and cannot see any reason for the raise.

A mass meeting will be held November 28, at 1705 West Madison street, for all of our allied crafts at 7:30 p. m.

Have made three trips to South Chicago since last report and Local 376 is getting ready to inaugurate a campaign with the assistance of the organizers which will no doubt in my mind result in a vast increase in membership unless all signs fail.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Local and suburban car fare.....	\$6 00
Telephone (local)	3 20
Hall rent for meeting, November 28.....	7 50
Postage	1 50
10,000 pluggers and postal cards (75)....	11 25
125 postal cards.....	1 50
Telegram	40
Hall rent, November 21 and 28.....	5 00

Total \$36 35

W. H. FOSTER
Special Defense Organizer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., November 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

October 25th, New York City, attended meeting of local joint board.

October 26th, New York City, assisting Sister B. Donner, of Waitresses' Union, especially on the Times Annex Restaurant at 43rd street.

October 27th, New York City, working with Business Agent Obst, of Cooks' Local 719. Evening in conference with officials of Down Town Bartenders' Local 118 at Gilligan's Hall, 3 Chambers street.

October 28th, New York City, at headquarters of Musicians' Local 310, to form an alliance of musicians, bartenders, waiters and cooks. Evening to Central Labor Union of Hudson county, New Jersey.

October 29th, Jersey City, N. J., at session of

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culinary workers. Evening to meeting of Bartenders' Local 4, at Odd Fellows' Hall, 218 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

October 30th, New York City, 12 St. Mark's Place, to meeting of female cooks.

November 1st, at New York joint board meeting, then to Pabst Coliseum, 110th street, in the interest of Locals 1 and 244.

November 2d, to Harrison and Kearny, N. J., to home of Local 762, to look the situation over.

November 3rd, Jersey City, attended meeting of Alliance of Musicians and our crafts. Same evening addressed the delegates of Buildings Trades Council of Hudson county, N. J.

November 4th, New York City, at headquarters of Musicians' Local 310, and alliance organized with officers elected and committees appointed to attend to future work of this body. Evening at banquet tendered to Brother Harry Kleinman, business agent of Waiters' Union, Local 1, of this city. A gold watch charm, set with diamonds, was presented the brother on his tenth anniversary of acting business manager of the local.

November 5th, Hoboken, N. J., to meeting of culinary workers. Evening attended meeting of Central Labor Union, New York, at Labor Temple, 84th street near 3rd avenue. Our locals were well represented.

November 8th, New York City, at meeting of Local Joint Board.

November 9th, New York City, working on Bartenders' Local 118; then to meeting of waitresses at 43 East 22nd street.

November 10th, New York City, at meeting of Bartenders' Local 244 (Kreitzer Hall), 86th street. Evening, advised with members of Bartenders' Local 118.

November 11th, Hoboken, N. J., attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 4.

November 12th, New York City, assisting Sister Donner, of Waitresses' Local 493; attended meeting of Bartenders' Local 3, and then to Joint Board meeting in the silk city, Paterson, to adjust a grievance existing between the locals, over wage scale of culinary workers, and same was adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

November 13th, New York City, picked up two applications for Cooks' Local 719.

November 15th, New York City, attended meeting of Local Joint Board.

November 16th, Dover, N. J., to meeting of Bartenders' Local 404, covered report to general office.

November 17th, addressed Joint Council of Bronx Liquor Dealers' Association at Tremont Hall, 177th street and 3rd avenue. Brothers Lehman and Toby of Joint Board, as well as representatives of Building Trades also spoke.

November 17th, to Elizabeth, N. J., at request of general office, to meeting of Bartenders' Local 682.

November 18th, presided at a joint meeting of Bartenders' Locals 3 and 244, of New York City; called for the purpose of bringing about a more harmonious relationship between them.

November 18th, addressed a meeting of Elizabeth, N. J., trades council to secure the support of locals affiliated, which was assured me. Some misunderstanding existed between the cigar makers, bakers and musicians, but I expect in my next visit to have all those tangles unraveled. Also dropped in to report to State President Geo. T. Carroll, State President of New Jersey Liquor

Dealers' Association; the fact that a number of prominent members of the State Association were not living up to agreements entered into between committees of their association and New Jersey Federation of Labor, and was assured by Mr. Carroll that he would get in touch with those whom I mentioned.

November 19th, Jersey City, attended meeting of culinary workers, also appeared before the coach drivers' members in session at Butler's Hall, corner 5th and Grove streets.

November 20th, New York City, assisting locals there.

November 21st, Jersey City, Sunday, addressed a mass meeting of organized labor called for the purpose of filing petitions to recall a commissioner of public improvements (Henry Byrne).

November 22nd, New York City, to a special meeting of Waiters' Local 1.

November 23rd, Jersey City, presided at meeting of bartenders here at Teidiman's Hall, 180 Newark avenue.

November 24th, attended meeting of Local 244, Bartenders, New York City. Evening at meeting of Cooks' Local 719 at 12 St. Mark's Place.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Nov. 2—Jersey City to Harrison, N. J., and return	\$0 30
12—Hoboken, N. J., to Paterson and return	70
16—Hoboken, N. J., to Dover and return	1 80
17—New York City, N. Y., to Elizabeth, N. J., and return.....	50
18—New York City to Elizabeth and return	50
Phone use and postage	2 65
Tube and local car fare between, and in New York City and cities of New Jersey.	5 60

Total \$12 05

Fraternally yours,
Wm. F. KAVANAGH,
International Organizer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the last month:

I have attended the meetings of the various locals of our International unions throughout the Twin Cities, and considerable good has been accomplished at all of these meetings; considerable good has also been done between the meetings.

I might mention the dates of the meetings but it would take up too much time and so would it do to mention of the details of the various things that have been done in this section of the country. The Trades and Labor Assembly and other local organizations have been doing all that they possibly could do in order to help our locals in this city, as well as in the city of St. Paul.

The new local established here and known as the Twin City Waiters' Association, Local 536, ought to be a help to the other locals in this vicinity, as there are several old timers in there from other locals, who know everything from A to Z; among them being William Whalen, Jas. A. Burnett and "Sporting" Kramer of Chicago, Ed. Peck of Cleveland, Private John (Chips) Douglas of Los Angeles, Betters, Nash and others from St. Louis, Sheehan and Dennis from Kansas City and others whose names I can not recall at this particular time from San Francisco, Los

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Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Antonio, Milwaukee, Detroit, Winnipeg, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other places, and with their experience they ought to be able to make good.

Local 408 in St. Paul, also got straightened out and I hope that they will continue their good work along with the Bartenders' Local 287, and the Waitresses' Union, Local 630.

While in this city, Brother Joyce and the writer checked up the membership books, ledgers and all other books of Local 593, and found everything in good shape.

A proposition is now on hand to get the members of our International protected by having an ordinance passed that will make it a misdemeanor for any one to send a minor to a saloon for the purpose of procuring liquor, and to make it a crime as well for any one between the age of 14 and 21 to procure any liquor on misrepresentation.

The conditions in the State of Minnesota are in fairly good shape; the dry agitation is almost killed and all the boys have to do here is to keep up the good work that they have been doing.

My expenses for the month are as follows:

St. Paul and return (eight times).....	\$ 1 60
Car fare in both cities	2 20
Telephone service	50
Postage	2 20
Typewriting	1 25
Stationery and supplies	1 10

Total..... \$ 8 85

With Yuletide greetings to all the members of our International, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAS. H. ANDERSON,
Special Defense Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

After mailing my October report on the 28th of last month, I attended the meeting of Local 865; this was election day for this local, and on the 29th for Local 484. On this latter date I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Frank Hoffman, our second international vice-president. During the past month I have attended the local joint board meetings and all meetings of Locals 865 and 35, also the city council meeting on November 8th.

As stated in my previous report, my work is such that to make a complete report, as I have it entered in my day-book, would require considerable space, but suffice it for me to say that the culinary end of our International Union here is showing a decidedly brighter horizon than last month; although results are coming in slowly the material is of the best. Cooks' Local 865 is on its feet again and giving us all assistance needed to further our work. Local 484 is progressing also, Sister Maloney being out with me nearly every day. Local 35 is also gaining.

November 3d, I had the pleasure to meet Brothers Koveleski and T. Farrell, and on the 4th, Brother Ed Flore, our International president. On the 11th I had the honor to install the officers of Local 865. Also had several meetings with some Hebrew waiters of the West Side and hope to be successful in bringing them into local 35.

Last night, Local 865 held their annual dance, which was successful in every way, Bro. J. R.

Bliss, president of Local 872 of Milwaukee, being in attendance with his family, representing his local.

I might say before closing that if the cooks here will be able to get good headquarters somewhere in the Loop it will be half the battle won; I am doing my best to that effect.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Phone	\$1 35
Postage	1 76
Stationery	40
Care fare	7 70

Total..... \$11 21

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to our members.

Fraternally submitted, A. MARTEL,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month:

As per instruction on November 12th, I attended a mass meeting of Bartenders' Local 64, Milwaukee, Wis. I met Brother Brady who, in conjunction with myself, gave those present an educational talk which was well received.

November 13th, Brother Brady and myself met the executive committee of Cooks' Local 872 of that city, where matters of importance were discussed and to my mind will eventually bring about better conditions for the union cooks.

The balance of the month my time was taken up as follows: I attended meeting of Local 484, November 5th. The newly elected officers were installed and the meeting was well attended. After the meeting coffee and cake were served to those present. While we were partaking of the good things, we were entertained with music and singing by members of the local union. Brother Lyons rendered several songs and Brother McCarthy recited his newest poem, entitled, "The Leaves Are Waving Southward."

No doubt the readers who are observers are acquainted with fact that Local 484 has been successful in advancing their organization in the recent past.

November 11th, attended meeting of Local 865, where they held a public installation of officers. The meeting was fairly well attended and I feel confident that said local will benefit materially from the result of same.

I attended two meetings of Local 376, South Chicago, and I am at present assisting them in straightening out some of the differences that exist in that section of the city. This local is the strongest in the city.

I attended two meetings of the Local Joint Executive Board, one meeting of the Bartenders' Joint Council, one meeting of the Culinary Craft Council, one meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, also one meeting of Local 507 and Local 35.

Some time was taken up in advertising a mass meeting of our allied crafts to be held the evening of November 25th.

The afternoon of November 28th, the very unpleasant duty fell upon Brother McCarthy and myself to attend a meeting of the South Side local that has been known as Local 401 since 1905. After four months' endeavor upon the part of your International representatives to straighten matters out with said local we were

compelled to recognize that the extreme irregularities were so pronounced that there would be no possible way to separate the sheep from the wolves other than to take up the charter and seal and give those who were desirous of being consistent trades unionists an opportunity to retain their membership via the general office. Consequently we pursued this method.

I attended the mass meeting November 28th, and while I cannot report it as a success, still I am of the opinion that from the bartenders' standpoint good will come from it, as there were present at this meeting representative men from all locals of bartenders of the city and I believe when they left the meeting there was a more fraternal feeling existing between them than we have known for some time.

I have assisted several local representatives in their effort to sign up new establishments with fairly good success, still I must report that we are receiving the same old arguments in the same old way in the same old Windy City. There are several bright spots on the horizon pertaining to matters that cannot be reported at this writing that is being handled by a committee from the Chicago Federation of Labor and your humble servant.

I had the pleasure of meeting the following representatives of our International who passed through the city to attend the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco. International President Flore, whom I had the opportunity of meeting for a few moments, Brother Koveleski, of Rochester, and Brother Thos. S. Farrell.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 12—To Milwaukee	\$1 70
Nov. 13—To Chicago	1 70
Rent for typewriter for Oct., Nov., Dec....	5 00
Second sheets as per bill.....	75
Advertising matter to given point by messenger	45
Local car fare.....	3 75
Telephone	3 00
Postage	1 60
Exchange on checks.....	30
Total	\$18 25

Yours fraternally,
FRED B. HOBBY,
International Organizer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. November 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

November 1, attended joint meeting, with committee for the Cooks and Bakers' Union, for the purpose of getting both unions to work together. On the 3d, attended meeting of Local 27 to take in two new members.

November 4th, attended meeting of Local 17; some business of importance was taken up and two members were admitted by card. Also attended meetings of the local joint executive board and the central labor council. On this date the New Haven Cafe was signed up as a union house, after eleven days' hard fighting; all the employees now belong to the union.

November 5, attended regular meeting of the central labor council.

November 8th, attended funeral of Brother

Miller of Local 17. Also attended meeting at San Pedro; business of importance was taken up.

November 10th, attended meeting with proprietor of restaurant and was told to call again for an answer. On the 11th, attended meeting of Local 17; one new member was taken in. On the 12th, some of the waitresses gave "an evening at home" to the brothers of Local 17, and they had a very nice time.

November 15th, the committee on wage scale for Cooks' Local 27 met; I attended at request of Local 27.

November 17th, attended meeting of the Los Angeles Union Anti-Prohibition League; a very large meeting was held and delegates from other local unions were present.

November 19th, a meeting was held by the local joint executive board and arrangements were made to hold a joint meeting of all of the crafts when our general secretary-treasurer arrived in Los Angeles.

November 22, attended meeting of San Pedro; took up charge against Bro. G. W. McDonald, who was found guilty of having used the funds that belonged to the local union; on this same day I left for Bakersfield, where I arrived on the 23d, meeting with many of the members who are working hard for their local union; matters were taken up which were to the interest of our locals in the Los Angeles district.

November 24th, met our general secretary-treasurer, and on the 25th arrived in Los Angeles, where a mass meeting of our crafts was held at 8:30 p. m. Bro. Jere L. Sullivan was present, and the meeting was largely attended.

All the meetings that I have attended during the past month were well attended and the members promised a boost for new members.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 8—San Pedro	\$0 50
22—San Pedro	50
23—To Bakersfield	5 00
25—To Los Angeles	5 00
Postage for month.....	1 00
Telephone	1 00
Total.....	\$13 00

Fraternally yours,
MINNIE M. ANDREWS,
International Organizer.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

Progress unto the end, with no stop-over privileges until Stockton is again thoroughly organized, is the slogan of the labor movement, and that slogan can specially be applied to Locals 403 and 572, who are working harmoniously and harmony will bring good results.

Since my last report, have signed up two of the best restaurants and straightened out a few difficulties. The restaurants which stood with the M. M. & E. during the lockout and refused to even talk to us are now willing to discuss the question with us, and believe that before long they will be willing to play in our back yard.

October 30th, assisted General President Jas. F. Brock of the laundry workers, to call out the crews of two laundries in Stockton, and, without very much persuasion we were gratified to see

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the help respond to our call and refuse to work until their just demands were granted.

November 3d, General Secretary-Treasurer Jere L. Sullivan and family arrived in Stockton, and were met at the depot by the following committee: Dick Perrin, president Local 403; L. L. Chase, secretary Local 403, Fred Funck, business agent Local 403; C. J. Taylor, trustee Local 403; J. Cavanaugh and Mrs. F. Funck; A. G. Dyke, president Local 572; Orlando Mull, vice-president Local 572; Jas. Redenbaugh, secretary Local 572; Al King, trustee Local 572; John George, Mrs. John George, Tillie Laughery, and the undersigned, who extended to the Sullivan family a hearty welcome to the city of Stockton. After getting acquainted, the committee escorted them to the Hotel St. Leo, and from there a trip was taken in automobiles through the beautiful surroundings of Stockton and Lodi.

November 4th, arrived in San Francisco to confer with the attorney who has charge of the injunction issued against our membership in Stockton, and to attend the convention of the A. F. of L. as a delegate from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

November 15th, with General President Flore, Thos. Farrel, E. Koveleski and Joe Cozzolino, visited our locals in Oakland.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Nov. 4—Stockton to San Francisco.....	\$2 35
Baggage at Stockton and San Francisco..	1 00
Telegrams, long distance phone and tele-	
phone	3 70
Postage	2 25
Car fare	3 25
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Total.....	\$12 55

Yours fraternally,
F. SESMA,
International Organizer.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., November 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

On October 24th, reported to the legislative headquarters of New York State Federation of Labor at Albany, N. Y., and received instructions from those in charge of the campaign against the revised constitution, which was to be submitted to the voters of New York State on November 2d, and from October 25th to November 2d was kept busy pounding the proposed amendments. Visited Amsterdam, Johnstown, Gloversville, Fonda, Canajoharie and Schenectady; attended meetings in all these places. The result of the work of the Trade Union Movement in New York State against the revised constitution was very gratifying, as the proposed constitution was defeated by over 500,000 votes. The New York State Federation of Labor can take the credit for this grand showing of what the united efforts of the workers can do if only they will act as a unit.

On October 31st, attended a meeting of Local 320 at Schenectady; meeting very well attended.

November 3d, to Troy, where Local 207 was having some trouble. After looking over the situation in Troy I decided to call a meeting on the 7th. In the meantime I called on several of the members who promised to do what they could to revive Local 207.

November 4th, attended, or tried to attend a

meeting of the liquor dealers. While I was not successful in getting in at the meeting I had a good heart to heart talk with the president and several of the prominent members. It seems that Local 207 got in bad for asking or trying to ask for one day off in seven; the result is that the liquor dealers of Troy are not going to let the bar boys organize if they can help it, and I am sorry to say that some suspended members of Local 207 are helping the dirty game along.

November 8th, to Mechanicville to see what could be done with the men working there; after talking to several I came to the conclusion that it was a waste of time, as the other crafts are not very well organized.

November 10th, attended a meeting of the Troy Federation of Labor. After going into the matter of the bartenders in that city, the federation went on record to do all they could to help bring back to life Local 207 and help them get better conditions, for the boys of Troy surely have very bad conditions. Some camps have no keys to their doors.

November 11th, back to Glens Falls, where I had been given the "ha, ha" by some of the enemies of organized labor. But not to be outdone by them I started in and the result is that on the 16th I sent to the general office for a charter.

November 17th, to Whitehall, N. Y., to look over the prospects of a local; but no labor movement there and bartenders working under all kinds of conditions, and do not seem to want to better them.

November 18th, to Plattsburg, N. Y. This is the place where they make soldiers out of any old fellow who comes along—at least that is what they tried to do last summer.

