charged employee. The organization of a new fire department was begun at once, and until it was completed, prominent citizens acted as volunteers, sleeping in the station houses. During the progress of the strike it was attempted to bring about a recall of the City Commission, and upon failure in the Council the only instance of violence during the strike occurred, when an individual made a personal assault upon an elderly Councilman. At the end of six weeks practically all of the old men returned and were reinstated. The striking firemen issued notice that in cases of threatening fires they would volunteer their services during the danger.

In August there was a strike of railroad shopmen for increase of pay. This strike lasted two weeks, during which time the railroads declared embargoes and curtailed train service.

In August the cigar makers at the Gonzalez & Sanchez factory struck; they were out two weeks.

In September there was an echo of the strike of the girl operators of the Southern Bell Telephone Company that started in the spring, but which had not entirely ceased. For several months it had been the habit of the striking girls to picket the locality of the telephone building and tantalize the loyal employees as they went back and forth to work. Finally, September 11, the loyal girls in a body turned upon their tormentors, and the people in that locality that day witnessed the most spectacular exhibition of scratching and hair-pulling ever staged in Jacksonville.

In October there was a strike of the workers in the Merrill-Stevens South Jacksonville plant; they were out a week.

1920

January 3: Formal opening of the Jacksonville Tourist and Convention Bureau at No. 8 West Duval Street.

January 19: Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company bought out the Home Telephone Company (automatic), following an ineffectual attempt of the latter to sell its plant to the city.

January 14: As an outgrowth of the local war camp community activities, the Jacksonville Community Service held