MONTHLY JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers



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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., JULY 25, 1912. No. 5

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR MAY AND JUNE.

Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1912.

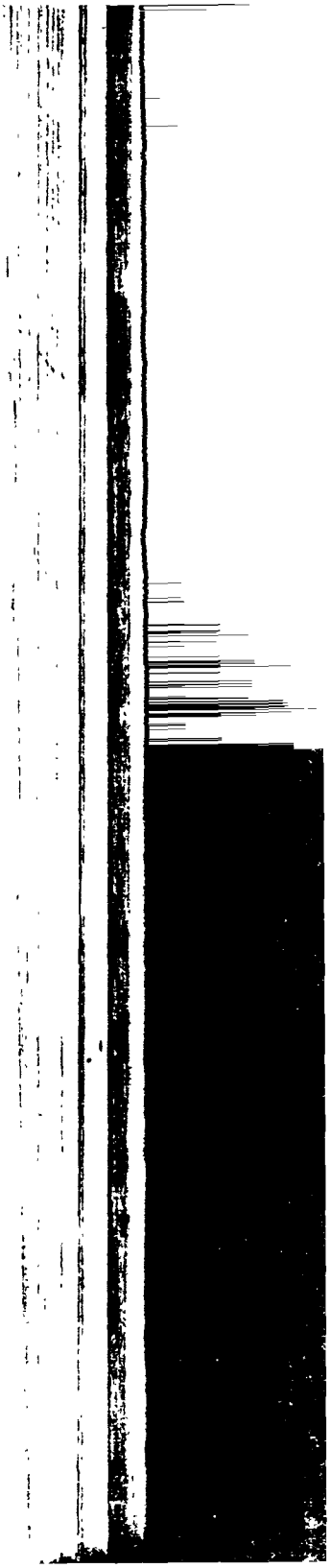
To the Officers and Members of the International Association:

I herewith submit the following report of my visit to Indianapolis and Cleveland for approval:

On Friday, May 17, 1912, I received a telegram from the Cleveland Local calling to their city to attend a special meeting of Local No. 3, on Monday night, May 19, it being impossible for me to go on such short notice I then notified the home office of the Cleveland call. After notifying Secretary McNamara that I would go to Cleveland on Monday, May 26, 1912. On Wednesday, May 15, I received a ong distance telephone call from Secretary McNamara for me to meet him and John Grob of Local No. 1 in Indianapolis, on Saturday, May 25, in the morning at a stated point that was agreed upon. I was there but failed to meet Secretary McNamara. I then went to the B. T. C. Headquarters and took up the question of organizing the men working at our trade with the State President J. Etchison. He told me that he would get our men together and then he would call me in to organize and install the officers. Up to this writing nothing has been done on same.

On Saturday, May 25, I left Indianapolis for Cleveland arriving in said city Sunday morning at 1:30 A. M. on the same day I located Bro. A. H. Budd of Local No. 3, and made an appointment with him to meet me Monday morning at the headquarters of the B. T. C. which appointment was kept. When I met Bro. Budd on Monday morning I inquired of him the trouble between Local No. 3 and the Johns Manville shop, after Bro. Budd explaining the conditions and cause of the trouble to me I then instructed Bro. Budd to get the executive board of Local No. 3 to come to the B. T. C. headquarters and there we would take up the differences in its entirety, which was done.

After being in session with the executive board of Local No. 3 and getting the full data of the differences that existed between Local No. 3 and the Johns Manville shop we then made arrangements to hold a conference with Mr. Gillett the superintendent of the Manville shop. Our committee was notified at what time we could meet Mr. Gillette and was agreed to. On meeting Mr. Gillette and the introduction made as it being the first time I had met Mr. Gillette, I then informed him the reason why the committee and myself were there. After I had introduced the reason of our visit there Mr. Gillette explained to myself and the committee of Local No. 3 that he did not know the reason why our men had quit working in his shop, outside of a letter he had received from the Secretary of Local No. 3, telling him in said letter that he had seven men working for him that were not members of Local No. 3, and that at their last regular meeting they had taken action to put those men, mentioning the seven different names in the letter on the unfair list and also the Johns Manville shop on the unfair list. That was the first knowledge of a letter of that character that I had. After seeing and reading the letter I then changed my first opinion in the case and endeavored to settle the difference as easily as possible, which was done to the satisfaction of both parties concerned. It was agreed at that conference that all men return to work that had wen. out of said shop and the existing agreement to be liv-



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ed up to as strictly as possible with the thorough understanding that all men working in the pipe covering line for the above mentioned shop should be a member of the organization, this being satisfactory with both sides the committee and myself then adjourned to the B. T. C. headquarters, and went into executive session. The questions discussed at that meeting were along the lines of the good and welfare of the organization. The committee explained to me in full detail the condition of Local No. 3, we then went into figures of the finances of the Local with a view in mind to put a Business Agent in the field, and on my recommendation to the executive board of Local No. 3, Bro. Budd was appointed to act as Business Agent and a meeting of the Local called for to ratify the action of the executive board, which was done. I attended the meeting on Wednesday night, June 29, where questions and debates of all kinds were brought up at that meeting, and if every member present having a thorough understanding of my interpretation of the existing agreement between Local No. 3, which is quoted the party of the first part and the firms of the City of Cleveland which is the party of the second part. After the meeting adjourned we then had a little refreshments, when that was over the hour being past midnight, I then bid them all good night and good cheer and prepared to return home to Chicago on the following day, May 30, 1912.

Fraternally submitted,

A. J. KENNEDY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR MILWAUKEE SITUATION OF JUNE.

Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1912.

