# OFFICIAL JOURNAL

## International Association

# Heat and Frost Insulators

## and Asbestos Workers



69 69

ISSUED MONTHLY


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

## AFFILIATION WITH CENTRAL AND STATE BODIES

All local unions of our Brotherhood should affiliate with the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils of their respective cities. Also with the State Federation of Labor of their respective states.

This is very important for the protection of each local union's interest.

All members should bear in mind that no local union, no matter how strong it may be, is strong enough to stand alone successfully against the militant Employers' Associations of to-day.

Many local unions are so selfish that they forget their duty to the trades union movement when they are at peace with their employers, forgetting the fact that were it not for the support and assistance that they received from the central and state bodies they would not be enjoying the working conditions, nor receive the compensation they do.

We owe allegiance to the American Federation of Labor and its chartered branches and should not hesitate to help any organization that may not be so fortunate as we are in the matter of wages and working conditions, remembering at all times that the stronger we make the weakest link in the chain of trades unionism the stronger we fortify our own organization against our opponents, who will not hesitate to attack us if they think they can do so successfully.

Notice how quickly a local union appeals to the Central Labor Councils for assistance when it becomes involved in difficulty with its employers. Then is the time that the powers of the Central Labor Councils are recognized, and appealed to for protection.

We have yet to hear of a Central Labor Council refusing protection and assistance to any local unions that ask for same even though such local unions were not affiliated.

It looks mighty bad for a local union to remain outside of the Central Bodies and State Federations, despite the fact that they have been repeatedly requested to affiliate, simply because they are at peace with their employers. Just ask yourself, dear reader, who is responsible for the labor legislation enacted each session of your state legislature. The child labor, the eight-hour work day, the anti-sweat shop, the mechanic lien and various other laws enacted each year for the protection of the wage earners.

If you do not know you will, upon investigation, find it is the State Federation of Labor through its Legislative Committee, which attends all sessions of the legislature, then ask yourself who pays the Legislative Committee's expenses while attending the sessions of legislature as well as other necessary running expenses.

Answer: The State Federation of Labor, from the per capita tax, paid by affiliated local unions and central bodies.

After this has been made clear to you, we feel sure you will recognize the mistake your local union is making in not affiliating with the State Fed-


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eration of Labor, and you will immediately start the necessary agitation to bring about affiliation.

The initiation fee is very low, and the per capita tax is so small that it will never be missed by your local union and all of your members will feel the better for it.

The State Federation protects your interests in your state legislature, so the central bodies will protect your interests locally, at a proportionate cost. Even though your local may be at peace with its employers, and there is no chance of any dispute arising between them, it is your duty to affiliate with the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union, or both, if your local is eligible, for you cannot tell how soon you may need their assistance. The proper time to prepare for war is in the time of peace, and not after war has been declared. Do not let the question of money prevent the performance of the above duties, never forgetting that we need the support of the other trades just as much as the other trades need the support of our Brotherhood. The labor movement is one of voluntary co-operation and rightfully so, it should not require mandatory laws in the American Federation of Labor or any of its departments, to make our Brotherhood assist a sister organization or organizations that may be in difficulty with their employers or vice versa. Do not hold aloof from affiliation for the reason that some other local unions of national organizations are on the outside, let us do our duty, that's all the American Federation of Labor expects of our Brotherhood, that is all we can do. Therefore, let us do it, immediately.

## MAKE YOUR DELEGATES DO THEIR DUTY

Do your delegates to the Central Labor Unions and Building Trades Councils attend the meetings there regularly? If they do not they should be removed and others elected or appointed.

We should bear in mind at all times that when we join those bodies we agreed to abide by their laws and the majority vote of the delegates attending the meetings, in accordance with said laws.

No local union can tell at what meeting a question may come up that is of vital importance to us, and if we are not represented when such a question does come up it does not behoove us to find fault with the decision reached thereon; protests, under such circumstances, come wtih very bad grace from any union.

There is no question but that a central council tries to decide all questions fairly.

And there is no question but that an asbestos worker can defend and represent the interests of his own local better than a delegate of some other calling. For this reason, alone, which is a selfish one, we should have our delegates attend the meetings regularly, as they are vested with the power to represent us they should represent us. By failing to attend the meeting they misrepresent us and should therefore be canned. If your local union is able it should pay its representatives for attending said meetings, if it cannot afford to pay them, we are sure if the proper efforts are made among your members you will be able to find volunteers, who, when they say they will attend the meetings they will do so, regularly.

This is of greater importance than most members think, and should not be passed by without consideration.

We would not have so many jurisdiction fights on our hands, if our locals paid the proper attention to this important matter, in the past.


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THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Secretary-Treasurer


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# GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1913.

