

Abrahams, Henry (1855-1923), was born in Buffalo, N.Y., and moved to Boston in 1868, where he worked for a dry-goods merchant. At eighteen he became a cigarmaker, and in 1879 he served as secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 70 of Cambridgeport, Mass. He later served as secretary of Cigar Makers' local 97 of Boston (1885, 1892-1923). In 1878 he helped found the Boston Workingmen's Central Union (later renamed the Boston Central Trades and Labor Union), and he served as its secretary from 1901 until his death. He served as a delegate from District Assembly 30 to the KOL General Assembly in 1886 and was president of the Massachusetts State Branch of the AFL from 1889 to 1890.

Adams, Emmet L. (1870?-1933), a member of International Association of Machinists 174 of Washington, D.C., served as a salaried AFL organizer from 1921 through at least 1924.

Addams, Jane (1860-1935), the founder of Hull-House in Chicago in 1889, was an advocate of a wide variety of social and labor reforms. She was a founder of the National Child Labor Committee (1904) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1909), president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction (1909), vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (1911-14), and president of the National Federation of Settlements (1911-35). Devoted to the cause of peace, she helped organize and was elected chair of the Woman's Peace party in January 1915 and in April of that year was made president of the International Congress of Women at The Hague. Addams later served as president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1919-29), and in 1931 she was corecipient, with Nicholas Murray Butler, of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Alexander, D. L., of Reedsville, Pa., helped organize the Axe and Edge Tool Makers' National Union of America and served as its secretary from 1890 to 1891.

Alexander, John (b. 1842), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1848. He eventually settled in Cincinnati, where he worked as a brewer until 1903 and joined National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States 12. Alexander served as one of two national secretaries pro-tem of the Brewery Workmen during the latter part of 1901. From 1903 to 1913 he worked as a clerk; he continued to live in Cincinnati through the mid-1920s.

Allen, Joseph B., a member of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America 32 of Philadelphia, served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1902.

Allimon, Walter A., served as corresponding secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 219 and as secretary in 1903 of the Mobile (Ala.) Central Labor Union.

Alonso Torres, Rafael (1879?-1939), served as secretary of the Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (Free Federation of the Workers of Puerto Rico) from 1908 until his death and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1920 to 1921 and from 1923 to 1924.

Alpine, John R. (1863-1947), was born in Maine and worked as a gas fitter in Everett, Mass., and then in Boston, where he was president of United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada 175 (1904-5) and of the Boston Building Trades Council (1905). Alpine served as special organizer, vice-president (1904-6), and president (1906-19) of the international union (in 1913 renamed the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada) and as an AFL vice-president (1909-19). During World War I he was appointed to the Cantonment Adjustment Commission that supervised labor relations on military construction jobs. He lived in Chicago from 1906 until 1920, when he moved to New York City, where he was employed by the Grinnell Co. as assistant to the president for labor relations. In 1931 President Herbert Hoover appointed him assistant secretary of labor in charge of the Federal Unemployment Service.

Ammon, Charles George (1873-1960), was born in London. He served as chairman of the Fawcett Association, a mail sorters' union (1911-19), was editor of its journal (1904-11, 1918-19), and was later organizing secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers (1921-28). Ammon served on the London County Council (1919-25, 1934-46) and as a Labour member of Parliament (1922-31, 1935-44). In 1944 he was elevated to the House of Lords.

Anderson, Edward E. (1869?-1937?), was born in Michigan and by 1903 was working as a barber in Pueblo, Colo. He served as secretary of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America 219 of Pueblo (1904-15) and as vice-president (1911-15) and secretary-treasurer (1916-22) of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. He also served for a time as president of the Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly and the Pueblo Union Label League and was editor and publisher of the Pueblo Labor Press. He served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1914 and again from 1919 to 1920. Anderson moved to Denver in 1916 and from 1929 to 1932 was secretary-treasurer of Barbers' local 205 of that city.

Anderson, Mary (1872-1964), was a member of the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union from 1906 to 1919 and an organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League from 1911 to 1918. She was a member of the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, was assistant director of the Women's Division of the Army Ordnance Department (1918), and was assistant director (1918-19) and then director (1919-20) of the U.S. Department of Labor's Women-in-Industry Service, and she served as director (1920-44) of the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau.

Appel, George W. (b. 1860?), was born in Maryland and worked as a silver

plater and brass finisher in Baltimore. He served as the secretary of the Metal Workers' National Union of North America from 1886 to 1889.

Applehagen, Emil (d. 1895), served as secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 25 of Milwaukee (1885-89) and was a founder and president (1887-89) of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Moving to Duluth, Minn., in 1889, he was elected president of the city's Trades and Labor Assembly and served as district organizer for the AFL.

Appleton, William Archibald (1859-1940), was born in Nottingham, England, where he worked as a lacemaker. Moving to London, he served as secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lacemakers (1896-1907), secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions (1907-38), and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (1919-20).

Arch, Joseph (1826-1919), was a founder of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in 1872 and a Liberal/Labour member of Parliament (1885-86, 1892-1900).

Archibald, James Patrick (1860-1913), an Irish-born paperhanger and a member of the Irish National Land League, served from 1882 to 1904 as an officer of the New York City Central Labor Union and its successor, the Central Federated Union, with the exception of one year. He was prominent in the KOL in the late 1880s, representing District Assembly 49 and paperhangers' National Trade Assembly 210 in the General Assembly. He served as master workman of National Trade Assembly 210 from 1888 to 1890. In 1895 he helped found the National Paperhangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, and he served for seven years as its president. The union merged in 1902 with the AFL's affiliate in the trade, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America. Archibald served the Brotherhood as an organizer and as a local and district officer. In politics he moved from leadership in the Henry George New York City mayoral campaign in 1886 to support of Grover Cleveland. He served as warden of the Ludlow Street Jail in 1895, was active after the turn of the century in the New York City Civic Federation, was president of the Democratic Association of Workingmen of Greater New York, and for several years was the city's deputy commissioner of licenses. He served as an officer of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York and the New York State Federation of Labor.

Arnold, Frank W. (1851-1917), was born in Columbus, Ohio, began working as a brakeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad at the age of sixteen, and later became a fireman, joining Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen 9 of Columbus, Ohio. In 1879 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. He served as grand master of the Locomotive Firemen from 1879 to 1885 and as grand secretary and treasurer from 1892 to 1904. After leaving union service he became a businessman and later an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Arthur, Peter M. (1831-1903), a Scottish immigrant, was a charter member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' division 46 in Albany, N.Y., was the division's chief engineer in 1868, and represented it at Locomotive Engineers' conventions from 1866 to 1874. He served as second grand assistant engineer of the Locomotive Engineers from 1869 to 1874 and as grand chief engineer from 1874 until his death. As grand chief engineer he maintained the Locomotive Engineers' independence from the AFL and other labor organizations.

Ashby (later Ashby-MacFayden), Irene Mary, participated in the establishment of industrial cooperatives in London and worked with the West London Social Guild on improving working conditions for women. Immigrating to the United States in the spring of 1900, she visited Chicago's Hull-House and lectured in several cities. In response to the Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council's request for help in passing a state child labor bill, SG asked her to lobby for the measure, but on her arrival in Alabama she found that the bill had died in committee. Posing as a tourist, she investigated conditions in the state's textile mills, visiting twenty-four of them between Dec. 12, 1900, and Jan. 15, 1901, and interviewing workers, managers, and community members. She helped prepare the child labor and compulsory education bills that were submitted to the 1901 session of the state legislature. After a trip to England, where she was married in September 1901 to Alfred Newth MacFayden, a British army officer, she returned to the United States in October and accepted a commission from SG to lobby for child labor laws in the South. She later testified on child labor in the South before a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary. She left the United States in the spring of 1902 to join her husband in South Africa.

Ashton, Thomas (1841-1919), served as secretary of the Oldham (England) Provincial Association of Operative Cotton Spinners (1868-1913) and as president of the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners (1878-1913).

Askew, Robert (1865-1937), a miner's son, was born in England, where he worked in a cooperative store until he was eighteen. Thereafter he became a miner, working in England and Australia before immigrating to the United States in 1893. He continued mining in Michigan and Illinois and settled in Michigan about 1894. In 1895 he was a founder of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers' Progressive Union. He served the union as organizer, president (1895-97), and secretary-treasurer (1897-98), and then served as president of the Michigan Retail Clerks' Association (1898-99). Askew was an AFL salaried organizer in 1897 and again from 1899 to 1901. Between 1904 and 1908 he was a railroad cashier and warehouse foreman. He moved to Utah about 1910 and became a rural postman, a job he held for some twenty-three years. Askew was president of the Utah branch of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association from 1910 to 1919. In 1919 he helped found the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers and was chairman of its executive council until 1924 as well as editor of its official journal, the Message (1921-22). He also served as president (1919-24) and secretary (1924-25) of the union's Utah branch.

Atkinson, Thomas (1860-1917), was born in England and immigrated to the

United States in 1888. A New York City carpenter, he was a member of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners District 5 and served the Amalgamated Carpenters as U.S. district secretary from 1896 until his death.

Aubrey, James L., served in the early 1880s as an officer of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 95 of St. Joseph, Mo., president of the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Joseph, and vice-president (1881-82) of the international union, resigning during the summer of 1882 when he stopped working in the trade.

Ault, Erwin Bratton (1883-1961), a member of International Typographical Union 202 of Seattle and active in the 1890s in the Socialist Labor party (1892-98) and after 1900 in the Socialist Party of America, served as editor-in-chief and manager of the Seattle Union Record from 1913 until the paper ceased publication in 1928. From 1911 to 1913 he was secretary of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity.

Aveling, Eleanor Marx (1855-98), daughter of Karl Marx, was born in London and became a literary reviewer, writer, editor, and translator, with much of her work involving Socialist literature and themes. She became a member of the Social Democratic Federation in 1883, and in 1884 helped found the Socialist League, remaining a member until 1888. Aveling was active in the gas workers' and dock workers' strikes in 1889 and in that year organized the first women's branch of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland; she served on the national union's executive board from 1890 to 1895.

Avery, Martha Moore (1851-1929), was a lecturer and founder of the Boston School of Political Economy, a leader of the Massachusetts branch of the Socialist Labor party, and then a member of the Socialist Party of America. She broke with the Socialist Party in 1902 and became an active antisocialist, publishing Socialism: The Nation of Fatherless Children with David Goldstein in 1903. Both authors converted to Roman Catholicism, and Avery went on to play a leading role in the Catholic social justice movement.

Aylsworth, Ira B. (b. 1854), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1868. He was a founding member of local 29 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Baltimore and served as its secretary from 1883 to 1886. He also served as a member of the KOL auxiliary board in 1886 and of the KOL general executive board from 1886 to 1888. During 1887 and 1888 Aylsworth was a leading figure in the movement to organize a KOL national trades assembly of carpenters.

Bacon, Henry J., a carpenter from Meriden, Conn., was elected the first president of the Connecticut State Branch of the AFL in March 1887, and was elected treasurer at its October 1887 session. In 1888 he went into business, first as a car builder and then as an architect. In the 1890s he returned to carpentry and moved to New Britain, Conn. He returned to Meriden in 1913, where he lived at least

until 1923.

Baer, Frederick William (1884-1946), was born in Kansas City, Mo., attended public schools there, and eventually took a job as a firefighter. In 1917 he helped organize AFL City Firemen's Union 15,771 of Kansas City, serving as president of that organization and its successor, Fire Fighters' local 2. When the International Association of Fire Fighters was organized in 1918, he was elected vice-president; he became president of the international union in 1919 and served in that position until his death. He also served as editor of the International Fire Fighter, the union's official journal.

Baer, Henry (b. 1852?), an immigrant from Hamburg, Germany, was a founder of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 144 and served as its recording secretary (1875), auditor (1878-79), and treasurer (1880).

Baer, Louis (b. 1851), immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, in 1870 and worked with SG in New York City during the mid-1870s at David Hirsch's cigar shop. He was a founder of the United Cigarmakers (1872) and Cigar Makers' International Union of America 144 (1875).

Bailey, William H., a miner, was born in Hamilton, Ont., and immigrated to the United States, settling in Shawnee, Ohio. He served as a member of the KOL general executive board (1884-87) and was master workman of the miners' National Trade Assembly 135 (1886-87).

Baine, Charles L. (b. 1870), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States with his family in 1880. He settled in Chicago, where he worked as a shoe cutter and served as business agent of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 133. He was elected to the executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers in 1899 and served as the union's secretary-treasurer from 1902 to 1931.

Balch, Emily Greene (1867-1961), an economist, pacifist, and social reformer, was chair of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Wellesley College, a cofounder in 1902 of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, and later served as secretary-treasurer (1919-22) and secretary (1934-35) of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Ball, Elmer E. (b. 1873?), a member of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1917 to 1921.

Bandlow, Robert (1852-1911), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1854. Trained as a printer, he helped organize the Cleveland Gutenberg Society in 1873; it later became German-American

Typographia 6. Bandlow held various posts in the Cleveland Central Labor Union: secretary from the late 1880s to 1893, president in 1893-94, and treasurer from 1898 to 1902. He served as treasurer of the central body's successor, the United Trades and Labor Council of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, from 1902 to 1910. He was the manager of the Cleveland Citizen from 1891 to 1910. Bandlow became a Socialist in the mid-1890s, served on the national committee of the Socialist Party of America from 1908 to 1909, and ran regularly, though unsuccessfully, for city and state office on the Socialist ticket.

Banford, Lawrence H. (1842-1915), was born in Pennsylvania and served as a general organizer for the AFL. In 1888, while serving as vice-president of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Central Trade and Labor Assembly, he was elected treasurer of the New York State Branch of the AFL.

Barker, Allan E. (b. 1883?), was born in Illinois and by 1905 had moved to Canada, where he joined the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and served as chairman of the Brotherhood's Grand Trunk Pacific line. In 1914 he became president of the international union (in 1918 renamed the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers), and he held that position until 1920. Barker, who moved to Detroit on assuming the union's presidency, worked briefly in an auto plant after leaving office.

Barnes, George Nicoll (1859-1940), was born in Lochee, Forfarshire, Scotland, went to work in a jute mill at the age of eleven, and began his apprenticeship in a woodworking machinery firm in 1872. In 1879 he moved to London, where he joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He later served as the union's assistant secretary (1892-95) and secretary (1896-1908). Barnes served as a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1906-8) and as a member of Parliament (Labour, 1906-18; Coalition Labour, 1918-22). In December 1916 he became minister of pensions, and in 1917 he replaced Arthur Henderson in the War Cabinet as minister without portfolio. Barnes was the Labour representative of the government to the 1919 Paris peace conference and a signatory of the peace treaty. A proponent of international organizations aimed at preventing future conflicts, he drafted the proposals for the creation of the International Labor Organization and in 1919 chaired the British delegation at the Organization's first conference in Washington, D.C.

Barnes, John Mahlon (1866-1934), was born in Lancaster, Pa., and became a member of the KOL in the 1880s. He joined the Cigar Makers' International Union of America in 1887, serving as secretary of local 100 of Philadelphia (1891-93, 1897-1900) and local 165 of Philadelphia (1903-4), and was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in 1902. He joined the Socialist Labor party in 1891 and was corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Central Committee and an organizer for the party's Philadelphia American branch in the 1890s. A founder of the Socialist Party of America in 1901, he was secretary of its Philadelphia branch and the Pennsylvania representative on its national executive committee in the early years of the decade. He served as the party's national secretary from 1905 until 1911 and as its campaign manager in 1912 and 1924.

Barnum, Gertrude (1866-1948), a Chicago social worker, was national secretary and an organizer for the Woman's Trade Union League from 1905 to 1906.

Baroff, Abraham (1870-1932), was born in Russia and immigrated to the United States around 1890, obtaining work in the women's garment industry in New York City. He was a leader of the 1909-10 shirtwaist and dress makers' strike in New York City and a founder of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 25 (Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers) of New York City, serving for several years as its manager. Baroff became vice-president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and a member of the union's general executive board in 1914, and he served as the union's secretary-treasurer from 1915 until 1929.

Barondess, Joseph (1867-1928), was born in Russia, worked for several years in England, and then immigrated to the United States in 1888. He worked as a knee-pants maker in New York City, joined the Socialist Labor party, and became a union organizer associated particularly with the United Hebrew Trades. He was a leader in the New York City cloakmakers' strike of 1890, in the course of which he helped organize Operators' and Cloakmakers' Union 1. In 1891 he received a prison sentence for accepting a \$100 check from the firm of Popkin and Marks as part of the settlement of a strike against that company, although he contended that the money was not intended for his personal use. Released on bail he organized the short-lived International Cloakmakers' Union of America, and he continued his organizing work after Governor Roswell Flower pardoned him in June 1892. He became a Zionist in 1903 and was a founding member of the American Jewish Congress; he later served as one of its delegates to the 1919 Paris peace conference. Barondess was a member of the New York City Board of Education from 1910 to 1918, and in his later years he worked as an insurance broker.

Barr, Matthew (b. 1840), was born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1868, and settled in New York City. He was a founder of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union in 1887 and became its walking delegate and president. He was a member of the New York City Central Labor Union Board of Trustees in 1886 and 1887, a member of KOL Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Local Assembly 1654, and was also active in the United Labor party.

Barrett, James Festus (1882-1959), was born in North Carolina and in 1900 graduated from Washington College in Tennessee. A resident of Asheville, N.C., he served as an AFL volunteer organizer and as president of the Asheville Central Labor Union (1909), president of International Typographical Union 263 of Asheville (1918-19), and president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor (1921-22). Barrett worked for the Asheville Citizen from about 1912 to 1917, when he launched the Asheville Labor Advocate. In 1922 he sold his interest in that paper and moved to Charlotte, N.C., where he joined Typographical local 338 and served as managing editor of the Charlotte Herald from 1923 until 1925. In the 1930s he edited a county paper in Brevard, N.C., and he later served again as an AFL organizer and as AFL publicity director in the South. He retired in 1949.

Barrett, John H. (1863?-99), worked as a painter in Denver from the early 1880s to 1897. He was a member of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 79 of Denver and an AFL organizer. In 1897 he was elected president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. The same year he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood's western faction and moved to its headquarters in Lafayette, Ind., where he died before completing his term of office.

Barry, James L. (b. 1860), was born in New York. He became a member of Actors' National Protective Union (in 1909 renamed the Actors' International Union) 1 of New York City and was its business manager from about 1900 to 1910. He served the Actors' Union as grand national deputy (in 1907 renamed national deputy) from about 1903 to 1910. In 1910 the Actors' Union merged with the White Rats of America, Inc., to form the White Rats Actors' Union of America, but Barry was among those who left the White Rats in 1912 to reorganize the old Actors' Union, which he served as secretary and business manager between 1916 and 1919.

Barry, Thomas B. (1852-1909), was born in Cohoes, N.Y., and moved to East Saginaw, Mich., in 1880 to work as an axemaker. He was elected to the Michigan state legislature in 1885 as a candidate of the Labor, Democratic, and Greenback parties, and sponsored a ten-hour bill that passed in July 1885. Barry led a protracted strike in 1885 against Saginaw Valley lumber mill operators, and in 1886 the KOL general executive board sent him to Chicago to help settle the Chicago stockyards strike. He served as a member of the KOL general executive board from 1885 to 1888. He grew increasingly dissatisfied with the KOL leadership, however, and particularly with Terence Powderly, whom he criticized as having been too willing to compromise the workers' demands in the Saginaw Valley and Chicago strikes. He resigned from the KOL general executive board in September 1888 and publicly accused the KOL's leaders of misuse of funds, maladministration, and autocratic rule. The General Assembly expelled Barry from the KOL in November. After a brief attempt at organizing dissident Knights into a rival body, the Brotherhood of United Labor, Barry left the labor movement and worked as a lecturer and traveling agent.

Barter, Henry C. (1865-1916), was secretary-treasurer of the National Longshoremen's Association of the United States (in 1895 renamed the International Longshoremen's Association and in 1901 renamed the International Longshoremen, Marine, and Transport Workers' Association) from 1893 to 1907. He served as president of Longshoremen's locals 10 (1895) and 46 (1896) in Detroit and was active in the Detroit Trade and Labor Council. After resigning his post as secretary-treasurer in 1907, he worked as a clerk and inspector for the Detroit Board of Health.

Bates, Edward A. (1855-1923), a member of International Typographical Union 62 of Utica, N.Y., was secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor (1903?-23).

Baumeister, Albert (1882-1953), a resident of Berlin and a waiter by trade, served as secretary (1908-13) of the Internationale Union der gastwirtschaftlichen Angestellten (the International Union of Restaurant Employees) and was later the editor of the Internationale Rundschau der Arbeit (International Review of Labor).

Baustian, Charles A. (b. 1864?), was born in Iowa. He served as secretary of Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America 3 of Chicago in 1892 and 1893. He was elected to the executive board of the international union in 1892 and became secretary-treasurer in 1893.

Bean, John H., a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 410 of Selma, Ala., was named vice-president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor in 1901, 1902, and again in 1906. He was an AFL volunteer organizer from 1900 to 1907 and began serving as an organizer for the Carpenters in 1908.

Beattie, William W. (b. 1865), born in Washington, D.C., served as vice-president (1906-7) and president (1907-8) of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Beaumont, Ralph (b. 1844), was born in England, immigrated to the United States around 1848, and settled in Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker at the age of ten and practiced that trade until 1881, when he became a newspaper correspondent. In the 1870s he was a leader of the Utica, N.Y., branch of the Knights of St. Crispin and later was prominent in KOL Local Assembly 1965 of Elmira, N.Y. He represented KOL District Assembly 15 in several general assemblies and was elected to two terms as KOL grand worthy foreman (1878-79, 1882-83). Beaumont ran unsuccessfully on the Greenback-Labor ticket for the New York state senate in 1877 and for Congress in 1878. He served as chairman of the KOL National Legislative Committee in the late 1880s and was a KOL lecturer in the early 1890s. In 1890 he became secretary of the Citizens' Alliance and represented that organization in the founding of the Confederation of Industrial Organizations in 1891. He also served on the executive committee of the National Reform Press Association.

Bechtold, Charles F., was secretary of National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States 6 of St. Louis from 1888 to 1892. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the international union, holding the position jointly with Ernst Kurzenknabe until 1899. He served as corresponding and financial secretary of the international union from 1900 to 1901.

Bechtold, George (b. 1867), was born in Baden, Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1883, and settled in St. Louis, where he became a member of AFL Architectural Foundry Molders' Helpers' Union 7413. He helped organize the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes in 1904 and served as its secretary-treasurer (1904-20). He was employed by the city of St. Louis as a collector

between 1916 and 1922.

Beckler, George H., a Peoria, Ill., cigarmaker, served as president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 118 (1885-88) and as an officer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor (1888-90). During the 1890s he moved to Kewanee, Ill., where he was an AFL organizer and an officer of AFL Federal Labor Union 6925.

Belk, Mason S., a machinist and business agent for International Association of Machinists 137 of Newport News, Va., served in 1901 as secretary of the Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union and as an AFL salaried organizer. He was later secretary of the Charlotte (N.C.) Central Labor Union and of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor.

Bell, George W., a member of AFL Gas Workers' Union 9840 of San Francisco, was president of the San Francisco Labor Council (1907) and secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor (1908-9).

Bellamy, Albert (1870-1931), was born in Wigan, England, became a railway engine cleaner in 1887, and eventually rose to the positions of locomotive engineer and traveling locomotive inspector. From 1908 to 1920 he was chairman of the workers' committee of the London and Northwestern Railway's conciliation board. Bellamy served as president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (1909, 1911-13) and its successor organization, the National Union of Railwaymen (1913-17). He was a member of the first War Pensions Appeal Tribunal (1917-19) and later a member of the tribunal staff (1919-27). From 1928 until his death he served as a Labour member of Parliament.

Bennett, Samuel L. (1860-1925), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1870. A resident of Kansas City, Kans., by the early 1890s, he joined AFL Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers' Union 6526 of that city in 1893. Four years later he was a founder of the National Union of Steam Engineers of America (in 1898 renamed the International Union of Steam Engineers). He served the international union as vice-president (1897-98), president (1898-99), and secretary (1899-1900). A member of Steam Engineers' local 6 of Kansas City, Kans., Bennett held all of the local's offices in the course of his career. He continued to work as an engineer until his death.

Berger, Victor Luitpold (1860-1929), was born in Nieder-Rehbach, Austria, and attended the universities of Vienna and Budapest before immigrating to the United States in 1878. He lived in Bridgeport, Conn., for two years, working as a boiler mender, metal polisher, and salesman, and then moved to Milwaukee, where he taught German in the public school system. In 1892 he resigned and bought the Milwaukee Volkszeitung. He changed its name to the Wisconsin Vorwärts in 1893 and edited the paper (later renamed the Vorwärts) until 1911. In 1897 he helped form the Social Democracy of America and in 1898 the Social Democratic Party of the United States, which became the Socialist Party of America in 1901. He served

on the party's national executive committee from 1901 until 1923. He edited the weekly Social Democratic Herald from 1901 to 1913 and the daily Milwaukee Leader from 1911 until his death. In 1910 he was elected alderman-at-large for Milwaukee and later that year was elected a congressman on the Socialist ticket, serving from 1911 to 1913. After his reelection to Congress as a Socialist in 1918, he was found guilty of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in early 1919 by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. He was released on bail pending review of the case, but the House of Representatives refused to seat him. Reelected in late 1919, he was again denied his congressional seat. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned Berger's conviction in 1921, and he was elected to Congress on the Socialist ticket again the following year, serving from 1923 to 1929.

Berliner, Louis (b. 1831), born in New York City, worked with SG in New York City during the mid-1870s. He was a member of the United Cigarmakers, financial secretary (1877-79) and vice-president (1882) of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 144, and a founder of the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity. He was also a member of the American Section of the Workingmen's Party of the United States.

Berres, Albert Julius (1873-1940), a longtime resident of Washington, D.C., served as chairman of the executive council of the District of Columbia branch of the Pattern Makers' League of North America (1906-10) and as a member of the union's executive board (1909-14). Berres also served as secretary-treasurer of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1908-27), resigning that position to become secretary in charge of industrial affairs for the Motion Picture Producers' Association in Hollywood, Calif.

Berry, George Leonard (1882-1948), was born in Tennessee. After serving in the Spanish-American War, he took a job as a press feeder for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and joined the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America in 1899. About 1902 he earned his pressman's card and moved to San Francisco, where he was a member of Printing Pressmen's local 24, serving as its president (1906) and then as business agent. Berry was president of the international union from 1907 until his death, moving to union headquarters in Cincinnati in 1907 and then to Rogersville, Tenn., in 1911. He served in the army during World War I, taking a leave of absence from his union responsibilities, and in 1921 helped organize the American Legion. He later served as an AFL vice-president (1935) and as a Democratic U.S. senator from Tennessee (1937-38).

Berry, Thomas F. (b. 1869), a native of Tennessee, moved to Elwood, Ind., in 1896, where he worked in a local tin plate mill and became secretary of AFL Tin Plate Workers' Protective Union 6908. In 1898 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the newly-formed Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America. He resigned under charges of neglect of duty in 1899 and returned to mill work.

Bevin, Ernest (1881-1951), was born in Winsford, Somerset, England. He left school at the age of eleven and about 1894 moved to Bristol, England, where he

worked as a mineral water delivery man. He formed a Bristol carters' branch of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union in 1910 and from 1914 to 1920 served as national organizer for the Dockers' union. Bevin was secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (1922-40), a leader of the 1926 general strike, and a member (1925-40) and chairman (1936-37) of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain. In 1940 he was elected as a Labour member of Parliament and became part of Winston Churchill's wartime coalition government, serving as minister of labour and national service (1940-45). After the war he served as foreign minister in the Labour government (1945-51).

Bishop, Michael J. (1856-1903?), was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., joined KOL Local Assembly 2872 (bakers) in 1882, and was active in KOL District Assembly 49 in New York City. After moving to Massachusetts in 1885, he was briefly associated with KOL Local Assembly 2766 (shoe and harness makers) in Haverhill. By the spring of 1886 he was a member of KOL Local Assembly 5296 (bakers) in Boston. He served KOL District Assembly 30 as statistician (1887) and secretary-treasurer (1893). He also served as Massachusetts state organizer for the KOL (1891); editor of the Weekly Index, apparently issued under the auspices of the KOL (1892-94); and secretary-treasurer for the KOL Massachusetts state assembly (1893-94). Bishop served as general worthy foreman of the KOL from 1893 to 1896.

Bittner, Van Amberg (1885-1949), was born into a mining family near Bridgeport, Pa., entered the mines at the age of eleven, and became president of his local, United Mine Workers of America 2091, when he was sixteen. He served the United Mine Workers as vice-president (1909-12) and president (1912-16) of District 5 (Western Pennsylvania); organizer in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and West Virginia; and president of District 17 (West Virginia) from 1933 to 1942. In 1936 Bittner was put in charge of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee's campaign in the Midwest and West, and he was a leader of the successful efforts to organize U.S. Steel (1937) and Bethlehem Steel (1941). He was also chair (1937-41) of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee. During World War II he was a member of the National War Labor Board and labor adviser to the Office of Production Management and the Office for Emergency Management. After the organization of the United Steelworkers of America in 1942, Bittner became vice-president of that union, serving until his death.

Blackman, William (b. 1861?), was born in New York and by 1890 was working as a locomotive engineer in Seattle, where he served as master (1890-93) of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen 407 and secretary (1895-97) of American Railway Union 98. After moving to Olympia, Wash., in 1897, he served as president of the Washington State Labor Congress and its successor, the Washington State Federation of Labor (1898-1906), as the factory, mill, and railroad inspector for the Washington State Bureau of Labor (1897-1900), and as commissioner of the bureau (1901-5). Blackman moved to Washington, D.C., about 1915 to work as a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor (1915-17). In September 1917 he joined the staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, serving as head of its labor division from December of that year until July 1918, when he became a field representative for the U.S. Railroad Administration. Blackman continued to work as a labor mediator until at least 1931.

Blair, George (1845-1920), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States, serving as a Union sailor during the Civil War. After the war, he served as secretary and president of the Box Makers' Union, president of the New York City Workingmen's Central Council, and, from 1874 to 1883, president of the New York State Workingmen's Assembly. Blair joined Local Assembly 28 of the KOL in early 1875 and participated in calling the first KOL General Assembly in 1878. Between 1877 and 1879 he ran for several offices as a Greenbacker, including mayor of New York, comptroller of New York state, and U.S. congressman. He organized and chaired the Political Branch of the State Workingmen's Assembly in the early 1880s. In 1886 Governor David Hill appointed him to a commission to study prison labor problems. In the 1890s Blair emerged as a leader in Tammany Hall, and beginning in 1898 he served several years as Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor in the New York City Department of Public Charities.

Blend, Fred (1845-1913), born in Ohio, was president (1869-71) and later vice-president (1880-85) of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. He also served as an officer of cigarmakers' locals in Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Evansville, Ind., during the 1870s and 1880s. Blend became a cigar manufacturer in the early 1890s; he later moved to Louisville, Ky., where he continued in cigarmaking.

Blissert, Robert (1843-99), was born in England of Irish parents, served in India with the British army, and was later blacklisted for labor agitation during the London tailors' strike of 1867. The following year he immigrated to New York City, where he was active in the Tenth Ward Council of the International Workingmen's Association and participated in the KOL Excelsior Labor Club and the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity. He helped found the New York City Central Labor Union in 1882 and participated in its leadership throughout the 1880s. Blissert remained active in labor politics and Irish-American affairs into the 1890s, and continued to work as a tailor until his death.

Block, George G. (1848-1925), was born in Bohemia and immigrated to New York City in 1870. Moving to Philadelphia in the 1870s, he worked as a pocketbook maker and a journalist, joined the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America, and, during 1877, was organizer for the American Section of the Workingmen's Party of the United States. Block returned to New York City in the early 1880s, where he joined the staff of the New Yorker Volkszeitung. He helped found the New York City Central Labor Union and was secretary of the Executive Committee of Henry George's 1886 mayoral campaign. In 1885 he established the Deutsch-Amerikanische Bäcker-Zeitung, and he served as editor of the journal until 1889. He served as secretary of the Journeymen Bakers' National Union from 1886 to 1888. Around 1889 he went into the liquor business.

Bloete, Charles George (1839-1908), was born in Prussia, immigrated to the United States in 1866, and settled in New York City, where he joined Cigar Makers' International Union of America 90. He became a member of the United Cigarmakers of New York soon after its organization in 1873 and later became a prominent

member of Cigar Makers' local 144, serving successively as German recording secretary, auditor, and treasurer for the union between 1877 and 1881. He represented his local in the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity, where he served as financial secretary during 1882, and in the New York City Central Labor Union during 1886 and 1887. In 1887 he was appointed special agent of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics and held that office until 1904.

Bloor, Ella Reeve (1862-1951), born in Staten Island, N.Y., and raised in Bridgeton, N.J., was a veteran of the temperance and woman's suffrage movements. She joined the Socialist Labor party in 1897 and the Socialist Party of America in 1902, and helped organize the Communist Labor party in 1919 and the Workers (Communist) party in 1922. Bloor (who assumed that name in 1906 when she was working with fellow Socialist Richard Bloor) organized agricultural workers, miners, steelworkers, and garment workers, among others, and she twice served as a delegate to meetings of the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern) in Moscow. She was a member of the Communist party's national committee from 1932 to 1948.

Bodine, George C., a leader of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union in New Orleans, was vice-president of the International Seamen's Union (1907-10) and secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans (1909-11).

Bohm, Ernest (1860-1936), was born in New York, worked as a compositor, clerk, and manager of a cloak operators' union early in his career, and became secretary of the Excelsior Labor Club of the KOL in 1881 and corresponding secretary of the New York City Central Labor Union in 1882. He supported Henry George's 1886 mayoral campaign and in 1887 participated in founding the United Labor party and served as secretary of the Progressive Labor party. During the 1880s and 1890s Bohm was also active in the organization of the brewery workers, serving briefly as an editor of the Brauer Zeitung, the official journal of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States; as secretary of Brewery Workmen's local 33 (Ale and Porter Brewers); and as secretary of the New York City Brewery Workmen's local executive board. He was a member of the Socialist Labor party and, from 1896 to 1898, secretary of the executive board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. From 1889 to 1899 he served as secretary of the Central Labor Federation of New York City, and from 1899 to 1920 he was secretary of its successor, the Central Federated Union of New York City (by 1913 renamed the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity). From 1919 to 1921 he was secretary of the New York City branch of the National Labor party (in 1920 renamed the Farmer-Labor party), and from 1921 until his death he was a leader of AFL Bookkeepers', Stenographers', and Accountants' Union 12,646, holding several positions, including the presidency.

Bohn, Frank (1878-1975), was a writer and lecturer in New York City. Once active in the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Party of America, he participated in founding the IWW in 1905. He later became disillusioned with the IWW and left the organization, and in 1917 he left the Socialist party as well. During World War I Bohn served as a war correspondent, and in 1918 and 1919 he worked for the

Committee on Public Information.

Bolte, Friedrich (b. 1833?), was born in Hanover, Germany, immigrated to the United States, and worked in New York City during the 1870s as a cigar packer. He served as a member of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association (1872-74) and as general secretary of the North American Federal Council of the International (1873). He was also a founder and served as German-language corresponding secretary of the Association of United Workers of America (1874).

Bowen, William J. (1868-1948), was born and attended grammar school in Albany, N.Y., and at the age of thirteen apprenticed there as a bricklayer. In 1890 he joined Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America 6 of Albany, serving over the following years as its business manager and president. Bowen also served as vice-president (1901-4) and president (1904-28) of the international union (in 1910 renamed the Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers' International Union of America).

Bowerman, Charles William (1851-1947), a London typographer, was secretary of the London Society of Compositors (1892-1906) and a member (1897-1923) and secretary (1911-23) of the Parliamentary Committee (in 1921 renamed the General Council) of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain. He served as a Labour member of Parliament from 1906 to 1931.

Bowman, James H. (1860-1935), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1870. He settled in Chicago, where he apprenticed as a feed boy and became a pressman. He joined Chicago Pressmen's Union 3 of the International Typographical Union about 1886, serving as secretary of the local in 1889 and 1892; when the local seceded from the international union in 1894 to affiliate with the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America (in 1897 renamed the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America) as local 3, Bowman was a charter member of the new union. He served as secretary-treasurer of local 3 (1897-1903) and president of the Printing Pressmen (1898-1901). He was also secretary of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council (1896-98), president of the Chicago Federation of Labor (1901-2), and a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1901). An unsuccessful Democratic candidate for clerk of the Cook County, Ill., criminal court in 1902, he became a deputy sheriff the next year, holding the post until 1906. After working for a short period as a salesman, he returned to the pressroom.

Boyce, Edward (1862?-1941), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States about 1882, and worked on railroads in Wisconsin and Colorado before becoming a miner. He was a member of the Leadville (Colo.) Miners' Union, which was affiliated with the KOL, from 1884 to 1886. Moving to Idaho in 1887, he joined the newly formed Wardner (Idaho) Miners' Union in 1888 and was its corresponding secretary until 1892. Boyce was active in the 1892 strike in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and, as a consequence, served a six-month jail term for contempt of court. After his

release in 1893, he was elected president of the Coeur d'Alene Executive Miners' Union, holding that post until 1895. He was a founder in 1893 of the Western Federation of Miners and served as its general organizer (1895), president (1896-1902), and the editor of its official journal, the Miners' Magazine (1900-1902). He also served as a Populist in the Idaho state senate from 1894 to 1896. In 1898 he was a founder of the Western Labor Union. He declined renomination as president of the Western Federation of Miners in 1902 and in 1909 moved to Portland, Ore. There he engaged in the mining business and was vice-president (1920-29) and president (1930-41) of the Portland Hotel Co.

Boyce, Tully (b. 1856), a miner from Vancouver Island, B.C., was president of the Miners' and Mine Labourers' Protective Association of Vancouver Island and of the Provincial Federated Labour Congress.

Boyd, David Armitage (1868-1939), was born in Detroit, where he worked in a shoe factory and in 1885 apprenticed as a machinist. He joined the Peter Cooper Assembly--KOL Local Assembly 7750 (machinists and blacksmiths)--and became a KOL organizer before moving to Cleveland in 1890. There he worked as a machinist and joined International Association of Machinists 233 in 1892. He returned to Detroit in 1895, where he was a member of Machinists' local 82 and held several offices in the Detroit Trade and Labor Council. He served as president (1900-1903) and organizer (1903-4) of the Michigan State Federation of Labor and as an AFL volunteer organizer (1901-6). In 1904 he moved to Lansing, Mich., learned monotyping, and joined International Typographical Union 72, serving as that union's recording secretary from 1904 until his death.

Boyer, David P. (1842-1931), was born in Ohio. During the 1870s and 1880s he held offices in International Typographical Union 5 of Columbus, Ohio, the Columbus Trades Assembly, and the Ohio State Trades and Labor Assembly. Boyer served as chief organizer for the international union from 1885 to 1888.

Bracken, Edward J. (1851-1909), was born in New York City, where he attended public and private schools and the Wagner Free Institute of Science. In 1884 he moved to Columbus, Ohio, working as a lather and occasionally editing and managing a local paper. A member of AFL Lathers' Union 5182, he helped found the Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union in 1899, becoming a member of local 1 of Columbus and serving as the international union's president (1899-1900) and secretary-treasurer (1900-1901). Bracken served two terms (1898-99, 1901-2) as a Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives. From 1899 until his death, he worked as a newspaper reporter in Columbus.

Braff, Bernard (1859?-1941), was born in Austria and immigrated to the United States about 1885. He was a founder in 1892 of the short-lived International Cloakmakers' Union of America and a member of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1 (Cloak Operators) of New York City. Braff served as secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Garment Workers from 1900 to 1904. As late as 1933 he was working as a presser in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Brais, Eugene J. (b. 1881?), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1891. He joined Journeymen Tailors' Union of America 162 of Cleveland when it was organized in 1900 and later served as its business agent (1907-9). He was elected secretary of the Tailors' Union in 1909 and moved to Bloomington, Ill., in 1910 when his term began. He was reelected in 1914 but resigned in January 1915 to become secretary of the newly organized Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, moving to New York City. He resigned that office as well when the Tailors' Union voted to rescind their amalgamation with the Clothing Workers, and by 1916 he had returned to Illinois.

Bramwood, John W. (1857?-1932), was born in England and immigrated to Fall River, Mass., at the age of four. He was apprenticed in the printing trade and at age sixteen moved to Longmont, Colo. He served as president of International Typographical Union 49 in Denver from 1895 to 1896. In 1896 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the international union and moved to Indianapolis, where the union's headquarters was located. He held the position until 1908, when he resigned to purchase part interest in a printing concern.

Brandeis, Elizabeth (1896-1984), served from 1919 to 1923 as assistant secretary and then as secretary of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board. She later married Paul Raushenbush, son of Social Gospel theologian Walter Rauschenbusch, and taught in the Department of Economics at the University of Wisconsin (1928-67).

Brant, Lyman A. (1848-95), was an officer of International Typographical Union 18 of Detroit between 1871 and 1880 and was president of the Detroit Trade and Labor Council in 1881. While serving as corresponding secretary of the international union between 1880 and 1881, he played a major role in organizing the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada. He was elected to the Michigan state legislature as a Democrat in 1883 and later worked as a collector in the U.S. Customs House and clerk of the Michigan House of Representatives.

Bremer, Alexander H. W. (b. 1850), a native of Denmark, immigrated to the United States in 1877. By 1887 he was working as a musician in New York City, an occupation he followed (except for a brief period as a clerk) until around 1902. He was president of the New York City Musical Mutual Protective Union (National League of Musicians of the United States 1) from 1893 to 1898 and again in 1918, and he served the international union as vice-president (1893-95) and president (1895-98?).

Brennan, Walter A., a high school janitor and engineer, was president of the Memphis (Tenn.) Trades Council in 1895.

Brettell, James (b. 1844), was born in England and immigrated to the United

States in 1868. He settled in Mingo Junction, Ohio, and joined Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States 22, serving as that local's corresponding representative in 1888. He served as an AFL vice-president from 1893 to 1894. Brettell later became an insurance and real estate agent.

Brindell, Robert P. (1879-1926), was born in Quebec, immigrated to the United States, worked for a time in Providence, R.I., and in 1905 moved to New York City, where he found employment on the docks and joined the independent Dock Builders' Union. (The union affiliated with the AFL from 1907 to 1909 as local 12,429, resumed its independence, and then in 1915 joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as local 1456). Brindell became president of the Carpenters' New York City District Council in 1916 and president of the New York City Building Trades Council in 1919. He enriched himself through the payments of monthly "personal dues" from members of his local and the extortion of "strike insurance" from contractors. An investigation by the Lockwood Committee led to his indictment for extortion in late 1920. Convicted in 1921 and sent to prison, Brindell was released in 1924 and died two years later.

Broadhurst, Henry (1840-1911), a leader of the London stonemasons, was secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1875-90) and a Liberal member of Parliament (1880-92, 1894-1906).

Brock, James F. (b. 1879), born in California, served as an organizer and later as president (1912?-32) of the Laundry Workers' International Union.

Brockhausen, Frederick (1858-1929), was a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 25 of Milwaukee and of the Social Democratic party. He served as secretary-treasurer (1900-1912) of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and as a state assemblyman (1905-13).

Brower, William L. (b. 1860?), a shoemaker and later bookkeeper and clerk in Brooklyn, N.Y., became master workman of KOL District Assembly 49 in 1895 and later secretary-treasurer of District Alliance 49 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance (STLA). He also headed the General Council of Shoe Workers, which became STLA District Alliance 7, and in 1898 became general secretary of the STLA.

Brown, James, a black tobacco worker, served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1904 to 1906, 1914 to 1915, and 1919 to the end of 1921. He was also an organizer for the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Brown, Jay G. (1874-1942), was born in Minnesota and by 1903 was working as a shingle weaver in Hoquiam, Wash., where he joined International Shingle Weavers' Union of America 21. Moving to Seattle, Brown served from 1907 to 1909 and from 1912 to 1918 as president of the international (from 1913 to 1914 called

the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers, and Woodsmen; from 1914 to 1916, the International Union of Timberworkers; and from 1916, the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America). He was an AFL salaried organizer in 1907 and again from 1915 to 1918 and was involved in the AFL-supported steelworkers' organizing campaign of 1918-20, becoming secretary of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers after William Z. Foster resigned in early 1920. From 1920 to 1924 Brown also served as secretary-treasurer of the Chicago-based Farmer-Labor party. He then returned to the Seattle area, working first in the lumber mills and then as a motion picture operator.

Brown, John William (b. 1886), was a founder and vice-president of the National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative, and Supervisory Workers in Great Britain, head of the educational department of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and a member of the executive committee of the British Institute of Adult Education. From 1924 to 1927 he served as the International Federation's English-language secretary.

Brown, William Samuel (1865-1937), was born in England, immigrated to the United States with his family, and settled in Hazardville, Conn. He began working at the age of twelve, in 1890 was licensed to work as a marine engineer, and in 1891 joined National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the United States of America 1 of Buffalo, N.Y. Brown held various local and district offices for the union, serving as Great Lakes District business manager (1912-17), as a member of the Marine Engineers' advisory board (1913-15), and on the union's executive committee (1916-18, 1919-20, 1921-30, 1935-37). He served as president of the Marine Engineers from 1917 to 1926 and again from 1935 to 1937.

Bruner, John Edward (1856-1936), was born in Ohio and moved to Cincinnati by 1896, where he worked as a stationary engineer. In 1900 he joined International Union of Steam Engineers 18 and in 1903 was elected vice-president of the international union. Bruner became president of the Steam Engineers in 1904 but was not reelected the next year. He worked in Cincinnati for many years as chief engineer at the Jung Brewing Co. and, later, at Good Samaritan Hospital.

Brunet, G. R., a member of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America 52 of Montreal, served as an AFL salaried organizer in Canada from 1913 to 1915.

Bryan, William E. (1858-1938), was born in Middleport, Ohio. After attending high school and, briefly, a business college, he worked as a steamboat clerk, railroad passenger agent, and traveling salesman before joining his father in the harness trade in 1895. Moving to Kansas, he joined United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods 44 of Wichita, Kans., and served as secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State Federation of Labor (1907-9) and chief clerk of the Kansas Bureau of Labor and Industry and Factory Inspection (1909-10). In 1910 Bryan was elected president of the Leather Workers and moved to Kansas City, Kans. He continued as president when that union merged with two others in 1917 to form the

United Leather Workers' International Union, and he remained in office until his death.

Buchanan, Frank J. (1862-1930), was born in Indiana. He worked as an ironworker in Chicago from about 1895, joining International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 1 of Chicago and serving as its president (1898-1901). He was president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from 1901 to 1905, when he returned to the trade. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1906 and 1908 but was elected in 1910 and served as a Democratic congressman from Illinois from 1911 to 1917. Failing reelection, he returned to Chicago, where he worked as an ironworker until his death.

Buchanan, Joseph Ray (1851-1924), was born in Missouri and moved to Denver in 1878, where he became an editor and an organizer of the International Typographical Union. In 1882 he helped organize KOL Local Assembly 2327 and began publishing the Labor Enquirer. The following year he helped form the Rocky Mountain Division of the International Workingmen's Association. Between 1884 and 1886 he organized western railroad workers and led several successful railroad strikes. Buchanan was a member of the KOL general executive board from 1884 to 1885 and of the KOL auxiliary board in 1886. He served as master workman of KOL District Assembly 89 from 1885 until he moved to Chicago in 1887. In that year the KOL expelled him after he disagreed with the decision to force members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America to leave the KOL. Buchanan moved to New Jersey in 1888 and twice ran unsuccessfully for Congress. In 1892 he helped organize the People's party, serving on its national committee during the 1892, 1896, and 1900 elections. He was labor editor of the New York Evening Journal (1904-15) and a conciliator for the U.S. Department of Labor (1918-21).

Burch, Frank (1867-1946), served as secretary of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union (1919-44) and as secretary of United Hatters of North America 18 of Philadelphia (1923-37).

Burgman, Charles F., a tailor and a Socialist, was a delegate to the 1881 convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada from the Representative Assembly of Trades and Labor Unions of the Pacific Coast and a member of the Federation's Legislative Committee during 1881-82. In 1882 Burgman worked with Burnette G. Haskell in founding the Pacific Coast Division of the International Workingmen's Association, and between 1883 and 1885 he served as business manager of Haskell's paper, Truth. Burgman operated a tailoring establishment in San Francisco into the late 1890s.

Burke, John P. (1884-1966), was born on a farm near North Duxbury, Vt., moved with his family to Franklin, N.H., when he was twelve, and went to work in a hosiery mill there at the age of thirteen. Within a few years he began working at the Franklin plant of the International Paper Co., and in 1905 he joined the pulp and sulphite workers' local of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers at Franklin. The next year, when pulp and sulphite

workers seceded from the Paper Makers to form the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, he became a member of that union's local 9 in Franklin. Burke was vice-president of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor (1914-16?), was the Socialist candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1914, and served as vice-president (1914-17) and president-secretary (1917-65) of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, moving to the union's headquarters at Ft. Edward, N.Y., upon becoming its president.

Burns, John Elliott (1858-1943), joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1879. From 1884 to 1889 he was a member of the Social Democratic Federation, and in 1889 he served as a leader of the 1889 London dockers' strike and was elected to the London County Council. In 1892 he was elected to Parliament as an Independent Labour candidate, and he was reelected until 1918 (beginning in 1895 as a Liberal/Labour candidate). He was one of the fraternal delegates from the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain to the 1894 AFL convention in Denver, and in 1895 SG helped him set up a speaking tour of American cities to promote the principles of trade unionism. In 1906 Burns became a cabinet member in the ruling Liberal government; he resigned his post in 1914, however, in protest against Britain's entry into World War I.

Burns, Simon (1854-1910), was born in Illinois and moved to Pittsburgh in 1895, when he was elected president of KOL Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly 300. He served in that position until at least 1904. Elected KOL general master workman in 1900, he resigned in 1901 after election to a second term. He was reelected general master workman in 1902 and again in 1906, but a rival KOL faction elected John W. Hayes to the same office. Burns was unsuccessful in a lawsuit against Hayes and was never able to remove him from office.

Burt, Robert Roy (1876-1962), was born in California and served as an organizer for the Laundry Workers' International Union in San Francisco, San Jose, Petaluma, Sacramento, and San Bernadino. A member of Laundry Workers' local 26 of San Francisco, he served as vice-president of the international union from 1920 to 1932 and as president from 1932 until at least 1936. He continued working as a laundryman in San Francisco into the 1940s; by the end of the decade he was running a confectionery store.

Burt, Thomas (1837-1922), was born in England and began work in the mines at the age of ten. He first became active in trade union work in 1863, and served the Northumberland Miners' Association as president (1865-1905), agent (1905-13), and later as an advisor. From 1874 to 1918 he was a Liberal member of Parliament, serving as secretary to the Board of Trade from 1892 to 1895. He was a member of several parliamentary committees and commissions concerned with labor conditions, including the Royal Commission on Labour (1891-94). He was president of the International League for Peace from 1882 to 1914.

Bushe (variously Busche), J. F., published the Workmen's Advocate from about 1887 to 1889.

Byrne, Joseph F., a member of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America 96 of Ottumwa, Iowa, served as president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor (1897-99) and as an AFL volunteer organizer for Iowa (1899-1902). He was secretary of the Ottumwa Trade and Labor Assembly in 1902 and secretary of local 96 in 1903.

Cable, James A. (1869-1927), was born in Tennessee and moved to Kansas City, Kans., about 1895, where he worked as a cooper. He soon joined Coopers' International Union of North America 18 and, from 1897 to 1910, was secretary-treasurer of the international union and editor of the Coopers' International Journal. He was a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee in 1901. He resigned his office in the union after being elected Kansas City's commissioner of Water Works and Street Lighting; he served in that post until his 1913 appointment to the Kansas Public Utilities Commission. Cable was later a partner in an insurance firm, a U.S. income tax inspector, a realtor, and the manager of a coal company.

Cahan, Abraham (1860-1951), was born in Lithuania and attended the Vilna Teachers' Institute from 1877 to 1881. His involvement with the anti-czarist underground movement after 1880 eventually forced him to flee the country, and he immigrated to the United States in 1882 and settled in New York City. There he worked in the cigar and tin industries before becoming an evening school English instructor in 1885. He was associated with the anarchist movement in the 1880s, and beginning in 1884 helped organize unions of Jewish workers in the garment trades. By 1886 he had joined the Socialist Labor party and during that year founded, and for several months published, a Yiddish Socialist periodical, Di Neie Tseit (Die Neue Zeit). He also took an active part in the Henry George mayoral campaign in 1886. In 1890 he and Morris Hillquit founded the Yiddish weekly Arbeiter Tseit (Arbeiter Zeit) as the official journal of the United Hebrew Trades as well as the official Yiddish journal of the Socialist Labor party. In 1891 Cahan was temporarily president of Operators' and Cloakmakers' Union 1 during the absence of its regular president, Joseph Barondess, who was serving a jail sentence. Cahan edited the Arbeiter Tseitung (Arbeiter Zeitung) from 1891 to 1894, and Di Tsukunft (Die Zukunft), the monthly of the Socialist Labor party's Jewish sections, from 1894 to 1897. In 1897 he and other leaders of the Jewish sections left the party, forming local 1 of the Social Democracy of America and launching the Socialist Jewish Daily Forward. Cahan served as its first editor in 1897 and over the following five years wrote for several papers, including Lincoln Steffens's Commercial Advertiser. He served as editor of the Jewish Daily Forward again for six months in 1902 and then returned to hold the position from 1903 until his death.

Cahill, Thomas P. (b. 1862), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1870, and eventually settled in Lawrence, Mass., working in turn as a weaver, salesman, editor, and laborer from 1881 to the end of the decade. Active in the KOL, he was master workman of one of the city's local assemblies, probably Local Assembly 5433, in the 1880s. In 1889 he cofounded Weavers' Protective Union 1 and in 1891 ran unsuccessfully as a labor candidate for the state assembly. He was secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers of America in 1895 and 1896 and secretary of the United Textile Workers of America in 1898. Cahill became

an insurance agent in 1900 and continued in that business after moving to Cincinnati the next year.

Caldwell, Howard H., an electrician in Philadelphia and then in Dayton, Ohio, was vice-president of the International Laborers' Union (1905-6). He had served as an AFL salaried organizer in Philadelphia in 1901 but was dismissed for engaging in partisan political activity.

Call, Homer D. (1842-1929), was born in Fabius, N.Y., and after Civil War service, worked as a contractor for several years. By 1887 he was living in Syracuse, N.Y., where he worked as a meat cutter; in the early 1890s he operated a meat market and grocery there. A member of AFL Meat Cutters' Union 5969 of Syracuse, he helped found the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, serving as its first secretary-treasurer (1897-1917) and the editor of its official journal. He was also vice-president of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York (1908-10) and vice-president (1910-14) and president (1915) of the New York State Federation of Labor. Call was active in the Syracuse Central Trades and Labor Assembly until 1922, holding various offices. In 1914 the New York legislature elected him state treasurer to complete an unexpired term.

Callaghan, John M., a cotton screwman in New Orleans, was an AFL general organizer in 1892. A member of Screwman's Benevolent Association 1, he was one of the five committee members from the Amalgamated Council of Labor Organizations who directed the New Orleans general strike in 1892.

Cannon, Joseph D. (1871-1952), a member of Western Federation of Miners 106 of Bisbee, Ariz., served on the executive boards of the Western Federation of Miners (1911-12) and the AFL Mining Department (1914-20). He was an organizer (1907-20) for the Western Federation of Miners, and he later organized in the steel, cleaning and dyeing, paper box, and doll industries. Cannon ran unsuccessfully as a Socialist in the territory of Arizona for a seat in the U.S. Congress (1906, 1908) and, in New York, for the U.S. Senate (1916) and for governor (1920).

Carey, David A. (1859?-1927), was born in Ireland and by 1890 was living in Toronto. He was active in the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, serving as president of the congress from 1896 to 1898. Carey joined the Toronto Musical Protective Association (American Federation of Musicians 149) in 1898 and served the Musicians as a district vice-president (1902-15) and executive board member (1915-27).

Carey, James F. (b. 1867), a Haverhill, Mass., heel cutter, joined the KOL in 1894 and in 1898 was a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 6 of Haverhill. He was elected to the Haverhill City Council on the Socialist Labor party ticket in 1897 and served as the council's president in 1898. In 1898 he helped organize the Social Democratic party and was elected to the Massachusetts state legislature as its candidate, serving from 1899 through 1903. He was secretary of the Socialist

Party of Massachusetts (1907-13) and in 1910 was elected to the Socialist Party of America's national executive committee.

Carey, Jeremiah T. (b. 1876?), was born in New York. He worked as a machine tender in Palmer Falls, N.Y., where he was a member of the International Paper Machine Tenders' Union and, later, a member and secretary of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers (in 1909 renamed the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers) 7 of Palmer Falls. In 1903 he was elected treasurer of the international union and, in 1905, president; he later moved to Watertown, N.Y., where the union had its headquarters. He continued as president (after 1913, president-secretary) until 1923, moving to Albany, N.Y., after the union moved its headquarters there in 1911. In the late 1920s he was working as a salesman in Albany.

Carl, Conrad (1830?-90), born in Bavaria, immigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled in New York City, where he worked as a tailor. He served as a member of the North American Central Committee of the International Workingmen's Association (1871) and as a member of the International's General Council (1872-74). He was an editor (1873-75) of the Arbeiter-Zeitung (New York), the International's organ in the United States.

Carlton, Albert A. (1847-1915), was born in Massachusetts. After service in the Civil War, he became a member of the Knights of St. Crispin and the Lynn, Mass., Workingmen's Association. In 1877 he joined KOL Local Assembly 1715 and two years later was elected the first master workman of District Assembly 30, serving until 1886. Carlton was appointed a lecturer for the KOL in 1886 and served as a member of the KOL general executive board from 1886 to 1888.