In the city of Milwaukee, Wis., the Brgs. Ass'n. signs a yearly agreement with the different B. T. Org. what works in and around the Brg's. the said agreement expiring on the first of June and a new one entered into. On the first of June of this year the Brg's. Ass'n. had objections of entering into any agreement with the B. T. C. of the city of Milwaukee other than recognizing the prevailing wage and working rules of the B. T. contract. This was objected to by the B. T. C. of Milwaukee, and a strike was called by the B. T. C. of Milwaukee and a motion was passed at said meeting that all local org. that were out on strike in the brg's. appeal to their National Ass'n. to send a national officer into the city of Milwaukee to assist in settling strike. On Saturday, June 4, I received a telegram from Business Agent Zindell asking me to come to Milwaukee. I also received a telegram on same date from Secretary McNamara that Local No. 19 had requested me to come to Milwaukee on Brg's. trouble. On Tuesday, June 11, I went to Milwaukee and in conjunction with the Int. Nat. Representatives of the following Org. Bro. Buckelew of the Machinists' Int. Nat. Union; Bro. M. Garrett, of the Int. Nat Steamfitters; Bro. Keefe, of the Engineers; Gengenbach, of the Cement Workers; F. Kennedy, of the United Ass'n. of Steamfitters, and myself of the Asbestos Workers. On our arrival in the city the Local Board then called a meeting to explain the situation in full to all present. At the local meeting it was decided to arrange for a meeting with the Brg's. Committee, and the meeting arranged for the following day. On Wednesday, Bro. Donlin, the Int. Pres. of the Plasterers, came to town on the behalf of the Org. which he represents. Our members of Local No. 19 were doing a cork job in the Blatz Brg. there were certain parts of this work that is being done in the vats under a new process which our boys demand, asked ten cents an hour more than they received last year. It appeared that our wage question would not make much of a hitch but the jurisdiction claim between our Org. and the Bricklayers' Ass'n. would be the greatest stumbling block to a settlement, but we finally showed the Brg's. committee were the bricklayers had no claim for the work at all, but Mr. Plasterer, taking advantage of the decision rendered by President Short on that class of work in the city of Baltimore, butted in for his share of same. It was then agreed for harmony sake that the two local unions in the city of Milwaukee, namely the plasterer and the asbestos worker would get together and agree between themselves on the working condition, the bricklayer being entirely eliminated on same.

After being four days in Milwaukee and a settlement not any nearer in sight, I returned home to Chicago with the understanding that I would return again when wanted. On Tues-

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day of the following week I was again called back to Milwaukee, but no better results was attained. But on Saturday, June 22, another meeting was held with all trades agreeing to sign up the different trades getting a raise of 2½c per hour with the exception of the Asbestos Workers, who received a raise of 5c per hour. Everything being signed up satisfactorily and all trades returning to work Tuesday, June 24.

Hoping this will meet with the approval of all concerned and with best wishes I am fraternally yours,

A. J. KENNEDY,

CONTINUATION OF MY REPORT OF BOSTON.

Boston, June 5, 1912.

On April 10th, I received a message from the officers of Local No. 6, requesting me to come to Boston at once, as there was a strike on. I at once started for Boston. On arriving, I found that sixty of our members had been called out by the B. T. C. of Boston, against the George A. Fuller Company, on account of the I. A. Steam Fitters. There was a meeting called for April 11th by our Local for the purpose of withdrawing from the B. T. C. At the meeting, I in behalf of the I. A. protested against the Local taking such action. My protest was heard, and no action was taken in the matter, but a call for a notified meeting for April 18th. After the special meeting I left word with the Business Agent of Local No. 6 to let me know of any changes in the situation, and with that understanding, I left the city on the following morning, April 12th. Hearing nothing in the meantime from Local No. 6, I decided to attend the meeting of April 18th.

Arriving at the meeting, I was very much surprised to find the question of withdrawing from the B. T. C. again taken up, and the majority of the members in favor of withdrawing; with me protesting the vote was taken, and motion carried to withdraw from the B. T. C. Realizing the seriousness of the matter, I at once telegraphed to our I. A. Secretary, requesting that some international officer be sent to Boston, as I thought perhaps a stranger could do more good than myself, being a Local man. On Saturday, April 20th, Third Vice-president, Brother Daniel Neary, arrived in Boston. We went over the situation together, and after making him acquainted with the condition existing in the city, I turned everything over to him, and he in turn took full charge.

I wish to state that the Asbestos Workers was the only craft that went out, that did not have their places filled with men from New York, though Brother Mullaney was asked and pressed very hard by the George A. Fuller Co. to let them have men for Boston jobs. Local No. 6 appreciates the stand taken by Local No. 12 of New York, and it goes to show the harmony existing between the two locals, and throughout our craft in general. Brother Neary's report covered the time he was in Boston, and what transpired during that time.

Nothing of importance transpired between the time Brother Neary left Boston till May 15th. On said date a meeting was called in Boston by the National B. T. D. of a representative of all building trades National Organizations. In compliance with orders from our International Association, I represented our craft at said meeting. President Short presided over the meeting, and a representative of all building trades was present, but the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Plasterers. After some discussion it was decided that nothing definite could be done with these two trades absent. It was therefore voted to hold another meeting on Friday, May 17. President Short was instructed to get in communication with President Gompers, to find out why the Carpenters and Plasterers were not present. The meeting then adjourned to meet Friday morning at 10 A. M.

On Friday the meeting wa scalled to order by President Short, with all representatives present but the Brotherhood of Carpenters. President Short reported that he had been in communication with Gompers, and was in reecipt of a telegram from Gompers, and the National President Huber of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, stating that he could not possibly be in Boston until Saturday morning. It was then decided to hold another session on Saturday, May 18, so as to have all the trades represented. The representative of the Plasterers asked for the privilege of stating his position then, as he would not be able to be present at Saturday's meeting. His request was granted, and he stated that he was in favor of reorganizing the B. T. C. of Boston,



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and would do all in his power to bring his Local into the Council. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday at 10 A. M.

Saturday morning, meeting called to order by President Short; all trades represented. The debate on reorganizing the B. T. C. was very enthusiastic and lasted till late in the afternoon. Finally a vote was taken, and it was a unanimous vote to reorganize the B. T. C. of Boston under the old charter, and President Short was instructed to notify all Locals eligible to membership, to elect delegates and have them present with proper credentials at the meeting to be held Friday, May 24th, in B. T. C. Hall. The meeting then adjourned.

