MONTHLY JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers



69 69

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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ABE OLSON, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT — JOHN MCCORMACK, 3RD VICE-PRES.

THOS. J. MCNAMARA, SECT'Y-TREAS

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Every member of the International Association is entitled to receive the Journal. But in order to receive same you must comply with certain rules laid down by the Post Office Department.

We are not allowed to send the Journal through the mail as second-class matter, unless we have a bona fide subscription of every member who wishes to receive the same. If you do not receive the Journal, fill out the accompanying subscription blank and send same to this office.

If your subscription is once received here, duly filled out, you will receive the Journal without further trouble. If you change your address, notify us promptly of same. If you neglect to do so you are liable not to receive the Journal.

To Locals who desire to receive the Journal in bulk we will send same by express but express charges must be paid by the Local.

Please enter my order for subscription to the International Association Monthly Journal, commencing with first issue after date, for which I hereby agree to pay 10c per copy.

Date .....

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Local Union No. .....

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MONTHLY JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Editor,
2516 Slattery Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Contributions for the Journal must be received before the 20th of each month to insure publication in the following issue.

New notes and articles of interest to our craft are respectfully solicited.

VOL. 1. ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 25, 1912. No. 3

EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT.

Boston, April 30, 1912.

In submitting my report covering my recent visit to the city of Philadelphia and Local No. 14, I do so with some degree of satisfaction. Though my stay in the city was short and my time very limited, I feel that my efforts have borne fruit.

By previous arrangement with President Peters and Third Vice President McCormick, I had an open meeting called for Monday evening, March 25th. I left Boston on Sunday night and arrived in Philadelphia Monday, where I met President Peters and the business agent of Local No. 14. We talked over the situation at length. They explained the conditions of the city, and I regret to say that it was not very encouraging. However, we got to the meeting and found quite a large number of both union and non-union men present The meeting was called to order by President Peters, and I had the pleasure of addressing the meeting. I spoke at some length, making an effort to illustrate the advantages they would have by uniting and building up of a strong organization. After my conclusion, a general discussion took place, in which non-union as well as union men took part. After listening to the discussion for some time, hearing both sides of the story, I felt satisfied that I was familiar with the situation. I decided that it was necessary to take action at once. I therefore suggested that the non-union men be asked to leave the hall, and the meeting go into secret session, which was complied with.

On behalf of the I. A., I opened the charter for three months, giving Local No. 14 permission to charge $1 initiation fee, which proposition was accepted by a vote of the local. We again suspended the regular order of business and went into open session. The non-union men again were invited to enter, and the conditions under which they could join the union was then explained to them, and everything seemed to be acceptable. They all promised to join the union at the following regular meeting.

Remarks were made by several of the members of Local No. 14, as well as by myself, for the good and welfare of the local, after which the meeting adjourned, with a good feeling and harmony existing among all.

The following day I visited some jobs on which non-union men were working. I talked to them about joining the Union, and they all spoke in favor of joining. I also visited the office of the B. T. C. I met several of the representatives from the different building trades crafts; they all assured me that the B. T. C. would give the asbestors workers all the the support possible.

On Wednesday, March 27th, I arrived in New York. I met several of the officials of Local No. 12. I went over the situation and condition of the city with Business Agent Joseph Mullaney and Second Vice President Daniel Neary thoroughly. While I regret to report that I found business dull, I take great pleasure in reporting the organization in a flourishing condition, with a bright outlook for plenty of business in the near future.

Leaving New York on above date, I returned to Boston.

In reporting on Local No. 31, Providence, R. I., I regret to say that they recently failed in their efforts to get an agreement with the firms; and owing to dull business, we thought it would be advisable to hold the agreement question in abeyance until a future date, when we are in hopes opportunity will present itself. The local is in a good condition, with a good future before it. Fraternally submitted.

ABE OLSON,
Third Vice President.



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FROM THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

New York, April 29, 1912.