To the Officers and Members,

Greeting:

Continuing my last report from the City of Rochester, as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, let me say that the deliberations of that body, and also of the Convention of the Building Trades Department, came to a conclusion without any action being taken, or decision rendered, that in any way affected the Asbestos Worker. There is nothing worthy of special mention in connection with the same outside the fact that I personally continued my policy of neutrality in the jurisdictional disputes of the I. A. and U. A. Steamfitters and refrained from discussing or voting upon their issues at any time during the proceedings, as I am sure they can and will settle their own differences without the Asbestos Worker "butting in." In passing, let me again remind the Asbestos Worker that he has enough to do in the minding of his own business. Upon my arrival in New York City, I gave immediate attention to the organizing of New Haven and vicinity, where the charter of Local No. 29 had previously been revoked after a few years of a lingering, non-progressive, existence.

Organizer Neary and myself held a conference, at which a plan of action was outlined, and put in operation, in an attempt to organize "within that territory of Connecticut state situated west of the Connecticut River, and in Westchester County, New York state, without the radius of twenty-five miles from New York City Hall," which heretofore had been a fertile field for the purely unorganized, as well as the general dumping ground for the "used to be" union man, who, when work grew scarce in his home town, "let out" and left behind him the solid substance of the eight hour days' wage, to begin chasing the elusive shadow riches, via the "piece work" or "lump" route, best, and oftenest, described by the cunning, soulless agent who "took the job at cost" for no other reason than to "keep his old hands from off the sidewalk," and who would further have you believe that each applied section of covering meant 85 per cent magnesia and 15 per cent philanthropy. But back to business. Organizer Neary and myself got busy and rounded up a sufficient number of clean cut, practical, asbestos workers to form a local. On December 8th, we arrived at Stamford, Conn., and there held an open meeting. Local No. 33 was the result and on December 22nd, First Vice-President Olson, Organizer Neary, and myself, attended the installation meeting at the permanent headquarters, Long's Hotel, Hartford, Conn., on which occasion First Vice-President Olson presided. On January 5th, Organizer Neary and myself again attended the meeting of Local No. 33, at Hartford, and gave the membership final instructions along the line of self government. There is at the present writing a trade agreement in operation that gives Local No. 33 a territory of 800 square miles, that is recognized, and signed by R. A. Keasley Co., Johns-Manville Co., Keasley & Mattison, and accepted and awaiting the signature of the proper official of the Armstrong Cork Co. One of the most gratifying results of these trade agreements was found in the fact that a few self styled "union busters" have been kicked off several building operations are now "hiking" for fields anew where they shall soon be overtaken by the onward march of our International Association.

Yes, brother, the Asbestos Worker is awakening from his long sleep, and after he stretches his limbs and rubs open his eyes, we expect him to sit up and take notice of certain things and certain people now in evidence in our industry.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President.


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OF

## THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

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### GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The last two months much of my time has been taken up with my new position as Representative of which you will note in report later that I have introduced bills for the interest of organized labor. The Executive Board, have, after trying for some time to have, the local or the individual members of same to subscribe and solicit for the Journal of which not much interest has been taken, decided to discontinue same on the monthly plan and have instead, same printed quarterly. In the last two months the Association has been more active than since its birth. In Boston the local had their new agreement signed with an increase of salary and in Providence, the local have advanced their wages 25 cents per day, and in San Francisco, Cal., they have presented their employers with a new agreement which calls for an increase of wages of 50 cents per day. While at Buffalo, N. Y., they have presented a new agreement calling for 50 cents to take effect March 1st, and from all accounts received, same will all be signed up at that time. In St. Louis the injunction filed by the Armstrong Cork Co., in July, 1905, was dissolved, which left the Cork insulation question open and the same as it was before the suit was filed, and which is a great victory for the local union. See letter from Corresponding Secretary, in the corresponding column. In the last month I have visited Kansas City in reply to a telephone message from the local secretary, and after attending their meeting, settled a dispute between the Sheet Metal workers and our local, in regards to work being done on the Union Station job in that city, and from all accounts same has been settled satisfactorily to all concerned. As for the local, same is being conducted in a business like way and they boast of having the 100 per cent organization.

While at the session of the Legislature, I have introduced a resolution calling for all printing of the 47th General Assembly, to be done by Union Labor, and had same passed. I have also introduced a bill, an act to protect life by compelling the builders to protect their workers by putting a false floor in all buildings in the course of construction on every floor in every building over three stories high. Also two bills for the factory inspection and one for the industrial and occupational diseases which have good chances to become laws.

The last meeting of the Executive Board they have instructed the Secretary and Treasurer to discontinue the publishing of the financial statement of the Association of the Journal, and instead send a copy to each local monthly, and they also settled other minor grievances too numerous to mention.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secy.-Treas.


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## REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT ABRAM OLSON.

