OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

May ~~JULY~~, 1913



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

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

*Date*_____

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Local Union No.*_____

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

UNIONS TO RESCUE!

Unorganized Wage-Workers in All Industries Can Protect Themselves.

Wage-earners who are unorganized know and feel their helplessness to secure justice from employers. They have not acted in concert with their fellow-workmen and their wages have remained the same or been lowered because the employer knows that as individuals they are unable to obtain more wages or better their working conditions, and are also unable to even maintain their present low wages if the employer sees fit to reduce them.

Because of your unorganized condition you have become the victims of low wages, long hours of labor, bad working conditions, and this, despite the fact that the cost of living has increased so that the wages paid to you are not enough to meet your expenses. You are powerless to protect yourselves against accidents which are frequent, against sickness which comes to you often, against idleness because of industrial depression, against the ills with which the workers in all industries have at times to contend, particularly when unorganized. These ills can be reduced, or entirely removed, when you unite in unions, and become part of the American Federation of Labor.

All of the ills incident to your industry can not be abolished at once, but they can be changed and reduced by thorough organization of all the workers, regardless of whether you are the highest skilled mechanics or are unskilled laborers.

The time is at hand when, regardless of your ability, your creed or nationality, you should be bound together by a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity—features which are essential if you hope to abolish wrongs, attain rights, and improve your conditions.

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The American Federation of Labor has but one purpose for its existence—to protect the rights and to promote the interests and welfare of all the working people of this country, regardless of nationality, so that they may be justly dealt with, and that the workers may secure a wage that is sufficient to insure an American standard of living, with all that term implies.

The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the workers in various places where your industry is located, but the American Federation of Labor can not assist you unless there is an effort made on your part to assist yourselves. The great and powerful organized American labor movement wants to help you, and will help you if you will make an effort to help yourselves.

The American Federation of Labor is continually engaged in a campaign to organize all the skilled and unskilled workers in your industry, which only needs the support of the workers to insure success.

You could render much assistance to this movement carried on in your own interests, if, when writing to your friends and relatives across the water, you advise them that it would be to their advantage if they did not come to America for a year or two.

If you hope in the near future to protect your own rights and promote your own interests, the time and opportunity are now at hand.

If you want more money for your labor—organize!
If you want shorter hours—organize!
If you want better working conditions—organize!

When you have read this circular give it to your fellow-worker and talk it over with him.

Information will be freely given if you write to the address given below, and your letters will be kept in confidence. Write to-day.

Fellow-workers, give heed. Let the spirit of unity and fraternity sink deep into your hearts and minds. Organize, unite, federate!

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Officers and Members,

Greeting:

Since the submitting of my last report I have obtained the signed agreement of the Armstrong Cork Company, for Connecticut Local, No. 33. This cleans up this territory most completely, as it is the last of the firms active there to fall in line.

I visited Buffalo on March 8th and found more or less an unsatisfactory condition prevailing on account of the employers and local being at loggerheads over the signing of a new trade agreement. The original proposition as submitted by Local 4, had been rejected by the employers and their counter proposition was to be considered at a special meeting of the Local called for the 10th. This meeting I attended and advised the rejection of the proposed form of trade agreement, as it proposed the enactment in trade law of the old "Chinese Wall" joker, so dear to the hearts of certain New York City employers, and for the signing of which they offered Local 12 a daily wage increase of 50 cents. This is much better known as the "work for us only agreement," and means that if any other fair employer, who is not one of "us," has work for an abestos worker, he cannot procure the service of the latter, which means rival or "dual" organization, gradual disintegration of the local, and last but not least, the attacking of the legality of the agreement itself through the interpretation of the Sherman law, which at its very best would have taken more time and money than any Local could afford to give to litigation. It was unanimously rejected. The meeting then empowered a committee of three, President John Coote, Charles Rice and myself, to act as they deemed best in the matter of trade agreement. The committee immediately got busy in its own way, and without going into the whys and wherefores, let it suffice to say, that on the 12th we signed up Johns-Manville Company, Keasbey & Mattison, Buffalo Asbestos Company, Patton Company, Rae & Company and the Carey Company, for two years, with a seventy-five mile radius, and a twenty-five cent daily wage increase from June until January 1st, on which date another daily wage increase of twenty-five cents goes into effect. A good, long, heart-to-heart talk with the employers and men in conference brought many causes of trade discontent to the surface, cleared the atmosphere, and resulted in the formation of a joint trade board to prevent their recurrence.

