OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers



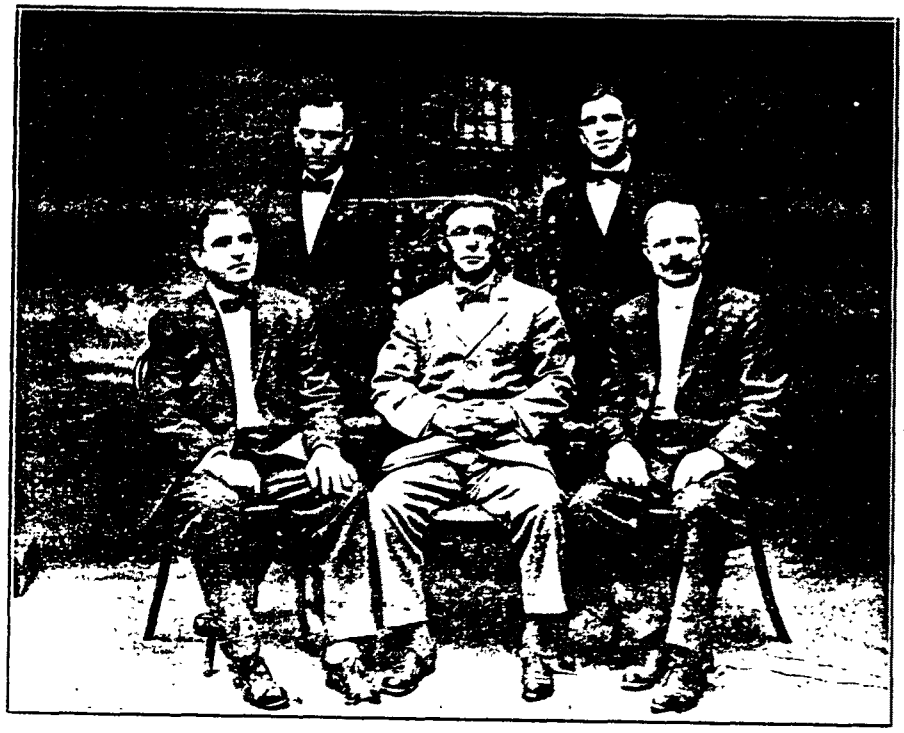
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ISSUED MONTHLY

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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ALBERT H. BUDD, SECOND VICE-PRES.
ABRAM OLSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN McCORMACK, THIRD VICE-PRES.
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Official Organ of International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

NEW MEMBERS

Our association is enjoying the most prosperous times since the writer became its Secretary, as far as demand for the services of mechanics is concerned. There is scarcely a week passes that we do not receive a call from some section of the country or other to send some first class mechanics there. One of the reasons for the prosperity our members are enjoying, is the fact that new fields are opening for us every day. It is also an acknowledged fact by all mechanics, that the future of the International Association is a bright one.

All local unions should be careful and see to it that no man is allowed to carry a Journeyman's card unless he is competent to perform the duties required of an Abestos Worker in their respective branches. Now that a general demand exists for competent asbestos workers, we find incompetent men applying for admission for membership. Generally these men want to get a Journeyman's card immediately, so as to receive the compensation of a mechanic, knowing in their hearts that they are not able to perform the work, but still hoping to get away with it on a bluff. It's such men that our local unions must beware and insist upon all applicants qualifying as mechanics by personal investigation of their past experience and practical examination of their present ability.

In times of prosperity and demand for mechanics, local unions are prone to add to the membership by admitting incompetents. We have heard of incidents where men were given cards by local unions, that knew no more about insulation than the average man knows about astronomy.

We are told that the only qualification necessary to get a card was to be related to the leaders of a local union, or have a reputation of being a good fellow, and able to pay expenses of a mysterious nature. If such things occur, it is a shame and an outrage, as our trade is the property of no man, of no local union, nor set of local unions, and therefore, cannot be sold by either or all for any consideration or stipulation. We require all Journeymen shall serve the required length of time as prescribed by our laws and when he receives a card with the seal of our association upon it that card should be, and is intended to be, a guarantee to the employer as to the holder's practical ability.

The moment that our working card ceases to carry with it a guarantee as to the holder's practical ability, just that moment will our association cease to be a protection to its members. It is the duty of all members and local unions to protect the guarantee that the seal of our association should carry with it on the working cards of our members, by refusing to admit to membership applicants who cannot qualify in accordance with our laws for admission.