Friday, May 24th, the meeting of the Council was called to order by President Short. A roll call of trades was taken. Sixteen trades answered the call, and their credentials were accepted, and the delegates seated; and the Council was declared reorganized, the sixteen trades being seated.

The same evening the daily papers stated that a new Building Trades Council had been formed in Boston by six trades. The report was found to be correct. The Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Lathers, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Plasterers and I. A. Steam Fitters had that same day formed a combination against the Buildings Trades Council of Boston. A communication from the carpenters was received at the meeting of the B. T. C., stating that they would not affiliate with the Buildings Trades Council until such time the ban was lifted from the I. A. Fitters and the Bricklayers. All delegates were instructed to have their respective Locals request their International office to send a request to Gompers for him to use his office to compel the Carpenters, Plasterers and Lathers to affiliate with the Boston B. T. C. After several remarks for the good and welfare of the Council, the meeting adjourned.

The condition in Boston is somewhat brighter, though I expect to see some trouble yet. At the present time all trades are back working on George A. Fuller's jobs but the Plumbers refuse to go back or to work on any job where the I. A. Steam Fitters are employed.

Fraternally submitted,

ABE OLSON,
1st Vice-president.

NEARY REPORT.

On the job at Philadelphia with very satisfactory results. Have succeeded to date in signing up the Ehret Company with a two year agreement. It carries an increase in money which means recognition for Local No. 14, and the unionizing of the two largest jobs now in town. Expect to enroll some forty (40) new members at two special meetings which I have called on Tuesday, June 18th, and Monday, July 15th.

Expect with close attention to Philadelphia, to swing the remaining firms in line within a few months. It is hardly necessary to inform you of the fact to what extent the Local appreciates the services already rendered.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL NEARY,
2nd Vice-president.

Resolution recommended by the Executive Board to be adopted at the Eighth Annual Convention:

1. When a member of any local has paid dues to one local for five consecutive years prior to his transferring, the local receiving transfer shall credit him with the amount of same in case a difference in initiation fee exists.

2. All protests against receiving a transfer card or card deposit must be filed with the general officers for their action.

3. All cases of transfers and card deposits shall be made a matter of record by the interested locals through official correspondence.

4. All transfer cards and deposit cards shall be granted working permits pending action of local.

We herewith inform you that a satisfactory agreement has been entered into and between the Milwaukee Building Trades Council and the Milwaukee Brewers' Association, and all men have returned to work.

We herewith extend to your organization and the members thereof our sincere thanks for their hearty cooperation. Fraternally yours,

MILWAUKEE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

J. J. FLEMING, Secretary.

Mrs. Kerrigan: Yer wages is $1 short this week, Mike.

Kerrigan: Yes, Ellen, we had an explosion on Toosday, and the foreman docked me for the time I was up in the air.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I herewith submit my report to the Locals affiliated with the International Association for the months of June and July.

In the last two months considerable trouble has arisen throughout the country in regard to the Jurisdiction of the Cork Board Insulation, viz.: Baltimore, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Understanding that the bricklayers are trying to get an International agreement with the manufacturers of cork board and having prearranged to meet A. J. Kennedy in Indianapolis on Saturday, May 25th, to accompany him to the Officers Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Dobson, of the International Association of Bricklayers and Masons, to try and bring about a temporary settlement until a permanent agreement could be entered into between the two organizations but upon failure of President Kennedy to keep his appointment at said appointed place, same was not entered into and being accompanied by Brother Jno. Grob of the St. Louis Local, we finally made arrangements that the jobs in question, i. e., those in St. Louis would be opened up pending a conference between both organizations and up to this time have received no reply from the bricklayers in regard to said conference, which was entirely satisfactory to the St. Louis Local. Since that time they have completed two of said jobs.

Now, in regard to the appointment with A. J. Kennedy, which you will note in his report, that he failed to see me at the appointed place, I waited at the appointed place for two days and failed to see him. I then got in touch with a local pipe coverer, with whom I had been communicating in regard to organizing a Local there and arranged for a meeting, which was very well attended, and from all accounts the city of Indianapolis will be under our banner in the very near future.

Being in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, I sent a communication there that I would be in that city and arranged for a meeting of the officers of said Local. Upon my arrival there, I found the boys in an elegant mood, owing to the fact that they had just signed an agreement with their employers, which practically makes the city of Cincinnati a closed shop proposition and 100 per cent organization; one of the great features of the agreement was the wage scale, and those receiving from over the scale, their wages could not be reduced. From news received at Cincinnati, within the very near future Louisville, Ky., will have a local organization in the International Association.

In regard to cork, I received news that the International Association of Bricklayers and Masons are trying to get an International agreement with the manufacturers of the cork slab work.

I have taken this matter up with the various manufacturers, and have received replies from them stating that no such conference had been arranged by them and have advised them that if a conference is to be held that we demand that one of our representatives be there to present our side of the case.

Finances.—The finances are just about the same as you will note on page 15.

Convention Call.—In accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the International Association of the 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. The following credentials have been received up to date:

St. Louis—T. J McNamara, H. Weiss.

New York—Michael Happel, Daniel Neary, Jos. Mullaney.

Essex and Hudson Co.—Michael Boland, Wm. Linstead.

Milwaukee—Henry Zindel.

Chicago—A. J. Kennedy, Peter Nelson.

Philadelphia—Jno. McCormick, Jno. Monteith.

Boston—Abe Olson, Harry Hansen.

Cleveland—A. H. Budd.

