OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers



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THE

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OF

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and art glass workers. The committee recommended their recommittal to the executive council for the purpose of obtaining data in reference to the amount of work and number of members of their organization employed on building. The committee's report was adopted.

By the report of the Sec'y.-Treas., Wm. J. Spencer, it was shown that charters were issued to 43 local councils during the past year and that the charters of two local councils were revoked for failure to conform to the constitution and three local charters were surrendered making the net gain for the year 38 local councils. The membership of the department, according to the report is composed of three divisions, as follows: International Unions, 20; State Councils, 2; Local Councils, 175, making a grand total of 197 organized bodies affiliated. The report of the committee on finance showed the receipt of the department from all sources from September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910, to have been $20,296.01, which added to the balance on hand September 1, 1909, made a grand total of $22,674.69; the total disbursements during the year were $18,851.13 leaving a balance of $3,823.56 to the credit of the department. Many questions of vital concern to the department and affiliated organizations were duly considered by this convention. So far as the department itself is concerned the question of paramount importance that came up for decision at St. Louis was the refusal of the Carpenters and Steam Fitters to comply with the law and decisions as promulgated by the Tampa convention. The decisions the Carpenters of Tampa on metal trim and in favor of the Sheet Metal Workers, was the most decisive of any rendered by a department convention. The Carpenters at the convention succeeded in securing but 13 votes to sustain their claim for metal trim. Thirty-five against the claim, notwithstanding the record they went so far as to officially notify the department several months previous to the St. Louis convention that they intended to ignore the decision, and the department laws in the case of the Steam Fitters, they did not officially notify the department that they would not comply with the decision, yet they were not complying, and numerous complaints were entered against them by the United Ass'n. of Plumbers, both these questions were taken up by the department executive council at their meeting held at Atlantic City, commencing June 23, 1910, the council at that meeting decided that it was purely a question of law enforcement and as both the Carpenters and Steam Fitters were equally guilty in violation of all the executive council disposed of the matter by adopting the following resolutions: That the grievance against the International Steam Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be referred to the coming convention with a recommendation that if the organization still refuses to obey the mandates of the Tampa convention they be suspended from the department, it is further recommended that like action be taken by the A. F. of L. The effort to dispose of the cases separately was first voted down, the recommendation of the committee in both cases was also voted down, then the convention adopted the report of the executive council of the department which recommended that both organizations be suspended until such time as they signify their willingness to comply with the department laws and decisions. The issue was squarely met and it was decided by a vote of 31 to 22 that the department laws were paramount

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to the laws of any affiliated organization and that all violators of the laws and decisions of the department whether a large or a small organization would be treated alike, under the law. There was no alternative for the department at St. Louis, if it was to retain the respect of its affiliated organization other than to go on record as it did. To the members of the executive board of the building trades department, A. F. of L., Greeting:

Concerning recent application for change in titles of our organization now on file in your department wish to state we desire same to be known as International Ass'n. Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America. We further wish to state that our jurisdictional claims is the same except the striking out of the following words: "and asbestos lumber in any form and for any purpose whatever." The new jurisdictional claim will read as follows: "The jurisdictional claim is the application of all insulators whether designed for steam or other heated surfaces, or conducts ice or cold storage plank in any building, in the course of construction, alteration or repair, the application of all magnesia, asbestos, hairrelt, wovefeet, cork, mineral wool, infusoral earth, mercerized silk, flap fiber fire felt, asbestos paper or mill board." There were many other matters of interest passed on by the convention and your delegates would recommend to all our members that they procure copies of the official printed proceedings from the secretary of the department so that they can get detailed information on the many subjects discussed. The convention finished its labors and proceeded to elect officers on Monday afternoon of the seven days' session. James Short of Chicago, a member of the Stone Cutters Union, was elected to succeed James Kirby as President of the Department. O. A. Tveitmoe, of San Francisco, was elected to succeed Wm. J. McSorley as Third Vice-President. All of the other officials were re-elected to their old positions unanimously.

After selecting Atlanta, Ga., as their next convention city and passing a resolution of thanks for the splendid manner in which the St. Louis Building Trades Council and others entertained the convention delegates. The convention adjourned on December 5, to meet on the fourth Monday in November, 1911, at Atlanta, Ga.

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened at 10 a. m., Monday, November 13, 1911, after a parade of some 30 minutes through the main streets of Atlanta, Ga.

Louis P. Marquardt, representing the Atlanta State Federation of Trades, called the convention to order, and after extending a cordial greeting to the delegates, introduced Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention the Hon. Cortland S. Winn, Mayor of Atlanta, who extended a hearty welcome and followed with a most worthy address.

President Gompers then introduced to the convention the Hon. Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia, and Senator-elect from Georgia. He extended a cordial welcome ,and continued his remarks to the convention with an exceptionally good address.

President Gompers introduced the following speakers, who very appropriately greeted the convention and welcomed the delegates to Atlanta:

N. H. Kirkpatrick, President of the Atlanta State Federation of Trades.

Hon. Wm. Schley Howard, Congressman of the Fifth District.

Hon. C. T. Ladson, Attorney for the Atlanta Federated Trades and the State Federation of Labor.

Jerome Jones.

James L. Mason, City Attorney of Atlanta.

President Gompers replying, thanked the speakers for their words of welcome, and assured them of the appreciation of same by the convention, after which he declared the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor duly open for the transaction of business.