It makes no difference, and rightfully so, whether the applicant may be a brother of the International President, the Local Union's President, or the brother of any officer, national or local, or a man who may apply for admission unknown to us all.

A square deal should be extended to all applicants; fair, practical examinations given him, and a fair examination as to his past experience made, and if this is done, and an applicant fails to qualify, he should be refused admission in spite of any influence that may be brought to bear on his behalf, until such time as he does qualify fairly and squarely in accordance with our laws for membership.

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The fact that we cannot supply the demand for mechanics does not justify us to admit to membership incompetent men and give them Journeymen's cards, for we must bear in mind that water is bound to seek its level, and so will incompetence in our trade, as well as in all others. So it will pay us to act on the level with each other, and treat our trade squarely, by doing everything within our power to make the seal of our association when placed on a card bearing the word Journeyman, a guarantee to an employer, who employes the holder thereof, that he is a competent, practical mechanic.

VICTORY FOR TRADE UNIONS.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The new constitution of this State, which was submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, has been adopted by a large majority, save one or two provisions. The campaign against the adoption of the new constitution was vigorously conducted by big business people, and nearly all of the big newspapers of the State. In this particular it is pleasing to note that the newspapers, to a very large extent opposing the constitution, did not have sufficient influence to turn the tide of votes from the people in sufficient numbers to accomplish their object. Woman suffrage was defeated by a heavy vote, and one other provision is still in doubt. Some of the features in the new constitution are the initiative and referendum, providing that three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil cases, abolition of capital punishment; empowering the Legislature to establish minimum wage laws and exercise a larger supervision over factories, the eight-hour day on public work, prohibiting the punishment of workers for violating injunctions issued in labor disputes, except after a jury trial unless the offense has been committed in the actual presence of the court; providing for a State printing plant, abolishing convict labor &c. This gives Ohio an up-to-date constitution, and the State Federation of Labor exercised a powerful influence in securing the adoption of the new organic law.

INJUNCTION.

Federal Judges Not Anxious to Grant Restraining Orders Since New Law Passed.

Washington, D. C.—Since the passage by the House of the injunction limitation bill it has been noticeable that Judges, and especially Federal Judges, are not so anxious to grant restraining orders and injunctions in labor disputes. The efforts of the American Federation of Labor are beginning to show tangible results against what was an abuse in which the courts freely indulged.

Recently the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., refused to grant an injunction restraining the officers of a local union of machinists from picketing the works of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company at Rutherford, N. J., manufacturers of printing presses and printing inks, against which concern there has been a strike since the early part of last June.

It was brought out that some of the complainant's affidavits were made by professional strike-breakers, who were to receive a bonus from the company in case the strikers were defeated.

While a Kansas woman was trying to kiss her bulldog the animal bit her lip. It seems difficult for some Kansas bulldogs to acquire good manners.

GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Rochester, N. Y.

To our Officers and Members: Greeting—

Since our last issue I have given much attention to the situation, as it at present exists in the State of Connecticut, and I shall in all probability, have an interesting announcement to make by the time we next go to press. I also wish to announce that Brother Daniel A. Neary, of Local 12, has been appointed an Organizer of our Craft, and give as the main reason, the grand work accomplished by him for Local 14. A member of the General Executive Board has prefixed the title of "Honorable," and I take this

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ABRAM OLSON,
RE-ELECTED
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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opportunity of congratulating him, and thanking the organized workers of St. Louis for the grand fashion in which they elected our genial and popular Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas J. McNamara, and I congratulate the members of Local 1 upon having earned the honor and distinction of having placed the first asbestos worker in the Hall of Legislature.