Pursuant with instructions received by me from you on April 20th, I proceeded to Boston. I found a chaotic state of affairs existing in the building trades of that city. The trouble is due to our old friend "jurisdiction" and the trades directly involved are the I. A. and U. A. Steamfitters. Both have their supporters. The U. A. has the Building Trades Council fighting their battle, which is principally being waged against the Geo. A. Fuller Company. The I. A. is not affiliated with the Council and has the staunch support of the Bricklayers, Plasterers, Lathers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all of whom are at work upon the Copley Plaza Hotel, upon which the fight is being centered. The Painters and Asbestos Workers are also at work, though affiliated with the Council.

The Marble Workers, Tile Layers and Elevator Constructors upon this job are union men, notwithstanding the fact that the local unions of the two latter organizations are officially on strike. All the trades on the Copley Plaza Hotel are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and are not only openly defying the Boston Building Trades Council, but are working with non-union engineers and electricians. To add to this organized labor complication, the striking trades were made defendants in an action brought by the Geo. A. Fuller Company to enjoin them from striking. The press of this date tells of the failure of the same.

But to our craft and my mission in Boston. Before receiving your instructions, Business Agent Mullaney of Local No. 12 reported at its regular meeting (Thursday, April 18th) that the Geo. A. Fuller Company had made a demand upon him for men to work upon the Boston contracts of that company. Remembering this, and in order to have perfect understanding between Locals 6, 12 and our general office, I notified Mullaney to proceed to Boston. He did so. I called the President and officers of Local 6 to a conference in the Quincy House, at which there was also present First Vice President Olsen, Business Agents Mullaney of New York and Roberts of Boston. I learned the following: That Local 6 had been called out on strike upon the Copley Plaza Hotel on April 12th. They returned on the 22d, after voting to withdraw from the Building Trades Council, as their sympathies are with the I. A. fitter or any other A. F. of L. organization who may be attacked upon jurisdictional issues.

In order to get at all the facts fully and have a general discussion, I called a special meeting on the 24th, three days' notice of which was mailed to each and every member upon the local roster. The full membership responded. They showed clearly that they intended to support the I. A. fitter and remain outside the Council and go it alone, regardless of consequences. I, however, held different views upon this subject and advised them to reconsider their action of the previous week, rescind the motion to withdraw from the Council and reaffiliate with the Council. I pointed out the fact that other trades were at work upon the Fuller contracts who were affiliated with the Council and saw no reason why Local 6 could not have the same privilege.

After much persuasion, and just about when they were to take favorable action, a telegram was read from President Kennedy of our International, in which he threatened to revoke Local 6's charter unless the members obeyed the Council's orders, i. e., go out on strike again against the I. A. fitters. This, as you can well imagine, set the meeting in an uproar, and it was only by the efforts of First Vice President Olsen and a masterful appeal by Business Agent Mullaney of Local 12 that a motion to withdraw from the International did not prevail. There were, of course, a few members present who knew that no one member of the International Executive Board could revoke a charter. However, after renewed effort, I finally succeeded in having them reaffiliate with the Council.

DANIEL A. NEARY,
Second Vice President.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I herewith submit my report to the locals affiliated with the National Association covering month of May:

In the last month considerable trouble has arisen throughout the country in our organization owing to the jurisdiction dispute of the I. A. and U. A. and the Bricklayers and Masons Associations claiming Cork Insulation.

In regard to the I. A. and U. A. you will note report of First Vice-president and Second Vice-president given in detail of their trouble in Boston, in reference to the bricklayers claiming insulation. This trouble, no doubt, will be settled up in the course of a month or so as both associations are about to enter into an International Agreement, whereby same will be settled once and for all.

Nothing else of importance has come up with the exception that Cleveland, from all accounts, has received one of the best agreements that has ever been signed up in the last few years. A detailed report of this will be found in next month's journal.