The Secretary of the Committee on Credentials reported some 350 delegates eligible to seats, representing some 17,000 votes.

The balance of the day was consumed by the reading of President Gompers' report, Secretary Morrison's report and the appointment of various committees.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m.

Additional report was made by the credential committee.

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The Committee on Rules and Order of Business also reported.

The report of Executive Council which contained recommendations on settlement of international disputes, to-wit: Carpenters vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Affiliated Electrical Workers vs. Non-affiliated Electrical Workers, and the United Association of Plumbers vs. International Association of Steam Fitters, consumed the balance of the morning session.

The afternoon session was taken up with reports of Fraternal Delegates.

The report of the auditing committee was the first order of business, same showing receipts and disbursements as well as bank balances.

As no committee was ready to report, the afternoon session was adjourned at 2 p. m., and many delegates accepted an invitation to attend an oyster roast tendered by the Jauck Brewing Company.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m.

The entire day was taken up in addresses of Fraternal Delegates from the British Trades Councils and Canada.

Mrs Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trades Union League of America was introduced, and addressed the convention.

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates was continued from session of the previous day and at the conclusion of same Miss Martha Hines of the Button Workers, addressed the convention, relating incidents of their strike and appealing for aid.

A popular subscription was ordered by the convention for the assistance of the Button Workers.

A report of Committee on Local and Federated Bodies was then made.

The Committee on Treasurer's Report submitted their report to the convention.

After the reading of a communication pertaining to the McNamara case and a short discussion on same, the convention adjourned to reconvene, Monday morning, 9:30 a. m.

The convention was addressed by Miss Anna Fitzgerald, Fraternal Delegate from the Women's Trade Union League of America.

The balance of the day was consumed in action on various resolutions. Resolution No. 97, by Delegate Jos. Proebstle of the United Brewery Workers of America, pertaining to Initiative and Referendum being established in the A. F. of L. was reported on unfavorably by the Executive Council, was adopted.

Convention was called to order at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

The morning session was taken up by the report of Committee on Laws, also Committee on Labels. The afternoon session was taken up with report of Committee on Resolutions. The first resolution was that pertaining to officers of A. F. of L. belonging to the National Civic Federation, and this alone consumed the entire day. The debate, it must be said, was one of the most bitter ever listened to on the floor of a convention. The attacks were made from both sides. The Socialists taking a leading part against the officers of the A. F. of L. The Committee's report which upheld the officers, was finally adopted on a roll call vote, as follows: 11,851 for, and 4,924 against. Convention adjourned 7:15 p. m.

Convention called to order at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

After the reading of some telegrams by Secretary Morrison, the Committee on Resolutions continued its report and was followed by the Committee on Education, which took up the entire session; there being no other committees ready to report, convention adjourned to 2:15 p. m.

The convention was called to order at 8 a. m., Saturday, November 25, President Gompers in the chair. Report of Committee on Adjustment.

Delegate Golden, Secretary of the Committee, reported on several union resolutions and after some discussion by the delegates on the different resolutions they were referred to the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. for adjustment. At the next Executive Board meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1912, Chairman O'Connel of the Resolution Committee, stated, that concludes our report with the exception that we are going to make a general declaration carrying out the ideas expressed by me in opening our report yesterday morning. The declaration is as follows:

Before closing the report the committee on Adjustment wishes to make the following declaration and recommendations. Whatever argument or excuse there might have been in the past for the existence of two organi-

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zations of the one craft, we now believe that such arguments or excuse is absent. It is the opinion of the Committee on Adjustment, many of whose members have had to deal with disputes caused by the existence of two organizations of one craft for many years, that the time has arrived for the American Federation of Labor to openly and emphatically declare itself to the effect that, large as this country is, it is not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft. Therefore, your committee recommends that this 31st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor goes squarely on record in favor of the above declaration, and your committee further recommends that this convention instruct the resident and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to carry into effect the principles and purposes involved in this declaration —one craft, one organization. All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF B. T. COMMITTEE.

B. T. Committee reported on the U. B. of Carpenters', Amalgamated Carpenters', and the Amalgamated Wood Workers. The report of the committee was the amalgamation of the above-mentioned trades, the same to take place in ninety days, and to also instruct the International Ass'n. of Steam and Hot Water Fitters to amalgamate with the United Ass'n. of Journeymen, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, this completing the work of the B. T. C. Committee, the convention then proceeded with the nomination and election of officers.

The following officers were elected without any opposition:

Samuel Gompers, President.

Jas. Duncan, First Vice-President.

Jno. Mitchell, Second Vice-President.

Jas. O'Connell, Third Vice-President.

D. A. Hoyce, Fourth Vice-President.

Jas. Valentine, Fifth Vice-President.

Jno. R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President.

Henry B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President.

Jno. B Lenon, Treasurer.

Frank Morrison, Secretary.

Each officer upon the announcement of his election made a brief address to the convention thanking the delegates for the unanimous election, and pledging their best efforts to the work of the organization for the coming year.

The election of two Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

Geo. L. Barry of the International Printing Pressman's Union, Jno. H. Walker, United Mine Workers' of America, received the majority vote of the convention, were declared Fraternal Delegates.

Jno. T. Smith of the Cigar Makers' Union, elected Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The following cities were then nominated for the next convention city:

Seattle, Washington; Richmond, Virginia; Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester receiving the majority vote, was the city selected for the next convention.