I am writing from the City of Rochester, where I am attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as the representative of our Craft. It is but a larger staged reproduction of local color. The old familiar scene of progress versus strife and the shadow of Labor's evil Genii, the Giant Jurisdiction, throwing his shadow across the bright sunshine of Progress. History repeating itself; human nature asserting itself; as it was, is, and I am much afraid always will be. Let it be understood that Jurisdiction is the cancer that is eating into the vitals of Labor today, and until the Labor Surgeons and their patients hold a consultation and agree as to the operating process there will never ensue an arresting of the disease, much less of the removal of the poisonous growth itself. I would have it understood by all our Craft, that my policy, as delegate here, is one of neutrality in the jurisdictional dispute involving the I. A. and I. A. Steam Fitters, and that I refrained from voting upon the report of the Credential Committee that resulted in the rejecting of the I. A. delegates' credentials. It is to be regretted that both our friends and closest trade neighbors are at loggerheads over matters which directly concern themselves, and it behooves our membership to show neither any partiality. The day that brings them peace will bring them both, and in addition, the Asbestos Worker, prosperity. My Convention report shall appear in the next issue. I shall conclude by touching upon a Local Union necessity, the absence of which spells failure, namely, a real, live Executive Board. Every Local Union should possess one. It should meet, at least, weekly, and then upon night other than the one on which the regular meeting falls. The Executive Board should enter into general discussion on trade conditions, and give consideration to general welfare; and where a real or fancied wrong comes to the surface, and more particularly where a clean cut issue shows its head, all sides of the proposition should be carefully weighed as to present and future possibilities in relation to contemplated action. This procedure insures the local meeting enlightenment through intelligent argument and discussion by at least the five men who have been over the ground, and who, in addition, have "slept on't," which is the best method by which man can approach a conclusion. Let me say plainly, and with emphasis, that where Local Executive Boards are doing business properly, there are no rash or ill-timed moves contemplated or half-cocked strikes inaugurated. As I am a stickler on this subject, I am insistent that it be observed, for remember, reader, should your Local Union see fit to call upon the General Executive Board in an hour of darkness the very first question that will be asked would be, "Did your Local Executive Board give this matter proper consideration before the Local acted upon it? Be it remembered that a Local meeting advised, addressed and counselled by its Executive Board members is much more progressive than the one which decides its policies off-hand by a majority vote of the well-meaning, but overzealous members, who, swayed by first impression, do themselves, and their dependants gross injustice. As Bill Betts would say, "The best fighter is the one who can guard his own jaw while swinging at the other fellows.'"

Fraternally yours,

Joseph D. Mullaney

General President.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

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GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members:

Greeting: Since my last report, things in our Association are better than ever before and in review, will state that in the last three months, which comprises our first quarter, conditions have been excellent.

Our officers have organized four new locals and have increased the memberships in as many more.

In the last month I visited our local at Kansas City and found everything there in an excellent condition, and the local enjoying conditions which possibly does not exist in many of the large cities. They now have every man working at the trade in the Union, and are receiving far above the scale.

This is chiefly due to the fact that they are all pulling together and being led by two very ambitious, young officers.

I also visited the City of Indianapolis, and organized and installed the officers. This local will be one of the best of our newest locals before long.

Executive Board—In the last month the Executive Board has commissioned Daniel A. Neary as General Organizer for a term of six months.

Finances—The finances of the Association are not what they should be, owing to the fact that the locals are not paying their indebtedness. Note report of finances for first quarter.

Monthly reports of locals that were sent in, you will note on page.....

Locals should pay attention to this, as this is the only way that conditions can be found out and if your local has not sent one in, see that they do so in the future.

Would also like for the various officers to take up the matter in regard to the yearly subscription of the journal.

Fraternally submitted,
THOS. J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

UNION LABOR WILL BUILD EXPOSITION.

San Francisco Building Trades Headed by Ex-Mayor P. H. McCarthy Secure Agreement With Exposition Commissioner for Employment of Union Men Only.—No Open Shop on Coast.

San Francisco.—A commission to have charge of the construction of the buildings to be erected on the grounds on which will be held the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been appointed and is perfecting plans for active construction work. P. H. McCarthy, president of the California Building Trades and ex-Mayor of San Francisco, is a member of the commission.

The exposition management expects to build at least one-third of the fair buildings and an agreement has been entered into with the trade unions of this city whereby these structures will be erected under strictly union conditions.

The buildings which will be erected by foreign governments and States are not included in the agreement with the unions, but under the prevailing conditions in San Francisco it is more than probable that the greater portion of the buildings erected under the direction of foreign governments and States will be constructed by union labor.

This decision has been arrived at for the purpose of permitting foreign governments to bring their own artisans, so far as may be necessary, to direct and complete the work designed by these foreign governments.

An arrangement has been made that differences between individual unions must be settled by conciliation or arbitration without any interference of the management's plan to complete the construction work with all possible haste.

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American Federation of Labor News

METAL WORKERS WIN.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 14.—Amalgamated metal sheet workers of this city recently went on strike for an increase in wages. After being out one day, a compromise agreement was reached whereby the metal workers received a 12½ per cent increase. The victory is a splendid one for the union and all the men have returned to work, and a good feeling exists between the journeymen and the employers.

COMPENSATION PAYMENT.