Arrived from Hartford last night, where I had the honor bestowed upon me to preside during the election and installation of the newly-elected officers of our local No. 33. I was glad that I was called to Hartford, as there were several important questions which I discoursed upon with President Joseph A. Mullaney. One of the most important was the publishing of the financial statement of our International Association in the Journal, and the territory of Local No. 32.

I met General Organizer Dan Neary who was going to install the officers of our new Local No. 32. Much credit is due General Organizer Neary for being able to organize these men in such a short time and under the circumstances.

Fraternally yours,

ABRAM OLSON,

First Vice-Pres.

## INS AND OUTS.

Never be in your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—London Answers.

## KISSING IN THE DARK.

When I kissed her that night in the hallway
'Twas so dark that nothing was plain;
And not being sure but I'd miss her,
Why, 'twas right I should kiss her again.

There was darkness on everything round us;
I was reaching in vain for the door.
And the while I was seeking an exit
It so happened I kissed her some more.

And I wasn't quite sure, as I left her,
As to whether she liked it or not;
But I know that I sighed to be back there
The farther away that I got.

And the next time I called it so happened
That we stood in that hallway once more,
And the gaslight fell over and round us
As I quietly moved to the door.

But her red cheeks so roguishly dimpled,
And her eyes shone so wickedly bright,
That I guessed where her thoughts were a-straying,
And I reached up and turned out the light.

## THE MAN OF FIFTY.

The man of fifty in these days is often looked upon with disdain and finds it hard to obtain employment, evidently on the Osler theory that man ends his usefulness with his fortieth year. This, however, has been proven so often to be in error that it is a joke instead of a reality. The man of fifty may lack some of the vigor and vim of youth, but if he does, he more than makes up that deficiency in the advantages of experience and sounder judgment. His years have been ill spent if he has not acquired a degree of wisdom. As for capacity, no employer of fifty or sixty years will admit that he is less able to do his part in the world than he was twenty-five years before. He probably rates his own powers considerably higher than they were at the earlier age, and if he retires from business at the latter period, he does not confess that it is because he is no longer able to attend to his affairs as well as he ever did. He ought to be willing to judge of the ability of other men of his age with equal favor.—Ex.


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# A RESUME AND VIEWPOINT

Just subsequent to the action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester, N. Y, on the question of industrial unionism, the Fresno (Cal.) Morning Republican commented editorially upon the result. The article is carefully written, and the writer displays such intimate knowledge of the history of the trade union movement as to make the article worthy of reproduction. It is printed under the caption, "Trade Unions Win," and is as follows:

By the decisive vote of 264 to 72, the American Federation of Labor yesterday went on record in favor of trade unionism as against industrial unionism. Measured by the actual voting strength of the unions represented, the victory was quite as decisive. The vote would be 10,934 for trade unionism and 5,929 for industrial unionism. But included in the minority were 3,126 of the two mine workers' unions, leaving only 2,803 of the general handicrafts, as against 10,934. There are special conditions affecting the miners' votes, which in a way eliminate them from consideration in determining the collective judgment of labor on this vital question.

There are three units for the organization of labor—the trade, the industry, and the class. The carpenters' union and the machinists' union are typical trade unions. The brewery workers, who put engineers and teamsters into the same union, provided they both work for a brewery, are examples of the second class, organized by the separate industry. The printers, pressmen, bookbinders, and stereotypers are examples of an intermediate class. They have their separate unions for each trade, but since they are all engaged in the same industry they have an allied printing trades council to co-operate in such interests as they have in common. The building trades council has the same system on a larger scale. The final step is illustrated by the I. W. W.'s, and is the aspiration of the extreme advocates of industrial unionism everywhere—the merging of all workingmen into a single organization, regardless of lines of trade, industry, or employment. The Knights of Labor was the most important effort ever made to organize the workers on these lines. Its terrible efficiency for the occasional emergencies of destructive warfare and its total helplessness for the ordinary transactions of industrial peace served as the warning which gave the American Federation of Labor its present dominating position. And it is just that expensive lesson which the radicals are trying to compel the labor world to learn all over again.

The organization of each craft separately to make its own bargains while bargaining is possible, the federation of these crafts into the allied councils of the various industries employing several trades, and the federation of all into a great central organization provides the ideal institution for both peace and war. It is organized by the various trades which must be separately the parties to the bargains to make agreements and deal continually with employers. It is united in the Federation for joint action in war when that becomes necessary, but the autonomous trades give their consent to this separately by trades; and when there are internal quarrels or irregularities between trades there is a central body to settle them. So either to do business or to fight the American Federation is equipped. The alternative plan is a trace better for terrible destructive fighting. It is intolerably worse for all the constructive and business problems of the workers.


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Hale and hearty at 76, Admiral Dewey attributes his good health to two kinds of water—salt and fresh.

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Pierpont Morgan gave a New York mother of thirteen children $10,000 for Christmas. Again we insist that thirteen is lucky.