After finishing my business in Buffalo, I reached Rochester in time to be present at a special meeting of Local 26 called for the purpose of considering the trade agreement. A proposed form was submitted by the committee, discussed, and adopted. It fell to the lot of yours truly to represent the Local in the negotiations. I met Mr. Nelsen, representing the Chamberlain Company, the next morning, submitted the agreement, and discussed its terms. We again met that afternoon in company with Mr. Olsen, the shop superintendent, which was after I had interviewed the local representatives of the Johns-Manville Company and Keasbey & Mattison. A general understanding of the agreement was then reached, and another conference agreed upon for the following day. On the 15th Chamberlain & Company signed the first trade agreement the Asbestos Workers of Rochester ever had, which carried with it the identical working condi-

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tions, radius and wage increases gained in Buffalo. Johns-Manville Company then signed, as later did Keasbey & Mattison. These signed trade agreements will eventually force some of the "scoofs" to "come clean" or keep-a-traveling, and if they never accomplish anything else, they unionized some half dozen jobs, chief among which is the New Union Depot, at Rochester, on which a "wise guy" worked for two days before being knocked off. This is the job on which Evans, Almirall and Company of New York City installed the power plant.

March 22d found me at Providence, R. I., where I spent the day going over local issues with first vice-president Olsen, and with whom I attended the special meeting of Local 31 that evening, which was called to consider and take action upon the submitting of a trade agreement to the Providence employers. The discussion on the form of agreement as read was long and spirited, as it also was on the causes that led up to the withdrawal of men from a local operation. Vice-president Olsen reported on his interview with the contractor interested. After listening to Brother Olsen and myself, both talking from an International standpoint, common sense prevailed, and the men ordered returned to work. The agreement was then withdrawn and tabled.

At the present writing another form of trade agreement has been drafted and awaits the action of Local 31. It is along the lines of the general understanding arrived at on March 22d. I am in hopes that it escapes the well-meaning, but much too over-reaching obstructionists, as it stands a chance of gaining the employers' signature, as it is both fair in working conditions, and reasonable in its wage increase demands, which are the only things sanctioned by the International Association through any of its officers as the policy of the present administration is "collective bargaining with mutual satisfaction."

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

English tourist said to an Irish cab driver, after paying his bill: "What is your name, my good man?"

Irishman: Daniel O'Connell.

Englishman: That's a very well-known name in Ireland.

Irishman: It ought to be. I been driving here for 30 years.

Kerrigan: Ellen, I bought a lot in the cemetery for $250 up on the hill.

Ellen: Couldn't you get any cheaper?

Kerrigan: Oh, yes, I could of got one for $25 down in the hollow.

Ellen: Phy didn't you get it?

Kerrigan: I was afraid of malaria.

They were waking an Irishman who fell out of a fifth-story window and among the floral offerings was the "Gates Ajar." Two old Irish women walking around were admiring the flowers, when they came to "Gates Ajar." Said one of them: "Do you know phawt that is, Mrs. O'Brien?"

"No, I do not."

"Well, that's the window he fell out of."

Kerrigan ordered a steak. When the waiter served it Kerrigan said. "Why, this meat is not done; it is raw. How do you fry your steak?"

"We cook it by electricity."

"Well, then, take it back and give it another shock"

An Englishman hired Kerrigan to attend to his stock farm. In the evening he asked Kerrigan if he had fed the stock and what he had given to the geese.

Kerrigan: Two bales of hay, sir.

Englishman: What? Two bales of hay to the geese to eat?

Kerrigan: Yes, sir.

Englishman: And did they eat it?

Kerrigan: No, they did not; but they were all talking about it when I left.

Kerrigan: I'd rather shave three Dutchmen than one Irishman.

O'Brien: Phy is that?

Kerrigan: Because I gets 45c for three Dutchmen and only 15c for one Irishman.

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OF

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THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

St. Louis, May 1, 1913.

Greeting:

During the last two months, the most of my time has been occupied in trying to catch up with the work of this office, as I got behind while a member of the General Assembly. While a little back in the work of the Association, we have had several bills passed in the interest of labor in general, which you will note on page number —, and from all accounts same will prove satisfactory. Also bill introduced in the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis, which will undoubtedly mean a great deal to the trades in general, a copy of which you will find on page number —.