November 19th, attended a meeting of the Central Labor Union and stated my mission to that body, who promised to do what they could to help organize the bartenders; and I know that the promise is being kept, for on the 24th I secured a charter list and sent to the general office for a charter on the 25th.

November 22d, attended a meeting of the carpenters and painters, who are doing all they can to make a good, live local of bartenders in Plattsburg. One card man in this town—Brother Hugh Collins, of Louisville, Ky.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Oct. 25—Albany to Amsterdam.....	\$0 50
26—Amsterdam to Gloversville.....	45
27—Gloversville to Johnstown and ret.	20
28—Gloversville to Fonda	30
28—Fonda to Canajoharie	24
29—Canajoharie to Schenectady	71
Nov. 3—Schenectady to Troy	25
8—Troy to Mechanicville and return,	40
11—Troy to Glens Falls.....	90
17—Glens Falls to White Hall.....	79
18—White Hall to Plattsburg.....	2 73
24—Plattsburg to Schenectady	4 37
Postal Cards (100)	1 00
Telegram	26
Typewriting	45
Postage	40
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Total.....	\$13 95

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. HENLEY,
International Organizer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., November 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

November 1st I started out with Brother Davis, business agent of Bartenders' Local 676, to visit the hotels with the idea of inducing non-union bartenders to become members, and I believe we have some of them thinking in the right direction. I am sorry to say we are still fighting the Astor, from which we had to withdraw one of our members recently.

November 7th, attended the meeting of Bartenders' Local 676, which was fairly well attended.

November 12th, attended a meeting of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Local 28, but only a few members were in attendance; also attended a meeting of the same local on Friday, November 19th, but there were no more present than at the previous meeting. I had a long talk with President Davis and former business agent, Brother Graham, about conditions, and they contend nothing can be done owing to the general depression of trade, many proprietors doing their own work.

November 21st, attended a meeting of Bartenders' Local 814 of Victoria, which was well attended there since my last visit, they having elected a very bright set of officers at their last election, and feel sure that they will succeed in making this local one of the best.

November 23d, attended a meeting of the local joint executive board of Victoria, and it seems as though they intend to do business along the right lines.

The conditions of Local 459 of Victoria are similar to those of Local 28 of Vancouver, a good many being out of work owing the depression of trade.

My expense account is as follows:

Nov. 20—Vancouver to Victoria, with berth,	\$3 05
24—Victoria to Vancouver, with berth	3 05

Total.....	\$6 10
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Yours fraternally,

GEO. HIBBERD,
Special Defense Organizer.

TACOMA, WASH., November 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

To Everett. Local 451 is doing fine, having at this time only two places in the city where a House Card is not displayed, and one of them we will have lined up before this report reaches the printer.

Local 454 is going along just as if they had never heard that the State of Washington had held a wet and dry election last November. Which means they will retain their entire membership.

To Tacoma. Local 61 has no fault to find with results of the past four months, either numerically in membership, or from a financial standpoint. From a membership of 138 in June, they have increased their membership to 168 in October, and practically the entire membership working. Financially they have held their own; after paying numerous outstanding debts, they have a small surplus to their credit. They have but few unfair houses, and are about 75 per cent organized. Too much credit cannot be given for these splendid results to President Marshall Hill, Thomas Bischoff, chairman of the executive board, Sister Lillie Smith, treasurer, and last but not least, Secretary

H. Roy Harrison, who took hold of the office with nothing in the treasury but past experience. Roy has shown the members of Local 61 what hard work and only that, will accomplish what we are trying to maintain.

Local 707. The members are maintaining their organization as a whole; in fact I do not believe they will lose any members on account of conditions as they exist in the State of Washington at this time. They are boys that believe there is always a chance and another thing, as Brother McFarlane told me, if the worst comes to the worst, Washington is not the only spot in the United States. McFarlane wound up his remarks by saying, I should worry, 20-lb corn-fed turkey for my Thanksgiving.

To North Yakima, where I am sorry to report, I was compelled to pull all labels and send charter and outfit to the office. I made every effort to try and keep them in line, called three special meetings and visited every member in person. With the net results of having two at one meeting and one at the last. They have simply laid down on the job. State President Marsh and Secretary Taylor also visited North Yakima on more than one occasion and met with the same results as I did. There were other Internationals compelled to do the same—send their charters back to headquarters.

One International I have in mind, were taking down 3.50 per day when their union was working. Today they are working for \$1.50 and are almost committing murder to get the job. One thing in passing twenty-four hours after the labels were pulled, our members were cut in salary, and I believe that on my next visit to the city I will be able to get them back in line. For some people we are compelled to show the value to themselves of maintaining a union.

To Pasco, where we were having some trouble trying to take out a bar label. However a new agreement has been signed by the proprietor, and in this agreement he agrees to abide by the laws governing the label.

To Ellensburg, where business is very poor, and our members are somewhat discouraged, but they are plugging along, and will be able to maintain their own.

To Seattle, where I had the pleasure of attending one of our girls' local meeting. And without throwing any bouquets it was a revelation to me. The hall was literally packed, and when a committee came in the room, headed by our Bob, there was no room for any chairs, either on the floor or on the rostrum. And this was no boosted meeting, just an every day affair with this local. This is the answer for the success they are having. The bartenders' local is an up-to-date progressive organization who believe to get results you have to get out and hustle. Their meetings are well attended, and the best of all they do business. The meetings are called promptly, business conducted in a business-like manner, and the members have a chance to get home and eat dinner with their families.

They have an Executive Board which is an up-to-date business proposition. The cooks' local I visited on two occasions, and found a set of officers and members who were honest in their efforts, trying to better the conditions of their members. They are handicapped more than any other local in the city with the Jap proposition. It is a hard nut for them to crack, but I believe they will solve this problem, with the assistance of the proprietors, who are awakening to the fact

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that the Jap is becoming a menace to them. I have not had the pleasure of attending any of the meetings of the waiters, as unfortunately I have not been in their city on their meeting days, but expect to be able to visit their local in the near future. Brother Ed. Levi informs me that they are more than holding their own, and expects when the good times hit the coast they will be able to show a good sized increase in membership.

The following is my expense account for November:

Oct. 26, 28—Seattle to Everett and return..	\$1 25
Nov. 2—Everett to Bellingham.....	2 05
4—Bellingham to North Yakima....	8 10
8—North Yakima to Pasco.....	3 10
10—Pasco to North Yakima.....	3 10
11—North Yakima to Ellensburg....	1 10
13—Ellensburg to North Yakima....	1 10
14—North Yakima to Tacoma, sleeper	6 20
Three round trips, Seattle to Tacoma.....	1 50
Long distance phone, Tacoma to Seattle...	40
Postage for month.....	65
 Total	\$28 55

Yours fraternally,

BEN. GORTON,
International Organizer.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the past month, as follows:

October 29th, under instructions of Third Vice-President Foster, I went to Milwaukee to assist Organizer Josh Brady for a few days, and before I was in town two hours I found our allied crafts were in bad shape and that it would take some time to get them in shape. I attended the meeting of Locals 59 and 64, and would like the members of Local 59 to give some assistance to Brother Foley, as he is a good worker and deserves credit for trying to keep the boys together. Local 64 had a special meeting, the attendance being very good. Brother Brady and myself gave them some good advice and they all promised that they would go down the line and assist Brother Brady during his stay in that city. While here I met two members from St. Louis, Brother Fuller, formerly of Local 20, and Brother John Stiel of Local 51; both brothers are good workers and will give a good account of themselves.

October 31st, came back to Chicago, and in the afternoon attended meeting of Local 649.

November 1st, attended local joint board, and on the 2d and 3d did general work in the Loop.

November 4th, met General President Flore and Brothers Koveleski and Farrell.

November 5th, attended meeting of Local 484, and it was one of the best meetings I've seen in this city. That night went to a special meeting of Local 401; only three members showed up, and I blame the business agent for the conditions in that local.

November 6th, went over the books of that local and found them in bad shape.

November 7th, took part in the wet parade; about seventy-five thousand men and women marched and it lasted five hours—some parade.

November 8th, general work on the South Side.

November 9th, attended the following meetings, bartenders' joint council, and Local 456.

November 10th, attended coal teamsters and helpers, also Chicago Janitors' Union.

November 11th, Business Agent Giese called on me and we went over his accounts of Local 401.

and the only excuse he had was, he got careless like the rest of the members and forgot he ever had a ledger.

November 12th, sent notices to members of Local 649.

November 13th, went with Third Vice-President Foster to meet the men who clean coil pipes in saloons; there are about 140 of them here, and several of them had spoken to me in regards to organizing. As they call on every saloon in this city I am satisfied they could do us some good if they were organized.

November 14th, attended meeting of Local 649, and assisted our Third Vice-President in installing a new set of officers, and watch them grow in the near future.

November 15th, attended Local Joint Board meeting that afternoon, and Local 507 that evening. Those boys are also going to the front. A committee was appointed to locate new headquarters and every member is appointed as a committee of one to bring in a new member the coming month.

November 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, with Brothers Woods and Irwin, and Organizer McCarthy, canvassed for membership and distributed cards announcing a mass meeting for all our allied crafts to be held November 28th at 1705 W. Madison street.

November 21st, Organizer McCarthy and myself went to the South Side Local 401; nine members were present, and we agreed to call another meeting November 28th.

November 22nd to the 27th, accompanied Brother Woods on the West Side calling on the members of the retail liquor dealers.

November 28th, attended meeting of Local 649 in the afternoon, and the general mass meeting that evening. The attendance was very small, as the weather was very bad, and so is the men and women that follow our craft; there are 12,000 bartenders. My advice to them is look out for next April. Now is the time to get rid of those people who have no vote. Organize your help as that is the only ammunition you have to keep you in business, the only connecting link you have with organized labor; so get wise.

Wishing the officers and members of the International Union a Merry Christmas and a prosperous and happy New Year.

My expense account for the month is as follows:

Milwaukee and return.....	\$3 40
Telephone	80
Postal cards for Local 401.....	1 30
Local car fare.....	4 85
Stationery and Postage.....	80
 Total	\$11 15

Yours fraternally,

ROBT. LYONS.
Special Defense Organizer.

PUEBLO, COLO., November 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The following is my report for the month of November:

In Denver I find our locals in very good shape and making some progress. In Colorado Springs, the Cooks' and Waiters' Local 52 is making wonderful progress. In Pueblo, Locals 43 and 282 are in good shape and Local 43 is making progress, gaining every day. Some serious questions have arisen in the last month, but by cool-headed and conservative action on the part of the officers

things have been adjusted satisfactorily. Cripple Creek is doing as well as could be expected. Alamosa and Leadville I did not visit.

I visited thirteen local unions and five central body meetings during the month and if I am any prophet the culinary workers are going to make some showing in this State, in the near future. They seem to have laid aside that "oh! what is the use" feeling and to realize that it is up to them to do what the International officers, the organizers, nor their local officers can not do for them, namely, convince the non-union craftsmen that they come in contact with that it is to their interest to become members of the union and to be consistent by demanding the label on all their purchases and by not taking no for an answer. Therefore advertising themselves as a live bunch by always keeping it before the people that they come in contact with in their daily walk in life.

A FEW COLD FACTS.

Under the above heading an editorial in the Daily Leader, Corry, Pa., presented the following array of facts to prove its contention that the adoption of prohibition threatened a financial upheaval and that wherever tried it was a social, moral and financial failure:

"Recent figures compiled by the Census Department at Washington shows that the taxpayers and people of this nation are partners in the liquor business to the extent of \$245,400,000. In addition to this the same people, by States, take another percentage of the profits to the extent of \$21,000,000. Again the people take a third profit by counties to the extent of \$6,600,000. Once more the people dip into the profits and take \$79,600,000 by towns having a population of 2,500 and over. This makes a total of \$352,600,000 in dividends paid to the people of this nation annually out of the profits of the liquor business, and it is used for pensions, for salaries, for schools and for city improvements.

"To go a step further let us dissect these figures:

"The population of this country outside of charitable institutions, is 80,000,000. Divide the profits paid from licenses and internal revenue and we have \$4 for every man, woman and child, or \$16 per year for every family. Let's cut it off and add it to the taxes—and see a revolution!

"In 1913 the State of Pennsylvania received \$1,800,940 as its portion of the profits. The counties of the State received \$423,357 more, while the towns and school districts took the third dividend to the tune of \$3,885,852—a total of \$6,110,149.

"So much for the financial side. Now let us turn to the social side.

"It is contended that prohibition produces temperance, but the Bureau of Census reports do not substantiate that contention. For instance, out of 67 counties in Alabama 9 sell liquor and the State derives a revenue of \$585,645 from licenses. Georgia has State-wide prohibition and no revenue, yet there is as much liquor drunk in Georgia as in Alabama.

"Again turning to Census Bulletin No. 112, for 1911, at page 77, we find the average death rate, exclusive of suicide, was lower in 29 States where liquor was sold than the death rate of Kansas, for many years a prohibition State. In 3 States

I think that there has been a greater feeling aroused for and among the culinary workers in this State in the last month than has been in some time past and they are going to win and grow.

The following is my expense account for the month:

Denver to Pueblo.....	\$3 55
Colo. Springs to Cripple Creek and return. 7	80
Transfer	50
Stamps	50
Telephone	35
Total	\$12 70

With fraternal greetings, I beg to remain

Yours fraternally,

J. N. BUTLER,
International Organizer.

it was higher. In 6 prohibition States it was higher. Pennsylvania was considerably lower.

"In 38 States investigated the average death rate from suicide was lower in 20 of them where liquor was sold than it was in prohibition Kansas, and in 11 license States the average was a little higher.

"Census Bulletin No. 96, on Marriages and Divorces, page 42, shows that 27 States where liquor is sold, have a lower divorce rate than Kansas, and 13 have a higher rate. Oklahoma, another prohibition State, has a higher rate than Kansas. Pennsylvania was about one-third lower than Kansas or Maine.

"On page 47 we find that from 1887 to 1906 there were 33,080 divorces granted to wives because of husband's drunkenness. During this same period the State of Kansas granted more divorces on account of drunkenness than 25 States where liquor is legally sold, and the State of Maine with 1,756 divorces because of husband's drunkenness was nearly three times larger than the Kansas record of 630.

"If prohibition prohibits or causes temperance, where did these men get their 'booze'?

"The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for June, 1913, page 460, gives some interesting statistics on the average savings in savings banks.

"In 27 States in which liquor is lawfully sold the average saving per depositor is higher than that of the average depositor in Kansas. In nine States it is lower. Four prohibition States show a higher average than Kansas and four lower. The average in Pennsylvania is nearly double that of Kansas. Maine was \$30 below the average for the United States and Kansas was but little over half the average for the United States.

"Once more we turn to the only official records, Census Bulletin No. 103, on religious bodies, 1906, page 40. Out of all States investigated only four States had a lower church membership in proportion to population than Kansas. Two of these, Wyoming and Oregon, were license States, and two, West Virginia and Oklahoma, were prohibition States. Thirty-eight States in which liquor is lawfully sold had a larger percentage of church membership than Kansas. The percentage of Kansas was 28.4; Maine, 29.8; Pennsylvania, 43.0.

THE FORUM

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The MIXER AND SERVER is convinced that in offering these significant summaries of the report of the above named commission, it is performing a function which will be appreciated by all of our members. In the last issue we suggested that our members write and urge their Senators and Congressmen to vote for the printing of the report in quantities sufficient to distribute said report generally among the workers of America. The "interests" whose toes have been tread upon will use every ounce of energy and effort to prevent general distribution of the commission's report, but if the Senators and Congressmen "HEAR FROM HOME" and OFTEN enough, they will know that the VOTERS are on the job and will not be satisfied until they secure THAT REPORT in its ENTIRETY.—Editor, MIXER AND SERVER.

PRESS ABSTRACT

OF THIRD SECTION OF REPORT OF BASIL M. MANLY, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION, CONTAINING FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOM- MENDATIONS OF THE STAFF.

Report in full accepted and ordered printed by resolution of Commission. Adopted by Commissioners Frank P. Walsh, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson.

Evidence in support of the statement that the lives of millions of wage earners are subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men, is cited at length in the third and final section, made public today, of the report of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

The following allegations are made as statements of fact based on the testimony and evidence in the hands of the Commission.

"Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism and are a menace to the welfare of the Nation.

"In order to prevent the organization of employees for the improvement of working conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the larger corporations which refuse to deal with labor unions, and employees suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

"The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employees, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and 'social service' of the Nation.

"This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated 'foundations,' by the endowment of col-

leges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities as well as through controlling or influencing the public press."

The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division, it is declared, "constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress, but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Mr. Rockefeller is charged with planning to utilize literature which was known to him at the time to be untrue and misleading in a so-called "union educational campaign."

There is developing, says the report, a degree of control over the teaching of professors in our colleges and universities, which constitute a most serious menace.

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT.

Congress is urged to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit-making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed \$100,000,000, shall be compelled to secure a Federal charter.

The charter, it is urged, should contain provision limiting the funds, definitely and exactly specifying the powers, providing rigid inspection of finance, providing complete publicity, and providing that no line of work not specifically mentioned in the articles of incorporation shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the Board of Trustees nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention.

Congress is further urged to make provision for a thorough investigation of all endowed institutions both secular and religious, whose property holdings or income exceed a moderate amount.

The third recommendation touching upon the work of foundations is that Governmental activity along the lines of education and social service should be increased as the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations as long as they are permitted to exist.

The report says in full regarding concentration of wealth:

"The evidence developed by the hearings and investigations of the Commission is the basis for the following statements:

1. The control of manufacturing, mining and transportation industries is to an increasing degree passing into the hands of great corporations through stock ownership, and control of credit is centralized in a comparatively small number of enormously powerful financial institutions. These financial institutions are in turn dominated by a very small number of powerful financiers.

2. The final control of American industry rests,

therefore, in the hands of a small number of wealthy and powerful financiers.

3. The concentration of ownership and control is greatest in the basic industries upon which the welfare of the country must finally rest.

