

# Union Men and the Union Label

Written especially for the Labor Press by an Advocate of the Label.

I do not believe that the time has arrived when we can say that the carpenter shall only work as a carpenter and at no other trade or profession, or that the musician shall only follow the profession of music.

It may be possible in years to come, but I think that before we reach that point, much as it may be desired by many of us, we shall have to try and be more consistent individually.

We shall have to act up our own laws, we shall have to be fair with men following other trades and join their union if we wish to work at their trades, we shall have to see that our officers enforce our laws in this respect by fining members heavily who break these laws, we must have our members employing union men when they need work done by other craftsmen.

The worst spectacle possible is that of a union man hiring scabs or letting a contract to a man whom he knows intends to employ scabs. If he pleads ignorance or neglect as an excuse for not insisting that a contractor employ union men before signing a contract, it is only another argument for a wide campaign of education along union lines. The strength of the different unions depends entirely upon the strength of the American Federation of Labor, which is the real force behind us.

If we go to the central bodies for help and co-operation, we should go with clean hands. It should not be possible for them to point to a member of any local union who has employed scabs, without being able to come back with a statement that though we know this to be true, the member who proved such a poor union man was suitably disciplined. The man who works as a union man in one trade, and as a scab in another, deserves no consideration.

The argument may be advanced that the union man who buys a scab cigar is just as guilty as the union man who lets a contract for several thousand dollars to a firm which employs non-union labor, and it may also be claimed that one should not be dealt with more severely than the other.

Certainly the principle of unionism has been violated in each case, but it is my opinion that the interests of the labor movement would be best served by local unions placing fines based upon a percentage of the amount of goods purchased, upon members caught buying non-union goods, and an example made of the man who lets contracts for big amounts to unfair firms.

There are many ways of bringing it home to the great majority of the membership of the different unions that it is absolutely vital to the cause that they patronize the union labor, or rather show them that they should demand it, not patronize it in one sense of the word, because union-made goods are made

by union men and women for the use of union people, and to buy any other is simply to refuse to go into a great co-operative movement for your own benefit and tends to show the unfair employer that the individual union man has not sufficient brains or business sense to put money into his own pocket, but must needs turn it over to his enemy to be used again to fight him back.

Some will say: The quality of the union-made article is not as good as I can get without the label. How can you expect the quality to improve if the people who should create the demand for union-made articles do not do so. The business man is not going to turn out goods, let alone try to improve the quality of goods for which there is no demand.

New members applying for membership in the different local unions should not just pay their initiation fee, and be turned loose with no knowledge of the aims or objects of the labor union. To continue this old plan is simply to let them go out and work against their own organization. In many cases the new member will read the constitution and by-laws of his local union, but will not or does not take the lesson to heart in reference to the purchase of non-union goods.

In the majority of cases it is pure ignorance, and a campaign should be started by the different unions to educate their members and combat this inconsistency which exists to such a great extent, and which retards the progress of the labor movement.

New members should be required to report to the executive board of a local union at a stated period after their admission to membership to answer questions put to them in reference to the labor movement and what is expected of them, as a member of organized labor.

Unions should avail themselves of every opportunity to advertise the movement and request their members to demand the label. The argument may be made that such means will antagonize the employers. Don't you believe it. The business man will recognize that the unions are adopting his own methods, namely: legitimate advertising to boost and improve their business. He will recognize the fact that he has business men to deal with, who believe in the justice of their cause and are not afraid to advertise it. The slogan of the advertising clubs of America is "Truth in Advertising," and as long as we stick to that principle we should have nothing to fear.

Put a straight business proposition up to the employers and the sooner we show them that we believe in our own cause, and are individually consistent, the sooner will the victory be won, and the goal reached where employer and employee will work together in harmony on a firm business basis.

## THE SINGLE TAX.

Three factors enter into the creation of wealth. These are land, labor, and capital. Without any one of these wealth cannot be created. By "Labor" we mean the human exertion expended. By "Capital" we mean the tools which make labor more effective, and by "Land" we mean the natural elements. The bigger the proportion that goes to the land owner the less there will be for Labor and Capital. Increase in rents leaves less for Labor, and to this may be attributed increasing poverty amidst increasing wealth. Private land ownership decreases production, both on the farm and in the city. The agricultural tenant makes no repairs. He cultivates for the present only. He selects such crops as will give an immediate return with the least possible labor. He permits the buildings and improvements to go to decay. He exhausts the land itself by failing to fertilize it, and finally abandons the property because it is no longer profitable. In the cities production is also checked by monopoly of land. If land were not withheld from use, new houses would be built, and many men hired to build. Many more would be hired in factories to furnish material. But under the present system these houses are not built, these thousands of men are not hired, and because of such drawbacks the country has today its army of unemployed.