In the last month I received notice from several of the locals, that they are contemplating asking for an increase in wages and new agreement to be signed, which is to take effect at various times, viz.:

St. Louis asked for an increase of 12½c per hour, to take effect September 1st, 1913. They have also increased their initiation fee to $200.00 (see letter with reference to same in corresponding column).

Local No. 17, Chicago—are asking for an increase and a new agreement. (For full particulars see letter in corresponding column).

Local No. 19, Milwaukee—are asking for an increase in wages.

Since my last report, received news from Buffalo, stating that they had signed up agreements with the shops for a period of two years, this being quite satisfactory to the local there.

Received word from the Rochester Local, that through the efforts of President Mullaney, they have signed their agreement and the town is 100 per cent organized.

In the last month several complaints have come in from the different locals, that the Bricklayers are trying to get in on the insulation work, i. e., cork work on walls.

In connection with this might add that in Kansas City, Local No. 27, had some trouble on the Dicks Brewery; this, however, was settled and our local is doing the work.

The same thing happened in Dallas, Texas, with the same result.

Cincinnati, likewise, had a little trouble, which was settled satisfactory to all concerned.

From reports sent in from the various secretaries, the outlook at present for work is dull but prospects are good.

Membership in the Association has increased wonderfully, and the locals are enjoying conditions never enjoyed before; nevertheless, would suggest that the various Local Secretaries keep in closer touch with the International Office and report labor conditions and various other movements of their towns monthly.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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American Federation of Labor News

PAINTERS LOCKED OUT.

Winnipeg.—The union painters employed by a contracting firm in this city have been treated to an attempted reduction in wages. An agreement was in force which called for 40 cents per hour. For some unknown reason in paying off this company reduced the wages to 35 cents an hour, and upon the refusal of the men to accept the cut all were locked out. It is not expected that the lockout will last any considerable length of time, for the painters are not only firm, but indignant at the manner in which they have been treated.

LEAD MINERS ORGANIZING.

Joplin, Mo.—The miners employed in the lead mines in this district are again forming organizations. This has been one of the difficult fields in which to maintain organizations of miners, but the miners now seem determined to form organizations in every camp in the district, and the organizer who has the work in charge is scarcely able to meet the demands made upon him. The outlook for a thorough organization of the field is better than ever before.

SOCIALISTS OUST HAYWOOD.

By a Vote of 22,500 to 11,000 He Is Removed from Executive Committee.

William D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been recalled from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. A Nation-wide vote of all the dues-paying members of the party has ousted him by a big majority. The vote closed three weeks ago. The result was announced by John N. Work, the national secretary of the party. He said that the count showed 22,500 against Haywood, and 11,000 for him.

The movement to oust Haywood followed his utterances in favor of direct action, the general strike and sabotage. Haywood belittled the value of action in the political field, asserting that Socialism and its cause would be better and more quickly advanced by proceeding in the industrial field rather than seeking to get votes for Socialist candidates for office.

Haywood came into national prominence with his trial for and acquittal of the assassination of ex-Gov. Steuneberg of Idaho. At that time he was an officer of the Western Federation of Miners, an I. W. W. body. He has since been prominent in various strikes organized among non-English speaking workers in different parts of the country. He was the brains behind the Lawrence (Mass.) strike.

WILSON WITHOUT SALARY.

Washington.—The Department of Labor is established. William B. Wilson is its chief, but the bill creating the Department of Labor provided no building staff, or salary for the Secretary; consequently, there is no money available to defray the expenses of running the department. However, this is the same condition of affairs that occurred when the Department of Commerce and Labor was established, and at the opening of the extra session of Congress, which in all probability will occur on April 1, an appropriation will be passed to cover the expenses of the department. This appropriation would naturally come under the sundry civil appropriation bill, and this bill, during the last session of Congress, was vetoed by the President, because labor unions were exempted in an amendment to the appropriation designed for the judicial department. It will, therefore, be necessary at the opening of the extra session to at once pass a sundry civil appropriation bill, in order that the salaries and expenses of other departments of the government may be met.

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IRON WORKERS OFFICIALS.

Indianapolis.—At the recent convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers the following officers were elected to conduct the affairs of the organization until next September: Frank Ryan, president; James McClory, first vice president; P. J. Morrin, second vice president; — —, Jones, secretary. The executive board is composed of O'Shea, of Buffalo; Kinney, of Phoenix, Ariz.; Johnson, of Newark, N. J., and Vaughn of San Francisco.