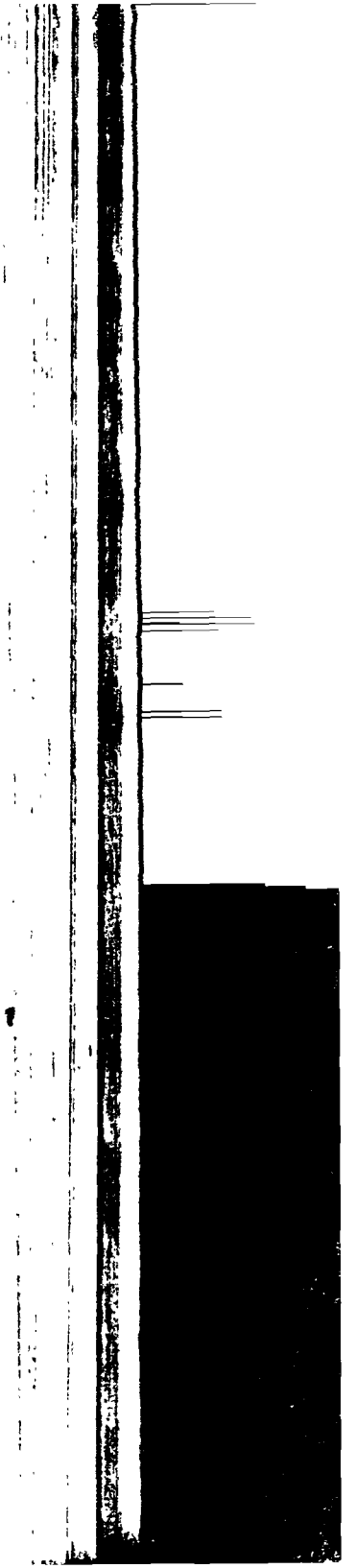
On page 6 you will note resolutions that were adopted by the Executive Board at their meeting in Philadelphia, and recommend their adoption at the next convention. If same meets with your approval, would like to hear from you, and if not, state the article which you desire changed. As stated before, any suggestion or any change in constitution or by-laws, or, in fact, anything for the betterment of the organization which you wish brought up, can be mailed direct to me.

Nothing further of importance except instructions to the various officers, whose reports appear in this issue.

Convention will convene at Terrace Garden, 155 East 58th St. All communications can be sent direct there after August 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

T. McNAMARA.



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M. F. McPARLAND



President of the International Association Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers Local Union, No. 2—Pittsburg, Pa.

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W. A. PERRETT



Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local Union, No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.

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American Federation of Labor News

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NEWS.

Providence, R. I.—The union plumbers of this city have been granted an increase in pay of 50 cents per day. The hotel waiters have also organized and applied for a charter from the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Union of Cincinnati. The new organization has over 100 charter members. A local union has also been organized of the composition roofers.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

Detroit—The local union of Structural Iron Workers has secured an increase from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, the advance scale taking effect from May 1.

SECRETARY COLLINS RESIGNS.

Washington—Peter W. Collins, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on June 1, 1912. In the circular sent to the local unions, announcing his resignation, he states that he "deems it his duty as a trade unionist to devote his services in the future to fighting the menace of Socialism in the labor movement," adding: "The fight made against our brotherhood by the Socialist movement and the So- was a bitter and malicious attack on the trade union movement of our country, with the purpose in view of destroying the trade unions in their advancement of the cause of the workers. We were successful in defeating the Socialists in the labor movement and now in the decision of the courts of our country, which, backed up the action of the American Federation of Labor, our victory was complete. Our vindication by the labor movement and the courts indicate a splendid future for our brotherhood."

UNITED HATTERS WIN VICTORY.

Washington—The local union of hatters in Danbury, Conn., has won a victory over the Socialists, individually, and as a party, decided and emphatic victory in the superior court. The union had a union shop agreement with one of the local factories, and one of the employes cancelled his membership with the organization and, according to the terms of the agreement, he was discharged. The discharged employe commenced suit for $5,000 damages, and the decision above referred to was rendered in favor of the local union of hatters. It is a sweeping victory for organized labor and clearly makes legal the right of employers to make trade agreements with labor organizations to conduct a union shop.

SHEET METAL WORKERS SECURE INCRASE.

Pittsburg—The Sheet Metal Workers of Allegheny County have just secured an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour for journeymen and a substantial increase for apprentices, with the Saturday half holiday and the union shop. The wage scale for journeymen is now $4.20 per day of eight hours.

HEART WAS IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

An Irishman applying for a pension at Washington insisted upon the justice of his claim owing to the fact that he had been wounded while in the service of his country.

"How and where were you wounded?" one of the committee inquired.

Placing his hand over his heart, he said: "I was shot in the br-reast on a retrate from Bull Run, yer honor."

"Shot through the breast on a retreat?" said the committeeman. "How could you be shot through the breast on a retreat?"

"I had the indiscretion to tur-rn and look back, yer honor."

"But if you were shot through the breast in the place you indicate the ball would have gone through your heart. How is that?"

"Me heart was in me mouth at the time, yer honor."

He got his pension.

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FOR THE GOOD OF OUR CAUSE.

Every word of this will help you. Economic conditions have changed. The day of individual efforts in the crafts has died. To-day such effort is met with COMBINED opposition. You, the worker, the craftsman, the producer, must organize if you wish to cope successfully with organized opposition. That is perfectly clear. Every great plant, every great movement, every government owes its greatness to the same organization instinct—it must come if success is to be achieved.

If you are outside of your Union you are a mere atom; a plastic putty in the hands of those who capitalize your toil; you are helpless, you work longer hours, you get smaller wages, your family is deprived of comforts and education and, more than all, what does the future hold for you in improved conditions?

Nothing—absolutely nothing.

But there is a chance for redemption; an opportunity is right at hand now; an agency lies within your grasp to ameliorate your conditions.

And this is only the selfish view. Surely you do not wish to benefit only yourself by joining your union. There is a larger duty, a more beautiful mission—you can help thousands of your fellow men. Not only the thousands in your own craft but the thousands of workers in other lines of handiwork who, like you, desire shorter hours, better pay, more time with their families and more comforts for their loved ones.