With a few brief addresses by some of the delegates, the convention adjourned at 6:10 p. m., Saturday, November 25, to meet again in Rochester, N. Y., 1912.

Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the International Association, Building Trades Department:

The convention of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., was held immediately subsequent to the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention. The report of the Sec'y.-Treas. showed that the average membership for 1911, was 294,345. The receipts for 1911 were $18,492.42, with expenditures of $19,086.09, leaving a balance in the treasury of $3,235.96, there having been a surplus last year of approximately $3,800. There were twenty organizations in full affiliation. During the year, thirteen locals' council charters were granted and two were reissued, with eleven charters suspended. The American Federation of Labor convention took definite steps to amalgamate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and in this action the B. T. C. concurred, rescinding its former action and inviting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to again become affiliated. In the matters of the Steam Fitters, the action of the American Federation of Labor convention was also concurred in. The

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Committee on President's Report in the matter of dual organizations adopted the report of the committee wherein it was recommended that "members of dual organizations be treated as non-union men, and that local councils be instructed to take proper action in the premises consistent with trades union principles, wherever possible." The department convention also closely followed recommendation of the adjustment committee in the A. F. of L. Convention when it declared "One craft one organization." However, the B. T. Department in order to more clearly specify what was meant, changed the declaration to read, "One trade, one organization."

The Adjustment Committee in its final report, introduced a resolution, the import of which is to eliminate strikes occurring on construction work over jurisdictional questions. It approves a plan of arbitration to settle these differences without cessation of work. The committee's report was adopted with only minor changes. The election of officers resulted as follows:

James Short, Journeymen Stone Cutters, President; George Q. Hedrick, Brotherhood of Painters, First Vice-President; Frank M. Ryan, Structural Iron Workers, Second Vice-President; O A. Tveitmoe, Cement Workers, Third Vice-President; M. O'Sullivan, Sheet Metal Workers, Fourth Vice-President; Frank J. McNulty, Electrical Workers, Fifth Vice-President; William J. Spencer, Plumbers, Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,
A. J. KENNEDY.

Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1912.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR MILWAUKEE SITUATION OF JUNE.

In the city of Milwaukee, Wis., the Brewing Ass'n. signs a yearly agreement with the different B. T. organizations which work in and around the breweries. The said agreement expiring on the first of June, and a new one entered into. On the first of June of this year the Brewing 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 organizations that were out on strike in the breweries, appeal to their National Ass'n. to send a national officer into the city of Milwaukee to assist in settling the strike. On Saturday, June 4th, I received a telegram from Business Agent Zindell asking me to come to Milwaukee, I also reecived a telegram on same date from Secretary McNamara, that Local No. 19 had requested me to come to Milwaukee on brewery trouble. On Tuesday, June 7, I went to Milwaukee, and in conjunction with the International Representatives of the following organizations: Bro. Buckelew of the Machinists' International Union; Bro. M. Garrett, of the International Steam Fitters; Bro. Keefe, of the Engineers; Gengenbach, of the Cement Workers; F. Kennedy, of the United Association of Steam Fitters, 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 Breweries Committee, and the meeting arranged for the following day. On Wednesday, Bro. Donlin, the International President of the Plasterers, came to town on the behalf of the organization which he represents. Our members of Local No. 19 were doing a cork job in the Blatz Brewery. There were certain parts of this work that is being done in the vats under a new process which our boys demand at ten cents an hour more than they received last year. It appeared that our wage question would not make much of a hitch at the jurisdiction claim between our organization and the Bricklayers' Assn. would be the greatest stumbling block to a settlement, but we finally showed that breweries 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's 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 settlement not any

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nearer in sight, I returned home to Chicago with the understanding that I would return again when wanted. On Tuesday of the following week, I was again called back to Milwaukee, but no better results were 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,

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Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1912.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR MAY AND JUNE.

To the Officers and Members of the International Ass'n.:

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 me 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 long distance telephone call from Secretary McNamara for me to meet him and President 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 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 explained 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 their 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 gone out of said shop, and the existing agreement to be lived 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 explain-



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ed 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.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighth Convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers:

Dear Sir and Brother:

On September 19, 1910, I went to Providence, R. I., as per instructions by the Convention at Milwaukee, for the purpose to install the officers of Local No. 31.

I arrived in Providence in the morning, and during the day managed to see several Asbestos Workers, who had not signed the application for charter, and induced them to come up to our meeting that night. Some of them showed up, and I had the pleasure of initiating several members after the election and installation of the officers. I delivered the books and paraphernalia to the officers with a few remarks, and turned the Local over in care of the officers, outlining their duties and the responsibilities that rested on their shoulders. After the meeting adjourned, they had arranged for a social time, at which remarks were made for the good and welfare of the Local, and a good feeling and harmony existed among all.

Boston, May 29, 1911.