Carmody, Walter, a member of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 1 of Chicago, was secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor in 1901.

Carney, William A. (1860-1904), was born in England, immigrated to the United States around 1884, and settled in Pittsburgh, where he worked in the iron mills as a rougher. He was a member of Monongahela Valley Lodge 53 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, serving as its corresponding representative in the late 1880s and as vice-president of Iron and Steel Workers' District 1 from 1890 to 1895. From 1891 to 1893 he served as an AFL vice-president, and he was an AFL organizer through the mid-1890s. Between 1895 and 1898 he organized workers for the Amalgamated in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Carothers, Francis K. (1868-1952), worked in Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., before serving as president of the American Federation of Musicians for a single term (1914-15). He later moved to California, where he became active in Musicians' local 47 of Los Angeles.

Carrick, Michael Patrick (1857-1904), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1872, and as a young man was a member of Pittsburgh KOL Local Assembly 1397. He helped organize the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America in 1887 and was secretary of Painters and Decorators' local 15 of Allegheny, Pa., between 1887 and 1894. He also served as secretary (1895) and agent (1897) of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania and vice-president (1897) of the National Building Trades Council. When factional struggles split the Painters and Decorators in 1894, Carrick supported the western faction and served the union as organizer and president (1896-97). In 1901 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the reunited Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, an office he held until his death.

Carroll, Edward M. (b. 1866), was born in Illinois. A member of Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada 5 of Chicago, he served as secretary-treasurer of the international union from 1894 to 1898, when he was censured for malfeasance in office. He was president of the Chicago Building Trades Council from 1896 to 1900. He was a founder of the National Building Trades Council of America and its first president (1897-98). Carroll was a Chicago civil service commissioner in 1900, practiced law from 1901 to 1905, and was a contractor from 1906 to at least 1913.

Carroll, Michael J., a member of International Typographical Union 16 of Chicago, served as the editor of the Eight-Hour Herald. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Civic Federation and was active in the Federation's efforts to secure legislation providing for arbitration of industrial disputes.

Carter, William Samuel (1859-1923), a native of Austin, Tex., worked as a railroad baggageman, fireman, and engineer from 1879 to 1894. He edited the official journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (1894-1904) and later served the international union (in 1906 renamed the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen) as secretary and treasurer (1904-9) and president (1909-22). From 1918 to 1920, he took a leave of absence from the union's presidency to direct the Division of Labor of the U.S. Railroad Administration.

Case, Charles R., a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 131 of Seattle, was president of the Washington State Federation of Labor from 1906 to 1907.

Casey, Josephine (b. 1878?), of Chicago was an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1911?-14). She had previously worked as a ticket agent for the Chicago elevated railroad, was a member of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America 308 of Chicago, which she helped organize around 1903, and was active in the National Women's Trade Union League. Casey later worked as an organizer for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's party, and

around 1929 she married José Kelly, an organizer among Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Cattermull, Alfred C. (1855-1934), an AFL salaried organizer (1902-4), was a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 10 of Chicago and served as a member of the Carpenters' general executive board (1894-1902).

Cavanaugh, George (b. 1841), immigrated to the United States from Canada in 1856 and settled in New York City. He was secretary of the American District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in 1890 and 1891.

Cavanaugh, Hugh (b. 1850), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1852. He became a member of the Knights of St. Crispin in Boston when he was nineteen, settled in Cincinnati in 1875, and helped organize KOL Local Assembly 280 there in 1877. Cavanaugh served as secretary (1884-86) and master workman (1886-88) of KOL District Assembly 48 and was a member of the KOL auxiliary board in 1886. In 1887 he ran unsuccessfully on the Union Labor party ticket for Ohio state senator. About 1888 Cavanaugh became a shoe salesman; he was later an insurance agent. He remained active in the KOL, serving as general worthy foreman from 1890 to 1893.

Chance, George (1843-1900), was born in Staffordshire, England, immigrated to the United States in 1852, and settled in Wilmington, Del., where he published a newspaper from 1865 to 1870. Moving to Philadelphia, he joined International Typographical Union 2 and worked as a printer for the Record from 1883 to 1894. He was also active in the KOL from the early 1880s to the early 1890s. Associated with the utopian Socialist movement inspired by Edward Bellamy, he left the Record to manage the American Press Association, an enterprise established by Bellamyites. He was president of Typographical local 2 from 1892 to 1897 and was president of the Legislative Labor League of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor as well as an AFL organizer in 1897. Chance served on the AFL Legislative Committee from 1898 to 1900. In his later years he operated a job printing shop in Philadelphia.

Chlopek, Anthony John (1880-1937), was born in Toledo, Ohio, where he began working as a longshoreman at the age of fifteen. He joined International Longshoremen's Association 151 of Toledo at the age of nineteen. He also worked as a conductor, as an inspector for the city's Bureau of Public Service, as a food inspector, and as an assistant state fire marshal before becoming a union officer. Chlopek served the international union as vice-president (1909-21), president (1921-27), and legislative representative (1927-31).

Christman, Elisabeth (1881-1975), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States with her family, and settled in Chicago, where she went to work in a glove factory at the age of thirteen. She joined a Chicago glove workers' union in 1901 and became a member of International Glove Workers' Union of America 18 in

1902, serving as its treasurer (1905-11) and president (1912-17). She served the international union as secretary-treasurer (1913-31)--taking a leave of absence in 1918 to serve as head of the Women's Field Division of the National War Labor Board--and as vice-president (1931-37). Christman was a member of the executive board of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League from 1910 to 1921 and secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League from 1921 to 1950.

Claherty, Coleman (1875?-1956), served as an organizer for the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers (in 1919 renamed the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers) from about 1916 to 1920. After working as a salesman and real estate agent, he returned to organizing in the mid-1920s, working for the Blacksmiths, the AFL, and the AFL Railroad Employees' Department. In 1933 he headed the AFL campaign to organize rubber workers in Akron, Ohio, a drive that led to the creation of dozens of federal labor unions with a combined membership of some twenty-five to thirty thousand and, in 1934, the founding of the United Rubber Workers' Council, predecessor of the United Rubber Workers of America. Claherty was later appointed the AFL's director of organization in Ohio, a position he held until his retirement in 1949.

Clark, Edgar Erastus (1856-1930), was born in Lima, N.Y. He served the Order of Railway Conductors of America as senior conductor (1889), grand chief conductor (1890-1906), and editor (1893-1906) of the union's official journal, the Railway Conductor. In 1902 President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to the anthracite coal strike arbitration commission, and from 1906 to 1921 he served as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, twice as chair (1913-14 and 1920-21). He later joined the Washington, D.C., law firm of Clark and LaRoe.

Clark, George (1836-88), was born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, where he edited the Central Baptist for eight years, beginning in the mid-1860s. He served as secretary of International Typographical Union 8 of St. Louis in 1880 and as its president from 1886 to 1888, and he was president of the international union from 1881 to 1883.

Clark, George W., a member of local 135 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Chelsea, Mass., was treasurer (1888-89, 1890-93) and president (1889-90) of the Massachusetts State Branch of the AFL.

Clay, W. H., was a black AFL salaried organizer who served in 1901 and 1902.

Clemmons, Ralph, was a black AFL salaried organizer who served in Alabama in 1917 and 1918.

Clifford, Patrick H. (b. 1865), was born in Pennsylvania and later moved to

Aspen, Colo., where he served as president of the Western Federation of Miners from 1894 to 1895. By 1900 he was living in Denver, where he was a mining inspector.

Cline, Isaac (1835-1906), was born in New Jersey and later moved to Pittsburgh. A Civil War veteran, he was connected with the Window Glass Blowers' Union in the 1860s, representing it at the National Labor Union convention in 1866. He was president of KOL Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly 300 from 1881 to 1887. In 1884 he went to Europe to help organize glass workers, and the following year he became the first president of the Universal Federation of Window Glass Workers.

Coates, David Courtney (1868-1933), a native of Durham, England, immigrated to the United States in 1880 and settled in Pueblo, Colo., where he became a printer. After living for several years in Denver, where he was a member of International Typographical Union 49 and worked on the staff of the Rocky Mountain News, he returned to Pueblo in 1895. The following year he founded the Pueblo Courier with Otto Thum, serving as its business manager until 1901, and he published the Colorado Chronicle with Thum in 1902 and 1903. Coates was a founder of the Colorado State Federation of Labor in 1896 and served as its secretary (1897-99) and president (1899-1901). He was later lieutenant-governor of Colorado (1901-2), elected on a fusion ticket supported by "silver" Republicans, Democrats, and the People's party. Moving to Wallace, Idaho, in 1904, he became a member of Wallace Labor Union 150, a local of the American Labor Union, and published and edited the Idaho State Tribune (1904-6). Coates was elected vice-president of the American Labor Union in 1903 and became its president in 1905, representing it at the founding convention of the IWW. Moving to Spokane, Wash., he served as a member of the city charter commission in 1910 and as commissioner of public works from 1911 to 1914, and he published the Labor World. From 1915 to 1917 Coates was editor of the Nonpartisan Leader in Fargo, N.Dak. SG appointed him to the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense in 1917, and in 1918 he served as chairman of the National party. In the early 1920s Coates moved to southern California, where he was publisher of the North Hollywood Sun and a member of Typographical local 174 of Los Angeles. He died in North Hollywood.

Coefield, John (1869-1940), was born in Franklin, Pa., and apprenticed as a plumber after attending high school. He worked in a number of cities and then settled in San Francisco, where he joined the Plumbers', Gas Fitters', and Steam Fitters' Association, an independent union that in 1903 affiliated with the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada as local 442. From about 1907 to 1919 he was business agent for the San Francisco Building Trades Council and vice-president of the California Building Trades Council. Coefield served as vice-president (1911-19) and president (1919-40) of the international union (in 1913 renamed the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada and in 1921 renamed the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada). He also served as vice-president of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1920-39) and as an AFL vice-

president (1929-40). He moved in 1920 to Chicago, where the international's headquarters was located, and then in 1929 to Washington, D.C., when the union's headquarters was relocated to that city.

Coffey, Frank M. (1870-1948), was born in Iowa and in 1893 moved to Lincoln, Nebr., where he became a member of International Typographical Union 209. He served as president (1910) and secretary-treasurer (1913-22?) of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor and was chief deputy commissioner (1915-16) of the Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Coffey later became a lawyer and from 1935 to 1943 was presiding judge of the Nebraska Workmen's Compensation Court.

Coffin, Josephine (b. 1878), a linotype operator and member of International Typographical Union 6 of New York City, served as vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union League from 1919 to 1922. From 1934 to at least 1941 she was assistant to the Public Printer in Washington, D.C.

Cohn, Fannia Mary (1885-1962), served as vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from 1916 to 1925 and as executive secretary of the union's Educational Department from 1918 to 1962. In 1921 she was a founder of the Workers' Education Bureau.

Colby, Josephine (b. 1878), a member of American Federation of Teachers 72 of Fresno, Calif., served as vice-president of the international union from 1919 to 1923 and as an AFL salaried organizer in 1920.

Collins, Peter W. (1878-1932), was born in Chelsea, Mass. He began learning the electrical trade in 1892, and by 1898 he had started his own business. Collins joined International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 103 (Wiremen) of Boston in 1901 and was elected its business agent in 1904. The following year he was elected president of the Boston Central Labor Union and secretary of the Electrical Workers. In 1906 he moved to the international union's headquarters in Springfield, Ill., remaining there until resigning as secretary in 1912. He served as an industrial expert for the U.S. Department of Labor during World War I and, in 1919, was appointed director of the Knights of Columbus Employment and Reconstruction Service, an agency that helped find jobs for returning war veterans. Collins was a lecturer on temperance, social reform, and anti-Socialist themes, first with the Militia of Christ, of which he was vice-president in 1910, and then with the German Catholic Central Verein. After 1914 he was a lecturer for the Knights of Columbus.

Comerford, Matthew (b. 1861), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States about 1881, and settled first in New York City and then, in 1884, in St. Paul, Minn. After working as an elevator constructor, he became a stationary engineer and was a charter member of International Union of Steam Engineers 36 of St. Paul. Comerford served as vice-president (1900-1901, 1903-5) and president (1905-16) of the international union (in 1912 renamed the International Union of Steam and

Operating Engineers). He later worked in the engine room of a New York City theater and, then, as a magazine salesman.

Conboy, Sara Agnes McLaughlin (1870-1928), was born in Boston. A candy worker by age eleven, she later worked in a button mill and then in a carpet mill, where she became a highly skilled weaver. Conboy was a young widow working in Roxbury, Mass., in 1909 when she successfully led a strike that resulted in the organization of the carpet weavers in that city and her appointment as a United Textile Workers of America organizer (1910-15?). She later served the Textile Workers as acting secretary (1915) and secretary-treasurer (1915-28), moving to Brooklyn, N.Y., where the union's offices were located. She was also vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union League (1911-13) and an AFL salaried organizer for women (1914-15). During World War I she served on the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Conboy, Thomas J. (1863?-1935), a member of American Flint Glass Workers' Union 3 of Alexandria, Ind., served as a member of the Flint Glass Workers' executive board (1903-9) and as one of the union's organizers (1909-12). He was an AFL salaried organizer from 1919 until his death.

Connolly, Patrick H. (1863?-1934), was secretary of United Hatters of North America 10 of Danbury, Conn. He first served as secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor in 1897 and then held that position continuously from at least 1900 until 1911. From 1911 to 1915 he was commissioner of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1919 Connolly was appointed special investigator for the Department of Labor of the State of Connecticut, and in 1931 he was named the state boxing commissioner.

Connolly (variously Connelly), Thomas F. (b. 1857), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1869. He settled in Lowell, Mass., where he was in turn a textile operative, an insurance agent, and a spinner. By 1894 he was president of the Lowell Mule Spinners' Union. In 1894 and 1895 he ran unsuccessfully for the Massachusetts senate on the ticket of the People's party, and from 1895 to 1897 he was master workman of the KOL Justice Assembly. Connolly cofounded the Lowell Textile Council in 1898 and was its secretary from 1900 to 1902. During this period he also served as financial secretary of the Lowell weavers' union (1899-1902) and the Lowell carders' union (1899), was a member of the executive council of the National Federation of Textile Operatives (1898-99), and vice-president of the American Federation of Textile Operatives (1900-1901). In 1903 he apparently moved to Boston, where he worked as a clerk.

Conway, Henry J. (1858?-1926), was born in Chicago. By 1891 he was working as a clerk in a shoe store in St. Louis; around 1902 he returned to Chicago, where he was active for a time in Retail Clerks' International Protective Association 195 and business agent for the Chicago Clerks' Council. He served as president (1896-98, 1906-9), vice-president (1898-1906), and secretary-treasurer (1909-26) of

the Retail Clerks, moving to the union's headquarters in Denver in 1909 and to Lafayette, Ind., in 1912.

Costello, John (b. 1854), was born in Scotland and worked in the mines there before immigrating to the United States around 1868 and settling in Pittsburgh. He served as the president of the Pittsburgh District Miners' Union during the early 1880s, resigning in 1886 to become an organizer for KOL National Trade Assembly 135. He served as a member of the KOL general executive board from 1888 to 1890. In the early 1890s he organized for the United Mine Workers of America and served as president of United Mine Workers District 5 (Western Pennsylvania).

Costello, William F. (b. 1868), was born in Maryland and moved to New Haven, Conn., where he worked as a steam fitter in the 1890s and joined National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America 11. Costello was secretary-treasurer of the international union (in 1905 renamed the International Association of Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers), from 1903 to 1909 and was president of the Trades Council of New Haven in 1908-9 and 1911. Beginning about 1912, he worked as secretary of the New Haven Rigging Co., a dock building firm. From the early 1920s until at least 1935, he worked at C. Cowles and Co., a New Haven manufacturer of automobile and carriage hardware, where he became a supervisor.

Coughlin, John E. (1853?-99), was born in Massachusetts. He was a carrier in Chicago during the 1880s and was president of the National Tanners' and Curriers' Union in 1881. Living in Milwaukee during the 1890s, he served as president of the United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America and as president of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Coughlin, John Patrick (1883-1928), a member of International Association of Machinists 401 of Brooklyn, N.Y., later served as president of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union (1915-21) and as vice-president (1921-22) and secretary (1923-27) of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity.

Coulter, Clarence Castrow (1882-1948), was born in Venango County, Pa., and by 1900 had moved to Washington, D.C., where he worked as a shoe salesman and joined Retail Clerks' International Protective Association 262. He was business representative of the local (1916-25) and vice-president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor (1916-26), and he served the international union as vice-president (1916-25), president (1925-26), and secretary-treasurer (1926-47). After he was elected union president in 1925, he moved to Lafayette, Ind., where the international union had its headquarters.

Counahan, Michael J. (1863-1924?), was born in New York City and later moved to Pittsburgh, where he became active in the late 1880s in the International Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters. After the founding of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and

Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada in 1889, he was a member of Plumbers' local 27 of Pittsburgh. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the Plumbers, and in 1893 he became secretary-treasurer, serving until 1897. He was also editor of the United Association Journal from 1892 to 1897. Counahan operated a plumbing contracting business from 1898 until the end of World War I and served as a clerk in the Pittsburgh city controller's office in the 1920s.

Covert, Clair (b. 1880?), was born in Texas and by 1915 had moved to Washington state, where he worked as a carpenter and a sawyer and lived in Aberdeen, Hoquiam, and finally Seattle. He served as president of the International Union of Timber Workers from 1918 to 1921 and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1917 to 1921.

Cowen, Isaac, a machinist, was corresponding secretary for the Cleveland Central Labor Union in 1893 and in 1898 was the organization's business agent.

Cowey, Edward (1839-1903), was president of the West Yorkshire (England) Miners' Association (1873-81) and the Yorkshire Miners' Association (1881-1903). He was a founder of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in 1888 and a member of its executive committee until his death. From 1893 to 1903 he was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

Cramer, Robley D. (1884-1966), served as editor-manager of the Labor Review, published in Minneapolis, from 1915 until 1963.

Cramp, Concemore Thomas Thwaites (1876-1933), was born in Staplehurst, Kent, England. He left school at the age of twelve and when he was twenty moved to the West Riding of Yorkshire to work for the Midland Railway. Employed first as a platform porter and then as a passenger guard, Cramp joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and served on its executive council (1911-13). Active as well in the National Union of Railwaymen, successor to the Amalgamated, he served on its executive council (1913-16) and as its president (1917-19), industrial general secretary (1920-31), and general secretary (1931-33). Cramp was also a member of the national executive board of the Labour party (1919-29) and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1929-33).

Crawford, Mark L. (1848-1932), was born in Indiana and served as secretary-treasurer (1882-83), president (1883-84), and chief organizer (1884-85) of the International Typographical Union. A prominent member of Typographical local 16 of Chicago, he was also an officer of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly and participated in the organization of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Crawford became superintendent of the Chicago House of Corrections (1890-97) and was later an inspector for the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Creamer, James J. (1861-1918), was born in Richmond, Va., where he

apprenticed as a machinist at the age of seventeen. He joined KOL Local Assembly 3157 in 1884 and later served as its secretary. In 1888 he was a charter member of the Order of United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America (in 1889 renamed the National Association of Machinists and in 1891 renamed the International Association of Machinists), and he served as the organization's grand foreman (1889-90), grand master machinist (1890-92), and edited the Machinists' Monthly Journal (1893-95). From 1895 until his death he worked as a gas inspector for the city of Richmond. In 1911 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates as a Democrat, serving one term.

Critchlow, Walter G. (1877-1911?), was born in Michigan and worked in a variety of positions before settling in Dayton, Ohio, in 1899. There he was an assembler at the National Cash Register Co. for about three years. He served as secretary of the Ohio branch of the Socialist Party of America (1901-3) and became the publisher of the Ohio Socialist in 1904, renaming it the New Nation. In 1903 Critchlow became president of the International Laborers' Union, serving until at least 1911.

Cronin, Frederick W. (b. 1869), an organizer and business agent for American Labor Union Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union 2 (Cooks and Waiters) in Butte, Mont., served as secretary of the Silver Bow (Mont.) Trades and Labor Assembly (1905) and as a member of the IWW executive board (1905-6).

Croskey, Richard E., was a member of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 18 (Journymen Cooks) of Denver. From 1907 to 1909, he served as secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and in 1908 he was an AFL salaried organizer.

Crowley, Timothy M. (b. 1857), a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1865. By the early 1880s he lived in Meriden, Conn., working first in silver plating firms and then as a grocer, an orchestra leader, and a piano and music dealer. A member of the Musical Protective Union of Meriden, he served as president of the Connecticut State Branch of the AFL (1895-96). He also served as a Democratic member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1893 to 1894. In 1906 he moved to Hartford, Conn., working as an inspector, musician, salesman, and, between 1916 and 1932, in the real estate business.

Cummings, Amos Jay (1841-1902), was born in Conkling, N.Y. A longtime member of International Typographical Union 6 of New York City, he served in the Union army during the Civil War and afterward held editorial positions on the New York Tribune, New York Sun, and several other New York City newspapers. He was elected as a Tammany Democrat to the U.S. Congress in 1886, serving as a congressman with two brief interruptions from 1887 until 1902.

Cuno, Theodore F. (1846-1936), born in Prussia, was expelled from Germany

and went to Milan, where he organized a local of the First International. In 1872 he immigrated to the United States, where he joined the Spread-the-Light Club, a public education forum sponsored by KOL Local Assembly 1562 of Brooklyn, N.Y., and in 1881 was elected KOL grand statistician. In the 1890s Cuno was a member of the staff of the New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Curran, Peter Francis (1860-1910), was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and worked there as a blacksmith and as a driver and striker in engine factories. He joined the Scottish Land League and the Social Democratic Federation in 1884. Moving to London in 1888, he helped organize the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland in 1889 and later served as its national organizer (1899-1910). Curran was a founder of the General Federation of Trade Unions and served as its first chairman (1899-1910). He also served on the Executive Committee of the Labour party (1900-1909) and as a Labour member of Parliament (1907-10).

Cushing, Walter F., was secretary-treasurer of International Typographical Union 202 of Seattle and in 1891 president of the Western Central Labor Union.

Dacus, Solomon J. (b. 1868), a black logger and lumber mill worker, served as vice-president of the Bogalusa (La.) Central Trades and Labor Council and as president of International Union of Timber Workers 116 of Bogalusa.

D'Alessandro, Domenico (1869-1926), was born in Italy and immigrated to the United States in 1895. A day laborer in Boston, he was president of AFL Laborers' and Excavators' (Italian) Union 11,679 from 1904 until it joined the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America in 1906 as local 209. D'Alessandro served the international union (in 1912 renamed the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America), as organizer (1907), vice-president (1907), and president (1908-26). He lived in Albany, N.Y., from 1910 until he moved to Quincy, Mass., around 1918.

Daley, Edward L. (1855-1904), was born in Danvers, Mass., and apprenticed in the shoemaker's trade at age thirteen. A member of KOL Local Assembly 715, Daley organized the Lynn, Mass., Lasters' Protective Union in 1878 and was its first secretary. He was the secretary of the New England Lasters' Protective Union (in 1890 renamed the Lasters' Protective Union of America) from 1885 to 1895. In 1891 he was elected as a Democrat to a single term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1901 and again from 1903 to 1904 he served as an AFL salaried organizer.

Daley, James E. (b. 1864), a Chicago machinist, was president of the Chicago Federation of Labor in 1899.

Daly, James J., served as president of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers

and Trade National Union in the early 1890s. After that union ceased to exist he was involved in the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers of New York and Vicinity. In the early 1900s he served as president of Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union 30 of New York City, and later he was a member of local 52 of New York City. In 1918 he was elected president of the international union, serving until it amalgamated with the Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers' International Union of America later that year.

Daly, Timothy M. (1863-1949), immigrated to the United States from Ireland in 1867. A member of Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders', and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America 34 of New York City, he served as president of the international union in 1892-93, 1895-96, and 1909-15.

D'Aragona, Ludovico (1876-1961), an Italian Socialist, was born near Milan and served for a time as administrative secretary of the Milan Chamber of Labor and as secretary of the chambers of labor of Brescia, Pavia, and Genoa. In 1906 he was a founder of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro (General Confederation of Labor), and he later held various posts in the organization, including general secretary (1918-25). From 1919 to 1924 he served in the Italian Chamber of Deputies as a member of the Partito Socialista Italiano (Italian Socialist party), and he was among those who urged labor unions to seek an accommodation with Benito Mussolini. When D'Aragona refused to support the general strike against Fascist violence called by the left in 1922, he was expelled by the Partito Socialista and withdrew from politics. In 1946 he returned as a Partito Socialista member of the newly instituted Constituent Assembly. When the Socialists split in 1947, D'Aragona joined the anti-Communist Socialists in forming the Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani (Socialist Party of Italian Workers). He served as minister of labor (1946-47), minister of posts (1947-48), and minister of transport (1950-51), and he was a senator from 1948 to 1953.

Darrow, Clarence Seward (1857-1938), son of a furniture maker, was born in Ohio and was admitted to the bar there in 1878. He moved to Chicago in 1887, where he continued to practice law. In association with his law partner John Altgeld, Darrow played an active role in Democratic reform politics, and they worked together in an attempt to secure amnesty for the Haymarket defendants in 1887. In 1889 Darrow was named special assessment attorney for Chicago and in 1890 became corporation counsel to the city. His defense of Eugene Debs and other American Railway Union strike leaders launched his career as a labor lawyer, and for two decades his major practice was in this field. His clients included William Haywood in 1906-7 and the McNamara brothers in 1911, and he was chief counsel for the miners in the arbitration of the 1902 coal strike. Darrow served as a Democrat in the Illinois legislature in 1903. He retired in 1926, although he continued to accept a few cases, and he remained active in national politics, speaking throughout the country on behalf of Democratic party tickets.

Davis, David J. (1870-1932), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1895, initially settling in Dover, Ohio, and later moving to New Castle, Pa. He served the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers

as national trustee (1908-11), assistant secretary (1911-18), assistant president (1918-23), and secretary-treasurer (1923-32).

Davis, William John (1848-1934), was born in Birmingham, England, went to work as a printer's errand boy around the age of nine, and in 1861 entered the brass trade, working as a chandelier maker for various Birmingham firms and eventually becoming a foreman. In 1872 he was a founder of the Amalgamated Society of Brassworkers (in 1873 renamed the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers, in 1905 renamed the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, in 1911 renamed the National Society of Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, and in 1920 renamed the National Society of Brass and Metal Mechanics) and served as secretary of the union from 1872 to 1883 and again from 1889 to 1921. He was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1881-83, 1896-1902, 1903-20), serving twice as its chair (1898-99, 1912-13). During World War I he served on several government advisory committees connected with national service and munitions. After his retirement from union office, he moved to France, living outside Paris.

Davison, Emmett C. (1878-1944), was born in Chesterfield County, Va., attended school in Richmond, Va., and served in the Spanish-American War. After completing his apprenticeship, he joined International Association of Machinists 10 of Richmond, becoming its business agent around 1910. Davison served as an AFL salaried organizer (1911), as secretary-treasurer (1911-12) and president (1912-15) of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, and as organizer (1913-17) and secretary-treasurer (1917-44) of the Machinists. Around 1923 he moved to Alexandria, Va., where he served as a member of the city council (1932-34) and mayor (1934-37).

Dawley, William L. (1860-1909), was born in upstate New York and apprenticed as a machinist in Seneca Falls. After working in Auburn, N.Y., for three years, he settled in Atlanta in the late 1880s. There he was a member of the KOL Gibraltar Assembly and in 1888 a founder of the Order of United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America (in 1889 renamed the National Association of Machinists and in 1891 renamed the International Association of Machinists), serving as its first secretary. Dawley moved to Richmond, Va., around 1890. There, he served as the organization's financial secretary (1889-91) and secretary-treasurer (1892-95), and worked as a grocer. About 1898 he returned to Atlanta, where he was a machinist until his death.

Dean, John J. (b. 1882?), a black textile worker, served as an organizer for the United Textile Workers of America from 1918 until at least 1921 and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1919 to 1921.

Debs, Eugene Victor (1855-1926), was born in Terre Haute, Ind., and entered railroad work as an engine-house laborer and became a locomotive fireman. Elected secretary of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen 16 of Terre Haute in 1875, he became grand secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Firemen and editor of the union's official journal in 1880. Debs resigned as an officer of the Brotherhood in

1892 to begin building a single union for all railway workers and resigned the editorship of the journal in 1894. He founded the American Railway Union in 1893 and led it in the successful 1894 Great Northern Railroad strike. Imprisoned for six months in 1895 for his role as president of the union during the Pullman strike, he turned his energies to political activity after his release. In 1896 he supported the People's party campaign; in 1897 he was a founder of the Social Democracy of America, a Socialist communitarian movement; and in 1898 he participated in founding the Social Democratic Party of the United States, running as the party's candidate for president in 1900. He was a founder of the Socialist Party of America in 1901, and he was its candidate for president in 1904, 1908, 1912, and 1920. In 1905 Debs participated in founding the IWW but left the organization three years later. During World War I, he was prosecuted under the Espionage Act and sentenced to ten years in prison. SG supported the campaign for clemency that culminated in a presidential pardon for Debs in 1921.

Delabar, August (d. 1905), a German immigrant, was secretary of San Francisco Journeymen Bakers' National Union 24 from 1886 to 1887 and in 1888 was elected secretary of the international union (in 1890 renamed the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union), serving until 1892. In 1890 he ran for mayor of New York City on the Socialist Labor party ticket.

Delahaye, Victor (1838-97), was a French mechanic and Socialist. After serving in the navy for five years, he moved to Paris in 1863, where he worked as supervisor of bridges and roads until 1870. As president of the syndicat des mécaniciens (union of mechanics) in Paris he took part in the Paris Commune in 1871. Living in London from 1871 to 1879, he was active in the circle of political refugees and Socialists around Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. After his return to Paris, Delahaye established himself as a small manufacturer of telegraphs. He became active in a local mechanics' union, which he represented at the founding convention of the Fédération nationale des syndicats (National Trade Union Federation) in 1886. He was appointed to the Conseil supérieur du travail (Supreme Council on Labor) in 1883 and was a Socialist city councilman from 1883 to 1888.

DeLeon, Daniel (1852-1914), was the leading figure in the Socialist Labor party from 1891 until his death. Born in Curaçao, he was educated in Germany in the late 1860s and studied medicine in Amsterdam until 1872 without completing his course of study. Between 1872 and 1874 he immigrated to the United States, and he worked as a schoolteacher in Westchester, N.Y., until he entered the Columbia College School of Law in 1876. He earned his law degree in 1878 and practiced in Brownsville, Tex., until 1882 and in New York City from 1882 until at least 1884. From 1883 to 1889 he was a lecturer at the Columbia College School of Political Science and was active in reform and radical movements. He supported the mugwump campaign of 1884 against the Republican presidential candidacy of James Blaine, worked in Henry George's 1886 mayoral campaign, joined KOL Local Assembly 1563 in 1888, and participated in the utopian socialist Nationalist movement from 1889 to 1890, when he joined the Socialist Labor party. He ran for governor of New York on the party's ticket in 1891. In 1891 he also became editor of the party's official journal, the People, and he continued in that post until shortly before his death. Elected a delegate to KOL District Assembly 49 in 1891, he played

a prominent role in the KOL until 1895, when he launched an alternative labor federation, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He was active in the IWW from 1905 to 1908, when he broke with that organization after a struggle with its syndicalist faction. Although DeLeon's supporters withdrew and set up a second IWW in Detroit, he discouraged the creation of the new organization and was never active in it.

DeNedrey, Samuel (1863?-1924), was a member of International Typographical Union 190 of Omaha, Nebr., from about 1885. He served as president of the local, as a district organizer for the international union, and as president of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor before moving to Washington, D.C., in 1895. There he joined Typographical local 101 and worked for several Washington, D.C., newspapers and the Government Printing Office as a printer, editor, and proofreader. DeNedrey was secretary of the Washington, D.C., Central Labor Union (1907-11); editor of the Trade Unionist, its official journal (1900, 1907-11); and then the central labor union's vice-president (1917-18). He also served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1901-2 and 1910.

Dennis, Jere (b. 1861), was born in Alabama. He served International Typographical Union 104 of Birmingham, Ala., as an executive board member (1888) and vice-president (1893) and published and edited the Labor Advocate in Birmingham from 1888 to about 1896. Dennis was president of the Birmingham Trades Council in 1893 and an AFL organizer in the early 1890s, and he ran unsuccessfully as a Populist for the Alabama House of Representatives in 1896. By 1900 he had become a lawyer.

Denny, Albert G. (1845-1904?), a Pittsburgh glassworker, was secretary of KOL Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly 300. He served as a KOL organizer in the mid-1880s and organized workers for the KOL in Europe in 1884. During 1886 Denny was a member of the executive committee of the Trades Assembly of Western Pennsylvania. In 1887 he served as agent for the Commoner and Glassworker and from 1889 to his death was an insurance and real estate agent.

Derossi, Karl (b. 1844), a German journalist, immigrated to the United States in 1883. In 1895 he worked for several German-American labor papers and was editor of two, the Kürschnerzeitung (Furriers' Journal) and the Textilarbeiter (Textile Worker).

Devlin, John (1846-1918), was born in Pennsylvania. After service in the Civil War, he operated a grocery business until 1879, when he moved to Detroit to work as a painter. In 1882 he was elected as a Democratic and Independent Labor party candidate to the Michigan legislature. He was then appointed deputy labor commissioner and in 1885, U.S. consul in Windsor, Ont., serving for five years. Devlin represented KOL District Assembly 50 at KOL general assemblies and was a member of the KOL general executive board from 1888 to 1893.

Dewey, Adelbert M. (b. 1856), was born in New York and around 1878 moved to Detroit, where he joined International Typographical Union 18, serving twice as its president. He also served as president of the Detroit Trades Council, master workman of KOL Local Assembly 901, and worthy foreman of District Assembly 50. Dewey moved to Philadelphia in 1888 to become editor and manager (1888-89) of the KOL's official journal, the Journal of United Labor, and was chairman of the KOL's Pennsylvania legislative committee from 1889 to 1891. During the 1890s he worked for the U.S. Government Printing Office and was a special agent for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Dilke, Lady Emilia (d. 1904), was the leader in Great Britain of the Women's Protective and Provident League (in 1889 renamed the Women's Trade Union and Provident League and in 1891 renamed the Women's Trade Union League) from 1886 until her death.

Dillon, William J., was born in Newark, N.J., and became a glass worker in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was president of American Flint Glass Workers' Union 1 of Brooklyn and then served as secretary of the Flint Glass Workers from 1886 to 1893. He later became a glass manufacturer and lived in Hyde Park, Pa.

Doane, Lester B. (b. 1878), a resident of Globe, Ariz., served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1920 and 1921.

Dobson, William (1864?-1953?), was born in England, where he became a bricklayer. He emigrated in the 1880s, living first in Toronto and then in Buffalo, N.Y., where he was secretary (1893) of Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America 36. In 1895 he moved to North Adams, Mass., where he served as corresponding secretary (1896-1901) of Bricklayers' and Masons' local 18. Dobson served as secretary (1900-1925) of the international union (in 1910 renamed the Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers' International Union of America), moving with the union headquarters to Indianapolis in 1905. After leaving union office, he remained in Indianapolis, working as vice-president of the United Labor Bank and Trust Co. until 1934.

Dold, Charles (b. 1860), immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1873 and settled in Aurora, Ill., in the mid-1880s, working as a cigarmaker and joining Cigar Makers' International Union of America 41. He served on the executive committee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in 1888 and as financial secretary of local 41 in 1891. Moving to Chicago about 1892, he was financial secretary of Cigar Makers' local 14 from 1893 to 1895 and was active in the mid-1890s in the Chicago Labor Congress, a short-lived rival to the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago. The state federation elected him president in 1898. Dold helped organize Chicago piano makers into AFL Piano Makers' and Piano Varnish Finishers' Union 7143 in 1898. He was later an organizer (1899-1904) and president (1904-21) of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America (in 1904 renamed the Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America). Dold served as president of the Chicago Federation of Labor from 1905 to 1906. In

1917 he was secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, and in 1918 he served as chairman of the Chicago Labor party. He was the unsuccessful Farmer-Labor party candidate for Illinois lieutenant-governor in 1920. During the 1920s and 1930s he owned a piano store in Chicago.

Dolphin, Michael Martin (b. 1869?), was born in Pennsylvania. He practiced law in Kansas City, Mo., where he apparently lived until the late 1890s, except for a brief stay in Peoria, Ill., about 1896-97. A member of Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America division 159 of Kansas City, Mo., and its secretary (1894-95), he also served the international union as assistant grand chief telegrapher (1894-97) and general counsel (1897-99). About 1899 he moved to St. Louis, where he was a member of Railroad Telegraphers' division 5 and served the international union as vice-president (1899-1900) and as president (1900-1901). By 1904 Dolphin had moved to New York City, where he practiced law. The Railroad Telegraphers charged him with attempting to libel a national officer and expelled him in 1906. About 1921 he was appointed assistant corporate counsel for New York City, a position he held as late as 1926.

Donath, August (1845-1913), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he learned printing. After Civil War service he moved to Washington, D.C., in 1863, where he worked for the Government Printing Office (GPO) and for Washington daily papers, as clerk and examiner for the Bureau of Pensions, and ultimately as Superintendent of Documents in the GPO. He was active in the Columbia Typographical Union (International Typographical Union 101) and in 1883 helped found the Craftsman, the international union's official journal. He edited the paper through early 1884 and was its associate editor in the late 1880s. His publishing work also included editing the Chester (Pa.) Times and the West Chester (Pa.) News.

Donlin, John H. (1868-1952), was born in Illinois. He worked as a plasterer in Chicago and was a founding member of Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada 5 of Chicago. In 1908 he became president of the international union, serving until 1912. Donlin was president of the AFL Building Trades Department (1916-24) and served on the Committee on Emergency Construction of the War Industries Board during World War I. From 1927 until his death he was editor of The Plasterer, the international union's official publication.

Donnelly, James P. (1839-1917?), served as president of the International Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam Fitters, and Gas Fitters from 1886 to 1887.

Donnelly, John L., was a member of International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers 70 of Miami, Ariz., and served as vice-president (1915-16) and president (1916-17) of the Arizona State Federation of Labor. He was chair (1916-17) of the Arizona state district of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, which was involved in the union's "New Blood" movement, which sought to radicalize the

organization and replace its president, Charles Moyer.

Donnelly, Michael J., was a founder in 1897 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and its president from 1898 to 1907. In 1895 and 1896 he was secretary of AFL Sheep Butchers' Protective Union 6146 of Kansas City, Mo., and in 1899 he organized Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's local 36 of Omaha, Nebr. Donnelly resigned the presidency of the international union in 1907, beset by personal problems, and left the labor movement. He worked as a cigar salesman and at other jobs, and in 1916 he was a camp cook in Texas when the AFL commissioned him as an organizer for the Chicago area, but he never filled the position.

Donnelly, Patrick H. (b. 1857), was born in Pennsylvania, moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1879, and served as a district president and then as secretary (1885-88) of the Coal Miners' Benevolent and Protective Association of Illinois. In 1889 he became chief clerk for the Illinois State Documentary Department.

Donnelly, Patrick J. (1870-1944), worked as a cooper in Boston, where he was a leader in Coopers' International Union of North America 89. He served the international union as vice-president (1898-1902) and president (1902). From 1909 to 1938 Donnelly was an officer of the Massachusetts superior criminal and civil courts.

Donnelly, Samuel Bratton (1866-1946), was born in Concord, Pa., attended a state normal school, and taught in rural schools from 1883 to 1886. He then moved to Bayonne, N.J., where he worked as a reporter for the Herald while learning typesetting, and later to Jersey City, N.J., where he continued to work as a printer. He was a member of International Typographical Union 6 of New York City by the 1890s, and served the local as president (1895-98). He became president of the international union in 1898, moving to Indianapolis for the period of his administration (1898-1900). Donnelly was secretary of the National Civic Federation from 1903 to 1907 and helped organize and served as secretary of the joint arbitration board of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association from 1903 to 1908. He was also a commissioner on the New York City Board of Education (1901-8). President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Donnelly as U.S. Public Printer in 1908, and he served in that position until 1913, when he became secretary of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association. He apparently held that position continuously until 1923. About that time he became chairman of the board of control of the Allied Building Metal Industries; he remained in that post until his retirement in 1931.

Donoghue, Mortimer M. (1867-1939), was born in Connecticut and, after moving to Denver, joined United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada 3 of Denver in 1900. After moving to Butte, Mont., he joined Plumbers' local 41, which he later served as president (1906-7). He also served as vice-president (1907-9) and president (1909-19) of the Montana State Federation of Labor and as an AFL

salariated organizer (1910-12).

Dower, George W. (1852-1925?), was born in Toronto. A printer, he joined International Typographical Union 91 in 1872. He was active in the KOL and the Toronto Trades and Labor Council in the 1880s and 1890s, and was appointed district organizer for the international union in 1893. Except for the 1890-91 term, Dower served as secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress (in 1892 renamed the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada) from 1888 to 1900. In his later years he worked in Toronto as a proofreader.

Downey, Patrick J. (1867?-1935), was the chairman of the arbitration committee in the jurisdiction controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union of America. A roofer and a member of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association 83 (Tin and Sheet Iron Workers) of Albany, N.Y., he served as an AFL salariated organizer from 1903 to 1905 and worked for many years as a mediator for the New York State Department of Labor.

Doyle, Charles W. (b. 1872?), a member of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America 300 of Seattle, served as business agent (1908-28?) and secretary (1923-57) of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity. He was an AFL salariated organizer in 1917 and 1918.

Doyle, Martin F. (1826?-86), a New York City carpenter, was a member of the Central Committee of the Association of United Workers of America, served as an organizer for the Workingmen's Party of the United States in New York City, and was secretary of New York City Branch 1 of the International Labor Union.

Doyle, Peter F. (b. 1859), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1873. A stationary engineer living in Chicago by the late 1890s, he served as secretary in 1898 of the National Union of Steam Engineers and as secretary-treasurer from 1898 to 1899 of the international union (renamed the International Union of Steam Engineers later in 1898). Doyle also served as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor (1897-98) and the Chicago Federation of Labor (1897-98) and was an AFL volunteer organizer (1898).

Drain, Parda D. (b. 1861), a resident of Evansville, Ind., served as an AFL salariated organizer in 1905 and 1907 and was manager of the Advocate, a weekly Evansville labor paper, from about 1909 until about 1924.

Draper, Patrick Martin (1867?-1943), was born in Aylmer, Que. At the age of fifteen he began working at the Government Printing Bureau in Ottawa, Ont., where he joined International Typographical Union 102 in 1887; when he retired in 1933 he was superintendent of the bureau. He served his local as president (intermittently between 1893 and 1942) and was an organizer for the international union in 1900

and 1901. Draper also served as secretary-treasurer (1900-1935) and president (1935-39) of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Dresler (variously Dressler), Frederick E. (b. 1832), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1856, settling in Chicago, where he worked as a bartender and at times as a collector, salesman, agent, clerk, and laborer. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America in 1899, but was removed later that year for malfeasance in office. He was working as a bartender in Chicago as late as 1912.

Driscoll, Dennis D. (1868-1925), was born in Boston, where he attended school and apprenticed as a horseshoer, joining International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada 5 and working at the trade until 1911. He was secretary (1899-1900) and secretary-treasurer (1900-1911) of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, served as financial secretary and president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and helped found the Cambridge (Mass.) Central Labor Union. In 1903 and 1904 he was an AFL salaried organizer. Driscoll served as assistant commissioner (1911-15) and deputy commissioner (1922-25) of the Boston Penal Institutions Department, and during World War I he was secretary (1917-18) of the Trades Union Liberty League. From 1922 to 1924 he was a member of the Massachusetts state commission investigating higher education.

Drummond, Charles L. (1864-1900), was born in Huntington, Ind., and moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1885, where he worked for the Fort Wayne Gazette and later for the Fort Wayne Sentinel. A member of International Typographical Union 78, he served as its financial secretary from 1888 to 1891, and as its president in 1895. He was a delegate to the Fort Wayne Trades and Labor Council from its founding in 1889 until 1896 and served as its president in 1893. He served as an AFL vice-president in 1894. A Democrat, Drummond played an active role in local politics. Between 1891 and 1896 he was connected with the free silver paper Monday Morning Times. He was elected to represent Allen County in the Indiana legislature in 1900 but died before taking office.

Duffy, Frank (1861-1955), was born in County Monaghan, Ireland. At the age of two he immigrated with his family to England, and in 1881 he immigrated to the United States, settling in New York City. There he joined United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners 2 and served as the first president of the United Order's executive council for Greater New York. In 1888, when the United Order merged with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to form the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Duffy became a member of Carpenters' local 478. He served as president of the local's executive council (1888-1901) and as its business agent (1896-98), and for four terms he was financial secretary of the Brotherhood's New York district council. He was an organizer for the Carpenters in 1896 and four years later was elected to the union's executive board. Duffy served the Brotherhood as secretary-treasurer (1901-2), secretary (1903-48), and editor of the union's official journal (1901-41). He moved to Philadelphia in 1901

and then to Indianapolis in 1902 when the union changed the location of its headquarters. Duffy served as an AFL vice-president from 1914 to 1939. He was also a board member of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education (1912-20), served on the Indiana State Board of Education (1915-19), and was a member of the American labor mission to the 1919 Paris peace conference.

Duggan, Michael (b. 1858), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States around 1890. He settled in Lowell, Mass., and worked as a textile operative. A member of the Lowell cotton mule spinners' union, he served as its financial secretary (1898) and president (1904-7), and from 1903 to 1908 was treasurer of the Lowell Textile Council. Duggan was elected president of the National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association of America (in 1899 renamed the National Spinners' Association of America) in 1892 and occupied that post, perhaps continuously, until 1904. After leaving the union's leadership, he worked as an insurance agent from 1906 to 1908, and then as a janitor until at least 1911.

Dullea, John D. (1861-1919), was born in New Jersey. After moving to Boston, he became a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America 71 of that city and, in early 1894, assistant secretary of the international union. Later that year he became secretary of the international union, leading it into a merger in 1895 that created the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. By 1900 he was living in Lynn, Mass., where he was briefly a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' local 300 and then was associated with local 205. He became the business agent of Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council 4 in Lynn about 1907 and still held that position as late as 1916.

Duncan, Charles (1865-1933), was born in Middlesbrough, England, where he attended school until the age of sixteen and then apprenticed at an iron works. He joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers around 1888 and served as the union's district secretary. In 1898 he became a member of the newly-created Workers' Union (in 1919 renamed the National Amalgamated Workers' Union), serving as its president (1898-1900) and secretary (1900-1929). Duncan served on several government commissions during World War I and became involved with the prowar British Workers' League. He served several terms as a Labour member of Parliament (1906-18, 1922-33) and was a member of the Labour party executive committee from 1920 through 1922.

Duncan, James (1857-1928), was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in 1880. He joined the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America in 1881 and during the early 1880s served as an officer of the union's locals in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and, finally, Baltimore, where he settled in 1884. He was Maryland state organizer for the Granite Cutters, organizer for the AFL, and president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor (1890-92, 1897). Duncan served the Granite Cutters (in 1905 renamed the Granite Cutters' International Association of America) as secretary (1895-1905), secretary-treasurer (1905-12), and president (1912-23) and edited the union's official journal from 1895 to 1928. He was an AFL vice-president (1895-1928) and acting president of the

Federation during President John McBride's illness in 1895. He was also a member of the National Civic Federation Industrial Department (1901-2) and the Civic Federation's executive committee (1903 to at least 1923). President Woodrow Wilson appointed him a member of the Root mission to Russia in 1917, and he also served as a member of the American labor mission to the 1919 Paris peace conference.

Dunn, George F. (1860-1925), worked as a railroad boilermaker in Huntington, Ind., where he joined Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America (in 1906 renamed International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America) 28. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the international union, and the next year he was appointed president, following the removal of John McNeil. Later elected in his own right, he served as president until 1908. Dunn lived in Indianapolis during his presidency and worked there until 1922, first as a boilermaker and then as a boiler inspector.

Dunn, William T., a member of International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers 4 of Chicago, was president in 1898 of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Dunne, William (variously Willis) Francis (1887-1953), was born in Missouri and grew up in Minnesota. He had moved by 1907 to Montana and by 1912 to Vancouver, B.C., where he was business agent for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 213 (1913-14) and district organizer for the international union (1915). Returning to Butte, Mont., he was a leader of the 1917 strike against the Anaconda Mining Co., was elected to the legislature in 1918 on the Non-Partisan League ticket, and served as editor of the Butte Bulletin (1918-21, 1922-24?). Dunne was convicted in 1919 in a Montana state court for violating the state's sedition act with an editorial in the Bulletin, but his conviction was overturned in 1920 by the Montana Supreme Court. From 1922 to 1934 he served on the central executive committees of the Workers' Party of America, Workers' (Communist) Party of America, and Communist Party of the United States of America (Communist Party USA). In August 1922 Dunne was arrested in the Bridgman raid, and in 1923 because of his party connections he was unseated as the delegate to the AFL convention from the Silver Bow (Mont.) Trades and Labor Council. From 1924 to 1927 he served as coeditor of the Daily Worker. In 1934 Dunne was dropped from his party leadership position and in 1946 was expelled from the Communist party.

Dyche, John Alexander (1867-1938), was born in Kovno, Lithuania; he immigrated to England in 1887 and then to the United States in 1901. He worked as a skirt maker in New York City and joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union first as a member of a sub-local of local 1 (Cloak Operators) and then local 23 (Skirt Makers). Dyche was appointed secretary-treasurer of the international union in 1904, retaining that position until 1914 when he retired, and he edited its official journal from 1910 to 1914. He later opened a small business in the industry, and in 1926 published Bolshevism in American Labor Unions, an anticommunist tract.

Dyer, Josiah Bennett (1843-1900), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1871. He was an early member of the KOL in Boston and helped organize a branch of the Granite Cutters' International Union of the United States and the British Provinces of America (in 1880 renamed the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America) in Graniteville, Mass., in 1877. The following year he was elected secretary of the Granite Cutters, serving in that office until 1895.

Easley, Ralph Montgomery (1856-1939), was born in Browning, Pa., founded a daily newspaper in Hutchinson, Kans., and then moved to Chicago to work as a reporter and columnist for the Chicago Inter Ocean. He helped organize the Chicago Civic Federation in 1893, leaving the Inter Ocean to serve as the new organization's secretary. He resigned from that position in 1900 and moved to New York City to organize the National Civic Federation, bringing together prominent representatives of business, labor, and the public in cooperative reform efforts and in the settlement of labor disputes. Easley served as secretary of the National Civic Federation (1900-1903) and as chairman of its executive council (1904-39). In his later years he increasingly devoted himself to opposing radical labor organizations and social movements.

Eaton, Horace M. (b. 1865), a laster from Maine, was secretary and treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union from its founding in 1895 until 1902; he edited its official journal, the Union Boot and Shoe Worker, from 1900 to 1902. Eaton resigned in 1902 to become superintendent of a shoe factory in St. Louis.

Eberhardt, William F. (b. 1836), financial secretary of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 8 of Philadelphia, served as an AFL organizer for one month during the summer of 1892.

Eby, George M. (b. 1857), was born in Illinois, worked as a clerk and manager in Duluth, Minn. (1886-91), and was the first president (1890-91) of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of America. He moved in 1891 to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and later to Des Moines, Iowa.

Edmonston, Gabriel (1839-1918), was born in Washington, D.C., and served in the Confederate army. He was a founder and the first president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (1881-82) and was Carpenter of the House of Representatives in the 1880s. Edmonston was a member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada from 1883 to 1886, serving as the Federation's secretary in 1885 and as its treasurer in 1886. He introduced a series of resolutions at the Federation's 1884 convention calling for the inauguration of the eight-hour movement. From 1886 to 1888 Edmonston served as treasurer of the AFL.

Edwards, Thomas J. (b. 1862), was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, and

immigrated to the United States about 1880. A rubber boot maker in Cambridge, Mass., Edwards served as president of the short-lived Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of North America from 1902 until 1906, when the union disbanded.

Edwoods, Prince L. (b. 1890?), was superintendent in 1920 of the New York State Bureau of Employment office in Harlem, which functioned in cooperation with the Employment Service of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Egan, James P. (1866-1931), a member of International Typographical Union 63 of Toledo, Ohio, was president (1905-12) of the Toledo Central Labor Union and editor (1907-13) of the Union Leader, its official journal, and in 1914 served as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee. He was editor of the AFL Weekly News Service (before 1921 called the AFL Weekly News Letter) from about 1915 until his death.

Eichelberger, Harry L., a member of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America 90 of Baltimore, served as vice-president of the Meat Cutters (1902-6) and as an AFL salaried organizer (1901-2, 1905-25).

Eikhoff, Henry J. (1861-1925), a stove polisher, was born in Michigan and was active in the Detroit Trade and Labor Council before helping organize the Metal Polishers', Buffers', and Platers' International Union of North America in 1892. He served as vice-president and, during the latter part of 1894, as president of the union. After 1897 he was a Michigan state factory inspector and played a major role in the Michigan legislature's passage of the first blower law, which required removal of dust in polishing rooms. He later opened a private factory inspection bureau.

Elderkin, Thomas J. (b. 1853), was born in London, immigrated to the United States in 1869, and worked in Scranton, Pa., and Buffalo, N.Y., before settling in Chicago. In 1878 he helped organize the Lake Seamen's Benevolent Association of Chicago, serving several terms as its secretary in the 1890s. In 1892 he was a founder of the National Seamen's Union of America (in 1895 renamed the International Seamen's Union of America) and was elected its first secretary and treasurer, serving until he resigned the office in 1899. In 1894 he was elected an AFL vice-president; he served one term. In the late 1890s Elderkin was a vessel dispatcher in Chicago, where he was living as late as 1917.

Elliott, John T. (1836-1902), was born in Baltimore, and after the Civil War he moved to Philadelphia and joined the International Workingmen's Association. The Association's General Council in New York City elected him U.S. general secretary for 1871-72 and this brought him actively into Socialist and reform politics and relief efforts in the city during the depression of the 1870s. He was involved in organizing the Grand Lodge of Painters of America in 1871, the first national painters' union. Returning to Baltimore in 1879, he organized KOL Local Assembly 1466 and served as secretary of District Assembly 41 but resigned in 1882. In 1887 he helped organize the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America and was elected

secretary-treasurer. Elliott presided over the Painters and Decorators (in 1899 renamed the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America) during years of factionalism when the painters divided into two groups, Elliott's eastern faction based in Baltimore and the western faction headquartered in Lafayette, Ind. Poor health forced him to retire in 1900.

Elm, Johann Adolph von (1857-1916), born in Hamburg, Germany, was a cigarmaker and an active Socialist and trade unionist. He immigrated to the United States in 1878 in the face of the Bismarckian anti-Socialist laws and during his four years in New York became a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America and a friend of SG and Adolph Strasser. Returning to Germany in 1882, he became secretary of the Verband der Zigarrensortierer (Cigar Packers' Union) and was instrumental in arranging its merger with the Deutscher Tabakarbeiter-Verband (German Cigarmakers' Union). When the official ban on Socialist and labor activities eased in 1890, Elm took part in the founding of the Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands (General Commission of German Trade Unions) and from 1894 to 1907 served as a member of the Reichstag representing the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany). Elm was also prominent in organizing and managing several cooperative ventures and an insurance plan linked with the German trade unions. When SG visited Europe in 1895, Elm served as his liaison with the German labor movement.

Emrich, Henry (b. 1846?), was born in Prussia, immigrated to the United States in 1866, and settled in New York City, where he joined the Cabinet Makers' Union. Emrich was active in the political organization of the New York City Central Labor Union in the 1880s. He served as secretary of the International Furniture Workers' Union of America between 1882 and 1891, and he was elected vice-president of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada in 1885 and treasurer of the AFL in 1888 and 1889.

Engel, Anton J. (1869-1930?), was born in Wisconsin and moved to Chicago in his early twenties, where he joined Upholsterers' International Union of North America 24. He later served as president of the international union (1892-1907) and as a member of its general executive board (1907-9). Engel worked as an upholsterer until at least 1913 and lived in Chicago until his death.

Engel, George (1836-87), was born in Cassel, Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1873, moved to Chicago in 1874, and was a member of the International Workingmen's Association, the Socialist Labor party, and, after 1883, the anarchist International Working People's Association, or Black International. A printer by trade, he wrote for the Anarchist. Engel was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident and was hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

Estes, Fred J. (d. 1897), a Columbus, Ga., printer, served as an AFL organizer in 1896 and 1897.

Ettor, Joseph James (1885?-1948), was an organizer for the IWW and a member of the IWW's general executive board. A rousing speaker who was fluent in several languages, he played an active role in the strikes at McKees Rocks, Pa. (1909), Lawrence, Mass. (1912), and Paterson, N.J. (1913) and was the author of Industrial Unionism: The Road to Freedom, published by the IWW in 1913. In 1917 Ettor was indicted under the Espionage Act, but the case was dropped for insufficient evidence.

Evans, Christopher (1841-1924), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1869. He was a founder of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers in 1885, serving as its secretary from 1885 to 1888. He was also a founder of the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association, serving as its president in 1889. Evans also served as secretary of the AFL from 1889 to 1894. After 1895 he became an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America and for the AFL.

Evans, E. Lewis (1865-1955), was born in Canada and after immigrating to the United States became a member of AFL Tobacco Pressmen's and Helpers' Union 6046 of St. Louis. He served as secretary-treasurer (1895-1925) and president (1926-40) of the National Tobacco Workers' Union of America (in 1898 renamed the Tobacco Workers' International Union).