As long as you are without the pale of your Union you are being played, like a man on a checkerboard, against a fellow man. When age comes—and nothing in the universe is more certain unless it is death—you will be pushed aside for the man who can produce more. You will be cast aside like the worn out tool. And what recourse will you have? Absolutely none.

But there is a recourse; there is a remedy—your Union.

Just think what organization means to you.

The Union has increased the wage rate.

The Union has PREVENTED the reduction of wages and the lengthening of the hours of labor during depressions.

The Union has brought about a shorter working day and is striving for still greater reduction.

The Union has enabled members to receive consideration of their grievances.

The Union has had enacted laws beneficial to our craft.

The Union has fostered education; helped the weak; aided the sick.

The Union gives you increased independence; makes you more self-reliant.

The Union gives your family better clothes, better food, better homes, better education.

Now, can't you see your duty?

These are not idle claims; thousands of letters, thousands of human experiences are at hand to prove to you that this Union has done and will continue to do all these beneficial things for you.

If you are starving you would not spurn bread; if you were cold you would not refuse shelter; if you were needy you would not reject proffered aid—and here, right at your fingers' ends, is the agency that offers you industrial relief.

Grasp the opportunity. Thousands of organized workmen call for you to help in this splendid march toward the perfect day; thousands of your craftsmen, although unorganized, will reap benefits, because of your efforts, and in time will come to see the splendid achievements and the wonderful possibilities that lie in your Union.

And they will join hands with you.

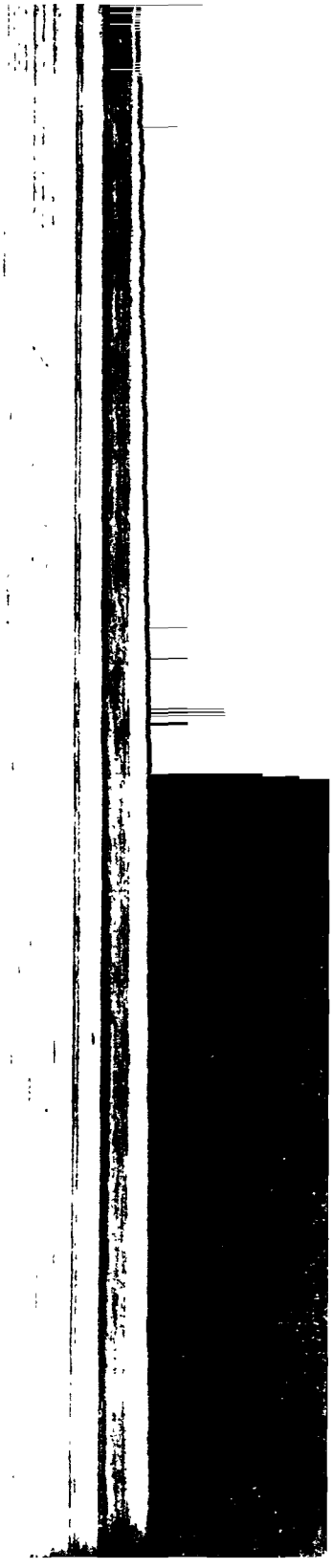
Now, suppose you remain on the outside; we will presume this simply for the sake of argument.

Are you willing to stand aside and let your fellow craftsmen fight the battle for you; are you willing to let them carry on the combat while you reap the benefits, without effort, that your fellow man wins?

We do not believe you are that kind of a man. We do not believe that you have simply "put off" from day to day the facing of the duty that now demands that you accept your part in this splendid crusade.

Your employers have organized. They have accomplished wonders—for themselves. They had and have the money. You do not need money to combat their encroachments upon you —what you need is strength, and strength lies only in Union. Before the capitalists and the manufacturers united it WAS easier to gain a point; it was easier to win a strike; it was easier to have your grievances heard. Now they are united, and you must unite also if you expect to win as you did before the manufacturers awoke to the fact that in union, that in organization, there was the strength that won industrial battles.

You know that there exist combina-



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tions that keep up the price of food; you know that combinations keep up the price of clothing; you know that you pay your lawyer and your doctor a fee fixed by organization; you know that you face organizations that strive to kill competition. And you know that you cannot combat with even the slightest success, such organization unless you, too, unite with the organization that stands for you; that stands for a fuller pocket book, a better clothed family, a more comfortable home and longer life.

Talk it over with yourself; talk it over with your wife—if you are fortunate enough to have one. You work at a dangerous trade. Are you paid enough? Do you work too long? Do you work under sanitary, healthful conditions? Do you have a Saturday half holiday.

You should have all these things—our Union, your Union, is working for the very things you may not have. When you join your Union you become a member of a vast army of three million of men who are striving for industrial happiness; you become a member of the American Federation of Labor; you become a member of your city and State organizations for the advancement of Labor's cause. And you become a member of a Union with a splendid record for uplift and beneficial achievement.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL SIGNED.

Brief History of the Enactment and Subsequent Amendments Passed by the Congress of the United States.

Washington—Labor's eight-hour bill has been signed by the President. The history of the enactment of this legislation is interesting. The first eight-hour law adopted by Congress included all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and became a law on June 25, 1868. The law was extended to include the letter carriers on May 24, 1888. The next change occurred a little over four years later, when the eight-hour law was strengthened by specific provisions requiring the government to not "permit" any laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, this provision becoming operative on August 1, 1892. The eight-hour bill which has now been approved by the President was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on December 14, 1911. On May 31, 1912, the House bill, with several amendments, passed the Senate. On June 5, 1912, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendments added by the Senate. The bill then went to the President for his approval or disapproval. On June 19, 1912, the President affixed his signature, thus making the eight-hour day a federal enactment. This law will go into effect on January 1, 1913, with the single exception that the law will not be in force and effect in the Panama Canal Zone until after January 1, 1915. The pen with which the President signed the bill was presented to President Gompers.

HALF MILLION PAID OUT.