Convention Call.—In accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, on August 5th, 1912, the Eighth Convention of the International Association will be called in New York City. No doubt this will be one of the greatest and best conventions the organization has ever had, and we would like to have every organization interest themselves and send a delegate.

However, for the benefit of the organizations who will not be in position to send a delegate to said convention, would suggest that any changes in the constitution or by-laws, or, in fact, anything which needs attention, a copy of same can be sent to me, stating the article and section therein, and same will have my undivided attention and given the same consideration as if their representatives were present.

Finances.—I am glad to state that the finances are greatly improved since last report, balance on hand being considerably more since last quarter, as you will note by the receipts and expenditures for March and April.

Executive Board Report.—Nothing of importance has been taken up in the last month.

Owing to a mishap and change in address and not to stop the journal from being published on time, the rest of my report will be held out until next month. My new address is No. 2516 Slattery Street. In future, send all communications to above address.

Fraternally yours,

T. J. McNAMARA,
National Secretary.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION'S BANQUET.

Washington.—"I have done no wrong. I have violated no law of my country or of the District of Columbia. I exercised my rights as an American citizen—the rights of free speech and free press. 'We will speak out; we will be heard, though al earth's systems crack; we will not take a single word, a single letter back.'" With the utterance of these words President Gompers received vociferous applause at the testimonial dinner given in his honor, and that of Frank Morrison, by the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia at the New Ebbitt House recently. This is his answer to the contempt proceedings now in progress, which has become a famous case.

VICTORY FOR HATTERS.

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered its decision in the famous case of the hatters. "Application for a writ of certiorari is denied on authorities cited," was the announcement made by the court, the chief justice of the court disposing of the latest phase in the case by that declaration. The effect of the decision is to affirm the judgment of the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is proven that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them

At Sacramento, Cal., the Cement Workers obtained the Saturday half-holiday and increased wages.

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American Federation of Labor News

A. F. OF L. ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Springfield, Ill.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has recently chartered the following locals, which were formerly with the Reid seceding faction: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, O.; Youngstown, O.; Dallas, Texas; two locals in Fort Worth Texas; Sherman, Texas; Houston, Texas, Pittsfield, Mass.; Fresno, Cal.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Carlinville, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; Paducah, Ky.; Manchester, N. H.; Moberly, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn. This addition is the result of the decision rendered by the court some time ago in Cleveland, O., which decided that the McNulty organization was the bona fide organization of Electrical Workers.

INAUGURATE MORTUARY BENEFIT.

Indianapolis — The International Typographical Union began on April 1 the payment of a graduated burial benefit. The benefits paid are as follows: For membership of between one and two years, $75; between two and three years, $125; between three and four years, $175; between four and five years, $275; continuous membership of five years or more, $400. The fund created to sustain this benefit is supported by a monthly assessment of one-half of one per cent on the total earnings of all members. The organization also pays a pension to its incapacitated members over sixty years of age, and there are now 650 members upon the pension roll, each receiving $5 per week. Since the inauguration of the pension system in August, 1908, $500,000 has been expended in this manner.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES GET INCREASE.

Washington, D. C.—The House, while considering the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, added an amendment increasing the salaries of private secretaries to members of the House from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. Heretofore it has been the custom of the government to allow each member of Congress $1,500 per year for clerical assistants, and its has transpired that in some instances, at least, that the money appropriated for this purpose has not been expended in the manner intended. In other words, it is claimed that there has been in vogue a practice of "pooling," whereby several members utilize the same clerk and then prorate his salary. An amendment was proposed and adopted providing that the clerks to members of the House shall be placed on the rolls, thus making former practices impossible.

PAINTERS GET GOOD AGREEMENT.

Peekskill, N. Y.—The painters have just secured an agreement which carries with it an increase of 50 cents per day, Saturday half holiday, agreement to run for one year, and a complete recognition of the union for the first time. Other organizations are also asking for a similar increase, together with a Saturday half holiday.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS ACTIVE.