On Saturday, May 27th, I was called to Providence, to settle a difficulty concerning the International. A man was sent from Boston (member of Local No. 6) to Providence, to work on a job with members of Local No. 31 (the Providence Local could not supply the firm with a sufficient number of men). The members of Local No. 31 refused to work with the Boston man or recognize International card. They insisted that he must have a transfer card to work in Providence. He was willing to pay dues to Local No. 31, and live up to their rules while working there, but that was not satisfactory, so I was called to the city. When I arrived on the job I found them working together, but was told by the members of Local No. 31 that the Local had decided not to work with any Boston man who had not a transfer. I thought that was discriminating against the International card, so I waited and attended their meeting which was held that evening. I asked them to show me their records and told them if they had a motion on same conflicting with the International Constitution it would have to be reconsidered. They had not the motion on record, however, I was told that it was made but not seconded. I then straightened several other matters and explained to them how far they had a right to go, and that they had to comply with the rules of the International Association.

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 condi-

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tions 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 $1.00 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 craft; they all assured me that the B. T. C. would give the asbestos workers all 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 the 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 the 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.

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 60 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 the 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

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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 were 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 17th. President Short was instructed to get into 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 was called 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 receipt 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 18th, 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, 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 was 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, Stone Masons, Plasterers and I. A. Steam Fitters had that same day formed a combination against the Building 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 Building 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.

On January 25th I received a request from Local No. 31 of Provi-

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dence, R. I., to visit their Local. I attended their meeting January 27th, and was asked to help them to draw up an agreement, as they being a young Local and inexperienced in such matters, they felt not capable to handle it alone. I consented to help them, and had a Committee of five appointed to meet the following day.

On Sunday, January 26th, I met with the Committee and we got an agreement drawn up. I instructed the Committee to report at their next meeting and have the Local endorse their agreement, and have a copy forwarded to each of the employers, together with a letter of explanation and request for a meeting with the employers, either individually or collectively. After talking the matter over thoroughly, the meeting adjourned.

On February 24th I received word from the Secretary of Local No. 31, asking that I attend their next meeting, February 29th; also stating that the Agreement Committee reported to the previous meeting, but that there was nothing done in regards to the agreement, and the Committee received no orders for future action. I then decided to go to their meeting February 29th, which I did, and I had the honor of presiding over the meeting. We had a good attendance, and everything went along O. K. The agreement was endorsed by the Local, and the Committee was instructed to send a copy to each employer. I asked the Committee to let me know as soon as they received an answer, and if the employers would meet the Committee, I would go with them to visit their employers. From the results obtained at this meeting same looks as if Local No. 31 is going to be one of our banner organizations.

I regret to report that the answers from the employers were not very encouraging; business being dull, we decided it best to wait until a more opportune time.

On July 27th, I received a call from Local No. 31, requesting me to visit Providence to straighten out some difficulty some of the members of Local No. 31 had with one of the steamfitting concerns. I went down as requested and straightened the matter out without much difficulty.

I attended their meeting that night, and I am happy to report that they have a strong little Local in Providence. They are thoroughly organized and in a good position for a good agreement this fall, with a little assistance from the International.

Fraternally submitted,,

A. OLSON,

1st. Vice-President.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighth Convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Dear Sir and Brother:

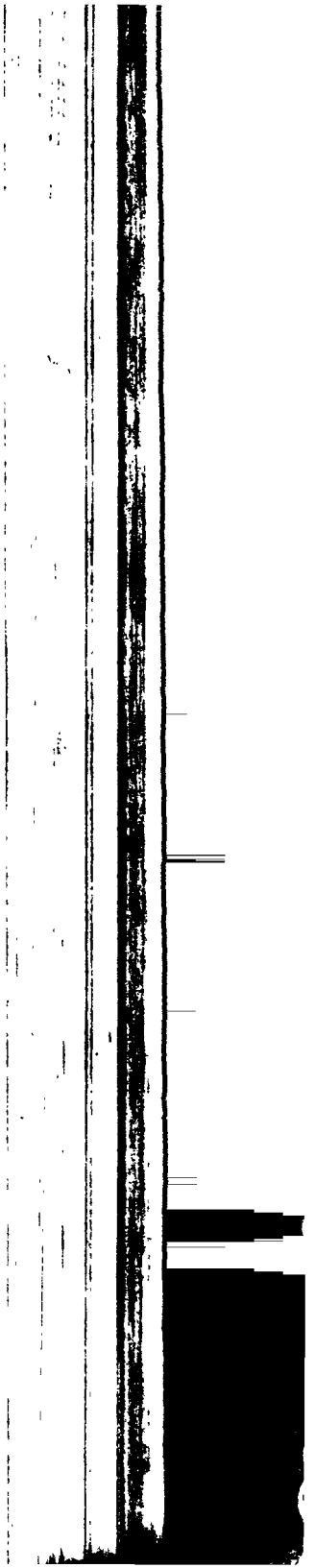
Since my election to the office as Secretary and Treasurer of your honorable Association, I have endeavored to look after the welfare of the organization to the best of my ability and as it would be unnecessary to bring up all the correspondence that has been taken up, I will therefore dwell upon only the most important of same and will not take up any correspondence prior to the Executive Board meeting at Philadelphia, as same has already been reported to you.

In the last two years, eleven (11) new locals have been organized, viz.: Los Angeles, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Winnipeg, Can.; Houston, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Kas.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Cal.; Hudson Co.; Cincinnati, O. . They all seem to be in a very flourishing condition with the exception of Los Angeles, whose organization has disbanded.

In addition to the locals already in the organization, we have possibly some six or eight more which will be under our banner within the next year.

In accordance with instructions received at the Executive Board meeting at Philadelphia, in regard to the revoking of the charters of New Orleans, New Haven, Portsmouth, Rochester, Wilmington, Del., Seattle, Wash., Schenectady, N. Y.