By the Single Tax is meant a tax on land values irrespective of the improvements thereon. If all public revenue were raised by this tax and no other, every branch of industry would be stimulated except the industry of holding vacant land out of use. It would stimulate industry because it would make it unprofitable to withhold valuable land from use. The money that a factory owner now pays for a lot could be used to enlarge the factory, and thus more men would be employed and production increased. In fact, there would be no other way to use capital than in production of wealth. Monopoly would be destroyed, industrial liberty established and the present unjust distribution of wealth rectified. Society would take what society has created, and in so doing would leave free all that the individual by his effort has created. With the Single

Tax established our country would become a paradise.—Address of Louis Kapllan, winner in High School Contest before Chicago Single Tax Club, March 26.

## "CANADIAN" UNIONS DON'T FOOL WORKERS.

So-called "Canadian" unions are becoming less popular every day in the Dominion, despite the efforts of "jingo" to arouse a national spirit and divide workers on the North American Continent.

Under the caption, "No Canadian Unions Are Wanted Here," the British Columbia Federationist voices the sentiments of Canadian trade unionists as follows:

"A Canadian union of longshoremen was recently formed in Vancouver. It came at a time which was too suggestive, for any one with even half an idea, to be deceived as to the real reason responsible for its birth. The local union of the International Association of Longshoremen had just succeeded, after a month's strike, in preventing the stevedoring companies from lowering wages. The most powerful influence the men had on their side was that through their internationality they refused at all ports on the Pacific Coast, to touch cargoes loaded by strikebreakers in Vancouver. And that was why they won.

"Then came the new union. Its advent was announced in terms and arguments of the same kind which have heralded the very short lives of similar unions in Canada before. Its sponsors declared they wanted to form a purely British union, without affiliations in the United States, in order to protect British workmen from being dictated to by 'foreign agitators. The longshoremen were to be protected against themselves. Being very simple, unsophisticated men, they had not up to then realized how they were being deceived. "But the scheme has failed, and failed miserably, like many others of its kind have done—and for that matter most likely will do again. The longshoremen would have none of it. They have been through that idea and out the other side long ago.

"The attitude of these water-front workers towards the idea of purely Canadian unions, is the official attitude of organized labor throughout Canada."

## CANAL RENT ORDER POSTPONED A YEAR.

President O'Connell and Secretary Berres, of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, have won their contention against enforcement of an executive order that canal zone workers be charged for rent, fuel and lights during the period of actual construction of the canal. A modification of the order until June 30, 1916, means a saving to canal workers of \$259,000. The metal trades department has insisted that this order was not in accord with the spirit of the law passed by the last Congress which extends the present canal wage scale until this waterway is completed. These rates are higher than in continental United States. Secretary of Labor Wilson supported this position and as a result of conferences with Secretary of War Garrison and the unionists the former agreed to recommend to the President that the order be modified. The chief executive, at a previous conference with President O'Connell and Secretary Berres, stated he would accept the decision of his secretary of war.

## SHORT HOURS ARE NECESSARY.

"I approve of eight hours for workers, but in some instances even eight hours is too much for human endurance," said Prof. Ward, social secretary of the M. E. Church, of Indianapolis, in an address on "The Demand for Leisure."

"Working hours should be judged from the standpoint of fatigue," he said. "Statistics prove that the highest mortality rate is invariably in industrial sections because the rest of these workers is not commensurate

with their duties. A shorter workday is an economic benefit to all. It means more men, more machinery, higher standards, increased demands, more production and an expansion of industries.

"The family life becomes a closed book when the man returns home dead tired from his day's work. When he reaches that stage he loses identity as a man, husband and father and becomes only the beast of burden."

## Strike Did Not Mature.

The much-heralded strike of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees did not mature. This organization is a believer in "Canada for Canadians," and does not recognize the American Federation of Labor, whose affiliates in this city and other sections of Canada have numerous railroad contracts.

The Industrial Banner, official paper of the Trades and Labor Council, gives this advice to the "Canadian" unions:

"If the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, instead of belonging to a weak and visionary organization, were affiliated with the various craft organizations that compose the system federation on the Intercolonial railroad, they would not only remove all cause of friction, but advantage their own interests and strengthen the general labor movement.