Evans, Joseph E. (b. 1856), was born in Wales and immigrated to the United States in 1869. Becoming a member of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, he apprenticed at Rock Island Arsenal in Rock Island, Ill., and later moved to Washington, D.C. He served as president of the Stone Cutters from 1907 to 1910.

Evans, Newton W. (1863-1941?), was born in Illinois and worked as a clerk and then as a teamster, joining Team Drivers' International Union 43 of Bloomington, Ill. Evans served the international union as district organizer (1900), vice-president (1900-2), and president (1902-3). After leaving office he was a traveling auditor (1903-4) for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and an AFL salaried organizer (1904-5). Evans was active in a secession movement within the Teamsters in 1906 and 1907, serving for a time as president of a breakaway faction, the United Teamsters of America. Beginning about 1909 he worked for the city of Bloomington as a foreman in its engineering department, a position he held at least through 1940.

Fairchild, Lewis W. (b. 1879), of Poplar Bluff, Mo., was a black porter on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and served as president of the Railway Train Porters' Protective Association (later renamed the Protective Order of Railroad Trainmen).

Fairgrieve, Alexander (b. 1864), was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in 1866. Working as a coal miner in Montana, he served as president of Western Federation of Miners 29 of Red Lodge, Mont. (1900-1901), which he brought into the United Mine Workers of America as local 1771 in 1901. Fairgrieve

served as a United Mine Workers organizer (1902) and was vice-president (1903) and president (1903-9) of the Montana Federation of Labor. Between 1904 and 1910 he lived in Basin, Helena, and Roundup, Mont. In 1920 he was living in Washoe, Idaho, where he worked as a mine foreman.

Fairview, Florence, a suffragist and women's labor organizer who apparently went under several assumed names, adopted the name Fairview because, as she put it, "I take a fair view of things" (New York Times, Aug. 30, 1897). She addressed the 1895 AFL convention and was active in organizing women tobacco workers in St. Louis in 1896. She later experienced difficulties in her relations with the labor movement, reflected in SG's rejection of her application for the chartering of a federal labor union in July 1896 and her brief appearance before the AFL's 1896 convention to refute charges--unspecified in the record--by the New York State Workingmen's Assembly.

Farquhar, John McCreath (1832-1918), was born in Ayr, Scotland, and immigrated to the United States in 1849, settling in Buffalo, N.Y., and apprenticing as a printer. During the 1850s he studied law, engaged in publishing, and was an organizer for the National Typographical Union. By 1858 he was living in Petersburg, Va., where he was a member of Typographical local 26; the next year he moved to Chicago, joining Typographical local 16. He served the national union as president from 1860 to 1863. After Civil War service, he returned to Buffalo, where he was a member of International Typographical Union 9; he also maintained a law practice. Farquhar was a Republican congressman (1885-91) from New York and a member of the U.S. Industrial Commission (1898-1902).

Fechner, Robert (1876-1939), was a member of the general executive board of the International Association of Machinists from 1914 to 1916 and again from 1918 until his death. A longtime member of Machinists' local 23 of Savannah, Ga., he also served as secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Federation of Labor (1910-16). In 1925 he was named vice-president of the Machinists, a position he held until 1933, when he took a leave of absence to accept an appointment as director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Fehrenbatch, John (1844-1930), was born in Rochester, N.Y., where he apprenticed as a blacksmith. In the early 1860s he apprenticed as a machinist in Peterboro, Ont., and then worked in Ohio and Indiana, joining International Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America 5 of Evansville, Ind., in 1864, and local 4 of Indianapolis later that year. Returning to Indianapolis in 1865 after serving briefly on a U.S. military railroad, his union elected him special corresponding secretary to work in the eight-hour movement, and he was elected secretary of the Grand Eight-Hour League of Indiana. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Labor Union convention in New York City. In 1871 he was elected president of the Blacksmiths; he was reelected in 1872. He was elected president of the Industrial Congress of the United States in 1873, and to a single term as a Republican in the Ohio legislature in 1875.

Fenwick, Charles (1850-1918), joined the Northumberland Miners' Association in 1863, eventually becoming a trustee. He was a delegate to the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain in 1884 and the following year was elected to Parliament (Liberal/Labour); he held his seat until his death. He was a delegate to the Paris International Workingmen's Congress in 1889 and was secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress from 1890 to 1894.

Ferrell, Frank J. (b. 1852), born in Virginia, was a black machinist and stationary engineer who worked in New York City. He was a member of the Socialist Labor party and the Eccentric Engineers' Association and actively supported Henry George's campaigns for mayor of New York City (1886) and for New York secretary of state (1887). Within the KOL he was prominent in efforts to end segregation and unsuccessfully advocated admitting Chinese workers to membership in the KOL. At the KOL General Assembly in Richmond, Va., in 1886 he and other delegates from District Assembly 49 were involved in an incident challenging segregationist practices in the host city, and he received national attention when he introduced Terence Powderly at the General Assembly's opening ceremonies with the claim that the KOL was intent on ending racial divisions between workers. Ferrell joined in the denunciation of the death sentences for the Haymarket anarchists and went to Illinois as part of the delegation sent by the New York City Central Labor Union that asked Governor Richard Oglesby to commute the sentences.

Fielden, Samuel (b. 1847), was born in Lancashire, England, immigrated to the United States in 1868, and worked as an itinerant laborer, hauling stone and working the canals, railroads, and levees of the Midwest and South. He settled in Chicago in 1871, was involved in labor organization among teamsters, and by the early 1880s was a prominent labor agitator. He joined the anarchist International Working People's Association in 1884. Fielden was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Richard Oglesby, and he was pardoned by Governor John Altgeld in 1893.

Figolah, William (b. 1875), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1883. Employed as a glass beveler in Chicago, he was a member of Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America 1 and served as secretary-treasurer of the international union (1900-1912). He later became a farmer.

Finkelstone, Edward (1863-1927), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1873. He was president of the Journeymen Barbers' Protective Union of New York from 1886 to 1887 and was a founder of the Journeymen Barbers' National Union in December 1887. He served for one year as the new union's first president.

Fischer, Adolph (1858?-87), was born in Bremen, Germany, and immigrated to the United States about 1871. A compositor by trade, he worked in Little Rock, Ark., and St. Louis before moving to Chicago in 1883, where he was employed by

the Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung. Fischer was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident and was hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

Fischer, Henry (1866?-1908), a member of AFL Tobacco Factory Workers' Union 6063 of St. Louis in the early 1890s, was president (1895-1908) of the National Tobacco Workers' Union of America (in 1898 renamed the Tobacco Workers' International Union).

Fischer, Jacob (1871-1936), was born in Osborne, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen moved to Indianapolis. He served the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America as vice-president (1894-98), president (1898-1902), organizer (1902-4), and secretary-treasurer (1904-29). Fischer was also an AFL vice-president (1918-29) and vice-president of the AFL Union Label Trades Department.

Fitzgerald, Anna, was born in LaSalle, Ill., and moved to Chicago in 1886, where she became active in KOL Local Assembly 6962 (Mattress Workers). She was a founder of KOL Local Assembly 3570 (Mattress Makers) and was its president and district assembly representative in the mid-1890s. She was a charter member of the Woman's (later Women's) International Union Label League in 1901 and its president from 1905 to 1931. In 1908 she served as an AFL special organizer for women.

FitzGerald, Edward H. (1877-1961), was born in Rochester, Minn., began working as a railroad clerk around 1898, and in 1912 moved to Los Angeles. In 1918 he organized Brotherhood of Railway Clerks 602 there, and he served as the local's first president (1918-19). In 1919 FitzGerald was elected grand vice-president of the Brotherhood (renamed that year as the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes), and in 1920 he became president of the Brotherhood and moved to union headquarters in Cincinnati. In 1924 and 1925 he served as a member of the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. After retiring from union office in 1928, he returned to California, settling in Glendale. In 1931 he was appointed a commissioner of the Conciliation Service of the U.S. Department of Labor, a position he held until 1948.

Fitzgerald, Frank A. (b. 1867), a New Orleans painter, was an AFL salaried organizer (1911-12, 1914-16).

FitzGerald, James F., of Ft. Edward, N.Y., served as national representative (1902-5) of the Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, a division of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (in 1903 renamed the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers). In 1906 he helped organize the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, serving as president-secretary until 1909. That year he took a job with the International Paper Co. and became acting president of the Progressive Association of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, a company union headquartered in Sandy Hill, N.Y.

Fitzgerald, John J. (b. 1870), was a native of Auburn, N.Y., where he attended public school until the age of fourteen. He then went to work for an engine building firm. In 1885 he left Auburn, working in upstate New York and Cleveland before settling in Chicago in 1889. There he became a member of local 1 of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers (in 1893 renamed the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America), serving at various times as its secretary after 1891. Fitzgerald served the international union as grand vice-president (1898-1900, 1904-6) and grand organizer (1904-6). He was appointed timekeeper for the Chicago Water Department in 1893 and, after earning a degree from the Chicago College of Law in 1899, practiced law.

Fitzgerald, Thomas D. (d. 1926), a member of International Typographical Union 4 of Albany, N.Y., served as a Democratic alderman for the city of Albany and was president of the Albany city council. He also served as president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York and as chairman of the legislative committee of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York (1907-10) and the New York State Federation of Labor (1910-14, 1916-20).

Fitzgibbon, James H., was president of the Menominee River Laboring Men's Protective and Benevolent Union, editor of the Marinette, Wis., Laborer (1886-88), and statistician of KOL Local Assembly 3313. In 1888 he was appointed organizer for the AFL and worked for over ten years in northern Wisconsin and in northern Michigan. He was involved in an early but unsuccessful attempt to establish a state branch of the AFL in Wisconsin.

Fitzpatrick, John J. (1871?-1946), was born in Athlone, Ireland, and was brought to Chicago by his uncle after the death of his parents. He worked in the Chicago stockyards and in a brass foundry and then took up horseshoeing and blacksmithing. In 1886 he joined Journeymen Horseshoers' National Union of the United States 4 and over the years served as the local's vice-president, treasurer, business agent, and president. Around 1921, after the local broke with the Chicago Federation of Labor, he joined International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers 122. Fitzpatrick served as an executive committee member (1899-1900), organizer (1902-4?), and president (1900-1901, 1906-46) of the Chicago Federation of Labor and as an AFL salaried organizer (1903-23). He played a major role in the meatpackers' organizing campaign of 1917 and the steelworkers' organizing campaign of 1918-20, ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Chicago on the Labor party ticket in 1919, and served on the National Recovery Administration Regional Labor Board (1933-35).

Fitzpatrick, Patrick Francis (1835-99), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen. Apprenticed as an iron molder in Troy, N.Y., he eventually settled in Cincinnati, where he held offices in Iron Molders' Union of North America 4 until 1898 and was one of the founders of the city's Building Trades Council. From 1879 to 1890 Fitzpatrick served as president of the Iron Molders.

Flaherty, Martin D. (b. 1874), a Scranton, Pa., printer and member of

International Typographical Union 112, served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1900 and 1901.

Flaherty, Thomas Francis (1880-1933), was born in Napa, Calif., and worked there as a cutter in a glove factory before moving to San Francisco, where he got a job as a postal clerk. A charter member of National Federation of Post Office Clerks 2 of San Francisco, Flaherty served the local as president (1908) and corresponding and recording secretary (1910-13). Elected secretary-treasurer and legislative representative of the national union in 1913, he moved to Washington, D.C., where he set up the union's national headquarters, edited its official journal, Union Postal Clerk, and earned law degrees in 1920 and 1921. Flaherty served the Post Office Clerks as secretary-treasurer and legislative representative until his death.

Flett, John Alexander (1860-1941), was born in Hamilton, Ont., where he became a carpenter. A member first of KOL Local Assembly 2225, he joined Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 18 in 1884 and also played an active role in Hamilton's Trade and Labor Assembly. He was vice-president (1898-1902) and president (1902-4) of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and served as an AFL salaried organizer in Canada from 1900 until 1925.

Flood, Emmet T. (1874-1942), was born in Illinois and worked as a teamster in Chicago, where he joined International Brotherhood of Teamsters 715 (Department Store Drivers). He served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1904 to 1925, organizing, among others, a nurses' and attendants' union in Illinois state hospitals. Flood retired from the labor movement after SG's death and worked in the trucking business.

Flore, Edward Frank (1877-1945), was born in Buffalo, N.Y., and began working in his father's saloon about the age of fourteen. He joined Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 175 of Buffalo in 1900 and soon became its recording secretary and then its financial secretary and treasurer. Flore became vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees in 1905. Defeated in a bid for the union's presidency at the 1909 convention, he returned to his job as a bartender, but he was elected president of the union in 1911 and served in that position until his death. Flore also served as an AFL vice-president (1936-45).

Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley (1890-1964), was an organizer and lecturer for the IWW. She played an active role in the IWW's free speech campaigns in Spokane, Wash. (1910), and Missoula, Mont. (1912), the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike (1912), the Paterson, N.J., silk strike (1913), and the Mesabi Range strike (1916). She was also prominently involved in the efforts to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and to free California labor organizers Thomas Mooney and Warren Billings. A founding member of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1920, Flynn remained a member of its board of directors until she was expelled in 1940 because of her membership in the Communist party. She was later tried and convicted under the Smith Act for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government

and served two years in prison (1955-57).

Flynn, John J. (b. 1877?), immigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1896 and was living in Chicago by 1905. He was secretary-treasurer of the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union (in 1907 renamed the Interior Freight Handlers' and Railway Clerks' International Union and in 1909 renamed the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers) from 1905 until about 1913. Flynn also worked as a publishing clerk. He resigned from union office because of his appointment as a Chicago civil service commissioner.

Flynn, Thomas H. (d. 1923), a member of International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America 154 of Pittsburgh, was an AFL salaried organizer from 1900 until his death.

Foran, Martin Ambrose (1844-1921), was a Cleveland cooper, an organizer in 1870 of the Coopers' International Union, and the union's president for three years. During the early 1870s he was active in the movement to form a federation of national trade unions. He became a lawyer in 1874 and served as prosecuting attorney of Cleveland between 1875 and 1877. He served as a Democratic congressman from Ohio from 1883 to 1889.

Ford, Charles P. (1879-1932), was born in Mount Vernon, Iowa. By 1902 he had moved to Schenectady, N.Y., where he began working for General Electric and joined International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 247, serving as its president (1904-5) and later as chair of the grievance committee for the Schenectady district council. In 1912 Ford became secretary of the international union, serving until 1925, when illness forced his resignation, and he was chair of its executive council from 1926 until his death. He was a founder of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association in 1922 and of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association in 1924, serving the latter as vice-president, general manager, and president. From 1923 until his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank.

Ford, Cornelius (1867-1935), was born in Hoboken, N.J. He joined International Typographical Union 94 of Hudson County, N.J., in 1888 and helped organize Typographical local 323 of Hoboken in 1894. Ford served as treasurer (1902) and president (1906-10, 1911-13) of local 323, as president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor (1902-13), as an AFL salaried organizer (1901-12), and as a Democrat in the New Jersey state assembly (1910-12). Moving to Washington, D.C., he held the post of Public Printer of the United States from 1913 to 1921, and, after that, continued to work in that city's printing industry. He was a member of Typographical local 101 of Washington until his death. His daughter, Martha R. Ford (1891-1974), worked as an AFL stenographer from 1913 until at least 1956.

Ford, Thomas J. (b. 1850?), an Irish-born metal worker, was a walking

delegate for the brass and silver workers' union in New York City and in 1887 served as secretary of the national union of brass workers that, the following year, became KOL National Trade Assembly 242.

Forker, Reuben (b. 1854), a member of International Typographical Union 71 of Trenton, N.J., was secretary of the Mercer Co. (N.J.) Central Labor Union from 1899 to 1923.

Forrester, James Joseph (1867-1939), was born in Ohio. The son of a farmer, he taught school to put himself through college and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He was employed as a letter carrier in the 1890s and then took a job as a railway clerk. Forrester served the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (in 1919 renamed the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes) as organizer (1907-8), deputy grand president (1908-10), vice-grand president (1910-15), and grand president (1915-20). He was later a member of the U.S. Railroad Labor Board (1920-21), the Brotherhood's vice-grand president for legislative matters (1921), and its national legislative counsel (1922-25). From 1925 to 1928 he served as president of the rival American Federation of Express Workers. A resident of Washington, D.C., he later worked as a special investigator for the immigration bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor (1931-33) and as a researcher and statistical expert for various government agencies until he retired in 1937.

Forschner, August J. (b. 1838), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1880. He served the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union of America as trustee (1883-84) and treasurer (1884-86).

Fortune, John (b. 1840?), was born in Ireland. He was president of the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity and an early leader of the New York Custom Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union.

Foster, Frank Keyes (1855-1909), was born in Massachusetts and worked as a printer in Connecticut before settling in Boston in 1880. He was active in the International Typographical Union and represented the Boston Central Trades and Labor Union at the 1883 convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada, where he was elected secretary of the Legislative Committee. A member of KOL Local Assembly 2006, he was elected secretary of District Assembly 30 and a member of the KOL general executive board in 1883. In 1884 he began editing the KOL's official journal in Massachusetts, the Laborer (Haverhill). Foster ran unsuccessfully for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1886 on the Democratic ticket. In 1887 he helped found the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and served as treasurer (1887), secretary (1889-95), and chairman of the legislative committee (1892-93, 1900-1907). He founded the Labor Leader (Boston) in 1887 and was its editor until 1897.

Foster, John Thomas (b. 1874), a member of International Association of

Machinists 631 of Montreal and president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, served as vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada from 1922 to 1931.

Foster, William Henry (1848?-86), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1873. He was the founder of the Cincinnati Exponent and an officer of International Typographical Union 3 of Cincinnati. He was elected secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada in 1881, 1882, and 1885. In 1883 he joined the staff of the Philadelphia Evening Call and in 1884 became president of Typographical local 2 of Philadelphia. He helped found the Philadelphia Central Labor Union and served as its secretary. He joined KOL Local Assembly 3879 in 1886 and was its delegate to District Assembly 1.

Foster, William Z. (1881-1961), was born in Taunton, Mass. He was a member of the Socialist Party of America from 1901 to 1909, joined the United Wage Workers' Party of Washington in 1909, and became a member of the IWW in 1910, participating in the Spokane, Wash., free-speech campaign. He then traveled to Europe, where he became a convert to the strategy of "boring from within" existing trade unions. After unsuccessfully contesting the AFL's right to represent the American labor movement at the 1911 meeting of the International Secretariat in Budapest, Hungary, he returned to the United States and settled in Chicago. He left the IWW in 1912, joined the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, and later organized the Syndicalist League of North America and the International Trade Union Educational League. Between 1917 and 1919 he led AFL organizing campaigns in the packinghouse and steel industries, and in 1920 he founded the Trade Union Educational League. The following year he went to Moscow and, upon his return, joined the American Communist party. He was the party's candidate for president in 1924, 1928, and 1932 and served as the party's longtime chairman (1930?-44, 1945-57) and chairman emeritus (1957-61). He died in Moscow, where he had gone for medical care.

Fox, Charles (b. 1875), was born in Indiana and by 1905 had joined United Mine Workers of America 155 of Bickness, Ind. From 1908 to 1915 he served as secretary of United Mine Workers' District 11 (Indiana), and he also served as vice-president (1910-13) and as president (1913-20) of the Indiana State Federation of Labor (FOL). Fox resigned the presidency of the FOL in 1920 to accept a post as a member of the compensation department of the Indiana State Industrial Board, serving until 1925. He later set up a law practice in Terre Haute, Ind.

Fox, Harry W. (1876-1943), a member of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 337 (Culinary Workers) of Cheyenne, Wyo., was president of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor from 1916 to 1924.

Fox, Martin (1848-1907), was born in Cincinnati. He was a member of National Union of Iron Molders 3 of that city and then, after he moved to Covington,

Ky., joined Iron Molders' local 20 of that city. In 1878 he began serving as a trustee of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, as the international union was renamed, and from 1880 to 1886 served as a clerk in the office of the president of the union. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the international union, holding that position until he became president in 1890. He served in that office until 1903. Following his retirement from the presidency of the Iron Molders, he was a paid consultant to the organization until 1907. Fox was also active in the National Civic Federation, serving on the executive committee (1901, 1903) and as a member of the Industrial Department (1901-2).

Frank, Anton (1856-1925), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1879, and settled in New York City. He was secretary of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union of America in 1886 and treasurer of Cigar Makers' Progressive International Union of America 90 after the merger of the Progressives and the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Moving to New Haven, Conn., about 1892, Frank served as an officer of Cigar Makers' local 39 during the 1890s.

Franklin, Joseph Anthony (1868-1948), was born in Sedalia, Mo., and took up the boilermaking trade in 1892. A charter member of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America 221 of Pittsburg, Kans., he served the Boiler Makers (in 1906 renamed the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America) as vice-president (1906-8) and president (1908-44). In 1912 he served as an AFL salaried organizer, and from 1922 to 1925 he was a member of the general or national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Franklin, Stella Miles (1879-1954), author of My Brilliant Career (1901), served as secretary (1911-13) and secretary-treasurer (1913-15) of the National Women's Trade Union League and as assistant editor (1911-12), coeditor (1913-15), and editor (1915) of the League's journal, Life and Labor. She was a member of AFL Stenographers' and Typists' Union 12,755 of Chicago.

Frayne, Hugh (1869-1934), was born in Scranton, Pa., and began working as a breaker boy in the mines when he was eight. He later became a sheet metal worker and was a charter member of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association 86 of Scranton. From 1901 to 1902 and again from 1904 to 1905 he served as vice-president of the international union (in 1903 renamed the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance). Frayne was an AFL salaried organizer from 1902 until his death, and beginning in 1910 he was in charge of the AFL's New York City office. During World War I, he chaired the labor division of the War Industries Board.

Frazier, William H. (b. 1866), was born in North Carolina. Moving to Boston, he became a member of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union. He served as the union's secretary (1899-1912) and as secretary-treasurer (1899-1904, 1905-12) of the International Seamen's Union of America. His tenure ended when he absconded with union funds and disappeared.

Freeman, William E. (b. 1885?), a resident of Pittsburg, Kans., worked as a laborer, as a carpenter, and as the proprietor of a restaurant before joining Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America 497 of Pittsburg. He served as president of the Pittsburg United Trades and Labor Council from 1916 to 1918, as vice-president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor from 1917 to 1918, and as president of the Federation from 1918 to 1925. In 1920 he was an AFL salaried organizer.

French, Thomas A. (b. 1880?), was born in California and later moved to Phoenix, where he served as secretary-treasurer of the Arizona State Federation of Labor (1916-17, 1920-21).

Frey, John Philip (1871-1957), was born in Mankato, Minn., and moved to Montreal in 1878, where he lived until the age of fourteen. He worked in a Montreal printing shop and on a farm and lumber camp in Upper Ontario before moving with his family to Worcester, Mass., in 1887. After finding work first as an errand boy and then in a grocery, he apprenticed as a molder. In 1896 he helped organize Iron Molders' Union of North America 5, serving as the local's president until 1900 and as vice-president of the international union from 1900 to 1903. Frey moved to Bellevue, Ky., in 1903 after he was appointed editor of the Iron Molders' official journal, which was published in Cincinnati, and about 1909 he moved to Norwood, Ohio. He served as editor of the journal until 1927, was an AFL salaried organizer in 1910, and was president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor from 1924 to 1928. Frey moved to Washington, D.C., to serve as secretary-treasurer (1927-34) and president (1934-50) of the AFL Metal Trades Department.

Fritz, Adolph J. (1876-1947), a lifelong resident of Indianapolis, joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 56 of Indianapolis in 1902 and served as treasurer of the local from 1904 to 1940. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State Federation of Labor from 1917 until 1944.

Fuhrman, Alfred (b. 1863), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1881. He organized local 16 of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States in San Francisco and served as its secretary in 1889-90. He was also associated with the Coast Seamen's Union as a member and organizer. Fuhrman was secretary (1889-90) and president (1890-91) of the Representative Council of the Federated Trades and Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast. In 1890 the Brewery Workmen suspended his local and the AFL suspended the Representative Council in a dispute that saw Fuhrman organize the rival United Brewery Workmen's Union of the Pacific Coast. The San Francisco brewers rejoined the national organization in 1892. In 1891 Fuhrman helped organize and served as the first president (1891-93) of the Council of Federated Trades of the Pacific Coast. He became a lawyer and left the labor movement in 1893.

Furuseth, Andrew (1854-1938), was born in Furuseth, Norway, and went to

sea in 1873. He immigrated to California in 1880, making his home in San Francisco, and in 1885 he joined the Coast Seamen's Union, serving as secretary from 1887 to 1889. He later served as secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (1891-92, 1892-1936) and president of the International Seamen's Union of America (1897-99, 1908-38) and was a legislative representative in Washington, D.C., for the AFL (1895-1902) and for the Seamen's Union.

Gainor, Edward Joseph (1870-1947), was born in Greencastle, Ind. In 1888 he moved to Muncie, Ind., where he worked as a puddler and heater in an iron rolling mill (1889-97) and served as secretary of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States 4 (1890-92). In 1897 Gainor took a job as a letter carrier, and he soon joined National Association of Letter Carriers of the United States 98. He served on the executive board of the national union (1901-3) and as vice-president (1905-14) before becoming president of the Letter Carriers in 1914, a position he held until resigning in 1941. Gainor also served as an AFL vice-president (1935-43). He was a resident of Washington, D.C., from about 1919 until his death.

Gallagher, Andrew J., served as vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America (1906-9), president of Photo-Engravers' local 8 of San Francisco (1906-7), and recording secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council (1907-12).

Garfield, Alex H. (b. 1862), a member of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association 2 of St. Paul, Minn., served as vice-president of the international union (1903-5) and as an AFL salaried organizer (1904, 1907).

Garland, Mahlon Morris (1856-1920), was born in Pittsburgh. He served as president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States (in 1897 renamed the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers) from 1892 to 1898 and as an AFL vice-president from 1895 to 1898. An iron puddler and heater, he joined the Iron and Steel Workers in the late 1870s. He was fired in 1878 for union activities and worked in several midwestern cities before returning to Pittsburgh in 1880. There he joined Iron and Steel Workers' South Side Lodge 11 and in the mid-1880s served two terms on the city's select council. From 1890 to 1892 he was assistant president of the Iron and Steel Workers, before assuming its presidency. He resigned from office in 1898 and accepted an appointment as U.S. collector of customs for Pittsburgh, retaining that post until 1915. Garland was a Republican congressman from Pennsylvania from 1915 until his death.

Garretson, Austin Bruce (1856-1931), was born in Winterset, Iowa, and in 1884 joined Order of Railway Conductors of America 53 of Denison, Tex. He served the Order as grand senior conductor (1887-88, 1891-99), assistant grand chief conductor (1888-89, 1899-1906), grand chief conductor (1906-7), and president (1907-19). From 1913 through 1915 he served on the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations.

Gaumer, Clarence (b. 1869), a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 33 of Indianapolis, was secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State Federation of Labor (1907-11).

Gelson, James (1859-1918), a Brooklyn, N.Y., printer, was a member of International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America 51 of New York City. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Printing Pressmen (in 1897 renamed the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America) from 1892 to 1898.

Germer, Adolph F. (1881-1966), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1888, and began working as a miner in Illinois at the age of eleven. He served as vice-president (1907) and secretary-treasurer (1908-12) of the Belleville subdistrict of United Mine Workers of America District 12 (Illinois) and then as an organizer for the international union (1913-14). Germer was national secretary (1916-19) and national organizer of the Socialist Party of America, and in 1919 he was convicted under the Espionage Act for obstructing the draft during World War I. He was sentenced to twenty years in prison, but in 1921 the U.S. Supreme Court overturned his conviction. Germer later worked in the California oil fields as an organizer for the Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers' Union (1923-25); edited the Rockford (Ill.) Labor News (1931-35?); and was active in the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (1935-55).

Gernon, James (1866?-1946), a pattern maker from Brooklyn, N.Y., was vice-president and a member of the general executive board of the Pattern Makers' League of North America between 1905 and 1934. Elected secretary-treasurer of the AFL Metal Trades Department in June 1908, he resigned within a few months to join the New York Department of Labor as chief of the Bureau of Mercantile Inspectors; he retired from the department in 1939.

Gessner, Frank M. (1850-1906), was born in Pittsburgh. He served as secretary of Window Glass Workers' Local Assembly 300 of the KOL between 1883 and 1886. He founded the American Glass Worker in 1886 and later was a glass trade journal editor. During the late 1890s Gessner was secretary of the Pennsylvania state committee of the Socialist Labor party.

Gibson, David R., was vice-president of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America in 1883 and a frequent delegate to the Bricklayers' conventions through 1896. He represented District Assembly 61 of Hamilton, Ont., at the 1885 KOL General Assembly and served on the KOL's auxiliary board in 1886.

Gibson, George W. (b. 1864?), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1897. A railroad car worker in Connecticut and, later, Chicago, he served as secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Car Workers (1906-

15) and the American Federation of Railroad Workers (1915-22).

Gill, Alfred Henry (1856-1914), was secretary of the Bolton (England) Operative Spinners' Association (1897-1914), a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1903-7, 1913-14), and a Labour member of Parliament (1906-14).

Gillmore, Frank P. (1867-1943), was born in New York City and educated in England before launching a career as an actor. A founder of the Actors' Equity Association in 1913, he served as its executive secretary (1918-28) and president (1929-37). Gillmore was also a founder of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, an umbrella organization for performing arts unions, serving as its president from 1928 until his death.

Gilthorpe, William J. (1844-1915), was born in Dublin and immigrated to the United States in 1859, settling the next year in New Orleans. He finished his apprenticeship as a boilermaker in 1865 and served as financial secretary of a boilermakers' local union from 1874 to 1881. Except for a brief unsuccessful business venture in 1880, he continued to work as a boilermaker and in 1890 organized local 41 of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers (in 1893 renamed the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America and in 1906 renamed the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America). Gilthorpe was his local's secretary until 1891. He served as the international union's secretary-treasurer (1891-1914), moving to Kansas City, Kans., by 1896; at various times between 1892 and the early 1900s he was editor of the union's official journal. In 1900 he was a member of the advisory council of the National Civic Federation.

Golden, Clinton Strong (1888-1961), joined the International Association of Machinists in 1917 and from 1920 until the summer of 1923 was business representative for Machinists' District 1 (Philadelphia). He began serving in 1923 as an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America but resigned in 1924 to take a position as field representative for the Brookwood Labor College. He was later a mediator for the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry (1934), regional director for the National Labor Relations Board (1935), and director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (1936), and from 1942 to 1946 was vice-president of the United Steelworkers of America. From 1952 to 1959 he was executive director of Harvard University's Trade Union program.

Golden, John (1863-1921), was born in Lancashire, England, where he worked in the cotton mills and was a member of the Mule Spinners' Union. Blacklisted for union activities, he immigrated to Fall River, Mass., in 1884, where he was employed as a spinner and served as treasurer (1898-1904) of the Fall River Mule Spinners' Association. Golden was president (1904-21) of the United Textile Workers of America and editor (1915-21) of the union's official journal, moving to Brooklyn, N.Y., to oversee its production. He served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1902 to 1903 and again from 1905 to 1907 and was a member of the National

Civic Federation executive committee from 1913 to 1921.

Goldman, Emma (1869-1940), was born in Kovno, Russia, and immigrated to the United States in 1885, settling in Rochester, N.Y., where she worked in a clothing factory and was married briefly. She became interested in anarchism after the execution of the Haymarket defendants in 1887, and in 1889 she moved to New York City, where she met anarchist leader Johann Most and her longtime collaborator, Alexander Berkman, and became active in the anarchist movement and in union organizing in the clothing industry. In 1893 she was arrested after addressing a mass meeting of unemployed workers and sentenced to a year in prison for inciting to riot. In 1895 she traveled abroad and studied nursing and midwifery in Austria. She returned to the United States in 1896 and for the next few years lectured throughout the country. In 1906 she founded an anarchist journal, Mother Earth, which she published until 1918, when it was suppressed by the government. She was jailed for fifteen days in 1916 for lecturing on birth control and for two years in 1917 for opposing conscription. Goldman's sole claim to American citizenship rested on her earlier marriage, and when the government successfully challenged her former husband's citizenship, she lost hers at the same time. In December 1919 the government deported her to Russia. After she broke with the Bolsheviks in 1921, she lived in various European cities before settling in Canada in 1926. She continued to lecture and write prolifically until her death.

Goldsmith, Marcus K., a leader in Cigar Makers' International Union of America 39 of New Haven, Conn., was active in the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America and in 1877 was corresponding secretary of the Board of Supervisors of the Workingmen's Party of the United States.

Goldwater, Samuel (1850-98), was born in Poland, immigrated to the United States in 1859, and settled in New York City, apprenticing as a cigarmaker and joining Cigar Makers' International Union of America 15. He was active in the labor movement and the Socialist Labor party in Chicago in the 1870s and 1880s, helping form the Chicago Trade and Labor Council in 1877 (in 1880 renamed the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago), serving as president of Cigar Makers' local 11, and running for local offices on the Socialist Labor party ticket. Moving to Detroit in 1886, he was twice elected president of the Detroit Trade and Labor Council and helped organize the Michigan State Federation of Labor. He served as vice-president of the Cigar Makers in 1895. Goldwater was elected city alderman as an independent Democrat in 1894 and 1896, and twice ran unsuccessfully for mayor, dying in the midst of his second campaign.

Goode, Armistead (b. 1863?), a black resident of Portsmouth, Va., served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1916 to 1920.

Gordon, Fred George Russ (1860-1944), was a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 14 of Portsmouth, N.H., and an AFL salaried organizer in 1903 and 1904. Formerly a member of the Socialist Labor party and Socialist Party of America, he contributed articles to the antisocialist press and fought municipal

ownership of utilities as a longtime employee of the National Electric Light Association. In 1913 he was elected secretary of the American Anti-Socialist League.

Gosling, Harry (1861-1930), was born in London and apprenticed as a waterman at the age of fourteen. He joined the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen during the 1889 dock strike and in 1890 became president of its Lambeth branch and a member of the union's executive council. He later served as secretary of the Watermen (1893-1921), president of the National Transport Workers' Federation (1911-21), and president of the Transport and General Workers' Union (1921-24, 1924-30). Gosling was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (in 1921 renamed the General Council) from 1908 to 1910 and again from 1911 to 1924, serving as its chairman in 1915 and 1916. He was also active in politics, serving as an alderman (1898-1904), as a member of the London County Council (1904-18, 1919-22, 1922-25), as a Labour member of Parliament (1923-30), and as minister of transport and paymaster-general (1924) in the first Labour government.

Grady, Michael R. (b. 1859), a member of the United Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons in Chicago, served as president (1895) and secretary (1896) of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago. In 1900 he was the national organizer for the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America.

Grassmann, Peter Ottmar (1873-1939), was born in Munich and at age thirteen went to work as a typesetter. He joined the German printers' union in 1891, and from 1908 to 1919 served as its vice-president. From 1919 to 1933 he served as vice-chairman of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (General German Federation of Trade Unions), and from 1920 he was a member of the general council of the International Federation of Trade Unions. From 1924 to 1933 Grassmann was a delegate to the Reichstag (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands [Social Democratic Party of Germany]). He was arrested and imprisoned in May 1933 following the Nazi suppression of the Gewerkschaftsbund.

Graves, Frank N., a Cleburne, Tex., printer, was secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Federation of Labor from 1904 to 1909.

Gray, James A. (b. 1865), was a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 426 of Los Angeles and an AFL salaried organizer in 1904.

Green, Samuel S., a Louisville printer and member of International Typographical Union 10, was elected vice-president of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada at its 1885 convention.

Green, William (1870-1952), was born in Coshocton, Ohio. He left school

after the eighth grade and, at the age of fourteen, became a water boy for track layers on the Wheeling Railroad. At sixteen he joined his father in the coal mines. In 1888 he joined the local chapter of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, which later became local 379 of the United Mine Workers of America. Green held various offices in his local including secretary, business agent, vice-president, and president, and he served as president of subdistrict 6 of United Mine Workers' District 6 (Ohio; 1900-1906), as president of District 6 (1906-10), and as statistician (1911-13) and secretary-treasurer (1913-24) of the international union. In 1910 and again in 1912 he was elected as a Democrat to the Ohio senate. In 1914 Green became a member of the AFL Executive Council and, after SG's death in December 1924, became AFL president, an office he held until his death.

Greenawalt, Elmer Ellsworth (1862-1920), was born in Lancaster, Pa., where he became a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 257. In 1893 he was elected president of the short-lived Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. After the Federation was reorganized in 1902, Greenawalt served as its president from 1903 to 1912. He edited the Labor Leader in Lancaster for twenty-three years and was an AFL salaried organizer in 1905 and again in 1910. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in 1912 and then served as a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor. He was appointed commissioner for immigration for the port of Philadelphia in 1914, a position he held until his death.

Greene, Michael F. (1884-1951), was born in County Clare, Ireland, and immigrated to Connecticut in 1887. After leaving school at the age of thirteen, he worked at various jobs before apprenticing in 1901 as a hatter in Danbury, Conn., and then joining United Hatters of North America 17 of Danbury in 1904. He then worked as an itinerant hatter in Wabash, Ind., Orange, N.J., St. Louis, and Norwalk, Conn., among other places, but by 1907 had returned to Danbury, where he served as president (1910-12) and secretary-treasurer (1912-18) of local 17. Greene was president of the Hatters from 1918 to 1934, and then served as president (1934-36) and secretary (1936-49) of the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union, which was formed in 1934 by the merger of the Hatters and the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union.

Greene, Prince W. (b. 1870), born in Alabama, was a Phenix City, Ala., weaver. He served as president (1897-1900) and secretary-treasurer (1900-1901) of the National Union of Textile Workers of America (in 1900 renamed the International Union of Textile Workers). He also edited the Phenix-Girard News and the Southern Unionist, was a salaried AFL organizer for the South (1899), and was active in founding the United Textile Workers of America in 1901.

Greenstein, Abraham (b. 1878), was born in Russia and immigrated to the United States in 1908. A charter member of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, he served as the union's secretary-treasurer from 1916 to 1923 as well as editor of its official journal, the Jewelry Workers' Monthly Bulletin. After leaving office, Greenstein worked as a diamond merchant in New York City.

Greenwood, Ernest H. (b. 1883), was the American representative to the International Labor Office of the League of Nations from its founding in 1919 until at least 1922.

Grenell, Judson (1847-1919?), born in New York, served as an officer of International Typographical Union 47 of New Haven, Conn., during the early 1870s and as an officer of Typographical local 18 of Detroit and of the Detroit Trade and Labor Council during the early 1880s. Joining the KOL, he became master workman of Henry George Local Assembly 2697 and delegate to District Assembly 50. Grenell edited a variety of labor papers in the 1870s and 1880s, including such Detroit papers as the Socialist, a Socialist Labor party organ, and, with Joseph Labadie, the Advance and Labor Leaf. He was active in the single-tax movement and in 1886 was elected as an Independent Labor party candidate to the Michigan state legislature. Later he worked as an editor and reporter with several city dailies.

Grimes, James F., a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 16 of Springfield, Ill., in 1893, and of Carpenters' local 526 of Galveston, Tex., in 1903, served as a member of general executive board of the Carpenters (1900-1902) and later as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee (1904-6).

Grimshaw, Frank (1879-1953), was born in Quincy, Ill., and learned the stovemounting trade in Ironton, Ohio. Moving frequently in his early years, he lived in Ironton, Allegheny, Pa., Kokomo, Ind., and Rock Island, Ill., before settling in Piqua, Ohio, where he served as corresponding, recording, and financial secretary of Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union of North America 23. Grimshaw served as vice-president (1910), president (1910-13), and secretary-treasurer (1913-32) of the Stove Mounters' International Union of North America, as the international union renamed itself in 1910. In 1916 he moved to Detroit, joining Stove Mounters' local 1, and from 1934 he was employed by the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Stove and Range Co. and was a member of Stove Mounters' local 74 of Kalamazoo. He retired in 1950.

Grosse, Edward (1845-97), born in Germany and trained as a printer, served as secretary to Johann Baptist von Schweitzer, president of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiterverein (General German Workingmen's Association), before immigrating to the United States in 1869. In New York City he joined German-American Typographia 7, became active in the International Workingmen's Association, and was a member of the Economic and Sociological Club. He became a lawyer in 1878 and two years later won a seat as an independent in the state legislature, where he introduced the first tenement-house bill. He served as an assistant district attorney between 1888 and 1891, and in 1894 he was appointed as a collector of internal revenue in New York City.

Grossman, Herman, was born in Hungary and later immigrated to the United States. He was a member of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 35 (Cloak Pressers) of New York City and served as president of the Ladies' Garment

Workers from 1900 to 1903 and from 1905 to 1907 and as an AFL salaried organizer in 1905 and 1907. After 1908 he held various positions on the union's New York Joint Board.

Grout, Adelbert (variously Albert) B. (b. 1876), was born in Illinois, where he worked as a metal polisher. In 1900 he joined Chicago local 6 of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', and Brass Workers' International Union of North America. The following year he helped organize Metal Polishers' local 175 of Pullman, Ill., serving as president (1901-2, 1903-4). After he lost his job at Pullman following a strike in 1904, he took a job in Kenosha, Wis., joining Metal Polishers' local 45 in 1905. Later that summer he moved to Cincinnati when he was elected president of the international union, a position he held until 1909. Grout also served as vice-president of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1908-9). Between 1909 and 1911 he was a member of Metal Polishers' local 68 of Cincinnati and then Metal Polishers' local 48 of Middletown, Ohio. About 1911 he moved to Rye, Fla., and then to Tampa, Fla., where he was an agent for the Florida Growers' Publishing Co. and later president of the Florida Labor News Publishing Co. He lived in Tampa until at least 1935.

Gruelle, Thomas M. (b. 1855), was born in Kentucky. He moved to Minnesota and Illinois and then, about 1882, to Indianapolis, where he joined KOL Alpha Assembly 1712 and International Typographical Union 1. He was editor and publisher of the Labor Signal (Indianapolis) from 1887 until the paper's demise in 1894 and served as president of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union from 1889 to 1892. He was also active in the Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor Unions as a lecturer and organizer in 1890 and as president from 1891 to 1893, and he served as an AFL general organizer from 1891 to 1894. Gruelle continued to work as a printer until about 1910 and in the subsequent decade worked as a journalist, salesman, and cabinet maker.

Guard, Rosa Lee (1863?-1937), was born near Charlottesville, Va., and began working as a schoolteacher at the age of fifteen. She moved to Washington, D.C., around 1897 and the next year began working as a typist at AFL headquarters, where she became chief clerk and SG's private secretary. After SG died she served until her own death as chief clerk to his successor, William Green.

Gubbins, George P. (1866-1913), was born in Chicago and completed a commercial college course before apprenticing as a bricklayer in his father's firm at the age of eighteen. After working there as a foreman and partner until the business closed in 1890, he served four years as chief inspector for masonry and then became superintendent of construction for Chicago. Resigning this post, he served as president of Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America 21 of Chicago (1899-1901) and president of the international union (1901-4). In 1903 he was temporary chairman of the Structural Building Trades Alliance. Gubbins was again elected president of local 21 in 1904, ran unsuccessfully for Congress as a Democrat in 1904, and later worked as a contractor.

Guest, William James (1881-1959), served as president of the Providence (R.I.) Central Federated Union from 1920 to 1922. Business agent and financial secretary of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 285 of Providence from 1913 to 1954, he was also vice-president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor from at least 1918 to 1925, its president for a short time in early 1926, and chairman of its legislative committee from 1922 to 1924.

Gunton, George (1846-1919), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1874. He settled in Fall River, Mass., where he worked as a weaver and served in 1875 as secretary of the Weavers' Protective Association. Blacklisted that year after an unsuccessful strike, he moved to Boston, where he worked with George McNeill and Ira Steward in the eight-hour movement and the organization of the International Labor Union in 1878. A member of the International Labor Union's provisional central committee, he returned to Fall River in 1878, where he helped organize textile workers and, from 1878 to 1882, managed the Labor Standard. He ran unsuccessfully for the Massachusetts legislature in 1880 on the Greenback ticket. In 1885 he moved to New York City and in 1887 his Wealth and Progress was published, a widely known work based on Ira Steward's unfinished manuscripts. Gunton served as president of the Institute of Social Economics from 1890 to 1904 and as editor of the Social Economist (after 1896 called Gunton's Magazine) from 1891 to 1904, when it ceased publication.

Gutstadt, Herman (1853-1918?), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1867, and became active in the Brooklyn, N.Y., labor movement. A member of KOL District Assembly 49, he was one of the few prominent German-speaking members of the New York City KOL in the early 1880s. He served as an officer of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 87 of Brooklyn and in late December 1885 led a group of over one hundred New York City cigarmakers to San Francisco under the auspices of the international union to replace Chinese cigarmakers. There he became an officer of Cigar Makers' local 228, vice-president of the Federated Trades Council, and a prominent leader in the anti-Chinese movement, promoting a blue union label in early 1886 to differentiate union- from Chinese-made cigars. During 1887, dissatisfied with the weakness of the Council's anti-Chinese campaign, Gutstadt helped organize another central body, the Trades Union Mutual Alliance, and was elected its president. When the two organizations reconciled later in the year, the Alliance dissolved and Gutstadt returned to the vice-presidency of the Council. In the early 1890s he became a cigar manufacturer; he was later a storekeeper, a clerk, and an insurance agent. He assisted SG with the campaign to secure Chinese exclusion legislation in 1901 and 1902 and prepared the AFL pamphlet Some Reasons for Chinese Exclusion. Meat vs. Rice: American Manhood against Asiatic Coolieism--Which Shall Survive? (Washington, D.C., 1902?).

Hale, William W., was a black AFL salaried organizer who served in 1918.

Haley, Margaret Angela (1861-1939), was a founder of the Chicago Teachers' Federation in 1897 (from 1916 to 1917, American Federation of Teachers

1) and served as its full-time business agent from 1901 until her death. She served as an organizer for the American Federation of Teachers from 1916 to 1917 and was a member of the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Hall, William L., served as secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from 1904 to 1905.

Haller, Frederick (b. 1853), was born in Augusta, Ga., and was later apprenticed to a Savannah, Ga., cigar manufacturer. He moved to New York City in 1880, becoming a leader of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union of America and the New York City Central Labor Union. In 1886 he led a large group of Progressives into the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, joined SG in the cigarmakers' struggle with the KOL, and was active in the Henry George mayoral campaign. In 1888 Haller moved to Buffalo, N.Y., where he began studying law and was elected president of the New York State Branch of the AFL. He resigned at the end of 1890 to practice law, became assistant district attorney of Erie County, N.Y., in 1896, and five years later prosecuted Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President William McKinley.

Hamilton, M. Grant (1864-1920), was born in Michigan and moved to Denver in the 1880s, where he joined International Typographical Union 49 and worked as a linotype operator. He later served as an AFL salaried organizer (1903-12, 1914-15, 1918-19) and as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee (1908, 1912-13, 1915-18). In 1919 Hamilton was director general of the Working Conditions Service of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Hamlin, Charles A. (b. 1870), was born in Pennsylvania and by 1900 was working as a coal miner in Leavenworth, Kans. He served for a time as president of United Mine Workers of America 679 of Leavenworth and as president and treasurer of the Leavenworth Trades and Labor Council, and from 1916 to 1921 he was secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

Handley, John J. (1876-1941), was born in Horicon, Wis. In 1899 he joined International Association of Machinists 440 of Rockford, Ill., and about a year later he moved to Milwaukee, joining Machinists' local 66. He served as business agent for Machinists' District 10 from 1903 to 1910 and was secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor from 1912 until his death.

Haney, Mary E., a seamstress and president of United Garment Workers of America 33 of Chicago, served on the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and was later an organizer and secretary of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

Hannahan, John J. (1856-1925), was born in Madison, Ind. In 1876 he moved to Chicago, where he worked as a locomotive fireman and, in 1881, joined lodge 50 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (in 1906 renamed the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), serving as its division master in 1883 and 1884. Hannahan was the Brotherhood's vice-grand master (1885-96), first vice-grand master (1896-1902), and grand master (1902-8), and a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1903-8). After retiring from union office, he became vice-president and then assistant to the president of the Locomotive Stoker Co., living in Chicago and later St. Paul, Minn.

Hardie, James Keir (1856-1915), a Lanarkshire, Scotland, miner, was secretary of the Ayrshire Miners' Union (1886-90) and a founder in 1888 of the Scottish Labour party. He founded the Miner in 1887 and edited it until 1889, when he launched the Labour Leader, editing the latter as a monthly until 1894 and as a weekly thereafter until 1904. In 1892 he was elected to Parliament as an independent candidate, serving until his defeat in 1895. In 1893 he helped organize the Independent Labour party, and he was the party's chairman from 1893 to 1900. Hardie helped form the Labour Representation Committee in 1900, serving on it until it evolved into the Labour party in 1906. He was a Labour member of Parliament from 1900 to 1915 and chairman of the Labour party (1906-7, 1913-15).

Harding, John C. (b. 1859), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1882, and settled in Chicago. From 1890 to 1892 he served as president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. He was also active in International Typographical Union 16 of Chicago as president (1892-93) and secretary (1906-9) and was its delegate to the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago.

Harper, Robert L., the editor of the Central Union Times of Jacksonville, Fla., was a member of International Typographical Union 162 and served as an AFL salaried organizer (1903-4, 1908).

Harriman, Charles A., served briefly as an AFL volunteer organizer in 1906 and was secretary of AFL Lime Workers' Union 11,754 of Rockland, Maine, before leading it out of the AFL to become International Laborers' Union 196. He later served as president of the local and as the international union's state deputy organizer for Maine and became active in local Democratic politics.

Harriman, Florence Jaffray (1870-1967), served on the board of managers of the New York State Reformatory for Women (1906-18) and on the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations (1913-16).

Harris, Daniel (1846-1915), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in the early 1860s, and served in the Civil War. During the 1877-78 cigarmakers' strike the Central Organization of the Cigarmakers of New York appointed Harris to its Committee on Organization for Pennsylvania. In the late 1880s Harris was president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 144 of

New York City. He served as president (1892-98) of the New York State Workingmen's Assembly, vice-president (1898) and president (1899, 1906-10) of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, and president (1910-15) of the New York State Federation of Labor. Harris was an AFL salaried organizer in 1912 and 1913.

Harris, George (1853-1935), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1880, and settled in Reynoldsville, Pa. He served as president of the Miners' Amalgamated Association of Pennsylvania (in 1886 renamed the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Amalgamated Association of Pennsylvania) from 1883 until 1887, helped organize the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers in 1885, and was elected an AFL vice-president in 1886. The following year he resigned his position with the miners' Federation to become organizer for KOL National Trade Assembly 135, and in 1888 he participated in its merger with the Miners and Mine Laborers to form the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, reorganized as the United Mine Workers of America in 1890. Harris was an organizer for the United Mine Workers in the 1890s and, from 1897 to 1899, president of the union's Pennsylvania District and vice-president of its newly organized Pennsylvania State Association. In 1922 Harris moved to Wilmington, Del.

Harris, George Wilmot, a member of International Typographical Union 16 of Chicago, served as editor of the Chicago Federationist and, in 1897, was a founder of the Associated Labor Press of America.

Harry, George Y., a tinner and member of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance 16 of Portland, Ore., was an AFL salaried organizer (1902-4).

Hart, John F. (1871-1940), was born in New York state and by 1896 was working as a retail butcher in Utica, N.Y., where he joined AFL Butchers' Union 6598. He was a founder of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America in 1897 and served the international union as vice-president (1897-1904) and president (1910-21). After leaving office, Hart operated a grocery in Yorkville, N.Y., near Utica.

Hart, Lee M. (1862-1916), was born in Maryland and worked as a theatrical stage employee in Chicago in the early 1890s. He was elected treasurer of the newly formed National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of the United States in 1893 and president in 1894, serving a one-year term. In 1895 and 1896 he served as president of the Illinois Brotherhood of Theatrical Stage Employees. From 1898 until he retired in 1914 he was secretary-treasurer of the Alliance.

Hartmann, Louis (d. 1896), a cigarmaker, served as general organizer for the AFL. He was secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in 1888 and also secretary of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago in the late 1880s.

Hartwig, Otto Robert (1887-1972), was born in Manistee, Mich., where he apprenticed as a carriage and wagon painter. In 1906 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he joined Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America 10. From 1916 until 1925 Hartwig served as president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and in 1920 he was an AFL salaried organizer. He later served as a consultant for the West Coast Lumbermen's Association (1928-32), on the Oregon State Industrial Accident Commission and Unemployment Compensation Commission (1932-35), as public relations director for the Oregon State Unemployment Compensation Commission (1936), and, from 1937, as Social Security advisor and general safety supervisor for the Crown Zellerbach Corp., a paper manufacturing firm.

Harzbecker, Frank H. (1864-1946), was born in Saxony and immigrated to the United States in 1883. In 1886 he joined San Francisco local 24 of the Journeymen Bakers' National Union of the United States (in 1890 renamed the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America and in 1903 renamed the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America). In 1891 he moved to Boston, where he was financial secretary of Bakers' local 4. Harzbecker was an organizer for the Bakers through the mid-1890s and later served the union as assistant secretary (1897-99) and secretary (1899-1907). After resigning office he returned to Boston, working as a baker until 1914 and then as a salesman of bakery supplies.

Haskell, Burnette G. (1857-1907), was born in California. In 1881 he founded the International Workingmen's Association (known as the Red International), a Socialist organization with divisions on the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountain area. Shortly afterward it became the first American affiliate of the anarchist International Working People's Association. From 1882 to 1884 he published the Truth (San Francisco), a weekly paper devoted to labor and the anti-Chinese movement. Haskell later became a follower of Edward Bellamy and Laurence Gronland, joining in the movement for the peaceful establishment of a cooperative commonwealth by sponsoring a Nationalist Club in San Francisco. In 1891 he unsuccessfully attempted to establish a cooperative colony in Hawaii.

Haslam, James (1842-1913), was a founder (1880) of the Derbyshire (England) Miners' Association and served as its secretary from 1881 to 1913. He also served on the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain during the 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century. Harlan was a justice of the peace in Chesterfield, England (1893-1913), and a member of Parliament (Liberal-Labour, 1906-10; Labour, 1910-13).

Hassenpflue, Peter J. (1860-1926), a member of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America 102 of Cleveland, served as president (1910-11), corresponding secretary (1912, 1913-14), business agent (1913-14), and treasurer (1915-17, 1919-26) of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

Hasson, Samuel B. (1855-1921), served as president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor from 1888 to 1889 and again in the early 1890s. He was president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 1 of Baltimore from 1894 to 1895 and vice-president of the international union from 1897 to 1900.

Hausler, Mary (variously Marie; 1847?-85), was born in Bohemia and immigrated to the United States about 1872. She served as vice-president of the Central Organization of the Cigarmakers of New York during the 1877-78 strike and later became a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 141, a Bohemian local. Hausler was particularly active in organizing women cigarmakers in New York City.

Hawley, Frank Thaddeus (1861-1929), was born in Pennsylvania. He worked as a fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the early 1890s and was a member of Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of the United States of America 62 of Pittsburgh. He later moved to Buffalo, N.Y., and then Chicago, working as switchman, yardmaster, or conductor, and in Chicago he helped organize Switchmen's Union of North America lodge 199, serving as its first master in 1899. The following year he was elected grand master (after 1907, president) of the Switchmen's Union and moved to Buffalo to set up headquarters; he served until 1911 and then moved to Indianapolis to practice law. He was later director of the conciliation bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. (1918-20).

Hay, Arthur A., served as the International Typographical Union's special international representative in Los Angeles (1901-7) and oversaw the boycott of the Los Angeles Times. He later worked there as an AFL volunteer organizer and in 1910 as an AFL salaried organizer. He resigned that position to become the secretary and general manager of the Sunset Oil Co.

Hayes, Denis A. (1860-1917), born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1866, and settled in the glass-blowing center of Zanesville, Ohio, where he entered the industry. He later moved to Newark, Ohio, joining United Green Glass Workers' Association of the United States and Canada 24. He served as vice-president (1894-96) and president (1896-1917) of the international union (in 1895 renamed the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada), moving to Philadelphia about 1896. Hayes was an AFL vice-president from 1901 to 1917. He served on the National Civic Federation executive committee in 1901 and from 1903 to 1917.

Hayes, Frank (1882-1948), was born in What Cheer, Iowa, and after moving with his family to Illinois began working in the mines part time at the age of thirteen and full time after completing high school. In 1904 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Belleville, Ill., subdistrict of United Mine Workers of America District 12 (Illinois) and in 1908 was appointed secretary-treasurer of District 12. Hayes served as vice-president (1910-17) and president (1917-20) of the United Mine Workers and in 1912 ran unsuccessfully for governor of Illinois as a candidate of the Socialist Party of America. During World War I he served as a member of the

National War Labor Board. In 1920 he resigned his office due to ill health and moved to Denver, where he started a mining company. Hayes was a special representative for the United Mine Workers in Colorado from 1920 until his death and in 1937-38 served as Democratic lieutenant-governor of the state.

Hayes, John William (1854-1942), was born in Philadelphia. By the 1870s he was living in New Jersey, where he joined the KOL while employed as a brakeman with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He became a telegrapher after the loss of his right arm in an 1878 railroad accident, and he entered the grocery business in 1883 after being fired for his union activities. Hayes was a member of the KOL general executive board from 1884 to 1916, serving as secretary-treasurer from 1888 until 1902 and as the KOL's last general master workman from 1902 until the KOL closed its office in Washington, D.C., in 1916. He continued to use the title general master workman and to publish the National Labor Digest, nominally associated with the KOL, into the 1920s. He took an active part in the People's party in the early 1890s, was manager of the Atlantic Gas Construction Co. in Philadelphia, and, later, president of the North Chesapeake Beach Land and Improvement Co.

