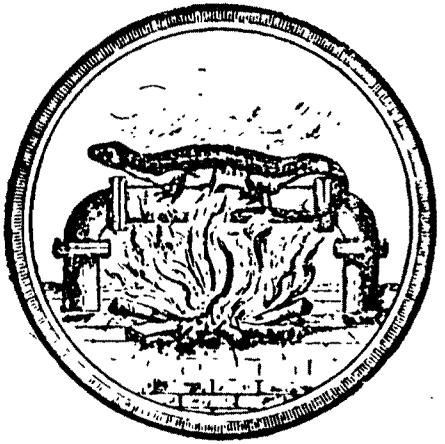
# OFFICIAL JOURNAL

## International Association

# Heat and Frost Insulators

## and Asbestos Workers

JULY, 1913



69 69

ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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

## OPERATION OF PRESENT IMMIGRATION LAW.

The present immigration law has but little effect in reducing or checking the great influx of aliens. In fact, it scarcely excludes any except those who are afflicted with serious mental or physical defects. Indeed, if it were not for the few debarred on these grounds, and the occasional contract laborer, anarchist, criminal, or immoral person turned back, the effect of the law would be almost negligible. Notwithstanding the mandatory provisions of the law, it has been difficult in the past to deport even when the aliens are mentally or physically detective. It has become customary for friends of philanthropic societies to appeal in behalf of rejected aliens, and in taking such appeals little or no consideration is given to the merits of the cases, the desire being in any event to land the alien. The endeavors of all parties concerned are frequently directed towards persuading the department that the boards of special inquiry (composed in each instance of three experienced immigrant inspectors, who personally examine and observe the aliens and their witnesses) and the public health surgeons (doctors of training and experience whose only interest, of course, is to perform their duty) are mistaken in their conclusions, and in the event of their failure to have the aliens landed, writs of habeas corpus are sought in an effort to have the courts set aside the decision of administrative officers.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 1,033,212 aliens applied for admission, of whom only 1.4 per cent were excluded for all causes. Present indications are that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there will be approximately 1,375,000 applicants for admission and that the percentage of exclusions will not exceed that of the previous year. This great influx, composed largely of unskilled laborers, undoubtedly is due largely to the activities of ticket agents and others who solicit and induce aliens to migrate.

Notwithstanding the small percentage of rejections, there are those who constantly criticize the Immigration Service on every conceivable ground, even to the extent of asserting that the law is being so enforced as to reduce the labor supply at a time when there is a great demand for labor, especially in connection with agricultural pursuits. Much of this criticism is not honest; such as is honest is usually based upon ignorance of the law and conditions. Thus those who say the farm-labor supply is being interfered with seem to assume that immigrants from southern and

...ing would be rejected from a temporary visit ...bers of clearly defined

...the last census and a respectively, of the va... istics, showing average ...clusive, indicates some ...doption of this sugges... on in immigration that ...tions from countries of Thus under this plan ...rage number per year ...ustria-Hungary, 167,053 ...lecade of 219,782; from ...e, 5,000 against 10,820. ...ld be entitled to come such people during the send 18,156, compared Kingdom would be al...

Immigration Service, I ...e accomplished toward inspectors and doctors ...ctions can be expected ...l strengthened. I have the public press state... ...ation Service has been ...w will be much more ...h usually carry an im... that the maximum per... so small that, no mat... ...t be, it is not possible vice has covered three sure that the Secretary thorough and fair man... ...h mercy. In this con... the several months last ...er than that shown for

...fficiently organized and ...grade and will compare overnment service, not... of very difficult duties, the application of con... the various provisions ...great pleasure to me to ...anization of such excel... ...pect and honor for their

DAN'L J. KEEFE.


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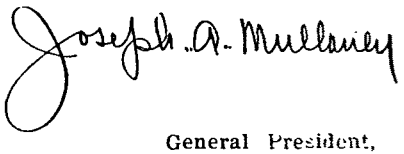
# GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1913.
To the Officers and Members, Greeting:

April 17th to 27th, inclusive, was spent by me on a trip to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit. At Pittsburgh the employers, a committee from Local 2 and myself, held a long conference on the question of new trade agreement at which meeting a general understanding was arrived at, and a final meeting agreed to between us. (That meeting was held some weeks later, and a trade agreement calling for a wage increase of 25c a day was signed, and is now in operation.) At Cleveland, the employers, a committee from Local 3, and myself, spent much time in conference over an attempt to secure both a signed agreement and terms as demanded by Local 3, more especially their wage scale, which was a demand of $4.00 a day, which was an increase of 80c over the then rate of wages, i. e., $3.20. Nothing was agreed to on the wage scale, and the conference adjourned after agreeing to a future meeting. (This meeting was held as agreed upon, but proved futile as to terms. The Local went on strike to enforce their demand.) At Detroit, I succeeded in arranging a conference between the employers and a committee from Local 25, in an effort at bringing about the closed shop and increased wage. This meeting failed of its purpose, however, as the employers, after its adjournment, held a meeting of their own, after which they informed me as individuals, that they would not work open shop, but would give Union men the preference. The letters from the three firms who comprised the trade in Detroit, had anything but a dampening effect upon the meeting of the Local, when read, (a much different meeting in both numbers and spirit than the one I first addressed a short time before,) as the membership decided to redouble their efforts to enforce their demands as originally submitted and decided to call another conference with the employers early in October, and then make a supreme effort to better their conditions, which, compared with that of other trades in Detroit, is, to say the least, very poor. May 23rd, found me again at Cleveland, where I was called to look over the situation as then existing there. I found a strike three weeks old, with both sides standing firm, and the employers resting particularly easy, a fact entirely due to their contracts, which were few and none of which were pressing for completion. I found that negotiations between the employers and Local 3 had been broken off, and the situation had resolved itself into a simple case of the survival of the fittest. Acting under the orders of the Strike Committee, I asked for and succeeded in getting a conference with the employers, who, after a three hours' conference, finally agreed with me to recognize the closed shop, and to sign a three-year agreement that included a wage increase of 20c daily each year, a total increase of 60c over the old scale. I presented this agreement to a special meeting of the Local, it was ratified, and the men returned to work on May 26th. June 13th, found me at the meeting of Local 11, at Baltimore, during which the discussions as to working conditions, according to the existing trade agreement, clearly showed the latter in itself to be faulty in construction and against the best interests of both the Local membership and the employers, more particularly, in the clause covering the working of helpers. A committee selected by the meeting and myself were instructed to confer with the employers along the lines of general betterment as soon as possible. A conference was arranged for and held the next day and after a long and exhaustive consideration of the situation, a tentative plan of new agreement was arrived at, subject to consideration by both sides, until June 27th, which latter date was agreed upon for final conference. June 16th, found me at the meeting of Local 24, Washington, D. C. Nothing at that meeting, or in the Local's situation, occurred or exists worth mentioning, outside the fact that the trade agreement is recognized and being lived up to in letter and spirit by both employers and men. June 27th, as previously arranged for, again found me in Baltimore in conference with


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the employers, and committee of Local 11. A three hours' discussion resulted in the abrogating of the then existing trade agreements, and the substituting and signing of a new trade agreement, which was mutually satisfactory to both parties. This agreement was ratified the same evening at the special Local meeting held to consider it. It might be well in passing to mention the fact that it carried with it a wage increase of 25c a day for both mechanics and helpers. In closing, I would call attention to the fact, that since the last convention, (11 months), the total membership of our International Association has increased fifty per cent. Fraternally yours.



General President,

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## NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION IS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTPION.

Washington, July 5.—The New York World and the Chicago Tribune commenced the publication on June 29 of a story by Col. Martin Mulhall, for years a field agent of the National Association of Manufacturers. When the National Association of Manufacturers was organized it was generally supposed to be for the purpose of serving the interests of the legitimate manufacturers who desired to become members. It is a well-known fact, however, that in recent years its activities have been directed almost wholly in an effort to destroy the trade union movement. The story of Mulhall is interesting from every point of view, in that it depicts in chronological order a systematic and continuous saturnalia of bribery and corruption. If the story is true this organization has reached the highest and the lowest in every walk of life, and even maneuvered by the aid of its wealth and influence so as to bring within its sphere of influence United States Senators and Congressmen. The narrative is told by a man whom every active trade unionist knows to have been one of the chief and confidential agents of this association. At the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers laid before that body the attempt which had been made to bribe him to abandon the American Federation of Labor, but which he foiled by having representative labor men at the place where the bribery had been arranged to take place, and which failed because the agents of the Manufacturers' Association saw a trap had been laid for them. In the Mulhall expose this circumstance is brought out and coincides with the expose made by President Gompers at the Norfolk convention. The Manufacturers' Association some years ago passed a resolution directing the officials of that organization to raise one and one-half million dollars for the purpose of destroying organized labor. The resolution, however, was afterward changed as to phraseology, so that as finally passed the money was to be raised for "educational purposes." The Mulhall story assumes to explain the use to which this money was put. If the story is to be believed Congressmen who refused to do the bidding of the Manufacturers' Association were antagonized in their own districts and money lavishly spent to defeat them. In fact, there is hardly a question of doubt that William B. Wilson, former chairman of the House Labor Committee, was defeated in the election of 1912 because of his attitude toward labor. Agents of the manufacturers have frequently appeared at committee meetings before which any humanitarian measures were pending and used their influence against them. The space in the Weekly News Letter is so meager that it is impossible to give more than a passing mention of the expose, but the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate lobbies is to take immediate action in bringing before it not only the chief figure in this sensation, but the Congressmen and others who have been charged with wrongdoing. The News Letter hereafter will carry a short synopsis of the investigation as conducted by the Senate committee. No doubt there will also be an investigating committee authorized by the House for the purpose of taking up the charges which were made directly against the members of that body. These investigations, therefore, will serve to test the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the charges made by the author.