"The Canadian Brotherhood, moreover, is a cheap dues organization, and is not in a position to give adequate financial support to its members in the event of a strike of any magnitude."

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It is a ready chew, cut fine and short shred so that you won't have to grind on it with your teeth. Grinding on ordinary cased tobacco makes you spit too much.

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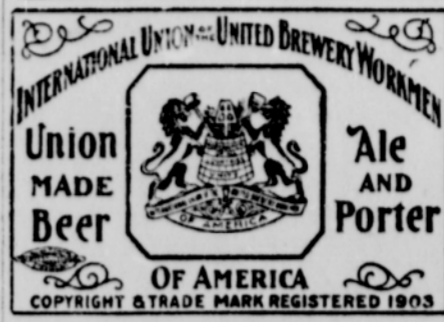
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## DIRECTORY of LOCAL UNIONS

The Labor Press makes a charge of 50 cents per month for registering unions under this head.

- EUGENE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 496**—Meets last Sunday in every month, at 10 A. M. in American Hall, corner Eighth and Willamette. W. Ellsworth Tyler, President; Miss Cora L. Kreamer, Secretary-Treasurer.
- ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**—Third Friday evening, 205 1/2 First street. George H. Howell, secretary, Oregonian composing room.
- BREWERY TRADES SECTION**—First Friday, 12 1/2 Second street. D. Forte, secretary. Third and Beach streets, Lents.
- BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets 8 P. M. Monday, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street. W. L. Sullivan, secretary. Telephone, Marshall 765.
- CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL**—Meets every Friday, 8 P. M., room 201 Labor Temple. M. E. Smith, president; E. J. Stack, secretary, Labor Temple.
- DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS**—Meets Friday night, B. W. Sleeman, business agent. S. Clark, secretary. Telephone Marshall 765. Labor Temple.
- LOCAL LABEL TRADES SECTION**—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 P. M., at 230 1/2 Yamhill. Ed J. Stack, president; M. W. Petersen, secretary-treasurer.
- METAL TRADES COUNCIL**—First and third Thursday nights. F. B. Raebig, secretary. Emerson Apts., Woodlawn 3753. Headquarters and hall, 209 Alisky Bldg., Marshall 1641.
- WATERFRONT FEDERATION**—Second and fourth Tuesdays 8 P. M., 205 1/2 First St. J. I. Tucker, secretary, 499 Albina avenue.
- BARBERS' UNION No. 75**—Meets third Tuesday each month in Alisky Hall, Third and Morrison. L. A. Wheeler, president; C. H. Kelly, secretary, 304 Alisky Bldg., Third and Morrison. Phone Main 9139.
- BEER DRIVERS AND BOTTLERS**—First and third Thursdays, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street. V. P. Ritter, secretary, 67 East 12th N. Phone East 5190.
- BRIDGE DOCK AND PILE CARPENTERS**—No. 372—Meets every Saturday, 12 1/2 Second street. F. A. Riley, Secretary and Business Agent.
- SARTENDERS' LEAGUE No. 339**—First and third Sundays, 12 noon, 205 1/2 First St. Chas. Grassman, financial secretary, 205 1/2 First.
- SINDERY WOMEN No. 113**—Meets second Monday evening in Alisky building, Third and Morrison streets. Jessie Henderson, 547 Webster street, Woodlawn 2416, recording secretary; Maxine Harrington, 554 E. Morrison street, Labor 5576, financial secretary.
- BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Second and fourth Thursdays, 209 Alisky building, Third and Morrison. E. R. Nelson, financial secretary, 105 1/2 11th street. E. Hoberg, president, 29 Church street, West. Office, 209 Alisky building; Marshall 1641.
- BOILERMAKERS**—Second and fourth Thursdays. Joe Reed, business agent, 209 Alisky building, Marshall 1641. F. E. Diabrow, secretary, 810 East Eleventh street.
- BOOKBINDERS No. 90**—Third Tuesday, Labor Temple. E. J. Weissenborn, P. O. Box 147.
- BRICKLAYERS**—Meets every Friday evening, 230 1/2 Yamhill street. Frank Baras, financial secretary; Jack Wheeler, recording secretary, 99 East 26th North, Woodlawn 2559. Box 328, City.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS**—Tuesday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, third floor. Frank Hansen, business agent, Telephone Marshall 765.
- BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA, PORTLAND LODGE No. 268**—Every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 P. M., 101 1/2 11th street. Hugh McCassey, recording secretary, 1011 Northwick street.
- BUILDING LABORERS**—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street at 8 o'clock. Geo. Kerr, recording secretary; S. P. Harris, financial secretary and business agent; phone, Marshall 765.