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President Taft was dancing when the explosion occurred in Panama. Was it the jar, which caused the dynamite to let go?

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The suffragette army is going to march on Washington next. When they get there the ladies had better remember the fate of Coxey and keep off the grass.

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## A COMMON ERROR.

Washington, Dec. 28.—One of the common errors committed is that of using improper terms in discussing activities of labor unions. The term "closed shop" is frequently used, but is a misnomer, from a trade union standpoint. The American Federation of Labor stands for the "union shop," not the "closed shop." The only closed shops to be found are the shops that are closed to union men. Union men do not "close" union shops. The doors of unions are always open to all who are eligible. Any one discussing the ethics of labor unions no doubt desires to use the proper terminology in the discussion. The "closed shop" is not a synonymous term with the "union shop," although used by many writers to convey a similar meaning. The term "union shop," and not "closed shop" should be applied to all shops where union men are employed.

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The editor will consider it a nice New Year's gift to receive your subscription for one year.

## "JAG" FARM FOR A DRY STATE.

### Oklahoma Would Colonize Habitual Drinkers as Reform Plan.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Jan. 3.—A farm on which Oklahoma will colonize its habitual drunkards will be provided by the Legislature, which convenes Tuesday, if the efforts of Representative Charles B. Peters of Osage County are successful.

Mr. Peters arrived in Oklahoma City to-day with the bill he will introduce. He says: "The need of a measure to compel the reformation of habitual drunkards has long been recognized by European countries.

"In those countries a man convicted of habitual drunkenness is sent to the 'farm' and put to work at stated wages, which go to his family, if he is married."

When asked the necessity of a prohibition State having a "jag farm," Representative Peters smiled and pointed to a bell boy guiding a hilarious and unsteady hotel guest as unobtrusively as possible through the lobby of the hotel in which he was talking.

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The egg trust is losing money. Millions of dollars' worth of storage eggs are being put on the market at tremendous losses. Glad of it. No business storing hen fruit for months. Not good for the eggs or the people who have to eat them.

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Secretary Meyer makes a plea for a larger navy. We do not need it. We need an ocean to ocean highway but Uncle Sam has always been unwilling to spend money for good road building. He had rather waste our means in the Philippines.


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# American Federation of Labor News

## PRINTERS GET INCREASE.

WORCESTER, MASS.—The members of the local typographical union, employed on the four dailies in this city, have successfully negotiated an increase in wages amounting to $1.50 a week. The new scale came as a sort of a compromise, but is accepted with general satisfaction by the printers of this city.

## OPEN MONOTYPE SCHOOL.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Typographical Union of this city is perfecting plans for the opening of a monotype school of instruction on January 1. Any member of the Typographical Union is eligible to receive instructions for ten weeks free of any cost, applications being received by the president of the union and acted upon in the order in which they are received.

## BOGUS UNION SUCCUMBS.

TORONTO, CANADA.—The Canadian Garment Workers' Union has passed in its checks. A company engaged in the manufacture of shirts, overalls, etc., was sponsor for this so-called Canadian union. This firm formerly employed members of the United Garment Workers of America, and placed the label of this organization upon its product. Later the agreement was violated by the firm and the Canadian Garment Workers' Union organized, and a bogus union label was placed upon the product. This proved to be a disastrous undertaking, and the Canadian union has succumbed, and it is understood that negotiations are now in progress to return to former conditions, whereby the company can have the right to use the label of the legitimate organization holding the jurisdiction over this class of the tailoring trade, the United Garment Workers of America.

## NEW PRINTING MACHINE.

WASHINGTON.—In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a new machine has just been started, it being a perfected press which will revolutionize stamp printing. This press prints, gums and perforates the stamps then cuts them in sections of 100 each, turning out the finished sheets of stamps in one process. Under the methods heretofore employed in the bureau twenty-three different processes were necessary for what the new press will accomplish in one. It is asserted that the saving of the government on the new press will be 65 per cent or more than $400,000 annually. An installation of this new machine was in accordance with the provisions of a law passed at the last session of Congress.

## PER CAPITA TAX REDUCED.

WASHINGTON. — The building trades department, which has derived its funds from a 1-2 per member per month per capita tax, at the Rochester convention reduced this per capita tax to 1-3 of 1 cent per member per month. This action was taken pursuant to the fact that the revenue produced by the reduced per capita tax would produce sufficient funds to conduct the operations of the department. The primary reason for the reduction in


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per capita tax was the large increase in membership.

## BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON.—General Secretary-Treasurer William Spencer, of the building trades department, in his annual report to the convention recently held at Rochester, N. Y., showed that important progress had been made during the preceding year. An increase in membership was shown from 295,345 to 476,237. While no increase in the general expenditure in the prosecution of the work of the department is shown, there was a gratifying increase in the balance in the treasury over last year of $5,104.67.