I have taken this matter up with them and New Orleans, New Haven, and Seattle, Wash., as you will note are amongst the newly organized ones who have been reorganized. Have received no reply from the other cities and their charters stand revoked under the decision of the Executive Board.



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AGREEMENTS—Quite a controversy has arisen between the bricklayers and ourselves in regard to the jurisdiction of cork work and in trying to eliminate the striking on buildings on which this class of work is going on. I took the matter up with Pres. A. J. Kennedy and requested him to meet me at Indianapolis, so that we could arrange for a conference which would settle this thing once and for all, but upon his failing to meet me at the appointed place, same was not drawn up, but a temporary settlement was made between the Bricklayers and Local No. 1, and the jobs in question that were tied up by the bricklayers were opened up pending agreement to be made, but up to date have received no reply from the bricklayers in regard to this conference.

Since the decision of Short, awarding this work to the Plasterers where the controversy has arisen with that organization, viz.: Milwaukee and Baltimore, I have written to Secretary Spencer in regard to this decision and up to date have received no reply. Would suggest that the delegate to the next convention be instructed to take this matter up.

In regard to agreements, will state that mostly all the organizations have signed local agreements with their shops and would suggest that at this convention, an International Agreement be drawn up, which would eliminate all future trouble for the local organizations and whenever a dispute arises, one of our International Officers should handle same.

TRADE CONDITIONS—From monthly reports received up to four months ago, the trade condition throughout the country has not been as it should and work has been very dull, owing to the fact, i. e., from all reports received, that this is brought about owing to the strike of the I. A. and U. A. Fitters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

MEMBERSHIP—In the last two years, the membership of our organization from the amount of stamps taken out, has fallen off considerably.

REGISTERED—As a considerable amount of old organizations have what they term "Registered System," would suggest that we adopt same. This will, of course, bring a considerable amount of work upon the General Secretary and upon each of the Local Secretaries, but at the same time it will have a tendency to keep all members in good standing, and if members wishing to transfer, they would take same up with the International Officer, who will notify the Local Secretary of the town at which he contemplates going.

STRIKES—In the last year, strikes have occurred in the various towns, viz.:

Boston, who had a sympathetic strike which orignated between the I. A. and U. A. Fitters.

Seattle, Wash., between the shops and the local has thus far failed to sign their new agreement. This strike is still on, but with prospects of signing same up in the near future.

Cincinnati, O., which was for the same cause, but an agreement has been entered into whereby the shops have signed, making the town a closed shop proposition.

Cleveland, O., was on practically the same lines but from reports received from the President, same has been closed satisfactorily to all concerned.

Philadelphia, is in the same way and from all accounts received from our Second Vice-President, Daniel Neary, same will be a closed shop proposition within the very near future.

Milwaukee, who had a lock-out on account of the Brewery Association failing to sign agreement with the Building Trades Council. Same has been settled satisfactorily as you will note in the report of the President.

PROTESTS—I hereby enter a protest against a decision handed down by President Short, to the Building Trades Council in regard to the controversy between the Plasterers and ourselves.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS—At the meeting of the Executive Board, by mail I was elected to take the matter up in regard to filling the place left vacant by the Second Vice-President, A. H. Budd, and communicated with W. A. Perret, in regard to filling same but received a reply from him stating that he would not take same. I then took the matter up with the Executive Board and the vacancy was filled by Daniel Neary, of New York City. It was also decided that I should represent the Association at the coming convention of the A. F. of L. of the Building Trades Department. Not be-

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ing in a position to go, our Association was not represented.

Nothing else of importance has come up under the Executive Board head, except petty grievances which are really too numerous to mention.

FINANCES—Receipts and Expenditures for the years 1911 and 1912 were:

RECEIPTS.

August	$ 36.20
September	74.85
October	251.65
November	209.20
December	104.05
January, 1912	282.60
February	171.00
March	147.40
April	125.50
May	293.30
June	243.95
July	608.90
Total	$2,548.60

EXPENDITURES.

August	$ 47.25
September	161.00
"	25.00
" Executive Board	514.70
October	105.15
November	40.25
December	109.10
January, 1912	88.20
February	139.40
March	77.45
April	198.57
May	247.13
June	421.90
July	305.50
Total	$2,480.60
Total receipts	$2,548.60
Total expenditures	2,480.60
Balance for year	$ 6.80
Balance on hand, July 31, 1911.	$734.55
Balance for year	68.00
Balance on hand	$802.55

A considerable amount of money has been expended in organizing and reorganizing, as you will note from reports of the various officers in the monthly journal.

In the last year there has been a small balance but still there is a fairly good balance on hand as you will note in the column of receipts and expenditures.

JOURNAL—At the Executive Board meeting of Philadelphia, a resolution was adopted that we would publish a monthly journal and same has been started but several of the Locals have neglected to send in any items of interest for same. Would recommend that the delegates at this convention, bring this matter up at their various locals and have the Secretary communicate more promptly.

Also the matter of subscribing and soliciting "ads" for same, as this is the only possible way that the different locals will know what is going on in the International Association.

In regard to visits to the various cities, it would be almost useless to take up your time with same as an account has already been printed in the monthly journal.

Respectfully submitted,

T. McNAMARA.

BOURNE PARCEL POST BILL.