- CARPENTERS No. 80**—Meets every Tuesday Carpenters' Hall, Grand avenue and East Pine streets. Ivan J. White, Recording Secretary, 380 E. 60th N. S. Clark, Financial Secretary, 97 Morris street.
- CARPENTERS No. 808**—Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple, Hall 201. Will C. Shurt, Recording Secretary, 212 1/2 Third street. J. F. Weatherly, Financial Secretary, 863 East Sherman street.
- CARPENTERS No. 1108**—Meets every Thursday, Myrtle Park Station, Myrtle Street, Lawrence, 7130 43d Ave. S. E. Recording Secretary, G. M. Beatty, 3420 56th street S. E., Financial Secretary.
- CARPET AND SHADE WORKERS LOCAL No. 2**—Meets first and third Fridays at 230 1/2 Yamhill. C. S. Kenney, 906 East Yamhill.
- CIGARMAKERS**—Second Thursday each month, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second St.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION No. 48**—Meets every Wednesday at 8 P. M., Room 303 Labor Temple. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., in office of Business Agent Clinton E. Smith, president; R. E. McCarthy, financial secretary; S. P. Harris, recording secretary; E. Smith, business agent. Address all mail 162 1/2 Second street, Labor Temple. Phone Marshall 765.
- ELECTRICAL WORKERS**—Local No. 125, meets Monday evening, Labor Temple. F. J. Shubert, financial secretary, 1490 East Burnside street. F. L. Clifford, recording secretary, 644 1/2 11th street.
- ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS**—Second and fourth Fridays, 8 P. M., Dammer Bldg., Fourth and Washington. W. O. Ash, president, Lents; J. H. Rogers, 276 85th St.
- GARMENT WORKERS**—First and third Thursday evenings, Redmen's Hall, East Morrison between Grand and Union Ave. T. LaFollette, recording secretary, 367 East Fifty-fourth street.
- GRAINHANDLERS**—First and third Tuesdays, Dania Hall, Russell and Kirby streets. J. I. Tucker, business agent. Headquarters 499 Albina avenue. L. Jacobson, secretary, 499 Albina avenue.
- HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGINEERS, LOCAL 372**—Meets Thursday night, 12 1/2 Second street. E. B. Howd, recording secretary, 59th avenue and 72d street S. E.; N. S. Beynon, financial secretary; Geo. Frossard, business agent, Main 5197.
- IRON MOULDERS**—First and third Wednesdays, Bartenders' Hall, 205 1/2 First street. C. F. Smith, 838 Colonial avenue, Overlook Office, 209 Alisky building; Marshall 1641.
- LATHERS' UNION No. 54**—Meets every Saturday at 2 P. M. E. E. Clark, secretary, Labor Temple. Telephone Marshall 765.
- LONGSHOREMEN, LOCAL 5**—First and third Thursdays, Hill Hall, 8 P. M. Robert Orr, business agent; C. P. Holgate, secretary. Headquarters, 272 Glean, Main 6204.
- LONGSHOREMEN, LOCAL No. 6**—Meets first and third Wednesday evening, Alisky Hall, cor. Third and Morrison. A. E. Barnes, business agent; H. Larson, secretary. Headquarters, 248 Flanders; telephone Main 2061.
- MACHINISTS, WILLAMETTE LODGE No. 63**—Meets first and third Wednesdays, 8 P. M., hall 300 Alisky Bldg. Third and Morrison. J. W. Miller rec. secretary; J. W. Marriott, financial secretary, office 209 Alisky building; Marshall 641. Joint meeting with No. 433 every fifth Wednesday.
- MACHINISTS, RAILROAD LODGE No. 433**—Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Room 300, Alisky building, Third and Morrison streets. Steve Taylor, recording secretary, 209 Alisky building; Marshall 1641. C. R. Merrill, financial secretary; office, 209 Alisky building. Joint meeting of No. 63 and No. 433 every fifth Wednesday.
- MAILERS**—First Monday, 7:30 P. M., Room 215 Oregonian Bldg. R. H. Henderson, secretary, 781 Brooklyn.
- MARINE COOKS' AND STEWARDS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST**—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock, 22 1/2 Second street, Room 13, Bickle Bldg. T. Baker, business agent. Telephone Main 9371.
- MARINE FIREMEN, OILERS AND WATER-TENDERS UNION OF THE PACIFIC**—101 North Front. Thos. Farrell, agent. Phone Main 3277.
- MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS' PROTECTIVE UNION, LOCAL No. 159**—L. A. T. S. E.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in T. M. A. Hall, 169 Park street, between Morrison and Yamhill, at 11:15 P. M. F. J. Beier, secretary, P. O. Box 458.