Indianapolis, Ind.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters states that after a short struggle for an increase in wages in Des Moines, Iowa, a satisfactory settlement has been reached for the coming year. At Wildwood, N. J., also an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour has been secured.

SIGNS PENSION BILL.

Washington, D. C.—A pension bill introduced in the House by Congressman Sherwood, a member of Toledo, O., Typographical Union, has been adopted by Congress and signed by the President. The bill, as finally agreed to, carries an increase of $35,000,000 for pensions during the first year of its operation. Trade unionists do things in Congress as well as elsewhere.

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DECISION IN STEAMFITTERS' CASE.

Washington, D. C.—At the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, the report submitted by the Executive Council recommended, after giving a brief history of the jurisdiction dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, "that the pipe fitting trade should be represented in the A. F. of L., also in the Building Trades Department, by one general association of the pipe fitting industry—the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada." It was further recommended "that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department be requested to carry this into effect" The Atlanta convention adopted this report. Following the convention conferences were held between the representatives of the organizations invelved, with a view to securing amalgamation and putting into effect the action of the convention, but the International Association refused to accept the terms of amalgamation. The Executive Council then decided "that unless the amalgamation is agreed to by April 1, 1912, no payment of per capita tax or of any other character shall be received from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, and that the American Federation of Labor will on and after May 1, 1912, recognize but one organization of the pipe fitting industry, that being the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada." A circular letter has just been issued, in substance stating "there is now but one organization of the pipe fitting industry recognized by the American Federation of Labor and its departments, namely, the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and all international and national unions, all state federations and city central bodies and all organized labor of America are, in the interest of the workers in the pipe fitting industry, the wages earners of the country and for a well ordered, self-imposed discipline in our movement, requested and urged to aid by every means within their power to carry into effect the decision of the American labor movement in this case."

VOLUNTARY INCREASES.

Cumberland, Md.—The Consolidated Coal Company, the largest operator in this field, has posted notices announcing a voluntary raise of 2½ cents per ton for mining coal. The news of the raise came as a surprise. The rate in the region has been 63 cents per ton. The Georges' Creek Coal Company has also given a raise of 3 cents a ton, and is now paying 66 cents. In the Somerset field wages have also been advanced. The Kuhns United Coal Company, with mines at Boswell, Jerome and Salisbury, have announced a 5 cents wage advance to all employes. The Meyersdale Coal Company has also granted increases of approximately 7½ cents per ton.

THE COMMITTEE.

Who is it gives you all the news,
And begs you to pay up your dues,
Nearly driving them to booze—
The Committee.

Who is it sits up late at night,
And figures out just how to fight
For more money and what's right—
The Committee.

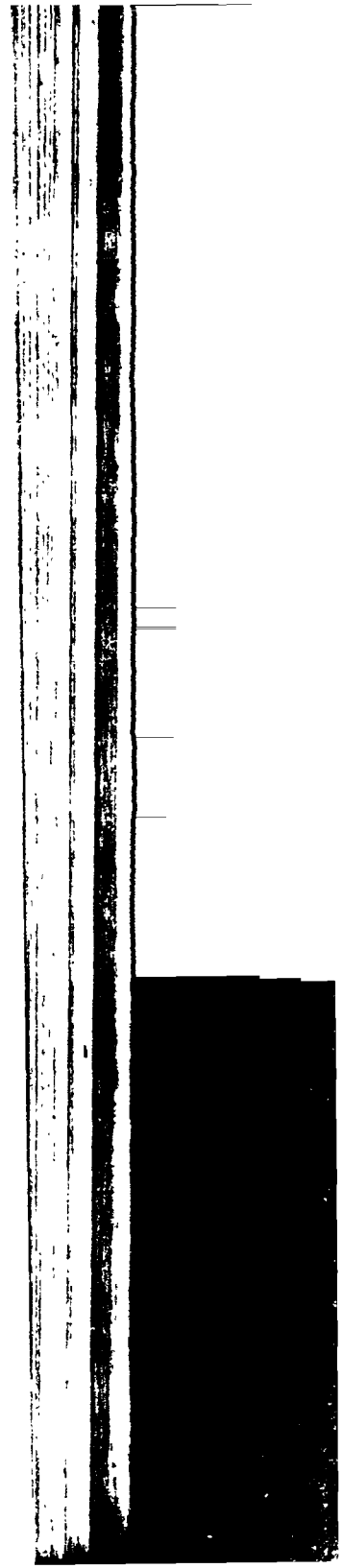
Who is it that the nons despise,
When they go out to organize,
And try to make your pay arise—
The Committee.