## TO LABEL STORAGE PRODUCTS.

HARRISBURG, PA.—It is stated that the State officials are framing a cold storage bill, which will compel the placing on the container of every food product placed in cold storage for more than twenty-four hours, the date upon which it was placed in such cold storage. The bill has the backing of the food authorities but it will not make any limitation as to length of time anything may be stored.

## "DRY" BARTENDER IS DEFEATED, OVERULED.

CHICAGO.—J. E. O'Brien, who set out to lead a procession of bartenders with lips unsullied with wine down the path of temperate righteousness, instead started himself on a lonely tread down a narrow gangplank.

O'Brien, who invited members of Bartenders' Union No. 41 to join his temperance club, received just one vote when he came up for re-election as secretary of the union. And to heap ignominy on his head, the union passed a resolution to have 200 cases of beer served at the annal grand ball of the union.

## STATUS OF HATTERS' CASE.

WASHINGTON.—In an item published in last week's Weekly News Letter reference was made to action being taken by the Loewe Hat Company to secure the payment of its judgment against the Hatters' Union by having summons issued to the owners of the homes of union hatters in Danbury, Conn., which have been attached to satisfy the judgment referred to. It now develops that in all probability the plaintiffs in this suit, the Loewe Hat Company, are taking this action in order to preserve the legal status of the attachments against these homes. It is not believed, however, that the complaining hat company will care to take the risk of an actual levy on execution, for the reason that if execution was had and the homes sold and the present judgment reversed, a refund with the consequent expenses would be necessary. The American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the hatters, is perfecting an appeal in this case, which will be filed within the limitations usually accompanying the right of appeal.

## NEW COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

BOSTON.—The Boston American Federation of Labor Longshoremen's Trade Council has been organized. This council contains the longshoremen's unions which have recently changed their affiliation from the Knights of Labor to the recognized Longshoremen's International Union, together with the Steamship Clerks' Union and the Dock Freight Handlers' Union. This places practictlly all the waterfront organizations in the council and also in affiliation through their international unions with the American Federation of Labor.


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## THE NON-UNION MAN.

There is something the matter with the non-union man, and if you look him over closely you will find out what that something is. He is either an inferior mechanic that cannot earn the union rate of wage, an expelled member of some labor organization, or a fugitive from justice who, through fear of apprehension, gives the locals of his chosen craft a wide berth, or some poor, deluded fool who has reasons for believing he can go it alone and whose intelligence is so far below the common sense standard that he cannot see the benefits that accrue from collective bargaining. Now and then you will find in him some well-known former member of some local whose "rule or ruin" methods cost him his rule and succeeded in ruining nothing but his own future.

It is a well-known fact that man is selfish. He wants and can use all the money he can get. Union men get high wages; therefore, computed from the basis of selfishness which we all must agree is the basic rock of our very existence, all selfish mechanics should be in the union. Is there a non-union man who is not selfish? The best mechanics are in the union because they want "good" work and above all things want plenty of it. They know that the contractors for all large construction hire union men exclusively. Therefore good mechanics should be in the union.

An employer who hires non-union mechanics takes a big chance. They come to him without recommendation as to character or ability and he is forced to experiment with them, sometimes to his sorrow, as he learns when defending some action for damages to life or limb caused by their incompetency. Of course, non-union employers are very few, as they cannot procure work from reputable architects and the work which they succeed in getting in the open market by competition is not worth mentioning, as it is little jobs of the here and there variety in the repair line.

We all know that to enter society you must have "a card." You must be known and your habits, personality and ancestral tree accounted for. To enter union society a mechanic must do the same. He must pass a trade board, who after he has qualified gives him a card that proclaims to the toiling world that he is fit to mingle with them and that he possesses the necessary mechanical ability to command the standard rate of wage.

It also gives him the right to look his fellow man in the face and tell him that he is one of the *intelligent* workers who knows that individual effort is useless in industrial battle and that the only way labor can ever get a fair proportion of what it produces is by united effort, which is commonly called unionism. One grain of sand will not hold up a building, neither will one man hold up the hours of toil or the rate of wage. It takes many hard-working ants much time and trouble to carry away sufficient crumbs of bread to feed their hungry, and it takes all the united efforts that workmen can make to keep them in enough crumbs for their hungry. One ant nor one man could accomplish nothing.

The non-union man who, through the non-possession of a union card, idles his time doing jig steps on the corner while the market cries for union help does himself a rank injustice; and it is for him that this article is written in the hopes that some intelligent member of his family (if he has a family, God help them) or some relative, friend or person interested in his welfare will show him these few lines and then beat common sense into his head with the club of reason.


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## OPPOSE A. F. OF L.