4. With a few exceptions each of the great basic industries is dominated by a single large corporation, and where this is not true, the control of the industry through stock ownership in supposedly independent corporations and through credit is almost, if not quite, as potent.

5. In such corporations, in spite of the large number of stockholders, the control through actual stock ownership rests with a very small number of persons. For example, in the United States Steel Corporation, which had in 1911 approximately 100,000 shareholders, 1.5 per cent of the stockholders held 57 per cent of the stock, while the final control rested with a single private banking house.

Similarly in the American Tobacco Co., before the dissolution, 10 stockholders owned 60 per cent of the stock.

6. Almost without exception the employees of the large corporations are unorganized, as a result of the active and aggressive "non-union" policy of the corporation management.

Furthermore, the labor policy of the large corporations almost inevitably determines the labor policy of the entire industry."

EXTENT OF CONTROL.

7. "A careful and conservative study shows that the corporations controlled by six financial groups and affiliated interests employ 2,651,684 wage earners and have a total capitalization of \$19,875,200,000. These six financial groups control 28 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industries covered by the report of our investigation. The Morgan-First National Bank group alone controls corporations employing 785,499 wage earners. That this control is effective is shown by the following telegram from J. P. Morgan to E. H. Gary:

Aix les Bains.

E. H. Gary, New York.

Have received your cable of yesterday. My own views are in accordance with those of the financial committee in New York. Certainly until question of wages has been settled by the coal and railroads, which still in abeyance but settlement seems imminent. Whole question wages should be settled simultaneously by all interests if possible. Going Paris Wednesday. Will see the H. C. F., P. A. B. W., and will cable you result of interview. If possible and meets your approval, think better wait until after interview. Perfectly delightful here. Weather superb.

J. P. M.

8. The lives of millions of wage earners are, therefore, subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men.

9. These industrial dictators for the most part are totally ignorant of every aspect of the industries which they control, except the finances, and are totally unconcerned with regard to the working and living conditions of the employees in those industries. Even if they were deeply concerned, the position of the employees would be merely that of the subjects of benevolent industrial despots.

10. Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of these corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism, and are a menace to the welfare of the Nation.

11. In order to prevent the organization of employees for the improvement of working conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the large corporations which refuse to deal with labor unions, and employees suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

12. The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employees, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and "social service" of the Nation.

13. This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated "foundations," by the endowment of colleges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities, as well as through controlling or influencing the public press.

14. Two groups of the "foundations," namely, the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, together have funds amounting to at least \$250,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of at least \$13,500,000, which is at least twice as great as the appropriations of the Federal Government for similar purposes, namely, education and social service.

15. The funds of these foundations are exempt from taxation, yet during the lives of the founders are subject to their dictation for any purpose other than commercial profit. In the case of the Rockefeller group of foundations, the absolute control of the funds and of the activities of the institutions now and in perpetuity rests with Mr. Rockefeller, his son, and whomsoever they may appoint as their successors."

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

16. "The control of these funds has been widely published as being in the hands of eminent educators and public-spirited citizens. In the case of the Rockefeller foundations, however, not only is the control in the hands of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and two of the members of the personal staff of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who constitute the finance committee, but the majority of the trustees of the funds are salaried employees of Mr. Rockefeller or the foundations, who are subject to personal dictation and may be removed at any moment.

17. The funds of these foundations are largely invested in securities of corporations dominant in American industry, whose position has been analyzed under the early headings of this section. The policies of these foundations must inevitably be colored, if not controlled, to conform to the policies of such corporations.

18. The funds of the foundations represent largely the results either of the exploitation of American workers through the payment of low wages or of the exploitation of the American public through the exaction of high prices. The funds, therefore, by every right, belong to the American people.

19. The powers of these foundations are practically unlimited, except that they may not directly engage in business for profit. In the words of President Schurman of Cornell, himself a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation:

20. The charters of these foundations, with their almost unlimited powers, were granted under conditions of such laxity that it has been testified by an eminent legal authority who made an extensive investigation that those granted by New York State are legally defective and uncon-

stitutional. Furthermore, evidence developed by the hearings of the Commission showed that in increasing the number of its trustees without complying with the requirements of the law governing corporations, the Rockefeller Foundation has already been guilty of a breach of the law.

21. These foundations are subject to no public control, and their powers can be curbed only by the difficult process of amending or revoking their charters. Past experience, as, for example, in the case of the insurance companies, indicates that the public can be aroused only when the abuses have become so great as to constitute a scandal.

22. The entrance of the foundations into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division by the Rockefeller Foundation, constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

BASIS NOT SOCIAL.

23. "The documentary evidence in the possession of the Commission indicates:

a. That the so-called "investigation of industrial relations" has not, as is claimed, either a scientific or a social basis, but originated to promote the industrial interest of Mr. Rockefeller. The original letter inviting Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King to associate himself with the Rockefellers stated that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Greene in "their purely corporate capacity as owners and directors of large industries" desired his aid,

b. That the investigation forms part of what Mr. Rockefeller, in a letter to Mr. Ivy L. Lee (the press agent of the Colorado operators), called the "union educational campaign," which is referred to by Mr. Bowers as "the fight for the open shop," the results of which are clearly manifested in the conditions existing in the camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, conducted on the "open shop" principle.

c. That Mr. Rockefeller planned to utilize in this campaign literature containing statements which were known to him at the time to be untrue and misleading (as for example the numerous misstatements in the "Sermon to Young Men" of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, including the statement that the Colorado operators offered to recognize the miners' union), and also literature containing statements which constituted a malicious libel upon a large body of American citizens—for example, the following statement of Prof. John J. Stevenson: "Labor union defy the law but are ever ready to demand its protection; their principles are no better than those of the India Thugs, who practiced robbery and murder in the name of the goddess Cali."

d. That the investigation of industrial relations is not being made in good faith, inasmuch as its director states that he will not now nor hereafter make public his findings regarding a most important part of his investigation, namely, the investigation in Colorado.

24. The purpose of Mr. Rockefeller to influence the public press is clearly shown by the employment of an experienced publicity expert as a member of his personal staff, and is indicated by his evident interest in the ownership or control of a number of publications, of which we have records dating from the inquiry of his secretary

regarding the *Pueblo Star Journal* in May, 1913, to the extensive conferences regarding a loan of \$125,000 to finance *The Nation's Business*, the organ of the National Chamber of Commerce, which was established and given a semi-official status through the instrumentalities of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with the sanction of a former president of the United States."

EXTENT OF INFLUENCE.

25. "The extent of the possible influence of these foundations and private endowments of institutions for education and public service is shown by a large amount of evidence in the possession of the Commission. The following examples may be cited:

a. The adoption of a definite line of policy by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York to meet the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller in connection with proposed contributions.

b. The abandonment by several colleges and universities of sectarian affiliations and charter clauses relating to religion in order to secure endowments from the Carnegie Corporation and pensions for professors from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It would seem conclusive that if an institution will willingly abandon its religious affiliations through the influence of these foundations, it will even more easily conform to their will any other part of its organization or teaching."

CONTROL OF COLLEGES.

26. "Apart from these foundations there is developing a degree of control over the teachings of professors in our colleges and universities which constitutes a most serious menace. In June of this year two professors, known throughout their professions as men of great talent and high character, were dropped from the positions they had occupied and no valid reason for such action was made public. Both were witnesses before the Commission, and made statements based upon their own expert knowledge and experience which were given wide publicity. One was a professor of law in a state university, who had acted as counsel for the strikers in Colorado; the other a professor of economics, who had not only been active in fights in behalf of child labor legislation and other progressive measures but had recently published a work comparing the income paid for property ownership with the income paid for all classes of service.

In the case of the state university we know that the coal operators in conjunction with other business interests had gained the ascendancy and exercised a great degree of control over the former Governor of the State, that the coal operators were bitterly opposed to the professor in question, and that the dismissal of the professor had been publicly urged by the operators upon numerous occasions, and we have the uncontroverted statement of the professor that he had been warned that if he testified before the Commission he would not be reappointed. In the case of the professor in the other university (which, though privately endowed, receives large appropriations from the State) we know that its trustees are interested in corporations which have bitterly opposed progressive legislation, and are men whose incomes are derived from property ownership and not from service.

In the fact of such an enormous problem one can only frankly confess inability to suggest measures which will protect the Nation from the grave dangers described. It is believed, however,

that if Congress will enact the measures already recommended, providing for a heavy tax on large inheritances with a rigid limitation on the total amount of the bequest, for the reclamation by the Federal Government of all parts of the public domain (including mineral rights) which have been secured by fraud, and for a tax on non-productive land and natural resources, a great step in the right direction will have been taken.

As regards the "foundations" created for unlimited general purposes and endowed with enormous resources, their ultimate possibilities are so grave a menace, not only as regards their own activities and influence but also the benumbing effect which they have on private citizens and public bodies, that if they could be clearly differentiated from other forms of voluntary altruistic effort, it would be desirable to recommend their abolition. It is not possible, however, at this time to devise any clear-cut definition upon which they can be differentiated."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

"As the basis for effective action, it is suggested that the Commission recommend:

1. The enactment by Congress of a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit-making bodies *whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function* and whose funds exceed one million dollars, shall be required to secure a Federal charter.

The Federal charter should contain the following provisions:

a. Definite limitation of the funds to be held by any organization, at least not to exceed the largest amount held by any at the time of the passage of the act.

b. Definite and exact specifications of the powers and functions which the organization is empowered to exercise, with provision for heavy penalties if its corporate powers are exceeded.

c. Specific provision against the accumulation of funds by the compounding of unexpended income, and against the expenditure in any one year of more than 10 per cent of the principal.

d. Rigid inspection of the finances as regards both investment and expenditure of funds.

e. Complete publicity through open reports to the proper Government officials.

f. Provision that no line of work which is not specifically and directly mentioned in the articles of incorporation, shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the board of trustees, nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention through communication to the Clerk of the House and the Clerk of the Senate, which shall be duly published in the Congressional Record, nor until six months after such intention has been declared.

2. Provision by Congress for the thorough investigation, by a special Committee or Commission, of all endowed institutions, both secular and religious, whose property holding or incomes exceed a moderate amount. The Committee or Commission should be given full power to compel the production of books and papers and the attendance and testimony of witnesses. It should be authorized and directed to investigate not only the finances of such institutions, but all their activities and affiliations.

3. As the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations, as long as they are permitted to exist, consist in the activities of Governmental agencies along similar lines, the appropriations of the Federal Government for

education and social service should be correspondingly increased."

Discussing the difficulties that confront wage earners in collecting labor claims and securing redress for minor grievances, the report recommends the establishment either by States or municipalities of industrial courts similar to those which have proved to be successful in European countries.

It also recommends that commissioners of labor or the industrial commissions of the several States should be directed to prosecute such claims vigorously.

UNIONS AND THE LAW.

Discussing the legal status of trade unions and the law relating to industrial disputes, the report says:

2. "The general effect of the decisions of American courts has been to restrict the activities of labor organizations and deprive them of their most effective weapons, namely, the boycott and the power of picketing, while on the other hand the weapons of employers, namely, the power of arbitrary discharge, of blacklisting, and of bringing in strikebreakers, have been maintained and legislative attempts to restrict the employers' powers have generally been declared unconstitutional by the courts. Furthermore, an additional weapon has been placed in the hands of the employers by many courts in the form of sweeping injunctions, which render punishable acts which would otherwise be legal, and also result in effect in depriving the workers of the right to jury trial.

3. Important steps have been taken to deal with this situation by the enactment of the Clayton Act, applying to the Federal jurisdiction, and by the passage of laws in Massachusetts and New York which define the rights of parties engaged in industrial disputes. The actual effect of the Clayton Act can not be ascertained until it has been tested in the courts, but eminent legal authorities have expressed grave doubts that it will accomplish the desired results. At any rate, it does not seem to remove the root of the existing injustice, and, furthermore, in all the States except New York and Massachusetts the grave and uncertain situation already described exists. This situation must be corrected."

URGES ENGLISH ACT.

4. "There are, apparently, only two lines of action possible: First, to restrict the rights and powers of the employers to correspond in substance to the powers and rights now allowed to trade unions, and second, to remove all restrictions which now prevent the freedom of action of both parties to industrial disputes, retaining only the ordinary civil and criminal restraints for the preservation of life, property, and the public peace. The first method has been tried repeatedly and has failed absolutely, not only because of the intervention of the courts but because the very nature of the acts complained of on the part of employers (blacklisting and arbitrary discharge) makes it impossible to prevent them effectively by any form of legislation or administration. The only method therefore seems to be the removal of all restrictions upon both parties, thus legalizing the strike, the lockout, the boycott, the blacklist, the bringing in of strikebreakers, and peaceful picketing. This has been most successfully accomplished by the British Trades Disputes Act, which is the result of fifty years of legal evolution."

tion, and in its present form seems to work as successfully as could possibly be expected.

"It is suggested, therefore, that the Commission recommend:

1. The enactment by Congress and the States, of legislation embodying the principles contained in the British Trades Disputes Act."

VIOLENCE.

Of violence in labor disputes the report says:

2. "Violence is seldom, if ever, spontaneous, but arises from a conviction that fundamental rights are denied and that peaceful methods of adjustment can not be used. The sole exception seems to lie in the situation where, intoxicated with power, the stronger party to the dispute relies upon force to suppress the weaker."

3. The arbitrary suppression of violence by force produces only resentment which will rekindle into greater violence when opportunity offers. Violence can be prevented only by removing the causes of violence; industrial peace can rest only upon industrial justice.

4. The origin of violence in connection with industrial disputes can usually be traced to the conditions prevailing in the particular industry in times of peace, or to arbitrary action on the part of Governmental officials which infringes on what are conceived to be fundamental rights. Violence and disorder during actual outbreaks usually result from oppressive conditions that have obtained in a particular shop or factory or in a particular industry. Throughout history where a people or a group have been arbitrarily denied rights which they conceived to be theirs, reaction has been inevitable. Violence is a natural form of protest against injustice.

5. Violence in industrial disputes is not immediately the product of industrial conditions, but of the attitude of the parties to the dispute after grievances or demands have been presented. The principal sources of an attitude leading to violence are:

a. Arrogance on the part of the stronger party. This may result immediately in violence through the use of force for the suppression of the weaker party. The force used may be physical or industrial. Physical force may be and is used by both employers and employees, through intimidation, assaults or attacks on property. Such physical aggression is seldom used by employees, as they are strategically the weaker party and the results are negative; only under exceptional circumstances can an employer be coerced by the use of force or intimidation. The exceptions seem to lie in the use of secret means, such as dynamite, with the object of weakening the employer's resistance.

The use of force by workers is normally directed not against the person or property of the employer, but against strikebreakers and guards. Many instances of the use of physical force by the agents of employers have, however, come before the Commission, indicating a relatively wide use, particularly in isolated communities. Such acts of violence usually take the form of assaults upon the leaders of the workers or upon organizers.

The instruments of industrial force belong chiefly to the employer, because of his control of the job of the worker. Their use is more common and more effective than any other form of violence at the command of the employer. The most powerful weapon is the power of discharge, which may be used indiscriminately upon mere

suspicion, which under certain conditions may be almost as potent, either in use or threat, as the power of life and death. It is the avowed policy of many employers to discharge any man who gives any sign of dissatisfaction on the theory that he may become a trouble maker or agitator.

The only corresponding weapon in the hands of the workers is sabotage, in the form either of malicious destruction of property or of interference with production. The field of its use is much more restricted in practice than in theory and its results at best are negative and produce in the employer only a blind resentment and undiscriminating hate. Sabotage as a policy shows no signs of developing in American industry.

b. Equally productive of an attitude leading to violence is the denial of the use of peaceful methods of adjusting grievances, or the creation of a situation in which their use becomes impossible.

On the part of the employer the arbitrary acts which may be classed under this general head are:

Denial of the right to organize.

Refusal to consider the complaints of workers.

Refusal to meet the authorized representatives of workers.

Under modern industrial conditions any one of these acts makes peaceful negotiations and settlement impossible. Without organization of the workers their collective claims can not be considered; without the right to appoint such representatives as they choose, workers are at the mercy of the employer's power of discharge and are usually unequal to the task of presenting and arguing their claims; while the refusal to consider grievances leaves only the alternative of the strike.

On the part of the workers, the possibility of peaceful settlement may be destroyed by refusal to discuss claims, by internal dissensions which render collective and definite action looking to a settlement impossible, and by the issuance of ultimata which allow no time for consideration and negotiation. In any one of these situations the employer has only the choice between tame submission or absolute resistance to the demands of the workers."

VIOLENCE AND STRIKE BREAKERS.

c. "The immediate cause of violence in connection with industrial disputes is almost without exception the attempt to introduce strikebreakers to take the place of the workers who have struck or who are locked out. The entire problem of policing industrial disputes grows out of the problem of the strikebreaker and the attitude of the State toward him.

All experience shows that if no attempt is made to operate the plant, violence and disturbances requiring the police are practically unknown, whereas as the attempt of strikebreakers to reach the plant, particularly where strikers are enjoined or prevented from using reasonable means to inform them of the existence of the strike and to use persuasive methods to keep them from entering the plant, is invariably accompanied by disorder and sometimes by active violence.

The plea of the workers for the assumption of a new attitude in relation to strikebreakers, is based not only upon the negative character of the right of the employer and the strikebreaker, but upon a positive though somewhat undefinable demand for recognition that strikers have a right to the jobs which they have left until their grievances are in some way adjusted. The argument is not only that when workers are willing to strike

and sacrifice their livelihood, the conditions against which they protest must be assumed to be socially injurious, but, even more, that the worker who has struck in support of his demand for better conditions has not abandoned his job, but, in fact, has a keener interest in it than when quietly submitting to distasteful conditions.