Cincinnati—The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America established its death benefit fund in August, 1902, and began paying benefits the following February. The per capita tax which supports this death benefit is 5 cents per member per month. The total amount of money paid out from this fund up to January 1, 1912, aggregates $201,400. Local organizations attached to the International usually duplicate the amount received from the International Union, so that the estimated amount having been paid out by the International Union, so that the estimated amount having been paid out by the International Union and local unions runs considerably over $400,000 since death benefits were inaugurated.

OHIO UNIONISTS ACTIVE.

Washington—A special session of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Ohio recently convened for the purpose of formulating a plan of campaign to support the new constitution just adopted by the constitutional convention. As a result the trade unions of Ohio are about to perfect organizations in each county to conduct an effective campaign whereby the constitution may receive the support of all trade unions in the state. The constitution carries many provisions that are favorable to labor, and it is the desire of the State Federation that the new constitution be adopted.

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"MAN IN OVERALLS IS HOPE OF NATION."

To Him We Must Look for Betterment of Country, Says Dr. Wharton—Represents Best of All Our People—He Belongs to That Class of Which Christ Was, Clergyman Declares.

Not in the broadcloth but in the overalls of the land lies the hope of the nation, said Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton in his sermon at Brantly Baptist Church this morning. His topic was "The Man in the Overalls," and he said, in part:

"There is a man who lives among us and we find him busy by night and by day. He ministers to our comfort and to our progress, but he receives less of the praise and the care of this world than any other man, who does the work that he accomplishes. It is the man in the overalls.

"You came out from your house this morning where you spent the night in peaceful rest, but you forgot as you walked down the steps that the one who built that place of comfort and shelter for you was the man in the overalls.

"You take the train for Washington, and as you go speeding along enjoying every minute of your journey you rarely give a thought to the man in the overalls who sits there upon the engine, his hand upon the throttle and his eye upon the rail. He watches out for your comfort, and he holds your life in his hands. You stand in admiration as you gaze at our beautiful Capitol building in the city of Washington and think of what a wonderful nation we are, but you forget that the man who accomplished it all was the man in the overalls.

"You are able to take an excursion to Europe, and as the big steamer plows its way through the waves and the fresh sea breezes thrill your nerves and inspire you with new visions of health and happiness, you forget that it was the man in the overalls who constructed that monster of the deep from the keel to the mast, and that he is now way down and out of sight controlling the machinery which causes this magnificent floating palace to bear you to your destination.

"If you would look for the sturdy men who have at heart the real welfare of the nation, you will not find them among those who drive the four-in-hand, who race with their automobiles, who fly through the air, or who hold many times, the chief offices of the state or the nation. If you would look for the stalwart citizen you must find the man in the overalls, and I tell you his eyes are being opened, his mind is being awakened, and he is one of the great army of men in this country who sleep neither by night nor by day, for you will always find him at his post and he will see to it ere long that we shall have that righteousness which exalteth the nation and which deals out justice to the poor and the rich alike. It is the man in the overalls to whom we must look for sober thoughtfulness, real genuine effort and for the betterment of our country.

"As a husband and father and a friend, this man represents the best class of our people. He is a good provider and he is not among those who get divorces, or who destroys the happiness f his loved ones. You will not find him frequenting the saloon or sitting at the gaming table, or betting on horse races; he has neither the time nor the money for all that.

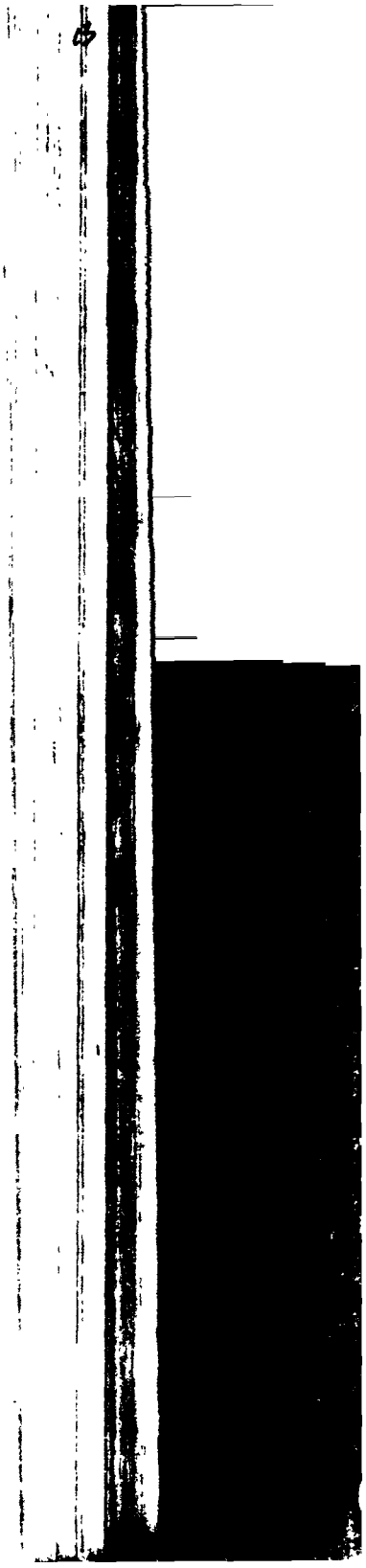
"As a Christian, he forms in large part the bulk of those upon whom the prosperity of his Master's kingdom depends Jesus Christ was a carpenter; He made His living by the work of His hands, and in so doing He placed upon the brow of labor the imperishable crown of honor. He made plows and doors, and other useful things until he was 30 years of age, and then went forth to make glad hearts and happy homes. Had He worked at a bench in these days, He would have been a man in overalls, as many of His brothers are to-day.

"Society turned up its nose when He appeared among them and said, 'Is not this the carpenter?' and yet from that life there came the greatest blessing the world has ever enjoyed."

SENTENCES REIMPOSED.

Justice Wright Again Assesses Prison Sentences Upon President Gompers and Secretary Morrison.