LIMITS WORKING HOURS.

Albany.—Without opposition the State Senate has passed a bill which is designated to prohibit the employment of women in factories after 10 p. m. or before 6 a. m. The measure, which has already passed the house, now goes to Governor Sulzer. The basis for this measure grew out of the recent investigation of factory conditions in the State, including the canning industry.

THAT FREE LIST.

The free list in the Underwood bill is worth scrutiny. It includes:

Lumber.
Meats.
Flour.
Bread.
Boots and shoes.
Coal.
Raw wool.
Iron ore.
Agricultural implements.
Corn.
Wood pulp and cheap print paper.
Leather.
Typewriters.
Cash registers.
Steel rails.
Lumber products.
Potatoes.

Let the rabid protectionist read, mark and inwardly digest. What is there in this list to frighten him?

Not the free admission of lumber, wood pulp, cheap print paper and lumber products. The waste of our forests has been a national scandal. This is merely wise conservation.

Not the free admission of coal. This too, is conservation. This is an era of wasteful mining methods and wasteful engines.

Not the removal of the tariff on agricultural products and flour. Our production of corn to-day makes the price in the world's market. This is the great wheat and flour exporting country of the world. The tariff on potatoes is practically never operative except against the farmer when the time comes to buy seed potatoes after a bad season.

Agricultural implements and boots and shoes are alike in this: that they are protected by a 15 per cent tariff and that we export vast quantities of both and import practically none at all. As for steel rails, we import $9,000 worth a month and export $1,000,000 worth a month.

Cash registers and typewriters are made in the United States for all the world. Free leather is but the logical consequence of free hides which we have had for four years—and free shoes. Free wool represents a policy of fair play to the consumer. This country is not naturally adapted to the economical growing of wool. To-day we import a pound and a half for every pound we grow; though the iniquitous wool and woolen tariff has driven out from common use the cheaper grades of foreign wool which we do not grow at all, substituting cotton to the detriment of health and physical comfort.

The one sole proposal contained in this list which savors in the least of "radicalism" in view of notorious economic facts is free meats. This represents an attempt on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to lower the ruinously high cost of flesh food to the great army of American workingmen; it is aimed at the Beef Trust and its minions. "If this be treason, make the most of it."

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C. W. POST GIVES UP JOB BUSTING UNIONS.

Washington, D. C.—Information has come to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that our old and erratic "Gripe Nuts" friend, C. W. Post, has decided to cease his open hostility to the organizations of labor. For a number of years he has spent large sums of money in advertising his very various brands of wares and incorporating in these ads fulminations against the labor organizations. As a matter of fact he put thousands of dollars into the pockets of union printers, for which the Typographical Union was duly thankful.

Then he conceived the brilliant idea of organizing a model labor union, which went by the euphonious name of the Trades and Workers' Association. When this skeleton was reared to view with great acclaim Post offered to amalgamate with the American Federation of Labor, but his offer was politely declined.

In order that the Trades and Workers' Association might be provided with an appropriate headquarters Post donated a spacious building (with a string on the donation) used formerly as a sanatorium. Unlike other unions, a real estate broker was made president of the Trades and Workers' Association, and "gripe nut" funds furnished for an organizing campaign.

The real estate broker, however, did not prove to be a successful organizer and finally, as the story goes, Post has taken back the sanatorium, disbanded the Trades and Workers' Association, which consisted of the real estate broker and Post, and has hung out a "to let" sign upon the former headquarters of the Trades and Workers' Association.

It is not contrary to custom to end the chapter of a book or article by the words Selah or Amen, but in this instance we'll use the appropriate phase: "There's a reason."

GOMPERS NOT GUILTY, DECLARES W. J. BURNS

Detective William J. Burns, in a statement to the Iron Trades Review, published by that paper to-day, says that he never included Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as one of those in his list of "higher ups" in the dynamiting conspiracy that ended when the Los Angeles Times building was blown up.

Burns' statement comes as a result of the dispute between Burns and Walter Drew, commissioner of the National Erectors' Association.

The dispute developed from Burns' address to the Chamber of Commerce a fortnight ago. In his talk there, Burns asserted that Drew was responsible for the failure to convict men "higher up."