At the very basis of the workers' contentions, however, lies the realization that working conditions can be improved only by strikes and that no strike can be won if the employer can operate his plant without difficulty. This is becoming increasingly true with every step in the Nation's industrial development. During more primitive periods, if workers struck, their places could not be filled except through the existence of a surplus of qualified labor in the community or by enticing workers from other employers. Now, the development of transportation, the establishment of specialized agencies for supplying strikebreakers, and the growth of large corporations which can shift employees from one plant to another, have given each employer a command of the labor market of the entire country. There are agencies in every large city which will contract to supply any kind of labor on short notice, while almost any of the large industrial corporations can either supply the normal demand with one-half or three-quarters of their plants, or recruit from the surplus labor around their various plants a skeleton organization which can resume operations in a short time.

d. The greatest disorders and most acute outbreaks of violence in connection with industrial disputes arise from the violation of what are considered to be fundamental rights, and from the perversion or subversion of Governmental institutions."

STATE CONSTABULARY.

6. "The Commission devoted a great deal of attention to the question of a State constabulary as a method of policing industry. Extensive investigations of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary were made and a number of witnesses were heard at length. The findings with regard to this particular police organization may be briefly stated: It is an extremely efficient force for crushing strikes, but it is not successful in preventing violence in connection with strikes, in maintaining the legal and civil rights of the parties to the dispute, nor in protecting the public. On the contrary, violence seems to increase rather than diminish when the constabulary is brought into an industrial dispute; the legal and civil rights of the workers have on numerous occasions been violated by the constabulary; and citizens not in any way connected with the dispute and innocent of any interference with the constabulary have been brutally treated and in one case shot down by members of the constabulary, who have escaped punishment for their acts. Organized upon a strictly military basis, it appears to assume in taking the field in connection with a strike, that the strikers are its enemies and the enemies of the State, and that a campaign should be waged against them as such.

There are certain features of the State police system, however, which seem to be preferable to the present haphazard methods of policing strikes. It is desirable, first that all kinds of police should receive their entire compensation from the State. Second, an organized force, whose records are known, is preferable both to the private police

of corporations and to the deputies ordinarily sworn in by sheriffs. Third, it is desirable that the force should be strictly disciplined and subject to definite orders. Fourth, it is desirable that those in command of any police force should have a reasonably secure tenure of office and should have previous experience under similar circumstances, as an inexperienced person is likely to become panic stricken by the mere presence of crowds, regardless of their actions.

If these desirable features could be combined with other features which would insure their impartiality during industrial disputes, and raise their ideals from the present militaristic basis to the police basis of preserving the peace and protecting the rights of both parties and the public, the establishment of State police systems for use in connection with industrial disputes might be recommended. But under present conditions, it seems desirable rather to leave the State policing of industrial disputes to the sheriffs and the militia if the restrictions hereinafter suggested are rigidly enforced so as to protect both the organization and the personnel from partisanship."

FREE SPEECH.

7. "One of the greatest sources of social unrest and bitterness has been the attitude of the police toward public speaking. On numerous occasions, in every part of the country, the police of cities and towns have either arbitrarily or under the cloak of a traffic ordinance, interfered with or prohibited public speaking, both in the open and in halls, by persons connected with organizations of which the police or those from whom they received their orders did not approve. In many instances such interference has been carried out with a degree of brutality which would be incredible if it were not vouched for by reliable witnesses. Bloody riots frequently have accompanied such interference and large numbers of persons have been arrested for acts of which they were innocent or which were committed under the extreme provocation of brutal treatment of police or private citizens.

In some cases this suppression of free speech seems to have been the result of sheer brutality and wanton mischief, but in the majority of cases it undoubtedly is the result of a belief by the police or their superiors that they were "supporting and defending the Government" by such an invasion of personal rights. There could be no greater error. Such action strikes at the very foundations of Government. It is axiomatic that a Government which can be maintained only by the suppression of criticism should not be maintained. Furthermore, it is the lesson of history that attempts to suppress ideas results only in their more rapid propagation.

Not only should every barrier to the freedom of speech be removed, as long as it is kept within the bounds of decency and as long as the penalties for libel can be invoked, but every reasonable opportunity should be afforded for the expression of ideas and the public criticism of social institutions. The experience of Police Commissioner Woods, of New York City, as contained in his testimony before this Commission, is convincing evidence of the good results which follow such a policy. Mr. Woods testified that when he became Commissioner of Police, he found in force a policy of rigid suppression of radical street meetings, with the result that riots were frequent and bitter hatred of the police was widespread. He adopted a policy of not only permitting

ting public meetings at all places where traffic and the public convenience would not be interfered with, but instructing the police to protect speakers from molestation; as a result, the rioting entirely ceased, the street meetings became more orderly and the speakers were more restrained in their utterances."

To remove the cause which lead to violence and to promote the impartial and effective action of police during disputes, the following recommendations are made:

1. "The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting, under severe penalties, the transportation of men from State to State either under arms or for the purpose of arming them as guards or as agents either of employers or employees.

2. The enactment by Congress of a statute prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of cannon, gatling guns, and other guns of similar character, which are not capable of personal use, when consigned to anyone except military agencies of the State or Federal Governments.

3. The regulation or prohibition of private detective agencies and private employment agencies as hereinbefore suggested.

4. The strict enforcement in all public and private employment offices of the rules requiring full notice of the existence of a strike.

5. The complete assumption by the State and municipalities of the responsibility for policing, and the prohibition of the maintenance of any private police (except a limited number of watchmen without police power except on premises),

6. The definition by statute, by the States, of the conditions under which sheriffs may deputize, such regulations to include provisions that a deputy must be a *bona fide* resident of the State, that a sworn statement of the complete activities of each deputy covering a period of ten years immediately preceding his deputation shall be filed with the Secretary of State, that no person who shall have been convicted of any misdemeanor or who shall have been imprisoned in any State shall be deputized, and that no deputy shall receive any money or any other thing of value from any person connected with an industrial dispute during his period of service or in connection therewith.

7. The enactment of statutes, by the States, providing a uniform code governing the militia and embodying the following principles:

a. A proclamation of martial law or a state of war, insurrection or rebellion, by the Governor of a State, as the result of an industrial dispute, shall have no effect upon the continuance of the constitutional guarantees of the State and Federal constitutions, nor upon the law and statutes, nor upon the jurisdiction of the courts, nor upon other civil authorities.

b. The writ of habeas corpus or other process of the courts can not be suspended, interfered with nor disregarded by the military. It is part of the duty of the military to assist in enforcing the process and decrees of the civil courts.

c. The ordinary courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction for the punishment of crime, and in all cases where the same act constitutes an indictable offense under both military and criminal law, court-martials shall have no jurisdiction nor authority to try officers or soldiers accused thereof, but the offender shall be turned over to the civil magistrate for trial.

d. The military may not hold, detain, nor imprison persons arrested by them any longer than

is necessary to hand them over to the civil authorities. No person arrested by the militia shall be detained after noon of the following day, without being brought before a committing magistrate.

e. The military may not forcibly enter nor search a private house in order to seize arms or other property concealed therein without a search warrant.

f. The military shall have no authority to establish a censorship over the press nor to interfere with the publication of newspapers, pamphlets, handbills, or the exercise of the right of free speech, except under process of the courts.

g. The military shall not limit, restrict, nor interfere with the freedom of movement of peaceable citizens or the rights of public meetings, assemblage, or parades in streets and public highways or elsewhere, except under due process of law.

h. Every military officer under whose orders a civilian is arrested shall within twenty-four hours thereafter report in writing to the commanding officer the name of the prisoner, the offense with which he is charged, and what disposition has been made of him. Failing, he shall be liable to such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

i. In times of industrial disputes no private guards, detectives, nor employees of either of the contending parties shall be enlisted or employed as members of the militia, and all persons found by the commanding officer to be in the employ of either party to a dispute or actuated by animosity or personal ill-will toward either of the contending parties, shall be forthwith released from active service.

j. The Governor may, in times of disturbance, by proclamation, forbid the sale or transportation of firearms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors, and may require all firearms and other weapons to be deposited with the military at certain places, receipts being given therefor. Proper search warrants may be issued to discover concealed weapons.

8. That the States and municipalities should provide by law for the fullest use of schools and other public buildings for public meetings and lectures and for other similar purposes."

MIGRATORY WORKERS.

One important part of the report deals with the problem presented by large number of migratory laborers, many of whom find difficulty in obtaining employment during several months in the year.

The following recommendations to improve their condition are made:

1. "The Interstate Commerce Commission should be directed by Congress to investigate and report, the most feasible plan of providing for the transportation of workers at the lowest reasonable rates and, at the same time, measures necessary to eliminate the stealing of rides on railways.

If special transportation rates for workers are provided, tickets may be issued only to those who secure employment through public employment exchanges.

2. The establishment by States, municipalities and, through the Department of Labor, the Federal Government, of sanitary workmen's hotels in which the prices for accommodation shall be adjusted to the cost of operation. If such workingmen's hotels are established, the Post Office

Department should establish branch Postal Savings Banks in connection therewith.

3. The establishment by the municipal, State and Federal Governments of colonies or farms for "down-and-outs" in order to rehabilitate them by means of proper food, regular habits of living, and regular work that will train them for lives of usefulness. Such colonies should provide for hospital treatment of cases which require it."

Other subjects treated at length by the report are: Unemployment; organization, methods and policies of trade unions; methods and policies of employers' associations; joint agreements; agencies of mediation, investigation and arbitration; sickness insurance; scientific management; prison labor; immigration; labor conditions in colonial possessions; and Chinese exclusion.

Labor conditions in Porto Rico are severely criticized by the report. Wages are declared to be low; housing and sanitary conditions bad; adequate protective laws and administrative agencies lacking; and the police and municipal authorities are charged with having denied workmen their rights. A full Congressional investigation is urged of labor conditions in Porto Rico and other possessions.

METHODS OF TRADE UNIONS.

Discussing methods and policies of trade unions the report says:

"The investigations of the Commission, conducted under the direction of Dr. George E. Barnett, are the basis of the following conclusions:

1. The number of trade unionists relative to the working population is steadily increasing, although in certain industries, on account of the opposition of the great corporations and hostile employers' associations, trade unionism is practically nonexistent. At present it may be roughly estimated that in manufacturing, mining, transportation and the building industries, if the proprietary, supervisory, official and clerical classes are excluded, twenty-five per cent of the workers twenty-one years of age and over are trade unionists.

2. The effects of trade unionism on wages are undoubtedly. Without some form of combination the wage workers can not bargain on equal terms with their employers. During the past fifteen years, a period of rapidly rising prices, wages in well organized trades have kept pace with the rising cost of living, in contrast to the relative decline of the purchasing power of the wages received by labor generally.

3. In the well organized trades, the hours of labor have been steadily reduced until at present eight hours is the normal working day for at least one-half of American trade unionists. It is significant of the influence of trade unionism on the length of the working day that it is exactly in those trades in which the trade unionists are a relatively small part of the total working force that they work long hours relatively to other trade unionists.

4. As the unit of industry grows larger, and the natural relation which exists between the small employer and his workmen disappears, the opportunity for unjustifiable discharges and petty tyrannies enlarges. The result is distrust and enmity among the employees. The effective remedy is the organization of the workers and the establishment of a system of trade boards in which the workers are equally represented with power to deal with such questions.

5. By means of mutual insurance in case of

death, sickness, accident, old age and unemployment, many trade unions have greatly improved the conditions of their members. The extension of such systems appears to be highly desirable.

The trade union is a democratic institution, and faces the same problems in securing efficient government that other democratic institutions face. The theory of government which the American trade unions have adopted is the centralization of power in the national trade union as against the local unions. The successful carrying out of this plan of organization will eliminate the chief defects in trade union government. The control by the national union over strikes and the system of mutual insurance is already thoroughly established in the more important unions; it should be established in all other unions.

7. Unwarranted sympathetic strikes have undoubtedly been the cause of great annoyance and considerable economic loss to employers. The annoyance in such cases is particularly great, because no direct action by the employer can be taken; at best he can only use his influence with his associates or competitors. With the increasing control of the national officers over the local unions, this kind of strike seems to be decreasing both in extent and frequency. Such sympathetic action is deep rooted in the sense of brotherhood which to a greater or less degree pervades and will not be completely eliminated until substantial justice exists throughout industry.

8. A few trade unions exclude qualified persons from membership by high initiation fees or other devices. This policy is condemned by the more important unions and is prohibited by their rules. The evidence presented to the Commission shows clearly that the policy of exclusion is antisocial and monopolistic, and should be given up by those unions which practice it.

9. In many trades, the efficiency of the union depends upon the maintenance of the rule that all those working at the trade shall become members of the union. Where the union admits all qualified workers to membership under reasonable conditions, such a rule can not become the basis of monopoly and neither the rights of the individual nor the public interest are infringed by its enforcement.

10. In some trades there are a considerable number of union rules which restrict the productivity of the worker. Some of these rules can be justified on the ground that they are necessary to the protection of the health of the worker. There are some, however, which can not be defended; these rules are antisocial and should be given up. Experience has shown that where industry is regulated by well organized systems of joint agreements, such rules either disappear or greatly decrease in number and importance. These limitations of output should not, however, be considered as standing alone. The limitations of output by associations of employers and by individual corporations are equally antisocial and have far greater consequences.

11. Jurisdictional disputes are the occasion of frequent and costly strikes. The disputes of this character which have caused most injury are in the building trades. Up to the present, the efforts to lessen these disputes by action of the national unions involved have largely failed. It is suggested that the Commission recommend to the American Federation of Labor and to the national unions that renewed and more effective efforts be made to prevent such disputes.

12. The essential condition for trade union

graft is the placing of the authority to call strikes or to levy boycotts in the hands of one person without adequate provision for supervision. This condition does not exist in many unions. There is abundant evidence to show that in very many cases it originates with the employers who desire to secure an advantage over their competitors. The reason that graft is more prevalent in the building trades is that power is conferred on the business agent to call strikes without reference either to the rank and file or to the national officers. It has been testified by employers who have given much attention to this problem that any well organized association of employers can eliminate graft whenever its members desire to do so. As far as the unions are concerned the solution seems to lie in the increased participation of the rank and file in the activities of the organization and increased provisions for fixing responsibility upon their business agents."

Joint agreements between employers and labor organizations representing their employees are urged as having proven the most satisfactory method of fixing conditions of employment.

A detailed plan for a permanent national mediation commission to be appointed by the President in disputes involving interstate commerce is outlined and urged upon Congress. Members, the number of which is not named, would be appointed for six years. Where official mediation of a strike fails, a board of mediation would be appointed consisting of three persons, one to be selected by the Commission and one by each of the parties. No power to compel arbitration should be given to such a Commission, says the report. The proposed commission would have jurisdiction in all strikes where an establishment, except public service establishments, is engaged in interstate commerce or sends its products in interstate commerce. The plan provides for permanent advisory councils of employers and unionists, who would work with the commission.

Discussing immigration, the report urges restriction based upon the general provisions of the so-called Burnett-Dillingham bill. It recommends:

1. "The enactment of legislation providing for the restriction of immigration based upon the general provisions contained in the so-called Burnett-Dillingham bill, which has received the approval of two successive Congresses. With a full realization of the many theoretical objections which have been urged against the literacy test, the consensus of evidence is so strong that its practical workings would be to restrict immigration to those who are likely to make the most desirable citizens, to regulate immigration in some degree in proportion to the actual needs of American industry, and finally to promote education in Europe, that it seems necessary at least to urge that this plan be given a practical test.

2. The enactment of legislation providing that within six months from the time of entry all immigrants shall be required, under penalty of deportation, either to declare their intention to become citizens by taking out their first papers or to definitely register themselves with the proper authority as alien tourists, and further providing that all immigrants who have failed to take out their first paper at the end of two years shall be deported, as shall all who fail to take out their second papers when they become eligible, deportation in each case to act as a bar to future entry.

3. The provision by the States and municipali-

ties, with the assistance of the Federal Government, if necessary, for the education of all adult persons who are unable to speak, read or write the English language. In order to accomplish this it may be necessary to provide that employers shall grant certain definite periods of leisure for such instruction."

ARMY OF LORRAINE HAPPIEST ON WHOLE FRONT.

Herbert Corey, war correspondent for the Associated Newspapers, whose articles are copyrighted, continues to offer interesting side lights on the men in the trenches. Under the caption "A Cook and His Soup," he refers to a culinary worker in the following appreciative manner:

"We met a cook upon a narrow path leading to a trench in one of the passes of the Vosges. With his helper he was carrying a steaming cauldron of soup to the front line. Ordinarily one does not stop to pass the time of day with cooks in mountain passes. But we had the artillery captain with us. He beamed upon us as he paraded the cook.

"Don't you want to taste the soup?" he asked.

"I didn't want to taste the soup. But before I said so—before I revealed the cruel truth—I caught the look upon the cook's face. He was glowing with pride in this creation of his. He was frank about it. He isn't the sort of an artist who will skulk in the corner of the salon and admire his painting from afar. He would be right up on the brass rail, this cook—and probably clapping his hands.

"A spoonful," I said.

"A sunrise spread over his face. He dipped that spoon in as though it were a rite—carefully, between the floating bits of bread—and handed it to me almost with prayer. When I had finished it he handed me another. He didn't ask me this time. He knew the quality of that soup. He knew that if I declined that second spoonful I would sorrow for it to my dying day. That sort of a cook doesn't brew soup for grouchy men. They are happy, or he would not manifest that acolytic ecstasy. Grouchy men particularly hate cooks, even good cooks."

THE SARDEST WORDS, ETC.

At irregular intervals we at headquarters receive a communication from the secretary of a local which terminates with information substantially as follows: "Am sorry to report the death of one of our members who has been connected with our union for several years, but we will not file any claim for death benefit, because he was in arrears several months. It does seem a shame, too, for he was a pretty good scout, and, unfortunately, he leaves a wife and two children, who will find it pretty difficult to get along, and especially hard for them to defray the funeral expenses. He was sick three days, and no one acquainted with him imagined that he would be laid up over a week, for he was a fairly robust fellow. His taking off has rather stirred up some of the lagging brothers, who probably would have continued on the suspension list indefinitely if this brother's death had not occurred." Are you acquainted with any of your fellow workers who have overlooked paying their dues and protecting their families as they should? Become interested to the extent of finding out who, among your acquaintances, are in bad standing with your local union. Perhaps a word from you might force them to appreciate their hazardous position.