Hayes, Max Sebastian (1866-1945), was born near Havana, Ohio, and apprenticed as a printer at the age of thirteen. Moving to Cleveland in 1883, he joined International Typographical Union 53 in 1884 and served as an organizer for the international union for the next fifteen years. A founder of the Cleveland Citizen in 1891, Hayes worked as the paper's associate editor (1892-94) and editor (1894-1939). He was active in the Cleveland labor movement as corresponding secretary (1896-97) and recording secretary (1898-1901) of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, recording secretary (1902-3) of the United Trades and Labor Council, and recording secretary (1910) of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. Politically, Hayes worked in the People's party campaign in 1896, was active in the Socialist Labor party from 1896 to 1899, and was a founder of the Socialist Party of America in 1901. In 1919 he chaired the executive committee of the National Labor party (in 1920 renamed the Farmer-Labor party), and in 1920 he was the party's vice-presidential candidate. Hayes was a charter member of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority in 1933, and from 1933 to 1935 he served on the Ohio State Adjustment Board of the National Recovery Administration.

Haynes, George E. (1880-1960), a sociologist and educator, was director of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes (1911-17) and a professor of sociology and economics at Fisk University and director of its training program for social workers (1910-20). He was later director of Negro Economics at the U.S. Department of Labor (1918-21), executive secretary of the department of race relations for the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (1922-46), and a professor of sociology at the City College of New York (1950-59).

Hays, John W. (1860-1931), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1863. He entered the printers' trade in 1878 and joined International Typographical Union 186 of Fargo, N.Dak., in 1882. By 1884 he was living in Minneapolis, where he joined Typographical local 42; he served as its president intermittently between 1897 and 1904. He served the international union

as district organizer (1898-1904), vice-president (1904-9), and secretary-treasurer (1909-28), and was president of the AFL Union Label Trades Department (1916-28). After his retirement, Hays moved to the state of Washington for a short time but then returned to Minneapolis, where he remained active in the labor movement.

Haywood, William Dudley (1869-1928), was born in Salt Lake City and at the age of fifteen began working at various mines in Utah and Nevada. In 1894 he moved to Silver City, Idaho, where, two years later, he was a founder of Western Federation of Miners 66. Within a year he became the union's financial secretary and in 1900 its president. He was elected a member of the Western Federation of Miners' executive board in 1900 and its secretary-treasurer in 1901, moving with his family to Denver in 1901, when the Federation relocated its headquarters. He also joined the Socialist Party of America in 1901. In 1905 he chaired the founding convention of the IWW. In 1906 Haywood was kidnapped by Colorado and Idaho authorities and extradited to Idaho, where he was jailed on charges of conspiracy in the murder of former Idaho governor Frank Steunenberg; he was acquitted the next year. While in prison, he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Colorado on the Socialist ticket. Disagreements with Western Federation of Miners' president Charles Moyer led to his dismissal as the Federation's secretary-treasurer in 1908. Haywood later traveled as a Socialist party lecturer, served on the party's national executive committee, and edited the International Socialist Review. He played a major role in the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike of 1912, and he became IWW secretary-treasurer in 1914. In 1917 he was one of 166 members of the IWW indicted for conspiracy to interfere with the war effort. He was convicted in 1918 and sentenced to twenty years in prison. Released on bail pending appeal, Haywood fled to the Soviet Union in 1921. He died in Moscow.

Healy, Timothy (1863-1930), was born in County Cork, Ireland, and immigrated to New York City in 1888. A leader of the Eccentric Firemen of New York City, Healy brought that independent union into the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in 1900 as local 56 and remained its longtime leader. He served the Stationary Firemen as vice-president (1902-3) and president (1903-27). Healy organized the engineering department of the New York naval militia during the Spanish-American War and served as deputy sheriff of New York County (1903-4) and as coroner for the Borough of Manhattan (1913-18). He was a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee from 1907 to at least 1923.

Heberling, Samuel E. (1866-1943), was born in DuBois, Pa., and went to work as a switchtender for the Pennsylvania Railroad at the age of eighteen. He later moved to Denver, where in 1902 he joined Switchmen's Union of North America 35. He served the international union as third vice-grand master (1904-5), first vice-grand master (1905-7), first vice-president (1907-11), and president (1911-21).

Heenan, Frank C. (b. 1868), a member of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America (in 1900 renamed Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America) 147 of Chicago, served several terms as secretary of the Brotherhood's District Council 6. He served as secretary-treasurer of the western

faction of the Brotherhood (1899-1900) and then as secretary-treasurer of the international union (1900-1901) after its eastern and western factions were reunited. He continued to work as a painter and decorator in Chicago at least through 1912.

Helm, John L., was an organizer for the Paper Box, Bag, and Novelty Workers' International Union in 1905 and its secretary-treasurer in 1906-7.

Henderson, Arthur (1863-1935), was born in Glasgow, Scotland, moved with his family to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and apprenticed there as an iron molder when he was twelve. In 1883 he joined the Friendly Society of Iron Founders and soon became secretary of his local. He served the union (in 1920 renamed the National Union of Foundry Workers) as general organizer (1902-11) and honorary president (1913-35). Henderson served as a Labour member of Parliament, with brief interruptions, from 1903 until his death and was general secretary of the Labour party from 1912 to 1934. In addition, he served under Herbert Asquith as president of the Board of Education (1915-16) and paymaster-general (1916) and under David Lloyd George as a member of the War Cabinet (1916-17), resigning because of the government's opposition to his intended participation in the international Socialist conference scheduled to meet in Stockholm in August 1917. He later served as home secretary (1924) and foreign secretary (1929-31). In 1934 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as president of the League of Nations disarmament conference in Geneva.

Henderson, James "Pitchfork" (1870-1921), served as president of the Columbus (Ohio) Federation of Labor (1909-11) and as an AFL salaried organizer (1912-13) before moving to Detroit, where he became a member of International Association of Machinists 82 and served as an organizer for the international union from 1914 to 1920.

Henneberry, Thomas T. (b. 1844?), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States, and settled in Cleveland. He was treasurer and then president of the Coopers' International Union during the 1870s and early 1880s. Between 1880 and 1882 he was also a wholesale liquor dealer.

Henry, Alice (1857-1943), was born in Australia, where she worked as a journalist before immigrating to the United States in 1906. She became office secretary for the Chicago Women's Trade Union League in 1907 and in 1908 became editor of the women's department of the Union Labor Advocate. She served as editor (1911-12) and coeditor (1913-15) of Life and Labor, the official publication of the National Women's Trade Union League, and she later served the League as a lecturer, organizer, and head of the League's education department.

Herbrand, Louis, immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1864. In the 1860s he was employed in Pittsburgh and Lancaster, Pa., and later he moved to New York City, where he held a variety of positions as a brewery worker. In 1884 he was a founder of the New York Brewers' Union, a local assembly of the KOL; he

became the union's secretary in 1885. From 1886 to 1888 he served as secretary of the National Union of Brewers of the United States (in 1887 renamed the Brewers' National Union and then the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States). In 1888 he was stripped of his position in the union as a result of his having returned to Germany to settle his father's estate during a bitterly contested brewers' lockout in 1887.

Hesketh, Robert Bruce (1870-1939), was born in Lancashire, England, where his father was a mine engineer. After working as a miner and then as a compositor, Hesketh immigrated to the United States in 1888 or 1889 and settled in Seattle, where he worked as a cook. He joined Cooks' and Waiters' Union 1 in 1889, and from 1901 to 1904 and again from 1905 to 1907 he served as secretary and business agent of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 239 (Cooks and Waiters). He transferred his membership in 1907 to Hotel and Restaurant Employees 33 (Cooks and Assistants), when that union was chartered, and he served as the local's business agent from 1907 to 1911. He was president of the Western Central Labor Union of Seattle in 1902 and 1903 and in 1904 was elected vice-president of the international union, a position he held until 1928. Active in state and local politics, Hesketh served on the Seattle city council from 1911 to 1928, when he resigned to become secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, a position he held for the rest of his life. After moving to union headquarters in Cincinnati, he also served as editor of the Mixer and Server (after October 1929, the Catering Industry Employee).

Hibbert, Albert (1858-1915), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1870, and settled in Fall River, Mass., where he worked as a textile mill operative. He was vice-president (1900) of the Fall River Central Labor Union, president (1904) of the Weavers' Progressive Association, and treasurer (1905-11) and secretary-treasurer (1912-15) of the Fall River Textile Council. He also served as secretary (1897-1900) of the Federation of Textile Workers (in 1898 renamed the National Federation of Textile Operatives) and was a member of local 1 of the Federation in Fall River. A founder of the American Federation of Textile Operatives in 1900, he served as its secretary from 1900 to 1901. Hibbert took part in the founding convention of the United Textile Workers of America in 1901 and served as its secretary (1901-6) and secretary-treasurer (1906-15).

Hilfers, Henry F. (1862-1932), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1865. He became a cigarmaker in Newark, N.J., during the late 1880s and served as secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 138 of Newark from 1897 to 1927. Hilfers also served as secretary of the Essex Trades Council (1907-29) and the New Jersey State Federation of Labor (1909-26) and was an AFL salaried organizer (1912, 1917 to at least 1924). He was later president of the Labor National Bank of Newark (1927-29) and the Union National Bank of Newark (1930-31).

Hillman, Sidney (1887-1946), was born in Zagare, Lithuania. Twice arrested and imprisoned for his revolutionary activities, he went to England in 1906 and

immigrated to the United States in 1907, settling in Chicago. He became an apprentice cutter in 1909, joined United Garment Workers of America 39, and emerged as a leader of the Chicago garment workers' strike against Hart, Schaffner, and Marx in 1910-11. In early 1914 he became chief clerk of the New York cloakmakers' joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but he resigned the post later that year to become president of the newly-formed Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an office he held until his death. Hillman participated in founding the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935, chaired the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee and the Department Store Workers' Organizing Committee, and served as vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (1938-40) and chair of its Political Action Committee (1943-46). He was a founder of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago in 1922, serving as its director, and the Amalgamated Bank of New York in 1923, serving as chairman of the board. During the 1930s he served on the labor advisory board of the National Recovery Administration, the National Industrial Recovery Board, and the Council for Industrial Progress. In 1936 he was a founder and treasurer of Labor's Non-Partisan League, which supported President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's reelection effort. He later served as a member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, associate director of the Office of Production Management, and head of the labor division of the War Production Board.

Hillmann, Carl (1841-97), born in Saxony, was active in the International Workingmen's Association (IWA) and the German trade union movement. He was working as a typesetter and active in trade union and Socialist affairs in Hamburg, Germany, at the time Carl Ferdinand Laurell, later SG's mentor, was living in the city. A zealous follower of Karl Marx, Hillmann supported the Marxist wing of the German Socialist movement led by Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel, founders in 1869 of the Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei (Social Democratic Workingmen's party; SDAP). His first work was a brief history of the IWA (Die Internationale Arbeiterassoziation, 1864-1871 [1871]). His second publication, Praktische Emanzipationswinke (1873), first appeared in four installments in May 1873 in Der Volksstaat, organ of the SDAP and the IWA, while Hillmann was serving as a party organizer. The pamphlet had a strong influence on the young SG. In 1874 Hillmann became editor of the Süddeutsche Volkszeitung, published in Stuttgart, Germany, and in September 1874 he was imprisoned on charges of violating imperial press laws. Briefly released, he was again imprisoned in January 1875 and was still in jail in Rottenburg, Germany, when he completed Die Organisation der Massen (1875). Upon his release he resigned his editorship and returned to Hamburg, where he found employment as one of the editors of the Gerichtszeitung, a local party organ. The government proscribed this newspaper in 1881 and exiled seventy-five people, including Hillmann, from the city. After an unsuccessful effort to continue the publication of the paper, he renounced Socialism in 1882, though continuing to work as a journalist.

Hillquit, Morris (1869-1933), was born in Riga, Latvia, and immigrated to the United States with his family in 1886, settling in New York City. He joined the Socialist Labor party and was a member of the faction that broke with Daniel DeLeon's leadership in 1899. Two years later he participated in the formation of the Socialist Party of America. Hillquit emerged as a leading figure in the Socialist party and served as a member of its national executive committee (1907-12, 1916-19,

1922-33) and as party chairman (1929-33). In 1888 Hillquit helped found the United Hebrew Trades and was its first corresponding secretary. He graduated from the law school of the University of the City of New York (now New York University) in 1893 and later developed a successful law practice that included serving as counsel to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from 1914 to 1933. He was also a director, trustee, and lecturer at the Rand School and the author of a number of works on Socialism. Hillquit twice ran unsuccessfully on the Socialist party ticket for mayor of New York City (1917, 1932) and was five times a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives (1906, 1908, 1916, 1918, 1920). From 1922 to 1925 he was a member of the general or national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Hinder, Herman (1865?-1932?), was born in Russian Poland and immigrated to the United States in 1890. He became a member of Cloth Hat and Cap Operators 2 of New York City in 1893 and was associated with the Socialist Labor party in the 1890s. At the founding of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America in 1901, he became a member of Hat and Cap Makers' local 1 of New York City. He was chairman of the international union's general executive board from 1901 to 1902 and served on the board until 1910. In 1910 Hinder opened his own retail millinery business in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hirsch, Edward (1870-1933), a member of International Typographical Union 12 of Baltimore, was president (1897, 1899-1900, 1905-11) of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and editor (1906-14) of the Labor Leader.

Hirth, Frank (b. 1837?), was born in Baden, Germany, and lived in Canada before settling in Detroit in the early 1870s. There he edited the Socialist, a Socialist Labor party paper, and was corresponding secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 22. In 1878 he moved to Chicago, where, with Albert Parsons, he edited another Socialist Labor party organ, also called the Socialist, until it expired the following year. He was vice-president of Cigar Makers' local 25 of Milwaukee in 1882 and became superintendent of a cigar manufacturing cooperative set up after local 25's strike that year. After the cooperative closed, Hirth remained in Milwaukee as a cigarmaker.

Hodge, John (1855-1937), was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, where he became a steel smelter. He served as secretary of the Steel Smelter's Association (1886-1917), as president (1892) and as a member (1892-93, 1895) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, and was a founder in 1900 of the Labour Representation Committee (forerunner of the Labour party). He served on the city councils of Glasgow, Scotland (1891), and Manchester, England (1898-1901), and was president of the Glasgow Trades Council (1892). From 1906 to 1923 Hodge served as a Labour member of Parliament, and he later served as Minister of Labour (1916-17) and Minister of Pensions (1917-19). From 1917 to 1931 he was president of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Hoehn, Gottlieb (variously Gustav) A. (1865-1951), was born in Germany and

immigrated to the United States in 1884. He joined the Custom Shoeworkers' Union and the Socialist Labor party in Baltimore in 1885 and was a delegate to the Baltimore Federation of Labor from 1886 to 1888. In 1888 he moved to Chicago, where he worked for the Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung. He moved to St. Louis in 1891 to edit the St. Louis Tageblatt and was active in the St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly and the Missouri Federation of Labor. In 1893 Hoehn began a long-term editorship of the St. Louis Labor, a paper established in opposition to Daniel DeLeon's leadership of the Socialist Labor party. He was a founder of the Social Democratic party in 1898, serving on its national executive committee. Hoehn edited other St. Louis papers at various times, including the Abendpost und Tageblatt, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and the Brauer-Zeitung.

Hoffmeyer, Volmer Andreas Henry (b. 1850), was a member of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Association of San Francisco. In the late 1880s he became a leading figure in the California Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, the state assembly of the KOL, and the Representative Council of the Federated Trades and Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast.

Holder, Arthur E. (1860-1937), was born in Wales and apprenticed as a machinist in England, where he joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1875. After immigrating to the United States, he settled in Sioux City, Iowa, where he joined KOL Local Assembly 212 in 1883 and International Association of Machinists 178 in 1894. Employed in the railroad shops and as an organizer, Holder moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1900 after he was appointed deputy commissioner of the Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics, serving from 1900 to 1903. He was elected president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor in 1901 and served until 1903. In 1904 Holder moved to Washington, D.C., where he was associate editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal until 1906 and served on the AFL Legislative Committee from 1906 to 1917. He also served as an AFL salaried organizer (1902-3, 1907-9, 1912). From 1917 to 1921 Holder was labor representative on the Federal Board for Vocational Education, from 1921 to 1923 he was chief of the legislative division of the People's Legislative Service, and from 1922 to 1925 he served as secretary of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. After working for a time for the U.S. Department of Labor, he retired to Florida in 1931.

Holland, James J. (b. 1844), was born in Ohio and later moved to Jacksonville, Fla., after serving with the Union army during the Civil War. A member of the Republican party in Jacksonville, Holland served as city clerk, alderman, fire chief, and sheriff of Duval County, Fla., at various times in the 1880s. He was elected to the KOL general executive board in 1888 and again in 1890, but lost his position late in 1890, when he was expelled from the KOL.

Holland, James P. (1865-1941), was born in New Jersey and grew up in New York City. The longtime business agent of local 56 (Eccentric Firemen) of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, he also served as vice-president (1907-15) and president (1915-26) of the New York State Federation of Labor (until 1910 the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York) and was a member of the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals (1918-25, 1926-34).

Holmes, David (1843-1906), was president of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association (1884-1906) and a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1892-1900, 1902-3).

Horn, George L. (b. 1863?), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1877. He settled in Indianapolis, where, in the early 1890s, he was a member of Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America 18. He was elected secretary of the Bakers in 1892 and moved to Detroit in 1893 before settling in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1894. He resigned as secretary in 1895 and was working as a factory inspector in Brooklyn as late as 1903.

Houston, Clinton Craig (1865-1930), was a peripatetic labor editor and a longtime member of the International Typographical Union. He worked as a printer for the Norfolk Daily Pilot and served as recording and corresponding secretary of Typographical local 32 of Norfolk, Va. (1895-96), before moving to Atlanta by the late 1890s. There he was employed by the Atlanta Constitution and served as financial and corresponding secretary (1898-99), secretary-treasurer (1900-1901), and president (1902) of Typographical local 48, organizer for District 5 (southeast) of the international union (1899-1904), and editor of the Journal of Labor (1898-1900). Houston represented Fulton County in the Georgia state legislature from 1900 to 1903 and was a founder and the first secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Federation of Labor (1899-1903). He later moved to Birmingham, Ala., and then, around 1907, to Colorado. He worked in Pueblo, Colo., as a linotype operator, joining Typographical local 175, and served as editor of the Colorado Industrial Review, secretary of the Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly (1909-11), and vice-president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor (1909-10). Moving to Denver, Houston joined Typographical local 49 and served as editor of the Labor Bulletin (1913-18) and president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly (1915). In 1919 he moved to New York City and then to Washington, D.C., where he joined Typographical local 101 and served until his death as an editor of Labor, the journal of the railroad brotherhoods.

Howard, Charles P. (born Lewis C.; 1879-1938), was born in Harvel, Ill., and by 1900 was working as a printer in Oswego, Kans. By 1907 he had moved to Tacoma, Wash., and joined International Typographical Union 170. He later moved to Portland, Ore., where he joined Typographical local 58 and served as its president (1915-16) and as president of the Central Labor Council of Portland and Vicinity (1916-18). After working as a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor (1918-19), Howard moved to Detroit to edit the Railway Maintenance of Way Employes Journal (1919-22) and became a member of Typographical local 18. In 1922 he was elected vice-president of the international, and in 1923 he assumed the union's presidency when John McPartland died in office. He was not elected in 1924 but regained the presidency in 1926, serving until 1938. A proponent of industrial unionism, he was also a founder and secretary (1935-38) of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Howard, Robert (1845-1902), a spinner and union organizer in Lancashire,

England, immigrated to the United States in 1873. In 1878 he became secretary of the Fall River Mule Spinners' Association, serving until 1897. At the same time he played a leading role in national organizations of the trade--the Amalgamated Mule Spinners' Association, of which he was principal officer from 1878 to 1887, and the National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association. A Democrat, Howard served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1881 and the Massachusetts Senate from 1886 to 1893. He was treasurer of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada in the early 1880s and was elected master workman of KOL District Assembly 30 in 1886.

Hüber, Anton (1861-1935), an Austrian woodworker, was secretary of the Gewerkschaftskommission Österreichs (Trade Union Commission of Austria) from about 1894 to 1935. He served on the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the governing board of the International Labor Organization.

Huber, William D. (1852-1925), was born in Waterloo, N.Y., where he attended public school and served a four-year apprenticeship as a carpenter. He worked as a foreman for six years in Canisteo, N.Y., later moving to New York City and in 1892 to Yonkers, N.Y. He was a founder of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 726 of Yonkers in 1894, serving as its president for six terms as well as holding all of the local's other offices at various times. Huber served as vice-president (1898-99) and president (1899-1913) of the Carpenters and as an AFL vice-president (1906-13). As the Brotherhood's president, he moved to Philadelphia and, following the union's change of headquarters in 1902, to Indianapolis, where he was a member of local 75. He was also a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1903-4, 1906-12). On retiring from the presidency of the Carpenters, he was appointed a traveling representative for the union.

Huck, Louis, served as an officer of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 144 in the 1870s and of locals 39 (New Haven, Conn.) and 71 (Pontiac, Ill.) in the 1880s. He was active in the Workingmen's Party of the United States, serving as treasurer for the party organ, the Labor Standard, and running on the party ticket for New York City alderman in 1877. In 1882 he undertook a major organizing tour for the international union through the Northeast and Midwest.

Huddell, Arthur McIntire (1869-1931), was born in Danvers, Mass., and worked as a coal-hoisting engineer before going into the building trades. A resident of Chelsea, Mass., and, from 1898, a member of International Union of Steam Engineers 4 (Hoisting and Portable Engineers) of Boston, he served his local as president and business agent and also served as president of the Boston Central Labor Union (1906-7) and business agent for its building trades section (1909-14). Huddell also played an active role in the international union (in 1912 renamed the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers), serving as its vice-president (1905-10, 1916-21) and president (1921-31). He was a vice-president of the AFL Building Trades Department from 1921 to 1931.

Huebner, Adam (1875?-1924), was born in Bavaria, Germany, and immigrated to the United States about 1890, settling in Chicago. For several years he was secretary and business agent of local 18 of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States. In 1905 he became secretary-treasurer of the Brewery Workmen, serving until his death.

Hughes, Andrew C. (1863-1929), was born in New York, learned the cooper's trade in Portsmouth, N.H., and later moved to Boston, where he joined Coopers' International Union of North America 89 (Beer, Ale, and Brewery Coopers). Hughes served as president of the international union from 1902 to 1904 and from 1908 to 1922. He resigned his office in 1922 and moved to St. Louis to become field representative of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America. From 1926 until his death he was editor of Barrel and Box, a trade publication based in Chicago.

Hughes, James F. (1854-1937?), was born in Pennsylvania and worked in Pittsburgh as a tinner and also, briefly, as a bookkeeper, machinist, and laborer. He was secretary of the Tin, Sheet Iron, and Cornice Workers' International Association from 1895 to 1897, and secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, as the union was renamed in 1897, from 1897 to about 1900.

Hunger, Jacob (b. 1850), a member of German-American Typographia 10 of Milwaukee, was elected vice-president of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council in November 1893. He edited the Milwaukee'r Arbeiter-Zeitung in 1889 and its successor, the Milwaukee Volkszeitung, in 1890. He was later an assistant editor of the Wisconsin Vorwärts.

Hurst, George (1845-1923), was born in New York. He served as secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 23 of Suffield, Conn., and as president (1875-77) of the international union. In the early 1880s he moved to Hartford, Conn., where he was financial secretary of Cigar Makers' local 42 in 1901 and 1902.

Hushing, William Collins (1883-1966), a member of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, was the legislative representative in Washington, D.C., for the unions located in the Canal Zone. He later served as an AFL salaried organizer (1928-32) and as a member of the Legislative Committee of the AFL (1932-55) and AFL-CIO (1955-56).

Hutcheson, William Levi (1874-1953), was born near Saginaw, Mich., and became a shipyard carpenter's apprentice at age fourteen. He later worked as a dairy farmer, a farm laborer, a well digger, and a miner before finding employment as a carpenter in Midland, Mich., where he helped organize and served as president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 1164. Soon fired for his union activities, Hutcheson returned to Saginaw, becoming a member of Carpenters' local 334 and serving as its business agent for several years. He was vice-president (1913-15) and president (1915-52) of the Carpenters and a member of the War

Labor Conference Board (1918) and the National War Labor Board (1918-19). Hutcheson became an AFL vice-president in 1935 but resigned the following year; reelected vice-president in 1939, he held that position from 1940 until 1953.

Hutchinson, Lee C., a Detroit carpenter, was secretary-treasurer of the National Building Trades Council in 1889.

Hynes, John Joseph (1872-1938), was born in St. John's, Nfld., and immigrated to the United States in 1887. He joined Boston local 17 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance (in 1924 renamed the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association) and was president of the Boston Central Labor Union in 1906 and 1907. He served as general organizer for the Sheet Metal Workers from 1909 to 1913 and as the international union's president from 1913 until his death. Hynes also served as vice-president of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1913-38), the AFL Building Trades Department (1918-33, 1936-38), and the AFL Railway Employees' Department.

Hysell, Nial R. (b. 1854), was born in Ohio, where he worked as a coal miner. In 1884 he was elected vice-president of the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association, a position he held for three years. He was also a member of the executive board of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers (1886-87). He served in the Ohio General Assembly as a Democrat (1888-92; Speaker, 1890-91) and later served a term in the state senate (1896-97). Hysell undertook the study of law in 1890 and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He later worked as a hotel proprietor and broker in Columbus, Ohio.

Idar, Clemente Nicasio (1883-1934), a resident of San Antonio, served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1918 until his death. He worked for the most part in Texas, organizing Mexican workers.

Iffland, Charles (1859-1922), was born in the region of Hesse in southwest Germany. He immigrated to the United States in the 1870s, left for England to work as a baker, and then returned to the United States around 1878, settling in New York City. He was a founder of the Journeymen Bakers' National Union of the United States in 1886. Iffland later served the international union (in 1903 renamed the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America) as an organizer and, from 1912 until his death, as corresponding secretary.

Iglesias Pantín, Santiago (1872-1939), was born in La Coruña, Spain, where he attended local schools and in 1884 apprenticed as a cabinetmaker. After working briefly in Cuba he returned to Spain in 1886. In 1888 he moved to Havana, where he took part in the independence movement led by José Martí, served as secretary of the Círculo de Trabajadores (Workmen's Circle) from 1888 to 1895, and edited the newspaper La Alarma in 1895. He fled to Puerto Rico in 1896 following the suppression of the Cuban labor movement and Gen. Valeriano Weyler's order for his arrest. In Puerto Rico he was a founder and editor of several labor journals

including Ensayo Obrero (1897-98), El Porvenir Social (1898-1900), Unión Obrera (1902-6), and Justicia (1914-25). In 1899 he helped organize the Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (Free Federation of the Workers of Puerto Rico), serving as its president from 1900 to 1933. He was also a founder in 1899 of the Partido Obrero Socialista de Puerto Rico (Socialist Labor Party of Puerto Rico), reorganized in 1915 as the Partido Socialista de Puerto Rico (Socialist Party of Puerto Rico). Iglesias moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1900 and joined United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 309. He returned to Puerto Rico the next year as an AFL salaried organizer for Puerto Rico and Cuba, a post he held until 1933. He also served as a Partido Socialista member of the Puerto Rican senate (1917-33), secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor (1925-33), and Coalitionist resident commissioner from Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives (1933-39).

Innis, George A., a member of AFL Teamsters' Protective Union 5872 of Detroit, helped organize the Team Drivers' International Union in 1898 and served as its secretary-treasurer (1899-1903). He was also president of the Detroit Trade and Labor Council (1899-1900). From 1903 to 1905 Innis was a district organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and in 1905 served as president of Teamsters' local 2 of Detroit.

Inskip, William (1851-99), a British shoe worker, was a founder in 1874 of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Rivetters and Finishers (in 1890 renamed the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives) and served as its treasurer (1880-86) and general secretary (1886-99). He was also a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1887-99).

Ireland, Arthur E., an organizer for the International Association of Machinists, was assigned to Machinists' District 6 in Pittsburgh in 1906 and 1907. He was business agent for District 6 beginning in 1907 and also served as president (1907-9) of the Iron City Trades Council of Pittsburgh. Ireland was an AFL salaried organizer intermittently between 1903 and 1911.

Ives, Harry M. (b. 1856), was born in Iowa, graduated from Iowa State Agricultural College, and moved to Topeka, Kans., in 1881, where he worked as a printer. He was elected president of International Typographical Union 121 of Topeka in 1889. In 1892 and 1893 he served as president of the short-lived Kansas State Federation of Labor, and in 1893 he worked as an organizer for the AFL. In 1905 Ives started a commercial printing establishment, H. M. Ives and Sons, where he worked until his retirement in 1924.

Jablinowski, Ludwig (b. 1856), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1880, and served as secretary of Cigarmakers' Progressive Union of America 1 of New York City (in 1886 renamed Cigar Makers' Progressive International Union of America 90) from 1885 to 1889. Jablinowski was financial secretary of the New York City Central Labor Union (1884-86) and was active in the Henry George mayoral campaign. He was one of the founders in 1889 of the New

York City Central Labor Federation and in the 1890s was a reporter for the New Yorker Volkszeitung and the People, the official journal of the Socialist Labor party. He was later an editor of the People.

Jackson, Giles Beecher (1853-1924), a Richmond, Va., attorney, became director of the Negro Division of the U.S. Employment Service in the Department of Labor when it was created in February 1918 and served in that post until mid-1919.

Jackson, Joseph G., worked in Fall River, Mass., as an operator of a slasher, a machine that applied sizing compound to warp yarns. He was secretary (1898-1905) of the Fall River Slasher Tenders' Union, vice-president (1898-99), president (1900), and secretary (1904) of the Fall River Central Labor Union, and treasurer (1899-1903) of the Fall River Textile Council. He was a founder in 1900 of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, serving as its treasurer from 1900 to 1901. In 1902 he was elected to the executive council of the United Textile Workers of America. He continued working in Fall River, where, between 1911 and 1921, he was a clerk.

James, Charles E., business agent for Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 281 of St. Paul, Minn., was secretary of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly (1905-11).

James, Newton A. (1874-1933), was born in Sharpsburg, Md., and moved to the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C., as a young man. Joining local 63 (Washington, D.C.) of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, he served for many years as the local's secretary and business agent. From 1907 to 1919 and again from 1930 to 1933 he served as vice-president of the international union (in 1917 renamed the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers and in 1919 renamed the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers). James was also financial secretary (1912?-13, 1925-33), secretary (1917-19, 1923), and president (1914-15, 1916, 1921) of the Washington, D.C., Central Labor Union and secretary (1917-21) and vice-president (1922-33) of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

Jarrett, John (1843-1918), was born in England, where he became an iron puddler. He immigrated to the United States in 1862 but went back to England six years later and became active in the Amalgamated Ironworkers' Association. Returning to the United States in 1872 and settling in Pennsylvania, he became a leader in the Sons of Vulcan and, as its vice-president, helped form the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, serving as its president from 1880 to 1883. Jarrett led his union out of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada in 1882, when the Federation refused to endorse a high tariff. After leaving the presidency of the Amalgamated, he served as secretary of the American Tin Plate Co. and as a lobbyist for the Tin Plate Association, as American consul at Birmingham, England (1889-92), and as an executive of a tin plate and sheet steel trade association (1892-1900).

Jewell, Bert Mark (1881-1968), was born in Brock, Nebr., and attended school in Omaha, Nebr., and Ocala, Fla. He worked at a variety of jobs on farms and in sawmills, phosphate mines, and machine shops before becoming an apprentice boilermaker in 1900 in High Springs, Fla. In 1905 he joined the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, and he served the Brotherhood (in 1906 renamed the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America) as general chair of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (1912-16) and as an organizer (1916-18). He was president of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Council in 1914. Appointed acting president of the AFL Railway Employees' Department in 1918, Jewell became president in his own right in 1922, serving until 1946. From 1948 to 1952 he was a labor adviser to the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration, which administered the Marshall Plan, and in 1955 he moved to Kansas City, Kans., to become an adviser to the Boiler Makers. He held that post until his death.

Johnson, Agnes, who served on the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, was a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 94 of Chicago and a salaried organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers from 1917 until 1926.

Johnson, James S., a member of Machine Woodworkers' International Union 20 of Allegheny, Pa., served in 1893 as secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Johnson, Jesse (b. 1848), was born in Philadelphia and later moved to Nashville, Tenn., where he became a printing pressman. He was a member of International Typographical Union 20 from about 1887 to 1889 and president of International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America 37 from about 1891 to 1894. He served the international union as vice-president (1895-96) and president (1897-98) and was an AFL organizer in the early 1890s and again later in the decade. After leaving printing in 1900, Johnson was a solicitor until 1909 and then Nashville City Weigher.

Johnson, William Lee Andrew (1863-1934?), was born in Leavenworth, Kans., and worked in coal mines and on a farm before apprenticing as a boilermaker in Kansas City, Mo. He was active in the KOL in the 1880s and joined the National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers of the United States of America in 1891, becoming its vice-president in 1892. After the union merged with the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Protective and Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada to form the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America in 1893, he was elected president of the new organization. He held the position until 1897, when he was appointed state labor commissioner of Kansas. He was elected secretary of the Kansas State Society of Labor and Industry when it was founded in 1898 and held that office until 1911. Later he served as an arbitrator for the Southwest Inter-State Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America.

Johnston, William Hugh (1874-1937), was born in Nova Scotia and immigrated to the United States in 1885. He settled in Rhode Island, where he apprenticed at a locomotive works, joined the KOL, and, in 1895, helped organize International Association of Machinists 379 in Pawtucket. He later moved to Providence, R.I., where he served as president (1901) and business agent (1906-8) of Machinists' local 147. He was also president of Machinists' District 19 (New England; 1905) and president and general organizer of Machinists' District 44 (Navy Yards and Arsenals; 1909-11). He moved to Washington, D.C., around 1910, where he joined Machinists' local 174. Johnston served as president of the international union from 1912 to 1926 and as a member of the National War Labor Board from 1918 to 1919. In February 1922 he helped organize the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and he served as the organization's chairman until its dissolution in February 1925. He was also a member of the Conference's joint executive committee created to direct the La Follette-Wheeler campaign in 1924. He resigned his union office following a stroke but later served as vice-president of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank and then returned to work at Machinists' headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Johnstone, John W., was a member of the IWW in British Columbia for several years; he then was active in William Z. Foster's Syndicalist League of North America and, after moving to Chicago, in its successor, the International Trade Union Educational League. An organizer for the Stockyards Labor Council in Chicago, Johnstone succeeded Foster as secretary of the Council in mid-1918; he served in that position until 1920. In that year he joined the Communist Party of America.

Jonas, Alexander (1834-1912), was born in Berlin and immigrated to the United States at the age of ten, becoming a journalist. He joined the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America in the early 1870s and in 1877 was elected to edit the official journal of the Socialist Labor party, the Arbeiter Stimme. In 1878 he founded the New Yorker Volkszeitung, with which he was associated as an editor (1878-89) and as a member of the editorial board (1878-1912). He was the Socialist Labor party's candidate for mayor of New York in 1878, 1888, and 1892, for state senator in 1891, and for state assemblyman in 1894.

Jones, David R. (b. 1853), was born in West Virginia and worked as a miner before studying law. In 1879 he helped organize the Amalgamated Association of Pittsburgh Miners and Drivers and served as its chief executive officer (1879-82) before turning to the practice of law.

Jones, Eugene Kinckle (1885-1954), served the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes (in 1920 renamed the National Urban League) as field secretary (1911), associate chief executive (1912-16), co-executive secretary (with George Haynes, 1916-17), executive secretary (1917-41), and general secretary (1941-50).

Jones, Jerome (1855-1940), was born in Nashville, Tenn., where he worked

as a reporter, printer, and editor for several newspapers, including the Nashville Herald, the Nashville Sun, and the Journal of Labor. He joined the International Typographical Union in 1876 and later served as president of the Nashville Federation of Trades and as an AFL salaried organizer (1900-1901, 1904, 1906-7, 1911-12, 1915-17, 1921-23). In 1898 he established the Journal of Labor in Atlanta, serving as its editor until 1940. He was active in Typographical local 48 in Atlanta and helped organize the Georgia Federation of Labor in 1899, serving two terms (1904-5, 1911-12) as its president. He was also a founder of the Southern Labor Congress in 1912 and its president until its demise in 1919.

Jones, Mary Harris "Mother" (1830-1930), was born in County Cork, Ireland, and grew up in Toronto, where her father worked as a railroad construction laborer. She was employed as a teacher in Monroe, Mich., as a dressmaker in Chicago, and then again as a teacher in Memphis, Tenn., where she was married in 1861. Jones lost her husband and four children to a yellow fever epidemic in 1867 and soon after moved to Chicago, where she took up dressmaking again. Losing her business in the great Chicago fire of 1871, she became active in the KOL and, during the railroad strike of 1877, went to Pittsburgh to assist the strikers. From that time on she labored as an organizer, working particularly with miners but also on behalf of child laborers and a wide range of others, including textile, streetcar, and steel workers. She remained active in labor affairs into her nineties.

Jones, Theodore S. (1861?-1938?), was born in Wales, immigrated to the United States about 1882, and settled in Kansas City, Mo. A carpenter by trade, he was president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners 160 for two terms in the 1890s and president of the Kansas City Building Trades Council in 1898. He helped found the National Building Trades Council of America in 1897, serving as its vice-president (1897-98), president (1898-99), and as vice-president again beginning in 1899. In addition to work as a carpenter and as a contractor, Jones held a variety of municipal offices including street inspector, superintendent, and clerk and deputy for the recorder of deeds.

Jouhaux, Léon (1879-1954), was born in Paris and went to work in a match factory at the age of sixteen. He became secretary of the Fédération Nationale des Ouvriers Allumettiers, the French matchworkers' union, and in 1906 was elected its delegate to the Confédération Générale du Travail (General Confederation of Labor; CGT). In 1909 he served briefly as the CGT's treasurer before becoming secretary of the organization, holding that position until 1940, and again from 1945 to 1947. Jouhaux served on the Labor Committee of the Ministry of Munitions and on the Commission on Foreign Labor during World War I, and he was a French delegate to the League of Nations from 1925 to 1928. He was arrested by the Vichy government and interned in 1941, and was turned over to the Nazis in 1943 and held in Germany until 1945. After the end of the war the CGT was reorganized, and Jouhaux resumed his post as secretary, but he resigned in late 1947 and left the CGT. In 1948 he was elected president of the CGT-Force Ouvrière (Workers' Force), serving in that office until his death. He also served as vice-president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (1919-45), the World Federation of Trade Unions (1945-48), the Administrative Council of the International Labor Organization (1945-54), and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (1949-54), and

was vice-president (1946-47) and president (1947-54) of the National Economic Council of France. Jouhaux received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951.

Joyce, John Joseph (1876-1937?), was born in Jamestown, N.Y., and as a young man worked as a freight handler, grain scooper, and timekeeper. Moving to Buffalo, N.Y., he joined International Longshoremen's Association 109 (Grain Scoopers) of that city and served for a time as its president. Joyce served the Longshoremen (from 1901 to 1908 called the International Longshoremen, Marine, and Transport Workers' Association) as vice-president from 1901 to 1906 and as secretary-treasurer from late 1906 until his death.

Joyce, Martin T. (1876-1931), was born in Massachusetts and left school at an early age to train as a tailor. He soon left that trade to take up electrical work, and, on completing his apprenticeship in 1902, joined International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 103 of Boston, remaining a member of that local until his death. Joyce served briefly as president of the Boston Central Labor Union (1905?) and as secretary-treasurer (1911-31) and legislative agent (1925-31) of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Judge, Michael T., a mason and builder, was president of the Mobile, Ala., Central Trades Council in 1895.

Junio, John Joseph (1842-1904), was born in Boston. He served as president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America (1867), as president of the New York Cigar Makers' State Union (1875-77), and as an officer of Cigar Makers' local 6 of Syracuse, N.Y. He was active in labor reform, representing the Mechanical Order of the Sun at the National Labor Union Congress in 1868, running for New York secretary of state on the Workingmen's Party of the United States ticket in 1877, serving as state chairman of the Greenback-Labor party, and representing District Assembly 152 at the KOL General Assembly in 1887. He was an organizer for the Cigar Makers in the mid-1880s. After moving to Auburn, N.Y., in the 1890s he served as president of the Central Labor Union and Cigar Makers' local 311 of that city.

Kaefer, Jacob H. (1867-1913), was born in Buffalo, N.Y., and at the age of seventeen began working as a stove moulder. He was a charter member of International Stove Moulders' Union 18 of Buffalo and served several terms as that union's secretary until moving to Detroit in 1897. He served as president (1900-1901) and as secretary-treasurer of the international union and editor of its official journal (1901-13).

Kasten, Frank Morris (1878-1946), was born in Dolton, Ill., and left school at the age of fifteen to become a brickmaker. He later joined International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance 3 of Blue Island, Ill., and served as president of the local from 1907 to 1912. In 1916 Kasten was elected president of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, a seceding faction of the Brick and Terra Cotta

Workers, and he continued to hold that position to the end of his life. In 1929 he was elected mayor of Blue Island on the Republican ticket, and he served in that office until 1935.

Kaufmann, Berthold W. (b. 1845), a German immigrant, was a cabinetmaker. He was a member of the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America and an organizer and vice-president of the German Section of the Workingmen's Party of the United States. He served as secretary of the Central Committee of the Amalgamated Union of Furniture Workers of North America during 1875 and 1876 and from 1881 to 1884 was president of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, the organization that published the New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Kean, Edward J. (b. 1851), was born in Maryland. He served as president of the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity and as editor of the Boycotter, official journal of International Typographical Union 6 of New York City. Kean was chief clerk of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics between 1885 and 1891.

Kean, John, was secretary of the City Front Federation of San Francisco in 1904. He served as president (1907-15) of the Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association, Longshoremen's vice-president (1912-17), and deputy commissioner for the California Bureau of Labor Statistics (1911-18).

Keefe, Daniel Joseph (1852-1929), was born in Willow Springs, Ill., and worked as a longshoreman and tugboatman in Chicago. In 1877 he organized the Lumber Unloaders' Association and for a few years simultaneously headed that organization and the Lake Seamen's Benevolent Association of Chicago. Through the mid-1890s he was a leader on the Chicago docks, serving as president of the stevedores' union (1892) and the lumber shovers' union (1893-96). In 1892 he founded the Lumber Handlers of the Great Lakes, which in 1893 became the National Longshoremen's Association of the United States and, in 1895, the International Longshoremen's Association. He was president of the Longshoremen from 1893 to about 1896 and from 1899 to 1908 (from 1901 to 1908 known as the International Longshoremen, Marine, and Transport Workers' Association). He served as a member of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration (1897-1901) and as an AFL vice-president (1904-8). Keefe was active in the National Civic Federation from 1901 until 1908, serving on its executive committee (1901, 1903-8) and in its Industrial Department (1901-2). He served as commissioner general of immigration (1908-13) and later worked with the U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation (1921-25).

Keegan, John J. (1872-1944?), a member of International Association of Machinists 348 of Philadelphia and then of Machinists' local 161 of Indianapolis, served as a special organizer and as vice-president of the international union and from 1908 to 1912 as president of local 161. He was also an AFL salaried organizer (1903-5, 1912) and served two terms in the Indiana general assembly as a

Democrat (1911-13). Keegan later served as a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor and then, from 1917 to 1944, as a member of the U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

Keep, Arthur, a member of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America 319 of Jacksonville, Fla., edited the Artisan from as early as 1914 through 1917.

Kelleher, Mary J. (b. 1882), was an organizer for the United Textile Workers of America from 1912 to 1928 and was a salaried AFL organizer from 1914 to 1920.

Kelley, Florence (1859-1932), was a prominent reformer in the areas of tenement-house manufacturing conditions and child labor and the translator of a number of works by Socialist authors, among them The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844 by Friedrich Engels. In 1884 Kelley married Lazare Wischnewetzky, himself also a student and a fellow Socialist. In 1891, after separating from Wischnewetzky, she reassumed her maiden name and moved to Chicago, residing at Hull-House until 1899 and serving as chief state inspector of factories for Illinois from 1893 to 1897. Moving to New York City in 1899, she became secretary of the National Consumers' League, a position she held until her death. She also served on the boards of directors of the New York State and the National Child Labor Committees, was a founder and board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Kellington, Alfred E. (1870-1931?), was born in Missouri and moved to Minneapolis in the late 1880s, where he worked in flour mills as a machine tender and miller. He became a member and, in 1902, secretary of AFL Northwestern Flour Mill Employees' Union 8661. In 1902 he participated in the founding convention of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, serving as the union's secretary-treasurer from 1902 to 1911. After the AFL revoked the union's charter in 1911, Kellington worked briefly as superintendent of the Minnesota State Free Employment Bureau and then, until at least 1930, served as a deputy court clerk.

Kelly, James T. (1862-1930), was born in Overton, Pa. He was elected vice-president of AFL St. Louis Wiremen's and Linemen's Union 5221 in January 1891, serving in that office until he helped form the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America in November of the same year. He was grand secretary-treasurer (1891-95) and grand secretary (1895-97) of the Brotherhood, and editor of its official journal, the Electrical Worker, from 1893 until 1897. He later became a contractor.

Kelly, John A. (b. 1876), a member of International Association of Machinists 68 of San Francisco, served as president of the San Francisco Labor Council (1909-11). He was later the chief examiner of the U.S. Department of Labor in San Francisco, a state deputy labor commissioner, and then an immigration inspector.

Kelly, José W. (b. 1887?), was an organizer in Mexico for the International Association of Machinists. He attended the 1924 AFL convention as a fraternal delegate from the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Confederation of Labor), and in the later 1920s he worked as an organizer among Mexican immigrants in the United States. Expelled from the Confederación in 1929, he apparently then served for several years as a labor agent in the United States for the Mexican government. Around 1929 he married Josephine Casey (b. 1878?), formerly an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who was active in the National Woman's party.

Kelly, William J., was a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 164 of Pittsburgh and served as its secretary-treasurer in 1914 and 1915. He also served as secretary (1902-4) and president (1909-12) of the Iron City Trades Council and was editor of its journal (1909-17).

Kemper, Louis (1870-1914), was born in Hudson, N.Y., and apprenticed in a New York City brewery. About 1899 he moved to Union, N.J., where he served as a local organizer for the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States and in 1899 helped organize Brewery Workmen's local 19 and became its secretary. He served the Brewery Workmen as corresponding and financial secretary (1901-3) and corresponding secretary (1904-14), moving to Cincinnati to hold these offices. In 1914 he played a leading role in the Home Rule Amendment League in Cincinnati and was a founder of the Labor Home Rule League, an organization opposed to Prohibition.

Kenehan, Roady (1856-1927), was born in Ireland and apprenticed as a blacksmith. He immigrated to the United States in 1873 and lived in Philadelphia. Traveling west in 1878, he prospected for gold in several western states before settling in Denver, where he worked as a horseshoer. He joined Journeymen Horseshoers' National Union of the United States (in 1892 renamed International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada) 29 of Denver and served as its president and delegate to the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. Kenehan served as secretary-treasurer of the international union (1890-1910), AFL vice-president (1895), and editor of the International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine (1899-1910). He was a member of the Colorado State Labor Board of Arbitration (1897-1903?), was elected state auditor in 1908 and 1912 and state treasurer in 1910, and was appointed federal director of labor for Colorado in 1918. From 1921 until his retirement in 1923 he was a Denver tax agent.

Kennedy, Frederick E., a former salesman and printer, was editor of the Independent, official journal of the Binghamton, N.Y., Central Labor Union. In 1900 he changed the name of the journal, now the organ of the International Farmers' Union, to Farm and Factory. He was a member of International Typographical Union 232 of Binghamton.

Kennedy, Thomas (1887-1963), was born in Lansford, Pa., left school at age eleven to work as a breaker boy, and joined the United Mine Workers of America in

1900. He served as secretary of United Mine Workers' local 1738 of Lansford (1903-10) and as an executive board member (1908-10) and president (1910-24) of United Mine Workers' District 7 (Pennsylvania). After William Green became AFL president in 1924, Kennedy replaced him as secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, serving in that post until 1947, when he was appointed vice-president of the union. He served as vice-president until 1960, when he became president of the union; he held that position until his death. A longtime resident of Hazleton, Pa., Kennedy was active in Democratic state politics and served one term as lieutenant governor of the state (1935-39).

Kent, Sidney John (1855-1939), was born in Lambeth, England, and immigrated to the United States in 1872. Settling in Lincoln, Nebr., he joined United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 148. In 1890 he was elected vice-president of the Carpenters, serving until 1891. He was later a member of the Brotherhood's general executive board (1891-98). From 1898 to 1900 Kent was deputy commissioner of the Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. He worked as a traveling agent and organizer in the early 1900s, and moved to Laramie, Wyo., about 1908. He later settled in Chicago, where he was a finance company executive. Retiring in 1922, he moved to Altadena, Calif.

Keogh, Mae, a member of Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union 192 of Chicago, served as vice-president of the international union from 1904 to 1905.

Keough, Michael J. (1859-1932), was born in Troy, N.Y., apprenticed as an iron molder in nearby Green Island, and in 1882 joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 2 of Troy. He served the international union (in 1907 renamed the International Molders' Union of North America) as vice-president (1895-1924) and president (1924-32). He was also vice-president of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1924-31).

Kerr, Robert B. (1867-1929?), was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in 1892. He was a member of International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths 101 of Rock Island, Ill., and served the Blacksmiths (in 1903 renamed the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers) as secretary-treasurer (1899-1901), secretary (1901-3), and secretary-treasurer (1903-5). After retiring from office, he worked as a blacksmith, steel treater, and foreman in Rock Island.

Keufer, Auguste (1851-1924), was secretary of the Fédération française des travailleurs du livre, the French typographical union, from 1885 to 1920. He was a leading positivist and in 1895 was one of the prime movers in the founding of the Confédération générale du travail (General Confederation of Labor), serving as its first treasurer. SG met with him on several occasions both in the United States and abroad.

Kidd, Thomas Inglis (1860-1941), a woodworker, immigrated to the United

States from Scotland in 1884 and then lived in Nebraska before moving to Denver at the end of the decade. He helped organize woodworkers in Nebraska, Colorado, and Minnesota and was elected secretary-treasurer of the newly formed Machine Wood Workers' International Union of America in 1890. He held this position for the next five years and continued as secretary of the international union's successor, the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union of America from 1895 to 1904. In these positions he edited the union's official journal, the Machine Wood Worker (retitled the American Wood-Worker and later the International Wood-Worker). Kidd moved to Chicago in 1892 and played a prominent role in the Populist-labor alliance in Illinois. He served as an AFL vice-president from 1899 through 1905 and was an AFL salaried organizer in 1905 and 1906.

Kilgallon, John C. (1862-97), was born in Ireland and moved to England as a child. In 1880 he immigrated to the United States, where he worked as an iron puddler in several Pittsburgh mills and joined Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States Ever Faithful Lodge 51. He served the Amalgamated as assistant secretary (1890-92), secretary (1892-95), and secretary-treasurer (1895-97).

King, Edward (1846-1922), was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States about 1870. He was one of a small group of New York City positivists. During the 1880s he served as a delegate to the New York City Central Labor Union and proved an ardent supporter of both trade unionism and independent political action on the part of the workers. In the late 1880s King became active with SG in the Social Reform Club, which included trade unionists, employers, and members of the middle class who were interested in improving working conditions and the relationship between the classes. He was involved in the New York settlement movement from its beginning, living and working at the University Settlement House for many years, where he taught classes in Greek and Roman history. He was also a member of the Advisory Council of the People's Institute of the Ethical Culture Society, which organized clubs to discuss social problems.

King, George G. (1848?-88?), was born in Maryland. A member of International Typographical Union 12 of Baltimore, in 1885 he was elected a vice-president of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada.

Kinsella, John Thomas (b. 1865), was born in Illinois. A steam fitter, by 1900 he was living in St. Louis and was a member there of National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America 29. Kinsella served the Steam Fitters as organizer (1906-8) and president (1909-13).

Kirby, James (1865-1915), was born in Kankakee, Ill., and worked as a millwright in Chicago. He joined United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 199 of Chicago in 1898 and was later president of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council (1904-6). He served as president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance (1905-8), the AFL Building Trades Department (1908-10), and the

Carpenters (1913-15). He was a resident of Indianapolis at the time of his death.

Kirchner, John S. (1857-1912), was born in Maryland and became active in the labor movement in 1877, when he joined a Baltimore local assembly of the KOL. After moving to Philadelphia he was recording secretary of KOL Local Assembly 53 for several years. He helped organize Cigar Makers' International Union of America 100 and filled various offices (financial secretary, president, and corresponding secretary) in that union during the 1880s. He was financial secretary of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union in 1886 but resigned that position because of his duties as Cigar Makers' organizer for Pennsylvania and Cigar Makers' vice-president (1885-87). In 1886 he was appointed secretary of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada upon the death of William H. Foster. Kirchner became a member of Cigar Makers' local 165 of Philadelphia after Cigar Makers' local 100 merged with that union in 1902.

Kirkpatrick, Charles G., a member of United Metal Workers' International Union of America 3 of Chicago, served the international union as business agent for its Chicago Metal Workers' Council (1902-5), vice-president (1903-5), and president (1905-7). He was elected to the general executive board of the IWW and was head of the IWW Metals and Machinery Department until he was expelled from the organization in 1907.

Kissinger, William B. (b. 1868), a coal miner in Central City, Ky., served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1900 and 1901. He later moved to Arkansas, where he also worked as a miner, and then to Oklahoma, where he took up farming.

Klapetzky, William E. (1867-1916), was born in Syracuse, N.Y., where he became a charter member of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America 18 in 1889. He served the international union as vice-president (1891-93), secretary (1893-94), and secretary-treasurer (1894-1904), and edited the Journeyman Barber, the union's official journal, from 1905 until 1914.

Kleiber, Victor (1857-1929), was born in Buffalo, N.Y., moved with his family to Milwaukee in the early 1860s, and then as a young man moved to St. Louis, where in 1879 he joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 10. From 1901 to 1904 Kleiber was business agent of the Iron Molders' conference board for St. Louis and vicinity, and he served the international union as assistant secretary from 1904 to 1909 and as secretary from 1909 until his death.

Kline, James Waller (1860-1937), was born in Luzerne County, Pa., and later moved to Kansas City, Kans. A railroad and machine smith, he joined KOL Local Assembly 3694 of Kansas City and, later, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths 66. He served the international union (in 1903 renamed the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and in 1919 renamed the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers) as a trustee (1901-3), vice-president (1904-5), and president (1905-26). He served as an AFL salaried

organizer in 1912.

Kliver, William H. (1846-1914), was born in Ohio, served in the Civil War, and in 1884 moved to Chicago, where he joined KOL Local Assembly 1307 and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 28. He was president of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago in 1887 and vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in 1888. In 1888 he became vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and two years later he was elected the Brotherhood's president, serving until 1892. Kliver moved to Gary, Ind., in 1904 and was elected as a Republican to a two-year term in the Indiana legislature in 1908. He was building commissioner of Gary from 1909 until 1914.

Kneeland, Frederick J. (1865-1924), was born in Roxbury, Mass., attended public schools, and apprenticed as a painter. He moved to Boston, where he was active in KOL Local Assembly 4495 between 1885 and 1891. He was a founding member of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 236 in 1891 and a member and officer of Painters and Decorators' local 11 after the locals merged in the mid-1890s. Active in the Boston Central Labor Union, he was also vice-president (1894-95, 1896) and president (1897-98) of the Boston Building Trades Council. In 1898 he was elected president of the eastern faction of the international union (in 1899 renamed the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America) serving until 1900. He was the secretary of local 11 from about 1901 to 1903, a Democratic Boston alderman from 1904 to 1906, and, from 1917 until his death, superintendent of public buildings.

Knight, John C. (d. 1895?), of St. Louis served as grand secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in the early 1890s.

Koenen, Bernard (variously Bernhard; b. 1850), was born in Germany in 1850 and immigrated to the United States in 1881. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., working as a cabinetmaker and joining International Furniture Workers' Union of America 7 of New York City. He served the international union as corresponding secretary (1891-92), recording secretary (1893-95), and editor (1891-95) of the union's official journal, the Wood Workers' Journal. He later owned a hardware store in Brooklyn.

Konenkamp, Sylvester J. (1875-1953), was raised in Pittsburgh and began working for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1892. He joined the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America in 1895 and was active in Railroad Telegraphers' local 52 of Pittsburgh until at least 1902, serving as president and secretary. He helped organize the general board of adjustment for the Pennsylvania Railroad and served as its assistant general chair from 1898 to 1900. He also helped organize Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers' local 3 of Pittsburgh, which in 1903 became local 6 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Konenkamp served as a member of the Commercial Telegraphers' general executive board (1906-8) and as president (1908-19) and acting secretary-treasurer (1916-19) of the international union. After he was elected president he moved to Chicago, where the union had its headquarters, and he worked there as an attorney after leaving office.

Koveleski, Emanuel (1876-1950), was born in England, immigrated with his family to the United States, and settled in Rochester, N.Y., where he became a bartender. He served as an organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America (1906-10) and as secretary and business agent of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' local 171 of Rochester (1910-48). Koveleski was president (1912-13, 1914-17) of the Rochester Central Trades and Labor Council and served as vice-president (1913-33) and president (1933-34) of the New York State Federation of Labor. From 1922 until the repeal of Prohibition, he worked as an examiner for the U.S. Employment Bureau. Koveleski also served for many years as president of the New York State Culinary Alliance and secretary of the Rochester Brewers' Exchange.