Who is it works like tarnal sin
To make the order's project win,
Without hope, or praise, or tin—
The Committee

Who leaves home, and kids, and wife,
To argue in a friendly strife,
In smoke so thick that you need a knife—
The Committee.

Who makes an enemy of a friend
Causing wounds it ne'er can mend,
By acting impartially to the end—
The Committee

Who, when the work is done, alack,
Just turns around, presents its back,
And "gets it," where the pants are slack
The Committee.



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Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1912.

Mr. T. J. McNamara, 1801 Elliott Ave, St. Louis, Mo—

Dear Sir and Bro.. At the last meeting of Local No. 17 I was advised to have you instruct other Locals that work in Chicago is very slack, we having now about forty men out of employment, and things do not look very prosperous for much more this spring.

JAMES P. FAULS,
Secretary.

Winnepeg, Can, April 1, 1912.

H. Bryant, Secretary Bricklayers and Masons' Union, Winnipeg -

Dear Sir: At the last meeting of the above Local, I was instructed to write you asking if members of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union are applying cork slab insulation in any buildings such as cold storage warehouses, etc., in Winnepeg. Yours fraternally

GEO. W. ELLENTHORPE,
Recording Secretary.

Winnepeg, Can, April 12, 1912.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Manitoba, No. 1.

Mr. Geo. W. Ellinthorpe, Secretary. Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 15, Winnipeg—

Dear Sir: Your communication of April 1st to hand, and I am instructed by the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, Winnepeg, to notify your Local that cork slab insulation work is the work for members of the above named union, and is being done by them. Yours fraternally,

HARRY BRYANT, Secretary.

WHY ALL SHOULD JOIN UNIONS.

Every craftsman's common sense tells him he ought to belong to the union of his trade. His duty to his family, to his fellow workers and to himself demands this. He knows that as an individual worker he is powerless to improve his working conditions, and has, perhaps, made up his mind to some time join the union. He ought to realize that he cannot afford to neglect this important duty; that every day's delay helps to place him and his fellow workers in a most dangerous position, and that unless he aids in putting a stop to the tendency he is responsible for his own and his fellow workers' degradation.

The non-union worker may argue that he is a free born American citizen, and intends to work for whom he pleases, for what he pleases and as many hours a day as he pleases. But he knows that he has to ask the employer for the opportunity to work, take what the employer chooses to pay and work as many hours a day as the employer requires.

Only through the united action and collective bargaining of organized labor has it been possible to shorten the work day, raise the wages and in many ways improve conditions for the workers. Only by these means have the toilers of the land been able to successfully resist reductions in pay or extensions of hours; to make themselves respected; to secure better homes, better clothes, better food and more comforts for themselves and their families; to make the shop a better place to work in; to secure some measure of protection in their labor, and in many other ways to raise the standards of living and citizenship for working people.

Organized labor has established the principle that men and women have as much right to say what wages they will accept and how many hours a day they will work as employers have to raise the prices on their products whenever they see fit. In their efforts in this direction they all work together and reach their end by "collective bargaining," or whatever is the same thing—united action. The only successful way to cope with them is to use the same methods, and this can be done only through thorough organization in the whole industrial field.

It cannot be too forcibly stated or repeated too often that the only way in which a non-union worker can help himself is by joining with others of his craft in a common effort.