Madison, Wis. Sept. 14.—The State industrial commission of Wisconsin, acting under the Wisconsin industrial compensation act, has made an award of $2,400 to Mrs. Anna Nycek, whose husband was killed on the coal docks at Ashland. The amount awarded is four times the annual wage of the deceased. The coal company involved did not oppose the award.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Washington, Nov. 30.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, including all other members of the executive council, were re-elected at the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor. Max Hayes was supported by the Socialist contingent in his race against Mr. Gompers for the presidency, but fell far short in number of votes, he receiving a trifle over 5,000 votes, while Mr. Gompers received close to 12,000. President Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists, also ran in opposition to James O'Connell for member of the executive council, the Socialists also supporting Johnston. James O'Connell was re-elected. Seattle, Wash., was chosen for the next annual convention.

PAINTERS TO REQUEST RAISE.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Master Painters' Association last night in the Benoist Building, a notice was received from the Painters' District Council that after the expiration March 15, 1913, of an agreement under which they are now working, the painters and decorators must demand 60 cents an hour. They are now working for 55 cents an hour. The employers say they agreed the demand was unreasonable, but it was decided to defer action until later.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Rochester, Nov. 30.—The committee on adjustment, reporting its findings to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, on November 22, among other things reported as follows: "Your committee has heard at great length and given serious consideration to the arguments of all those appearing before it in conjunction with this matter. It is the judgment of your committee that the interest of all steam fitters' demands that there shall be but one organization in the pipe fitting industry, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and in order that the exclusive jurisdiction of this organization over all men employed in the pipe fitting industry may be steadily and permanently established your committee recommends that in harmony with the action of the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor and subsequent action of the executive council in connection therewith, the charter of affiliation of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America be revoked in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. After a discussion covering a considerable period of time a roll call vote was ordered. The vote resulted in 15,766 votes in favor of the recommendation of the committee to revoke the charter, to 1,322 votes against it. As more than two-thirds of the votes were cast for the adoption of the committee's report the charter of the steam fitters was, in accordance therewith, revoked.

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HATTERS' CASE, ANTI-TRUST LAW AND ORGANIZED LABOR'S FUTURE.

And so the Sherman Anti-Trust law has again been invoked. Under the interpretation given to it by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Hatters were sued by D. E. Loewe and Company, hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., or more properly speaking, sued at the instigation of the so-called Anti-Boycott Association. A jury and a federal court have awarded Loewe a sum of $80,000, which under that law is trebled, amounting to $240,000 and costs.

Under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Sherman law, under which this suit was brought, and under which suits of a similar character may be instituted by any employer or business man feeling aggrieved or injured by working people, united for the purpose of protecting themselves or promoting their interests, the workers may find themselves defendants at any time. Not only are the funds of any labor organization subject to be mulcted and practically confiscated by any employer or combination of employers, or an association of pettifogging lawyers; not only may the small holdings of workingmen and working women be attacked and attached, but their few dollars deposited in savings institutions may be attached at the behest of either of these agencies. And still further, the voluntary organizations of labor, instituted not for profit, may be dissolved at the whim, fancy, or caprice of any administration, instigated by any capitalist combination, and the officers and members of these voluntary labor organizations may be prosecuted under the criminal provisions of that law, and sentenced to a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

That is the status of the labor organizations of the United States; that is the position in which the members of organized labor find themselves since that twist was given to the Sherman Anti-Trust law by the Supreme Court, that twist has been emphasized by the second award by a jury in the federal court in the Hatters' case. That award was rendered by the jury October 11, 1912.

The attorneys for Loewe, or rather the Anti-Boycott Association, declared that the case just concluded was the most important one of its kind ever tried in the courts of the United States. In one sense that is true, but to our mind it is secondary and supplementary. The most important one was the original case brought upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, when that court decided that the voluntary associations of the working people come under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, for upon that hinged the case now concluded in the Federal Circuit Court.

Of course, the case in point will be appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is earnestly hoped that a reversal of the judgment of the lower court will follow. But even when success shall have attended that effort, the fundamental point will still remain an issue, and that is that:

The organizations of the workers, organized not for profit, but instituted for the protection of their bodies, their minds, their souls, should not and must not be placed in the same category with combinations, corporations and trusts, the purpose of which is to manipulate, control, and create "corners" in the products of labor.

There must be a differentiation, which the enlightened public sentiment of American citizens will at no distant day declare, between associations of workers, having humanitarian and altruistic purposes as their guiding motives and the ground work of their existence, and, on the other hand, those who deal in, corner, manipulate, and trustify the necessaries of human existence.