ALONG THE FIRING LINE

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

For years the men and women employed in the catering industry have had a rather vague and uncertain idea relative to the make-up and status generally of the Anti-Saloon League. There has been no effort left without taking to offer, from time to time, in our own official paper, the Mixer and Server, such facts as could be gleaned as to the management and conduct of the one organization from which we can expect nothing but its persistent effort to deprive us of a chance to continue as workers at our chosen calling. So far as we have any knowledge the Anti-Saloon League had neither constitution or laws of general scope until the management of that organization was accused of manipulation to the end of retaining among a chosen few the revenue and offices.

We are spreading before our members, not only the Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League but a complete roster of its officers and representatives of every known character. This portion of our official paper should prove invaluable for any number of reasons needless to recite. It will be noted that the Constitution did not become effective "until on and after June 1, 1914," therefore but little more than a year in operation.

Special attention is directed to the provisions contained in the Constitution, which, as will be noted, consist of ten Articles. A perusal should prove interesting and decidedly instructive.

Without further comment, except to suggest keeping this number of the Mixer and Server for reference, for it will prove valuable to our members in innumerable instances.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

(Adopted at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1913.)

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this organization is the Anti-Saloon League of America.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this League is the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic, for the accomplishing of which the allegiance of all who are in harmony with this object is invited. The League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this League shall be: A president, twelve vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a general superintendent, all of whom shall be elected biennially by the Board of Directors at the time of each national convention; also a general manager of publishing interests, a financial secretary, a legislative superintendent,

an assistant general superintendent, a superintendent of total abstinence work and an attorney, who shall be chosen biennially by the Board of Directors upon nomination of the Executive Committee; also superintendents of the several state departments, each of whom shall be named annually by the State Board of Trustees or Headquarters Committee of the state department concerned; but such superintendent shall not perform any of the duties of such office or be entitled to any salary beyond the period of three months unless within that time his appointment is confirmed by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and a commission issued to said superintendent by said committee. In the event the said Executive Committee and the State Board of Trustees shall not agree, the question shall be referred to the Board of Directors with power to act.

ARTICLE IV.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of two representatives from each state department and additional representatives as follows: Each state having a population of more than one million, according to the last federal census, shall have an additional member of the Board of Directors for each additional one million population or major part thereof. Provided, that the maximum representation on the Board of Directors be limited to five members from each state department.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall transact the business of the League and shall have power to adopt such By-laws in conformity with this Constitution as may be necessary for the conduct of the League's affairs. The National Board of Trustees shall perform all the duties of said Board of Directors until such board is elected.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of sixteen members to be elected biennially by the Board of Directors. This Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each of the following districts: District No. 1, the New England States; District No. 2, New York; District No. 3, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia; District No. 4, Pennsylvania; District No. 5, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; District No. 6, Ohio and West Virginia; District No. 7, Indiana and Michigan; District No. 8, Illinois; District No. 9, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; District No. 10, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; District No. 11, Louisiana and Texas; District No. 12, Missouri and Arkansas; District No. 13, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; District No. 14, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma; District No. 15, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; District No. 16, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.—STATE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

There shall be a Board of Trustees for each state department of the League. Each such board shall be representative of the church bodies and other organizations in the state co-operating in the League, and shall be elected annually or biennially by such method as may be determined by the state conventions or State Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII.—HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.

There shall be a Headquarters Committee for each state department of the League consisting of not less than five members, all of whom shall be elected annually or biennially by the State Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII.—CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of this League shall be held biennially. The time and place for such convention shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the preceding biennial meeting. All persons shall be recognized as delegates to the convention who are appointed by the local church, Sunday school, Gideons, Young People's Societies, temperance organizations, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. or district or annual association, synod or convention of a religious body, or by any State Board of Trustees or State Headquarters Committee, or any other organization co-operating with the state department.

ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any biennial meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting upon recommendation of a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, or, in the absence of such recommendation, by a three-fourths vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting. Final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within twenty-four hours after it shall have been presented to the board.

ARTICLE X.

This Constitution shall be in effect on and after June 1, 1914.

BY-LAWS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

1. The general superintendent shall give his entire time to the organization and work of the League, and the superintendency of its activities throughout the United States.

2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the national convention and Board of Directors and publish the same when authorized for sale and distribution and shall issue notices of meetings of the Board and Directors and Executive Committee and perform such other work as properly pertains to the office.

3. The general manager of publishing interests shall have supervision over the League's publishing interests, including the business management of the American Issue Publishing Company and the editorial conduct of the League publications. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the Executive Committee and through it to the Board of Directors.

4. The financial secretary shall supervise the work of securing funds for the maintenance of the League, including the collection of the percentage due the national treasury from the state departments. He shall not conduct a financial campaign in any state department without an arrangement made between the Executive Committee and state superintendent and Headquarters Committee of the state department. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the general superintendent and the Executive Committee, and through them to the Board of Directors.

5. The legislative superintendent shall represent the Anti-Saloon League in the effort to se-

cure improved temperance legislation by Congress with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work, he shall give his time in work of the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

6. The assistant general superintendent shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

7. The superintendent of total abstinence work shall represent the League in the promotion of the work of the Lincoln-Lee Legion with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

8. The attorney shall represent the League in legal matters and in the general law-enforcement department of the League work with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

9. Each superintendent of a state department shall superintend the work of the League in that state department under the direction of the Headquarters Committee in harmony with the policy laid down by the Executive Committee and the general superintendent. He shall counsel with the State Headquarters Committee and shall execute the policies and plans initiated or determined by the State Board of Trustees in harmony with the policies of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

10. The Executive Committee shall determine questions of policy or procedure, shall investigate the financial condition of the League and make pro rata assessments among the various state departments of the League to help meet the expenses of the organization, this assessment to be laid as follows: Eight per cent of the gross receipts of the state departments having an annual income of \$125,000 or more; 10 per cent of the state departments having an annual income of \$75,000 and less than \$125,000; 12½ per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000; 15 per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of \$25,000 and less than \$50,000; 17½ per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of \$10,000 and less than \$25,000; 20 per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an income of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000; and 25 per cent of the gross receipts of state departments having an annual income of less than \$5,000, provided that in no case shall the maximum amount to be paid by any state department exceed the minimum amount to be paid by any state department to exceed the minimum amount to be paid by the next higher class of assessments on state departments.

The amounts yielded by these percentages on the receipts of the several state departments shall be paid into the national treasury at least as often as monthly and shall first be used to pay or apply on the payment of the salary of the

superintendent of that state department, said salary to be paid at least as often as monthly; provided, that the assessment mentioned in this by-law shall not be paid or levied upon moneys raised to pay debts of state organizations created prior to November 10, 1913. And provided further that the Executive Committee shall determine the basis upon which said percentage shall be levied.

11. The Board of Directors shall meet biennially at the time and place of the convention. Special meetings shall be called by the president of the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than a majority of the members of the board from each of seven states. Thirty members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Notices of called meetings must be mailed to each member of the board at least thirty days before a meeting is held.

12. The Board of Directors shall elect the trustees who shall hold in trust the stock of the corporate body known as The American Issue Publishing Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of Ohio to conduct the League's publishing business, said trustees to be five in number and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. Such trustees shall hold all property, real and personal, pertaining to the national printing plant, now located at Westerville, Ohio, as trustees for the Anti-Saloon League of America and shall not as such trustees or directors receive any salary or any profit whatsoever from the operation of the plant, and neither the board as a whole nor any member of the same shall have power to convey any right, title or interest in said plant to any person or persons other than their successors elected by the National Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, except when ordered to do so by a vote of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America at a regular meeting.

13. The Executive Committee shall act in all matters for the Board of Directors during the interim between meetings of the board; shall meet as often as four times a year, their necessary expenses in attending such meeting to be paid by the League; shall direct and control the movement and expenditures of the general superintendent and other active officers of the League; shall prepare a budget of the probable expenses of the several departments of the League and report the same, together with a digest of its work and proceedings, to the Board of Directors for their guidance; shall fix the salary of all active officers of the League, including those of the superintendents of the state departments, and shall also have power to fill vacancies occurring in the offices of the League and in the Executive Committee in the interim between meetings of the Board of Directors. Each state superintendent shall make a report to the general superintendent of all contributions, receipts and disbursements, together with an exact statement of the financial condition of his state department once each month.

14. The State Board of Trustees for any state department shall determine questions of policy or procedure for the work in that state department in harmony with the policies and plans of the National Board of Directors. It shall elect the State Headquarters Committee and the members of the National Board of Directors allotted to

that state by the Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA ROSTER.

President—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., New York, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents—Bishop G. M. Matthews, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Father J. J. Curran, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Rev. R. F. Coyle, D. D., Denver, Colo.; W. D. Upshaw, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. N. W. Littlefield, Providence, R. I.; Hon. R. B. Glenn, Winston-Salem, N. C.; D. A. Poling, Boston, Mass.; Bishop S. P. Spreng, D. D., Naperville, Ill.; Rev. H. H. Bell, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Americus, Ga.; Judge Charles A. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.; Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D., New York, N. Y.

General Superintendent—Rev. P. A. Baker, D. D., Westerville, Ohio. Secretary—Hon. S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind. General Manager of Publishing Interests—Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio. National Legislative Superintendent—Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, 32-33 Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C. Secretary of the Lincoln-Lee Legion—Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., Westerville, Ohio. Treasurer—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio. Financial Secretary—Rev. A. C. Bane, D. D., Westerville, Ohio.

National Executive Committee—Filmore Condit, Newark, N. J.; William H. Anderson, New York, N. Y.; Rev. E. J. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. James Cannon, Jr., D. D., Richmond, Va.; Wayne B. Wheeler, Columbus, Ohio; R. H. Scott, Lansing, Mich.; A. J. Scroggin, Lexington, Ill.; H. B. Carre, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. H. H. McNeil, Opelika, Ala.; Rev. A. J. Barton, Waco, Texas; J. F. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.; Rev. Louis Keller, Madison, Wis.; S. K. Warrick, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Rev. D. M. Gandier, San Francisco, Cal.; Fletcher Homan, Salem, Oregon; Wm. F. Cochran, Baltimore, Md.

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The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.—State Headquarters, 31 Hathaway Bldg., Milwaukee. President, Rev. W. O. Carrier, D. D., Waukesha. First Vice-President, Father M. J. Ward, Beloit. Second Vice-President, Prof. A. W. Burr. Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Henry Colman, D. D., 102 33d St., Milwaukee. Headquarters Committee, Rev. W. O. Carrier, D. D., Waukesha; Rev. Henry Colman, D. D., Milwaukee; Rev. C. W. Schlueter; Rev. H. B. Kildahl, Rev. F. A. Hayward, Rev. J. L. Huppert, Rev. H. Davis, Rev. F. Swenson. State Superintendent, Rev. J. S. Lean, D. D., 31 Hathaway Bldg., Milwaukee. Associate Editor and Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Bartholf, same address. Efficiency Institute Conductor, Rev. Henry Stauffer, Menasha. Legal Advisers and State Workers, Messrs. Bogue & McDonald, Portage. Superintendent German Work and Field Secretary, Rev. J. S. Erffmeyer.

The Wyoming Anti-Saloon League State Headquarters, 1811 Alexander Ave., Cheyenne. President, Rev. George Van Winkle, Cheyenne. Vice-Presidents, W. B. D. Gray, D. D., Cheyenne; Rev. W. T. Dumm, D. D., Cheyenne; Rev. L. H. Forde, D. D., Cheyenne; Rev. J. F. Blodgett, Casper; Bishop Osborne Low, Afton; Dr. Ellen Wetlauffer, Cheyenne. Secretary, Rev. W. E. Edgin, Cheyenne. Treasurer, Mr. Charles Thomas, Cheyenne. Auditor, W. B. Ross, Cheyenne. Headquarters Committee, Rev. George Van Winkle, Cheyenne; Rev. W. B. D. Grey, D. D., Cheyenne; Rev. W. E. Edgin, Cheyenne; Rev. L. C. Hills, D. D., Cheyenne; Rev. W. T. Dumm, D. D., Cheyenne; Rev. J. J. Shingler, D. D., Cheyenne; Charles, Thomas, Cheyenne. State Superintendent, Rev. John Pearson, 1811 Alexander Ave., Cheyenne.

National Temperance Organizations.

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England. Vice-President, *Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine. Honorary Secretaries—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Illinois; Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England. Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State in the Union.

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the national and in nearly every state organization. All the states have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded by Frances E. Willard in 1883, and has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the national organization are at 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers:

President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Vice-President at Large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn, N. Y. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill. Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown, N. D. Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va. Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

State Presidents (Ex-Officio Presidents of the National W. C. T. U.): Alabama—Mrs. Anna K. Weisel, 1720 12th Ave., S. Birmingham, Ala. Alaska—Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, Knick, winter address, 1550 Atlantic St., Seattle, Wash. Arizona—Mrs. Imogen F. H. LaChance, Phoenix, Ariz. Arkansas—Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, Magazine, Ark. Arkansas (No. 2)—Mrs. Ida J. Young, 405 E. 12th Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark. California (Northern)—Mrs. Sara L. Dorr, 706 Emory St., San Jose, Cal. California (Southern)—Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, 919 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles, Cal. Colorado—Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, 333 14th St., Denver, Colo. Connecticut—Mrs. Carolina B. Buell, East Hampton, Conn. Delaware—Mrs. Lena Messick, Bridgeville, Del. District of Columbia—Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Cypress St., Chevy Chase, Md. District of Columbia (No. 2)—Mrs. Alma J. Scott, 728 Girard St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Florida—Miss Minnie E. Neal, 27 E. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla. Georgia—Mrs. T. E. Patterson, 306 South Hill St., Griffin, Ga. Hawaii—Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Honolulu, Hawaii. Idaho (Northern)—Mrs. Bell Olyear, Orifino, Idaho. Idaho (Southern)—Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, Boise, Idaho. Illinois—Miss

*Deceased.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

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The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida County, N. Y. State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy, and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all states of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland and other countries.

Next session in 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

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The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York, September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, grand and national divisions. It has five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia and one for New Zealand. It has been introduced in India and South Africa. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 25,000, of whom 12,200 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The seventy-first annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Islands, July 21, 1915.

Sons of Jonadab.—Sovereign Council of the World.—Sov. Chief, Chas. F. Sudwarth, 510 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Sov. Sec'y., John E. Rhodes, 637 Keefer Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House.—Rev. David Stuart Dodge, D. D., President; Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D., Editor and Lecturer; John W. Cummings, Treasurer and Business Manager, Headquarters, 373 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Board of Managers—Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., N. Y.; J. N. Bishop, M. D., N. Y.; Rev. J. S. Chadwick, D. D., N. Y.; James C. Crawford, N. Y.; Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. F. Boyd Edwards, N. J.; J. B. Dewis, Mass.; Chas. E. Marrielle, N. Y.; John McKee, N. Y.; Capt. Henry M. Randall, D. D., N. Y.; A. A. Robbins, N. Y.; Frank L. Brown, N. Y.; Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., N. Y.; J. W. Cummings, N. Y.; Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D., N. Y.; Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, N. Y.; Rev. Rufus W. Miller, D. D., Pa.; Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, D. D., Pa.; Thomas G. Sayre, N. Y.; Prof. Chas. Scanlon, A. M., Pa.; H. H. Spooner, Conn.; John T. Stanley, N. Y.; J. G. Van Cise, N. J.; L. D. Mason, M. D., N. Y.; T. D. Crothers, M. D., Conn.; Rev. James V. Chalmers, N. Y.; Chas. E. Francis, N. Y.; Col. Edward H. Haskell, Mass.; Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, D. D., D. C.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.—The National Conference of Charities and Correction meets annually. The forty-second session—1915—will be at Baltimore, Md., May 12-19. President, Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York City; General Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the National Conference is to be a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology and social progress. The conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 650 to 700 pages; price, \$2.

The secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning charity and correction, service free to members of the conference. Annual dues, \$2.50. Sustaining membership, \$10. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.—President, D. Leigh Colvin (New York, N. Y.) address 156 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Daniel A. Poling, Mt. Vernon and Hancock Sts., Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Elon G. Borton, 156 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Harry S. Warner, 156 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Ex. Com., Neil D. Cranner, 118 Catherine St., Elmira, N. Y.

International Reform Bureau.—Trustees: President, W. R. Wedderspoon, D. D.; Superintendent and Treasurer, Rev. W. F. Crafts, Ph. D.; Assistant Superintendent, Rev. Henry N. Pringle; Secretary, Rev. Henry Austadt; Prof. Mitchell Carroll, Ph. D.; Captain R. P. Hobson, M. C.; Rev. Donald C. McLeod; Rev. Paul R. Hickock. Lecturers, Civic Evangelists and Social Engineers—Superintendent and Treasurer, Rev. W. F. Crafts; Assistant Superintendent, Rev. Henry N. Pringle; Oriental Secretary, Rev. E. W. Thwing; Rev. J. F. Brant, Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. E. Squires, San Francisco, Cal.; Auditor, B.

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Independent Order of Rechabites.—High Tent Chief Ruler, Chas. T. Carroll, 314 S. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.; High Tent Deputy Ruler, Jos. B. Hart, Jr., 416 Va. Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C.; High Tent Secretary, John C. Moore, 811 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; High Tent Treasurer, Mrs. Lola V. Marks, 619 L St., Washington, D. C.; Past High Tent Chief Ruler, J. C. Eller, 717 Seventh St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

WE WANT TO KNOW.

Making Big Claims and Getting Big Sums.

We insist on knowing why extravagant and senseless statements are given out by the Anti-Saloon League, and why such utterly false and misleading representations are made by ministers and by others, and especially by the church papers. Take a few samples of these extravaganzas.

1. The Herald and Presbyter, an organ of the Presbyterian Church, in a recent editorial said, "Three-fourths of the counties of Ohio have shut out the saloon." This statement was never true at any time, even when sixty-three counties were dry. Had it been, all the great populous counties, even then were whisky counties. There were Franklin County with Columbus, Lucas with Toledo, Summit with Akron, Montgomery with Dayton, Butler with the city of Hamilton, Hamilton with Cincinnati. Mahoning with Youngstown, Cuyahoga with Cleveland, all whisky counties. There were even then 400,000 more people in the wet than in the dry counties. But when the Herald and Presbyter gave out that statement only six counties were in fact dry. Such a reckless misstatement is without excuse.