Kreyling, David J. (1859-1938), was born in Missouri and apprenticed as a cigarmaker at the age of twelve. He was a charter member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 44 of St. Louis, serving as its president in 1897, and a founder of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union in 1887, serving as its president (1895-1900) and secretary-organizer (1901-33). He also helped organize the Missouri State Federation of Labor in 1891 and was its first president, serving from 1891 to 1892. He served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1911 to 1920 and again from 1923 to 1924.

Kronburg (variously Kronberg), David, a German immigrant, was one of the inner circle of the North American Federation of the International Workingmen's Association, a member of the Economic and Sociological Club, and a founder of the Association of United Workers of America and the Workingmen's Party of the United States.

Kuhn (variously Kuhne), Conrad (1838?-84?), born in Bavaria, was president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 90 during the late 1860s and early 1870s. During the same period he also served as president of the Deutsche Arbeiter Union (German Workingmen's Association), a federation of German-speaking trade unions in New York City, and as vice-president of the National Labor Union. Kuhn left the cigarmaking trade in 1872 or 1873.

Kuhn, Henry, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was national secretary of the Socialist Labor party from 1891 to 1906.

Kurzenknabe, Ernst (1860?-1927), was secretary of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States from 1888 to 1899, holding this position jointly with Charles Bechtold after 1892. He was an editor of the Brauer Zeitung, the union's official journal, from 1888 to 1896. Between 1900 and 1920 Kurzenknabe worked as a saloonkeeper, cashier, and bookkeeper before becoming a reporter for Amerika, a German-language paper, about 1921.

Labadie, Joseph Antoine (1850-1933), was born in Paw Paw, Mich., and was

apprenticed to a printer in South Bend, Ind., in 1866. After settling in Detroit in 1872, he joined International Typographical Union 18 and in 1878 became a KOL organizer. He was also active in politics, running unsuccessfully for mayor on the Workingmen's party ticket in 1879 and playing an active role in the Socialist Labor party. In the early 1880s Labadie worked as a labor journalist for several papers and was one of the publishers of the Labor Review and the Times, a trade union paper. He played a major role in establishing the Detroit Trades and Labor Council in 1880, becoming its corresponding secretary, and was also a founder and first president (1889-90) of the Michigan Federation of Labor. Labadie became a philosophical anarchist in 1883 and was a close associate of Benjamin Tucker, a leading anarchist thinker; he frequently wrote for Tucker's journal, Liberty, until its demise in 1908. In 1893 Labadie was appointed clerk of the Detroit Water Works, a post he held until about 1920.

Lake, Emmett J. (b. 1847), was a Troy, N.Y., carpenter. The AFL commissioned him in 1888 as its first general organizer. He served as secretary of the New York State Branch of the AFL from 1888 to 1889.

Lake, Obadaiah Read (1846-1923), a Canadian-born telegraph editor for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, joined International Typographical Union 8 of St. Louis in 1868 and thereafter regularly held offices in the local. He was master workman of KOL District Assembly 17 in 1889. In 1890 he married Leonora M. Barry, chief spokeswoman in the KOL for women workers. Lake was later a correspondent for the New York Sun.

Lamoreux, Forrest P. (b. 1872?), was editor of the Fresno (Calif.) Labor News (1911-14).

Lane, Dennis (1881-1942), was born in Chicago and after a few years of school began working in the stockyards, where he joined Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America 87 (Cattle Butchers). Discharged and blacklisted for his participation in the 1904 stockyards strike, Lane worked for a time in other occupations before becoming an organizer for the Meat Cutters. He later served as vice-president (1914-17) and secretary-treasurer (1917-42) of the international union.

Lang, Harry (1888?-1970), a Russian-born socialist, was labor editor of the Jewish Daily Forward from about 1916 to 1950.

Lanphere, Emma, was a salaried AFL organizer in 1901 and an organizer for the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association from 1902 until at least 1906.

Lappard, John (b. 1853), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1870. He worked as a currier in Chicago and was secretary and treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America in 1894. He later

became a letter carrier.

Larger, Bernard A. (1861?-1928), a Cincinnati clothing cutter, was a member of United Garment Workers of America 100 of Cincinnati. He served as president (1897-98, 1900-1904) and secretary (1904-28) of the international union.

Lauck, William Jett (1879-1949), a resident of Bethesda, Md., was an economist and adviser on industrial relations. He served with the U.S. Immigration Commission (1907-10), the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations (1913-15), the U.S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation (1915-17), the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board (1917-18), the U.S. Signal Corps (1918), and the National War Labor Board (1918-19). He was later an economist for the United Mine Workers of America and the United Auto Workers.

Laurell, Carl Malcolm Ferdinand (1843-1922), was born in Sweden, where he completed a cigarmaker's apprenticeship in 1862. Joining a cigarmakers' union in 1863, he worked at his trade in Stockholm, Sweden, in Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Hamburg, Germany, before immigrating to the United States in 1871 or 1872 and settling in Jersey City, N.J. Laurell was elected in July 1872 to the North American Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association (IWA) and in September 1872 to the IWA's General Council to represent Scandinavian workers; he served on the Council into 1874. With David Kronburg and J. P. McDonnell he was a founder in 1874 of the Association of United Workers of America. SG's shopmate during the 1870s, Laurell played a decisive role in shaping the younger man's thinking on trade unionism and the labor movement, and SG dedicated his autobiography to Laurell's memory.

Law, William J., a Detroit streetcar conductor, served as president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America from 1892 to 1893. He later became a doorkeeper for a Detroit hotel.

Lawlor, Martin (1868-1959), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1885 or 1886. After working briefly in New York City, he moved to Bethel, Conn., where he became an apprentice hatmaker and, in 1890, secretary of the Bethel Hat Makers' Union (from 1896, United Hatters of North America 1). In 1892 Lawlor was named to the board of directors of the National Hat Makers' Association of the United States. When that organization merged with the International Trade Association of Hat Finishers of America in 1896 to form the United Hatters of North America, Lawlor continued as a board member. He served the United Hatters as vice-president (1898-1904), secretary (1904-11), and secretary-treasurer (1911-34). After 1934, when the United Hatters merged with the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union, forming the United Hatters', Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union, Lawlor served as the new union's vice-president (1934-36), secretary-treasurer of its Men's Hat Department (1934-36), and label secretary (1936-59).

Lawrence, Joseph M., was secretary of AFL Actors' Protective Union 6453 of New York City in 1895 and was involved in the formation of the Actors' National Protective Union in late 1895. He was a leader of Actors' local 1 of New York City and served as president of the international union from about 1904 until 1906.

Lawyer, Charles E. (1872?-1916?), was born in Indiana. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America (1899-1911), living in Elwood, Ind., and then Wheeling, W.Va. He later worked as manager of the Wheeling Advance Publications Co.

Layton, Robert D. (1847?-1909), was born in Pennsylvania. A Civil War veteran, toolmaker, and railroad worker, Layton joined the KOL in 1873 and served as financial secretary and master workman of KOL Pittsburgh District Assembly 3. He served as grand secretary of the KOL from 1881 to 1883. In the early 1880s he became an insurance salesman. He served on the U.S. Immigration Commission during the administration of Benjamin Harrison, for whom he campaigned in the 1888 presidential election.

Leahy, Jeremiah J. (1850-1927), was born in Ireland. He was a charter member and master (1885-89) of Philadelphia Lafayette Lodge 293 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and served as a member of the Locomotive Firemen's grand executive board from 1886 to 1890 and as grand chaplain of the Brotherhood's conventions from 1904 to 1925.

Lee, William Granville (1859-1929), was born in La Prairie, Ill. In 1879 he became a brakeman on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and in 1880 was promoted to conductor. He later worked on the Wabash Railroad, the Missouri Pacific, and, from 1891 to 1895, the Union Pacific. He joined Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen 18 of Sedalia, Mo., in 1890, and in 1891 he helped organize lodge 385 of Kansas City, Mo., which he served as lodge master and financial secretary. Lee served the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as first vice-grand master (1895-1905), assistant grand master (1905-9), grand master (1909), president (1909-28), and secretary-treasurer (1928-29). During World War I he was a member of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Leffingwell, Samuel Langdale (1830-1903), a Mexican War and Civil War veteran, was a leader of the Cincinnati and Columbus typographical unions in Ohio during the 1850s. In 1875 he joined the KOL in Indianapolis, working as an organizer and attending several sessions of the General Assembly. He also was a leader of the Indianapolis Trades Assembly and attended the 1881 convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada as a representative of the Indianapolis trade unions. Leffingwell edited several labor papers, including the official journal of the International Typographical Union. In 1885 he helped organize the Indiana State Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, twice serving as its president.

Legien, Carl (1861-1920), was born in Marienburg, Prussia, and raised at an orphanage in nearby Thorn. He apprenticed to a woodcarver at the age of fourteen. After three years of compulsory military service and two years as a traveling journeyman, Legien settled in Hamburg, Germany, and joined the local union of woodcarvers in 1886. He was elected president of the Vereinigung der Drechsler Deutschlands (Union of German Woodcarvers) at its founding in 1887. In 1890 he stepped down from this office to become secretary of the newly founded Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands (General Commission of German Trade Unions). He led this organization (in 1919 renamed the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund [General German Federation of Trade Unions]) until his death and edited its official journal, the Correspondenzblatt, from 1891 to 1900. A member of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany), Legien served as a Socialist deputy in the Reichstag from 1893 to 1898 and from 1903 until his death. He was instrumental in integrating the concerns of the German trade union movement into the political program of the Sozialdemokratische Partei. Legien helped inaugurate the meetings of the International Secretariat of the National Centers of Trade Unions in 1901 and served as secretary of this organization (in 1913 renamed the International Federation of Trade Unions) from 1903 to 1919.

Leitch, Andrew S., was a printer, editor, and labor organizer in St. Louis and New York in the late 1880s and 1890s. In St. Louis he published the Union Record (1890-94), served as an AFL general organizer (1892), and was superintendent of the St. Louis Labor Press Association (1895-96).

Lemke, James (1872-1940), grew up in Troy, N.Y., and, beginning around 1903, worked at an opera house in that city. A member of local 29 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes of the United States and Canada, he served the international union (in 1915 renamed the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada) as vice-president (1908-9), organizer (1913), manager of the organizing and claim department (1918-19), and president (1920-22). He founded and served as president of the Adirondack Printing Co. in Troy and later worked as the proprietor of a liquor store there.

Lennon, John Brown (1850-1923), was born in Wisconsin, raised in Hannibal, Mo., and in 1869 moved to Denver, where he helped organize a local tailors' union and the Denver Trades Assembly. He later moved to New York City and then to Bloomington, Ill. He served the Journeymen Tailors' National Union of the United States (in 1889 renamed the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America) as president (1884-85), member of the executive board (1885-87), and secretary (1887-1910). He was treasurer of the AFL from 1891 to 1917 and served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1905 to 1906 and again from 1911 to 1913. Lennon also served on the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations (1913-15) and was a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor from 1918 through at least 1920.

Leonard, James, a member of International Typographical Union 17 of New Orleans, served in 1892 and 1893 as president of the New Orleans Amalgamated

Council of Labor Organizations and deputy organizer for the Typographical Union for Louisiana. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress on the Independent Workingmen's Political Club ticket in 1894. He was elected president of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council at its founding in 1899. He served as an AFL salaried organizer (1899-1909, 1918-20) in the South and Midwest.

Lewis, Charles H., served as recording secretary of the Detroit Federation of Labor from at least 1915 until 1918.

Lewis, John Llewellyn (1880-1969), was born in Cleveland, Iowa, and was a founding member and, in 1901, secretary of United Mine Workers of America 1933 of Chariton, Iowa. After traveling in the West, where he worked as a coal and hardrock miner, he returned to Iowa in 1905, resuming work in the mines and starting an unsuccessful grain and feed distribution business. In 1908 Lewis moved to Illinois, where he served as president of United Mine Workers' local 1475 of Panama (1909?-11?) and as legislative agent for United Mine Workers' District 12 (Illinois; 1909-11). He was a salaried organizer for the AFL from 1911 to 1917, when he was named chief statistician for the United Mine Workers. He was appointed acting vice-president of the union in 1917 and was elected to that post in 1918. Named acting president of the union in 1919, he was elected president in 1920 and held the position until he retired in 1960. Lewis was briefly a member of the AFL Executive Council in 1935 but resigned the position. He was a founder of the Committee for Industrial Organization that year, serving as its chairman until 1938, when it became the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He was president of that body from 1938 to 1940.

Lewis, Thomas L. (1865-1939), was born in Locust Gap, Pa., and worked as a breaker boy in the mines. Beginning in 1872, he was employed in mines in Ohio. He moved to Shawnee, Ohio, in 1879 and there in 1882 joined KOL Local Assembly 169. In the mid-1880s he lived in Bridgeport, Ohio, briefly attending the National University in Lebanon, Ohio, and for three years reading law while working as a miner. He was a founder in 1888 of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, participated in the founding of the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, and joined United Mine Workers' local 13 in Bridgeport. Lewis continued to work as a miner until 1897. He served the United Mine Workers as secretary of District 6 (Ohio; 1896-1900), vice-president (1900-1908), and president (1908-11), and he also served as president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor (1897-99). Lewis failed in a reelection bid for the presidency of the United Mine Workers in 1912, and in 1915 he moved to Charleston, W.Va., where he was secretary of the Splint and Gas Coal Association. In 1918 he resigned to become secretary of the New River Coal Operators' Association and, later, began publishing the Coal Mining Review, which he edited until the mid-1930s. Lewis also was active in the National Coal Association, founded in 1917.

Lian, Ole Olsen (1868-1925), was born in Tønsberg, Norway, and later moved to Christiania (Oslo), where he joined the local printers' union. In 1901 he became a member of the executive committee of the Norwegian printers' union and in 1903 became its chair; he later served as chair (1907-25) of the Arbeidernes

Faglige Landsorganisasjon (National Federation of Labor). Lian was a member of the central committee of the Norwegian Labor party from 1906 until his death, serving as vice-chair from 1912 to 1918, and he was a Labor member of the Norwegian Parliament from 1916 to 1921.

Liebig, Albert F. (b. 1872), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1892. A wood lather and a member of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union 2 of Cleveland, he served as secretary-treasurer of the international union from 1901 to 1904. He continued to work as a lather in Cleveland at least until 1937.

Lighthall, George V. (b. 1853), was born in New York City. Between 1876 and 1884 he worked as an engineer on ships on the Great Lakes and was a member of National Marine Engineers' Association of the United States of America (in 1883 renamed the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the United States of America) 4 of Chicago. From 1885 to 1896 Lighthall was a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and, after its founding in 1896, he was active in the National Union of Steam Engineers of America (in 1898 renamed the International Union of Steam Engineers). He served three terms as recording secretary and two as president of Steam Engineers' local 3 of Chicago (the Engineers' Progressive Union), was vice-president and then president (1902-3) of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and was president (1901-3) of the Steam Engineers. As late as 1910 Lighthall was working as an engineer in Chicago.

Lindsay, Martha Matilda (1892-1959), a member of National Federation of Federal Employees 105 of Washington, D.C., served on the staff of the national union's legislative department (1920-22) and served the National Women's Trade Union League as organizer (1922-24, 1928-31) and executive board member (1924-32). A graduate of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry in 1922, she later served as the school's assistant director (1924-25) and executive secretary (1926-27). Lindsay was an organizer for the Federation of Federal Employees from 1932 until at least 1954 and at the time of her death was serving as director of the union's research department.

Linehan, James J., was a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 1 of Chicago. He served as secretary of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago from 1891 to 1892 and as its president from 1893 to 1894. He later became a janitor.

Lingg, Louis (1864-87), was born in Baden, Germany, and was active in the German labor movement before immigrating to the United States in 1885 and settling in Chicago. He was a member and organizer for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a delegate to the Chicago Central Labor Union. Lingg was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident and sentenced to death. He committed suicide in jail.

Litchman, Charles Henry (1849-1902), was born in Marblehead, Mass. He worked for his father, a shoe manufacturer, as a salesman until 1870, when he and his brother formed the shoe manufacturing firm of Litchman Brothers. In 1874 he left the company to study law but after several months returned to the industry as a shoe worker. He joined lodge 38 of the Knights of St. Crispin in 1874, and between 1875 and 1878 was involved in efforts to revive the faltering national organization, serving successively as grand scribe of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and grand scribe of the International Grand Lodge of America. Active in Republican politics in the mid-1870s, Litchman joined the Greenback-Labor party and was elected to the Massachusetts General Court in 1878; he was not reelected in 1879. He served as grand secretary of the KOL from 1878 to 1881 and general secretary, as the office was redesignated, from 1886 to 1888. In August 1888 he resigned to work in Benjamin Harrison's presidential campaign, and he later served as a special agent in the U.S. Treasury Department (1889-93) and as a member of the U.S. Industrial Commission (1900-1902).

Little, Frank H. (1879-1917), a hard rock miner, joined the Western Federation of Miners as a young man and became an IWW organizer after 1905. He led the IWW free speech campaigns in Spokane, Wash., Denver, and other cities, organized agricultural and construction workers, and was active in the 1916 Mesabi Range strike and the 1917 Arizona copper miners' strike. Little served as a member of the IWW general executive board from 1911 until his death. In July 1917 he went to Butte, Mont., after a mine disaster there had killed 164 miners. He was abducted and lynched in the early morning hours of Aug. 1. No one was ever indicted for the murder.

Littlewood, Herbert, an Olneyville, R.I., weaver, was secretary and organizer of the National Union of Textile Workers of America in 1896.

Lloyd, Henry (b. 1855), was born in Albany, N.Y., and moved to Toronto in 1864, joining the Millwrights' Union of Toronto in 1876 and local 27 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (in 1888 renamed the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America) in 1884. During the 1880s he was active in the Toronto Trades and Labour Council. From 1888 to 1890 he served as vice-president of the Carpenters, and from 1896 to 1898 he served as president of the international union. He moved to Boston in 1890 and joined Carpenters' local 33; he served for two terms as its president. In 1895 he ran unsuccessfully for the Boston School Board on the Workingmen's Political League of Boston ticket. He also took an active role in the Boston Central Labor Union, serving as its president in 1896. About 1900 he began to sell insurance and moved to the Boston suburb of Somerville. He moved to Sharon, Mass., about 1913 and as late as 1915 continued to work as an insurance agent in Boston.

Loebenberg, Abraham B. (1842?-1911), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1857. After living briefly in West Virginia, he moved to Indianapolis, where he became a store clerk. In 1882 he helped organize a clerks' early closing society there, which affiliated with the KOL as Commercial Assembly 8032. In 1889 it affiliated with the AFL as Salesmen's Union 3695. In

1890 Loebenberg was a founder of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of America, and until 1894 he served as national organizer for the union. In 1899 he moved to Decatur, Ill.

Lord, Alice M. (1876-1940), was a founder of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 240 (Waitresses) of Seattle and served for many years as the local's secretary (1906-31) and president (1935-40). She was instrumental in the passage of eight-hour legislation for women in Washington state.

Lord, James (b. 1879), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1890, and became a member of United Mine Workers of America 1213 of Farmington, Ill. He served as vice-president (1912-14) of United Mine Workers District 12 (Illinois), president of the AFL Mining Department (1914-22), treasurer of the Pan-American Federation of Labor (1918-24), and as an AFL salaried organizer in California (1922). During World War I he was a member of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Losky, Woyt, a Denver waiter, was secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance from 1893 until 1896.

Lovely, Collis (1856-1940), was born in Vermont, the son of French-Canadian immigrants, and later moved to St. Louis, where he became a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 25. He served the international union as vice-president (1899-1919) and president (1919-29). While serving as president he lived in the Boston area, where the union's headquarters were located. He later moved to California.

Lowe, Archibald Brown (1845-1918), was born in Scotland. His family immigrated to Ireland when he was an infant and to Ontario when he was twelve. In 1862 Brown went to work as a sectionman on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway (later a division of the Canadian Pacific Railway), and he later became a section foreman. In 1892 he joined the newly-formed United Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, a Canadian union, and served as an organizer. In 1898 he joined the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, serving that union (in 1902 renamed the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees) as organizer (1898-1900), vice-president (1900-1908), and president (1908-14).

Lynch, Edward J. (1872-1920), a native of Ireland and a resident of Meriden, Conn., from the late 1880s, was secretary-treasurer of KOL National Trade Assembly 252 (brass workers) from 1890 to 1895. After the trade assembly merged in 1895 with the United Brotherhood of Brass Workers to form the United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers, and Buffers, Lynch served as one of the Brotherhood's vice-presidents (1895-96). In 1896 the Brotherhood merged with the Metal Polishers' union to form the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', and Brass Workers' Union of North America; Lynch served as the international union's president from 1896 to 1902 and 1903 to 1905. He was

secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Federation of North America (1902-3). Lynch lived in New York City from about 1898; after leaving office, he moved to Newark, N.J., and worked in the post office. From 1912 to 1920 he was a foreman at the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Co.

Lynch, James, one of the founders of the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity, its president and later its treasurer, was a New York City carpenter, and a member of the Economic and Sociological Club. He headed the Trades and Labor Union's special committee appointed to work with the Cigar Makers' International Union of America in its campaign for a tenement-house bill. During the early 1880s Lynch served as the New York City walking delegate for the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners and was a delegate to its Grand Council.

Lynch, James Matthew (1867-1930), was born in Manlius, N.Y., where he attended local public schools. He apprenticed as a printer at a Syracuse, N.Y., newspaper at the age of seventeen and in 1887 became a journeyman and joined International Typographical Union 55, serving as its vice-president (1890) and president (1891-92). He was also president of the Syracuse Central Trades and Labor Assembly (1894, 1896-98). In 1898 he was elected vice-president of the Typographical Union, and he later served as its president (1900-1914, 1924-26). He was a member of the National Civic Federation Industrial Department (1901-2) and executive committee (1901, 1903-18). From 1901 to 1912 he resided in Indianapolis. Returning to Syracuse, he was New York State commissioner of labor (1913-14) and a member of the New York State Industrial Commission (1915-21). He served as president of the Labor Temple Association in Syracuse (1923-24) and was intermittently in the insurance business during his last decade.

Lyons, Joseph Hayden (b. 1887), was a member of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America 313 of Tacoma, Wash. He served as secretary of the Tacoma Central Labor Council in 1917 and 1918.

MacArthur, Walter (1862-1944), was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where he received one year of university education before serving in the British merchant marine (1876-86). He immigrated to San Diego in 1887 and joined the Coast Seamen's Union in 1889. He served as business manager (1891-94) and editor (1895-1900, 1901-13) of the Coast Seamen's Journal, published by the Coast Seamen's Union (in 1891 renamed the Sailors' Union of the Pacific) and the International Seamen's Union of America. MacArthur was elected president of the San Francisco Federated Trades Council in 1892, secretary of the Council of Federated Trades of the Pacific Coast in 1893, and chaired the committee that organized the California State Federation of Labor in 1901. He wrote numerous books and pamphlets on seamen's laws and maritime affairs, and from 1913 to 1932 he was U.S. shipping commissioner for the port of San Francisco. He was also a member of the National Civic Federation Industrial Department (1901-2).

Macaulay, Mary J., of Lockport, N.Y., joined the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in 1900. She served as president (1910-19) and acting secretary (1912-19) of Commercial Telegraphers' local 41 in Buffalo, N.Y., and then as vice-president of the international union (1919-21).

MacDonald, Alexander (1821-81), was a Scottish miners' leader and a Liberal-Labour member of Parliament from 1874 until his death. A leading advocate of mine reform, he visited the United States frequently between 1867 and 1873, touring mine fields and speaking on the importance of building well-financed unions.

Madden, Martin B. "Skinny" (d. 1912), a Chicago steamfitter, was president, treasurer, and business agent "for life" of International Association of Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers 4 of Chicago. Throughout his career, Madden was reputed to exercise power through physical intimidation, violence, and the influence of his associates in the Chicago building trades. Though a disastrous strike in 1900 diluted this influence, he remained powerful in the Chicago Federation of Labor until 1905, was influential in the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and served as president of the Associated Building Trades League of Chicago from 1906 to 1909.

Madden, Stephen (b. 1855?), was born in Wales and immigrated to the United States in 1864, settling in Pittsburgh, where he worked as a puddler. For most of his years in the leadership of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States he was assistant secretary (1887-90, 1893-94, 1896, 1899), with intervening periods as secretary (1890-92) and secretary-treasurer (1897-98). From 1904 to 1927 he served as chief clerk of the bureau of electricity of Pittsburgh.

Mader, Fred "Frenchy" (b. 1884?), longtime business agent of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 381 (Fixture Hangers) of Chicago, was convicted of extortion and conspiracy in 1916 and served at least one year of a three-year prison sentence before being pardoned. He served as president of the Chicago Building Trades Council from February to November 1922. That year he was again found guilty of conspiracy, although his conviction was overturned in 1924, and he was also tried and acquitted in the murder of two police officers.

Maher, James J. (1868?-1933), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1886. By 1890 he had settled in Butte, Mont., working as a miner. He was a leader in the Butte Miners' Union, and he served as secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners from 1896 to 1901. Declining renomination, he served as treasurer of Silver Bow County, Mont., from 1902 to 1904 and then worked primarily as a miner in Butte until 1930.

Maher, James Paul (1865-1946), of Brooklyn, N.Y., served as president of the Danbury Hat Makers' Association (1894-1903) and treasurer of the United Hatters of North America (1899-1911). He served as a Democratic congressman

from New York from 1911 to 1921.

Mahon, William D. (1861-1949), was born in Athens, Ohio, and worked as a coal miner in the Hocking Valley district. In the late 1880s he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked as a mule car driver and helped to organize street railway workers in the early 1890s. In 1893 he was elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America and shortly thereafter moved to Detroit. He served as president of the international union (in 1903 renamed the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America) until retiring in 1946. Mahon served as an AFL salaried organizer (1897, 1906), as presiding judge of the Michigan State Court of Mediation and Arbitration (1898-1900), as a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation (1903 to at least 1923), and as an AFL vice-president (1917-23, 1936-49).

Maily, William (1871-1912), worked as a coal miner before becoming associate editor of the Birmingham, Ala., Labor Advocate in 1895 and editor of the Nashville, Tenn., Journal of Labor in 1897 and the Haverhill, Mass., Social Democrat in 1899. He served as national secretary (1903-4) of the Socialist Party of America, living in Omaha, Nebr., and then Chicago, and was a member of the party's National Executive Committee (1905-6). In 1905 he moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he published the Socialist with Herman F. Titus. Suffering from ill health, he gave up the paper and moved to New York City in 1906, where he worked as an editor and drama critic until his death.

Maisel, Robert (1881-1945), was born in Kiev, Russia, and immigrated to the United States in 1904. He worked for a time on the staff of the New York Call and in 1915 was a founder and served as secretary of the Labor Publicity Organization (in January 1917 renamed the National Labor Publicity Organization). He left the Socialist Party of America in 1917 because of its opposition to American involvement in World War I and then served as director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy (1917-19). He was later the publisher of the Arbeiter Presse, a New York City labor weekly, and then founded a New York City labor consulting firm.

Mallinson, John, an Edinburgh, Scotland, cordwainer, was secretary of the Edinburgh Trades Council and served as chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain in 1896.

Maloney, Elizabeth (d. 1921), a Chicago waitress, served as secretary of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 484 of Chicago (1909-21) and as vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees (1911-21). She was also an officer of the Chicago Federation of Labor and a member of the executive board of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

Manion, Edward Joseph (1872-1968), was born in Derby, Conn., worked for a

time in a textile mill, and then became a telegraph operator and later joined the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America. He served as chief of Railroad Telegraphers 29 of New Haven, Conn. (1904-5), as general chair for the union on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad (1905-13), and then as vice-president (1913-19) and president (1919-39) of the Railroad Telegraphers, moving to St. Louis, where the union had its headquarters. From 1920 to 1939 Manion was also editor of the union's official journal, the Railroad Telegrapher.

Mann, Thomas (1856-1941), a British machinist, was a member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and, until 1889, of the Social Democratic Federation. A leader of the London dock strike of 1889, he became president of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland at its founding in mid-September of that year, serving until 1892. In 1891 he was one of seven trade unionists on the Royal Commission on Labour, which was formed to discuss the question of industrial relations. Mann was secretary of the Independent Labour party from 1894 to 1896. In 1916 he joined the British Socialist party and in 1920 helped found the British Communist party, remaining a member until his death. From 1919 to 1921 he was secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, successor to the Society of Engineers. Mann stood unsuccessfully for Parliament four times.

Manning, John J. (1868-1934), was born in Troy, N.Y., where he became a member of AFL Shirt Ironers' Union 7551 and in 1900 helped organize the Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union. He served the international union (in 1909 renamed the Laundry Workers' International Union) as president (1900-1902), eastern organizer (1904-5), and secretary-treasurer (1905-10). After jurisdiction over shirt workers was transferred to the United Garment Workers of America, Manning became associated with that union, serving as an organizer and as associate editor of its official journal, the Garment Worker, until 1917. He served as vice-president of the AFL Union Label Trades Department from 1909 to 1910 and as its secretary-treasurer from 1917 to 1934.

Manuel, Joseph C. (b. 1864), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1885, becoming a brass caster in Detroit. In 1891 and 1892 he was secretary of AFL Detroit Street Car Employees' Association 5391 and represented that organization at the founding convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America in 1892. He served as secretary of the Amalgamated from 1892 to 1893. In the mid-1890s he became a railroad clerk, an occupation he held until his retirement in the 1930s.

Marden, William Henry (1843-1903), was born in Massachusetts and served in the Union army. He was secretary of the Knights of St. Crispin lodge in Stoneham, Mass., and became a member of KOL Local Assembly 2340. Marden was treasurer of the New England Lasters' Protective Union in the late 1880s and continued in that office after the organization changed its name to the Lasters' Protective Union of America in 1890. He remained treasurer of the Lasters until it merged with other shoe workers' unions in 1895 to form the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. In 1894 he was an AFL vice-president. He served in the

Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1895 to 1899.

Marsh, Ernest P. (1876?-1963?), was born in Ohio. By 1900 he had moved to Skagit County, Wash., and was working as a shingle packer, and around 1905 he moved to Everett, Wash., where he continued working in his trade and edited the Everett Labor Journal from around 1910 to around 1914. Marsh served as financial secretary of International Shingle Weavers' Union of America 2 of Everett (1909-10, 1912-13), as vice-president of the international union (1916-18), and as president of the Washington State Federation of Labor (1913-18). He was a member of the President's Mediation Commission (1917-18) and later worked for the Conciliation Service of the U.S. Department of Labor, retiring in 1949.

Martin, William (1845-1923), immigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1868. As secretary of the Columbus, Ohio, lodge of the Iron and Steel Roll Hands' Union, he was a founder the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States in 1876; he served as secretary of the Amalgamated from 1878 to 1890. Martin served as an AFL vice-president from 1886 to 1890. In 1891 he accepted a position as head of the Bureau of Labor of Carnegie Brothers and Co. (later the Carnegie Steel Co.). After leaving Carnegie in 1893 he became a varnish manufacturer and later held a variety of positions including insurance agent and night foreman.

Maurer, James Hudson (1864-1944), was born in Reading, Pa., and at an early age worked as a newsboy, hat maker, and machinist. He joined KOL Washington Assembly 72 of Reading in 1880 and served as an officer of that local assembly, as a KOL organizer, as master workman of KOL Iron Workers' Assembly 7975, and as a KOL district master workman. During the 1890s he found employment as a steamfitter, newspaper publisher, and cigarmaker, and by 1901 he was working as a plumber and was a member of United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada 42 of Reading. He served as president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor from 1912 until 1928. Maurer joined the Socialist Labor party in the late 1890s and, after 1902, was a member of the Socialist Party of America. He served on the party's state and national executive committees, and from 1911 to 1913 and again from 1915 to 1919 he was a Socialist member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. From 1922 to 1925 he was a member of the general or national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Maurer ran unsuccessfully on the Socialist party ticket for vice-president of the United States in 1928 and 1932, for governor of Pennsylvania in 1930, and for the U.S. Senate in 1934. In 1936 he left the Socialist party and joined the newly organized Social Democratic Federation.

Mawdsley, James (1848-1902), was secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners (1878-1902) and a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1882-83, 1884-90, 1891-97). He served on the Royal Commission on Labour from 1891 to 1894.

McAnarney, Henry A. (1869-1935), a member of International Typographical Union 12 of Baltimore, served as head of the AFL Bureau of Information and Cooperation from 1920 to 1922.

McArdle, Peter J. (1874-1940), was born in Belpre, Ohio, grew up in Clifton, W.Va., and moved to Pomeroy, Ohio, at age fifteen to learn the heating trade. In 1895 he moved to Muncie, Ind., where he took a job with the Republic Iron and Steel Co. and became a member of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States Unity Lodge 7. McArdle served the Iron and Steel Workers as vice-president (1902-5) and president (1905-11) and moved to Pittsburgh in 1905, where he joined lodge 70 of the international union. In 1911 he resigned the presidency to serve on the Pittsburgh city council, a position he held for many years (1911-13, 1915-19, 1921-29, and 1931-40).

McAuliffe, Patrick F. (b. 1850), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1865, and settled in Washington, D.C. In 1885 he was elected a vice-president of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada.

McBride, John (1854-1917), the son of an Ohio miner, was elected president of the Ohio Miners' Protective Union in 1877, master workman of KOL District Assembly 38 in 1880, and president of the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association in 1882. In 1885 he was a founder and first president of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers and in 1886 presided over the founding convention of the AFL, declining the Federation's nomination for president. He served as president of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers in 1889 and was a leader in merging that union with KOL National Trade Assembly 135 in 1890 to form the United Mine Workers of America. He became president of the United Mine Workers in 1892 and served until 1895. McBride served as a Democrat in the Ohio legislature from 1884 to 1888, was commissioner of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1890 to 1891, and later became active in the populist movement. He was elected AFL president over SG in 1894 and narrowly lost to SG the next year. McBride purchased the Columbus (Ohio) Record in 1896, and later pursued various occupations including editor, saloonkeeper, and federal labor conciliator.

McBryde, Patrick (1848-1902?), was born in Ireland and raised in Scotland, where he became active in local miners' organizations. He immigrated to the United States in the late 1870s and remained for several years before returning to Scotland. About 1884 he again immigrated to the United States, settling in the Pittsburgh area, where he joined KOL Local Assembly 151. McBryde served as secretary-treasurer of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers (1888-90), was elected to the executive board of the newly founded United Mine Workers of America in 1890, and then served that union as secretary-treasurer (1891-96). After retiring from the United Mine Workers in 1896, he served as commissioner for mine operators in Ohio.

McCabe, Frank M., a member of United Brotherhood of Railway Employees 3

of Evanston, Ill., was vice-president of the Brotherhood from 1903 to 1905. After the founding of the IWW in 1905, McCabe served as a member of the organization's general executive board and chairman of its transportation department (1905-6).

McCabe, William (1844-1924), immigrated to the United States from New Zealand as a child and later served in the Union army. He became a printer and associate of Henry George in San Francisco and served as president of the Sacramento Typographical Union (International Typographical Union 46). He moved to New York in 1880, where he was a founder of the Central Labor Union in 1882 and was active in Henry George's 1886 mayoral campaign. For the last thirty years of his career he worked as a compositor for the New York Herald, and in 1924 he was nominated for governor of New York by the Commonwealth Labor (formerly Single Tax) party.

McCarthy, Frank H. (1864?-1932), was born in England, immigrated as a child to the United States, and lived in Bangor, Maine, until 1876, when he moved to Boston. He joined Cigar Makers' International Union of America 97 of Boston in 1883 and was its president in 1890. McCarthy served as president of the Boston Central Labor Union (1891-92), as president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor (1900?-1902), and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1903 until his death.

McCarthy, Patrick F. (1870-1910), was born in St. Augustine, Fla., and moved to Munson, Mass., where he worked as a quarryman and eventually became a hoisting engineer. In 1903 he participated in founding the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America and moved to Barre, Vt., where the union's headquarters was established. He served as the international union's secretary-treasurer and editor of the Quarry Workers' Journal from 1903 until his death, and from 1905 to 1906 he was president of the Vermont State Branch of the AFL.

McCarthy, Patrick Henry (d. 1933), a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 22 of San Francisco, was president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council (1898-1922) and of the California Building Trades Council (1901-22), and a member of the Brotherhood's general executive board (1904-8). Elected on the Union Labor party ticket, he was mayor of San Francisco from 1910 to 1912.

McCauley, James, a member of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 6 (United Cloak and Suit Cutters) of New York City, served as vice-president (1902-4) and president (1904-5) of the international union.

McClory, Joseph E. (1877-1951), was born in New York and later moved with his family to Cleveland, where in 1898 he joined local 17 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. McClory was elected to the executive board of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in 1911 and served the international union (in 1915 renamed the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers and in 1917 renamed the

International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers) as acting secretary-treasurer (1912-13), vice-president (1913-14), acting president (1914), and president (1914-18). Returning to Cleveland, he resumed his occupation as a structural iron worker and then served for a number of years as deputy county treasurer of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

McCraith, Augustine (1864?-1909), was born in Canada and moved to Boston, where he was a member of International Typographical Union 61 and later president (1891-92) and secretary (1892-95) of Typographical local 13. In 1895 and 1896 he was secretary of the AFL. Later he moved to New York City, where he was a member of Typographical local 6.

McDonald, Daniel (b. 1868), was born in Nova Scotia and apprenticed there as an iron molder. He worked in San Francisco, joining Iron Molders' Union of North America 164, before moving to Salt Lake City and, in the early 1890s, Butte, Mont. He was a member of Iron Molders' local 276 in Butte and served as president of the Silver Bow (Mont.) Trades and Labor Assembly (1895-99). He served as vice-president of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council for two years during the 1890s, as president of the Western Labor Union (1898-1902), and president of the American Labor Union (1902-5). He became an organizer for the IWW at its founding in 1905. McDonald's association with the IWW ended in 1906, when he was accused of trying to organize an independent lumbermen's union in Montana while being paid as an IWW organizer.

McDonald, Duncan (b. 1873), was born in Ohio and later moved to Illinois. He began working at the age of eleven and in 1898 joined the United Mine Workers of America. McDonald served on the executive board (1904-8) of United Mine Workers District 12 (Illinois), on the executive board (1908-9) of the United Mine Workers, as president (1909-10) and secretary-treasurer (1910-17) of District 12, and as president (1919-20) of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. He was active for many years as a Socialist in Illinois and, from 1914 to 1920, in the cooperative movement. He served on the executive committee of the National Labor party (in 1920 renamed the Farmer-Labor party), and from 1925 until at least 1935 he ran an art and book store in Springfield, Ill.

McDonnell, Joseph Patrick (1847-1906), born in Ireland and active in the Fenian movement, joined the International Workingmen's Association (IWA) after moving to London in 1868 and served as Irish secretary of the IWA's General Council. He immigrated to New York City in 1872 and began editing the Labor Standard, the official journal of the Workingmen's Party of the United States, in 1876. He moved the paper to Boston in 1877 and Paterson, N.J., in 1878. He was a founder of the International Labor Union and, in 1883, helped organize the New Jersey Federation of Trades and Labor Unions; he served as the Federation's chairman until 1897. In 1884 he was a founder of the Paterson Trades Assembly. He became New Jersey's first factory inspector in 1884 and, in 1892, was appointed to the New Jersey Board of Arbitration. McDonnell continued to publish the Labor Standard until his death.

McDowell, Mary Eliza (1854-1936), head of the University of Chicago Settlement, served as an adviser to Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America 183 of Chicago, a local composed of women that she helped organize in 1902. She was a founder of the Woman's Trade Union League in 1903 and a member of its executive board (1903-6). She also served as president (1904-7) of the Illinois branch of the League.

McEnerney, Mary (d. 1946), a member of the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, was secretary of International Brotherhood of Bookbinders 30 of Chicago (1905-46) and later vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor (1922-46).

McGill, James (b. 1862), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1867, and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he worked as a horse collar maker. He was president-secretary of the Horse Collar Makers' National Union from 1889 to 1893, served the Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville and Vicinity as recording secretary (1890, 1894) and sergeant-at-arms (1892-93), and in 1894 helped organize the Louisville Central Labor Union, serving as recording secretary (1895) and president (1897-99). In 1896 he helped organize AFL Federal Labor Union 6873 in Louisville. McGill worked as a storekeeper and gauger for the U.S. surveyor of customs in Louisville from 1895 to 1898 and as the assistant wharfmaster for the city in 1899. From 1901 to 1904 he edited the Journal of Labor and in 1904 was president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor. From 1906 until at least 1921 he worked as a collar maker.

McGlynn, Michael M., a member of International Typographical Union 21 of San Francisco, served as recording secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council in 1894. Also in 1894 he began publishing the New Union and, later, the Voice of Labor. In the late 1890s he was living in Los Angeles, where he edited the Labor World.

McGrady, Edward Francis (1872-1960), a member of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America 3 (Web Pressmen) of Boston and president of the Boston Central Labor Union, later served as vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor (1919-20), as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee (1920-33), as an AFL salaried organizer (1921, 1923-24), assistant U.S. secretary of labor (1933-37), and director (later vice-president) of labor relations for the Radio Corporation of America (1937-51).

McGregor, Hugh (1840-1911), was born in England, served as a volunteer with Garibaldi's army in Italy, and immigrated to the United States in 1865. During the 1870s he was a member of the International Workingmen's Association and a founder and active organizer of the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America. He served as secretary of its New York City branch in 1875 and its Philadelphia branch in 1876, returning to New York City in the spring of that year to edit the new English-language journal of the party, the Socialist. A participant in the

Economic and Sociological Club, he apparently left the Socialist movement and became active in a small circle of New York City positivists. During the late 1880s he served as SG's secretary, directing the AFL office during the president's absence. He helped organize seamen on the Atlantic coast and between 1890 and 1892 served as secretary of the International Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union. He later worked as a clerk in the AFL's Washington, D.C., office and then took up cigarmaking.

McGuire, Peter James (1852-1906), was born in New York City, became a member of a carpenters' union there in 1872, and joined the International Workingmen's Association. In 1874 he helped organize the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America and was elected to its executive board; that year he also joined the KOL. During the late 1870s McGuire traveled widely, organizing and campaigning on behalf of the Workingmen's Party of the United States and the Socialist Labor party. After living for a time in New Haven, Conn., he moved to St. Louis in 1878 and the following year was instrumental in establishing the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, to which he was appointed deputy commissioner. McGuire resigned in 1880 to campaign for the Socialist Labor party and for the Greenback-Labor party. In 1881 he was elected secretary of the St. Louis Trades Assembly, and he participated in founding the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He moved to New York City in 1882, where he was a founder of the New York City Central Labor Union; he later moved to Philadelphia. McGuire served the Carpenters (in 1888 renamed the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America) as secretary (1881-95) and secretary-treasurer (1895-1901). He was secretary of the AFL from 1886 to 1889 and was an AFL vice-president from 1890 to 1900.

McGuire, Thomas B. (b. 1849), was born in New York City and served in the Union army during the Civil War. He became active in the labor movement in the early 1870s and later served as an officer in KOL local assemblies 2234 and 1974. A marble polisher and truck driver, McGuire was master workman of District Assembly 49 in 1886, a member of the Home Club, and served on the KOL general executive board from 1886 to 1888 and again from 1892 to 1897. In 1893 he was a member of the Advisory Committee of the People's party. During the 1890s he resided in Amsterdam, N.Y.

McHugh, Edward (1853-1915), a Scottish printer, was a founder in 1889 of the National Union of Dock Labourers and its general secretary from 1889 to 1893. In 1896 the International Federation of Ship, Dock, and River Workers sent him to the United States to organize longshoremen on the east coast. He founded the American Longshoremen's Union with the assistance of Henry George in 1896 and served as its president from 1896 until 1898, when it disbanded.

McHugh, James F. (1853-1914), born in Wisconsin and later a member of the Minneapolis local of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, was elected secretary of the international union in 1891. He served the Stonecutters as secretary-treasurer from 1892 until his resignation in 1912.

McIntosh, Edward S. (1843-1910), was born in Doylestown, Pa., served in the Civil War, and then was editor of the Doylestown Beacon; by 1881 he had moved to Philadelphia. From 1885 to 1886 he served as secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and after 1897 he served two terms as president of Typographical local 2 of Philadelphia.

McKee, Robert (b. 1868), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1884. A stationary engineer in Peoria, Ill., McKee was a member of International Union of Steam Engineers 8 of Peoria and secretary-treasurer of the international union from 1900 to 1910.

McKinney, Joseph W. (1856-1917?), was born in Chicago, where he joined a local painters' union in 1873. Active in KOL Local Assembly 1940, he joined Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 147 in 1891. He served as president of the Painters and Decorators from 1892 to 1894 and was elected secretary-treasurer in 1894 but, in a dispute with the incumbent, was unable to take office. He then participated in the formation of a rival faction of the Brotherhood, with headquarters in Lafayette, Ind.; he was secretary-treasurer of this so-called western faction from 1896 until resigning in 1897.

McLaughlin, Daniel (1831-1901), born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, was involved with Alexander MacDonal in the Scottish miners' movement before immigrating to the United States in 1869. Settling in Braidwood, Ill., he became a leader of the KOL, serving as a member of the KOL general executive board (1880-81), and successfully ran for town mayor on the Greenback ticket in 1877 and 1881. McLaughlin was active in the Illinois State Federation of Labor and in several miners' unions. He served as president of the Coal Miners' Benevolent and Protective Association of Illinois (1885-88) and helped organize the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers in 1885. As its treasurer (1885-88) he proposed joint conferences between miners and operators to establish annual scales of prices and wages in the Midwest coal region. McLaughlin was elected to the Illinois state legislature on the Republican ticket in 1886 and 1888, and he served as an AFL vice-president (1888-89). He helped organize the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers in 1888. About 1890 he left Illinois to become a mine superintendent in Starkville, Colo.

McLean, Robert E. (b. 1865), a linotype operator, was a member of International Typographical Union 177 of Springfield, Ill., and served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1901 and 1902.

McMackin, John (1852-1906), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1865, and was a leader in the New York City Central Labor Union. He was active in the Henry George mayoral campaign and later, as a Republican, served as special inspector of customs for New York City (1889-94), deputy commissioner (1897-99) and commissioner (1899-1901) of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, and New York labor commissioner (1901-5).

McMahon, James, of Struthers, Ohio, was president of the short-lived National Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America (in 1903 renamed the International Association of Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America) from 1902 through 1905, when the AFL suspended the union. He also served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1903 and 1904.

McMahon, Thomas F. (1870?-1944), was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and attended school until 1885, when he immigrated with his family to the United States. First employed as a harness boy in a textile mill in Westerly, R.I., and then trained as a woolen weaver and finisher, McMahon had joined the KOL by 1887. By 1901 he was a member of United Textile Workers of America 505 (Cloth Folders) of Providence, R.I., and he served the local as business agent from 1904 until 1912. McMahon served as an organizer for the Textile Workers from 1912 to 1917, and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1914 to 1915. Elected vice-president of the international union in 1917, McMahon assumed the presidency in 1921 after John Golden's death, and served until 1937, when he was appointed chief of the Rhode Island Department of Labor, a position he held until 1939. He later served as a national representative for the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee.

McNally, Gertrude Marie (1887-1968), was born in Baltimore and by 1906 was living in Washington, D.C., where she worked for the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In 1909 she was elected secretary of AFL Federal Labor Union 12,776 (the Women's Union of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), which joined the National Federation of Federal Employees in 1918 as local 105; she served in that post for many years. She served the Federal Employees as organizer (1918-19), vice-president (1919-25), and secretary-treasurer (1925-55). After retiring in 1955, McNally married Luther Steward, longtime president of the international union, who also retired that year.

McNally, John (b. 1830), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1873, and settled in Paterson, N.J., where he became a leader of the Paterson, N.J., Silk Weavers Association. He was active in the American Section of the Workingmen's Party of the United States and in 1878 participated in the formation of the International Labor Union, serving as vice-president of its Executive Committee.

McNamara, James Barnabas (1882-1941), was born in Ohio and in 1901 joined International Typographical Union 3 of Cincinnati. In April 1911 he was arrested in connection with the 1910 dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building and charged with murder. He pleaded guilty to the murder of machinist Charles Haggerty, who was killed in the explosion, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in San Quentin prison.

McNamara, John Joseph (1876-1941), was born in Cincinnati and became an ironworker in Cleveland, joining International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 17 about 1899. He lived in Indianapolis while vice-president (1903-4) and secretary-treasurer (1904-11) of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and

manager (1904-11) of the union's official journal, the Bridgemen's Magazine; he was also admitted to the Indiana bar. In 1911 he pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles and received a fifteen-year sentence. He was given an early release in 1921 for good conduct and returned to Indianapolis, where he served as financial secretary and business agent of Structural Iron Workers 22 (1922-27). In 1924 he was arrested for allegedly blackmailing and intimidating employers into hiring union members. He was convicted in 1925 but released pending appeal, and in 1932 the Indiana Supreme Court overturned his conviction. He spent most of his later life on a farm near Fortville, Ind., returning to Cincinnati shortly before his death.

McNeil, John A. (b. 1854), was born in Patrick, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he began working in the shipyards, becoming a member of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of Great Britain and Ireland in 1880. In 1887 he immigrated to the United States, settling in Buffalo, N.Y., where he worked at the Buffalo Bridge and Iron Works. He joined Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America 162 of Bay City, Mich., in 1895, but returned to Buffalo in 1896. He served the international union as vice-president (1896-97), president and corresponding secretary (1897-1900), and president and organizer (1900-1905). He became a member of Boiler Makers' local 32 of Kansas City, Kans., during this period. McNeil was suspended from his local and removed from national office in 1905 in a dispute over assessments.

McNeill, George Edwin (1837-1906), was born in Massachusetts and served as secretary of the Grand Eight-Hour League and as president of the Boston Eight-Hour League. He helped lobby for the establishment of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor and served as its deputy director from 1869 to 1873. McNeill was an officer of the Sovereigns of Industry, president of the International Labor Union in 1878, and secretary-treasurer of KOL District Assembly 30 from 1884 to 1886. He was editor or associate editor of several papers including the Labor Standard, and in 1887 he published The Labor Movement: The Problem of To-Day. He helped organize the Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association in 1883 and was elected its secretary and general manager in 1892.

McNulty, Frank Joseph (1872-1926), was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and immigrated with his family to New York City in 1876. He began working as a wireman in 1888, helped organize International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 52 of Newark, N.J., in 1899, and then served as vice-president (1901-3) and president (1903-19) of the international union. During World War I he was vice-chairman of a railway board of adjustment and traveled to Italy and France on behalf of the government. He was later deputy director of public safety in Newark (1919-22), Democratic congressman from New Jersey (1923-25), and chairman of the Electrical Workers' executive board (1919-26).

McPadden, Myles (1852-1906?), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States, where he was active in the Iron Molders' Union of North America and in the KOL in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. In 1881 and 1882 he represented District Assembly 3 at KOL general assemblies and served on the KOL's general

executive board; in 1882, as a KOL organizer, he assisted miners in western Maryland and Clearfield, Pa., in their unsuccessful strike. McPadden went to work for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. in Chicago the same year. There, as a leader of the Iron Molders' Union, he became involved in a series of labor disputes with the company. After the defeat of the 1886 strike at McCormick, which culminated in the Haymarket incident, McPadden kept a store and then worked for the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue in Chicago until his death.

McSorley, William Joseph (1875?-1961), was born in Philadelphia where, in 1899, he helped organize Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union 53. He was a member of the board of governors of the Structural Building Trades Alliance (1905-8) and was active in the founding of the AFL Building Trades Department in 1908. McSorley served as president of both the Lathers (1904-26, 1929-55) and the Building Trades Department (1926-29). He also served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1916 and as a member of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

McSweeney, Edward F. (1864-1928), born in Massachusetts, was editor of the Laster from 1888 to 1893 and for about the same period was secretary of the Marlboro, Mass., branch of the Lasters' Protective Union of America. He served the Lasters as president from 1890 to 1893. In 1893 he moved to New York to serve as assistant commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, holding the post until 1902. After returning to Massachusetts, he edited the Boston Traveler (1905-10), served on the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board (1912-14), and was chairman of the directors of the port of Boston (1914-17).

McVey, George H. (b. 1846), was financial secretary of the New York City Central Labor Union in 1886 and 1887 and president of the United Piano Makers' Union in 1887. He was active in Henry George's New York mayoral campaign and was elected secretary of the New York State Workingmen's Assembly in 1887. From 1892 to 1894 he served as treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Federation. McVey continued to work as a pianomaker and lived in Brooklyn, N.Y., until the early twentieth century.

Mee, John (d. 1907), worked as a laborer in Philadelphia in the late 1870s before organizing local unions of hotel and restaurant workers in Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, Ky., New York, and other places. In 1892 he was elected national organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance at its first national convention. He served the Alliance as president from 1893 to 1894 and as vice-president in 1900.

Mellor, Thomas, a member of International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers Eagle Lodge 1 of Holyoke, Mass., served the Brotherhood as secretary (1903-5) and secretary-treasurer (1906-7). In 1909 he took a job with the Paper and Pulp Association's Labor Bureau.

Menche, Adam (b. 1849?), was born in Vermont and moved as a boy to Syracuse, N.Y., where he worked with his father in the salt works. He later became an apprentice cigarmaker and in 1865 joined the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Moving to Denver by 1890, he served as an AFL organizer throughout the first half of the decade and was the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly's delegate to the AFL's 1890 convention. About 1896 he moved to Chicago and was president of Cigar Makers' local 14, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Union Label League, and, from 1901 to 1903, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. From 1902 to 1904 Menche served as an AFL salaried organizer.

Merrick, William M. (d. 1909), a plumber from Beverly, Mass., was a member of United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada 138 of Salem, Mass. He served as vice-president (1900-1901) and president (1901-6) of the international union and then worked briefly as an organizer for local 138 before moving to Lynn, Mass., in 1907. There he joined Plumbers' local 77, worked as a plumber, and served as the president of the Building Trades Council. In 1908 he developed tuberculosis; he died in Denver the following year.

Merritt, Harry D. (b. 1858), served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1901.

Mertens, Corneille (b. 1880), was born in Antwerp, Belgium. He began work as a bookbinder at an early age, and from 1911 to 1921 he served as secretary of the bookbinders' union in Antwerp. In 1911 he became general secretary of the Commission Syndicale de Belgique/Syndicale Kommissie van Belgie (Belgian Federation of Labor), serving until at least the late 1920s, and in 1913 he became a member of the executive committee of the Parti Ouvrier Belge (Belgian Labor party). He was a vice-president of the International Federation of Trade Unions from 1919 until at least 1930.

Metcalfe, Richard Henry (1855-1928), was born in Uxbridge, Ont. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice iron molder in Toronto and in 1876 joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 28 of that city. As corresponding representative of the local, he attended the 1886 convention of the international union and was elected a member of the Iron Molders' executive board. He became chairman of the executive board in 1890. In the early 1890s Metcalfe moved to Cleveland, where he became active in Iron Molders' local 218. He retired from the executive board in 1895 upon his election to the newly created office of financier, a position he held until his death.

Meyers, John C. (d. 1896?), of St. Paul, Minn., served as president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America from 1890 to 1894. He moved to St. Louis with the transfer of the international union's headquarters there in 1893. Defeated for reelection in 1894, he attempted to form a rival organization based in Chicago and was expelled from the union in 1895.

Michaels, Joseph R. (1858-1936), was born in Syracuse, N.Y. From 1875 to 1885 he worked as a cigarmaker. He then became a bartender and was part-owner of a saloon in the early 1890s. A member of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 76 of Syracuse, he served as president of the international union from 1899 to 1902. He later maintained a saloon and worked as a bartender, a clerk, and an elevator man.

Mikol, Maurice (b. 1866), was born in Cracow, at the time part of Austria-Hungary, and immigrated to the United States in 1889, becoming a cap salesman in New York City. He served the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America as national organizer (1901-2), secretary (1902-4), and general organizer (1904-5). He was later a salesman and importer and was an inspector for the New York State Department of Labor from 1913 to at least 1920.

Miles, Charles A. (b. 1874?), a carpet weaver from Amsterdam, N.Y., served as a general organizer for the United Textile Workers of America and as an AFL salaried organizer (1911-15).

Milke, Frederick K. (1845-1902), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1879, and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y. He served as secretary of the German-American Typographia in 1886.

Miller, Henry (1858-96), was born in Gillespie County, Tex. From the age of seventeen he worked as a lineman in the Southwest, and in January 1891 he became president of AFL Wiremen's and Linemen's Union 5221 of St. Louis. He helped organize the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in November 1891 and served as that organization's first grand president from 1891 to 1893. In 1893 he was elected grand organizer. He was killed in a job-related accident while working in Washington, D.C.

Miller, Hugo A. (1856-1926), was born in Freiberg, Saxony, and entered the printing trade at the age of fifteen. In 1873 he immigrated to New York City, joined the German-American Typographia, and became active in union affairs. He represented the union at the 1882 convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada and served the Federation from 1882 until 1886 as its German-language secretary. Miller was secretary of the Typographia from 1886 until 1894, when it amalgamated with the International Typographical Union and moved its offices to Indianapolis. Thereafter he served as vice-president of the Typographical Union and secretary-treasurer of its German branch. From 1886 to 1926 he edited the Typographia's official journal, the Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung (later, the Buchdrucker-Zeitung).

Miller, Owen (1850-1919), was born in New Jersey. He enlisted in the U.S. army at the age of twenty-one and transferred to St. Louis in 1873, serving for the next ten years in the arsenal band. He became president of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association of St. Louis in 1885, serving in that post for thirty years. In 1886,

when the union joined the KOL as Local Assembly 5938, he was its master workman. The union also apparently became local 8 of the National League of Musicians of the United States, which organized in 1886. Local 8 affiliated with the AFL as Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association 5579 in 1891, even though the National League of Musicians refused to join the Federation. Miller served as president of the national union (1891-92, 1894-95) and in 1896 led a contingent out of the League to form a rival union, the American Federation of Musicians. He also helped organize the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union in 1887, serving seven times as president, and in 1888 he was elected to the Missouri senate on the Union Labor ticket. He served from 1889 to 1893. Miller served as president of the American Federation of Musicians between 1896 and 1900 and as its secretary from 1900 to 1918. He was editor of the International Musician from 1901 to 1919.