The Iron Trade Review this week got from Burns a detailed statement of the dispute. He repeats charges against Drew in this statement, and practically clears Gompers of all connection with any knowledge of the iron workers' doings.

"I once took up the matter with some executive body of the National Erectors' Association," says Burns, "wanting them to back me and let me go after the men higher up, and when I said that I didn't mention Samuel Gompers, and didn't mean Samuel Gompers; but I meant others who thus far have escaped conviction.

"Mr. Drew puts me in the position of meaning Samuel Gompers when I mentioned 'those higher up.' This is absolutely false. My fight with Mr. Gompers, and all that I have ever charged him with, was the fact that the moment we arrested J. J. McNamara, Gompers, without a particle of investigation, charged me openly in the newspapers with framing up this case against the McNamaras, and planting the dynamite and finding it where I planted it.

"He discredited me all over the country, continuing to utter this falsehood, and he kept it up until the McNamaras themselves confessed."

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CASH REGISTER MEN SENTENCED.

Twenty-five for a Year, Three for Nine Months—Convicted of Violating the Sherman Law.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—Following a scathing arraignment of the business methods of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, United States District Judge Hollister sentenced John H. Patterson, 68 years old, president and general manager of the corporation, to one year in the jail at Troy, O., and to pay a fine of $5,000.

Correspondingly heavy sentences were inflicted upon twenty-seven of the other twenty-eight officers of the concern convicted of violating the Sherman anti-trust act.

Before passing sentence Judge Hollister said:

"Success should not be measured by dollars. Without the illegal methods, which it has been proved you adopted the National company could still have sold millions of dollars' worth of cash registers. The testimony amply justified the verdict. However much the Sherman anti-trust law has been misjudged by ignorant persons it is a clear statement that cannot be misunderstood. The main purpose of punishing under this law is not to inflict injury but to afford an example to prevent others from doing wrong."

Suit against the National Cash Register Company was filed by the Government on Dec. 4, 1911, and Patterson not seek to dissolve the company but to restrain it from further suppression of competition and unfair practices. Among other things it charged "acts of savagery and intimidation," and underselling competitors at unprofitable prices. It alleged that the company maintained a room in the factory at Dayton in which it exhibited the 'scalps' of competitors which it had forced out of business.

"In this room," read the complaint, "were shown registers of competing companies which had been forced out of business by the methods above set out. Manufacturers purposing to go into business were shown this display and it was pointed out to them as the fate that would befall any company seeking to compete with them."

Thousands of merchants were shown this exhibit and told that it would be useless to buy other cash registers because competing concerns would soon go out of business and fail to maintain the guarantees given with their registers, it was charged.

The Government further alleged that the company maintained a force of men known as "knock out men" for the purpose of interfering with sales by competitors. The Government contended that this conspiracy had been going on since 1890 and that the National had succeeded in destroying more than 150 competitors and as a result had acquired more than 95 per cent of the trade.

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Correspondence

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Denver, Colo., March 15, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Brothers—It was thought that when Clarence Darrow was acquitted by a jury in Los Angeles less than a year ago, that his persecutors would retire, but the merciless hyenas of the Otis type still yearned to convict a man whose only crime has been a defense of the labor movement and these hyenas without heart or soul, brought a second charge against Attorney Darrow in the hope that in some manner guilt might be fastened on a man whose defense of labor has earned him the deathless enmity of a Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

In the second trial the jury disagreed. The third trial is set for March 31st, and it is probable that Darrow will still be hounded by the frenzied fanatics who have decreed that he must wear the garb of a felon. The two trials at Los Angeles have left Clarence Darrow in financial distress, and it now behooves organized labor throughout this continent to come to the rescue of this persecuted attorney, who has never flinched or faltered in giving the best that was in him before the courts of this country to protect labor from the conspiracies of its enemies.

All local unions of organized labor and those in sympathy are earnestly urged to respond to this appeal for financial assistance, in order that Darrow may be equipped with such sinews of war, as will defeat his enemies.

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Mr. T. J. McNamara,
Slattery street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Beg to advise you that our agreement expires on May 1st, and as we are out for more money and also for control of the cork insulation, would advise you to make known to other brothers that they might stay away from Chicago until such time as we get the matter straightened out. We are going after the cork insulation and expect to control about 80 per cent of it as conditions look very favorable for us to gain a victory on this cold insulation.