2. Another of these groundless statements is made by Rev. Dr. R. A. Hutchison in a recent number of the United Presbyterian. He says: "In the brief history of the Anti-Saloon League, little more than a score of years old, the dry population of the country has increased from sixteen to sixty millions, with 80 per cent of the territory of the country now under prohibition. There are eighteen great commonwealths which have outlawed the saloon." Does Dr. Hutchison not know that such a statement is altogether misleading and false? Why does the United Presbyterian lend herself to spread abroad such reckless asseverations? In what sense are Arizona, Idaho, Arkansas or North Dakota, great com-

monwealths? Of the 14 most populous States in the Union only 1 is dry, and it is tenth in the order of their populations. The 18 dry States have an average of less than 1,435,000 people; while the 18 wet States average 3,357,000. The dry States have all told 25,828,699, the wet States 66,393,653. Why then these senseless statements?

3. Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker had the big Atlantic City convention declare, "Already more than three-fourths of the municipalities of the nation are under prohibition." Can it be that there was one delegate at Atlantic City so little-witted or so shallow-pated that he did not know that that statement is utterly false and misleading? There are 49 cities in our country which have a population of over 100,000. Of these 7 are now rated as dry. Two more will be on January 1, 1916. The largest of these cities voted dry is Seattle, with 237,000. Their combined population is 1,418,000. Their average is 158,000. But of the cities of over 100,000 there are 40 with an average population of over 463,000, and an aggregate of 18,522,637. Of cities between 25,000 and 100,000 only 36 are in the dry column, while 143 are wet. The dry cities average a little over 39,000. They have a population of 1,410,383. Of the wet cities of this class 51 have over 50,000, while of the dry cities 8 have over 50,000. Of the wet cities there are 51 which average 71,500. The aggregate population of the wet cities of this class is 8,041,249. So much for the senseless and ridiculous statements given out in an official way by the Atlantic City convention.

4. These statements are the more extravagant and senseless when we remember that all these States and cities are under the supreme control of the Federal Government, which nullifies their prohibitory statutes and collects millions of dollars of revenue from the sale of strong drink in dry territory, and that there is no dry territory. Moreover the two parties which control the Federal and all the State government, and which elect 99 per cent of all the officers of the nation are pledged, and have been for forty years, to the liquor interests. And still worse, the New Republic, an Anti-saloon League organ, admits that there is no reduction in the per capita volume of strong drink. In view of this fact, how senseless are these extravagant claims.

5. Why are such claims made? There is only one reason so far as we can see. So long as the masses of the church people can be made to believe that the country is rapidly going dry, they will contribute large sums for this futile and senseless inter-partisan propaganda. Illinois the past year contributed \$103,000, and every measure of the league was defeated. In Pennsylvania there was flowed into the league treasury the great sum of \$76,381.91 to carry local option which was defeated more signally than two years before. Now the league is asking for \$5,000,000, for the hopeless and ill-advised scheme of carrying the Hobson amendment through Congress. In its proposed form, that amendment, if carried, would be an intolerable hindrance and embarrassment to the temperance interests.—Rev. A. P. HUTCHISON, in *The National Issue*, September, 1915.

GOVERNMENT.

All free governments, whatever their name, are in reality governments by public opinion; and it is on the quality of this public opinion that their prosperity depends.—*Lowell.*

CHAT OF THE CRAFTS

THE COURSE OF WAGES.

From 1907 to 1913, inclusive, according to a recent Department of Labor report, average weekly earnings of employees in blast furnaces increased 11 per cent; in Bessemer plants, 16 per cent; in bar mills, 8 per cent; while the average weekly working hours decreased 2 to 3 per cent.

That illustrates the discouraging thing about wages in general. You get newspaper reports from time to time of wage increases here and there; and from time to time you get bitter complaints of union labor's exactions. But when you come to a comprehensive statistical survey, as authoritative as any that can be had, you find that wages in the bulk have been simply chasing the cost of living, and are still a couple of laps behind it.

A large part of the steel and iron labor is so little skilled or specialized that it is classified as common labor. Taking all departments of the steel and iron industry covered by the report, the average hourly pay of common labor got up to the rather dazzling figure of eighteen and three-tenths cents an hour. For a ten-hour day and a six-day week, that would be about eleven dollars a week. Deduct the time lost through unemployment from all causes and you get a yearly average that does not spell much in the beefsteak line.

No doubt immigration has directly held down wages in the iron and steel industry, and more or less indirectly in other industries.—The Saturday Evening Post, October 16, 1915.

Had the foregoing editorial comment appeared in a labor paper, more than 50 per cent of its readers would have concluded that it was the usual dissent and not overweighted with facts to back it up, but coming from the pen of George Horace Lorimer, the editor of the Post, it will probably receive the attention which it truly deserves from the million or more readers of that publication.

THE SECRET OF POWER AND PRESTIGE.

The keyword of present-day trade union success is: Work and then more work. There are no great labor organizations in existence which have gained power and prestige without ceaseless and untiring labor on the part of the combined membership of that successful organization. On the back inside cover of each number of *THE MIXER AND SERVER*, beginning with the month of September, there has been offered tabulations which show the unions of our International Union which have reached beyond the one hundred mark in membership. If you are interested in progress and the reason why it has been secured, that series of tabulations will prove interesting. You will discover that the reason for bigness is work; plenty of it, and keeping perpetually at it. It is the secret of power and prestige.

ONE WAY TO OBTAIN ATTENTION.

"If that fellow working at the trade across the street, whom you have been trying to secure as a member of your local union, and who seems to listen but seldom makes comment on anything said to him, is given closer inspection, it may disclose that he has a tin ear, and that you will have to offer him something in the shape of reading matter to gain his attention. Why not loan him a copy of *THE MIXER AND SERVER*. You can spare it for a few days, and perhaps he may read it and see what you have been trying to convey through that bit of tinware attached to his noodle." That is the expressive manner in which Jack McDevitt, the hustling business agent of Local 115, was handing it out to one of his boy scouts as they were passing down Spring Garden street a few mornings after Labor Day. Come to think of it, probably that is not such a bad idea after all. Have you been doing a talking stunt to a tin ear possessor lately?

TURN ON THE UNION LIGHT.

There is one subject that should be mentioned, so that it may ever be in the minds of union men and women, and that is defamation. This is always the forerunner of internal dissension and disruption of the organization. When those who are opposed to the organization of the working class wish to divide, they first direct suspicion to the ones in the movement who are most active in holding it together and keeping it prosperous. If distrust can be injected into the union to the extent of causing the removal of those who are working hard for its success, then there is opportunity to substitute in their stead some one less willing or competent, or possibly some agent or tool of the employer, and there will be a lesser degree of success until, finally, the organization is practically worthless to those for whom it is intended. Look carefully at all times to those who would defame their brother or sister worker. BEWARE OF THE PERSON WHO WOULD SPREAD POISON IN THE FORM OF UNPROVEN STATEMENTS which tend to cause distrust and doubt. Demand that all things are aired in the fully-attended regular meetings. Above all things, turn on the light. Crooks and dishonest persons can not stand publicity and investigation when honestly conducted. Turn on the light honestly and fearlessly.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

HAPPINESS.

Writers of every age have endeavored to show that pleasure is in us, and not in the objects offered for our amusement. If the soul be happily disposed, everything becomes a subject of entertainment, and distress will almost want a name.—*Goldsmith.*

THE MIXER AND SERVER

THE MYSTERY OF CHRISTMAS—ONE DAY THAT ALL OTHER DAYS ARE LEARNING TO ENVY AND IMITATE.

It seems to me that always, as the 24th of December commenced to shorten, the white fleecy snow began to fall. When the street lamps flickered up like candles on an altar, they gazed on a world that was white. The strike of the city was muffled. Carts went by, but you had to peer out through the blinds to know that they were passing—they made no sound. An atmosphere of gentleness had descended. Everyone in the house went about with stealth, as though planning some secret kindness.

And then the night and the trying to keep awake till Santa Claus should come. And the waking up, with the frost weaving patterns on the panes. Somewhere far away a harp was being played, and a cornet was challenging the silence. The tune they played was an accompaniment to the most beautiful legend in the world. At first, dreamily, you tried to remember why for once the darkness was not frightening, and then, "Ah, it's Christmas." As you turned, your feet made the paper crack, and at the end of the bed you were too content and happy even to look at your presents. Why was it that next day everybody and everything was different? The air was full of bells ringing riotously. Everyone for this one day, ceased to think of his own happiness in bringing cheerfulness to others. The stern gulf which is fixed between children and grown-ups had vanished—there weren't any grown-ups. Somewhere in your childish heart you wondered why every day couldn't be made a day of kindness.

And that wonder of a child's heart is the Christmas message. Once a year, by a divine conspiracy, all the ships of our hopes and fears turn back from their voyagings to the barbor of tenderness. They are borne back on the crest of a white tide of mysticism that sweeps round the world. A truce of God is declared to all fighting, and men and women walk as children through a world that is kind. They commence to give and cease to annex; they act in the belief that God is in His heaven. The result is one tremulous white day of unselfishness—a day which gradually all the other days in the year are learning to envy and imitate.—The Craftsman.

MATRIMONY.

George Ade, discussing matrimony in an after-dinner speech at the Chicago Athletic Club, said: "Marriage has the effect of giving a man a swelled head."

"Many a time, looking at this husband or that, I said to myself:

"Ah, if that man were only as wise as he thinks his wife thinks he is."—Exchange.

A PREVENTIVE—SOMETIMES.

We know of one local union which has reduced the number of suspensions to an almost imperceptible number by the very simple expedient of posting at headquarters the names of all members who become in arrears. Another local union reaches the same result by a more elaborate method. The financial secretary compiles a list of members, and after each name, as dues are paid, stamps in the month for which dues were paid. Still another union elaborated the simple system by placing on a bulletin board, in alphabetical order, the name of every member. Fol-

lowing the list were twelve lines, one for each month. As a member paid dues the secretary stamped up the month with the word "paid." Naturally, he did not stamp after the names of those failing to pay, and when a member's name showed two vacant spaces minus the paid stamp, it meant that such member was in arrears, and every person passing that bulletin board could see and make note of it. It need hardly be added that one of the first things which members did on reaching headquarters of that local was to see who was "behind," and whoever was unfortunate would hear from the other members, and in an emphatic manner. After this system had been in operation several months the number of members who allowed their names to be recorded as in arrears for dues dwindled to such an extent that very few were reported as suspended in the reports sent to the general office.

It would seem that as long as the members are kept in ignorance of the standing of their fellow workers, they postpone paying dues to the very last moment, for they figure that only one man, the secretary, knows, and they don't care about him; but when all hands know, it's a different case, and one which they give heed to.

DIET DEMONS.

Beware of the fierce Welsh rabbit, men;

Avoid him with a frown;

For he does all his fighting when

You think you have him down.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The unripe apple, too, I guess,

Is just as cussed mean.

He's old in sin and wickedness,

Although he seems so green.

—Boston Advertiser.

Still other foes as I've heard tell

Are the appetizing grapes;

If they're not ripe they help to swell

The obits in the "papes."

—Berkshire Evening Eagle.

The apple, rabbit and the grape,

Exactly three in number,

Bring no such work to the "undertake"

As the innocent (?) green cucumber.

—MIXER AND SERVER.

SHIFTY AN THRIFTY JAPS.

One year and a half after the Alien Land law went into effect in the State of California, the California State Board of Agriculture reported that Japanese owned 12,726 acres, divided into 331 farms valued at about \$600,000, and 218 town lots worth less than half that sum. They also hold under lease 17,596 acres, and have 2,548 places of business costing them about a million a year in rent, and in which they do approximately \$16,000,000 yearly business on a \$4,000,000 investment.

GIVE YOURSELF A TRIAL SPIN.

Of course, if you conclude that you would be a failure in getting new members, it will be hard to crowd that viewpoint far enough back to allow the silvery cloud of encouragement to get a peek in, but how do you know how much "pep" and speed you have unless you give that frame of yours the required test. Get going while the going is good.

MANUFACTURERS' DECOY.

Careful readers of the daily press have had their attention directed to the child labor problem of the Southern States, and the evident attempt has been made to create the impression that grinding childhood into dollars is especially a Southland crime, and no other section stands accused of similar abuse. As a matter of common knowledge, there are no geographical limits to the abuse. One may find children employed in the mills and mines of pretty near every State in the Union, and similar conditions prevail across the line in British North America. The effort to lay all the blame for child labor on the States the other side of the Mason and Dixon line is nothing short of a manufacturers' decoy—an effort to divert the public gaze from the quite as criminal child labor abuses in the East as ever were permitted to exist at any point of the compass.

The Anti-Saloon League shouters and bally-hoo artists were wont to accuse the saloon of filling the mills of the Southern States with children, yet in the State of Maine there were 684 boys from 10 to 13 years of age, and 172 girls of similar age, employed "in gainful occupations;" while the total boys and girls between 13 to 15 amounted to 4,570. Child labor is not sectional, unfortunately it is general.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUR CHILDREN.

Are you so engrossed in the chase for the almighty dollar and the making of a living for yourself and family that you have overlooked the proper education of your children? That is a very pertinent yet quite appropriate question to offer to the heads of families, especially those who are members of our International Union.

We are afraid that some of our members are committing the very common error, taking it for granted that because Jimmy and Mary are attending school they are absorbing knowledge which will fit them to put up a battle for existence when they grow into manhood and womanhood and be required to go out into the world competing for situations with other young men and women. Have you permitted yourself to become so fatigued with your daily labor that you are unable to examine into the conditions surrounding your boy and girl; do you realize that it is your solemn duty to watch their progress and give them such encouragement as only you and mother can give; to scan their studies and supplement them with such other aids as your judgment suggests. Do you ever stop to think that your boy and girl may be in need of your kindly advice and direction?

When your children ask you questions or seek your aid in the solving of problems which make attendance at school seem irksome, do you find excuses easier than trying to help them understand and know the right solution. Perhaps you were deprived of the advantages of a good common school education, and if that be the case, it is an added reason why you should not handicap your boy or girl with a similar load to carry through life. You may imagine that you must keep your children from knowing that you are poorly equipped from an educational standpoint, but that sort of pride is foolish, and leads to no end of trouble. If you don't know, dig in and find out; you are never too old to learn. You may think that an hour after supper each evening can not be spared for the youngsters, but just give it a tryout during the winter

months and you will make such progress that will astonish you. Better than that, you will get closer to Jimmy and Mary, and they will discover that their papa is a pretty good fellow after all and is really a human being. They will find that their studies are a real pleasure, and their advancement will be a mutual process in which you will share.

GRIT ALWAYS WINS.

Grit is the thing that counts. We all know young men who are hanging around, waiting for father to slip out of his old shoes. As if a pair of old shoes ever made a man out of a loafer! Why, father's shoes are ten sizes too big for any man that thinks money somebody else has earned will make him a gentleman!

Grit is what these young chaps need, whether they know it or not. The day will come when the only man the world will count worthy of its respect will be the man who does things, even if he is forced to shut his teeth hard to keep back the groan of pain.

Folks used to think that the only real soldier was the man who marched away to the sound of fife and drum, to shoot and kill and destroy. It is not so.—*Farm Life.*

B. E. Burnham, member of Typographical Union No 40, St. Joseph, Mo., sent us a copy of the Industrial Souvenir gotten out under his personal supervision for the Labor Day Association of St. Joseph, Mo., and it comes close to being one of the best which we have ever had the privilege of possessing—a credit to its editor and the labor movement of the hustling municipality where our Local 422 cares for the wants of the thirsty public.

A "PEACEFUL" THOUGHT.

A solemn thought comes to my mind;

I put it up to you—

Suppose your eyeteeth all went blind,

How could you see to chew?

—DON MARQUIS, in *New York Evening Sun.*

The "Don" said something in that epic which the peace advocates should mull over and wake up. The United States and its contented citizens may continue their satisfied sleep, if they want to, but it would be much more in keeping with their reputed sagacity to warn their "Pork Distributors" down at Washington, that fewer government buildings at Podunk on the Wabash and more "Untersea" boats and all of the other fixins coming under the heading of preparedness for possible conflict or invasion is THE ORDER OF THE DAY, and that "The Order of the Day" is no idle chatter, but GOES to the fullest extent. Preparedness does not mean seeking for war, but unpreparedness invites it. A bull dog ready to scrap is a different animal from one chained up and toothless. That bit of wisdom should overtake the "Pork Peddlers," otherwise called Senators and Congressmen, before they get "set" in their easy chairs on Capitol Hill.

And that is not "Flossy Talk" either—

"If a man says you are a good fellow, buy him a drink; if he says he is a good fellow, let him buy you a drink; but if he insists that you are both good fellows, you had better call a cab and send him home."—*Puck.*

AN EXPENSIVE PRACTICE.

The installation of "kitchenette" accommodations in hotels may tickle the fancy of those who love to pose as possessing a palate hard to please, and one which none but themselves can satisfy. But in the long run they are going to prove harmful and costly. Imagine the business judgement of a hotel owner installing such apparatus in a suite of rooms which cost approximately one thousand dollars per room to decorate and furnish, and who will be forced to discover that his priceless tapestries and paintings, as well as the other penetrable fittings and furnishings, carry a similar aroma as one expects to find in close proximity to the culinary end of the establishment, and that no amount of ordinary airing will eliminate that "smell," nor will any amount of brushing and vacuum cleaning cleanse.