Washington—Efforts are being made to secure the passage of the parcel post bill recently introduced by Senator Bourne of Oregon. It is understood that President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock are in favor of this measure. It is claimed by those who favor the bill that it is the most scientific and business-like plan yet devised for a parcel post. Six zones of distance are provided by the bill, ranging from 50 to 2,000 miles. The rate of delivery within the first one is 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound. The rates increased for each additional zone until in the sixth zone they reach a maximum of 12 cents a pound, which is the rate now charged by the international parcels post. It is provided that distinctive stamps will be used for the postage on parcels post matter, so that an accounting of receipts from that service may be more accurately kept. The chief opposition to the parcels post, it is stated, comes from the country merchant, but it is argued that it would eventually help him, for he will undoubtedly profit by the general business stimulus created by the measure.

German looked up at the sky and remarked: "I guess a leedle it will rain some dime pooty queek."

Irishman: "Yees do, eh? What business have ye to purtend to know about American weather, ye furrin galoot?"

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UNION TRADING COMPANY FORMED.

Its Object Is to Extend Sale of Union Made Goods—If Successful Will Benefit Garment Workers.

Recently a company was formed in New York city which should be of great benefit to union men and their friends. We refer to the Union Trading Company of 71 West Twenty-third street, jobbers and distributors of union label products in the wearing apparel line. The company is organized for the purpose of securing the trade of merchants desiring to handle union made goods, and to facilitate matters for the retail trade, so that merchants everywhere may be able to lay in an entire stock of goods for men and not be compelled to open up accounts in ten or fifteen cities in that many States.

But the Union Trading Company does not propose to stop there and wait until the merchant is ready to order his goods. It expects to scientifically develop the trade of union workers for union label products by offering to sell the best possible goods to be found in the market, and to sell these goods through agents or direct to the consumer where merchants are indifferent or fail to lay in a sufficient quantity of goods to properly accommodate the trade.

No one familiar with conditions will deny the fact that thousands of dollars in union label trade is lost because the merchant is hostile.

The Union Trading Company will appeal directly to thousands of good, earnest unionists, and they propose to handle only the best products to be found and cater to union men instead of men carrying union cards who sneakingly and underhandedly prefer to purchase scab, non-union or prison-made goods. They plan to get the union people and their friends to pay a "fair price" and in return give them HONEST VALUE.

One of the first products they secured, and which they will push, is the well-known Wright's "Health" underwear, and are now negotiating with some of the best manufacturers making work shirts, dress shirts, collars and cuffs, overalls and other garments bearing the label of the United Garment Workers.

The importance of a proposition such as this should appeal to every trade unionist, and especially so to Garment Workers, as its success is bound to benefit our members to a very great extent. This company, because of its splendid organization, will be enabled to tell definitely, in dollars and cents—and this is very important—just how much the union men really do patronize union labeled products in each locality, and to forever stop the thousand and one excuses given by union men for failing to patronize their own class. We wish the Union Trading Company success. We urge our members to write and encourage them. We ask our members to become agents or purchase direct from this company when unable to secure the goods they desire from the merchants in their home city.

Pat and Bridget had been married a long time, but did not get along well together, for they were constantly quarreling. It happened, however, that one day they were sitting directly opposite the fire, and also opposite each other. Presently Biddy said:

"Faith, Patrick, isn't it a shame we should be always quarreling? See the cat and dog, how peacefully they get along."

"Och, Biddy, sure and it isn't a fair comparison at all; just tie 'em together and see how they will act."

An Irishman who was fond of the liquor came home one night all in. Four or five of his friends carried him out to a graveyard, dug a hole and put him down there to sleep off his jag. When he woke in the morning he climbed out of the hole and looked all around the cemetery. "By gorra," he said, "I'm the first one up, anyway."

An Irishman was painting a fence one day and hurrying with his work. He was accosted by a passing acquaintance:

"What is your hurry? Haven't you all day to finish the work?"

"Indeed," answered the Irishman; "I'm trying to finish the job before the paint's gone."

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American Federation of Labor News

INCREASE AND AGREEMENT.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 24.—After negotiations covering a considerable period the electricians (inside) and their employers have reached an agreement which increases the wage scale 50 cents per day on January 1, 1913. One distinctive feature of the new agreement is the creation of a conference board, composed of three employers and three members of the union, to which will be referred all differences arising under the agreement. If the conference board fails in the settlement of any question provision has been made to submit same to arbitration. The agreement is for the union shop.

CITY RAISES WAGES

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 24.—The City Council of this city, as the result of a petition signed by the members of the United Laborers' union has increased the wage scale of the men employed by the city from $2.25 to $2.50. The council voted unanimously for the raise.

ANOTHER JUDGE ASSIGNED.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Judge Hutton, who presided in the so-called Darrow jury bribing case, has relieved himself from participation in any further prosecution of Darrow on the second indictment by the appointment of another judge. It has not yet been deiided whether the second trial will be had Judge Hutton gave as his reason for withdrawing that he had a fixed opinion, formed from hearing the testimony.

STRIKES AND SCABS.

What is a strike? According to the United States Bureau of Labor a strike "is a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employes of an establishment, or several establishments, to enforce a demand on the part of the employes."

The word "scab," used to designate a worker during time of strike, was first heard in New York in 1809, when the cordwainers were on strike. Such is the statement of Frank Carlton in his book, "History and Problems of Organized Labor."