Also wish to inform you that we have moved our meeting place to 365 W. Madison street. The meetings will be on the second and fourth Thursdays as heretofore.

Hoping things are very prosperous in St. Louis and wishing you success, beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES P. FAULS,
Secretary.

April 30th, 1913.

Mr. Thos. J. McNamara,
General Sec'y.-Treas.,
City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to inform you that our Local has asked for an increase in wages, to take effect September 1st, 1913; also to have a new agreement signed. The increase in wages calls for 12½c per hour, thus making a total of 75c per hour, and all the insulation work.

Also wish to notify you that we have increased our initiation fee to $200.00, to take effect immediately.

Wish to request that you advise the various locals to stay away from St. Louis, until a satisfactory agreement has been entered into by the Local and the bosses.

Hoping that you will comply with the above request, awaiting a reply, I am

Fraternally yours,
GUS SCHMITTERS,
Secretary.

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KEEP AWAY.

Owing to possible difficulties arising in readjusting trade agreements or through business depression, opportunities for employment offer no encouragement to travelers, and they are urged to stay away from the following named localities:

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 17—Who are looking for their new agreement and advance in wages to take effect May 1.

Milwaukee, Local No. 19—Looking for advance in wages.

St. Louis, Local No. 1—Who are asking for advance in wages and their new agreement.

An Ordinance Provided for Certain Work to Be Done by Skilled Mechanics, and Prohibiting the Employment of Members of the Police and Fire Department, Prisoners, Patients or Inmates of the City Institutions in Doing Such Work.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis as follows:

Section 1. All emergency work and all necessary repairs requiring prompt attention, and all work which it is not practical to do by contract, in any department or institution of the City of St. Louis, shall be done by and journeymen who are skilled mechanics. No member of the Fire Department or the Police Board nor prisoner, patient or inmate of any institution shall be permitted to do any work.

Section 2. All men employed to do any of the referred to in Section 1 shall be paid the rate of wages prevailing in their trade in this city. They shall not be required to work more than eight hours in one day.

Section 3. A sufficient number of men of each trade shall be employed by the month in each department to do all work described in Section 1, hereof. They shall be appointed by the head of the department or institution in which they are employed.

Section 4. Every person employed under the provisions of this ordinance shall be a registered voter of the city of St. Louis.

Section 5. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any head of any department or institution or any one acting for him and by his instructions to direct what work shall be done, and what general manner, or to inspect said work during its execution or after its completion to insure its proper execution.

GET THE UNORGANIZED.

Don't satisfy yourself that you have done your whole duty when you have joined the labor union and paid your dues. That's only the beginning. It's primary. There's a lot more to be done.

The labor union depends upon unionism. It depends upon the uniting of laboring people. The success of the union must come through continuous organization.

The principal duty of the union member is to be a missionary. The union that has not a missionary membership is in a bad way. To carry the message of unionism to others and bring them into the organization is the chief duty of every union member.

Good officers are necessary. Punctual attendance at meetings and prompt payment of dues are also necessary. But the greatest necessity of all in making a successful union is increasing the membership.

Every workingman outside the union weakens it. Competition is the death of unionism. As long as workers remain outside the union the union is exposed to conditions that are detrimental to the organization and the craft as well.

Every union should make a specialty of teaching the art of member-getting.—Los Angeles Citizen.

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The man who knows it all is yet unborn.

Strike while the iron is hot—but don't burn your fingers.

Organized labor does not condemn the unorganized—they are objects of pity.

People will laugh at your wit as long as you will spend your money on them.

About the only thing a union man can do without fear of going to jail is to demand the union label. No one has been arrested for this yet.

Labor papers are very popular during some great local strike. When peace and prosperity reign they often sink into innocuous desuetude.

"Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." Remember this proverb in your every action if you desire to reach the apex of excellence, which is genius.

If a union man is not proud of the union and its work it will be but half-hearted effort he will put in the cause.

Spend your money as you should, with your friends, and the labor problem will be solved. Strikes will be forgotten.

Labor conquers all things—but only organized labor. Are your fellow-workmen organized? If not, why not? Get busy in your own interest.

The union label is the means of rescuing the child from the workshop, factory and mill and the millions of workers from the clutches of greedy employers and lifting them out of poverty and degradation. Demand it.

A woman can always make a fool of a man if he is willing.