By becoming a member of the union of his trade he combines the whole force of that union with his own advantage and that of all the other members, and, in addition, he enlists the sympathy and support of all the other unions in his behalf. The fight of one is the fight of all, and when all stand together victory in almost every case is assured. By remaining out of the union the work-

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er not only stands alone, but he has the whole power of the union necessarily against him, instead of with him, as it would be if he were a member. By all means, non-union worker, get at once into the union you are entitled to enter and help to swell its power for good for yourself and everybody else.

BILL.

Father calls me William,
Sister calls me Will,
Mother calls me Willie.
But the fellers call me Bill.
Mighty glad I ain't a girl,
Rather be a boy,
Without them sashes, curls, an' things
That's worn by Fauntleroy!

Love to chawnk green apples
An' go swimmin' in the lake,
Hate to take the castor-ile
They give for belly-ache.
'Most all the time
The whole year round,
There ain't no flies on me,
But—just 'fore Christmas
I'm as good as I kin be!

EUGENE FIELD.

HARRIMAN STRIKE.

Chicago.—The President of an international union having made an extended tour of the West has just returned to Chicago. He was particularly interested in noting the effect of the Harriman strike on the operation of trains, and other instances in relation thereto. He reports that in his trip from Salt Lake to Ogden, Butte, Montana; Pendleton, Oregon; Seattle, Portland, Oregon, and then south to Los Angeles, trains were nearly all late, almost wholly due to defective equipment. From Los Angeles back by way of Phoenix, Arizona, to El Paso and San Antonio, Texas, trains were running from one hour to ten hours late; the same reasons applying as above noted. It was further stated that the strikers at the various points affirmed that the passenger service is being taken care of, but that the freight service was practically demoralized. It is a common practice now to use freight engines on passenger trains, thus showing the lack of repairs. It was stated that the situation as a whole looked extremely favorable to the strikers, taking into consideration the fact that there have been very few desertions, and also that it is rumored that the officials of the Harriman System are becoming disheartened over their attempt to deny the recognition of the System Federation. The outlook for the future seems to be bright.

AN ALLEGED IMPOSTER.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Edwin Perry, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, announces in the columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal that a man named Ernest Meier "has been preying upon the members of the different craft organizations all over the country, and obtaining large sums of money here and there, under the false pretense that the sum would be refunded by Local Union No. 1397, United Mine Workers, of West Bay City, Mich." Mr. Perry states that the credentials carried are forgeries and requests that should the above-named gentleman appear seeking funds, that the office of the United Mine Workers be immediately communicated with in order that such steps may be taken as will protect the unions throughout the country from being further imposed upon.

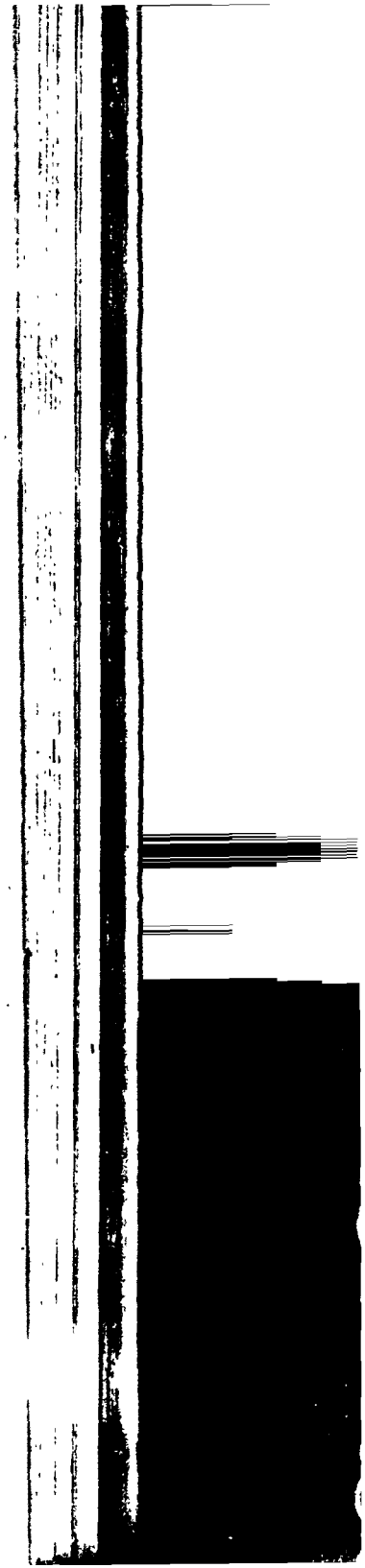
LOS ANGELES TIMES HARD HIT.