Washington—After dragging its weary length the second time through the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the case against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison has reached a conclusion by the infliction of prison sentence of one year for President Gompers and six months for Secretary Morrison for alleged contempt of court, Justice Wright handing down his decision on Monday, June 24, 1912. John Mitchell, a co-defendant in the suit, not being



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present in court at the rendering of the decision, and who was formerly sentenced to nine months, did not receive any sentence at the hands of the Judge. It is understood, however, that upon Mr. Mitchell's return to this city sentence will be pronounced, it being believed that the former sentence of nine months will be reimposed, from the fact that the opinion delivered by the judge indicated that he considered Mr. Mitchell as culpable as the other two Federation officials. After the justice read his decision and imposed the sentences attorneys for the Federation gave notice of appeal. Bonds pending an appeal were provided for and the Federation officials will remain "at large" until the higher court has an opportunity to review the case. Immediately after the cases were disposed of President Gompers gave out the following statement:

"The expected has happened. Justice Wright has held Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself guilty of contempt of court. He has sentenced Mr. Morrison to six months and me to twelve months' imprisonment. When Mr. Mitchell can come to Washington he will receive his sentence. This decision typifies in an acute manner the contention which labor has made against the practice which has been usurped by courts of equity in dealing, not with property rights, but with personal relations—normal personal activities, a practice entirely at variance with constitutional government, with government by law. In this case the judge has acted the initiator of criminal contempt, appointed the attorneys of private litigants to prepare a complaint and prosecute it to a conclusion. The judge has heard the evidence. He himself determined the credibility of witnesses. He then formulated his decision and executed it by imposing prison sentences. Facts and the evidence in the case have been suppressed and perverted, and the purposes and motives of my colleagues and myself entirely misrepresented. There is not in the evidence, nor can there be found therein or elsewhere, one single fact upon which to base the statement of Justice Wright that we have violated any law of the state, nation or the District of Columbia. We have contended that a court has no right in advance to enjoin or prevent publication; that anyone who speaks or publishes anything which is either seditious or libelous should be made to answer before a law court and before a jury, but the attempt in advance to prevent expression of opinion either orally or by publication is an unwarranted invasion of constitutionally guaranteed rights. That for which my associates and I have been contending was for the maintenance of the right of free speech and a free press, and for these we are contending not alone for the rights of the working people, but the right of every citizen of our country. To-day it is the effort to take from us the right of free speech and free press. If that practice is once established and conceded, it means a 'sacred precedent' to be invoked against any citizen. It is the establishing of a censorship by a judge acting as a chancellor in the court of equity, the establishment of personal government as against government by law, and as personal government establishes itself and advances, so in the same degree is government by law, government by the people, forced back. Justice Wright physically lives in our time, but his decision and sentences disclose a mental concept of more than two centuries ago, when the workmen was either a slave or a serf. He does not realize that the workmen of to-day, at least in the United States, are citizens with every guaranteed right of the constitution, of the laws, and the normal activities of equality before the law. My associates and I have all our lives been engaged in the effort for the protection and promotion of the physical, moral, political, material and social welfare of the working people, and that means for the uplift and betterment of all our people, for the maintenance and perpetuation of the highest, the best concepts and ideals of justice and freedom; to make, in modern industry, life the better worth living; to instill the understanding of civic and social duty, as well as the attainment of a better life and a better day. If Justice Wright imagines that by imposing prison sentences upon my associates and myself, he can stop human progress, he has missed his point. Long after he is gone, long after he may have attempted to silence us, others will speak, others will be heard, and the principles for which we are now contending and perhaps may suffer, will be established beyond peradventure. Information just came to me that the decision which Justice Wright rendered this morning was completed more than a month ago, but withheld until after the close of the Chicago Republican National Convention. If true, the inference is obvious."

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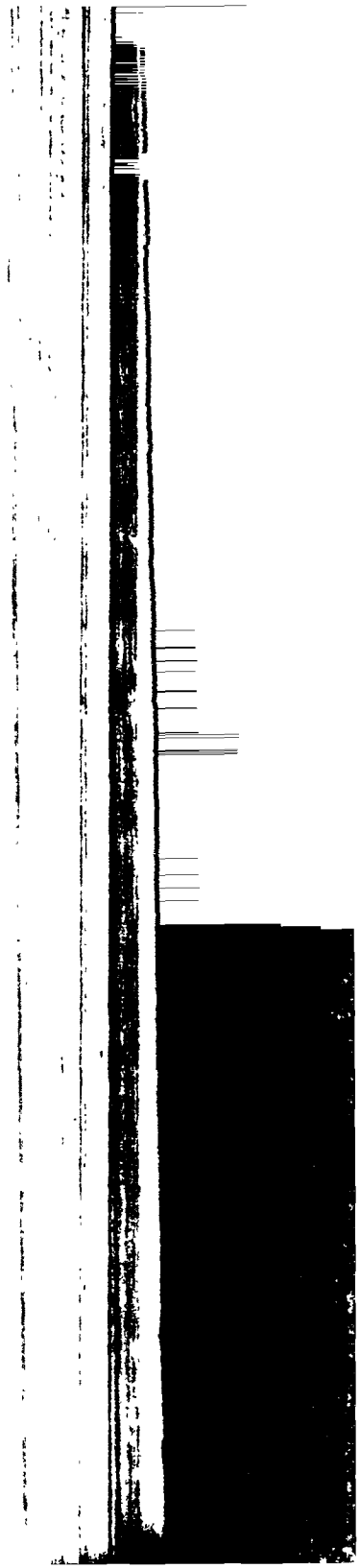
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

May, 1912.