Never get discouraged. Never quit. Never go backward, progress is not made that way. And you cannot stand still. You are going one way or the other. Work, push, vim, snap, resolution, these count.

PLUMBERS GROWING.

Chicago.—President John Alpine of the United Association of Plumbers, states that since the Rochester (N. Y.) convention of the American Federation of Labor, which decided to recognize only one organization in the pipefitting trade, the local unions of the International Association of Steamfitters in St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Belleville and Granite City, Ill., and the waterfront fitters of San Francisco have joined the United Association, thus complying with the decision of the Federation convention.

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IN MEMORY.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom and mercy has seen fit to call from our midst our brother, Richard Plautz; be it

Resolved, that we, as members of Local Union No. 19, extend to the relatives of our deceased brother our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication.

(Signed) WM. STEINHAN
HENRY SELLMAN
Committee L. U. No. 19.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has pleased to call unto Himself our beloved brother, Edward Rice; be it therefore

Resolved, that we the members of Local Union No. 4, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our late brother; and be it further

Resolved, that we, in memory of our departed brother, drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, also a copy forwarded to the relatives of our departed brother, and one sent to our Official Journal for publication.

(Signed) J. COOTE,
F. DOMEDIAN.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Local Union, No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Work fair; have increased initiation fee to $200, and asking for increase in wages, to take effect Sept. 1, 1913.

Local Union, No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.—Work fair; received a transfer card from a member of Chicago Local.

Local Union, No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio—Work good at present; asking for increase in wages to take effect May 1, 1913.

Local Union, No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.—Work good; issued transfer card to Robert Morean to Cleveland; also had our new agreement signed for two years with increase in wages.

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

Local Union, No. 6, Boston, Mass.—Work dull at present.

Local Union, No. 7, Seattle, Wash.—Work dull.

Local Union, No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio—Work fair. Had a little trouble, but came out all right.

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

Local Union, No. 10, New Orleans, La.—Will be back in fold soon.

Local Union, No. 11, Baltimore, Md.—Work dull at present.

Local Union, No. 12, New York, N. Y.—Work very, very dull.

Local Union, No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.—Work fair.

Local Union, No. 15, Winnipeg.—Work fair and Local getting along fine.

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

Local Union, No. 17, Chicago—Work fair. Asking for increase in wages to take effect May 1, 1913, and new agreement.

Local Union, No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.—Trade good.

Local Union, No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—Work fair.

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

Local Union, No. 21, Dallas, Tex.—Work fair. Had some trouble with bricklayers in regards to cork, but won out.

Local Union, No. 22, Houston, Tex.—Trade good.

Local Union, No. 23, Montreal, Canada—Trade fair. Local in good shape.

Local Union, No. 24, Washington, D. C.—Our business at the present is fair.

Local Union, No. 25, Detroit, Mich.—Trade fair at present but with a good outlook.

Local Union, No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.—Trade fairly good.

Local Union, No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.—Trade fair. Had some trouble on the Dicks Brewery with bricklayers in regards to cork, but got the work. Had some trouble with Sheet Metal Workers, but general secretary Thomas J. McNamara fixed same up.

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

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

Local Union, No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.—Trade fair.

Local Union, No. 30, Providence, R. I.—Work dull. Just forwarded new agreement to employers.

Local Union, No. 32, Essex and Hudson County—Trade fair.

Local Union, No. 33.—Trade fair and had agreement signed.

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WILLIAM B. WILSON SELECTED AS FIRST SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Washington, March 8.—William B. Wilson, union coal miner, former nestor of the labor group in the national House of Representatives, has been elevated to the position of Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet of President Wilson. "Billy" Wilson came to Congress as one of the results of the first contest made by the American Federation of Labor to break down the hostility in the United States Congress against remedial labor legislation. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress from the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, and re-elected to the Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses. In the great political change which occurred in the Congressional elections for members of the latter Congress, Congressman Wilson was made chairman of the House Labor Committee. During his incumbency in this position his astuteness, logic, and clear exposition of labor measures resulted in favorable reports being rendered to the House on many important bills. Unlike former labor committees of the House, it became one of the active and effective ones, and every bill referred to it was given consideration.

"Billy" Wilson not only stands now, but has stood pre-eminent during his Congressional career as possessed of those attributes capable of assuming responsibility in the big things of life. His worth and ability has been thoroughly recognized by those who have had the opportunity to be associated intimately with him, and it is with much gratification that the entire nation will now have an opportunity to know, by his works, the man who, as a coal miner, made the cause of humanity the larger portion of his life's work.