And until that issue is finally determined before our courts, or before the Congress of the United States, it must of necessity be not only an economic but a political issue, to be fought out every minute and every day until the final and successful outcome.

That issue was presented in the presidential and congressional campaigns of 1908. It was an issue in the congressional campaign of 1910. It is a paramount issue in the pending presidential and congressional campaign, and, regardless of all other questions affecting the working people of the United States, all should be subordinated to the achievement of this one living, forceful issue, which the toilers and their sympathizers and all liberty-loving American citizens

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must determine in the election of November 5, 1912.

Organized labor must live. It has done so much for the toilers, it has so much to do for them, and for all the people, to preserve their liberties, to protect and promote their common welfare.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law must be amended—or ended

Now it's the cold storage cure for hay fever.

The man who created the most talk was the fellow who invented the telephone.

When a girl starts to boss a man it is a pretty good sign that she means to marry him.

If it were not for the old warships, what would the young warships have to shoot at in target practice.

Canada sold 50,000,000 lobsters last winter. New York will have to hustle to live up to its reputation.

Tobacco is now grown in Kansas and several new brands of Havana cigars will soon be put on the market.

The price of turkey is falling, but not as a result of the war news from Europe. Turkey has been running, there as here, but over there it has a much better chance of getting away.

In fighting each other the men of Southeastern Europe are learning much that will make them formidable to any interloper, no matter how big.

Aunt Hetty Green has eaten an onion every day for fifty years and is now 78. Still, there are always others to be considered.

Our distinctions do not lie in the positions we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them.

Don't let your enthusiasm for your favorite political candidate detract from your loyalty to your organization. Send in a few new subscriptions for the Journal, as we shall continue in business no matter who is elected.

The union movement needs every wage-earner in its ranks and every wage-earner needs the union as his defender.

FOR INJURED WORKMEN.

This Government Pays Out Over $1,100,000 Since Compensation Law Is in Effect.

Washington, D. C.—More than $1,100,000 in death and injury benefits to men, or the families of men employed by the United States in hazardous work has been paid out of the Treasury since August 1, 1908, the date when the Government workmen's compensation act went into effect.

This law was the direct result of report submitted to Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor by Solicitor Charles Earl of the department. Of this sum $704,814.60 went to the injured themselves and upward of $100,000 was paid to the surviving dependents of men killed.

Whenever a Government workman is injured through no fault of his own the law provides that he shall receive his pay for a year unless he is able to work at an earlier date. In case of a fatal accident the compensation goes to the man's dependents. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor adjudicates all compensation cases.

The law was the direct result of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, it having devoted much time to securing a favorable report and also in urging its passage by Congress and approval by the President.

SEVERAL TUGS RESPONDED.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Because he got pains in the stomach August Nelson, keeper of Mile Rock Lighthouse, blew fog signals. When the pains increased he thought he was dying, so he began to shoot distress rockets.

Lemons are becoming more expensive, but it is probable that many of them will still be handed around.

A python in the New York zoo eats but one meal a year. This reduces housekeeping cost to a minimum.

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MONTHLY REPORTS.

Local Union No. 1, St. Louis.—Work Good. One member transferred and one member withdrew; and accepted one transfer from New York Local No. 12, Wm. Lewis, Jr.

Local Union No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.—Work good. Had trouble with Carey shop, but same has been settled satisfactory to the Local.

Local Union No. 3, Cleveland, O.—No report.

Local Union No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.—Work good and a good prospect for the rest of the winter.

Local Union No. 5, Los Angeles.—No report.

Local Union No. 6, Boston Mass.—Work fair.

Local Union No. 7, Seattle, Wash.—Work fair and Local getting along fine and expect to have one hundred per cent organization in the near future.

Local Union No. 8, Cincinnati, O.—Work fair and Local never was in a better shape.

Local Union No. 9, Portsmouth, Va.—No report.

Local Union No. 10, New Orleans, La.—No report.

Local Union No. 11, Baltimore, Md.—Very dull.

Local Union No. 12, New York City.—Work good.

Local Union No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.—Work good and just signed up another shop.

Local Union No. 15, Winnipeg, Can.—Work good, and everything going well. Will have in the near future every man working at the trade in the Local.

Local Union No. 16, San Francisco, Cal.—Dull at present.

Local Union No. 17, Chicago, Ill.—No report.

Local Union No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.—Work good and a good prospect for the rest of the winter.

Local Union No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—No report.

Local Union No. 20, Toronto, Can.—No report.

Local Union No. 21, Dallas, Tex.—Work fair.