Balance on hand		$630.93
May 1—On account due stamps Providence, Local 31		4.00
May 2—On account per capita and books, Chicago		100.50
May 9—On account 10 due books and 3 buttons Milwaukee		2.50
May 17—On account 2 buttons Milwaukee		1.00
May 23—On account 8 journals Houston		.80
May 23—On account 3 buttons Milwaukee		1.50
May 23—On account 7 journals Philadelphia		.70
May 23—On account per capita Boston		22.00
May 23—On account 36 due books, 13 journals, Detroit		4.90
May 23—On account per capita Seattle		16.00
May 23—On account journal Pittsburg		1.00
May 31—On account per capita San Francisco		12.00
May 31—On account supplies Milwaukee		41.00
May 31—On account per capita Providence		4.00
May 31—On account per capita New York		50.00
May 31—On account per capita and 6 buttons Winnipeg		7.00
May 31—On account per capita and supplies Baltimore		24.40
May 4—To B. T. C., per capita Feb., Mar., Apr. and May	$ 16.00	
May 15—To 1M letterheads; Chicago & exp	4.30	
May 24—Express to Cleveland	.50	
May 21—Money order to Kennedy	1.45	
May 21—To cash for exp. to Cleveland for Kennedy	75.00	
May 21—To telegram from Cleveland	.40	
May 21 — Woodward & Tiernan, book	2.50	
May 21—To telegram to Washington and Boston	1.40	
May 21—To finishing 1 charter Detroit	1.50	
May 21—Bal. due Neary on trip	85.00	
May 21—To 900 journals	27.50	
May 21—To making cut Kennedy	1.65	
May 21—To making cut Olson	1.93	
May 21—To Secy's salary	20.00	
May 21—To postage	3.00	
May 21—To incidental	5.00	
	$247.13	$924.23
Total cash		$924.23
Total expenses		247.13
		$657.10

June, 1912.

Balance on hand		$657.10
June 13—On acct. Int. & per capita, Local 32		23.30
June 13—On acct. per capital Local No 3		17.25
June 13—On acct. per capita New York No. 12		85.00
June 13—On acct. Philadelphia, No. 14		24.40
June 13—On acct. per capita San Francisco, No. 16		6.00
June 13—On acct. per capita Local No. 12		50.00
June 21—On acct. per capita Local Boston No. 6		24.00
June 13—On acct. per capita St. Louis No. 1		14.00
June 27—L. C. Smith & Bro.	$ 1.50	
June 27—Britt Print. Co., 900 journals	27.50	
June 27—300 credential blanks	7.75	
June 12—To J. Mullaney, org. Local No. 32	5.00	
June 12—To Abe Olson, time & exp.	20.00	
June 29—To A. J. Kennedy, balance	100.00	
June 27—To D. Neary	50.00	
June 7—To A. J. Kennedy at Milwaukee	50.00	
June 7—To money order charges	1.30	
June 8—To D. Neary	50.00	
June 8—To charges	1.50	
June 8—To telegrams	1.85	
June 8—Exp. & salary trip Ind., Cin.—McNamara	79.25	
June 8—To telegram and telephone	2.25	
June 8—Secy's salary	20.00	
June 8—Postage	4.00	
	$421.90	$901.05
Total cash		$901.05
Total expense		421.90
		$479.15
Mistake last month		20.00
		$499.15



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LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Local No. 1—Mr. Gus Schmitters, 4003 Ashland Avenue.....St. Louis, Mo.
Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays at 504 Market Street.

Local No. 2—Mr. W. A. Perret, 416 3rd Street, N. S.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Meetings: First and third Mondays—414 Diamond Street.

Local No. 3—A. H. Budd .....Cleveland, Ohio
Meetings every Friday evening for next two months at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4—Chas. Rice, 51 Alexander Place.....Buffalo, N. Y.

Local No. 5—James Rubly, 3018 Winter Street.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Meetings every second and fourth Friday—Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Mr. Anton Seveline, 58 Glendale.....Everett, Mass.
Meetings: First and third Thursdays at 386 Harrison Avenue.

Local No. 7—A. F. Wiggin, 1432 W. 63rd Street.....Seattle, Wash.

Local No. 8—F. Goble, 1582 Central Avenue.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Meetings: First and Third Tuesday.

Local No. 9—

Local No. 10—P. J. McGinnis, 2915 Constance Street.....New Orleans, La.

Local No. 11—Chas. L. Henker, 2303 Ashland Avenue.....Baltimore, Md.
Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays of each month at Cockey's Hall, Greenmont Avenue and Biddle Street.

Local No. 12—Jos. Mullaney, 79 Warren Street.....New York, N. Y.
Meets every Thursday at 85 East Fourth St.; General Office, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—Wm. Peters, 2730 N. Hicks Street.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Meeting every Thursday, St. Albans Hotel, 207 Walnut St.

Local No. 15—Geo. W. Ellinthorpe, Louise Bridge Postoffice, Winnipeg, Can.

Local No. 16—Wm. Bancroft, 614 Groves St. .....San Francisco, Cal.
Meetings: First and third Mondays of each month at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Jas. Fauls, 3719 W. Irving Park.....Chicago, Ill.
Meetings: Second and Fourth Thursdays—232 N. Clark St.

Local No. 19—Robt. Berkham, 1105 16th Street.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Meetings: Second and last Friday of each month at 318 State St.

Local No. 20—Wm. Scott, 110 St. Patrick Street.....Toronto, Canada

Local No. 22—Thos. B. Reed, 2403 Jackson St.....Houston, Tex.

Local No. 24—Wallace Muir, 2321 Eye Street.....Washington, D. C.
Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays.

Local No. 25—Geo. F. Martens, 764 Wabash Avenue.....Detroit, Mich.
First and third Fridays of each month—Colombo Hall, 235 Gratiot St.

Local No. 27—James F. Lawrence, 417 Garland Avenue.....Kansas City, Mo.
Meetings: Second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo.

Local No. 29—R. L. Barry, 82 Asylum.....New Haven, Conn.

Local No. 30—Frank J. Walter, Room 128 Florence Flats, Syracuse, N. Y.
Meetings second Thursday of each month.

Local No. 31—Alfred Anderson, 53 Central Avenue.....Rumford, R. I.
Second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Labor Temple.

Local No. 32—Essex and Hudson Counties—F. V. Frost, 610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Meets 1st Sunday, Council Hall, Jersey City; Meets 3d Sunday, Council Hall, Newark, N. J.

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