The American Federation of Labor Council unanimously indorsed "Billy" Wilson as Secretary of Labor. That indorsement was concurred in from every quarter of the great organized labor movement as a well-deserved tribute for services rendered to the end that the day of industrial justice might be brought nearer.

The fact that the American Federation of Labor had been successful in its efforts in having Congress create a Department of Labor, designed to meet and solve the industrial problems, so far as governmental action is necessary, is cause for gratification. Added to this the appointment of "Billy" Wilson to preside over that department is indeed a happy situation. To have a representative of the wage earners at the council table of the President of the nation is an assurance that labor's wrongs will receive the consideration that is due it, and its hopes and desires presented and championed by one whose experiences qualifies him to meet this responsibility.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT GIVES VIEWS RELATIVE TO LABOR.

Washington, March 8.—It is now President Wilson. In his inaugural address he made pointed reference to labor, indicating that if action carries his views into realization the trend toward industrial justice will be accentuated and a reshaping of governmental policy relative to labor will ensue. In keen contrast to official declarations of former times comes the assurance that efforts will be put forth to institute an era of industrial equity. The following excerpt from the inaugural address, recounting the deficiencies of our government, is suggestive:

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"Nor have we studied and perfected means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity—the first essential of justice in the body politic—if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not crush itself or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency."

Must Sam Gompers Finally Go To Jail?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comtempt of court judgments against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison for their violation of a Court's injuction in the noted Buck's stove and range case were affirmed Monday by the District Court of Appeals, but the jail sentences imposed were held to have been too severe; so the Court reduced Gomper's sentence from one year to 30 days and decreed that Mitchell and Morrison should merely be fined $500 each.

The lower court sentenced Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six. The United States Supreme Court undoubtedly will be asked to again review the decision. The Court of Appeals was divided. Chief Justice Sheppard dissented holding that the whole decision should be reversed; that contempt of a Federal Court was a criminal offense and that the statute of limitations had run in the case.

Even this latest decision will by no means be accepted, for an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. There is not much doubt but that the courts would be very well pleased to get rid of this case entirely, but there is only one way for them to do and that would be for them to do as Chief Justice Sheppard says, "Reverse the whole decision and throw the case out of court." for it is not a question of a jail sentence being imposed or a fine, for the payment of a fine will be opposed just as strenuously as a jail sentence would be. The issues in-

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volved are too great to let any Court pass on but the court of last resort.

In the meantime the workingmen of this country need not worry, for we doubt very much if Sam Gompers will ever serve a day in jail in this case.

Parts of the Decision

The majority decision was devoted largely to setting out why the original sentences were held unreasonable. In part it was held:

"To permit respondents to escape punishment would be a travesty upon justice, but we think that the penalty imposed is so unreasonable as to demand modification.

"The differences which necessitated the injuction have been settled. The sole purpose of punishment, therefore, is to give reasonable assurance that respondents will in the future respect the authority of the courts. While the injunction was issued to restrain the most subtle and far-reaching conspiracy to boycott that has come to our attention, the boycott has ceased and the necessity for the injuction no longer existed at the time this case was tried below.

"A penalty, therefore, which would have been justifiable to prevent further defiance of the order of the court, below imposed penalties not greatly in excess of those which we now deem adequate we would not feel justified in holding that there had been an abuse of discretion. Since, however, the penalties imposed are so unreasonably excessive, and we are called upon to modify the judgments, we prefer to err, if at all, on the side of moderation.

"No one, however, can read this record without being convinced that Respondent Gompers has been the chief factor in this contempt; hence a severer punishment is merited in this case than in the cases of the other respondents."

Mr. Gompers is ill in a local hospital and physicians decided not to inform him of the court's decision. He has been ill of mastoditis several weeks and his condition is such that any excitement might be dangerous. Mr. Morrison was busy Monday reading the court's opinion and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Sheppard.

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Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays, at 501 Market St.

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T. M. Baetzel, Secy., 115 N. Union St., Rochester, N. Y.
Meetings every Monday night, at 14 N. Water St.

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.
Wm. Hall, Secy., 15 Lockbridge St., Pawtucket, R. I.
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Meets first Sunday, a. m., Council Hill, Jersey City, N. J.
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