Any of our members employed in catering establishments where "party rooms" are used for small gatherings, will recall the next morning's "smell" which followed the use of electric cookers the night previous, and how absolutely impossible it was to cleanse the room of that sticking smell. How often have guests who reserved such rooms for use, the following evening sniffed at the air and ordered the windows opened; mentally, if not verbally, accusing the management of laxity in keeping such apartments sweet and wholesome. Even chafing dish cooking in such rooms proves a costly item in more ways than in destroying fittings and necessitating thorough renovation oftener than is ordinarily necessary to make such rooms acceptable to men and women with unclogged nostrils and stomachs uncoated with cast iron. The place for cooks and cooking is in a well-appointed kitchen, where the "smell" can not invade the apartments where patrons are dining. Any attempt to change that good and sensible rule will bring down on the shoulders of the innovators an increased cost in directions which they least suspect. It will, in the long run, prove an expensive experiment, for even the "kitchenette" fiends will fight shy of their hobby and join the other fitting destroyers in another but newer house.

THE "RECEIVE AND FILE" FIEND.

"You have heard the reading, what's your pleasure?" "Move it be received and filed." (Barely audible voice.) "Second the motion." "If there's no objection, it will take that course."

Ever had this occur in your meetings? How frequently does it occur? Is there some one individual who always has this much to contribute to the interest of the meeting? Are you its preceptor?

In every organization there exists at least one apparently faithful one who is ever ready to dispose of a subject in this way. I wonder sometimes that such a one's voice has influence. But it has. Also, I often wonder why such members attend meetings. But they are always there. And let almost any communication or report come up, and they move—to this extent. Perhaps some interested, but timid, one wants to hear more of the matter, or see more action taken. But the ever-faithful mover is the quicker, and more influential (?)—and the matter dies; for few members bother to know that "receive and file" allows for calling up at pleasure.

What these fiends think we go to the trouble to meet for, I fail to see. A great deal is said about windy, hot-air meetings. I contend that the quickest way to kill an organization is for the meetings to become perfunctory.

We hear reports of committees read, which show by their reading that some have given time and labor to the matter, but up pops the "receive and file" monomaniac and the matter sleeps. And how frequently we hear requests for aid, for moral support, for assistance in educational work, for joint action, or even for information, only to see them immediately relegated to the oblivion of the average secretary's minutes.

The reading and discussion of any positive action on all matters coming before a body should be a source of education for the membership.

Some one has said that hell is paved with good intentions. If the bottom ever drops out of the labor movement it will be largely due to the fact that "receive and file" has salted down so many worthy, interesting, educational, and even immediately vital communications and reports.

In the name of consistency, let us meet to transact business, to know and do something for our local first, of course, and then for the good of any and all who may communicate with us. Let us not meet with our minds shut to matters that may need a little consideration in order to see why action should be taken.—N. SANDBRIDGE, in Typographical Journal.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!

When wilt thou save the people?

O God of mercy, when?

Not kings and lords, but nations?

Not crowns and thornes, but men!

Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass like weeds away,

Their heritage a useless day!

God! save the people!

When wilt thou save the people?

O God of mercy, when?

The people, Lord, the people!

Not crowns and thornes, but men!

God save the people! Thine they are,
Thy children as the angels fair;

Save them from bondage and despair!

God! save the people!

—EBENEZER ELLIOTT (1781-1849).

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT LITTLE FIT TO DRINK.

Anti-Saloon League "orators" (?) love to ramble through a statistical forest and hurl "figgers" at the yokels who attend their meetings, which, by the way, are usually held in churches, where they save "hall rent," and thereby get a little edge on the wet advocates. However as McGillicuddy would say, that's a yarn for future telling.

"Dry" shouters aver, and with more than ordinary emphasis, that thousands upon thousands die of alcoholism in the United States, and urge that the way to save the country from such a death toll is to close the saloons and wine shops. Yet they offer nothing as a substitute except cold water, and that reminds us of facts seldom used by the wets, that for every man or person alleged to have died from alcoholism, statistics show that five die from typhoid fever, which as most of us know, comes from drinking water.

A MAN'S ENEMIES PROCLAIM HIS REAL STATUS.

If there was any doubt as to the sincerity of Frank Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission, and the splendid work which he has accomplished since setting as the presiding officer of that commission, the denunciation by Governor Carlson, of Colorado, should settle that doubt and transpose it to a feeling of admiration, for it usually happens that when a man exposes the rottenness of big business, the kept press and the lickspittles of the House of Dollars, they unite in a loud hulabaloo protesting that the exposer is an anarchist or something equally terrible and should be forthwith incarcerated, thus preventing him from doing further "harm" to the dear public.

Perhaps Chairman Walsh's uncovering of the methods employed in Colorado and the mark of "corporation" placed on Carlson may have caused the governor to see himself running in the open and nowhere to go. Walsh is a good two-fisted scrapper—before he finishes the job there will be more running in the open and few finding places to hide from the living truth.

BACHELOR'S CHRISTMAS.

No wife and babes at home for me—a bachelor am I!
To none am I beholden as my pay-days rollick by;
I seek my snug apartment at the time that suits me best,
And never need apologize should I bring home a guest.
I go to bed when sleepy and sleep till I am through;
And none derides and no one chides my next day's feelings blue.
But yet—don't tell the neighbors, most especially the wimmen!—
I've perfect aches inside me when the Christmas trees are trimmin'!

Last night as I ascended to my silent little flat
I heard, inside the Thompsons' hall, a muffled pit-a-pat;
The door swung swiftly open and a towseled little head
Peeked 'round the jamb, and "Daddy!" was the joyful thing it said.
Its mother jerked it backward as she shut the door again—
I heard the baby's wailing, and the ache came on me then.
I envy folks with babies and the joys their Christmas brings—
The countless opportunities to please with little things.

No spouse and babes at home for me—a celibate am I.
With none to share my wages as my pay-days saunter by.
I seek my still apartment at the hour that suits me best,
And ne'er do wifely bickerings postpone my nighty rest.
I turn in when the yawns come on, and slumber till I'm through;
And none sneers "Katzenjammer!" If next day I'm feeling blue,
But yet—don't tell the neighbors; keep it mainly from the women!—
I've lonely, achy feelings when the Christmas trees are trimmin'.

—STRICKLAND GILLILAN in *Leslie's*.

WERE YOU AT THE LAST MEETING?

Possibly you are one of those who refrain from attending the meetings of your local union, and perhaps have lined up with the few who do attend but who seldom succeed in convincing the majority in attendance that their ideas or suggestions are advantageous, and on account of their inability, hide or try to do so, the impotency by declaring the union is run by a gang or clique. Surely you possess enough common sense to appreciate that, if a majority of the members who attend meetings are satisfied with the methods employed by the officers, then that majority should rule. If you take a contrary view and hold to the idea that the union is not being managed right, there is one thing that you can and should do, and that is make it your business to attend the meetings and use your voice and effort to convert the members who attend, that a change in methods should ensue. If, perchance, you fail to convert those who attend, there is still another thing which you can do. You can convince the members who remain away from meetings that they should attend and help you bring about that change which you believe is necessary for success.

HELPING THE GLUE TO STICK.

A cement made by adding a teaspoonful of glycerine to a gill of glue is a great convenience in the kitchen. It is especially good for fastening leather, paper or metal surfaces.

What a beneficial thing it would be to humanity if some one could only discover some sort of a cement or glue which could be applied to the new arrivals in many of our local unions, and thus make them "stick."

AFTER-VACATION THOUGHTS.

I wisht I was a little rock
A'settin' on a hill;
A'doin' nothing all day long
But just a'settin' still.
I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't drink,
I wouldn't even wash,
I'd set and set a thousand years
And rest myself, by gosh.

The caption on the above is our own, the verse, unfortunately, is not. It was handed to us by a contrib., who got it from a friend who received a copy of it from a correspondent in California. Whether or not it has ever been published before he was not certain. But it was too good to let go to waste, so there it is.—R. O. C., in Philadelphia Public-Ledger.

By the way, what effort, if any, has your local union made to put in operation the suggestion contained in the General Secretary-Treasurer's report to the San Francisco convention, which you can find on pages 23 and 24 of the convention proceedings (July, 1915, MIXER AND SERVER). The object in submitting that suggestion was not to insist on its literal acceptance. If you have anything which you believe would be better, there is no law against trying it out. What we are all concerned in is getting our members to attend meetings and interest them in the work which the organization is endeavoring to accomplish. Winter months should be excellent for testing ideas to increase attendance. Why not give this thought your favorable attention and your hearty boost.

THE MIXER AND SERVER

WOULD YOU ONLY COME BACK!

Would you only come back, little fellow to me,
From the land where your spirit forever is free,
You might muss up my collar, and rumple my shirt,

You might dent every floor with the point of
your top—

And though your small fingers might fill me with
dirt,

I should nevermore peevishly tell you to stop!

Would you only come back, little fellow, to me—
Would you heed when I call you, and hearken
the plea—

You might load down your pockets with rocks
every day—

You might spatter your best Sunday garments,
my lad;

And though you should throw all my trinkets
away,

I should strive to be kind, and should scorn to
“get mad.”

Would you only come back, little fellow, to me,
From that Home where you romp with the
angels in glee,

You might scratch up the furniture, mark on the
wall,

And deface every volume you found in my den,
You might litter the parlor and shout in the hall,
But I never should scold you, ah, never again.

Could you only come back, little fellow, to me—
Could you kneel, as you used to, once more at
my knee—

I should hold your heart close, to atone for my
loss,

And should bid you pray the dear God, who
is good,

To forgive your poor daddy for having been
cross—

And I feel if you asked it, my boy, that He
would!

—Christian Herald.

A THOUGHT FOR YOU.

Citizenship is too often confined to the idea that it merely consists in the right to vote for or against any proposal which directly or indirectly affects your own working conditions or means of livelihood. Citizenship, in its broadest sense, comprehends active interest in all things which concern the well-being of the men and women of a community; it concerns itself with the erection of school and workshop, playgrounds for the children and breathing places for all the people; good roads leading to and from the city; proper policing and fire protection; health and sanitation of home, workshop and mine; the care of unfortunates unable to provide for themselves; the collection and sensible disposal of garbage; scientific sweeping and washing of streets and alleys; healthful and adequate water supply; public baths, libraries and hospitals; in fact, to enumerate all the things which active citizenship should exercise solicitude in would include substantially all endeavors beneficial to the health, morals and happiness of a community. Therefore, it behooves all of us to develop our citizenship so that we may become valuable units of our respective commonwealths, and show to those harping critics who find little in our activities to approve, that we are a real worth-while factor in affairs and decline to live the useless lives which they are so anxious we shall in order to fit their description of us and our movement.

SELF-DEPRECIATION IS A CRIME.

One of the great big reasons why some of our local unions never get beyond the swaddling clothes stage is due to the woeful lack of aggressive confidence among the members. Timidity among any other class of workers may be excused, but among men and women who have passed through months and years of serving the public with its food and beverages, timidity actually approaches the inexcusable.

We have yet to meet a fellow worker in the ranks of catering employes who would not resent the insinuation that he was afraid to tackle a job because it would “swamp him,” as the expression is known among our workers. Yet these same men go straight up in the air when called on to aid in handling and managing a little two-by-four union.

If such timidity is not self depreciation, what is? And if it is that, then those guilty of it are committing a crime against themselves and the good old father and mother who brought them into the world. To those so afflicted we suggest a course of reading and study of the economic movement of our time.

ASHES AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

Frankfort, Germany.—A surgeon, whose work is almost exclusively among the Cossacks, has shown the medical world of Europe a new wrinkle in the speedy and handy healing of dangerous wounds—especially when in the field and far from hospitals. The means consists simply of applying to the wound a thick coating of ashes—preferably made by burning cotton or wool cloth—and then binding it up with the bandage which every soldier carries. The ashes seem to draw the pain from the wound, and to act curatively in a remarkably short space of time. The method is particularly effective in saber and bayonet wounds.—Chicago News.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Two locals were chartered in one city, the charters being issued by our International Union. That was in the month of November, 1899. One of these locals went forward with a rush; the other found traveling hard and laborious. The first boasted of a membership of fifty inside of a fortnight; the second made no boasts, for it was saying little but sawing wood. The first made merry of the predicament of the second, and called its members snails, but they replied with no bitterness: “We are trying to create a good union, and we intend to continue our efforts.” The union which made such remarkable speed took matters lightly; the other union accepted its mission as some men do their religion. The first lived a short, checkered career—it died for lack of new worlds to conquer—at least that seemed to be the conclusion of one of its officers, but the real cause of its demise was that dread affliction, neglect. The struggling union knew that it had sufficient to conquer in its own town; it did not feel able to go forth to proselyte; it had its own front yard to keep trim and neat. Those whom it sought to convert were in that town, and it succeeded in converting them. One of the officers of that union organized a union for our International last month. The members and officers of the defunct union are scattered, no one really knows where. Is there a moral to this brief tale? There is.



CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—The catering industry of Chicago is undergoing a complete change at present. Millions of dollars of new capital is being invested by modern business interests. The newest and most modern of all service houses are the "Delicatessen Lunch Houses." These places specialize in tasty food and clean, modern service. Other innovations are main floor cafeterias, chair service, and various other kinds of new inventions. Which ever kind of the new style eating houses will survive, this much is sure, that all of them are an improvement over the old system. The departure of the old form, with the wooden kitchen and coal and wood-burning ranges, is a blessing to all who, by force of circumstance, are forced to earn a livelihood in the catering industry. The modern gas broiler has taken the place of the old coke burner, and electricity is revolutionizing the art of dishwashing, and will soon be universally used for all kinds of cooking, baking and heating.

A great many of these new and modern institutions have also adopted the ten-hour day, with one day's rest in seven. This is due to their scientific investigation of physiology, which has forced them to recognize the fact that a day's rest for their employees will give better service, hence better business.

These newly established institutions are mostly all located on the main floor, where sunlight and air are to be had, and the environment of the workers greatly improved over the old basement and sewer kitchens, where sewer gas and rats pestered the men and women who endeavored to serve the public with clean food. The dining-rooms are of a pleasant and inviting makeup. To work in such a place is a pleasure to the workers, and inviting to the people who eat in them.

All these new inventions are a credit to both the employers and employees, and are the inevitable result of years of hard toil and struggle on the part of all who have been engaged in the industry.

Organized workers are now able to see, with great pleasure, the time when, in the near future, machinery, art and science will relieve the toilers from past and present struggles and bring new life and new hope to the men and women who are engaged in the world's most useful profession.

Organized workers smile every time a more modern eating house is opened to the public, while the unorganized proletariat are viewing it all much as does a cow a new gate, without having any understanding of its meaning. The only missing link in the change of evolution and revolution is the organized—material expression of the workers—who alone make all progress possible. Let us, therefore, organize and build

up, and thus make the International Union a credit to all who are employed in serving food and drinks.

Local 865 has elected the following officers: N. McLeod, president; T. Fitzgerald, first vice-president; L. Pescheret, second vice-president; R. George, third vice-president; G. Politisch, recording secretary; A. Stewart, financial secretary; W. P. Christensen, treasurer; Fred Ebeling, press agent; G. Hagen, J. Fuchs, R. George, trustees. Fraternally yours,

FRED EBELING,
Press Agent Local 865.

FRESNO, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—One of the pleasant features in the life of Local 62 are the open social meetings that are held at least once a month. On these occasions business takes a back seat. and song, music, dance and mirth hold undisputed sway. These meetings are not only the talk of unionism itself, but all over town, and everybody wants to know when we are going to hold the next one. On these occasions everything is free: sandwiches, candy, cigars and cake, not to mention liquid refreshments to satisfy the taste of either prohib or anti. These meetings are so well attended that they tax the resources of the few individuals that foot the bill, and it is probable that our next meeting will be held by invitation only. Every member who was off watch was present at our last event, and forty pairs of rosy cheeks, kept in condition by our superb California climate, gave a touch of color that more serious functions might well envy.

Barney (our Barney) the indefatigable secretary of Local 62, is a unionist of somewhat superior calibre. In line with Bro. S. Parsons, of Local 402, and Bro. Frank Sherer, of Local 189, he challenges any man to find a non-union made garment in his wardrobe, and could Barney have his way, he would refuse a traveling card unless the applicant could do the same. He is so enthusiastic in his principles that he would even have the union label on the sunbeams and the dew, and if you come to the local with anything new you are certain to be cross-examined to an embarrassing extent.

Our semi-annual election will soon be here again, but it is very doubtful if there will be any but minor changes. Our secretary has been so thorough in his business methods that the bosses have offered him several positions that it would have been to his advantage to take. But our secretary saw through their little game and probably told them, mentally, to go to that place which has a reputation for having a very warm climate.

In common with the rest of the California coast cities, we naturally expect a dismal winter, and already some of the more opulent boys are figuring out the cost of providing coffee and, on the same lines adopted by other locals. It seems a shame that, in this, the richest country in the world, where wealth is flaunted everywhere before our eyes, that there should be so much unemployment. The degree of want in and around Fresno is appalling in winter time, partly due to a want of thrift, but mainly owing to the fact that there is a vast army of fruit pickers that can only find work for about three months of the year, and who are obliged to loaf the remainder. The civic bodies are quite aware of this fact and do not belittle it. With the members of our craft it will be doubly severe, for with the usual winter measure of unemployment there will be a great exodus from San Francisco as soon as the fair is closed, and every town, village and hamlet on the coast will be overrun with a great army of culinary workers. The inference is obvious. Those who have jobs in the East ought to keep them. Those that have not ought to do their utmost to get one and turn a deaf ear of those alluring promises that typify California as a paradise for the worker.

Yours fraternally,
JULIUS BECKER.

Endorsed by the Executive Board of Local 62,
B. C. Williams, secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Nominations for officers for 1916 will take place on Friday evening, December 3, at 8:30, and the election will be held on Friday, December 24. The polls will be open from 8:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.

On January 31, 1916, we will hold our seventeenth annual ball at German-American Hall. Bro. Edw. Ehrman will have charge of the souvenir program.

Where some of our brothers are located: A. Ackel is in business at the corner of Sycamore and Washington streets, formerly G. Meister's cafe. F. Crane is at Moholland's, Abbit road. Chas. Lydle is with the People's Liquor Company. Oak and Eagle streets. L. Roth, A. Haas and F. Kaiser at Offerman's cafe. W. Heussner and W. Flynn at the Bodega cafe. D. Reibold, Jr., at Harder's, Genesee street. C. E. Kleber and A. McFee at German-American cafe. Edw. Edwards and H. Randell at Rice's cafe, Chipewa street.