Washington, D. C.—Figures secured by the Los Angeles Record from the New York headquarters of the Association of American Advertisers show, in a startling way, the loss of public approval suffered by the Los Angeles Times because of its persistent abuse of organized labor, and every other movement for social betterment. It is stated that the Times' circulation began to dwindle three years ago, and has fallen so rapidly that to-day it is the smallest of any morning paper in Los Angeles. It stands fifth at the present time in circulation, the Record, Express, Tribune and the Examiner leading it.

Some ladies while engaged decorating a village church were informed that a goat was making a meal of a "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" design on leaves, which had been left in the church yard.

"Make haste, Pat," cried the ladies, "the goat is starting to eat again."

"Let him ate away," said Pat. "I am goin' to wait until he's got some 'good will to man' inside of him."



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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

March, 1912.

Balance on hand		$631.05
Mar. 1—On account per capita Detroit, No. 25		13 60
Mar. 1—On account per capita Detroit, No. 25		14.00
Mar. 1—On account per capita Kansas City, No. 27		9.00
Mar 14—On account per capita New Haven, No. 29		14.05
Mar. 14—On account per capita San Francisco, No. 16		6.00
Mar. 14—On account per capita Cincinnati, No. 8		5.00
Mar. 15—On account per capita Milwaukee, No. 19		8.00
Mar. 15—On account per capita Washington, No. 21		6.00
Mar. 21—On account per capita Providence, No. 31		1 25
Mar. 28—On account per capita Pittsburg, No. 2		30.00
Mar. 28—On account 4 buttons, Milwaukee, No. 19		2.00
Mar. 28—On account per capita Philadelphia, No. 14		17 00
Mar. 28—On account per capita St. Louis, No. 1		18 00
Mar. 30—		
To duty on book and seal Winnepeg	$ 5.95	
To postage	5.00	
To incidental expenses	4.00	
To trip to Chicago	35.00	
To Sec'y's salary	20.00	
To finishing 5 new charters at $1.50 each	7 50	
	$77.45	$781.45
Total cash		$781.45
Total expense		77.45
Balance on hand		$704.00

Receipts and Expenditures for April, 1912.

Balance on hand		$704.00
Apr. 7—On account of 4 buttons Milwaukee		2.00
Apr. 12—On account per capita tax Boston		32.00
Apr. 18—On account Winnepeg due stamps—60		12.00
Apr. 18—On account Washington due stamps		6.00
Apr. 18—On account Buffalo, 15 due books		1.50
Apr. 18—On account St Louis, due stamps		14.00
Apr. 18—On account Milwaukee		8.00
Apr. 18—On account Boston, due stamp and book		25.00
Apr. 18—On account Milwaukee, per capita tax		25.00
April 18—		
To one scale	$ 3.00	
To per capital A. F. of L., Jan., Feb., Mar.	16.00	
April 20—		
To telegraph money order N. Y.	1.50	
To telegram Boston and New York	1.05	
April 30—		
To 500 letter heads, Local No. 24	2.75	
To 500 envelopes, Local No. 24	2.25	
To 1000 small envelopes, McNamara	3.75	
To 500 letter heads, Locals 8 & 14	5.00	
To 500 envelopes, Local 14	2.25	
To 1200 Monthly Journals	32.50	
To making McCormick cut	1.82	
To Adams Exp. Co. to Cincinnati	.15	
To Adams Exp. Co to Washington	.90	
To Adams Exp. Co. to Philadelphia	.90	
To expenses for packing, etc.	.70	
To Neary's trip to to Boston	50.00	
To balance on trip to Philadelphia and Providence	41.00	
To Olson—		
To telegram to Cleveland and Cincinnati	2.00	
To postage	5.00	
To Secy's salary	20.00	
To ribbon for typewriter	.75	
To incidental expenses	5.00	
	$198.57	$829.50
Total cash		$829.50
Total expense		198.57
Balance on hand		$630.93