Local Union No. 22, Houston, Tex.—No report.

Local Union No. 23, Montreal, Can.—Dull at present, but looks good for the winter; expect to have all shops unionized by next month.

Local Union No. 24, Washington. D. C.—No report.

Local Union No. 25, Detroit, Mich.—Dull at present.

Local Union No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.—Work very good at present.

Local Union No. 28, Denver Col.—No report.

Local Union No. 29, New Haven, Conn.—Charter revoked.

Local Union No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.—No report.

Local Union No. 31, Providence, R. I.—Work fair.

Local Union No. 32, Essex and Hudson Co.—No report

BOTH SYSTEMS FAILED.

An old Irishman was confiding to a friend that he had little confidence either in life insurance companies or in savings banks.

"Now, a cousin of moine," he said, "had his loife insured for the binifit of his widdy, an' afther all, he niver had wan, for 'twas him that lived to be 89 an' her that died.

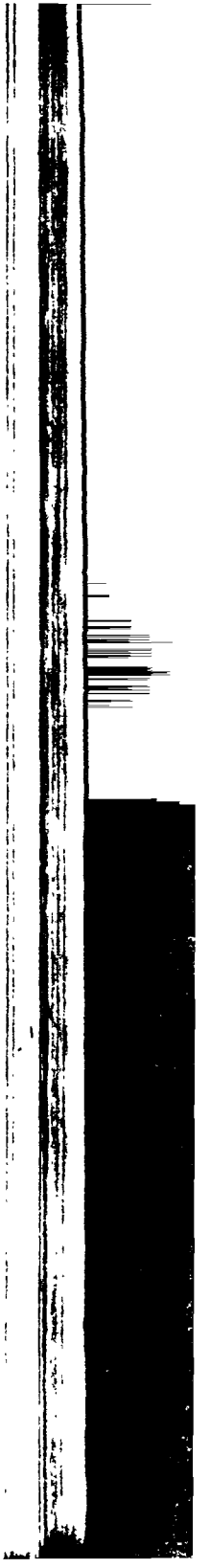
"Wid banks it's the other way. There was me uncle. He put money in the bank, an' he kept stickin' it in and stickin' it in, in the hopes that whin old age come he'd take it out gradual loike and enj'y himself. Instid of that, 'twas him that had the widdy before he touched 60. They're wur-rked on the wrong plan, the both of thim institootions, and it's a wonder that annybody's found to spake a good word for them."—New York Press.

MAILERS GET INCREASE.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The Mailers' Union has secured a new agreement with the newspaper publishers of San Francisco, whereby they have secured an increase of $3.50 per week in wages and a gradual scale for apprentices. The agreement runs until December 31, 1915.

WHERE WOMEN DO THE WORK.

In Tibet the work of carpenters and masons is done by women, who also transact much of the business and perform much of the toil and drudgery of that country. The men of the country are said to be very immoral and lazy.



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7 YEARS ENLISTMENT TERM.

Recruiting Officers Notified New Law Takes Effect November 1.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—After November 1 all enlistments in the regular army will be for seven years.

This was the announcement made by Adj. Gen. George Andrews to-day. All recruiting officers have been advised of the change.

By the terms of the new enlistment law, a man enlisting may be transferred to the army reserve after four years of actual service. As a member of the reserve he will draw no pay, but will be subject to duty at a moment's notice.

TOILET ARTICLES FOR 1 CENT.

St. Louis is attracting the interest of other cities, says The Survey, by its plan to supply a cake of soap, two paper towels, and a sanitary cardboard comb, all for 1 cent. The articles will be sold by means of slot machines operated by the city and placed in public comfort stations and in the picnic grounds in the parks. The towels, soap and comb are wrapped in a cylindrical cardboard box, which drops into the hands of the purchaser. The boxes will be furnished at $10 a thousand, and a manufacturing concern is to furnish the slot machines free. The city will really make money by this arrangement, because attendants at the comfort stations will no longer be necessary.

UNION LABEL.

Only Way to Secure It Is by Backing Up Your Demand by Action.

The business men of this city, many of them who would have us believe they desire to please us, discourage the demand for the union label. We have been so often told by merchants that they would like to handle union-labeled goods, but that they cannot get them, and have so often, upon investigation, discovered that there was no truth in such statements that we have become convinced that there is some understanding among them as to union-label goods.

There is just one way to compel merchants to handle them, and that is by ignoring the false statements so frequently made that they cannot get them and insist upon the label, and if the store can't give it to you walk out. Such action will bring them to time, and nothing else will.