BOSTON.—There is an organization in this city composed of members of the city fire department, known as the Russell Club. This club has had under consideration the advisability of taking out a charter of affiliation from the American Federation of Labor. The fire commissioner of the city, Charles H. Cole, has registered his disapproval of this action, and while he is not violent in his opinions, yet a letter from him which was given general publicity, is based upon a misconception of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward organizations of this character. The general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Boston, Frank H. McCarthy, has replied to the argument of the commissioner, in which the attitude of the American Federation of Labor is fully set forth. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor were confronted by a similar question before the committee on civil service reform of the House of Representatives last year in the matter of the organization of the men in the postal service. Secretary Frank Morrison, who appeared before the civil service reform committee, in substance, stated that the last resort of the organizations of labor in securing an adjustment of their grievances from private employes was the strike, but the last resort of organizations of labor whose members are employed by national, State and city government, was legislation. The attitude of the Russell Club, composed of city firemen, toward the government of the city of Boston, would not be changed in any respect with reference to cessation of work were they to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, except by an affiliation with the last-named organization it would be incumbent upon the city firemen to recognize and accept the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

## PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

The controversy between the United Association of Plumbers and the International Association of Steamfitters came up at the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor for discussion and determination. The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed the executive council to make an effort to amalgamate the United Association of Plumbers and the International Association of Steamfitters, and declaring that only one trade representing the pipefitting industry should be recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Pursuant to these instructions the Executive Council endeavored to effect an amalgamation, but was unsuccessful, and when it became apparent that no amalgamation could be effected, the Executive Council recognized the United Association of Plumbers as the only accredited organization in the pipefitting industry. The resolution upon which the adjustment committee acted is as follows:

Whereas, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers was organized in June, 1888, for the express purpose of affording a complete system of self-government for the men employed at the several branches of the trade of steamfitting; and,

Whereas, The history of trade unionism has demonstrated that each trade through its membership is best qualified to enact laws and provide and promulgate rules and regulations tending toward the betterment of the trade in an organization confined exclusively to men of the same trade, viz., "One organization—one craft;" and

Whereas, "Steam Fitting" has been recognized for many years as a trade and so admitted by the general labor movement; and


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Whereas, The A. F. of L. has repeatedly through its convention and officers, in no uncertain manner declared against "Compulsory Arbitration" as contrary to the spirit and purpose of the American sense of justice and fair play, with view therefore of offering a plan looking toward the solution of this difficulty along fair and just lines that permit the rank and file of the men engaged at the various branches of steam fitting to decide for themselves as to their future form of organization:—the following proposition is submitted—be it

Resolved, By the thirty-second annual convention of the A. F. of L., now in session in Rochester, N. Y., that the president of the American Federation of Labor, be, and is hereby instructed to issue a call for a convention to all men engaged at the various branches of the "Steam Fitting" trade irrespective of their affiliation and request them to meet during May, 1913, at some centrally located city to be selected by the president of the A. F. of L., to determine for themselves their future form of organization.

On Resolution No. 121 and on that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption "Steam Fitters—Plumbers—Building Trades Department," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee recommends nonconcurrence in the resolution and reports that it has considered carefully the efforts made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to carry out and make effective the instructions of the Atlanta convention, which declared that both for harmony and practicability the pipefitting trade should be represented in the American Federation of Labor, also in the Building Trades Department, by one general association of the pipefitting industry, namely the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Your committee has examined the plan outlined by the Executive Council under which it was proposed to amalgamate the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada and the International Association of Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, as a result of which we are convinced that the interests of all those engaged in the pipe-fitting industry would have been conserved and promoted through amalgamation on the terms proopsed.

We regret that the representatives of the International Association, by rejecting the terms of amalgamation proposed by the Executive Council and accepted by the United Association, declined to avail themselves of the opportunity of establishing unity in the pipe-fitting industry.

Your committee has heard at great length and has given serious consideration to the arguments of all those appearing before it in connection with this matter. It is the judgment of your committee that the interests of all steam-fitters demand that there shall be but one organization in the pipefitting industry—the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and in order that the exclusive jurisdiction of this organization over all men employed in the pipefitting industry may be speedily and permanently established, your committee recommends that in harmony with the action of the Atlanta convention on this subject and the subsequent action of the Executive Council in connection therewith, the charter of affiliation of the International Association of Steam


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Hot Water and Power Pipefitters and Helpers of America be revoked, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee further recommends:

(1). That all beneficial members of the International Association of Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipefitters and Helpers of America in good standing at the time they transfer their membership, shall be placed in full beneficial standing on the books of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, as provided for in the general constitution and laws of the United Association governing payments of benefits and donations:

(2). That all members of the International Association thus becoming members of the United Association shall be entitled to all rights and privileges accorded other members of the United Association:

(3). That all apprentices at present in good standing in the International Association shall, upon becoming members of the United Association, be credited with full length of time served and shall be entitled to all benefits and privileges of the United Association, as provided for in the constitution of that association:

(4). That in all cities or districts in which two or more locals of the United Association are located a joint council shall be formed:

(5). That separate charters shall be granted local unions composed of steamfitters or steamfitters' helpers where a sufficient number of applicants for such charter exist, in accordance with the laws of the United Association:

(6). That steamfitters, members of the United Association, shall be entitled to and shall have complete control over all steamfitting work, and that the United Association shall do all in its power to promote the interests of the steamfitters and the welfare of all those engaged in the pipefitting industry.