Frank Petz, one of our old members, has passed away. His many friends will miss him.

Bros. Pete Engel and Geo. Engel are on the sick list.

Would advise all brothers to stay away from Buffalo, as business is bad and the lid is on tight here.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK BROWN,
President and Press Agent Local 175.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few solid facts regarding prohibition that each and every one that reads these lines and is interested wants to keep under his hat.

The nominations and elections of Senators and Representatives for the next meeting of the legislature of Missouri, to be held in 1917, will take place in the summer and fall of 1916, and it

behooves each and every one of us to lend our moral assistance by inquiring into the standing of every candidate who is seeking the nomination from any political party for either the Upper or Lower House, and find out if he is a prohibitionist or a liberalist before we vote for his nomination. This is the stand we must positively take to keep Missouri in the wet column. This is an early start, and we want to keep busy if we expect the success in the future that we have had in the past.

The members of Local 420 have been successful in all their undertakings, and to succeed further a movement is on foot to bring the employers and employees closer together. Your assistance and influence in urging the proprietor to join his local organization of liquor dealers is needed. The liquor dealers and the bartenders must work hand in hand if they expect to continue to do business. We have the hardest fight before us this time that has ever been staged, and we will be the luckiest mortals in this trial if we come off victorious, for the drys are not going to stop at anything to be successful in this fight, and it will take some long, tall hustling to keep the bill from going through the legislature for State-wide prohibition.

When Colorado and Arkansas go dry on January 1, 1916, I wish to say to the many members who will come this way, that they will find Kansas City overrun with bartenders to such an extent that there is not a bar here that does not get a visit every day from at least three to ten bartenders.

Local 420 wishes to announce that the fight won in Minnesota and Hennepin counties was very pleasing, and much credit for the success is due to one of our members, Jas. H. Anderson, who rendered valuable assistance.

Wishing all officers of the International, its locals and members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain

Fraternally yours,
MICHAEL P. FINAN
Rec. and Press Sec. pro tem., Local 420.

CLEVELAND, O.

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR—Our fight has been fought against great odds and, by hard work and conscientious efforts, we have won out.

We hope to make it easier for our craft in the "Sixth City." Our new mayor has risen from the ranks as a newsboy and, therefore, is in sympathy with everything that concerns the laboring man.

With the approach of winter weather there is a great influx of unemployed, and the ever polite and considerate Edw. Whissemore is doing his best to alleviate the distressful conditions by influencing new applicants against coming into the local at this time.

At the present writing there is not enough work to supply the demand of our home boys, and if the floaters insist on coming to this city they will not be greeted with any effusive demonstration; the contrary course, however, will be pursued.

All our craftsmen will take notice that the available work that comes through the office of our business agent will be turned over to the home members who have homes and families to support. We trust that this announcement will not excite any prejudice in the ranks, as Local 106, in the past, has always gone on record

as maintaining a very liberal policy, never refusing any worthy applicants in our midst, regardless of existing conditions.

The general health of our members seems to be exceptionally good; in fact, a record has been made, having had but one member on the sick list for the space of three weeks.

Our president, Thomas Farrell, is in Frisco, attending the American Federation of Labor Convention, and we expect he will be the bearer of good news on his return.

We have made provisions to hold our annual dance in Moose Hall, and will entertain our patrons with an old-fashioned country fair. We expect to have a big attendance, and to make it a joyful success.

The much discussed labor temple plans are to come up for further debate, and expect that in the near future Cleveland will have an up-to-the-minute office building devoted to the interests of the labor movement.

Wishing all officers and members of the International the compliments of the season, I am

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR S. LOEB,
Press Secretary Local 106.

JOPLIN, MO.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—During the past three months a great number of bartenders have come to Joplin seeking work who have been voted out of positions in different States that have been voted dry. We therefore feel it our duty to notify those out of employment that we have a great many members on the extra-list, and that it would be to their interest to try some other town for employment. Joplin and Local 827, at the present time, are in a prosperous condition, on account of prices in the metal market, but there are also plenty of bar boys for the amount of saloons we have here. We would gladly do good for all brothers carrying a card if it were possible, but, under existing conditions, we ask them to stay away for the present.

With greetings of the season,

Yours fraternally,
JOE A. DORIZZI,
Secretary Local 827.

DOVER, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We take great pleasure in notifying the members of the International that Bro. Wm. F. Kavanagh came to our town on Tuesday, November 15, and put Local 404 in good spirits. He made an elegant address, telling our members how important organization is at the present time, and certainly impressed it on the memory of all. He had full charge of the meeting, initiating two new members and reinstating three others. We hope all our members will remember Brother Kavanagh's address, and if they do Local 404 will surely increase in membership.

With holiday greetings to all officers and brother members of our International, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. COOK, Pres.; F. BURR, Sec.;
A. HONNELL, Treas. Local 404.



BEN. F. PARKER

Local 35, Chicago, Ill.

Delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention San Francisco, Cal.; Seventeenth General Convention, Denver, Colo.; Sixteenth General Convention, Boston, Mass.; Fifteenth General Convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

AUGUSTA, GA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 870 is trying to keep its members together. Some of them want to turn their books in and quit, but we have until May 1 to do this business, and I think we ought to hold our charter until the last minute.

Business seems to be increasing here, still we have a few members that haven't steady employment. If there are any locals that can place any members of Local 870 we will be glad to hear from them at an early date. At the extra session of the legislature the prohibitionists passed a measure allowing the bars to do business until May 1, 1916, but after that no person in the State of Georgia will be allowed to have in his charge over one-half gallon of liquor or forty-eight pints of beer or eight quarts of wine. This does not mean that you can have all of the above at one time; you are allowed one of them a month.

The union people in this city are talking about building a large labor temple. I hope that they will be successful, but it seems to me that it will be a dry temple. Most temples are inclined to be just a little moist, and sometimes very wet. With our dry State and the promise of a real Sufferingcat Society we will be a live bunch of dubs, will we not?

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to members of organized labor and the International, we are

Fraternally yours,

J. W. BROOKS,
Recording Secretary Local 870.

TACOMA, WASH.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I do not wish the membership to become alarmed upon hearing from Local 61 again at so early a date and misconstrue the action. The fact of the matter is, it is not over-zealousness, but over-supply of editorial matter, although I did not have the heart to ask our editor for the necessary space in my last communication.

Bro. E. E. Brown, with a record of ten years' continual good standing in Local 61, and a record for work paralleling his good standing, decided he had earned a much needed rest and vacation, and with your kind indulgence I will give his paraphrase of a trip he had during June and July:

"I started out for a two months' cruise,
To get away from smoke and booze,
And leave the city's din and noise,
To get fresh air and the ocean's joys.

I had a ship with lots of room,
With the name Penelope across her boom;
She had three sails, and a kicker, too—
It was some ship, I'm telling you.

We left Tacoma the first of June,
One early morn, as the cannon boomed,
From the Yacht Club—that's our home—
And started o'er the sound to roam.

I found I had a mate and crew
Who only knew a thing or two;
They couldn't tack the blooming ship,
And also had a lot of "lip."
They were inclined to be quite "flip"—
So that's the way we started.

The first week out was pretty tough,
Although the weather wasn't rough;
To teach the crew was work enough
To keep the captain busy.

My crew were good boys, every one,
Both good natured and full of fun;
But as sailors, on the bum—
They needed lots of training.

Although the trip was lots of fun,
I had to teach them, one by one,
Things that sailor men should do:
Among others, reef and clue.

I taught them how to pull the hook
And keep things straight in the log book.
They learned to steer the blooming boat
And wash the decks without soap.

They learned to pull an even oar
While taking visitors ashore.
They learned to splice and tie some knots,
And even scrub the galley pots.

They learned to cook flapjacks and clams,
And wash our dishes, pots and pans;
And long before the trip was o'er,
They learned to keep the ship off shore.

They learned to sail in weather bad,
And even better yet, begad,
They learned, to make a trip all fun,
That work and pleasure must be one."

The cruise taken by Brother Brown and his two companions, Mr. Otto Perlt and Mr. Lee Ells, was rather a sensational one. Upon leaving Tacoma Brother Brown was assured that they would not be molested in any manner upon entering Canadian waters, provided they registered at the first port of entry. But, from Brother Brown's graphic description, it seems as though they suspected them of being the scout ship of some hostile squadron, and summarily ordered them back into Uncle Sam's domain. Admiral Brown thereupon turned the prow of his thirty-six foot auxiliary yawl due south and cruised through the San Juan straits and up Hoods canal, returning August 1, 1915.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that Brother Brown was fortunate enough to have a position awaiting him on his return, but for the edification of any brother or sister who may figure on visiting Tacoma in the near future, let me kindly admonish them to have their pocket-books—good and healthy—as work is very scarce.

Wishing you health and prosperity and a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Fraternally yours,

W. ROY HARRISON,
Financial Secretary Local 61.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Local 71 is still doing business in the same old place, with our worthy Bro. Thomas Keenan as our president. Tom is certainly some worker for our local. He is always on the job.

At our last meeting the boys agreed to have a Dutch lunch, which has since been given, and we had lots of fun. Card games were played for prizes, and Bros. Tom Forkins and Martin Greglock carried off the high prizes. Happy Ike Francis was in his same mode with one of his favorite songs. Brothers Dougherty and Winekoop were in charge of the milk and cream department.

Brother Deanish is now at the St. James.

Local 71 extends its sympathy to Bro. Patrick Courtney and family, whose sister met with a very painful accident. We wish her a speedy return to health.

Sympathy is also extended to Bro. Ike Francis and family, whose mother was called by death on November 16 in Pittsburg.

Brothers, here are ten commandments to ponder over:

1. Be interested in your neighbor, but not curious.
2. Good-morning is easy to say and does not take a second.
3. Remember that common property, like lawns, alleys, fences and doorsteps, means common responsibility.
4. Borrow naught from him to whom you lend not.
5. Don't consider your neighbor's home a dropping-in place any old time without knocking.
6. Don't let the quarrels between your own and your neighbor's children destroy friendliness between the parents.
7. Respect your neighbor's line of clean clothes on rug shaking day.
8. Walls have ears. Speak low if you would have your affairs private.

9. Signify your willingness to help your neighbor in time of trouble, but don't intrude.

10. Put the soft pedal on your seven-year-old's practicing, especially if their is an invalid in the neighborhood.

Brother Guthrie is in harness again, this time handling steel beams. Stay with it, Duffy, that's how I got my start.

Wishing success and a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all officers and members of the International, Yours fraternally,

TOM EVANS,
Press Secretary Local 71.

SEATTLE, WASH.

The eighth annual ball of Cooks' and Assistants' Local 33 is now history. This year's dance, held in Eagles' Hall, Thursday, October 28, was a repeater of the seven other successes of previous years. Many hundred people attended during the evening.

At the door "Bob" Hesketh, labor's councilman, and delegate from the Cooks' Union to the Central Labor Council, headed the committee welcoming the guests and pinned chrysanthemums, the souvenir flower of the evening, on all the ladies, and some of the gentlemen. Wm. W. Levi superintended the congested traffic as floor manager. The members of the Waitresses' Union assisted in keeping things moving. Alice M. Lord and Margaret Watson presided at the punch bowl.

Among the prominent labor men present was Councilman T. H. (Harry) Bolton, Hesketh's colleague in the city council.

The committees responsible for the affair, which proved a success in every respect, financial as well as social, were as follows:

Committee on Arrangements—Bob Hesketh, chairman; C. L. Gallant, Ed. L. Hollingsworth, Frank B. Guilkey, Robert H. Smith.

Reception Committee—Reuben Walnen, chairman; Agnes Adamack, Alice M. Lord, Ida L. Levi, Ed. T. Levi, John Shields, Roy Nelson, F. E. Hoffmeier, Wm. H. Fraser, Ed. Madigan, George Ford, P. H. Ballard, Jesse Briggs, Frank Purdy, George Rover, James McLaughlin, Walter McDougall.

Floor Committee—Wm. W. Levi, chairman; Eddie Boyd, Phil Dietz, Frank Flemming, Al. G. Moffet, Frank Miller, Fred W. Lilly, August Janisch, James A. Dupen, Joseph Porter, Gus Bogan, Henry Lindhe, Bert Griffin, Louis P. Clements, Gene White, Walter Record, L. J. Davies, Howard E. Jackson and Don Cameron.—Seattle Union Record.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At a meeting held in Progress Hall, Sunday, November 14, 1915, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Irvin S. Pentz, president; Thomas J. Nolan, first vice-president; John McDonough, second vice-president; Edward Rayne, chaplain; Joseph Sless, inside guard; Charles Bell, outside guard; Bernard Stern, recording secretary; J. Russell Chenoweth, financial secretary-treasurer and business agent; Charles Bennett, assistant; Morris B. Baseman, assistant recording secretary; Herman Rahn, inspector; John McDonough, Michael Keely, Charles Bennett, John T. Flanagan, trustees; John T. Flanagan, chairman Advisory Board.

After the meeting an elaborate buffet lunch-



JAMES J. SHEEHAN

Local 10, Hoboken, N. J.

Delegate to Eighteenth General Convention, San Francisco, California.

eon was served by W. Hoffer. Speeches were made by Brothers Flanagan, Stern, Chenoweth, Baseman and Pentz on the good and welfare of the local. A very pathetic speech was made by retiring President Flanagan. In a few remarks he wished his successor great success in the good and welfare of Local 532. In answer to President Flanagan, president-elect Pentz thanked him for his information and tribute, which brought a round of great applause. Brother Sless also spoke on the subject of "New Officers"—another round of applause. Brother Chenoweth spoke on behalf of the financial end of Local 532. In a few remarks he stated that he hoped that the ensuing year would bring great prosperity. Watch us grow!

Wishing all officers and members of the International a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Fraternally yours,
BERNARD STERN,
Press Agent Local 532.

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Hoping this will find the boys doing well and prospering. We have our working contracts signed for the year 1916, and have also had to take two house cards out recently and have placed several new ones.

Brother Max Connel, formerly of Local 760, Monroe, La., is here with us and is acting as business agent temporarily. He is always found on the job and ready to visit the proprietors when things go wrong; however, he has made quite a few friends among the proprietors and has all the boys at work. We have a new cafe opening in our city for which he has a contract

THE MIXER AND SERVER

signed before the opening. The new place will work about fourteen men which will add strength to our local.

Brother Max takes this means to express his regrets for being separated from Local 760, of which he was an officer. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

BEN REESE,
Secretary-Treasurer, Local 755.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Here are a few of the conditions confronting our locals in Southern California this winter.

In Los Angeles the unemployed list of all our locals is longer than at any time in their history.

Oregon and Washington will be dry on January 1, which will throw out of employment a large number of our members and, from advices received, a large percentage of this number are coming to Southern California. The fair in San Francisco is about over, and we will have more than our share of the extra workers from there to take care of.

Owing to the conditions outlined above, we advise all members of the International Union to stay away from Southern California, and from Los Angeles in particular, this winter.

With greetings of the season to all, I am

Fraternally yours,
C. R. OVERMEYER,
Sec. L. J. E. B., Los Angeles.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 11, 1915.

BARTENDER'S UNION No. 152, 239 Second avenue,
South Minneapolis, Minn.:

Dear Sirs—Through you, on behalf of the Licensed Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Minneapolis, we desire to return our thanks to the Minnesota Trades Union League for the protection of the unemployed and the promotion of Home Rule, and for your effective work in the recent county option campaign, which prevented the confiscation of our property without compensation, and involved the employment of several thousand men. Your speakers, literature and efficient organization formed one of the big factors against class legislation and in behalf of individual rights of American citizenship.

We trust that you will continue with us to keep the blight of prohibition from interfering with the prosperity of our city and State.

Yours truly,

LICENSED RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF
MINNEAPOLIS.

(Signed) Jas. A. Thompson, President; W. A. Wilson, Secretary.

OMAHA, NEB.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—A few lines from Local 264, to let you know our local is still on the map.

At our last meeting we initiated seven new members and have a few new applications for next meeting, Sunday, December 5, when we will nominate new officers.

We are giving our third annual ball at De Lux Hall, December 17, 1915, and the hustling committee reports success.

We have a brother, Less Overbay, who met with an auto accident and had a broken leg, but he is, at last report, doing fine.

We now have only five members out of work,

but as Iowa is going dry January 1, 1916, we would advise barkeeps not to come to Omaha at present. Business very quiet.

With best wishes,

Yours respectfully,

W. H. RUSSELL,
Recording Secretary.

MIAMI, ARIZ.

DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS—I am going to try to keep my vows, as I promised, that Local 680 would be heard from every month.

We are progressing nicely, and have every cafe and restaurant in Globe and Miami signed up, and some few boarding houses. We have a 90 per cent organization, but are not yet satisfied, and won't be until we have succeeded in signing up every boarding house in the district, as we have great faith in the officers representing Local 680.

No doubt every man, woman and child that is interested in organized labor are watching with interest the results of the strike in this State, where 5,000 miners are out for better conditions. Local 680 is going to help them win. Money will buy food and clothing, and that is what they need. The salvation of organized labor in Arizona hangs on the result of this strike.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all brothers and sisters of our great International.

Fraternally yours,
SOPHIE WILLIAMS,
Press Secretary Local 680.

SOMETHING WRONG.

If you've lost your zest for Christmas,
Lost your love for all its cheer—
If you scoff at gifts and giving
As the Christmas time draws near—
If you frown at all the clatter
When Old Santa trims his tree
Tell me, please, what is the matter?
Something's wrong, it seems to me!

If the stocking by the hearthstone
Wakes no memory in your breast—
If the coming of Old Santa
After all have gone to rest
Does not rouse your heart to action—
Make it beat and throb and kick—
Answer for my satisfaction,
Are you sure you are not sick?

If you can't feel joy at Christmas,
Joy of life and joy of song—
If you can't rejoice in giving,
Whether it be right or wrong—
If the Yule-log's invitation
To your heart no cheer can give,
Let me ask how in creation
Is it worth your while to live?

—New York Times.

OUR GALLERY OF FAMOUS PROPHETS.