Get busy along this line and don't believe their fairy stories.

Speed is the desire of man to get somewhere else as nearly as possible before he starts.

Nobody heard much about speed until a hundred years ago. If a man couldn't run fast enough to suit himself in the old days, he hired a horse, and beyond that he had no ambitions. Then somebody discovered a method of stuffing a locomotive boiler full of steam, and the world began to take up speed as a fad.

We now have trains so fast that they can transport passengers 60 miles across country and half way up the golden stairs in an hour's time.

An automobile which only goes a mile a minute is all banged up in the rear from the fast cars. Automobiles can now run around a mile track so fast that the driver is breathing his own dust all the time.

A few years ago an aeroplane which traveled 35 miles an hour was a wonder. Nowadays it is a poor aeroplane which cannot run alongside a wild pigeon and let the aviator stroke its back while in full flight.

Fifty years ago, people took three weeks to cross the ocean. Now four and a half days is considered only fair traveling, and when a steamship is in a hurry and meets an iceberg, it merely says "toot toot" and bangs away.

Speed has gotten into all departments of life. It used to take 50 years in which to live happily ever afterwards, but some people now complete an entire married life in six months and average one romance a year. The man who can't get rich in three weeks and six plunges is a piker, and the man who dawdles seven minutes over lunch belongs to the leisure class. Even learning has succumbed to the speed fascination. Once our college heroes wore spectacles and delivered orations, but nowadays unless a man can do 100 yards in 11 seconds in football clothes he cannot hope to live in college history.

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Everywhere over this broad land people are riding fast elevators toward heaven at the rate of 100 stories a minute and are getting off of aeroplanes and returning to earth at the rate of 16 feet a second. Speed rules everything except the work on Government buildings and the sedentary, one-egg-a-day hen, who hasn't increased her output in the last two billion decades.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

OCTOBER, 1912.

Receipts:

Oct. 3—On account of per capita tax, Houston, Tex., Local No. 22	$ 13.00
Oct. 3—Indianapolis, Ind., Charter Fee	15.00
Oct. 3—On account of Charter Fee and Stamp, Dallas, Tex., Local No. 21	17.40
Oct. 11—On account of Charter Fee, Montreal, Canada, Local No. 23	15.00
Oct. 11—On account of Per Capita Tax, Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 14	40.00
Oct. 11—On account of Per Capita Tax, New York Local No. 12	60.00
Oct. 11—On account of Per Capita Tax, Boston Local No. 6	44.40
Oct. 31—On account of Per Capita Tax, Providence Local, No. 31	8.00
Oct. 31—On account of 1 year's subscription Journal, J. H. Thompson	1.00
Oct. 31—On account of Per Capita Tax, Kansas City Local No. 27	10 00
Oct. 31—On account of Per Capita Tax and Supplies, Winnipeg, Can., Local No. 15	12.05
Oct. 31—On account of Per Capita Tax, Esses. & Hudson Counties, Local No. 32	4.00
Total,	$239.85

Expenses:

Oct. 31—Express to Philadelphia, Pa.	$ .60
Oct. 31—Britt Printing Co	100.75
Oct. 8—Per Capita Tax to B. T. D. of A. F. of L	12.00
Oct. 9—Express to Dallas	1.30
Oct. 9—Per Capita Tax to A. F. of L.	20.00
Oct. 9—Express to Chicago	.50
Oct. 9—Telegrams	1.20
Oct. 9—Steiner Engraving Co., Seal for Dallas	1.50
Oct. 11—Steiner Engraving Co., Stamp and Pad	2.35
Oct. 31—Woodward & Tiernan, Printing & Stationery Co	7.00
Oct. 31—Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., Stationery for Locals No. 18 and 23	6.60
Oct. 31—Incidental Expenses	3.00
Oct. 31—Sec'y. Salary	25.00
Oct. 31—Postage	5.00
	$186.80
Balance on Hand	$146.20
Total Cash Received	239.85
Total Cash	$386.05
Total Expenses for month of October	186.80
	$199.25
Balance on Hand, October 31	$199.25

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Quarterly Receipts and Expenditures for the First Quarter:

Stamp	$221.60
Bal. due from last year Tax	72.10
Initiation Fees	60.00
Due Book	.30
Application Blanks	.25
Yearly Subscription for Journal	2.00
Total Cash	$ 356.25

Total Expenses for First Quarter:

Typewriting	$ 9.00
Scherer Studio	30.00
Officer's Expenses	655.10
Incidental Expenses	18.00
Secretary Salary	75.00
Postage	9.50
Telegrams	4.20
Stationery, including printing	124.30
Express Charges	2.40
Per Capita, B. T. D. of A. F. of L.	32.00
Total	$959.50

Bal. on Hand	$ 802.50
Total Cash received from all sources	356.25
Total	$1,158.75
Total Expenses from all sources	959.50
Leaving a Bal. on Hand	$ 199.25

As the iceman is preparing to take his departure for the season, along comes the coal man. As the old lady remarked: "Life is just one damned thing after another."