After a thorough discussion upon the report of the committee a vote was taken which resulted in 15,766 votes being cast in favor of the committee's report, while 1,322 votes were cast against it. More than two-thirds of the votes having been cast for the adoption of the committee's report revoking the charter of the International Association of Steamfitters, the motion was adopted, and the charter of the organization revoked.


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# Correspondence

Winnipeg, Canada, Dec. 28, 1912.
T. J. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of the above local, extend to you, and through you, to the members of the General Executive Board, our very best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and trust that in this year, 1913, our association will grow in strength and usefulness.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. W. ELLINTHORPE,
Secretary.

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1912.
Mr. Thos. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Your attention is herewith drawn to Resolution No. 6, as presented to the recent convention of the Building Trades Department held at Rochester, N. Y., and concurred in by that body. The same will be found on page 106 of the printed proceedings, but for your convenience it is herewith quoted:

"WHEREAS, There has been little co-operation between the crafts of the building trades in cases of disputes between contractors and employees; and

"WHEREAS, The Building Trades Section of the A. F. of L. was organized to promote the welfare of all the trades under its jurisdiction; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the delegates of the U. B. to the Building Trades Council convention be instructed to have inserted in the by-laws of the Building Trades Council a law requiring sister locals to help other locals in dealing with unfair contractors."

You are herewith officially advised of the passage of the Resolution above quoted, and respectfully requested to so notify your local unions, and urge upon them the necessity of complying with the instructions contained therein.

Fraternally yours,
WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Building Trades Dept.

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Winnipeg, Canada, 1912.
Washington, D. C., 1912.
Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 18, 1913.
Mr. Thomas McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir: In July, 1905, the Armstrong Cork Co. began a suit in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, against the officers of the Building Trades Council, and of the Pipe Coverers' Local, and other organizations connected with the Building Trades Council, asking, among other things, for a permanent injunction to restrain them from declaring and maintaining a strike against the Armstrong Cork Company's work in St. Louis and elsewhere.

The Building Trades Council had, just prior to the institution of this suit, taken part in a sympathetic strike against the work of the Armstrong Cork Co., upon certain buildings that were then being erected by the Anheuser-Busch Brewery Association at their plant in this city.

This strike was started and kept up by the Pipe Coverers' Union.


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On December 23, 1912, the Armstrong Cork Co., the complainant in the case, dismissed the suit, and paid all the costs amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars. This was a clear victory for our side.

Yours truly,

GUS SCHMITTERS,
Secretary.

## MONTHLY REPORTS.

**Local Union, No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.**—Work good, and expect to be good for some time to come.

**Local, No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.**—Work fair, with a very good prospect.

**Local, No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio**—No report.

**Local, No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Work good.

**Local, No. 5, Los Angeles, Cal.**—No report.

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

**Local, No. 7, Seattle, Wash.**—Work fair and local getting along fine.

**Local, No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio**—Work pretty fair.

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

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

**Local, No. 11, Baltimore, Md.**—No report.

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

**Local, No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Work good, all shops very busy.

**Local, No. 15, Winnipeg**—Work very good; local in a fine shape.

**Local, No. 16, San Francisco, Cal.**—Work fair.

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

**Local, No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Trade good, and local getting along fine.

**Local, No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.**—Trade is very good at present; have not enough men to supply the shops.

**Local, No. 20, Toronto, Canada**—No report.

**Local, No. 21, Dallas, Texas**—Trade fair.

**Local, No. 22, Houston, Texas**—No report.

**Local, No. 23, Montreal, Canada**—Trade good; local getting along fine.

**Local, No. 24, Washington, D. C.**—Conditions of trade good at present.

**Local, No. 25, Detroit, Mich.**—Trade good.

**Local, No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.**—Local just chartered.

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

**Local, No. 28, Denver, Colo.**—No report.

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

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

**Local, No. 31, Providence, R. I.**—Trade conditions very good at present.

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

**Local, No. 33, Hartford, Conn.**—Local just chartered.

## THE DEMAND OF LABOR.

It was formerly the custom of a paper mill in Massachusetts to pay the workers semi-monthly, and the operatives, having found the practice somewhat inconvenient from their standpoint, it was decided to send a delegate to the head of the firm to state their grievance. An Irishman, rather well known for his sagacity and persuasive powers, was selected for the task. He duly waited on the "boss" who said: "Well, Michael, what can I do for you?"