Mills, Ernest (b. 1868?), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1887, and moved to British Columbia, becoming secretary of Western Federation of Miners 22 of Greenwood, B.C. (1904-5). He served as a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners (1905-7) and then as secretary-treasurer (1907-26) of the international union (in 1916 renamed the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers). By 1908 he was living in Denver.

Mills, Henry S., was a Lawrence, Mass., textile operative, before serving as treasurer (1896-97) and secretary (1897-98?) of the National Union of Textile Workers of America. He also worked as an insurance agent beginning as early as 1896.

Mitch, William A. (1881-1974), was born in Minersville, Ohio, and was working as a trapper boy in the Hocking Valley mines in the early 1890s. He became a member of United Mine Workers of America 23 of Terre Haute, Ind., and served as secretary-treasurer of United Mine Workers District 11 (Indiana; 1915-31) and as vice-president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor (1927-31). Sent to Birmingham, Ala., in 1933 to reorganize the region's miners, Mitch served as president of United Mine Workers District 20 (Alabama; 1933-63) and on the United Mine Workers' executive board (1955-68). Elected president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor in 1936, he resigned after a few months and later served as director of the southern district of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

Mitchell, Isaac Haig (1867-1952), a British machinist and member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, served on the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain from 1897 to 1898. He was secretary (1898-99) of the Glasgow District of the Engineers and secretary (1899-1907) of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1907 he began a long service with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, and from 1927 to 1932 he was principal conciliator in the Ministry of Labour.

Mitchell, John (1870-1919), was born in Braidwood, Ill. He began working as a miner in 1882 and also read law for a year during the 1880s. In 1885 he joined

KOL National Trade Assembly 135. A member of the Spring Valley, Ill., local of the United Mine Workers of America in the early 1890s, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the northern Illinois subdistrict of United Mine Workers' District 12 (Illinois) in 1895, became the lobbyist for District 12 in 1896, and was elected a member of the union's Illinois state executive board and appointed a national organizer in 1897. Mitchell was elected vice-president of the United Mine Workers in 1898, became acting president later that year, and served as the union's president until 1908. He was also an AFL vice-president (1899-1913). One of the founders of the National Civic Federation in 1900, he served as a member of its executive committee (1901, 1903-10), Industrial Department (1901-2), and executive council (1904-10). He later served as an AFL salaried organizer (1911, 1914) and was a member of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission (1914-15) and chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission (1915-19).

Modie, Frank E., was an AFL salaried organizer in 1904 and the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.

Moffitt, John A. (1865-1942), was born in Newark, N.J., and moved to Orange, N.J., at the age of twenty-one. There he worked as a hatter and served as business agent of the Orange local of the National Hat Makers' Association of the United States. He was a founder in 1896 of the United Hatters of North America and served as its vice-president (1896-98), president (1898-1911), and editor of its official journal (1898-1911). Moffitt was a member of the AFL Legislative Committee (1903, 1912-13) and helped draft the law establishing the U.S. Department of Labor in 1913. He also served as an AFL salaried organizer (1912-13). From 1913 until his death he served as a commissioner of conciliation for the department; he worked briefly during World War I as a conciliator in railroad disputes for the U.S. Treasury Department. He practiced law in Washington, D.C., beginning in the mid-1920s.

Monaghan, Frank B. (1859-1909), was born in Providence, R.I. In 1885 he joined KOL Local Assembly 715 of Lynn, Mass., and in 1895 he helped organize a union of hoisting and portable engineers in Boston, AFL Federal Labor Union 6535, which in 1897 became National Union of Steam Engineers of America (in 1898 renamed International Union of Steam Engineers) 4. Monaghan served the federal labor union as president in 1896 and 1897. He then worked for the city of Boston as a stationary engineer and joined Steam Engineers' local 16, serving as its president (1898-1900, 1904-6). He was president of the international union from 1900 to 1901 and manager and editor of the International Steam Engineer from 1907 to 1909.

Monckton, James H. (1825?-98), was born in New York. A stairbuilder, he was a member of the Economic and Sociological Club, helped organize the Association of United Workers of America, and in 1877 ran on the Workingmen's Party of the United States ticket for local New York City office. In the early 1890s he became a teacher.

Montgomery, William H. (b. 1858), a member of International Typographical Union 49 of Denver, served as president of the AFL-affiliated Denver Trades and

Labor Assembly and in 1902 as an AFL organizer.

Mooney, Rena Brink (1878-1952), a San Francisco music teacher, was the wife of Tom Mooney. Indicted on eight counts of murder in connection with the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb explosion, she was tried and acquitted on one count in 1917 and then released on bail in 1918. The remaining charges against her were eventually dismissed. She tried for many years to obtain her husband's release from prison but eventually gave up the work, and by the time he was pardoned in 1938 the two had become estranged.

Mooney, Thomas Joseph (1882-1942), was born in Chicago and lived in Washington, Ind., until the age of ten, when his father died; his mother then moved the family to Holyoke, Mass. Mooney went to work at the age of fourteen and soon apprenticed as a foundryman. He moved to East Cambridge, Mass., and around 1902 joined the Core Makers' International Union of America; from 1903 he was a member of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. In 1908 Mooney moved to California, living first in Stockton and then in San Francisco. He became a Socialist, participated in the 1908 presidential campaign of Eugene Debs, attended the 1910 International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, and briefly joined the IWW. In 1911 he was a founder of the Revolt, a weekly Socialist newspaper in San Francisco. Mooney was arrested in 1913 for illegal possession of explosives. He was tried three times, the first two trials ending in hung juries and the third resulting in an acquittal. He was arrested again after a bomb exploded during a San Francisco Preparedness Day parade on July 22, 1916, killing ten and injuring forty. He was convicted of first-degree murder in 1917--on what was later shown to have been perjured testimony by a key prosecution witness--and sentenced to death. After widespread protests and the personal intervention of President Woodrow Wilson, his sentence was commuted in November 1918 to life imprisonment. He was pardoned by the governor of California in 1938.

Moore, Tom (1878-1946), was born in Leeds, England, and at the age of twelve took up work as a carpenter. After immigrating to Canada in 1906, he joined United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 713 of Niagara Falls, Ont., and served as business agent for the local (1910-12) and as general organizer for the international union (1912-18). In 1918 Moore was elected president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He moved to Ottawa, Ont., and transferred his union membership to Carpenters' local 93 of that city. He served as president of the Trades and Labor Congress until 1935, when he was appointed to the National Employment and Social Insurance Commission, and he was reelected president of the Congress in 1939 after the Commission disbanded. Moore also edited the Canadian Congress Journal (1924-35), and he served on the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways (1922-33) and on the governing board of the International Labor Organization (1922-35?). After suffering a stroke, he resigned as president of the Trades and Labor Congress in 1943.

Morgan, Elizabeth Chambers (1850-1944), was born in Birmingham, England, and was a mill worker from the age of eleven. She married Thomas J. Morgan in 1868, and they immigrated to the United States in 1869 and settled in

Chicago. She and her husband became Socialists during the depression of 1873. She was a charter member of the Sovereigns of Industry and in 1881 joined KOL Local Assembly 1789, later becoming its master workman. In 1886 she was elected delegate to the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago and two years later helped organize AFL Ladies' Federal Labor Union 2703 and the Illinois Women's Alliance, a coalition of women's organizations working for women's suffrage and government protection of women and children from industrial exploitation. The report she wrote on sweatshop labor for the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly served as a basis for the successful campaign for passage of the Illinois Factory and Workshop Inspection Act of 1893, and she later testified before Congress on the sweating system. She later worked as a bookkeeper in her husband's law office.

Morgan, Thomas John (1847-1912), was born in Birmingham, England, where he married Elizabeth Chambers. They immigrated to the United States in 1869, and he worked for the Illinois Central Railroad, joining the International Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America in 1871 and serving as president of his local in 1874. Beginning in 1876, he was active in the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America and its successor, the Workingmen's Party of the United States. He was an organizer and officer of the American Section of the Socialist Labor party in Chicago and ran unsuccessfully as its candidate for alderman in 1879 and 1881. He was a founder of the United Labor party in Chicago in 1886, and he ran unsuccessfully for mayor of the city on the Socialist Labor party ticket in 1891. He helped found the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Chicago in 1877, joined Local Assembly 522 of the KOL in 1879, helped organize the Chicago Central Labor Union in 1884, and founded the Machine Workers' Union of Chicago in 1886. In 1891 Morgan helped organize the International Machinists' Union, serving as its secretary in 1894 and 1895. Morgan left the Illinois Central in 1893 to study law and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. In 1894 he took a leading role in forging a Populist-labor alliance. In 1896 he edited the Socialist Alliance, the monthly organ of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He helped launch the Social Democratic party in 1900, serving as secretary of its national campaign committee and running unsuccessfully as its nominee for state's attorney of Cook Co., Ill. He became a leader in the Socialist Party of America, running unsuccessfully for a variety of offices including U.S. senator in 1909. From 1909 until his death he was editor and publisher of the Provoker.

Morones Negrete, Luis N. (1890-1964), was born in San Fernando de Tlalpan near Mexico City, began working as an electrician around the age of sixteen, and in 1912 joined the Casa del Obrero (House of the Worker; in 1913 renamed the Casa del Obrero Mundial [House of the World Worker]). He organized an electricians' union in Mexico City around 1915 and was a founder of the short-lived Confederación del Trabajo de la Región Mexicana (Confederation of Labor of the Mexican Region) in 1916. In 1918 he participated in organizing the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Confederation of Labor), serving as its secretary and head of its policy-making board, Grupo Acción, and in 1919 he was a founder of the Partido Laborista Mexicano (the Mexican Labor party). He later served as director of factories in the department of war and navy (1920-23) and as minister of the department of industry and commerce (1924-28).

Morrin, Paul J. (1879-1951), was born in Iowa and later moved to St. Louis, where he joined local 18 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. He served the local in various posts, including president (1909-10) and business agent (1910-14) and was secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers' St. Louis District Council in 1918. Morrin served the international union (in 1915 renamed the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers and in 1917 renamed the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers) as vice-president (1913-14), general organizer (1917-18), and president (1918-48), and from 1917 to 1941 he was editor and manager of the St. Louis Trades Council Union News.

Morris, Max (1866-1909), was born in Mobile, Ala., and moved to Breckenridge, Colo., in 1880. He worked as a retail clerk in Glenwood Springs and Leadville, Colo., organized a clerks' union in Cripple Creek, Colo., and, on settling in Denver around 1890, organized the Denver Retail Clerks' Union. A member of Denver local 7 of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of America (in 1899 renamed the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association), he became secretary-treasurer of the national union in 1896, serving until 1909. He edited the union's official journal, the Retail Clerks' National (later International) Advocate from around 1899 to 1909. Morris was an AFL vice-president from 1899 to 1909. He served as a member of the Colorado House of Representatives as a People's party delegate (1899-1900) and as a Democrat (1901-4). For many years he also served on the board of managers of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver.

Morrison, Frank (1859-1949), was born in Frankton, Ont. In 1865 his family moved to Walkerton, Ont., where he became a printer. Beginning about 1883 he worked at his trade in Madison, Wis. In 1886 he moved to Chicago, where he joined International Typographical Union 16. From 1893 to 1894 he studied law at Lake Forest University, becoming a member of the Illinois bar in 1895. He served as secretary of the AFL from 1897 to 1935 and as AFL secretary-treasurer from 1936 until his retirement in 1939. During World War I Morrison was a member of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Morrison, John (1864-1938), a resident of New York City, was a founding member of KOL District Assembly 49's inner circle, the Home Club. In 1886 he leveled charges against the Home Club at the Cleveland KOL General Assembly. The same year he helped organize carpet workers' District Assembly 126 and was elected its master workman. He later joined International Union of Textile Workers 119 of New York City. A close friend of SG's, he later was in charge of advertising for the American Federationist and various publications of the building trades unions.

Morrissey, Patrick Henry (1862-1916), began working for the railroads as a call boy and was a founding member of Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen lodge 62 of Bloomington, Ill., in 1885. He served as an officer in his lodge and as vice-grand master (1889-95) and grand master (1895-1909) of the Brotherhood (in 1890

renamed the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen). After retiring from office, he was president of the Railway Employees' and Investors' Association and assistant to the vice-president in charge of operation for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

Morton, Joseph W. (1868?-1933), was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., and as a young man worked as a railroad fireman. Moving to Chicago, he was a founder and president (1898?-1930) of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen 7. Morton served as president (1898-1902) and secretary-treasurer (1929-33) of the Stationary Firemen and was a longtime vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Morton, Lew, was secretary of Actors' Protective Union 1 of New York City from about 1899 and was secretary of the Actors' National Protective Union (in 1909 renamed the Actors' International Union) from 1900 until 1910.

Mosher, Aaron Alexander Roland (1881-1959), was born in Cow Bay, N.S. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he worked as a farm laborer, gold miner, and storekeeper before taking a job as a freight handler in 1902. In 1907 he was elected treasurer of the Halifax, N.S., local of the newly organized International Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and in 1908 he helped organize the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Moving to Ottawa, Ont., he served as president of that union from 1908 until he retired in 1952. He also served as a member of the Canada Labour Relations Board (1916-59) and as president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour (1927-40) and its successor, the Canadian Congress of Labour (1940-56).

Most, Johann (1846-1906), born in Augsburg, Bavaria, was a bookbinder, editor, and amateur actor. He was elected as a Social Democrat to the German Reichstag in 1874 and 1877. During his second term German authorities arrested him for his anti-government pronouncements, exiling him in 1878. He moved to London, where he published Die Freiheit, and in 1879 he abandoned Socialism for anarchism. In 1881 British authorities arrested him for his article applauding the assassination of Czar Alexander II, expelling him in 1882. He then immigrated to the United States, where he continued to publish Die Freiheit, and in 1883 he organized the American Federation of the International Working People's Association--the Black International--patterned after the London organization of the same name. Most made extensive speaking tours of the United States during the next two decades and served several jail terms for his activities and writings.

Moyer, Charles H. (1866-1929), was born in Iowa and moved to Montana in 1882. In the 1890s he worked as a miner in the Black Hills, living in Deadwood, S.Dak., and serving as president of Western Federation of Miners 2 of Deadwood from 1894 to 1896. He was a member of the Western Federation of Miners' executive board from 1899 to 1902, was appointed general agent and organizer in 1901, and served the union (in 1916 renamed the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers) as president from 1902 to 1926. Moyer was a founder of the IWW in 1905 and served briefly as a member of its executive board. In 1906 he was

kidnapped by Colorado and Idaho authorities and extradited to Idaho, where he was jailed on charges of conspiracy in the murder of former Idaho governor Frank Steunenberg. After his codefendants William Haywood and George Pettibone were tried and acquitted in 1907 and 1908, charges against him were dropped. Moyer lived in Denver from around the turn of the century until at least 1926 and spent his final years in Pomona, Calif.

Mudge, William (b. 1862), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1887, and became an iron ore miner in Negaunee, Mich. He served as secretary of the Marquette County, Mich., mine workers' union and as secretary of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers' Progressive Union from its founding in 1895 until 1897, when he was elected president. He served as president of the union no later than 1900.

Mulholland, John F. (b. 1866?), worked in a Toledo, Ohio, family business and then as a painter and machine hand in the 1890s. He was a founder of the International Union of Bicycle Workers (in 1898 renamed the International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics and in 1900 renamed the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics), serving as its president from 1896 until it was absorbed by the International Association of Machinists in 1904. By 1912 he was a real estate agent, and between 1914 and 1917 he served as a councilman at large. He continued to work intermittently in real estate at least into 1934.

Mullen, William H. (1850-1929), was born in Virginia. A member of International Typographical Union 90 from 1876, he served as its recording secretary (1883-85) and as its president (1897-99). Joining the KOL in 1884, he served as organizer in 1885 for KOL District Assembly 84 of Richmond, Va., organizing black as well as white workers, and then was the district assembly's master workman, serving until 1889. From 1886 to 1889 he was editor of the Labor Herald in Richmond, and in 1898 he served as president of the Virginia Federation of Labor. Mullen was financial and corresponding secretary (1900) and recording secretary (1900-1905) of the Richmond Central Trades and Labor Council, and an AFL salaried organizer (1903-4). Although he left his trade around 1910 to manage a dry cleaning business, he remained active in the local labor movement. In 1924 he helped organize the Virginia State Typographical Association.

Mullin, William (1855?-1920), of Manchester, England, served as secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operators (1886-1920) and as a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1897-1902, 1908-12, 1915-16).

Murch, Thompson Henry (1838-86), born in Penobscot County, Maine, spent some time at sea before learning the stonecutters' trade. He was secretary of the Granite Cutters' International Union of the United States and the British Provinces of America from 1877 to 1878 and edited the Granite Cutters' Journal in 1877. From 1879 to 1883 he served as a congressman from Maine. Losing his bid for a third term, he worked as a businessman until his death.

Murphy, Thomas J., a Boston blacksmith and a member of Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada 5, was president in 1897 of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Murray, John (1865-1919), a Socialist and a member of International Typographical Union 174 of Los Angeles, served as editor of the Los Angeles Socialist, the Union Labor News (Los Angeles), and the Los Angeles Citizen. He traveled to Mexico in 1915 with credentials as a journalist from the New York Call and established relations with the Casa del Obrero Mundial (House of the World Worker), becoming a member of its Comité Revolucionario (Revolutionary Committee). He served as English-language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor from its founding in November 1918 until his death in October 1919.

Murray, Philip (1886-1952), was born in Scotland, began working as a miner at the age of ten, and immigrated with his family to the United States in 1902. Settling in western Pennsylvania, he worked in the mines near Pittsburgh and joined the United Mine Workers of America. He served as the representative to the national executive board from United Mine Workers District 5 (Western Pennsylvania; 1913-16) and as the district's president (1916-20), and he was vice-president of the United Mine Workers from 1920 to 1942. Murray served as head of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (1936-42) and then as president of the United Steelworkers of America, its successor organization (1942-52). He was a vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations from 1938 to 1940 and served as its president from 1940 until his death.

Myers, Charles H., a member of the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America, served as president (1894) and secretary (1895) of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and as chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Maryland (1896-97).

Myrup, Andrew A. (1880-1943), was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and immigrated with his family to the United States in 1893, settling in Racine, Wis. After apprenticing as a baker and traveling as a journeyman between 1897 and 1901, Myrup moved to Illinois and joined Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America 62 of Chicago. He was elected business agent of the local in 1904. Myrup served the international union as treasurer (1907-23), secretary-treasurer (1923-41), and president and secretary-treasurer (1941-43). He also served as vice-president of the AFL Union Label Trades Department (1928-43).

Neary, Anna (1880-1957), was a member of International Brotherhood of Bookbinders 123 of Baltimore and an AFL salaried organizer from 1917 to 1949. She served on the Bookbinders' executive council (1908-28) and was the first female officer of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor (1913-20, 1931-32).

Neebe, Oscar W. (b. 1850), was born in New York City and later moved to Chicago. A tinsmith by trade, he was a member of the anarchist International Working People's Association and was operating a yeast business in 1886. He was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident and was sentenced to fifteen years in prison; he was pardoned by Governor John Altgeld in 1893.

Nelson, Henry John, was labor editor in 1900 of the North American, a Philadelphia newspaper.

Nelson, Oscar Fred (1884-1943), was a lifelong resident of Chicago. He began working as a newsboy when he was nine, left school at thirteen to work in a department store, and became a post office clerk at eighteen, joining AFL Post Office Clerks' Union 8703. In 1906 the union became local 1 of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. He served as president of the local from 1907 to 1910, as president of the international union from 1910 to 1913, as editor of the Union Postal Clerk, the union's official journal, from 1913 to 1917, and as vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor from 1910 to 1935. In 1911 and again in 1921 he was an AFL salaried organizer. From 1913 to 1917 Nelson was chief factory inspector for the state of Illinois, and from 1917 to 1922 he was a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor. In 1927 and 1928 he served as interim president of the Building Service Employees' International Union. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1922, served as a member of the Chicago City Council from 1923 to 1935, and was a Cook County Superior Court judge from 1935 until his death.

Nestor, Agnes (1880-1948), was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1897 moved to Chicago, where she worked in a glove factory. She joined a local glove workers' union in 1901 and was a founder of International Glove Workers' Union of America 18 in 1902, serving as its president from 1902 until 1906. She served the international union as vice-president (1903-6, 1915-38), secretary-treasurer (1906-13), president (1913-15), and director of research and education (1939-48). She was an AFL salaried organizer in 1910, and during World War I she served on the Committee on Women's Defense Work of the Council of National Defense and on the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Nestor was also a member (1907-48) of the National Women's Trade Union League and president (1913-48) of its Chicago branch, and from 1922 to 1924 she served as a member of the general committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Neuroth, William B. (1850-1902), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States, joining Cigar Makers' International Union of America 9 in Troy, N.Y., in 1879. After settling in Denver he joined Cigar Makers' local 24. He served as vice-president (1887, 1890, 1892-96) of the Cigar Makers.

Nockels, Edward N. (1869-1937), a member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 134 of Chicago, was secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor from 1901 until his death. He served as a member of the AFL Legislative

Committee in 1908 and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1911 to 1912 and again in 1914.

Noonan, James Patrick (1877-1929), was born in St. Louis, attended grammar school until he was fourteen, and then went to work in a mill. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, he joined International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 2 of St. Louis around 1900 and served as its recording secretary (1903-4) and president (1904-5). In 1905 he was elected vice-president of the international and moved to Springfield, Ill., where the union had its headquarters. Noonan remained vice-president until 1918, when he was appointed acting president of the union. Elected in his own right in 1919, he moved with the union's headquarters to Washington, D.C., and he served as president until his death. He also served as vice-president of the AFL Building Trades Department (1922-29) and as an AFL vice-president (1924-29). In 1924 and 1925 Noonan served as a member of the general or national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Noonan, Martin J. (b. 1865), a Nashville, Tenn., tailor, was president of the Nashville Trades and Labor Council (1897-98) and president of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America 85 of Nashville (1902). In 1901-2 and 1907 he served as an AFL salaried organizer.

Norland, John M. (b. 1878?), was born in Sweden and immigrated to the United States with his family as a child. By 1904 he was living in Everett, Wash., where he worked as a sawyer for a shingle manufacturing firm. From 1918 to 1921 Norland served as secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Timber Workers and was living in Seattle. By the mid-1920s, he had moved to Hartford, Wash., just outside Everett, where he worked as a poultry farmer.

Norton, George L. (b. 1852), was born in Tennessee and later moved to St. Louis, where he served as secretary of AFL Marine Firemen's Protective Union 5464. The AFL Executive Council appointed him as a general organizer in May 1892, and SG sent him on a month-long mission to organize black workers along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Norton later operated a saloon and boardinghouse in St. Louis.

O'Brien, John (1840?-1931), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1843, settling in Connecticut. He served in the Union army during the Civil War and, following his discharge, moved to San Francisco. Resettling in Portland, Ore., in 1887, he joined the staff of the Portland Oregonian and became president (1889-90, 1891-92) and vice-president (1890-91) of the Multnomah Typographical Union (International Typographical Union 58). He was also a member of the international union's executive committee (1888, 1893-94). From the late 1880s through 1891 he served as president of the Portland Federated Trades Assembly, and he was an AFL general organizer during the 1890s. In 1894 he helped found the Portland Sun to provide work for unemployed union printers. He continued to work as a printer in Portland until his retirement in 1907.

O'Brien, John Robert, was a member of Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of America (in 1899 renamed Retail Clerks' International Protective Association) 212 of Buffalo, N.Y. He served the national union as a New York state organizer, as vice-president (1898), and as president (1901-4). O'Brien was later elected president of local 212 and worked in Buffalo as a clothier at least through 1908.

O'Brien, Michael F. (1861?-1934), was born in Massachusetts and worked as an inspector for the Boston paving department. A member of the Highway Department Union, he was president of the National Federation of State, City, and Town Employees' Unions from 1907 until at least 1914. He lived in Roxbury, Mass.

O'Connell, James (1858-1936), was born in Minersville, Pa., learned his trade as a machinist's apprentice, and began working as a railroad machinist. He served as a lobbyist for the KOL in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1889 and 1891. Joining National (from 1891, International) Association of Machinists 113 of Oil City, Pa., around 1890, he became a member of the Machinists' executive board in 1891 and later served the international union as grand master machinist (1893-99) and president (1899-1911). He moved to Chicago in 1896 and to Washington, D.C., in 1900. O'Connell served as an AFL vice-president (1896-1918), as president of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1911-34), and as an AFL salaried organizer (1913). He was also a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1901, 1903-10) and Industrial Department (1901-2), the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations (1913-15), and, during World War I, the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

O'Connell, John A. (d. 1948), was a member of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America 85 of San Francisco. He served as secretary and business agent of the San Francisco Labor Council from 1913 to 1928 and as the Council's secretary-treasurer from 1928 until his death.

O'Connor, Thomas Ventry (1870-1935), was born in Toronto and moved with his family to Buffalo, N.Y., as a child. He began working as a ferry boy at the age of eleven, later became a tugboat fireman, and by his early twenties was employed as a marine engineer. O'Connor served as secretary of International Longshoremen's Association 379 (the Buffalo branch of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association of the Great Lakes) and as president of the Tugmen's Association (1906-8), and he was vice-president (1907-8) and president (1909-21) of the Longshoremen (from 1901 to 1908 called the International Longshoremen, Marine, and Transport Workers' Association). He left union office to serve as vice-chairman (1921-24) and chairman (1924-33) of the U.S. Shipping Board.

O'Dea, Thomas (1846-1926), an Irish immigrant and Civil War veteran, served as secretary of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America (1884-87, 1888-1900) and was the first editor of the Bricklayer and Mason (1898). After retirement from the Bricklayers, O'Dea worked in Cohoes, N.Y., as a

contractor.

O'Donnell, Edward, a member of International Typographical Union 13 of Boston, served as secretary in the 1890s of the Boston Central Labor Union.

O'Donnell, Thomas (b. 1852), immigrated to the United States from England in 1873. He settled in Fall River, Mass., working as a mule spinner. He served intermittently as treasurer of the National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association of America (in 1898 renamed the National Spinners' Association of America and in 1906 renamed the International Spinners' Union) from the early 1890s into the second decade of the twentieth century; for several years around the turn of the century he was its secretary. Between the late 1890s and 1911 he was also secretary for several terms of the Fall River Mule Spinners' Association, an affiliate of the national organization. He helped found the United Textile Workers of America in 1901 and served on its executive council in the middle of the decade. He was a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee in 1901.

Ogden, John William (1863?-1930), served as secretary of the Heywood (England) Weavers' Association (1891-1930) and as president of the Northern Counties' Amalgamated Weavers' Association (1911-30). He was a member (1911-30) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (in 1921 renamed the General Council), serving as its chair in 1917-18.

O'Hanlon, John Martin (1868-1939), was acting chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor in 1921 and a member of International Typographical Union 52 of Troy, N.Y. He served as editor and publisher of the Troy Advocate and, later, the Legislative Labor News, and was the founder and director of the Labor Legislative Press Service. From 1923 until his death he served as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Olander, Victor A. (1873-1949), was born in Chicago and at the age of fourteen began working as a sailor on the Great Lakes. He served as business agent (1901-3), assistant secretary (1903-9), and secretary (1909-20) of the Lake Seamen's Union (in 1919 renamed the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes) and as vice-president (1902-25), secretary-treasurer (1925-36), and member of the legislative committee of the International Seamen's Union of America. Olander was also active in the Chicago Federation of Labor (FOL) and served as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State FOL from 1914 until his death. During World War I he was a member of the National War Labor Board (1918-19) and the Illinois State Council of Defense, and he later served on the National Recovery Administration district board for Illinois and Wisconsin, the Illinois Department of Labor Unemployment Compensation Advisory Board, and the board of directors of WCFL, the radio station of the Chicago FOL. He was a lifelong resident of Chicago.

O'Malley, Timothy Thaddeus (1851-1930?), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1871, and settled in Salineville, Ohio, where he became a

local KOL miners' leader in the late 1870s. In the early 1880s he was a delegate to the organizing conventions of the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association (1882), was elected vice-president of the fourth district of the Amalgamated Association of Miners of the United States (1883), and was secretary of KOL District Assembly 38 (1881-83). O'Malley was master workman of District Assembly 38 in the late 1880s. He was expelled from the KOL by the 1889 General Assembly on charges that he was sympathetic to the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, a rival organization to coal miners' KOL National Trade Assembly 135. Beginning in 1884 he served as agent for a succession of labor journals including the National Labor Tribune of Pittsburgh and the United Mine Workers Journal, and, after 1895, he published the Catholic Exponent in Canton, Ohio, where he operated a printing business.

Orchi, John A., was president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 266 of Memphis, Tenn., and secretary in 1895 of the Memphis Trades Council. In 1896 he served as an AFL organizer in Memphis.

O'Reilly, Leonora (1870-1927), was a founder of the Woman's Trade Union League in 1903, served for a number of years on the League's executive board, and from 1909 was vice-president of the League's New York branch. Declining health forced her to retire from her League offices in 1914.

O'Reilly, Thomas (b. 1854), born in Edinburgh, Scotland, a onetime candidate for the priesthood and a telegrapher, immigrated to the United States in 1882 and settled in New York City, where he became a leader of the 1883 telegraphers' strike. In 1885 he was elected president of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, and in 1886 he became master workman of KOL National District Assembly 45, the telegraphers' trade assembly. O'Reilly acted as Terence Powderly's representative in discussions with Catholic prelates who feared that the KOL posed a threat to the Catholic church. He was an editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor from 1889 to 1893; in 1901 he became Powderly's confidential clerk at the Bureau of Immigration.

O'Sullivan, John F. (1857-1902), was born in Charlestown, Mass. He wrote on labor for the Boston Labor Leader and Boston Herald before joining the Boston Globe in 1890 as reporter and labor editor. In the late 1880s he became active in organizing sailors, serving as treasurer of the Boston sailors' union. He was president of the International Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union from 1889 to 1891 and of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union from its founding in 1891 until his death. He was active in the Boston Central Labor Union and served two terms as its president in the early 1890s. He was also active in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as a member of the legislative committee and served as an AFL salaried organizer (1898-1902). In 1894 he married Mary Kenney. O'Sullivan was secretary of Newspaper Writers' Union 1 of Boston from 1896 until his death and served the International Typographical Union as an organizer and as a vice-president (1897-1902).

O'Sullivan, Mary Kenney (1864-1943), was born in Hannibal, Mo. She

apprenticed to a dressmaker but eventually became forewoman in a printing and binding company. In the late 1880s she moved to Chicago, where she worked in local binderies and became active in AFL Ladies' Federal Labor Union 2703. She served as that union's delegate to the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago and organized women binders into the Chicago Bindery Workers' Union. In 1892 Kenney served for five months as an AFL organizer for women workers, concentrating her efforts in New York and Massachusetts. Returning to Chicago, she continued to organize women and successfully lobbied for a state factory law regulating the employment of women and children. After its passage, she became a deputy to Chief Inspector Florence Kelley. In 1894 Kenney married John O'Sullivan. They lived in Boston, and over the years she wrote articles for the Boston Globe on women, trade unions, and labor issues. She continued to organize women workers with the support of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and also helped found and served as executive secretary of the Union for Industrial Progress, a group studying factory conditions. At the 1903 AFL convention she was one of the founders of the Woman's Trade Union League (in 1907 renamed the National Women's Trade Union League), serving as its first secretary (1903) and later as its vice-president (1907-9); she resigned from the League in 1912. In 1914 she became a factory inspector for the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, holding that post until her retirement in 1934.

O'Sullivan, Michael, a member of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance 12 of Pittsburgh and an organizer for the international union, served as president of the Sheet Metal Workers (1905-13) and as vice-president of the AFL Building Trades Department (1908-13).

Oudegeest, Jan (1870-1951), was born in Utrecht, Netherlands. A railroad worker, he was a founder in 1898 and the first president of the Nederlandsche vereeniging van spoor- en tramwegpersoneel (Netherlands Association of Railway and Tramway Employees); he continued as an officer of that organization until 1942. He was elected secretary of the Nederlandsch verbond van vakvereeningen (Netherlands League of Trade Unions) in 1905 and served as its president from 1908 to 1918. During World War I Oudegeest was head of the auxiliary office of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam, and from 1919 to 1927 he was secretary of the organization. Also active in local and national politics, he served as a member of the lower (1918-22) and upper (1928-36) chambers of the Dutch Parliament and from 1927 to 1934 was chairman of the Sociaal-democratische arbeiderspartij (Social Democratic Workers' party).

Oulmann, Peter (b. 1846), a native of France, immigrated to the United States in 1870. He settled in North Adams, Mass., where he was a weaver and served the weavers' union there as president (1901-2), financial secretary (1902-3), and vice-president (1903). He served as secretary-treasurer (1900-1901) of the National Union of Textile Workers of America (in 1900 renamed the International Union of Textile Workers) and as president of the Textile Workers in 1901, and participated in the founding convention of the United Textile Workers of America that year. After leaving national office, he worked as a traveling agent and a farmer. He moved to Monroe, Mass., in 1909.

Owens, Charles E. (b. 1848), born in New York, joined a carpenters' union in 1872 and in 1880 became a member of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. He served as president and business agent of lodge 2 of the United Order in New York City and president of the United Order's grand executive council. When the United Order merged with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to form the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in 1888, Owens became a member of Carpenters' local 382. The United Order lodges were slow to dismantle their old structure, however, and into the 1890s Owens continued to serve as president of the United Order's grand executive council. He became vice-president of District 4 of the Carpenters in 1890 and in 1894 was elected president of the international union for one term ending in 1896.

Pacelli, Tito (variously Tieto; b. 1878?), was born in Italy and immigrated to the United States in 1899, becoming a member of AFL Excavators' Protective Union 10,630 of New York City. He served as president of both AFL 10,630 and AFL Rockmen's Protective Union 10,631 of New York City from 1904 until at least 1907. Pacelli worked as an AFL salaried organizer for Italian workers in 1904 and as a volunteer organizer in 1905 and 1906. He was vice-president and general organizer of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union in 1917 and its secretary-treasurer from 1919 until at least 1921.

Palda, Lev J. (1847-1912), who immigrated to the United States in 1867, was a weaver, journalist, and leader of the Czech-American Socialist movement. From 1868 to 1871 he edited the Národní Noviny in St. Louis and Chicago, and in 1875 he and Frank Skarda founded Dělnické Listy in Cleveland. In 1877 they moved the paper to New York City, where Palda helped organize the Czech-Slavic International Workingmen's Association of New York. In 1892 he helped found and was president of the Czech-American National Committee. He later moved to Cedar Rapids, Mich., where he operated a small cigar factory.

Pape, Ernest G. (1843-1910), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1865. A sawyer by trade, he helped organize the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers in 1905 and served as its secretary-treasurer (1905-9). He was a charter member of the Federated Trades Council of Humboldt County, Calif., serving as its treasurer (1906-8) and as treasurer of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers' local 2 of Eureka, Calif. (1908-10).

Parsons, Albert R. (1848-87), a Confederate army veteran from Montgomery, Ala., moved to Chicago after the Civil War, working as a printer and joining International Typographical Union 16 and the KOL. He was active in the Workingmen's Party of the United States and the Socialist Labor party. Parsons was a leader of the eight-hour movement and a founder and leader of the American affiliate of the anarchist International Working People's Association and edited its official journal, the Alarm. He was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident and was hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

Parsons, John N. (1856-1930), was born in New York City and worked as a

machinist and a rock driller before becoming a letter carrier in 1889. He was active in KOL Local Assembly 2008 (the New York Letter Carriers' Association), serving as its master workman from 1893 to 1897. In 1890 he was a founder of the National Association of Letter Carriers of the United States of America and its Empire Branch 36 of New York City. He served as president of local 36 from 1894 to 1898 and as president of the national union from 1896 to 1901. In 1898 he was elected general master workman of the KOL, serving until he was expelled from the KOL at a special General Assembly in 1900. Parsons was postmaster of Yonkers, N.Y. (1905-10, 1914-18), and ended his career as superintendent of the Motor Vehicle Service of the New York City post office (1919-30).

Pascoe, David M. (1859-1923), secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union from 1886 to 1887, served as secretary of Typographical local 2 of Philadelphia (1884-86), helped organize KOL printers' Local Assembly 3879, and edited the Tocsin, a labor paper, between 1884 and 1887.

Pearce, William Charles (b. 1859), was born in England, began working in coal mines at the age of eight, and was orphaned when he was thirteen. In 1880 he immigrated to the United States, settling in Corning, Ohio, in 1882. He became a member of the local miners' union and served as secretary-treasurer (1891-96) of United Mine Workers of America District 6 (Ohio). From 1896 to 1900 he was secretary-treasurer of the international union, moving to Columbus, Ohio, and then Indianapolis. Resigning his office in 1900 after an audit revealed discrepancies in the accounts, Pearce went into business in Indianapolis.

Penna, Philip H. (1857-1939), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1881, working in coal mines in Brazil, Ind. He was president of the Federated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers of Indiana in 1888, when that organization became District 11 of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, and he continued as president of the district until 1890. He helped form the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, serving as its vice-president (1891-95) and president (1895-97). In the following decade he became secretary of the Indiana Coal Operators' Association, holding that post until his retirement in the 1920s.

Peregrine, Philip A. (1866-1937), was born in Wales and immigrated to the United States in 1883. He was a laborer and boilermaker in Minneapolis before moving to Denver about 1893, where he worked as an engineer and joined National Union of Steam Engineers of America (in 1898 renamed International Union of Steam Engineers) 1. Peregrine served the international union as vice-president (1898-99) and president (1899-1900). Declining renomination, he remained active in his local union and retired from the trade in 1929.

Perham, Henry Burdon (1856-1949), was born in England, immigrated to Canada in 1871, and became a telegrapher and ticket clerk in Ontario in 1872. Moving to the United States in 1876, he was blacklisted for his participation in the railroad strike of 1877 and became a prospector. In 1889 he took a telegrapher's job

with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in Gunnison, Colo. He served the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America as chairman of the Denver and Rio Grande system (1891-97), secretary and treasurer (1897-1901), and president (1901-19), moving to the union's headquarters in Peoria, Ill., in 1897 and to St. Louis in 1901. He was also an AFL vice-president (1909-18).

Perkins, Edgar A. (1866-1945?), was born in Indiana and worked as a proofreader in Indianapolis. A member of International Typographical Union 1, he served the State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the State of Indiana (in 1897 renamed the Indiana Federation of Labor and in 1907 renamed the Indiana State Federation of Labor) as chairman of the legislative committee (1892-95) and as president (1895-1909, 1910-13). Perkins served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1902, from 1904 to 1907, and again in 1910. He was later chief inspector of the Indiana State Board of Inspection (1913-15) and was chairman (1916-17) and board member (1918-20, 1926-29, 1933-41) of the State Industrial Board of Indiana.

Perkins, Frances (1880-1965), was executive secretary of the Committee on Safety of the City of New York, a citizens' group formed after the Triangle Shirtwaist fire of March 1911. She worked closely with members of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission and played an important role in shaping its recommendations. Perkins later served as a member of the New York Industrial Commission (1919-21), as a member (1923-26) and chair (1926-29) of the New York Industrial Board, and as New York industrial commissioner (1929-33). She was secretary of labor under President Franklin Roosevelt (1933-45) and was later a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission (1946-53).

Perkins, George William (1856-1934), was born in Massachusetts and joined Cigar Makers' International Union of America 68 of Albany, N.Y., in 1880. He served as vice-president of the Cigar Makers from 1885 to 1891 and as acting president for six months in 1888 and 1889. In 1891 he was elected president, an office he held for the next thirty-five years. By early 1892 he had moved to Buffalo, N.Y., and later in the year he moved to Chicago. He became the president of the AFL Union Label Trades Department in 1928, serving until his death.

Perry, Edwin (b. 1855), was born in Wales and immigrated to the United States in 1869. He worked as a coal miner in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for seven years, where he was a member of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, before he moved to Iowa in 1876. There he eventually joined United Mine Workers of America 2140 of Oskaloosa and served as president (1903-5) and secretary (1905-9) of District 13 (Iowa). He was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers from 1909 to 1913.

Persion, Achille (1882-1950), was born in Italy, immigrated to the United States in 1904, and became a member of International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America 190 of Albany, N.Y. He served the international union (in 1912 renamed the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America) as vice-president (1909) and secretary-treasurer (1910-50).

Persion moved to Quincy, Mass., in 1918, when international headquarters relocated there from Albany, and then moved to Washington, D.C., in 1940, where he lived for the rest of his life.

Pettipiece, Richard Parmenter (1876?-1960), president of International Typographical Union 226 of Vancouver, B.C., and vice-president of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, was a founder in 1910 of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and the organization's first secretary (1910-11). He served as an AFL salaried organizer (1911), manager of the British Columbia Federationist (1911-18), organizer of the Federated Labour party (1918), and vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (1923).

Pfeiffer, John Joseph (1870-1953), born in St. Louis, worked as a harness maker and became a member of the KOL in 1889. He moved to Chicago, where he was secretary (1892-98) of Harness and Saddlemakers' Association Branch 4 and secretary-treasurer (1899-1901) of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods 17. Pfeiffer became vice-president of the Brotherhood in 1901 and moved to Kansas City, Mo., in 1902, when he was appointed secretary-treasurer. Elected the following year as secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood (in 1917 renamed the United Leather Workers' International Union), Pfeiffer held that position at least through 1941.

Phillips, John (1850-1904), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1860. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was secretary of a hat finishers' local of the National Trade Association of Hat Finishers of the United States of America in 1878. Phillips served as secretary of the association through most of the 1880s. In 1896 this organization, renamed the International Trade Association of Hat Finishers of America, merged with the National Hat Makers' Association of the United States to form the United Hatters of North America. Phillips became secretary of the Hatters, retaining this position until his death.

Pierce, Jefferson Davis (1864-1913), born in Connecticut, worked as a cigarmaker in Worcester, Mass. He joined the Cigar Makers' International Union of America in 1888 and served Cigar Makers' local 92 of Worcester as vice-president (1892) and president (1891, 1893-1900). He was also vice-president (1891) and president (1892-93, 1895, 1898-1900) of the Worcester Central Labor Union and vice-president (1893-95) and president (1895-99) of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Pierce was an AFL salaried organizer from about 1900 until his death and served on the AFL Legislative Committee in 1906, 1908, and 1912.

Plate, Martin Diederich (1829-99?), was born in Hanover, Germany, and immigrated to the United States in 1852. He was a longtime board member of the Cigar Makers' Benevolent Society and served as secretary (1867-70) and then president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 90 of New York City. Plate was a member of the executive board of the New York Cigar Makers' State Union in 1873. In the 1890s he became a cigar manufacturer.

Pollner, William C. (1854-1922?), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1872. He was employed as a marble cutter and polisher in Pennsylvania before settling in Cleveland in 1878. There he worked as a cigarmaker and, in 1881, became president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 17. Pollner became a cigar manufacturer in the 1880s and later in the decade held a political appointment with the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. He then served as manager of a brewing company, director of the Cleveland police, and as a member of the Cleveland city council. About 1900 he became a lawyer.

Pomeroy, William Curtis (b. 1862), born in Kentucky, worked as a waiter on riverboats between New Orleans and St. Louis before moving to Chicago in the mid-1880s. There he helped organize the catering trades into KOL Local Assembly 7475 in 1886 and was a founder of the Waiters' League of Chicago, which affiliated with the AFL in 1890. Pomeroy became active in the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago as its financial secretary in 1886 and was the dominant figure in the Assembly and the Illinois State Federation of Labor in the early 1890s. He was an AFL organizer from 1893 to 1894 and in 1896. In 1891 he helped found the Waiters' and Bartenders' National Union (in 1892 renamed the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' National Alliance and in 1898 renamed the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America). Pomeroy held positions with the Alliance as editor of its official journals, the Purveyor (1893-94), the American Caterer (1896-98), and the National Purveyor (1897-99), and as its vice-president (1896-99). He launched the Labor Gazette in 1894. He was also active in politics, fielding a Labor party ticket in the 1892 Chicago city elections and establishing his own People's party for the 1894 elections. In 1896 he worked closely with Mark Hanna in William McKinley's presidential campaign. Throughout the 1890s Pomeroy faced repeated charges of corruption. In 1896 the AFL convention rejected his credentials as a delegate after a challenge from the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and in 1897 the AFL received complaints from locals of the Alliance that culminated in formal charges before the AFL Executive Council in 1898. By the following year Pomeroy had moved to Milwaukee, where he attempted to form a rival organization, and in 1900 the Alliance expelled him. He later moved to Peoria, Ill., where he worked as a newspaper publisher.

Porter, James Edward (1856-1916), was born a slave in Mississippi and moved to New Orleans in 1865 or 1866, where he worked as a longshoreman and cotton screwman. A leader of the 1892 New Orleans general strike, he was also an AFL organizer, secretary for many years of one of the city's longshoremen's unions, and vice-president (1901-3) of the International Longshoremen, Marine, and Transport Workers' Association. In 1900 Porter organized a black central labor organization in New Orleans, chartered by the AFL in 1901 as the New Orleans Central Labor Union.

Potter, Edward Winthrop (d. 1917), resided in Utica, N.Y., where he was active in Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America 13 from 1897 and its president in 1904 and 1905. He was elected vice-president of the Amalgamated in 1906 and was president of the Utica Central Labor Union in 1907, when he became president of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen on the resignation of Michael Donnelly. Potter served as the international union's president

for two years.

Powderly, Terence Vincent (1849-1924), was born in Carbondale, Pa., apprenticed as a machinist, and moved to Scranton, Pa., where he joined the International Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America in 1871, becoming president of his local and an organizer in Pennsylvania. After being dismissed and blacklisted for his labor activities, Powderly joined the KOL in Philadelphia in 1876 and shortly afterward founded a local assembly of machinists and was elected its master workman. In 1877 he helped organize KOL District Assembly 5 (number changed to 16 in 1878) and was elected corresponding secretary. He was elected mayor of Scranton on the Greenback-Labor ticket in 1878 and served three consecutive two-year terms. He played an important role in calling the first KOL General Assembly in 1878, where he was chosen grand worthy foreman, the KOL's second highest office. The September 1879 KOL General Assembly elected him grand master workman, and he continued to hold the KOL's leading position (title changed to general master workman in 1883) until 1893. Active in the secret Irish nationalist society Clan na Gael, Powderly was elected to the Central Council of the American Land League in 1880 and was its vice-president in 1881. He became an ardent advocate of land reform and temperance and, as master workman, favored the organization of workers into mixed locals rather than craft unions, recommended that they avoid strikes, encouraged producers' cooperatives, and espoused political reform. In 1894 Powderly was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, and in 1897 President William McKinley, for whom he had campaigned, appointed him U.S. commissioner general of immigration. President Theodore Roosevelt removed him from this position in 1902 but in 1906 appointed him to study immigration problems. Powderly was chief of the Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from 1907 until his death.

Powell, George (b. 1865), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1882. By the mid-1890s he lived in New Castle, Pa., where he worked in a tin mill and was a member of AFL Patent Machine Tinnners' Union 6947. He was elected president of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America at its founding in 1898 and continued in that office until 1909, when the union's executive committee secured his resignation. He later resumed work in a New Castle tin mill.

Powell, Walker V. (b. 1864), was born in Canada and immigrated to the United States three years later. He began working as a messenger at age thirteen, and then as a telegrapher on several railroads through the 1880s and early 1890s. He served three terms as chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America Wichita Division and was chair of the Railroad Telegraphers' General Federation Board for the Missouri Pacific Railway system. Powell served the international union as grand chief telegrapher (1894-99) and as president (1899-1900). He later worked as a railroad and insurance agent and as a businessman before moving to Little Rock, Ark., in 1914.

Powers, Richard (1844?-1929), was born in Ireland, immigrated to New York City in 1861, and, after Civil War service, settled in Chicago and worked as a sailor

on the Great Lakes. He helped organize a lumber vessel unloaders' union in 1877 and a sailors' union (known both as the Lake Seamen's Benevolent Association of Chicago and the Lake Seamen's Union) in 1878. He served as president of the Lake Seamen from 1878 into the 1890s. He was a member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada from 1881 to 1885, and that body sent him to Washington, D.C., to lobby for seamen's measures. He was also active in the KOL, representing District Assembly 136 at the 1886 General Assembly, and in the Clan na Gael, a secret Irish nationalist society. From the late 1880s Powers worked as a drain inspector, clerk, vessel dispatcher, saloonkeeper, deputy collector of internal revenue, and real estate salesman.

Prescott, William Blair (1863-1916), was born in Ontario, Canada, and in 1883 joined International Typographical Union 91 of Toronto. He served as president of the international union from 1891 to 1898 and then worked as a proofreader for newspapers in Indianapolis and Baltimore.

Proebstle, Joseph (1870-1934), was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in the late 1880s or early 1890s. By the late 1890s he was working as a brewer in Houston, Tex., where he was a member of local 111 of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States. He later moved to Cincinnati and from 1904 to 1922 served as financial secretary of the Brewery Workmen (in 1902 renamed the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America; in 1917 renamed the International Union of United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of America; and in 1918 renamed the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America). From 1915 to 1922 he also headed the union's Anti-Prohibition Department. In 1926 Proebstle served as a lobbyist for the U.S. Brewers' Association.

Quesse, William F. (1878-1927), was born in Chicago and worked there as a collector, news agent, and janitor. From about 1902 to 1912 he was a farmer in Oklahoma. Returning to Chicago, he again became a janitor and quickly became a leader in organizing his trade. From 1912 Quesse served as president of AFL Flat Janitors' Union 14,332 of Chicago (from 1921, Building Service Employees' International Union 1), and from 1921 he was president of the Building Service Employees. He held both posts until his death.

Quick, Leon Willis (1872-1922), was born in Iowa and joined the Order of Railway Telegraphers of North America in 1888. From 1900 to 1922 he served as chief telegrapher of division 2 (St. Louis) of the international union (in 1891 renamed the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America), and from 1901 to 1917 he was the Order's grand secretary-treasurer. He was also president of the Washington National Bank in St. Louis (1908-11), St. Louis city treasurer (1909-13), and receiver for the Bankers' Trust Co. (1914-22).

Rae, John B. (b. 1835?), was born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1875, and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1888 he was elected worthy foreman

of KOL National Trade Assembly 135, later serving as its master workman and leading it into a merger with the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers in 1890 to form the United Mine Workers of America. Rae served as president of the United Mine Workers from 1890 to 1892. He later became a physician and moved to Bowling Green, Ohio.

Randall, Harvey Napoleon, a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 75 of Birmingham, Ala., served as secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council from 1902 through July 1903 and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1902 to 1904 and again in 1906. He was later a partner in Randall Brothers and Co., a Birmingham house furnishings company.

Randolph, Asa Philip (1889-1979), was born in Crescent City, Fla., and moved to New York City in 1911. He was a founder of the United Brotherhood of Elevator and Switchboard Operators (1917), the National Brotherhood Workers of America (1919), the National Association for the Promotion of Labor Unionism (1919), the Friends of Negro Freedom (1920), and the United Negro Trades (1923). He was also coeditor of the Messenger, a Socialist monthly (1917-28), and ran for New York state comptroller (1920) and secretary of state (1922) on the Socialist ticket. He later served as organizer (1925-29) and president (1929-68) of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, president of the National Negro Congress (1936-40), and head of the March on Washington Movement (1941-46), the Committee against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training (1947), and the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience against Military Segregation (1948). Randolph also served as a vice-president of the AFL-CIO (1955-74), president of the Negro American Labor Council (1960-64), and national director for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963).

Rankin, Alexander C. (b. 1849?), born in Pennsylvania, was a Pittsburgh iron molder associated with the Greenback-Labor movement and a leader of KOL District Assembly 3. The 1881 convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada elected him treasurer of the Federation's Legislative Committee.

Rantoul, Lois B. (b. 1882?), was a member of National Federation of Federal Employees 25 of Boston and was active in the Boston branch of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Ratchford, Michael D. (1860-1927), was born in Ireland and in 1872 immigrated to the United States and began work as a miner in Ohio. He served as president (1890-92) of the United Mine Workers of America local at Massillon, Ohio, president of United Mine Workers' District 6 (Ohio; 1895-96), and an organizer (1893-94) and president (1897-98) of the international union. He resigned the union's presidency to serve on the U.S. Industrial Commission (1898-1900) and later served as Ohio commissioner of labor statistics (1900-1908). Ratchford left public office to work for the mining industry as commissioner for the Ohio Coal Operators (1909-12), secretary of the Pitts Vein Operators (1911-12), and, from

1913, commissioner for the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

Rausch, William E. (b. 1866), was born in Indiana and worked as a general contractor, machinist, and carpenter in Toledo, Ohio, in the 1890s. He was a founder in 1896 of the International Union of Bicycle Workers (in 1898 renamed the International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics); he was elected temporary secretary at its founding meeting and then served as its secretary-treasurer (1897-99). After leaving the union, Rausch worked as a county clerk in 1900; he was later the manager of a collection agency.

Reichers, Charles F. (1850?-1929), born in New York City, was a founder in 1891 of the United Garment Workers of America and served as that organization's secretary (1891-95) and president (1895-96). He left the union in 1896 to start a children's clothing business but returned to the Garment Workers as an organizer when his venture failed shortly thereafter. He launched a cooperative clothing company in 1898, heading the firm until 1921, when he moved to California.

Reid, James J. (1873-1914), was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in 1889. By 1901 he was working as an electrical lineman in Erie, Pa. He was elected vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1905 and continued in that position until 1908, when a special convention of the Brotherhood--later ruled illegal--elected him president. After an unsuccessful struggle for recognition by the AFL, Reid resigned his position in 1913.

Reid, James P., was an Olneyville, R.I., weaver who served as president (1896) and later secretary (early 1897) of the National Union of Textile Workers of America. He later became a dentist.

Reid, Stuart, was a member of International Association of Machinists 105 of Toledo, Ohio. He served as a member of the Machinists' general executive board (1897-1900) and as an organizer (1899-1900) for the union. Moving to Lynn, Mass., he served as a salaried AFL organizer from 1903 through 1912.

Reinemeyer, Frank P. (b. 1877), was born in Ohio and later moved with his family to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he worked as a day laborer. By 1910 he was living in Chicago, where he was a member of International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America 227. He served as the local's corresponding secretary (1910-14) and financial secretary (1913-14), and in 1914 he was secretary-treasurer of Boiler Makers' District 15 (the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad System). Reinemeyer served as secretary-treasurer of the international union from 1914 through 1920, moving to Kansas City, Kans., where the Boiler Makers had their headquarters. He later moved to Milwaukee, where he joined Boiler Makers' local 589.

Reiss, George John (b. 1866), was a member of International Typographical

Union 150 of Elizabeth, N.J., and later a member of International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada 80 of Elizabeth. He was publisher of the Union Labor Advocate from 1900 and secretary of the Union County (N.J.) Trades Council from 1902 to 1949.

Rice, Garrett (b. 1885?), a black resident of Chicago, served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1920.

Richardson, George James (1893-1980), was born in Winchester, Mass., and attended high school there. In 1913 he moved to Vancouver, B.C., and began working as a fire fighter. He helped organize the first fire fighters' union in Canada (after 1918 known as International Association of Fire Fighters 18 of Vancouver) and served as its secretary (1916-17, 1918-20) and president (1917-18). Richardson was a delegate to the international union's founding convention in 1918 and later served as vice-president (1918-20) and secretary-treasurer (1920-56) of the organization. He moved to the Washington, D.C., area in 1920, eventually making his home in Silver Spring, Md. After retiring from the Fire Fighters, Richardson served as a special assistant to AFL-CIO president George Meany (1957-62) and then, until 1972, as a consultant on civil defense to the Defense Department.

Richardson, Patrick F. (b. 1868?), was born in Connecticut and moved to Chicago in 1905 after his election as president of the International Association of Car Workers. In 1911 he led the Car Workers out of the AFL and in 1912 helped organize the American Federation of Railroad Workers, an industrial union. The Car Workers merged with the Railroad Workers in 1915. Richardson served as president of the Car Workers until the merger and as president of the Railroad Workers until 1922.

Richmond, Daniel Webster (1863-1927?), was born in Chicago and worked there as a watchman, policeman, laborer, railway clerk, streetcar conductor, and salesman. Richmond helped organize railway clerks into directly-affiliated AFL local unions and served as president (1903-4) and secretary (1904-5) of the short-lived International Association of Railway Clerks. He served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1903-4 and again in 1920, and from about 1912 to 1920 he was an organizer for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (in 1919 renamed the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes). Around 1920 Richmond moved to Topeka, Kans., where he worked as a salesman and laborer and, from 1923 until at least 1925, served as president of International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America 142.

Rickert, Thomas Alfred (1876-1941), was born in Chicago and attended business college before becoming a garment cutter and joining United Garment Workers of America 21 of Chicago at the age of nineteen. He served as president (1904-41) and acting secretary-treasurer (1934-41) of the international union and was an AFL vice-president (1918-41). During World War I he served on the National War Labor Board (1918-19).

Riley, John, was a black AFL salaried organizer who served from 1918 to 1920.

Riordan, John, was a member of Western Federation of Miners 8 and American Labor Union 155 of Phoenix, B.C. He served the American Labor Union as an executive board member (1903-5) and as secretary-treasurer (1905). He was later a member of the IWW executive board (1905-6).