MISREPRESENTATION.

If all employers who misrepresent things in time of strikes were treated to the medicine handed out to a cap manufacturing firm in Milwaukee, Wis., last week there would not be so many of them preying upon the unemployed.

The manager of this concern brought seven capmakers from Philadelphia without telling them of the strike in his factory. Wisconsin has a law enacted to prevent such practices, and Milwaukee has a District Attorney who believes in enforcing the law.

The cap manufacturing concern was compelled to purchase a ticket back to Philadelphia for each man and furnish each with $2 expense money for the return trip. Thus the misrepresentation did not prove very profitable.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—International President F. J. McNulty reports that Charles P. Ford, of local union No. 247, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been selected international secretary to fill the unexpired term of P. J. Collins, recently resigned. Mr. Ford assumed office July 15.

President McNulty also reports that fifty local unions have recently established themselves with the Brotherhood. He says, "We sincerely welcome them and solicit their co-operation in our efforts to reunite the electrical workers of the country and to help us make our Brotherhood bigger, better, and more powerful than ever before."

The Memphis local reports that since they changed their affiliations and put a business agent in the field, that fifty-eight new members have been secured and thirteen electrical contractors have made agreements with the local to employ only members of the Brotherhood. Higher wages and better conditions for the Memphis electrical workers was included in the new agreement signed. The Denver local has made an agreement with thirty local contractors. The scale from September 1 will be $4.50 per day.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUGUST, 1912

Typewriting Report of Convention	$	9.00
Scherer Studio		30.00
A. J. Kennedy, expenses as delegate		329.10
Joseph A. Mullaney, expenses trip to St. Louis		200.00
Thomas J. McNamare, incidental expenses		15.00
Secretary's Salary		25.00
Postage		2.00
Telegrams		3.00
		$613.10
Balance on hand		$802.50
Aug. 19—On account of due stamps, San Francisco, Cal.		14.40
		$816.90
Total Cash		$816.90
Total Expenses		613.10
		$203.80

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Seal	$3.00	Letter Heads, with Official Seal, 1,000	5.00
100-page Ledger	1.25	Letter Heads, per 500	3.00
200-page Ledger	2.25	Envelopes, per 1,000	4.00
100-page Journal	1.25	Envelopes, per 500	2.50
200-page Journal	2.25	Withdrawal Cards, per doz	.50
Minute Book	1.25	Transfer Cards, per doz	.50
Warrant Book	.50	Constitutions, per copy	.05
Receipt Book	.50	Due Books, per copy	.10
Treasurer's Book	1.00	Application Blanks, per doz	.25
		Buttons, each	.50

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Jos. A. Mullaney.....516 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice-President—Abram Olson.....38 Lynn St., Everett, Mass.
2nd Vice-President—Albert H. Budd.....10514 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.
3rd Vice-President—John McCormick.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Sec'y.-Treas.—T. J. McNamara.....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—John Grob, Pres.....6205 Minnesota Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Gus Schmitters, Secy. ...4003 Ashland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays at 501 Market St.

Local No. 2—Geo. R. Hennig, Pres....1111½ Blackadore Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. W. A. Perret, Secy.....116 3rd St. N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
Meetings first and third Mondays—411 Diamond St.

Local No. 3—A. H. Budd.....10514 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
Meetings every Friday evening at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4—W. Mansfield, Pres.....197 N. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. Domedion, Secy.....23 Cherry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Local No. 6—Abram Olson.....38 Lynn St., Everett, Mass.
Meetings first and third Thursdays at 386 Harrison Ave.

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

Local No. 8—F. Goble.....1582 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Meetings first and third Tuesdays.

Local No. 9—.....

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

Local No. 11—Chas. L. Henker.....2303 Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays of each month at Cockey's Hall.

Local No. 12—Michael Happel, Pres.,. . . . .611 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Daniel J. Kenny, Secy.....
Meetings every Thursday at 85 E. 4th St. General office, 79 Warren St.

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

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Local No. 15—Geo. W. Ellinthorpe.....Louise Bridge P. O., 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—Robert Berkhahn.....1105 S. 16th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Meetings second and last Friday of each month at 318 State St.

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

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

Local No. 24—Wallace Muir.....2321 Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Meetings second and fourth Mondays.

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

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

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo.

Local No. 29—R. L. Barry.....82 Asylum St., 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 Ave., 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 first Sunday, Council Hall, Jersey City, N. J.

Meets third Sunday, Council Hall, Newark, N. J.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts and Expenditures: September, 1912.