"If ye plase, sor," said Mike, "I've been sint as a diligate by the workers to ask a favor of ye regardin' the paymint of our wages."

"What do they want?"

"Sor, it is the desire of mesilf an' of ivery other man in the establishment that we resayve our semi-monthly pay every week."—Lippincott's.

Probably the most numerously made New Year's resolution will be to do next year's Christmas shopping early.


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# GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....516 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice-president—Abram Olson.....38 Lynn St., Everett, Mass.
2nd Vice-president—Albert H. Budd.....1866 E. 17th St., Cleveland, O.
3rd Vice-president—John W. McCormack.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
General Organizer—Daniel A. Neary.....518 E. 84th St., New York, N. Y.
Secy. and Treas.—Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

# LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—John Grob, Pres..... ..... 6205 Minnesota Ave, St. Louis, Mo.
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. Henning, Pres .1111½ Blackadore Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
W. A. Perret, Secy., 416 3rd St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.
Meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Union Labor Temple.

Local No. 3—Albert H. Budd, Pres. . . .... .....1866 E. 17th St., Cleveland, O.
S. J. Downs, Secy., 310 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O.
Meeting every Friday evening, at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4—J. Coote, Pres..... .. ..... ..41 Daniel St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. Domedian, Secy., 23 Cherry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Meeting the fourth Wednesday of each month at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron.

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

Local No. 6—G. A. Manson, Pres.....
Abram Olson, Secy., 38 Lynn St., Everett, Mass.
Meeting first and third Thursdays, at 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Clarence Kinsman, Pres.....409 5th Ave., East Seattle, Wash.
J. F. Steinhaur, Secy., 725½ E. Pike St., Seattle, Wash.
Meetings first and third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 8—Fred Ramp, Pres..... ..... 407 Linden St., Elimwood, O.
T. Noble, Secy., 1419 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Meetings first and third Tuesdays.

Local No. 10—P. J. McGinnis .. ... . ..... 2519 Constance St., New Orleans, La.

Local No. 11—John Gibhardt, Pres.. ..... ..... .....505 N. Rose St., Baltimore, Md.
Chas. A. Henker, Secy., 2303 Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays of each month, at Cockey's Hall.


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Local No. 12—Michael Happel, Pres.....6113 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Dan'l. J. Kenny, Secy., 79 Warren St.
Meetings every Thursday, at 85 E. 4th St. General Office, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—J. Monteith.....1917 S. Lambert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meeting every Thursday at St. Alban's Hotel, 207 Walnut Street.

Local No. 15—Wm. J. Rogers, Pres.....271 Rupert St., Winnipeg, Canada.
Geo. W. Ellinthrope, Secy., Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Canada.

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

Local No. 17—Jas. Fauls, Secy.....3719 W. Irving Park, Chicago, Ill.
Meetings second and fourth Thursdays, 232 N. Clark St.

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

Local No. 19—Hy. Sellman, Pres.....
Oscar Krause, Secy., 617 American Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Meetings second and last Fridays, at Pashen Hall, 325 Chestnut St.

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

Local No. 21—Dee Read, Pres.....336 Lee St., Achiff, Dallas, Texas.
Claude Allen, Secy., 311 North Austin, Texas.

Local No. 22—Thomas B. Reed, Pres....2019 Steinburg Ave., Houston, Texas.

Local No. 23—Bert Wade, Pres.....29 Potomac St., Montreal, Canada.
Jack Edwards, Secy., 227 Wilmington St., Montreal, Canada.

Local No. 24—Wallace Muir, Pres.....2531 Eye St., Washington, D. C.
S. S. Bennington, Secy., 712 5 St., N. W. Washington Ave.
Meetings second and fourth Mondays.

Local No. 25—N. J. Nacoff, Pres. Geo. F. Martins, 348 Lysandess St.
Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, Columbus Hall, 230 Gratiot St.

Local No. 26—B. H. Coon, Pres.....1535 South Ave.
T. M. Baetyel, Secy., 1535 N. Union St., Rochester, N. Y.

Local No. 27—Geo. Michael, Pres., Independence, Mo., R. R. Box 504 E.
James F. Lawrence, Secy., 417 Garland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Meetings second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo. .....

Local No. 29— .....

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

Local No. 31—Alfred Anderson, Pres.....53 Central Ave., Rumford, R. I.
Adolph Anderson, Secy., 27 10th St., E. Providence, R. I.
Meetings second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 32—J. L. Wood, Pres.....118 Chester Ave., Newark, N. J.
F. V. Frost, Secy., 610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Essex and Hudson Co.
Meets first Sunday, Council Hill, Jersey City, N. J.
Meets third Sunday, Council Hall, Newark, N. J.

Local No. 33—T. Murphy .....202 Franklin Ave., Stanford, Conn.


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