Rist, Frank Leonard (1858-1918), was born in Cincinnati, apprenticed with the Cincinnati Volksfreund, and later worked for the Cincinnati Enquirer. He became a member of German-American Typographia 2 in 1878 and joined the KOL, later becoming a leader of International Typographical Union 3 and the Cincinnati Central Labor Council. In 1892 he founded the Chronicle, official journal of the Council, serving as editor and manager until his death. He was also a longtime salaried organizer for the AFL (1900-1904, 1906-14, 1916-18).

Rivera Martínez, Prudencio, a San Juan, P.R., cigarmaker, was vice-president of the Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (Free Federation of the Workers of Puerto Rico) and a founder in 1915 of the Partido Socialista de Puerto Rico (Socialist Party of Puerto Rico).

Roach, James E. (1862-1932), was born in Ireland and immigrated with his family to the United States in the 1870s, settling in Albany, N.Y. Trained as an iron molder, he joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 8 of Albany in 1885, serving as its secretary from 1891 to 1899 and as vice-president of the international union from 1899 to 1902. He worked from 1902 to 1906 as a foreman in a foundry in Albany and from 1909 to 1913 as a supervisor with the American Locomotive Co. in Schenectady, N.Y. Roach served as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee in 1908 and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1909 to 1911 and again from 1914 until his death.

Roberts, Flournoy Charles (b. 1863), served as an AFL salaried organizer (1901-2, 1906, 1910) and then worked as a commissioner of conciliation for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Roberts, William Clark (1857-1940), a member of International Typographical Union 16 of Chicago and labor editor of the Chicago Dispatch, served as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee from 1919 to 1939 and as an AFL salaried organizer in 1921.

Robins, Lucy Fox (1884-1962), born in the Ukraine, was a leader of the campaign to secure amnesty for wartime political prisoners, was an organizer for the Tom Mooney Defense Committee, and was later active in relief campaigns to help striking coal miners and in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. She

later married Harry Lang.

Robins, Margaret Dreier (1868-1945), was president of the National Women's Trade Union League (1907-22). She also served as president of the League's New York (1905) and Chicago (1907-13) branches and was a member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor (1908-17).

Robinson, Herman (1864-1918), a native of New York, became a member of United Garment Workers of America 94 of New York City in the early 1890s and was later a member of the Garment Workers' general executive board (1898-99). He was later a member of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association 97 of New York City. Robinson was financial secretary of the New York City Central Labor Union and of the New York City Central Federated Union (1898-1910) and an AFL salaried organizer (1901-10). In 1910 he was appointed commissioner of licenses of New York City, holding the position until 1915. He helped organize the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in 1917, serving as its general organizer until his death.

Robinson, Judd K. (b. 1872), born in Nevada, was working as a waiter in Denver by 1893. He was secretary of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly from 1898 to about 1900 and secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor from 1899 to 1901. In 1903 he served as vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America but resigned to work as an organizer for the international union. He was connected with Hotel and Restaurant Employees' local 20 of St. Louis in 1903 and Hotel and Restaurant Employees' local 53 of Duluth, Minn., in 1904.

Rodgers, George (b. 1844), was born in Wales, immigrated to the United States in 1850, and settled in Chicago. He joined KOL Local Assembly 400 in the late 1870s and, in the early 1880s, served KOL District Assembly 24 as worthy foreman, organizer, and delegate to the KOL General Assembly. He served as president of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago (1881-84) and as president of Iron Molders' Union of North America 23. In 1884 he helped found and served as the first president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Rogers, Louis William (1859-1953), was born in Iowa and taught for five years during the 1870s in Iowa and Kansas public schools; by the mid-1880s he was a free-thought lecturer. He later began working as a railroad brakeman and editor. He founded and edited the Railroad Patriot in St. Joseph, Mo. (1888-89), then moved briefly to Colorado in 1889, where he became a member of Snowy Range 30 (Denver) of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen (in 1890 renamed the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen) and edited the Denver Patriot and the Vona (Colo.) Herald. Named editor (1889-92) of the Railroad Brakemen's Journal (in 1890 renamed the Railroad Trainmen's Journal), he moved to Galesburg, Ill.; then, in Chicago (1892) and Oshkosh, Wis. (1892-93), he published and edited the Age of Labor (merged with the Labor Advocate in 1893 to become the Labor Advocate and Age of Labor). In 1893 Rogers helped organize the Wisconsin State Federation of

Labor and became active in the American Railway Union, serving on its executive board and, in 1894, editing its official journal Railway Times. He was also Cook County, Ill., chairman for the People's party in 1894. After serving a jail term in 1895 for his role in the Pullman strike, Rogers moved to Pueblo, Colo., working as an AFL organizer and publishing and editing the Industrial Advocate (1896). He was editor in 1897 of the Social Democrat, organ of Eugene Debs's Social Democracy movement, and managed Debs's lecture tours for two years at the end of the decade. He also served as president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor from 1898 to 1899. After the turn of the century Rogers became active in the mystical theosophist movement, becoming a lecturer, vice-president (1918-20), and president (1920-31) for the Theosophical Society in America, traveling extensively, writing many books and pamphlets, and editing the society's journals Ancient Wisdom (1935-36) and The Voice (1951-52).

Ronemus, Frank Leopold (1858-1920), was born in Sugar Creek, Iowa. He was active in the Brotherhood of Railway Car Repairers of North America from its founding in 1888 and, later, in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. He was a leader in Railway Carmen's local 3 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and, by the end of the 1890s, in Railway Carmen's local 2 of Kansas City, Mo. He served the Brotherhood as grand secretary-treasurer (1893-1903) and grand chief carman (1903-9) and edited the international union's official journal, Railway Carmen's Journal (1899-1903). After leaving office, he became active in real estate and in the paint and wallpaper business in Kansas City, Mo.

Roney, Frank (1841-1925), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States to avoid imprisonment for his participation in the Fenian movement. He settled in Omaha, Nebr., where he served as an officer of a local of the Iron Molders' Union of North America and became active in reform politics. In 1875 he moved to San Francisco and by 1878 was a leader of the Workingmen's party of California. He organized the Seamen's Protective Union in 1880, served as president of the San Francisco Representative Assembly of Trades and Labor Unions in 1881 and 1882, and was one of the promoters of the anti-Chinese label on cigars and shoes. He was a strong proponent of a national federation of trades. He was a founder and president (1885-87) of the Representative Council of the Federated Trades and Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast and served as vice-president (1886-88) of the Iron Molders. Blacklisted in his trade, Roney found work as a foundry worker in Vallejo, Calif., helped organize the town's Trades and Labor Council in 1899, and served a term as its president. In 1909 he moved to Los Angeles and in 1915 served as secretary-treasurer of the city's Iron Trades Council.

Rosebury, Aaron (b. 1866), was a member of International Ladies' Garment Workers Union 17 (Children's Cloak and Reefer Makers) of New York City. He served as assistant secretary (1910-14) of the international union, as editor (1914-18) of the Ladies' Garment Worker, the union's official journal, and as editor (1917-21, 1923-30) of the Fur Worker, the official journal of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

Rosemund, Charles L. (1879-1963), was born in Missouri. He served in the

navy during the Spanish-American War and during the Boxer Rebellion and then worked as an engineer and designer in various locations in the Midwest and South. By about 1912 he was living in Portsmouth, Va., where he worked as a draftsman in the navy yard. In 1916 he was a founding member of AFL Draftsmen's Union 15,327 of Portsmouth, and he later served as the union's president. He served as an AFL salaried organizer (1917, 1921) and as president (1920-42) and then vice-president (1946-47) of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects', and Draftsmen's Unions and was a labor advisor for the National War Labor Board during World War II.

Rosenberg, Abraham (1870-1935), was born in Russia and immigrated to New York City in 1883, where he worked as a cloakmaker. A member first of the KOL and then of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1 (Cloak Operators), he served the international union as vice-president (1907-8), president (1908-14), and organizer. He was an AFL salaried organizer in 1905 and 1908.

Rosenberg, Edward, a member of the International Seamen's Union of America, was secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council from the late 1890s until 1903 and an AFL salaried organizer in 1902. He visited Asia between March and September 1903 as an AFL special commissioner, investigating labor conditions in the Philippines, China, Hong Kong, Japan, and the Hawaiian Islands. The Seamen's Union sent him to Seattle in 1904 to organize the fishermen of the Puget Sound and Columbia River region and to agitate for protective legislation for the fishermen of the Northwest. By the following year Rosenberg had united local unions of fishermen into the Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska. In April 1906 the Fishermen's Protective Union combined with the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union to form the United Fishermen of the Pacific, which was chartered as a branch of the Seamen's Union in June of that year. Rosenberg served as secretary-treasurer of the United Fishermen from its founding until at least 1909.

Ross, Samuel (1865-1947), was born in Stalybridge, Cheshire, England, and began working in a textile mill at the age of seven. He immigrated to the United States in 1880, settling in New Bedford, Mass., where he worked as a mule spinner. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the New Bedford Mule Spinners' Association, and the next year helped found the National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association of America (in 1898 renamed the National Spinners' Association of America and in 1906 renamed the International Spinners' Union), serving as president (1889), secretary for much of the period between 1891 and 1911, and vice-president (1919-20). From about 1892 to 1928 and in 1932 he was secretary of the New Bedford Mule Spinners' Association; he served as vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America from 1902 to 1903. He was also an AFL salaried organizer (1898, 1901) and served a term as president of the New Bedford Central Labor Union (1900-1901). Ross was a Republican member of the Massachusetts house (1892-99, 1902-8) and senate (1909-14) and was engaged in the clothing business from 1910 to 1914.

Rowe, Thomas William (1868-1946?), was born in England and immigrated

to the United States in 1871. By 1893 he was working as a glassblower in Toledo, Ohio, where he was secretary of American Flint Glass Workers' Union 81 in the mid-1890s and again about 1900. He served the Flint Glass Workers as elected agent or organizer (1898-1901), vice-president (1901-3), and president (1903-16). In 1916 he joined the Owens Bottling Co. of Toledo as chief statistician. Rowe managed factories for the American Bottle Co. between 1922 and 1928 and then worked in various supervisory positions for the Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

Ruhe, C. H. William (1851-1941?), born in Pennsylvania, worked in Pittsburgh as a bookkeeper, foreman, and musician. He was president of National League of Musicians of the United States 15 of Pittsburgh in the late 1880s and 1890s and president of the League from 1892 to 1894.

Rumsey, Thomas (b. 1860?), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1896. He was a member of Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America 2 of Toledo, Ohio, serving as its secretary in 1913. Rumsey also served as secretary (1904-10) of the Toledo Central Labor Union and vice-president (1907-9) and president (1909-10) of the Ohio Federation of Labor. He later held a variety of jobs before becoming an investigator for the Lucas County, Ohio, division of aid for the aged.

Russell, Wesley (1871-1930), was born in Illinois. Beginning in the late 1880s he worked as a telegrapher for Western Union in Chicago and Galveston, Tex. By 1900 he had moved to Washington, D.C., where he worked for the Associated Press and became a member of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America 24. Russell served the Commercial Telegraphers as secretary-treasurer (1904-16), moving to New York City to assume office. Although he resigned in 1916 and took a job with a brokerage firm, he continued to be active in the international union into the 1920s and served as acting president for a short time in 1928.

Ryan, Frank M. (1855?-1927), began working as a bridgeman in St. Louis in 1874. By the late 1890s he had moved to Chicago, where he became active in International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 1. He was president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from 1905 until 1914. Convicted in 1912 in connection with the dynamite conspiracy case brought against members of the international union, he was imprisoned in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., until 1918. Ryan worked as an organizer for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in 1919 and 1920 and retired as an ironworker in 1924.

Ryan, Joseph Patrick (1884-1963), was born in Babylon, N.Y., and grew up near the North River docks, where he began working when he was twelve. In 1912 he joined International Longshoremen's Association 791 of New York City, and he was elected its financial secretary the following year. By 1918 Ryan was president of the Longshoremen's Atlantic Coast District, and in 1919 he was elected vice-president of the international union, a position he held until 1927, when he was elected president of the Longshoremen. He also served as president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity (1926-37) and as vice-

president of the New York State Federation of Labor (1923-53). A controversial figure, Ryan was elected the Longshoremens president "for life" in 1943, but he retired in 1953 after he was indicted for misusing union funds and the AFL suspended the union for corruption.

Ryan, Martin Francis (1874-1935), was born in West Virginia and moved to Texas at the age of eighteen. He joined the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America as a charter member of Fort Worth (Tex.) lodge 23 in 1899, and he was a member of Pine Tree Lodge 81 of Beaumont, Tex., when he was elected to the executive board of the Railway Carmen in 1903. He later served as vice-grand chief carman (1905-9) and president (1909-35) of the Brotherhood. Ryan also served as an AFL vice-president (1923-28) and treasurer (1929-35), and he was a founder and treasurer (1927-35) of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. At the time of his death, he was living in Washington, D.C.

Ryan, William D. (1861-1949), was born in Illinois and began work as a breaker boy. He served as an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America (1897), as secretary-treasurer of United Mine Workers' District 12 (1897-1908), and as secretary-treasurer of the international union (1908-9). He also served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1908. Ryan retired from the United Mine Workers in 1909 and moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he worked for the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association as an arbitrator until the 1930s. He also presided over a family coal and grain company (1913-15) and was a safety commissioner for the U.S. Bureau of Mines from 1916 until at least 1931.

Sanial, Lucien Delabarre (1836-1927), was born in France and came to the United States in 1863 as a war correspondent for Le Temps. A prominent leader of the Socialist Labor party, he drafted the party's platform in 1889, edited two of its official journals, the Workmen's Advocate (1889-91) and the People (1891), and ran for mayor of New York City on the party's ticket in 1894. Around 1902 Sanial left the party; he later joined the Socialist Party of America, remaining an active member until breaking with it in 1917 over its opposition to World War I. Sanial spoke at the founding convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in 1917.

Sargent, Frank Pierce (1854-1908), was born in Vermont and worked as a textile operative and farm laborer before becoming a railroad worker. He joined Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen's lodge 94 of Tucson, Ariz., in 1881 and in 1883 was elected vice-grand master of the Brotherhood; he served as grand master from 1885 to 1902. He was named to the U.S. Industrial Commission in 1898 and served as U.S. commissioner general of immigration from 1902 until his death. Sargent was active in the National Civic Federation as a member of the executive committee (1901) and in the Industrial Department (1901-2).

Sassenbach, Johann (1866-1940), was president (1891-1901) and secretary (1909-21) of the German saddlers' union and a member (1902-23) of the Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands (General Commission of German Trade Unions; in 1919 renamed the Allgemeiner Deutscher

Gewerkschaftsbund [General German Federation of Trade Unions]). He was later the secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions (1927-30). A member of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany), Sassenbach served on the municipal assembly of the city of Berlin (1905-15) and on the city's municipal council (1915-19).

Scaife, William (1853-1913), was born in Durham, England, and was a member of the Durham Miners' Association before immigrating to Braidwood, Ill., in 1881. In 1883 he moved to Coal City, Ill., where he helped organize a local union of miners. From 1887 he was active in the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers and, from 1888, in its successor, the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers. In 1890 he was a member of the first executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, and he was president of United Mine Workers' District 12 from 1890 to 1892. Scaife served as a Republican in the Illinois House of Representatives from 1890 to 1892. In 1891 he was a member of the state's board of examiners who certified mine managers, and he later worked as a clerk for the Illinois State Mining Board and, between 1903 and 1907, for the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics. He was president (1902-5) and secretary-treasurer (1906-7) of the National Mine Managers' and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association and editor (1908-11) of the United Mine Workers' Journal.

Schamel, Harvey (b. 1865), was a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 129 of Denver. He served as an AFL salaried organizer for the intermountain region in 1899.

Scharrenberg, Paul (1877-1969), was born in Hamburg, Germany. After immigrating to the United States, he moved in 1898 to San Francisco, where he joined the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, a regional branch of the International Seamen's Union of America. He served as business manager (1902-13) and editor (1913-21, 1922-37) of the Coast Seamen's Journal (from 1918, the Seamen's Journal) and as a member of the Seamen's Union's executive board. Scharrenberg was also secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor (1909-36), secretary of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing (1913-22), and secretary of the California Joint Immigration Commission (1921-36). Expelled from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in 1935 in a political dispute, he moved to Washington, D.C., and became the legislative representative of the Seamen's Union (1936-37) and, later, a lobbyist for the AFL (1937-43). He later served as director of the California Department of Industrial Relations (1943-55) and as a member of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Public Health (1947-53).

Schäfer, John, a New York City cigarmaker, was a leader of the United Cigarmakers and a member of the International Workingmen's Association in the early 1870s. In 1875 he became secretary of the New York City branch of the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America, and the following year, administrator of the Arbeiter-Stimme, an organ of the Workingmen's Party of the United States. In the late 1870s he was active in promoting the Socialist Labor party in the New York City area.

Schilling, George Adam (1850-1938), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States with his parents, and settled in Ohio in 1852. He worked as an itinerant cooper before moving to Chicago in 1875. There he was associated with the anarchist movement. In 1876 he helped establish the English-speaking section of the Workingmen's Party of the United States in Chicago, and, with Thomas Morgan and Albert Parsons, he led the English-speaking branch of the Socialist Labor party in the late 1870s, publishing the Socialist between 1878 and 1879. He ran unsuccessfully for alderman of Chicago in 1879 and 1880 and ran for mayor in 1881. After 1886 Schilling was an advocate of Henry George's single-tax movement, serving as president of the Chicago Single Tax Club. He helped organize a committee favoring amnesty for the Haymarket anarchists and led their defense before Governor Richard Oglesby of Illinois in 1887. A member of the executive board and master workman of KOL District Assembly 24 in the late 1880s, he led its secession from the KOL in 1889 in reaction to Terence Powderly's condemnation of the Haymarket defendants and failure to support the eight-hour movement. Between 1893 and 1897 he served as commissioner of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics under Governor John Altgeld. In the late 1890s he was a member of the Chicago Civic Federation, and later he served as a member (1903-5) and president (1905-7, 1911-15) of the Chicago Board of Local Improvements.

Schilling, Robert (1843-1922), was born in Osterburg, Saxony, and immigrated to the United States in 1846, settling in St. Louis. After serving with the Union army, he apprenticed as a cooper and joined the St. Louis coopers' union in 1863. In 1871 he was elected vice-president of the Coopers' International Union of North America, a position he held until 1875. Moving to Cleveland, Schilling was president of the Industrial Council of Cuyahoga County in 1874. He served as president of the Industrial Congress in 1873 and 1874, was president of the Coopers in 1875, and joined the KOL the same year. Schilling was a founder of the Greenback party in 1875 and was a delegate to the founding convention of the Greenback-Labor party in 1878. Between 1878 and 1880 he edited the Labor Advance. About 1880 he moved to Milwaukee, where he edited the Volksblatt, the Reformer, and the Advance. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1888 and served as chairman of the state central committee of the United Labor party in 1889. He was secretary of the National People's party in 1896.

Schimkowitz, Samuel, a member of the Socialist Labor party, helped organize the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union of America in 1882. He served as president of Cigarmakers' Progressive Union 1 of New York City and as a delegate to the New York City Central Labor Union. In the fall of 1882 he ran unsuccessfully for the New York Assembly on the United Labor party ticket.

Schlesinger, Benjamin (1876-1932), was born in Lithuania, where he received a rabbinical education. In 1891 he immigrated to the United States and went to work as a machine operator in Chicago's cloak and suit industry. He served as treasurer of the short-lived International Cloak Makers' Union of America in 1892 and remained active in the Chicago Cloak Makers' Union until it disbanded in 1894. He was recording secretary of the reorganized Chicago Cloak Makers' Union from 1895 to 1898 and helped organize the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in 1900. After serving as manager of the Cloak Makers' Joint Board in Chicago

(1902-3), he was elected president of the Ladies' Garment Workers in 1903 and moved to New York City, where the union's headquarters were located. Failing reelection in 1904, he served as an AFL salaried organizer (1904) and as general organizer for the union (1904-5), manager of the Cloak Makers' Joint Board in New York, and manager of the Jewish Daily Forward (1907-12). He became president of the Ladies' Garment Workers again in 1914, serving until 1923, when he resigned to manage the Chicago office of the Jewish Daily Forward. In 1928 he was elected vice-president of the international union, and he assumed its presidency once again upon Morris Sigman's resignation, serving from 1928 until his death.

Schlossberg, Joseph (1875-1971), was born in Russia and immigrated to the United States in 1888. He settled in New York City, where he joined the Cloakmakers' and Operators' Union, participated in the 1890 cloakmakers' strike, and after 1900 served as editor of several New York City Yiddish-language labor publications. He also joined the Socialist Labor party, remaining a member until 1917. A member of United Garment Workers of America 156, Schlossberg supported an unauthorized strike of New York City tailors in 1913 and then served as secretary-treasurer of the secessionist United Brotherhood of Tailors. In October 1914 a dissenting faction of the Garment Workers elected him secretary of their newly-formed union, which was reorganized in December of that year as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He served the Clothing Workers as secretary (1914-15, 1915-20), vice-president (1915), and secretary-treasurer (1920-40), and was also editor of the Advance, the union's official journal (1917-25).

Schlüter, Hermann (1851-1919), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States, and was apparently active in the Chicago labor movement during his youth. Returning to Germany, his activities there resulted in his expulsion in the early 1880s. After living for a time in England, where he collaborated with Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he went to Switzerland to help edit the banned journal of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democratic Party of Germany), Der Sozialdemokrat. When Swiss authorities forced members of the paper's editorial board to leave the country in 1888, Schlüter immigrated to the United States, joining the staff of the New Yorker Volkszeitung. He served as editor-in-chief of the paper from 1891 to 1919. In addition to his work on the paper, he wrote several books on labor and Socialism.

Schneiderman, Rose (1882-1972), was born in Russian Poland, immigrated with her family to the United States in 1890, and settled on Manhattan's Lower East Side, where she began working at the age of thirteen. In 1903 she organized United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America 23 at the cap factory where she worked, and in 1904 she was elected vice-president of the international union and a member of its general executive board. Schneiderman joined the New York branch of the Woman's Trade Union League in 1905, became its vice-president the next year, an organizer in 1908, and a member of its executive board in 1911. She resumed organizing work for the New York branch in 1917 and served as president from 1918 to 1949. Under the League's auspices she helped organize locals 25 (Shirtwaist Makers) and 62 (White Goods Workers) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and was a leader of the New York City garment workers' strikes in 1909-10 and 1913. She later took a post as national organizer for the

Ladies' Garment Workers. She served the National Women's Trade Union League as vice-president from 1919 to 1926 and as president from 1926 until it disbanded in 1950. In 1924 and 1925 she served as a member of the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Schonfarber, Jacob G., a Baltimore commission salesman and former printer, served as editor and publisher of the Critic (1888-93) and editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor (1893-96). He was a member of KOL Local Assembly 1649, KOL District Assembly 41, and International Typographical Union 12. He was elected to the KOL general executive board in 1898 but was not reelected at the KOL General Assembly held in 1899.

Schwab, Michael (b. 1853), born in Kitzingen, Germany, and a member of the Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei (Social Democratic Workingmen's party), immigrated to the United States in 1879, where he became a member of the Socialist Labor party. In the early 1880s he was a reporter in Chicago for the Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung and organized the Socialist clubs that participated in the founding of an American branch of the anarchist International Working People's Association in 1883. He was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Richard Oglesby, and he was pardoned by Governor John Altgeld in 1893.

Scott, John (1867-1930), was born in Scotland, worked for a time as a sailor, and then settled in San Luis Obispo, Calif., where he was a car inspector for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He became a member of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen 327 of San Luis Obispo, serving as its president (1911-12) and as secretary of the system federation for the Harriman railroad lines (1911). Scott was secretary-treasurer of the AFL Railway Employees' Department from 1912 to 1926.

Scott, Melinda (d. 1954), an English-born hat trimmer, organized and served as president of hat trimmers' unions in Newark, N.J., and New York City. She served as treasurer (1911-13) and vice-president (1913-19) of the National Women's Trade Union League and was an organizer and president (1914-18) of the New York Women's Trade Union League. Scott was later an AFL salaried organizer (1917-22) and an organizer for the United Textile Workers of America.

Scully, Mary P., a member of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 25 (Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers) of New York City, served as an organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers and as an AFL salaried organizer (1914-21).

Seal, William Elmore, a member of International Typographical Union 13 (Newspaper Writers) of Richmond, Va., served as labor editor of the Richmond News.

Seddon, James Andrew (1868-1939), was born in Prescot, Lancashire,

England, went to work as a grocer's assistant at the age of twelve, and became a commercial traveler when he was twenty-eight. He served as an organizer for the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, became a member of the union's executive committee in 1898, and served as its president from 1902 until 1919. He was a member (1908-15) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and served as its chair from 1913 to 1915. Seddon was a founder of the British Workers' National League in 1916 and later a member of its offshoot, the National Democratic party. He served as a member of Parliament from 1906 to 1910 (Labour) and again from 1918 to 1922 (Coalition National Democratic and Labour).

Seidel, Oscar G. (b. 1852), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1878, and settled in Philadelphia. He served as secretary of the Textile Workers' Progressive Union of America.

Sellins, Frances (Fannie) Mooney (1872-1919), was an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America from 1913 until her death and was active in the steel organizing campaign.

Sexton, James (1856-1938), was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and had started working by the time he was eight. As a young man he was variously employed as a glass worker, seaman, miner, and lumberman. By the time of the 1879 dock strike, he was working as a laborer on the Liverpool docks. Although soon blacklisted for his activism, Sexton continued his close ties to the dockers' community through a small coal business he opened on the waterfront. He joined the National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland soon after it was organized in 1889 and quickly rose to prominence, serving as general secretary from 1894 to 1922, when the union took part in a merger that created the Transport and General Workers' Union. He was supervisor of the new union's docks' group from 1922 to 1928. Sexton also served as a member (1900-1905, 1907-8, 1909-21) and president (1904-5) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, as a member of the Liverpool city council (1905-30), and as a Labour member of Parliament (1918-31).

Sexton, Sehon Rollin (b. 1870), was a member of the AFL Legislative Committee from late 1918 to mid-1920. He served as a salaried AFL organizer from 1919 through 1921 and was later an organizer for the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Shackleton, David James (1863-1938), was born in Lancashire, England, where he worked as a cotton operative and became president of the Accrington Weavers' Association in 1889. He was later secretary of the Ramsbottom Weavers' Association (1893-94) and the Darwen Weavers' Association (1894-1907) and president of the Amalgamated Association of Weavers, the British national union of weavers (1906-10). Shackleton was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1904-10) and served as a Labour member of Parliament (1902-10), resigning to become senior labor adviser to the

Home Office (1910-11). Later he was a national health insurance commissioner (1911-16) and then permanent secretary (1916-21) and chief labor adviser (1921-25) of the Ministry of Labour. After his retirement in 1925 Shackleton continued to serve on various civil service commissions. He was knighted in 1917.

Shaffer, Theodore J. (1854-1942), was born in Pittsburgh, where he became a steelworker and for a time an itinerant Methodist minister. By 1894 he was living in McKeesport, Pa., where he was a member of Keystone Lodge 46 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States (in 1897 renamed the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers). Shaffer moved to Pittsburgh to serve as president of the Amalgamated from 1898 to 1905. He was a member of the National Civic Federation Industrial Department (1901-2) and of the Civic Federation's executive committee (1901, 1903-5). After leaving union office, he briefly engaged in business and about 1917 moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he worked as a metallurgist until 1933.

Shamp, Chauncey Lester (1869-1929), born in Fairfield, Iowa, worked as a stationary fireman in Kansas City, Kans., where he became a member of local 1 of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen (in 1917 renamed the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers and in 1919 renamed the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers). He served as the Brotherhood's secretary-treasurer (1898-1928) and edited its official journal. He lived briefly in Toledo, Ohio (about 1902-3), before moving to Omaha, Nebr.

Shanessy, James Colmer "Spark Plug" (1870-1936), was born in Watertown, N.Y., grew up in Cleveland, and began working as a barber at fourteen. A member first of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America 141 of Buffalo, N.Y., he later moved to St. Louis, where he served as deputy inspector of the Barbers' examining board (1903) and then business agent of Barbers' local 102 (1902-9). In 1909 Shanessy served as an AFL salaried organizer. He was also elected general organizer for the international union that year, serving in that position until 1922, when he was appointed president of the Barbers, a position he held for the rest of his life. He died in Indianapolis.

Sharp, Charles H. (b. 1844), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1877, and settled in Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union of the United States in 1885 but resigned from office when his local withdrew from the Tailors.

Shay, Charles C. (1878?-1934), a member of International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes of the United States and Canada 1 of New York City, served the international union (in 1915 renamed the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada) as vice-president (1910) and president (1911-20, 1922-23).

Shea, Cornelius P. (d. 1929), began his career as a team driver in Boston. As

a member of Team Drivers' International Union 191, he represented his local at the founding convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1903 and was elected president of the new union. He served in that office until 1907. Shea moved to Chicago in 1903 and to New York City in 1907, where he joined Teamsters' local 449 and became active in a secession movement within the international union. In 1909 he was found guilty of assault with intent to murder and sentenced to prison. In 1919 he was a member of AFL Janitors' Union 15,481 of Chicago and by 1923 was serving as business manager of Building Service Employees' International Union 25 (Theatrical Janitors) of Chicago, a position he held until his death.

Shea, Timothy (1865-1941), of Jersey City, N.J., was vice-grand master (1902-8) and vice-president (1909-10) of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and assistant president of the Brotherhood from 1910 to 1937. From 1918 to 1920 he was acting president of the union in the absence of William Carter, who was serving as director of the Division of Labor of the U.S. Railroad Administration.

Sheppard, Lucius Elmer (1863-1934), was born in Bridgeton, N.J., and worked as a railroad brakeman, conductor, baggage master, and yardmaster. He joined Order of Railway Conductors of America 170 of Camden, N.J., in 1885 and later moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He served the Order as grand junior conductor (1901-6), assistant grand chief conductor (1906-7), senior vice-president (1907-19), and president (1919-28).

Sherman, Charles O. (1859-1922), was born in New York state, where he worked on the railroads as a fireman and engineer. His involvement in the Pullman strike in 1894 led to his being blacklisted, so he began to work in the metal trades, where he helped organize the United Metal Workers' International Union of America and served as that union's secretary (1900-1905). He also served as an AFL salaried organizer (1900) and was a member of the Socialist Party of America. Sherman was a founder of the IWW in 1905 and served as its president until leaving the organization in 1906. He continued to be active in the Socialist party and during the last few years of his life worked as an organizer for the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.

Shevitch (variously Schewitsch), Sergius (variously Sergei) E. (1848-1911), was born in Russia and worked there as a government clerk (1870-76) before immigrating to the United States in 1877. Because of his facility in languages, he was an important figure in the Socialist Labor party in New York City during the 1880s. He was a member of the New Yorker Volkszeitung editorial board after 1878 and edited the paper in 1890. In 1887 he edited the Leader, the voice of Socialists in the United Labor party, and ran unsuccessfully for mayor of New York City on the Progressive Labor party ticket. Shevitch left the United States in 1890 and, after living for a time in the Baltic provinces, took up residence in Munich, Germany.

Shields, William J. (1854-1918), born in Massachusetts, was a charter member in 1882 of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 33 of Boston.

He served the local as secretary (1882-84), president (1884-86), delegate to the Boston Central Trades and Labor Union (1882-89), and business agent (1894). He also served as vice-president (1884-86) and president (1886-88) of the Carpenters (in 1888 renamed the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America). In 1891 he ran unsuccessfully for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts on the People's party ticket. He later served the Carpenters as a member of the general executive board (1893-96) and as a general organizer (1900-1918).

Shipton, George (1839-1911), was secretary of the London Amalgamated House Painters (later called the London Amalgamated House Painters and Decorators) from 1866 to 1889. He served as secretary of the London Trades Council (1872-96) and was secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1875-82, 1883-84, 1885-90).

Short, James A., of Chicago, was president of the AFL Building Trades Department from 1910 to 1913 and an AFL salaried organizer from 1913 to 1915.

Short, William Mackie (1887-1947), was born in Dailly, Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1905, and later worked as a miner in Washington state and British Columbia. Short served as secretary of United Mine Workers of America District 10 (Washington; 1914-18), vice-president (1915-18) and president (1918-27) of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and editor of the Washington State Labor News (1924-28). He left union office to go into banking, serving as vice-president (1927-30), president (1931), and liquidator (1933) of the Brotherhood Bank and Trust Co. (from 1929, the North Coast Bank and Trust Co.). In 1932 he entered the laundry business, serving as manager of the Mutual Laundry Co., administrator of industrial agreements for the Seattle Associated Laundries, and then as administrator of the Laundries and Dry Cleaners Association.

Shurtleff, Wade (1867-1935), served as master workman of KOL District Assembly 47 and as an organizer for the KOL, the American Labor Union, the IWW, and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes (1906-27). He was an AFL salaried organizer from 1917 to 1922, serving from September 1921 as the AFL's organizer for black freight handlers on Southern railroads.

Sigman, Morris Solomon (1881-1931), was born in Russia. In 1901 he immigrated to London, where he worked in a men's clothing shop, and in 1903 he immigrated to New York City, where he worked as a presser and organized the Independent Cloak Pressers' Union, which affiliated in 1904 with the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. When the union joined the IWW in 1905 as a branch of local 59, Sigman served as an organizer. By 1908 he had joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and he helped organize the New York City Joint Board of Cloak Makers, serving as its general manager from 1910 to 1913. He served the international union as vice-president (1910-13) and secretary-treasurer (1914-15) but resigned after being indicted and jailed for strike activity. Found not guilty and released in 1915, he again served as manager of the Joint Board (1917-

21) and as vice-president of the international union (1920-22). He retired in 1922 but then served as president of the Ladies' Garment Workers from 1923 to 1928. In 1924 and 1925 he served as a member of the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Simsrott, William A. (1861-97?), a Chicago railroad worker, helped organize the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of the United States of America in 1886. He was secretary and treasurer from 1887 to 1894, when the union disbanded.

Skeffington, Henry J. (1858-1927), born in California, joined Philadelphia KOL Local Assembly 64 in 1878. He became master workman of the local assembly, organized female carpet weavers in Philadelphia into the KOL's first assembly of women, and helped found the Executive Council of Shoe and Leather Workers, linking together various KOL shoe workers' trade districts. In 1887 he helped organize KOL shoe workers' National Trade Assembly 216, serving as its master workman and striving to establish its jurisdiction over shoeworkers within the KOL. He led the secession of shoemakers from the KOL in 1889 and the amalgamation of these seceding local assemblies to form the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America. He served as the international union's secretary-treasurer in 1889 and as both secretary and treasurer from 1890 to 1894. He was also a U.S. deputy immigration officer (1885-89) and chief immigration inspector (1894-97) for Boston, a member of the Massachusetts State Harbor and Land Commission (1905-8), and immigration commissioner for New England (1913-21). In the early 1920s he was a contract labor inspector in Providence, R.I., and a conciliation commissioner for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Skemp, Joseph C. (1863-1932), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1882, settling in San Francisco. In 1899 he joined local 19 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America. Skemp served the Brotherhood as vice-president (1902-4) and secretary-treasurer (1904-22). After his retirement, he lived in Los Gatos, Calif.

Skinner, J. Herbert (1864?-1934), a Manchester, England, compositor, was born in Tiverton, Devon. He served as organizer (1894) and general secretary (1900-1933) of the Typographical Association and was a member of the Parliamentary Committee (in 1921 renamed the General Council) of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1915, 1917-32).

Slater, George Henry (1876-1940), was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., moved to Kansas with his family when a child, and around 1902 moved to Galveston, Tex., where he worked as a linotype operator. Slater served several terms as president of International Typographical Union 28 of Galveston (1903-7) and was secretary-treasurer (1914-19), president (1919-24), and executive secretary and legislative representative (1924-34) of the Texas State Federation of Labor. After leaving office, he lived in Austin, Tex., where he was active in Typographical local 138. He died at the Home for Union Printers in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Slayton, John W. (b. 1863), a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 206 of New Castle, Pa., was a Socialist member of the city council and served in 1900 as president of the New Castle Trades and Labor Assembly. In 1904 he became editor of the Youngstown (Ohio) Labor Advocate.

Slocum, John (1845-1911), was born in Ohio and served in the Union army during the Civil War; following the war he worked as a blacksmith. He later joined the International Machinists and Blacksmiths Union of North America and was also active in the KOL. He joined the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths (in 1903 renamed the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers) in 1890 and served as its president from 1893 to 1905. Slocum lived in Kansas City, Mo., prior to his defeat for reelection in 1905 and then moved to California.

Small, Sylvester James (b. 1865), born in Pennsylvania, worked as a telegrapher for Western Union in Chicago (1879-83) and then was an itinerant telegrapher before settling in Seattle in 1895. There he worked for the Associated Press and the Seattle Times and became a member of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America 40. He served as president of the international union from 1904 to 1907. He was reportedly expelled from the Commercial Telegraphers in 1909 because of dissatisfaction with his leadership of a failed strike in 1907. In 1919, however, he represented Washington, D.C., District 24 at the Commercial Telegraphers convention, and between 1920 and 1921 his articles were published frequently in the union's official journal.

Smillie, Robert (1857-1940), was born in Belfast, Ireland, was orphaned as a child, and went to work at the age of nine. Moving to Scotland, he started working in the mines at Larkhall when he was sixteen and in 1885 became president of the Larkhall Miners' Association. In 1894 Smillie became president of the newly-organized Scottish Miners' Federation, and he served the union (in 1914 renamed the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers) in that post until 1918 and again from 1922 to 1928. He served as vice-president (1909) and president (1912-21) of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and was a driving force behind the creation of the Triple Alliance of miners', railwaymen's, and transport workers' unions in 1915. Smillie was a founder of the Scottish Labour party in 1888 and of the Scottish Trades Union Congress in 1897, later serving as chair of its Parliamentary Committee (1897-99). He served as a member (1916-17, 1920-21, 1921-27) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (in 1921 renamed the General Council) and as a Labour member of Parliament (1923-29).

Smith, Clarence (b. 1878), was born in Michigan and moved with his parents in 1884 to the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho. A member of the KOL at age sixteen, he became editor of the Idaho State Tribune in 1898. Two years later Smith moved to Butte, Mont., when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the American Labor Union, a position he held until 1905. In Butte he was a member of American Labor Union Stenographers' Union 149 (from 1903, the Butte Office Employees' Union).

Smith, Ethel Marion (1877?-1951), a member of National Federation of Federal Employees 89 of Washington, D.C., was a longtime federal civil servant who was active in both the woman's suffrage and labor movements. She served as secretary of the legislative committee of the Federation of Federal Employees (1919-23), as the labor member of the Washington, D.C., Minimum Wage Board (1918-23, 1925-30), as secretary of the legislative committee of the National Women's Trade Union League (1918-26), and as a member of the League's executive board (1922-31?).

Smith, J. E., a member of AFL Flat Janitors' Union 14,332 of Chicago, served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1916 to 1920.

Smith, James W. (1837-1903), was born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1850, and settled in Springfield, Ill. He served as vice-president of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union of the United States (1885-87), vice-president of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada (1885-86), AFL vice-president (1886-87), and president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor (1885-86, 1888-89).

Smith, Oliver P., an Irish-born cigarmaker and a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 215 of Logansport, Ind., served as secretary of the Logansport Trade Assembly, organizer (1891) for the Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, and vice-president (1903-4, 1905-11) of the Indiana Federation of Labor (in 1907 renamed the Indiana State Federation of Labor). He was a salaried AFL organizer in 1903-4 and 1909.

Smith, Paul J. (1882-1953), was vice-president of United Mine Workers of America District 12 (Illinois) in 1911 and 1912 and an AFL salaried organizer from 1914 until his death. He later chaired the AFL's Southern Organizing Committee and, after 1943, was the AFL's regional director in Virginia.

Smith, Peter (b. 1862?), born in Kentucky, was working as a harnessmaker in Paducah, Ky., in the late 1880s. A member of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods 2, of Paducah, he served the Brotherhood as vice-president (1899-1900) and as president (1900-1901). He also held offices in Leather Workers' local 2 from 1899 through 1906 and continued to work at his trade until at least 1917.

Smith, William J. (1853-1906), of Pittsburgh, was a lamp chimney blower. In the 1870s he joined KOL Local Assembly 320, and in 1878 he was a founder of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. Smith served as president of the Flint Glass Workers from 1885 to 1900 and held concurrent positions as secretary in 1885 and treasurer from 1887 to 1900. After leaving the union, he served as an agent and later as an auditor for the Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. of Pittsburgh.

Smith, William S., was an AFL salaried organizer in 1904 and 1905.

Sorenson, Anna, president of Special Order Clothing Makers' Union of America 4 in 1902, later served as president of United Garment Workers of America 236 of Chicago.

Sorge, Friedrich Adolph (1828-1906), was born in Saxony, Germany. He participated in the Revolution of 1848 and the Baden uprising in 1849, and, after a brief period of imprisonment in 1849, settled in Geneva. Swiss authorities expelled him from the country in 1851, and he immigrated to New York City in 1852, living there for about two years before moving to Hoboken, N.J. In 1857 Sorge helped found the Communist Club in New York. He embraced the idea that trade unions had to play a central role in the emancipation of the workers and rejected the emphasis placed by followers of Ferdinand Lassalle on the primacy of political action. In 1868 he became the leader of the Social Party of New York and Vicinity and the designated U.S. spokesman for the General Council of the Marx-led International Workingmen's Association. He became secretary of Section 1 of the Association in the United States in 1869 and first corresponding secretary of the Association's Central Committee for North America at its establishment in 1870. He also served as the delegate of his section to the National Labor Union between 1869 and 1871. When the 1872 Hague Congress of the International Workingmen's Association moved the organization's General Council from London to New York City, Marx supported Sorge's appointment as the Association's general secretary, a position Sorge held until resigning in 1874. In 1876 Sorge participated in the founding of the Workingmen's Party of the United States, but he withdrew in 1877 after the political faction gained control. He helped form the International Labor Union in 1878. In 1883, after the International Labor Union had dwindled to a single branch in Hoboken, he reorganized that body as the International Labor Union of Hoboken; it dissolved in 1887. For the remaining years of his life, Sorge supported himself as a music teacher and wrote articles for labor publications including, on SG's request, a serialized history of the U.S. labor movement that appeared in Die Neue Zeit (Stuttgart, Germany) between 1891 and 1896.

Southheimer, Solomon (b. 1859?), a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 42 of Hartford, Conn., served as president of the Hartford Central Labor Union from 1910 to 1912 and as an AFL salaried organizer from 1914 to 1917.

Sovereign, James Richard (b. 1854), was born in Grant County, Wis., and grew up on a farm in Illinois. After working in the Midwest as a cattle driver and a bridge and tunnel construction worker, he became a marble cutter in 1874. He joined the KOL in 1881 and in the 1880s was active in the KOL as a labor journalist and lecturer. He served as the Iowa commissioner of labor statistics from 1890 to 1894, was a representative of the Iowa state assembly to the KOL General Assembly in the early 1890s, and was elected general master workman in 1893, serving until 1897. After leaving Iowa in 1894, he moved to Sulphur Springs, Ark., and engaged in fruit farming. He took an active part in the populist movement, serving on the national executive committee of the People's party in 1896 and

helping run the party's Chicago branch headquarters during the 1896 presidential campaign. From October 1898 through September 1899 Sovereign managed and edited the Idaho State Tribune, the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, which was published in Wallace, Idaho. He later became a mine operator and then moved to Spokane, Wash., where he joined AFL Federal Labor Union 12,222, serving as its president in 1908 and as its secretary in 1909. In 1920 he was the publisher of a newspaper in Ferry County, Wash.

Spencer, William J. (1867-1933), was born in Hamilton, Ont., where he apprenticed as a plumber. He immigrated to New York state about 1894 and joined United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada 36 of Buffalo. Spencer served as secretary-treasurer (1897-1900) and general organizer (1900-1904) of the Plumbers, secretary-treasurer of the Structural Building Trades Alliance (1903-8), AFL vice-president (1904-5), AFL salaried organizer (1905), and secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department (1908-24, 1927-33). He lived in Dayton, Ohio, from about 1902 until 1912, when he moved to Washington, D.C.

Speyer, Carl (b. 1845), was a German immigrant and leader of the New York City furniture workers' union. Speyer belonged to the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association after its transfer to New York from London in 1872. In the late 1870s he was a member of the Economic and Sociological Club, to which SG also belonged. As corresponding secretary of the United Cabinet Makers' Union of New York, he signed the call for the convention that founded the Gewerkschafts Union der Möbel-Arbeiter von Nord Amerika (Furniture Workers' Union of North America) in 1873. He helped organize the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity in 1878, serving as its secretary, and was a founder of the short-lived International Labor Union in 1878, serving as its treasurer (1878-79) and secretary (1880-82).

Spies, August Vincent Theodore (1855-87), was born in Landesberg, Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1872, and settled in Chicago in 1873, joining the Socialist Labor party and the KOL. He was a founder of an American affiliate of the International Working People's Association in 1883. Spies, who became editor of the Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung in 1880, was convicted of murder in connection with the Haymarket incident and was hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

Spohn, Milford (1845-1906), a member of Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America 1 of Washington, D.C., was the first president of the Washington, D.C., Central Labor Union (1896-98) and president of the Washington, D.C., Building Trades Council (1899).

Starr, Ellen Gates (1859-1940), was a founder of Hull-House in 1889 and of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League in 1904. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America recognized her support of its 1915 strike in Chicago by making her an honorary member of the union for life. In 1916 she ran unsuccessfully for city alderman on the ticket of the Socialist Party of America.

Steghagen, Emma (b. 1856), a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 94 of Chicago, served as secretary of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League (1907-15) and secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League (1915-21).

Steinbiss, Herman W. (d. 1923), worked as a clerk, chipper, bartender, and painter in St. Louis from 1886 to 1895. A member of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 46, he was secretary of the St. Louis Building Trades Council (1896-97) and, from 1897 to about 1912, secretary and secretary-treasurer of the National (after 1904 International) Building Trades Council of America. He also edited and published the Council's official journal, the Labor Compendium (1904-12?). Steinbiss was a founder in 1907 of the Joint Legislative Board of the State of Missouri--a labor lobbying group--and at the same time served on the Executive Committee of the Children's Protective Alliance of Missouri. From 1913 to 1921 he worked as a clerk.

Stemburgh, Henry A. (b. 1868?), was born in Pennsylvania. He was living in Waverly, N.Y., and was a member of International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America 6 in nearby Sayre, Pa., when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the international union in 1903. He later moved to the international union's headquarters in Chicago (1905), Syracuse, N.Y. (1906), and Elmira, N.Y. (1907). Stemburgh resigned his office in 1909 after shortages in his accounts came to light. He later worked for the city of Elmira as an inspector, owned a confectionery company, and worked for various manufacturing concerns.

Stephens, Uriah Smith (1821-82), was born near Cape May, N.J., trained for the Baptist ministry, apprenticed as a tailor, and taught school in New Jersey before moving to Philadelphia in 1845. He worked there as a tailor until 1853, when he embarked on travels through the Caribbean, Central America, Mexico, and California. Returning to Philadelphia in 1858, he became a member of the Garment Cutters' Association in 1863 and, after its dissolution in 1869, joined with several cutters to launch the KOL. He became the first master workman of KOL District Assembly 1 in 1873 and served as grand master workman of the KOL from 1878 until he resigned in 1879.

Sterling, Henry (1857-1922), for many years the legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, served as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee from mid-1918 to late 1920.

Steward, Ira (1831-83), was born in Connecticut and apprenticed as a machinist, becoming a leading figure in the International Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America. During the mid-1860s in Boston he helped organize several associations devoted to the establishment of the eight-hour workday, and he successfully promoted the passage of a Massachusetts ten-hour law for women and children in 1874. During the 1870s he developed close ties with New York City trade unionists in the International Workingmen's Association, and he helped found and

served as an organizer for the International Labor Union. Steward formulated the theoretical basis for the eight-hour movement in the United States. He believed that freeing workers from long hours of labor would stimulate their desire for a better life and facilitate their education and organization, leading eventually to the abolition of the wage system. His ideas were disseminated in pamphlets and through the writings of his disciples, most notably George McNeill and George Gunton.

Steward, Luther Corwin (1877-1966), was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., attended schools in Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., and graduated with a law degree from Fordham in New York City. He began working for the federal government at the age of eighteen, and over the next two decades worked in a variety of positions, including the railway mail service, the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Immigration. Steward served as vice-president (1917-18) and president (1918-55) of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and he was also a founder and board chairman of the Prudential Building Association. After retiring in 1955, Steward married Gertrude McNally, longtime secretary-treasurer of the international union, who also retired that year.

Stillman, Charles B. (1885-1948), was born in Michigan. He moved to Chicago as a young man and worked there as a high school teacher, becoming a member and later president of AFL Federation of Men Teachers 14,221 of Chicago. In June 1915 he issued a call to organize a national teachers' union, which led to the founding of the American Federation of Teachers in Chicago in April 1916. Stillman served as president (1916-23) and vice-president (1923-24, 1925-26) of the international union and as an AFL salaried organizer (1919-23).

Stodart, Henrietta H., a New York City stenographer, worked in the AFL national office from 1890 through 1894 and was involved in organizing women stenographers and typewriters in New York City in the early 1890s.

Stone, Warren Sanford (1860-1925), was born in Ainsworth, Iowa, and became a locomotive fireman on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad in 1879. He was promoted to engineer in 1884 and later joined Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' lodge 181 of Eldon, Iowa, which he served as first assistant engineer (1896-97) and grand chief engineer (1897-1903). Stone served as grand chief engineer of the Locomotive Engineers from 1903 to 1924 and as president of the union from 1924 until his death. During World War I he was a member of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and from 1922 to 1925 he served as treasurer of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Strasser, Adolph (1843-1939), was born in Hungary and immigrated to the United States about 1872. He became a cigarmaker, helped organize New York City cigar workers excluded from membership in the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, and played a leading role in the United Cigarmakers. Strasser was a member of the International Workingmen's Association and, in 1874, helped

organize the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America, serving as its executive secretary. He was also a founder of the Economic and Sociological Club. In 1876 he was a delegate to the congress that organized the Workingmen's Party of the United States, and he aligned with the trade unionist faction of the party. During 1876 and 1877 he worked to establish a central organization of New York City trade unions, and his efforts culminated in the founding of the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity in the summer of 1877. Strasser was elected vice-president of the Cigar Makers in 1876 and president in 1877 and successfully promoted the reorganization of the union in the late 1870s and early 1880s. After retiring as president in 1891, he continued to work for the Cigar Makers as an organizer, auditor, and troubleshooter. In addition, he served the AFL as a lecturer, legislative representative (1895), arbitrator of jurisdictional disputes, and salaried organizer (1905). In 1914 he became a real estate agent in Buffalo, N.Y., and in 1919 he moved to Florida.

Streifler, Henry E., a member of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America 112 of Buffalo, N.Y., was an AFL salaried organizer (1904, 1910, 1912-24).

Strong, Philip (b. 1852), was born in New York and worked as a cooper in Chicago, where he became a member of Coopers' International Union of North America 2, serving as its secretary in 1895. He was secretary of the Coopers from 1892 to about 1897 and was still working as a cooper in Chicago as late as 1900.

Stutz, Clara K. (b. 1877), was president of American Federation of Teachers 16 of Washington, D.C., and served as vice-president of the national union from July 1918 until late 1920.

Suitor, Frederick William (1879-1934), was born in Quebec and immigrated to Vermont in 1890. Initially employed as a breaker boy, tool boy, and tool sharpener in a granite quarry in Graniteville, Vt., he later worked as a quarryman and as a quarry blacksmith. Suitor served as president (1907) and financial secretary (1908-10) of Quarry Workers' International Union of North America 12 of Graniteville and was later secretary-treasurer of the international union (1910-34). He served the Vermont State Federation of Labor as organizer (1911-14), president (1914-20), secretary (1922-29), and secretary-treasurer (1930-34). Also active in the Socialist party, he was its nominee for governor of Vermont in 1912 and 1932.

Sullivan, Dora, president of AFL Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Starchers' Union 5577 of Troy, N.Y., served as an AFL general organizer in 1891.

Sullivan, James Henry (b. 1861), was born in Lennox, Mass., attended school in Westfield, Mass., and lived in England for a period before settling in Holyoke, Mass. There he was a textile worker and then a painter. He joined KOL Local Assembly 5005 in 1882 and served on the city council in 1886. About 1892 he moved to Springfield, Mass., where he helped organize Brotherhood of Painters and

Decorators of America 257, serving as its secretary in 1894. Beginning in the late 1880s Sullivan also lived and worked intermittently in Baltimore, joining Painters and Decorators' local 1 there in 1893. In 1894 he was elected president of the eastern faction of the divided Brotherhood, an office he held until 1898. By the end of the decade he had taken up residence in Baltimore, where he was business agent for the Baltimore Federation of Building Trades and an AFL organizer.

Sullivan, James William (1848-1938), was born in Carlisle, Pa., began working as a printer at the age of fourteen, and moved to New York City in 1882, where he worked for the New York Times and the New York World and joined International Typographical Union 6. A strong supporter of land reform, he edited the Standard with Henry George from 1887 to 1889 and was managing editor of the Twentieth Century from 1889 to 1892. He was also a leading advocate for the use of the initiative and referendum during these years, traveling to Switzerland in 1888 to gather information for his Direct Legislation by the Citizenship through the Initiative and Referendum (New York, 1892) and lecturing on the subject for the AFL in the 1890s. While in New York City Sullivan participated with SG in the Social Reform Club and the People's Institute of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, and he later worked for a time as an assistant editor of the American Federationist. He was assistant editor (1903-4) and editor (1904-6) of the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, the official journal of the United Garment Workers of America, and he served as a member of the National Civic Federation commissions on public ownership (1906-7), social insurance in Great Britain (1914), and foreign inquiry (1919). An opponent of trade union involvement in Socialist political activities, he published Socialism as an Incubus on the American Labor Movement (New York, 1909) and a report critical of English Socialism (in Commission on Foreign Inquiry, National Civic Federation, The Labor Situation in Great Britain and France [New York, 1919]). During World War I Sullivan worked as SG's assistant on the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and he was later head of the labor and consumer division of the U.S. Food Administration.

Sullivan, Jere L. (1863-1928), was born in Willimansett, Mass., worked as a waiter in New England, Chicago, and St. Louis, and founded St. Louis KOL Local Assembly 9124 (Waiters), which later became local 20 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. He was active in Hotel and Restaurant Employees' local 6 of Salt Lake City in the 1890s, returned briefly to St. Louis in 1899, and then moved to Cincinnati, where he joined local 161. Sullivan served as vice-president (1899) and secretary-treasurer (1899-1928) of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and edited the union's official journal, Mixer and Server, from 1900 until his death. In 1920 he served as an AFL salaried organizer.

Sullivan, John (1869-1943), was born in Ireland and immigrated to New York City in 1890. In 1897 he became a member of National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States 59 of New York, and he later served the local for many years as financial secretary. From 1909 to 1935 he was a member of the executive board of the international union (in 1902 renamed the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America; in 1917 renamed the International

Union of United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of America; and in 1918 renamed the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America). Sullivan also served as president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity (1920-27) and as vice-president (1920-26, 1933-42) and president (1926-33) of the New York State Federation of Labor. In 1933 he was appointed to the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, a position he retained until 1942.

Sullivan, Olive M. (b. 1884), a Chicago stenographer, became secretary of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League in 1917 and served in that office until mid-1919.

Sumner, Charles A. (1873-1948), was born in Lawrence, Kans., and attended school in Leavenworth, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo. He served as vice-president (1898) and secretary-treasurer (1899) of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Trade District Union within the International Typographical Union, and when the stereotypers formed their own union in 1902, he joined local 6 of Kansas City. He later served as vice-president (1909-16) and secretary-treasurer (1916-42) of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

Svenson, Hilda (1881-1951), was a member of AFL Bookkeepers', Stenographers', and Accountants' Union 12,646 of New York and Vicinity and a member of the national board of the National Women's Trade Union League (1919-22).

Swales, Alonzo Beaumont (1870-1952), was born in Middleborough, Yorkshire, England. He apprenticed as a blacksmith and by 1890 had joined the Stockton-on-Tees branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1904 he moved to London, where he served on the Amalgamated's London district committee and as a district organizer (1912-17) and then on the executive council of the Amalgamated (1917-19) and its successor, the Amalgamated Engineering Union (1920-35). In 1919 he was elected to the Parliamentary Committee (in 1921 renamed the General Council) of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, and he served in that post until he retired in 1935.

Swinton, John (1830-1901), was born in Scotland, immigrated to Canada in 1843, and apprenticed as a printer in Montreal. He was on the editorial board of the New York Times throughout the 1860s, and the New York Sun from 1875 to 1883 and again from 1892 to 1897. He published the influential New York City labor reform newspaper John Swinton's Paper between October 1883 and August 1887. Active in New York City politics, he ran for mayor in 1874 on the Industrial Political party ticket and worked in the mayoral campaign of Henry George in 1886.

Suzuki, Bunji (1885-1946), was born in the Miyagi Prefecture on the Japanese island of Honshū. He graduated from the law school of the University of Tokyo in 1909 and then worked as a journalist before founding Yūaikai (Laborers'

Friendly Society) in 1912. From 1912 to 1930 Suzuki served as president of Yūaikai and its successor organizations (Dai Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Sōdōmei Yūaikai, the Japanese Federation of Labor Unions, founded in 1919; Rōdō Kumiai Dōmeikai, the League of Labor Unions, founded in 1920; and Nihon Rōdō Sōdōmei, the Japanese Federation of Labor, founded in 1921). He attended the 1915 and 1916 AFL conventions, was an adviser to the Japanese delegation at the Paris peace conference in 1919, and served as a member of the workers' group of the governing body of the International Labor Organization from 1928 to 1934. He was elected three times to the Japanese Diet, serving from 1928 to 1930 and from 1936 to 1942.