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Seal	$1.50
100-page Ledger	1.25
200-page Ledger	2.25
100-page Journal	1.25
200-page Journal	2.25
Minute Book	1.25
Warrant Book	.25
Receipt Book	.25
Treasurer's Book	1.00

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SAVING IN PIPE COVERING.

Question—In covering a steam pipe system, how is the saving computed, as compared with the loss that would be sustained, if the pipes were allowed to remain uncovered? How is it discovered whether the saving will warrant the cost outlay to properly insulate the pipes? J. P.

Answer—It is a well-known fact that it pays to cover steam lines with an insulating material. Probably every engineer knows that in a general way at least. But there are some who have no idea as to what the loss is in the case of uncovered pipes, and how much of that loss may be saved by covering them. In the following illustration we will try to make clear how these things are done.

Those who have made a study of the subject consider the covering of steam pipe lines as an investment, rather than as a necessary expense alone. Suppose, for example, we take a case which recently came to our notice. In a certain power plant, there was, approximately, 300 feet of steam pipe of 4 inches diameter, uncovered. The pressure carried was 125 lbs., gauge. The average temperature in the plant was about 85 deg. F. A test was made by a mechanical engineer who is a specialist in that line of work, and it was found that the loss due to bare pipe was 5,073,000 B. t. u.'s per day of 24 hours. They were using coal that cost $2 per ton of 2,000 lbs. and which had a heating value of 12,500 B. t. u. per pound, as found from a regular analysis. Now, 60 per cent only of the heat value of the coal was used in making steam. Taking 60 per cent of 12,500 we get 7,500 B. t. u. usefully expended; and $\frac{5,073,000}{7,500} = 676+$ pounds of coal per day of 24 hours, is required to make up for the loss in condensation and radiation.

The plant operates 313 days per year, and although the fires are banked on Sundays, we will consider only the regular operating days, as it is the method which our correspondent wants, rather than exact figures. Therefore, $313 + 676 = 211,588$ pounds, or $\frac{211,588}{2,000}$ 105 tons of coal per year, in round numbers, will be lost. This means, at $2 per ton, $2 × 105 = $210 loss per year, due to uncovered pipes.

By covering these pipes with a first-class material, it was estimated (such estimate being based upon actual tests of the covering) that the loss would be reduced to 763,000 B. t. u. per day of 24 hours, as compared with 5,073,000 B. t. u. loss just referred to. From this we see that $\frac{763,000}{7,500} = 101.7$ pounds of coal per hour will be required to offset the loss. And $313 \times 101.7 = 31,832.1$ pounds per year, or $\frac{31832.1}{2000} = 15.9$ tons per year. $15.9 \times \$2 = \$31+$ in round numbers, lost per year. $210.000—$31 = $179 saving per year, due to covering the pipes.

This means $\frac{179.00}{12} = 14.9$ dollars per month, and as the job of covering the pipes would amount to $100, $\frac{100.00}{14.9}$ 7 months, nearly, for the job to pay for itself. As the saving, yearly is $179, and the cost of covering the pipes is $100, $\frac{179}{100} \times 100 = 179$ per cent gross return on the investment for the first year, which shows that even when making the usual allowance for depreciation, maintenance, etc., and considering only the net return, it will be large enough to justify the pipes being covered.

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