- MUSICIANS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 99**—A. F. of M.—First Tuesday, 11 A. M., 128 1/2 Fourth street. Board meets Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., same place. H. C. Banzer, Secretary, Office Phoenix, Marshall 2161. Headquarters, Main 6007.
- PAINTERS LOCAL No. 10**—Every Wednesday, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street. E. H. Pickard, recording secretary, 206 12th street. W. G. Townsend, Labor Temple, financial secretary. E. E. Edwards, Labor Temple, business agent. Telephone Marshall 765.
- PATTEFORMAKERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 309 Alisky Bldg., 3d and Morrison. Frank H. Raebig, Emerson Apts., Woodlawn 3753.
- PLASTERERS No. 82**—8 P. M. Wednesday, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street. J. L. Jones, recording secretary, 4619 E. 52d St. B. E. Sells, 1049 W. H. Lawson, financial secretary and business agent, Labor Temple; Marshall 765.
- PLUMBERS, U. A. LOCAL 51**—Every Monday at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street, Phil Pollock, business agent. Telephone Marshall 765.
- PORTLAND PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, LOCAL 31**—Hall 301 Labor Temple, Wm. Denney, secretary. P. O. Box 689.
- PRESSMEN No. 43**—First Thursday evening, Alisky Bldg., Hall 400. F. O. Conroy, president; Wm. J. Harper, secretary, Garden Home, Ore.
- RIVER STEAMBOAT MEN'S UNION**—Meets every Saturday at 8 P. M., 264 1/2 Alder street, Main 8097. Chas. Hennett, business agent.
- SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC**—Monday night, 44 Union avenue N. Jack Rosen, secretary. Telephone East 4912.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS**—Friday evening hall 301, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street. W. L. Sullivan, business agent, Labor Temple. Marshall 765.
- SHIPWRIGHTS AND JOINERS No. 1699**—Meets second and fourth Mondays each month, 245 Ash street. Charles Gregory, secretary, 484 Union avenue. Telephone Sellwood 1486.
- SIGN & PICTORIAL PAINTERS, LOCAL No. 428**—Meets every Friday 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Hall 300. F. C. Post, financial secretary; Geo. R. Harris, recording secretary.
- STEAMFITTERS, U. A. LOCAL 235**—Friday 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second. Kelly, financial secretary. Box 429. E. D. Sperl, recording secretary, Box 429.
- STEREOTYPERS & ELECTROTYPEERS No. 48**—Meets fourth Wednesday in month at Bartenders' Hall, 205 1/2 First street. James B. Rogers, secretary, 92 Front street. Telephone Main 8134.
- TAILORS No. 74**—Second Monday, Alisky Hall, Third and Morrison. John Barandum, secretary, box 620. J. A. Johanson, Room 8, Almsworth Bldg., business agent. Telephone Main 2450.
- TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFERS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 182**—Every Tuesday evening at 12 1/2 Second street. Ben Rosenblum, recording secretary, 310 17th street. G. A. Rogers, secretary-treasurer, 1497 East Ash street.
- THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES—I. A. T. S. E.—LOCAL No. 28**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday each month, T. M. A. Hall, 169 Park St. H. B. McCabe, president; A. Labrache, treasurer, 308 Main street; W. E. Day, financial secretary, 624 Locust street; C. M. Campbell, recording secretary.
- TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS No. 42**—Second and fourth Thursdays, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, W. C. Osborn, secretary, 125 1/2 North 16th.
- TIMBER WORKERS**—Meets at 12 1/2 Second street every Sunday, 11 A. M. A. L. Ballis, president; P. D. Campbell, secretary, Milwaukie, Ore.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL No. 58**—First Sunday in month, 2 P. M., Moore Hall, 346 1/2 Morrison street, corner Seventh. D. O. Gallup, secretary, office, 207 Oregonian Bldg.
- UPHOLSTERS AND TRIMMERS' LOCAL No. 65**—Meets fourth Tuesday each month, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street. Recording Secretary, 626 Marshall Street.
- WAITERS' AND WAITRESSES' UNION No. 189**—Meets Tuesdays, 8:30 P. M., 247 1/2 Stark street. Henry Harper, Secretary. Telephone Main 5204.