Szegedy, Henry W. (1857-1927), was born in St. Louis and grew up in New York. He began working for the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C., in 1873, apprenticing as a plate printer. In 1897 he was a charter member of local 2 of the National Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of the United States of America (in 1901 renamed the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America). He served as president of the local from 1900 to 1902. He also served at least one term as vice-president of the national union and as its president from 1900 to 1902. He was president of the Washington, D.C., Central Labor Union from 1898 to 1901. Szegedy continued to work as a plate printer until about 1914, when he became a foreman in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; he retired in 1923.

Taber, Esther, was managing editor of the Chicago Teachers' Federation Bulletin from 1905 to 1906.

Takano, Fusitaro (1868-1904), was born in Nagasaki, Japan, and attended lower school in Tokyo before moving to Yokohama, Japan, where he worked in his uncle's store and attended commercial school. In 1886 he went to San Francisco to study American trade union methods, and in 1890 he helped organize the Shokkō Giyū-kai (Fraternal Society of Workers) there. He returned to Japan in 1896 and became editor of the English-language Japan Advertiser. In 1897 he helped reconstitute the Shokkō Giyū-kai in Japan and the same year was appointed secretary of the newly founded Rōdō Kumiai Kisei-kai (Society for the Promotion of Trade Unions). In 1899 he founded Kyōeisha, a consumers' cooperative. In 1900, discouraged by the Japanese government's opposition to trade unions, he traveled to North China as a correspondent for the Japan Advertiser. He died there four years later.

Talbot, Thomas Wilson (1849-92), was born in South Carolina and went to work in a shoe factory when he was ten. In 1865 he became an apprentice in a Florence, S.C., railroad machine shop, and worked as a machinist and engineer before opening his own machine shop in Sumter, S.C., in 1874. Joining the KOL, he served as a master workman and state organizer. In 1887 he moved to Atlanta and in the following year helped organize the Order of United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America. In May 1889 Talbot was elected grand master machinist of the National Association of Machinists, as the Order was renamed, and he was reelected the following year. He resigned in July 1890.

Tansey, James (1867-1953), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1893. He became a textile mill carder in Fall River, Mass., serving as secretary (1896-1904) of the Fall River carders' union, vice-president (1897-98) and president (1898) of the Fall River Central Labor Union, president (1899, 1901-30) of the Fall River Textile Council, and president (1905-20) and secretary (1921-51) of the Fall River Card Room Protective Association. A founder in 1900 of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, he served as the union's president from 1900 to 1901. He took part in the founding convention of the United Textile Workers of America in 1901 and served that union as president (1901-3) and as vice-president (1903-15). Tansey was later president (1915-32) of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives (in 1920 renamed the American Federation of Textile Operatives), established by a seceding faction of the Textile Workers.

Taylor, Charles Perry (b. 1868), of Tacoma, Wash., served as secretary-treasurer of the Washington State Federation of Labor (1908-19) and as an AFL salaried organizer (1912-22). He worked as a linotype operator and was a member and at one time president of International Typographical Union 170 of Tacoma. In 1920 Taylor moved to Fresno, Calif., where he organized migrant agricultural workers for the short-lived International Union of Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America (1921), served as acting president of the union, and edited the Tri-County Labor News (1921-23), the organ of the Fresno Labor Council.

Taylor, Claude O. (b. 1875?), was born in Michigan. By 1907 he had moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he worked as a barber and served as president (1907-9) and secretary (1910) of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America 8. Taylor also served as secretary (1910) and president (1911-12, 1917-18) of the Grand Rapids Trades and Labor Council and was president (1912-17) of the Michigan State Federation of Labor. About 1912 he opened the Taylor Printing and Publishing Co. and a short time later began publication of the Observer, a weekly labor paper that ceased publication around 1931. By 1918 Taylor was a member of American Federation of Musicians 56 (the Grand Rapids Musicians' Protective Association), and he served as the local's secretary from 1924 to 1926. From 1939 to 1942 he was secretary and then secretary-treasurer of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers (in 1940 renamed the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America) 406 of Grand Rapids.

Taylor, James A. (1875-1947), was born in Indiana and moved to Seattle in 1903. He was a member of International Association of Machinists 79 of Seattle and was the business agent both for his union and for Machinists' District 26. Taylor served as an organizer (1914-21) and vice-president (1921-25) for the international union, as president of the Seattle Metal Trades Council (1917-20), and as president of the Washington State Federation of Labor (1928-45).

Tazelaar, Jacob (b. 1868), an AFL salaried organizer (1902-12) and a general organizer for the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, served on the AFL Legislative Committee in 1908. Originally from Chicago, he became a member of Painters and Decorators' local 51 of New York City and

later of Painters and Decorators' local 242 of Orange, N.J.

Teney, Charles W. (1868-1922), was born in Orleans, Ind., and moved to Minneapolis in 1885, where he apprenticed as a cooper. He became a member of KOL Local Assembly 3363 (coopers) in 1885, was an officer of the Acme Barrel Co.-a cooperative--for nine years, and was secretary of mixed KOL Local Assembly 5495 before moving to Milwaukee in 1895. There he joined Coopers' International Union of North America 35 and served as secretary of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council (1897-99). Teney served the international union as a vice-president (1896-97) and president (1898-99). He was president of the Phoenix Co-Operative Barrel Co. of Milwaukee in 1902. Moving to Chicago in 1902, he served as secretary of Coopers' local 15 (1906-7) and continued to work as a cooper and as an organizer for the international union until his death.

Terry, William E., was a member of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America 188 of Washington, D.C., and an AFL salaried organizer (1904-13, 1919).

Thayer, Walter Nelson (1849-1929), a leader of International Typographical Union 52 of Troy, N.Y., and an official in the Troy city government, served as president of the New York State Workingmen's Assembly from 1884 to 1886. In 1892 he became warden of New York's Dannemora Prison.

Theis, Edward H. (b. 1871), was born in Indiana and worked as a bicycle assembler in Dayton, Ohio. A member and business agent of local 29 of the International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics (in 1900 renamed the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics), he also served as an AFL salaried organizer (1900-1901), vice-president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and vice-president of the international union (1901-2). Following his efforts to settle a strike at the National Cash Register Co., the Metal Mechanics brought charges against him in 1902, and he later confessed to working for the company in relation to the strike. Theis later worked as a traveling salesman.

Thomas, Albert Aristide (1878-1932), was born in Champigny-sur-Marne, France. He joined the Parti Socialiste Française (French Socialist party) in 1902 and wrote for L'Humanité and La Petite République before starting his own publication, La Revue Syndicaliste, in 1905. He was elected to the French Chamber of Deputies in 1910, serving until 1921, and was mayor of Champigny from 1912 to 1925. Thomas was appointed under-secretary of state for artillery and military equipment in 1915 and minister for munitions in 1916, holding the latter post until the Socialists resigned from the government the next year. In 1919 he attended the peace treaty negotiations in Paris and helped draft the treaty's labor provisions, including the creation of the International Labor Organization. When the organization's structure was formalized in late 1919, Thomas became its director-general, serving until his death.

Thomas, Harry D. (1864-1913), was an AFL salaried organizer (1903-4) and

a member of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners 724. He served as financial secretary (1894-99), business agent (1899-1902), and corresponding secretary and business agent (1902-13) of the United Trades and Labor Council of Cuyahoga County (in 1902 renamed the Cleveland Central Labor Union and in 1910 renamed the Cleveland Federation of Labor). He served as secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Federation of Labor from 1907 to 1913. Thomas ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Cleveland as a socialist in 1903.

Thomas, James Henry (1874-1949), was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales, and began working with the Great Western Railway when he was thirteen. He was promoted to fireman in 1894 and later to engineman, and by 1898 he was active in the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, serving on its executive committee and then as its president (1905-6), organizing secretary (1906-10), and assistant general secretary (1910-13). After the Railway Servants merged with two other unions to form the National Union of Railwaymen in 1913, Thomas became its assistant secretary (1913-16), secretary (1917-31), and, from 1919, its parliamentary secretary. He served as a member (1916-24, 1925-29) and as president (1919-20) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (in 1921 renamed the General Council) and as president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (1920-24). He served as a Labour member of Parliament from 1910 to 1936, becoming a member of the Privy Council in 1917 and later serving as colonial secretary (1924, 1935-36), lord privy seal, with special responsibility for unemployment (1929-30), and dominion secretary (1930-35). When the Labour party split in 1931, he joined with Ramsay MacDonald to form the national coalition government and was forced to resign from leadership of the Railwaymen. A scandal involving the leak of confidential budget information drove him from public life in 1936.

Thomas, Llewelyn R. (1859-1935), born in Catasauqua, Pa., worked as a patternmaker and draftsman in Pittsburgh, where by 1894 he was a member of the local union of the Pattern Makers' National League of North America (in 1898 renamed the Pattern Makers' League of North America). He served as president of the Pattern Makers (1894-1902), secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Federation of North America (1901-6), and editor of the Iron City Trade Journal (1908). Thomas was a commissioner of conciliation with the U.S. Department of Labor from 1917 into the 1930s.

Thomas, Percy (1869-1941), was born in Leavenworth, Kans., and moved with his family to Oregon as a child. After working as a telegrapher in Portland, Ore., British Columbia, San Francisco, and Chicago, he moved to New York City in the 1890s and began working for the Hearst newspaper chain. When commercial telegraphers in various cities began to organize a national union around the turn of the century, Thomas was a leader in these efforts, serving first as president of the short-lived Order of Commercial Telegraphers (1902-3) and then as associate president (1903) and executive board member (1903-5, 1908-9) of its successor, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Thomas also served as deputy international president or organizer (1907, 1918-19), as president (1917-19, 1921, 1923) and member of the executive board (1922-23) of the international union's New York District Council 16, and as president of the Commercial Telegraphers'

New York City local. He retired as a telegrapher in 1940.

Thomas, Philip J., was a member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 563 of Scranton, Pa., and president in 1896 of the Scranton Central Labor Union.

Thorne, Florence Calvert (1877-1973), was born in Hannibal, Mo., and was educated at Oberlin College and the University of Chicago. Between 1912 and 1918 she worked as a research assistant to SG and as an editor of the American Federationist, and in 1915 she served as an AFL salaried organizer. She left the AFL in 1918 to take a position with the U.S. Department of Labor, and she served as a member of the Committee on Women in Industry of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Beginning in 1919 Thorne assisted SG in preparing his memoirs, Seventy Years of Life and Labor, and from 1925 she was an administrative assistant to William Green and Matthew Woll. Between 1933 and 1953 Thorne served as the director of the AFL Research Department.

Thorne, William James (1857-1946), a British laborer and gas stoker, was a founder and general secretary (1889-1934) of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland (in 1924 renamed the National Union of General and Municipal Workers). He joined the Social Democratic Federation in 1884, served on the West Ham, England, town council (1891-1910) and as alderman (1910-46), and was a member (1894-1933) of the Parliamentary Committee (in 1921 renamed the General Council) of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain. Thorne attended the 1898 AFL convention in Kansas City, Mo., as a fraternal delegate from the Trades Union Congress. From 1906 to 1945 he served as a Labour member of Parliament.

Thum, Otto F. (1857-1939), born in Indiana, was a founder and first president (1896-97) of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. He was a founder in 1896 with David Coates of the Pueblo Courier and its editor (1896-1901). In 1902 he moved to Denver, where, in partnership with Coates, he published the Colorado Chronicle until 1903. A member of International Typographical Union 49 of Denver, he later worked as a printer, foreman, manager, and publisher and served as Denver city clerk (1912-13) and commissioner of property (1914). From 1919 to 1933 he was statistician of the Colorado State Bureau of Labor Statistics and then worked for the Colorado Industrial Commission.

Tighe, Michael Francis (1858-1940), was born in Boonton, N.J., moved with his family to West Virginia a few years later, and was working for the Wheeling (W.Va.) Iron and Nail Co. by the time he was ten. In 1877 he joined lodge 5 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, and he held various offices in this and other Wheeling area lodges before becoming an officer of the international union (from 1907, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers). Tighe served the Iron and Steel Workers as assistant secretary (1899-1911), secretary-treasurer (1911-18), and president (1918-36). He also served as secretary of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly (1896-99).

Tilden, Laurin W. (1872-1952?), was born in Ohio and worked as a plumber in Cleveland, where he joined United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada 55. In 1897 he became vice-president and an executive board member of the Plumbers. Moving to Chicago, he served the international union as secretary-treasurer (1900-1906) and then worked for a short time in a saloon before returning to Cleveland to resume work as a plumber. He was later a traveling salesman of plumbing supplies.

Tillett, Benjamin (1860-1943), was born in Bristol, England, and started working at the age of six, taking a variety of jobs over the next few years--in a brickyard and in a circus, in the Royal Navy and in the merchant marine, as a shoemaker, as a cooper, and eventually as a dock laborer. In 1887 he was a founder of the Tea Operatives' and General Labourers' Association (reorganized in 1889 as the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland). Tillett served as its secretary until 1922. He was a member from 1892 to 1895 and from 1921 to 1931 of the Parliamentary Committee (in 1921 renamed the General Council) of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain. In 1893 he was a founder of the Independent Labour party and served on its executive council, and in 1900 he helped establish the Labour Representation Committee, the predecessor of the Labour party. In 1910 Tillett helped organize the National Transport Workers' Federation, and in 1921 he took part in forming the Transport and General Workers' Union, taking the post of international and political secretary in the new organization and serving until 1931. Tillett also served as a Labour member of Parliament from 1917 to 1924 and again from 1929 to 1931.

Tobin, Daniel Joseph (1875?-1955), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States about 1889, settling in East Cambridge, Mass., in 1890. He worked in a sheet metal factory, then as a Boston street railway motorman, and by the end of the decade was working as a teamster and had joined Boston local 25 of the Team Drivers' International Union, a union he later served as business agent. In 1907 Tobin was elected president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and moved to Indianapolis. He served the international union (in 1910 renamed the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America) as president until 1952. He was also a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1911-14) and served as AFL treasurer (1918-28) and as an AFL vice-president (1935-55). In 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944 he chaired the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee and in 1940 served briefly as administrative assistant to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Tobin, John F. (1855-1919), was born in Guelph, Ont., where he attended school and apprenticed in the shoe trade at the age of fourteen. He worked in various Canadian cities before moving to the United States in 1881, where he worked chiefly in Buffalo and Rochester, N.Y. He joined the Knights of St. Crispin when he was sixteen, the KOL in 1884, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America in 1890. Blacklisted because of his union activities, he was a self-employed cobbler in Rochester for a time and later moved to Quincy, Mass. When the Boot and Shoe Workers and the Lasters' Protective Union of

America amalgamated to form the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in 1895, Tobin was elected president, holding the office until his death. He served as an AFL salaried organizer (1899-1900) and was a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1901, 1903-19).

Tomson, William E., a machinist and financial secretary of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, was elected a vice-president of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the U.S. and Canada at its 1885 convention. In the 1890s he became a salesman.

Tracy, George A. (1863-1931?), born in Illinois, was a member of International Typographical Union 101, the Columbia Typographical Union, of Washington, D.C., in the 1880s and 1890s and its president from 1894 to 1895. He later moved to San Francisco, where he continued to work as a printer. He served as president (1906-10, 1914-20) of Typographical local 21 of San Francisco and as vice-president of the international union (1909-12). Tracy was president of the California State Federation of Labor (1907-8) and ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1908 on the Independence, Democratic, and Union Labor party tickets.

Tracy, Thomas F. (1861-1916), was born in Massachusetts and worked as a cigarmaker in Boston. He served as president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 97 (1894) and of the Boston Central Labor Union (1893-94, 1897), as a member of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor's legislative committee, and as vice-president of the Cigar Makers from 1896 until his death. Tracy was an AFL salaried organizer (1898, 1901-9), a member of the AFL Legislative Committee (1900-1903, 1906-9), and secretary-treasurer of the AFL Union Label Trades Department (1909-16). He moved to Washington, D.C., in 1910.

Trautmann, William Ernest (b. 1869), born in New Zealand, was apparently expelled from Germany under the anti-Socialist laws and immigrated to the United States in 1892. Settling in Springfield, Mass., he became a member of National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States 99 and became editor of the international union's official journal, the Brauer-Zeitung, in 1900; he held the position until 1905. He moved to Cincinnati in 1900 and there was active in the Socialist Party of America and served as one of the party's national committeeman. In 1905 he was a founder of the IWW and served as IWW secretary-treasurer (1905-8) and general organizer (1908-12). In 1913 he joined a rival Detroit-based IWW associated with Daniel DeLeon, serving as an organizer in 1914.

Travis, Claude (variously Claud) C. (b. 1891?), a member of International Typographical Union 155 of Shreveport, La., served as secretary-treasurer (1915-16) and vice-president (1916-17) of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor.

Tresca, Carlo (1879-1943), was born in Sulmona, Italy, where he became a member of the railroad workers' union and editor of Il Germe. Threatened with imprisonment for criticizing the Italian monarchy, he chose banishment as an

alternative and emigrated to Switzerland and then to the United States in 1904, settling in Philadelphia. There he edited Il Proletario, the organ of the Italian Socialist Federation, until 1906, and then he published his own paper, La Plebe, which he moved to Pittsburgh in 1908. He later moved to New York City, where he began publishing L'Avvenire in 1913 and its successor, Il Martello, in 1916. Tresca was active in IWW strike actions such as the Lawrence, Mass., textile workers' strike (1912), the New York City hotel workers' strike (1913), the Paterson, N.J., silk workers' strike (1913), and the northern Minnesota iron ore miners' strike (1916). Although not a member of the IWW in 1917, Tresca was indicted in September of that year, along with William Haywood and other IWW members, for conspiracy to interfere with the war effort. Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Ettor, and Arturo Giovannitti successfully appealed to sever their cases from the others, and the charges against them were dropped in 1919. During the 1920s Tresca emerged as an outspoken critic of the fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, and he continued his antifascist campaign until his death. His stand against fascism led to at least four attempts on his life in the 1930s; he was murdered in New York City in July 1943.

Treviño, Ricardo (b. 1895), a native of Coahuila, Mexico, was general secretary in 1924 of the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana (Mexican Confederation of Labor). As an organizer for the IWW in Tampico, Mexico, he edited the Tribuna Roja, the Tampico newspaper of the Casa del Obrero Mundial (House of the World Worker; 1916) and served as general secretary of the Casa in Tampico (1917) and general secretary of the Partido Laborista Mexicano (Mexican Labor party; 1923). Treviño was a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies from 1926 to 1928.

Trowbridge, Lydia J. (b. 1859), of Winnetka, Ill., was vice-president and later president (1918-20) of American Federation of Teachers 3 (the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers), a member of the board of trustees of the American Federation of Teachers (1917-18), and a member of the subcommittee on Women in Industry of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Tucker, Edward L. (1865-1943), was a member of International Association of Machinists 174 of Washington, D.C. He served for a time as president of the Washington Central Labor Union and as a member of the executive board of the international union, and in 1909 was an AFL salaried organizer.

Turley, Edward L., worked as a dishwasher in Mount Pulaski, Ill., before becoming a hack driver in Chicago about 1902. There he joined local 36 of the newly-founded Teamsters' National Union and became secretary-treasurer of the national union. When the Teamsters merged with the Team Drivers' International Union to form the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1903, he was elected secretary-treasurer, serving until 1905 and moving to Indianapolis, where the international union had its headquarters. After failing reelection he returned to Chicago, where he tried unsuccessfully to form an independent teamsters' union in 1906. He remained in the industry until at least 1917.

Turner, Frederick (b. 1846), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1856, settling in Philadelphia. A Civil War veteran, he became a goldbeater and helped organize local assemblies of the KOL in that trade in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston in 1873 and 1874. As a result of his organizing activities, he was blacklisted in 1877 and became a grocer. He served as financial secretary and recording secretary of Pennsylvania District Assembly 1 and from 1880 was a member of the KOL general executive board. He served as secretary-treasurer of the KOL from 1883 to 1886 and after the KOL divided the secretary-treasurer's position in 1886, he served as treasurer until 1888.

Turner, John (b. 1864), a grocery worker from Essex, England, joined the Shop Hours League in 1884 and became financial secretary and a member of the executive board of the Socialist League in 1886, serving as its delegate to the 1889 Paris Socialist congress. In 1889 he founded the United Shop Assistants' Union and served as its president. When the Shop Assistants merged in 1898 with the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, Turner was the new union's first organizer and, from 1912 through at least 1924, its general secretary.

Tveitmoe, Olaf Andrew (1863-1923), was born in Norway and worked as a schoolteacher and a newspaper editor in Minnesota and Oregon before settling in San Francisco in 1897. President of Cement Workers' Union 1 of San Francisco from 1898 through 1900, he helped organize the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers in 1903 and served as its first secretary-treasurer (1903-4). Tveitmoe also served as recording and corresponding secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council (1900-1922), secretary of the California State Building Trades Council (1901-22), and editor of Organized Labor (1900-1920). He was founder and president (1904-12) of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League (in 1907 renamed the Asiatic Exclusion League). In 1911 Tveitmoe served as vice-president of the AFL Building Trades Department. He was indicted and convicted in 1912 for illegal transportation of dynamite via interstate commerce, but his conviction was overturned on appeal in 1914. He died in Santa Cruz, Calif.

Urick, Ambrose L. (1863-1936), was born in Ephrata, Pa., and moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1880, where he worked as a cigarmaker and became a charter member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 111. From 1899 to 1900 he was recording secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Des Moines and editor of the Iowa Unionist and, from 1900 to 1903, a city light inspector. Urick served as an AFL salaried organizer (1910) and as president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor (1903-13) and then held a succession of positions with the state as labor commissioner (1913-29, 1931-33), secretary of the unemployment commission (1931-33), and, after a short time in the state auditor's office, as a member of the Iowa old age assistance commission (1934-36).

Vacarelli, F. Paul A., served as vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association from 1914 to 1919 and was president of Longshoremen's local 738 (River Front Workers) of New York City. He was also president and manager of the Packard Transportation and Repairing Co. and the Santaro Construction Co.

Valentine, Joseph F. (1857-1930), was born in Baltimore, where he apprenticed as an iron molder. After moving to San Francisco, he joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 164 and served as its president from 1880 to 1890. Elected vice-president of the Iron Molders in 1890, he moved to Cincinnati. He held that office until 1903 and then served as president of the international union (in 1907 renamed the International Molders' Union of North America) until retiring in 1924. He was also a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1904 to at least 1923), an AFL vice-president (1906-24), and vice-president of the AFL Metal Trades Department (1908-24). In 1927 he returned to San Francisco.

Valentino, John Gabriel (1888-1986), was born in Brunswick, Ga., and later moved to Savannah, Ga., where he worked for the Seaboard Air Line Railway. From 1921 to 1922 he represented Chatham County in the Georgia state legislature. He served as vice-president (1920) and president (1921-23) of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, as secretary-treasurer of International Association of Machinists' District 16 (1921-22), and as secretary of Machinists' local 23 (Forest City Lodge; 1922). He later worked as the superintendent of the Savannah water department (1923-24), as an officer of the Citizens' Loan and Investment Co. of Savannah (1928-30), and as a salesman.

Valesh, Eva McDonald (1866-1956), was born in Maine and moved to Minneapolis in 1877. She worked for the Spectator, had become a member of the International Typographical Union and the KOL by the 1880s, and headed the labor department of the St. Paul Globe, writing a series on working women for that paper in 1887 and 1888. She became the manager of the industrial department of the Minneapolis Tribune and in 1891 was a state lecturer and treasurer for the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance and a lecturer for the National Farmers' Alliance. In 1891 she married Frank Valesh, a state deputy commissioner of labor. About 1898 she moved to New York City, where she worked for the New York Journal, became a member of Typographical local 6, and served as an AFL salaried organizer (1901). From 1900 to 1909 she was managing editor of the American Federationist, and she served in the women's section of the National Civic Federation in 1909. She later edited the American Club Woman magazine and for about twenty-seven years was a proofreader for the New York Times prior to her retirement in 1952.

Van Etten, Ida M. (1867?-94), was born in Van Ettenville, N.Y., and moved to New York City in 1887. In 1888 she helped organize the New York Working Women's Society, was elected secretary, and for several years was a leading figure in organizing women workers in New York. She frequently lectured and published articles on the industrial status of women, and she lobbied before the New York legislature for the abolition of the sweating system and for passage of the Fassett bill providing for female factory inspectors. In 1889 she helped organize women feather workers and women cloakmakers in New York City and at the 1891 AFL convention served as secretary of a women's committee that recommended commissioning a woman organizer. She went to Europe in 1893 to gather material for a series of articles and died the following year in Paris.

Van Kleeck, Mary Abby (1883-1972), a social researcher and reformer, was the longtime director of the Russell Sage Foundation's department of industrial studies. A specialist in the field of women's employment, she took a leave of absence from the Foundation in early 1918 to serve as director of the Women's Branch of the Industrial Service Section of the U.S. Army Ordnance Department, where she drew up standards for the employment of women in war industries. Van Kleeck also served as a member of the War Labor Policies Board (1918-19) and as the first director of the Department of Labor's Woman-in-Industry Service (1918-19), which in 1920 became the Women's Bureau.

Van Patten, Simon Philip (b. 1852?), was born in Washington, D.C., and by 1873 was living in Chicago. In 1876 he became national secretary of the Workingmen's Party of the United States. He continued in that office after the organization became the Socialist Labor party in 1877, serving until 1883 and moving with its headquarters to Cincinnati, Detroit, and finally New York City. By the early 1880s Van Patten was also active in the KOL. In 1883 he left the Socialist Labor party, moving to Hot Springs, Ark., where he operated an architectural firm. In the early 1890s he served on the state committee of the People's party in Arkansas. He continued to reside in Hot Springs through World War I.

Vargas, Canuto A. (b. 1892?), was born in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, and immigrated to the United States around 1909. He served as Spanish-language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor from 1918 to 1925. He was later the labor attaché to the Mexican embassy in Washington, D.C.

Varley, William (b. 1874), was a member of Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada 598 of Toronto. He served as an AFL salaried organizer in Canada from 1919 to 1922.

Villard, Ernest (b. 1860), at one time a member of International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America 66 of Kingston, Ont., served as vice-president of the Hod Carriers (1905?-9) and, later, as the union's secretary-treasurer (1909-10). He resigned his office after being charged with forgery.

Vogt, Hugo (b. 1859), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1882, and settled in New York City. A notary public and later a lawyer, he was a leader of the Socialist Labor party in New York City, serving as acting secretary of the party in 1883. He also supported Henry George's mayoral campaign and was active in the United Labor party. In the 1880s and 1890s he ran for the New York assembly several times. Together with Daniel DeLeon and Lucien Sanial, Vogt led the Socialist Labor party in the 1890s, serving as secretary of its New York American Section, editing the Vorwärts, and serving as manager of the Daily People. He was active in KOL District Assembly 49 and was a founder in 1895 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Vogt left the Socialist Labor party about 1902 after a dispute with DeLeon.

Volders, Jean (1855-96), a Belgian Socialist leader, was a founder of the Parti Ouvrier Belge (Belgian Workers' party) in 1885. He was a former bank employee and a writer for Le National Belge before founding and editing Le Peuple, organ of the Parti Ouvrier Belge. He organized the Brussels congress of the Second International in 1891.

Voll, John A. (1867-1924), was born in Zanesville, Ohio, began working in a cotton mill at the age of twelve, and went to work in a glass factory and joined American Flint Glass Workers' Union 95 of Zanesville when he was nineteen. He served on the executive board of the Flint Glass Workers in 1898-99, representing prescription bottle blowers, but when this group withdrew from the Flint Glass Workers in 1901 and joined the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, Voll changed his union affiliation as well and became a member of Glass Bottle Blowers' local 20 of Zanesville. He served as a member of the executive board (1904-6) and vice-president (1906-17) of the Glass Bottle Blowers and was the union's president from 1917 until his death. Voll also served as president (1909-18) of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. He moved to Philadelphia, the location of the Glass Bottle Blowers' union headquarters, in 1917.

Wald, Lillian D. (1867-1940), a nurse and social worker, was a member of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control from its founding in 1910. She was a founder in New York City of the Visiting Nurse Service (1893) and the Nurses' Settlement (1895), which was renamed the Henry Street Settlement in 1903. Also a founder of the National Child Labor Committee (1904) and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing (1912), which she served as president, her work led to creation by Congress of the U.S. Children's Bureau (1912).

Walker, Henry M., served in 1898 in Galveston, Tex., as president of the Galveston Labor Council, secretary of Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of America 130, reading clerk of International Typographical Union 28, and secretary of AFL Federal Labor Union 6853. In 1899 he was managing the Journal, a labor paper for Houston and Galveston and was president of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America 71. By 1901 he was a general organizer for the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, serving in Denver. Later, in El Paso, Tex., he was secretary (1910) and then secretary-treasurer (1911-13) of the El Paso Central Labor Union and published the Labor Advocate (1910-11) and the Texas Union (1912-14). He also served as an AFL salaried organizer from 1902 to 1911.

Walker, John Hunter (1872-1955), was born in Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1882, and began working in the mines in Coal City, Ill. He returned briefly to Scotland and then settled permanently in the United States in the 1890s. Walker served the United Mine Workers of America as an organizer for West Virginia, president of the Danville, Ill., subdistrict of District 12 (Illinois), and then as executive board member (1905-6) and president (1906-9, 1910-13, 1931-33) of District 12. He was president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor (1913-19, 1920-30), and in 1915 helped organize the Illinois State Cooperative Society, serving as its first president (1915-21). In 1906 Walker ran unsuccessfully on the

Socialist Party of America ticket for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was expelled from the party in 1916. In 1917 he served on the President's Mediation Commission. In 1919 he joined the National Labor party (in 1920 renamed the Farmer-Labor party) and was its unsuccessful candidate for governor of Illinois in 1920. In 1930 he and other opponents of United Mine Workers' president John L. Lewis launched the Reorganized United Mine Workers of America in Springfield, Ill., and he served as secretary-treasurer of this short-lived union. Around 1952 he moved to Denver.

Walker, John P. (d. 1886?), was general secretary of the Cigar Makers' Mutual Association of London for over twenty-two years. An advocate of international worker cooperation, he helped organize and served as president of the International Conference of the Representatives of the Tobacco Trades Associations of Europe in 1871.

Wallace, Edgar (1867-1928), was born in England, immigrated to the United States as a youth, and settled in Indiana, where he worked as a miner. He joined the United Mine Workers of America, serving as an organizer and then as editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal (1912-18). In late 1917 he enlisted in the Canadian army, and he later served as a war correspondent and then traveled with SG during SG's labor mission to Europe in the fall of 1918. After the war Wallace served as a legislative representative for the United Mine Workers, as a member of the AFL Legislative Committee (1920-28), and as an AFL salaried organizer (1923-28).

Walling, William English (1877-1936), a graduate of the University of Chicago, served as an Illinois state factory inspector (1900-1901), worked at the University Settlement in New York City (1902-5), and played a prominent role in organizing the New York Child Labor Committee (1902), the Woman's Trade Union League (1903), and the Intercollegiate Socialist Society (1905). He spent two years in Russia (1905-7), and his first book, Russia's Message: The True World Import of the Revolution (1908), strongly endorsed the popular movement against the czar. A founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909, he was a member of its board of directors until his death. In 1910 he joined the Socialist Party of America (SPA) and later wrote several books and numerous articles advocating libertarian, as opposed to state, Socialism. Although initially opposed to American intervention in World War I, Walling later left the SPA because of its pacifism and helped form the Social Democratic League of America in early 1917. He also opposed American recognition of the Soviet Union. During this same period he began a long-term association with the AFL as an unpaid writer of articles and speeches. With SG he wrote Out of Their Own Mouths: A Revelation and an Indictment of Sovietism (1921). In 1924 Walling ran unsuccessfully for Congress in Connecticut as a Democrat. In 1935 he became executive director of the AFL-sponsored Labor Chest for the Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe.

Walsh, Francis Patrick (1864-1939), a Kansas City, Mo., attorney, was chairman of the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations (1913-15) and the Committee on Industrial Relations (1915-18). He served on the Kansas City

Tenement Commission (1906-8), as attorney for the Kansas City Board of Public Welfare (1908-14), and as president of the Kansas City Board of Civil Service (1911-13). In 1918 he was cochairman, with former President William Howard Taft, of the National War Labor Board.

Ward, William E., Jr., (1862-1925?), born in New Jersey, was a member of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 169 of Jersey City, N.J. He served as vice-president of the western faction of the Painters and Decorators from 1896 until 1897 and as an organizer for the Brotherhood in New Jersey.

Washington, Booker Taliaferro (1856-1915), born a Virginia slave, attended the Hampton Institute and later taught there from 1879 to 1881. He was appointed superintendent of the newly founded Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Tuskegee, Ala., in 1881. Washington advocated industrial and agricultural training, thrift, and self-help to promote the economic advancement of southern blacks and, at least publicly, he disclaimed any interest in social and political equality with whites. With his stress on racial accommodation and individualism, he attracted the support of prominent white northern and southern philanthropists and politicians.

Watchorn, Robert (1858-1944), was born in England, immigrated to the United States in 1880, and settled in Ohio. He worked as a miner in Pennsylvania and New York, became a member of the KOL, and in 1888 was elected president of the Pittsburgh division of KOL National Trades Assembly 135. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the newly formed United Mine Workers of America in 1890, but resigned in 1891 to become chief clerk to Pennsylvania Governor Robert Pattison. In 1893 he was appointed the first chief factory inspector of the state of Pennsylvania. In 1895 he accepted a position as an inspector with the U.S. Bureau of Immigration. He became commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island in 1905, retaining that office until 1909. In 1910 Watchorn moved to California, where he became treasurer and a director of the Union Oil Co. Moving to Oklahoma in 1913, he purchased substantial holdings in several oil companies, forming his own company in the 1930s, and engaged in extensive philanthropic activities.

Waterman, Homer F. (b. 1876), was born in Michigan and around 1906 moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he worked as a clerk and a bartender. He served as secretary (1908-10) of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 368 of Kalamazoo and as vice-president (1908-11) and secretary-treasurer (1911-15) of the Michigan State Federation of Labor. He resigned the secretary-treasurership after complaints about financial improprieties led to an investigation of his accounts, and he later worked as a papermaker.

Weber, Frank Joseph (1849-1943), was born in Milwaukee and became a sailor on the Great Lakes at an early age, joining a seamen's union in 1868 and later becoming a member of the KOL. He helped organize the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council in 1887 and the following year organized local unions of cargo handlers and carpenters. He was the Council's chief officer as president in 1893 and

as secretary from 1902 to 1934. In 1893 he was instrumental in the formation of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, serving until 1917 as its chief officer (president, 1893; state organizer, 1894-1917). He also worked as an AFL salaried organizer (1892, 1897, 1899-1901, 1904, 1920). Weber was active in the People's party and served as a Socialist assemblyman in the Wisconsin legislature for six terms between 1907 and 1925.

Webster, James B. (b. 1870), was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in 1886. A resident of Vinalhaven, Maine, he worked as a paving cutter and then as a lobster fisherman. As secretary of AFL Federal Labor Union 11,843 in 1906, he helped organize the Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association, which he served as secretary-treasurer (1907-9). After the AFL suspended the union in 1909, he worked as an agent for a lobster dealer, and by 1920 he was again employed as a paving cutter.

Weeks, Edwin William (b. 1873), was born in England, lived for a time in Canada, where he was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America Jubilee Lodge 6 of Winnipeg, Man., and then settled in the United States in 1907, joining Railway Carmen's Kaw Valley Lodge 44 of Kansas City, Kans. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Railway Carmen from 1907 to 1926, when he retired from office due to failing health and returned to England.

Weihe, William (1845-1908), born in Pennsylvania, was a local officer of the Sons of Vulcan before becoming a member of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States in 1876. He served as a Democrat during the 1883-84 term of the Pennsylvania state legislature; he later became a Republican. From 1884 to 1892 he served as president of the Amalgamated. Weihe was employed as a deputy immigration inspector for New York from 1896 until his death.

Weil, Jean (1850-1915), was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1870, and settled in New York City. He helped organize the German-American Typographia and served as its secretary from 1876 to 1883. He later became editor and manager of the Brewers' Journal, a trade publication.

Weismann, Henry (1863-1935), was born in Bavaria, Germany, immigrated to the United States, and settled in San Francisco at the age of eighteen. He became a member of Burnette Haskell's anarchist International Workingmen's Association (known as the Red International) and worked with Haskell in publishing the Truth from 1882 to 1884. Weismann joined KOL Progressive Assembly 2999 in 1884 and helped found the Representative Council of the Federated Trades and Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast. While serving as president of the Anti-Coolie League, Weismann was imprisoned for several months on charges of possessing explosives. Following his release he organized San Francisco locals for the Journeymen Bakers' National Union and helped organize coast seamen and brewers as well. He moved to New York City in 1890 and the following year became editor of the official journals of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners'

International Union of America, the Bakers' Journal and the Deutsch-Amerikanische Bäcker-Zeitung; the union merged the two publications in 1895. The Bakers combined the offices of editor and secretary in 1895 and selected Weismann to fill the joint position. He remained the union's chief executive officer until resigning in 1897. He later became active in Republican politics in King's Co. (Brooklyn) and Suffolk Co., N.Y. In 1903 he graduated from the Brooklyn Law School and acted as a lawyer for the Boss Bakers' Association. From 1915 to 1918 he was president of the New York State and Brooklyn branches of the German-American Alliance. After 1918 he continued to practice law as the senior member of the firm of Weismann and Holland.

Welch, Maurice R. (1862-1929), was born in Xenia, Ohio, and grew up on a farm in Osceola, Iowa. He began working as a brakeman at the age of nineteen and later became a switchman and then a yardmaster. In 1888 Welch joined Omaha lodge 11 of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of the United States of America, and by 1890 he was master of Omaha lodge 166. He joined the Switchmen's Union of North America in 1895 and served on its board of directors from 1895 to 1901. Appointed secretary-treasurer of the Switchmen's Union in 1901, he moved to union headquarters in Buffalo, N.Y., and retained that post until his death.

Welter, John M. (1857-1911), a New York-born painter, joined KOL Local Assembly 3629 in 1882 and in 1887 became a charter member of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 42 of Buffalo, N.Y. He was secretary of the Buffalo Central Labor Union and the Buffalo Building Trades Council during the late 1880s and in 1890 was elected vice-president of the New York State Branch of the AFL. Welter served as president of the Painters and Decorators between 1894 and 1896, siding with the Lafayette, Ind., faction against the Baltimore group headed by John Elliott. About 1895 he moved to Chicago.

West, Walter (b. 1857?), a New York City stained glass worker and a member of Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America 36 of New York City, served the international union as president (1905-9) and as a member of the general executive board (1912-15). He was the business agent for Glass Workers' local 36 and, after the international union amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America in 1915, for Painters and Decorators' local 520 (Art Glass Workers) of New York City through at least 1925.

Wharton, Arthur Orlando (1873-1944), was born near Topeka, Kans., and apprenticed as a machinist with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad at the age of thirteen. By 1900 he was a railroad shop foreman in Osawatimie, Kans., and by 1903 he had moved to St. Louis. Wharton served as business agent of International Association of Machinists' District 5 (Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad) from 1903 to 1914 and as secretary-treasurer of the Machinists' Southwestern Consolidated Railway District from 1908 to 1912. He was president of the AFL Railroad (from 1915, Railway) Employees' Department from 1912 to 1922, although department vice-president B. M. Jewell served as acting president of the organization after 1918. During World War I Wharton was a

member of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, from 1918 to 1920 he served on the Railroad Administration Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, and from 1920 to 1926 he was a member of the Railroad Labor Board. Wharton served as president of the Machinists from 1926 to 1939 and was an AFL vice-president from 1928 to 1940. He spent his last years in Tucson, Ariz.

Wheaton, Calvin S. (b. 1846), born in New York, was grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors from 1880 to 1890, when he declined renomination because of the Order's decision to drop its anti-strike clause. After the 1890 convention, Wheaton and other dissident members formed a rival organization, the Independent Order of Railway Conductors, and he briefly served as its president.

Wheeler, Fred C. (b. 1867), financial secretary of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America 322 of Los Angeles from 1899 through April 1903, was an AFL salaried organizer (1903-4) and state organizer for the California State Federation of Labor (1903-5).

White, Henry (1866-1927), was born in Baltimore and lived in Rochester, N.Y., before moving to New York City about 1886. In 1891 he helped form the United Garment Workers of America, and he was a leader in the New York City clothing cutters' union that became Garment Workers' local 4. During the early 1890s he was active in the New York City labor movement as secretary (1891-92) of the short-lived New York (City) Federation of Labor; in 1893 he was secretary of his local union, a member of the executive board of Garment Workers' locals 4, 5, and 28 (clothing cutters' unions), a member of the international union's general executive board, and the union's general auditor. He served as editor of the Garment Workers' official journal, the Garment Worker (in 1903 renamed the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades), from 1893 until 1904 and as secretary of the international union from 1895 to 1904. He was a member of the National Civic Federation executive committee (1901, 1903-4) and served in the Civic Federation's Industrial Department (1901-2). White resigned his Garment Workers' offices in 1904 in a dispute over his opposition to a general strike against the open shop. He later continued his career as an editor and writer on economic and labor issues, particularly for the garment trade publication the Clothing Designer and Manufacturer and its successor, the Clothing Trade Journal.

White, John Phillip (1870-1934), was born in Illinois and later moved with his family to Iowa, where he entered the mines at age fourteen. He served as secretary-treasurer (1899-1904) and president (1904-7, 1909-10) of United Mine Workers of America District 13 (Iowa) and as vice-president (1908) and president (1911-17) of the international union. White was adviser to the U.S. Fuel Administration from 1917 to 1919. He died in Des Moines, Iowa.

Whitehead, James (1857-1923?), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1880. He worked as a weaver in Fall River, Mass., and served as

secretary of the Fall River Weavers' Progressive Association (1892-1920), secretary of the Fall River Central Labor Union (1897-1900), secretary of the Fall River Textile Council (1900-1902), and secretary-treasurer of the Fall River Weavers' and Slasher Tenders' Alliance (1911-20). He was secretary of the Federation of Textile Workers (1897), treasurer of the National Federation of Textile Operatives (1899-1900), and a founder of the American Federation of Textile Operatives in 1900 and the United Textile Workers of America in 1901, serving as its treasurer from 1901 to 1906. He later served as secretary-treasurer (1912-20) of the National Federation of Weavers and treasurer (1915-21) of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives (in 1920 renamed the American Federation of Textile Operatives).

Whitehead, Myrtle, was a member of AFL Crown Cork and Seal Operatives' Union 14,204 of Baltimore until becoming an organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League. She served in that position in New York City and Philadelphia in 1915 and 1916.

Whitney, Franklin Stacy (1873-1902), a Seattle printer, was secretary of the Washington State Labor Congress from 1901 until January 1902, when he was elected treasurer of the Washington State Federation of Labor. In 1902 he also served as an AFL salaried organizer.

Wiener (variously Weiner), Julius, was an officer in Waiters' Union 1 of New York. About 1890 he moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., and became a secretary of Waiters' Union 2. Wiener was the secretary of the Waiters' and Bartenders' National Union, chartered by the AFL in 1891. He and the other members of the Brooklyn local were suspended that year, however, in an internal dispute with local 1.

Wilkie, Alexander (1850-1928), a Scottish shipwright, was secretary of the Glasgow Shipwrights' Society (1872), general secretary of the Associated Shipwrights of Scotland (1877), and a founder and secretary (1882-1928) of the Associated Society of Shipwrights (in 1907 renamed the Ship Constructive and Shipwrights' Association). He served on the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain (1890-91, 1895-1909), helped organize the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain and Ireland (1899), and served as a Labour member of Parliament from 1906 to 1922.

Wilkinson, Joseph (b. 1856), was born in Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1872. A tailor, he helped found the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union of New York and Vicinity in 1877. He was secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union of the United States from 1884 to 1887.

Wilkinson, Stephen Edward (b. 1850), was born in Ohio and was a Civil War veteran. A resident of Peoria, Ill., he helped organize the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen (in 1890 renamed the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen) and served as the Brotherhood's grand master from 1885 to 1895.

Williams, David U., a member of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers 3 of Birmingham, Ala., served as secretary (1900-1901) and president (1903) of the Birmingham Trades Council and secretary-treasurer (1900-1906) of the Alabama State Federation of Labor. He was president (1904-5) of the United Labor League of Alabama and in 1904 ran unsuccessfully as a Democrat for registrar of the Jefferson County, Ala., circuit court.

Williams, Isabel (b. 1866), a member of American Federation of Teachers 28 of St. Paul, Minn., served as vice-president of the international union from 1918 to 1924 and as an AFL salaried organizer in 1920.

Williams, John (b. 1865), was born in Wales, immigrated to the United States in 1891, and settled Pennsylvania. He served as assistant secretary (1897-98), secretary-treasurer (1898-1911), and president (1911-19) of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and later took a position with the Pacific Coast Steel Co.

Wilson, Duncan Douglas (1858-1915), was born in Scotland, where he apprenticed in his trade and joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He worked as a machinist on British merchant ships for nine years before immigrating to the United States in 1885. Settling in Birmingham, Ala., he became active in the Birmingham Trades Council, was elected to the general executive board of the International Association of Machinists in 1891, and was elected to the state legislature on an independent labor ticket, serving from 1894 to 1895. In 1895 he was elected the Machinists' grand foreman (title changed to vice-president in 1899) and remained in this office until 1901. He was editor of the international union's official journal, the Monthly Journal of the International Association of Machinists (in 1902 renamed the Machinists' Monthly Journal), from 1891 until his death.

Wilson, James Adair (1876-1945), was born in Erie, Pa., where he joined a local of the Pattern Makers' League of North America in 1898. He served as president of the Pattern Makers (1902-34), moving to New York City and then, in 1906, to Cincinnati. Wilson also served as an AFL vice-president (1924-34) and, later, as a labor counselor for the International Labor Organization in Geneva.

Wilson, John T. (1861-1908), was born in Riceville, Tenn. In 1887, working as a railway section foreman in Alabama, he founded and headed the Order of Railway Trackmen, which took part in a merger in 1891 that created the Brotherhood of Railway Track Foremen of America (in 1896 renamed the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America and in 1902 renamed the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes). Wilson, who lived in St. Louis from the late 1880s, was a member of the international union's Grand Division 1 in St. Louis and served the international union as grand chief foreman (1892-96), grand chief (1897-1901), and grand president (1901-8). He edited the union's official journal, the Trackmen's Advance Advocate, from 1897 to 1903.

Wilson, Joseph Havelock (1858-1929), was born in Sunderland, England, and briefly apprenticed as a printer before running away to sea at the age of thirteen. In 1883 he joined the North of England Sailors' and Seagoing Firemen's Friendly Society and served briefly as its president (1885-87) before founding the National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1887. He served that union as secretary (1887-93) and president (1893-94). When it was dissolved he organized the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland (from 1926, the National Union of Seamen), which he also served as president (1894-1929). In 1896 he helped organize the International Transport Workers' Federation. Wilson served as a member of Parliament (Liberal/Labour, 1892-1900, 1906-10; Coalition Liberal, 1918-22) and as a member (1889-98, 1918-19) and president (1892-93) of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

Wilson, William Bauchop (1862-1934), was born in Blantyre, Scotland, and immigrated to Arnot, Pa., in 1870. The son of a coal miner, he began working in the mines at the age of nine, became a member of a local miners' union, and was later elected its secretary. Blacklisted in 1880, he worked briefly in sawmills and lumber yards in the West and then as a fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad before returning to Pennsylvania. He settled in Blossburg, Pa., where he worked in the 1880s and 1890s as a miner and check weighman in the Tioga County mines and, for a time, as a typesetter for the Blossburg Advertiser. Wilson was master workman of District 3 of KOL National Trade Assembly 135 from 1888 to 1894 and headed the Independent Order of the KOL, organized by the United Mine Workers of America, from 1894 to 1897. In 1890 he was a founder of the United Mine Workers, serving on its executive board and, during the 1890s, as president of District 2 (Central Pennsylvania). He was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers from 1900 to 1908 and an AFL salaried organizer in 1904. Wilson was elected to Congress as a Democrat from Pennsylvania in 1906, serving from 1907 to 1913 and chairing the House Committee on Labor between 1911 and 1913. He was the first U.S. secretary of labor, serving from 1913 to 1921, and a member of the Council of National Defense.

Wines, Abner G. (1850-1917?), born in Ohio, was a St. Louis printer and a member of International Typographical Union 8. From 1893 to 1896 he was secretary-treasurer of the international union and editor of the Typographical Journal. In 1898 he became a salesman for a St. Louis type foundry.

Winn, William H. (b. 1867), a Columbus, Ga., printer, served as secretary and treasurer of International Typographical Union 220 in 1895 and as an AFL salaried organizer in 1895 and 1896 and again from 1899 to 1901.

Winter, Ernst George (b. 1842), born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1874. He was a member of the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America and later the editor of the Arbeiter-Stimme, the New York-based journal of the Workingmen's Party of the United States. He moved to St. Louis in 1880 and the following year served as one of the official representatives of the Socialist Labor party to the St. Louis Trades Assembly. Winter was elected

president of Cigar Makers International Union of America 44 of St. Louis in 1883. In the 1890s he became a cigar manufacturer and, later, a postmaster.

Wisdom, Thomas J. (b. 1861), was born in England and immigrated to the United States in 1885. He settled in Pittsburgh, where he joined Iron Molders' Union of North America 46. He served as vice-president of the international union from 1890 to 1895.

Witter, Martin R. H. (1847-1917), was a member of International Typographical Union 8 of St. Louis for fifty years and president of the international union between 1884 and 1886. He held the position of St. Louis city register for three terms beginning in 1908.

Woll, Matthew (1880-1956), was born in Luxembourg and immigrated to the United States in 1891. He grew up in Chicago, where he apprenticed as a photoengraver in 1895, and around 1900 he joined International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America 5 of that city. In 1901 he began studying law at Lake Forest University, and he became a member of the Illinois bar in 1904. Woll served as president of the Photo-Engravers (1906-29), as an alternate for Victor Olander on the National War Labor Board (1918-19), and as vice-president of the AFL (1919-55) and the AFL-CIO (1955-56). He was also a founder and president (1929-56) of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

Wood, James, was born in Australia. He immigrated to the United States and resided for many years in Binghamton, N.Y., where he was a member of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 218. He moved to Cincinnati in 1897. He served the international union as vice-president (1893-1905) and as an organizer.

Woodbridge, Alice L., a former stenographer and saleswoman, was secretary in 1894 of the New York Working Women's Society.

Woodman, Con W., was a member of International Typographical Union 198 of Fort Worth, Tex., and the secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Federation of Labor from as early as 1901 until 1904. He was the proprietor of the San Antonio Weekly Dispatch until 1904, when he became the editor and publisher of the Fort Worth Union Banner. He was an AFL salaried organizer between 1904 and 1914.

Woods, Samuel (1846-1915), was president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation (1881-1915) and vice-president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain (1889-1909). He served as secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain from 1894 to 1904, and was a Liberal/Labour member of Parliament (1892-95, 1897-1900).

Worthey, James W. (b. 1883?), a black resident of Salisbury, N.C., served as

an AFL salaried organizer from 1919 through 1921. He was later chairman of the Southern Railway Lines Board of Adjustment.

Woytisek, Vincent William (b. 1855), a Bohemian cigarmaker who immigrated to the United States in 1875, served as president of Cigar Makers' International Union of America 144 in late 1881 and as secretary of local 1 of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union of America until about 1885. He ran on the Socialist Labor party ticket for the New York Assembly in 1882, and in 1884 was elected treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Union. During the late 1880s and 1890s he operated a saloon and sold real estate. About 1898 he became a lawyer.

Wright, Alexander Whyte (1847?-1919), was born in Ontario, Canada, and briefly worked in the woolen business before becoming a journalist in 1873 or 1874. He edited a variety of papers in the 1870s and 1880s and was an advocate of land and currency reform, labor legislation, and public ownership of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was elected secretary of the Canadian Currency Reform League in 1879, and in 1882 he became secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, serving until 1886. He joined the KOL in 1883, helping organize and serving as worthy foreman and recording secretary of Toronto District Assembly 125 and as master workman of Hugo Assembly 7814 of Toronto. Wright was a member of the KOL general executive board from 1888 to 1893 and an editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor between 1889 and 1893. He was later an organizer of the Conservative party in Ontario and in 1914 was appointed vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Wright, Carroll Davidson (1840-1909), was born in New Hampshire, studied law in Vermont, and moved to Boston in 1871 after service in the Civil War. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate as a Republican in 1871 and served as chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor from 1873 to 1888 and as commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Labor (after 1888, the Department of Labor) from 1885 to 1905. During the last four years of his life he was president of Clark College (now Clark University) in Worcester, Mass.

Wright, Chester Maynard (1883-1964), was born in Milwaukee, worked for the Milwaukee Journal, and was later editor of the New York Call (1914-16). Wright broke with the Socialist Party of America over its opposition to the entry of the United States into World War I, and during the war he served as director of the news department of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. He was a member of the American labor mission that traveled to Europe in the spring of 1918. He later worked as a reporter for the New York Tribune's European bureau (1918-19), as English-language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor (1919-27), as director of the AFL Information and Publicity Service (1920 to at least 1925), and as assistant editor of the American Federationist (1922 to at least 1925). Wright was later the editor of the International Labor News Service, and around 1933 he founded Chester M. Wright and Associates, a Washington, D.C., news service and research firm that published Chester Wright's Labor Letter. After he retired in 1948, his colleague John Herling took charge of the publication, which was renamed John Herling's Labor Letter.

Wright, Edwin R. (1871-1946), was born in Illinois. A linotype operator, he served as vice-president (1902-3) and president (1903-7, 1914-16) of International Typographical Union 16 of Chicago and as president (1906-13) of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. He served as an AFL salaried organizer in 1907 and 1908. He was secretary of the Illinois Employers' Liability Commission (1909-10) and later took up the practice of law. Wright was appointed to the Illinois Industrial Commission about 1931.

Wyatt, Calvin (b. 1852), a Pittsburgh printer, was an AFL salaried organizer from 1901 to 1922.

Yates, Rose A. (b. 1877), worked for a time as a railway freight house clerk in Worcester, Mass. Around 1919 she married James Forrester, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and in the early 1920s she was president of the Washington, D.C., branch of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Young, Albert (b. 1871?), lived in Colorado as a young man, working in Leadville as a miner and in Denver as a teamster, before moving to Chicago in 1891. He was a founding member of the Chicago coal teamsters' union. In 1901 Young was among those who withdrew from the Team Drivers' International Union to form the Teamsters' National Union, which he served as president and organizer from 1901 to 1903. When the Team Drivers and Teamsters merged to form the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1903, Young served as a member of the new union's general executive board (1903-4) and as an organizer (1903-4, 1905-6). In 1906 he was a leader of a secession movement that formed the United Teamsters of America, which he briefly served as vice-president. Young continued to work as a teamster in Chicago until at least 1917.

Young, Charles O. (1858-1944), was born in Carthage, Mo., and moved to Seattle in 1883, where he worked as an operating engineer, joined the KOL for a time, became active in the anti-Chinese movement, and helped organize the Western Central Labor Union in 1888. By 1894 he was living in Olympia, Wash., where he was engineer in charge of the water works, and by the latter part of the decade he had moved to Tacoma, Wash., where he joined International Union of Steam Engineers 2. In 1898 Young was a founder of the Washington State Labor Congress, predecessor of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and in 1899 he was a founder of the Tacoma Central Labor Council. In 1904 he became a salaried organizer for the AFL, and he served in that capacity until his retirement around 1933.

Younger, Maud (1870-1936), was a resident at the University Settlement in New York City from 1901 to 1906. Moving to San Francisco, she joined Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America 48 (Waitresses) in 1908 and became its president. She was active in the National Women's Trade Union League and the National Consumers' League and was elected to the first executive board of the National Woman's Party in 1917.

Zaritsky, Max (1885-1959), was born in Petrikov (Pyetrykaw), Russia, and immigrated to the United States in 1906. By 1910 he was living in Malden, Mass., where he was a member of United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America 7. He moved to New York City in 1911, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the international union. Zaritsky served as president of the Hat and Cap Makers from 1919 until late 1925, when he resigned due to poor health and internal conflicts in the union. After working as assistant manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, he was in 1927 reelected president of the international union (in 1924 renamed the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union), and he retained that position until 1934, when it merged with the United Hatters of North America to form the United Hatters', Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union. Zaritsky served as secretary-treasurer of the new union from 1934 to 1936 and as president from 1936 until he retired in 1950. He also served as a member of the Committee for Industrial Organization and in 1936 was a founder of the American Labor party.

Zorn, Julius (1853-1926), was born in Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, and apprenticed as a cooper and brewer. In 1874 he immigrated to the United States, settled in Cincinnati, and worked as a brewer. He was a charter member of a brewers' union established in Cincinnati in 1879 that became National Union of Brewers of the United States 12 when the national union was organized in 1886 (in 1887 renamed the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States). After a lockout in 1887, he moved to Indianapolis, where he was a member of Brewery Workmen's local 77. Zorn returned to Cincinnati in 1899 to serve as recording secretary-treasurer (1900-1904) of the international union. Declining reelection because of poor health, he worked as a bookkeeper for the international union from 1905 to 1917 and from 1917 until his death edited its official journal.

Zuckerman, Max (1868-1932), was born in the Russian Ukraine and immigrated to the United States about 1891. He settled in New York City, where, after working for a short time in a pearl button factory, he became a cap cutter and joined the local cap makers' union. He later served as secretary (1904-13) and secretary-treasurer (1913-27) of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America (in 1924 renamed the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union).