To Woodward & Tiernan, for Book and Letter Files	$ 6.10
To Joseph A. Mullaney, 3 trips to Philadelphia	75.00
To Thomas J. McNamara, trip to Kansas City, Mo.	51.00
To Postage	2.50
To Secretary's Salary for Sept.	25.00
	$159.60

Sept.—	
5—On acct. of per capita back tax, Detroit, No. 25	$ 17.20
12—On acct. back per capita tax, Pittsburg, No. 2	30.00
12—On acct. of yearly subscription Journal, W. A. Parret, Pittsburg	1.00
14—On acct. due stamp, St. Louis, No. 1	14.00
19—On acct. back per capita tax, Buffalo, No. 4	24.80
25—On acct. back per capita tax, Baltimore, No. 11	15.00
	$102.00
Bal. on hand	$203.80
Total cash received for month of Sept.	102.00
Total Cash,	$305.80
Total Cash on Hand.	$305.80
Total Expenses for month of September.	159.60
Bal. on hand, Sept. 30	$146.20

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Seal	$3.00
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	.50
Treasurer's Book	1.00
Letter Heads, with Official Seal, 1,000	5.00
Letter Heads, per 500	3.00
Envelopes, per 1,000	4.00
Envelopes, per 500	2.50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.	.25
Transfer Cards, per doz.	.25
Constitutions, per copy	.05
Due Books, per copy	.10
Application Blanks, per doz.	.25
Buttons, each	.50
Stamps	.20

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Local No. 4—W. Mansfield, Pres.....197 N. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. Domedion, Secy.....23 Cherry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Local No. 6—Abram Olson.....38 Lynn St., Everett, Mass.
Meetings first and third Thursdays at 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—T. J. Steinhaur..... 725½ Pike St.

Local No. 8—F. Goble.....1582 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Meetings first and third Tuesdays.

Local No. 9—.....

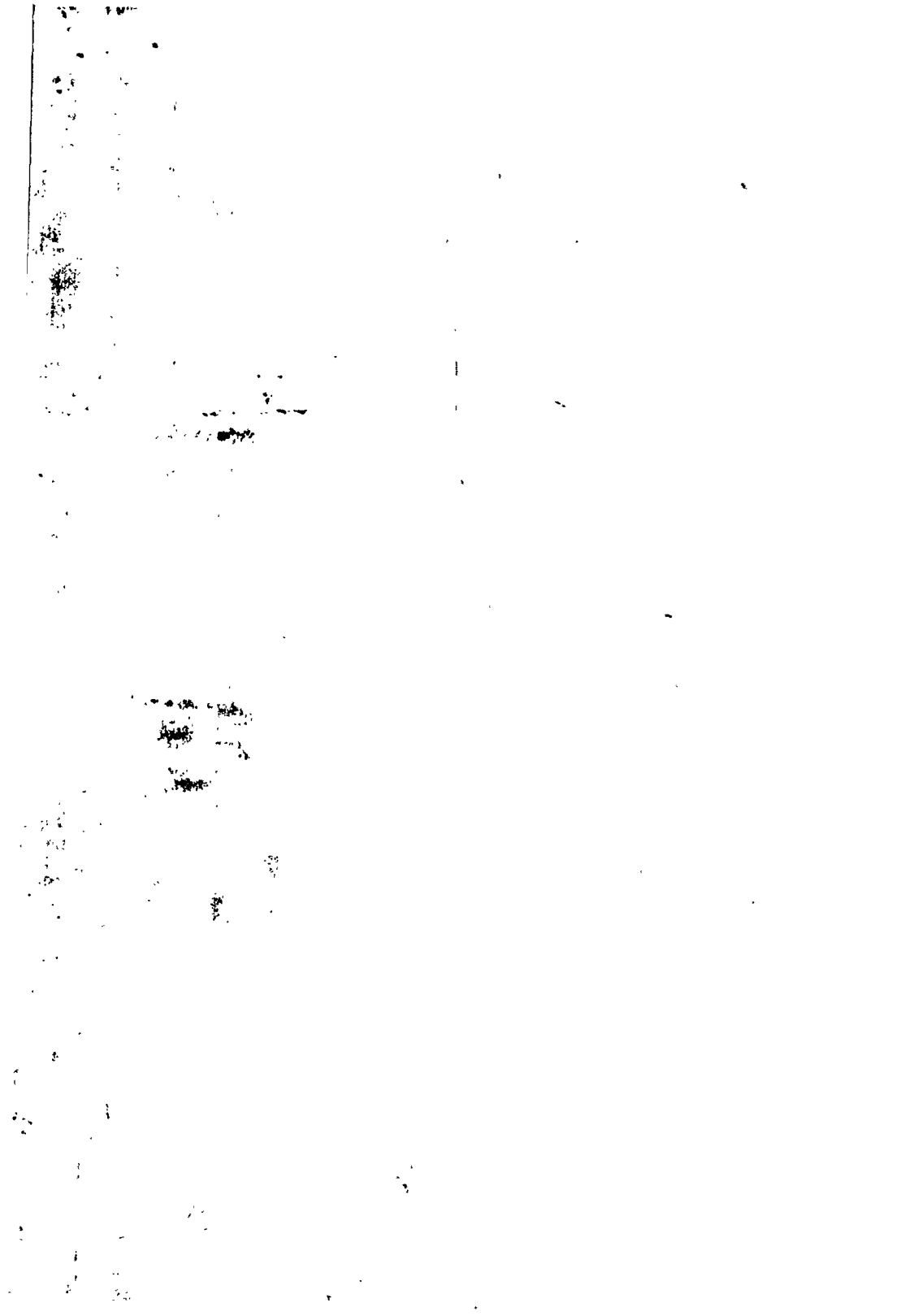
Local No. 10—P. J. McGinnis.....2915 Constance St., New Orleans, La.

Local No. 11—Chas. L. Henker.....2303 Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays of each month at Cockey's Hall.

Local No. 12—Michael Happel, Pres.....611 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Daniel J. Kenny, Secy.....
Meetings every Thursday at 85 E. 4th St. General office, 79 Warren St.

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

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