If the women get to wearing socks, where will they carry their money?

Why not buy your local union supplies through the I. A.?

Despite of all opposition we are growing faster each year.

To get results necessitates spending money; if your local union has not a business agent, dig down in your jeans and contribute sufficient each week to support one.

As a general rule you will find the fellow that is always lax in paying his dues, doing the loudest shouting against the policy of the local, its officers, etc.

The actual strength of your local can be figured by the number of members attending your meetings, and not by the number of members you have on your books.

Some union men spend dollars a month for capitalist dailies and $1 a year for labor papers. That is, some of them, the others don't contribute the dollar, even to their own propaganda.

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

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.—Thos. J. McNamara.....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.
General Organizer—Daniel A. Neary.....518 E. 81th St., New York, N. Y.

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 504 Market St.

Local No. 2—Geo. R. Hennig, Pres.....1111½ Blackadore Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
W. A. Perret, Secy., 416 3rd St., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesdays—2nd floor Union Labor Temple.

Local No. 3—S. J. Downs.....310 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O.
Meetings every Friday evening at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4—J. Coote .....41 Damm St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. Domedian, Secy., 23 Cherry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Meetings the 4th Wednesday of each month at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron St.
Local No. 5—James Rubly.....3018 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Meetings every 2nd and 4th Friday—Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Anton Seveline .....58 Glendale, Everett, Mass.
Abram Olson, Secy., 38 Lynn St., Everett, Mass.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Clarence Kinsman.....8723 Greenwood Ave., Seattle, Wash.
T. J. Steinhaur, Secy., 725½ E. Pike St., Seattle, Wash.

Local No. 8—F. Goble.....1419 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Local No. 10—P. J. McGinnis.....2915 Constance St., New Orleans, La.
Local No. 11—Jno. Gibhardt.....505 N. Rose St., Baltimore, Md.
Chas. L. Henker, Secy., 2303 Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month at Cockey's Hall.
Local No. 12—Michael Happel, Pres.....611 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Daniel J. Kenney, Secy., 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Meetings every Thursday at 85 E. 4th St., General Office, 79 Warren St.
Local No. 14—Jno. Monteith.....1917 S. Lambert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meetings every Thursday at St. Albans Hotel. 207 Walnut St.

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Local No. 15 Wm. J. Rogers ..... Winnipeg, Can.
Geo. W. Ellinthorpe, Louise Bridge, P. O., Winnipeg, Can.

Local No. 16—James Gastrock.....5 Lilac Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Jas. Fauls.....3719 W. Irving Park, Chicago, Ill.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 232 N. Clark St.

Local No. 18—Ernest Ray.....1524 E. 17th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Walter Denny, Secy., 1415 Columbia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Local No. 19—Hy. Sellman .....Milwaukee, Wis.
Oscar Krause, 617 American Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Meetings 2nd and last Friday at Pashen Hall, 325 Chestnut St.

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

Local No. 21—Dee Reed.....336 Lee St., Station A., Dallas, Tex.
O. G. Stewart.

Local No. 22—Thos. B. Reed.....2019 Steinburg Ave., Houston, Tex.

Local No. 23—Bert Wade.....29a Potomac St., Montreal, Can.
Jack Edwards, 227 Wilmington St., Montreal, Can.

Local No. 24—Wallace Muir.....2321 Eye St., Washington, D. C.
W. P. Challice, Jr., 1112 N. H. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Local No. 25—Geo. F. Martens.....764 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, Columbo Hall, 235 Gartiot St.

Local No. 27—James F. Lawrence.....417 Garland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Col.

Local No. 30—Frank J. Walter.....Room 128 Florence Flats, Syracuse, N. Y.
Meetings 2nd Thursday of each month.

Local No. 31—John Olson.....82 Lyon Ave., E. Providence, R. I.
Adolph Anderson, Secy., 27 10th St., E. Providence, R. I.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month at Labor Temple.

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

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