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# FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Everett, Mass., May 13, 1913.
To the Officers and Members of the I. A. of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers:

Some time in January, sorry to say, I have lost the exact date, I received a request from Local 31, Providence, R. I., to attend their following meeting, which I did. Their request to me at that meeting was, to help them getting up a trade agreement, which I promised I would do. A committee was appointed, whom I was to work in conjunction with. The following Sunday I went to Providence and met with the Committee from Local 31.

We drew up a trade agreement, and agreed upon same, and after instructing the committee how to go about with the agreement, I left the committee with the understanding that they were to let me know just as soon as they received an answer to the endorsement from our International Association and the endorsement of the B. T. C. of Providence, R. I. I later learned that they had changed the hours for Saturday from four hours to eight, and that the B. T. C. refused to endorse it, unless they cut down the hours of labor for Saturday to four hours.

I next visited Local 31 on Feb. 22, and met President Mullaney there. We took up the matter of a job in Woonsocket, from which Local 31 had pulled their men, getting the matter straightened out satisfactorily to all concerned. I left to get my train to Boston, with instructions to report to Nightingale, Childs Co. in Boston, the action taken at the meeting, as they were the concern involved or that the men were taken away from.

On April 16, I received a letter from Local 31, saying that they had accepted the agreement drawn up by our International President Mullaney, of which I never have seen a copy. I have not heard from them since, so I do not know what is doing.

Regarding the condition in the B. T C. in the city of Boston, I regret to say, it remains unchanged. Some trades in the council and some out of it. Local No. 6 is in the council, fighting with what we believe is the right side of the movement.

Fraternally submitted,
ABR. OLSON,
First Vice-President.

## A SUGGESTION.

When schools have been provided for the children in the streets,
When the little ones no more are made to toil;
When sweatshops are no longer and race has been made stronger,
When the law does not defend the grafter's spoil;
When aid is freely given to the needy, worthy poor,
When recompense is made for every hurt;
When time is resurrected that a woman, unprotected,
May not find her path obstructed by a flirt;
When the shift of 15 hours in the factory and shop,
Whereby hope and light and joys are made remote,
Has been completely ended; when the helpless are befriended—
Then the woman will not care about the vote. —Judge.

## ALMOST EVERY UNION HAS

A calamity howler.

One or two "stool pigeons."

Half a dozen bosses' men.

A dozen or more foremen out for the interests of their bosses.

A fellow with a disease called Cushing's Manual.

A few rounders who would vote to strike the best job in the country.

An executive board which is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local committee.

A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars.

A bunch that's sore on the organizer, composed of men he beat for office, and former scabs he forced to join the local.

A handful of never-will-be mechanics who stand on the corner and wonder why they don't get started.

And a whole lot of good fellows who stay away from union meetings and let the union go to h—l.


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# OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF

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

Published Quarterly at Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. 10c per copy.

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THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer
2516 Slattery St. St. Louis, Mo.

To insure publication copy should be at office on the 20th of January, April, July, and October.

VOL. 1. JULY, 1913. NO. 11


### SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

During the last three months many of our locals have asked for an increase in wages and better conditions of the trade in general, and without exceptions those locals who have complied with the rules and regulations of the International Association, have had their increase granted and better conditions of their trade in their respective localities. The following are locals who have had their agreements signed in the last quarter: Pittsburg, Cleveland and Milwaukee. See letter in regard to same in correspondence.

The Executive Board has received and approved the following agreements and increase in wages to take effect on or about September 1, viz:

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 1; San Francisco, Cal., Local No. 16; Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 27, and Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 34, just organized, and from all reports received from the above mentioned locals they will have very little trouble in having their matter adjusted.

**Locals Organized.** Since my last report the Association has been successful in organizing Minneapolis, Minn., which shall be known as Local No. 34, and Youngstown, O., which shall be known as Local No. 35, and Portland, Ore., which shall be known as Local No. 36, with a prospect of about four more in the near future, and from all reports received from the above mentioned locals, they are in a flourishing condition.

**Membership.** Since my last report the Association has increased in membership most wonderfully; not only by the newly organized locals, but also by the older locals increasing in membership.

**Trade Conditions.** From all reports, the trade in general is about fair, as you will note on page ? as reported by the various secretaries.

**Finances.** The finances of the Association are about normal, as you will note in the financial statement sent recently to the various locals.

**My Visits.** In the last month I visited the cities of Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky., being called to Cincinnati by the local, to straighten out little local matters, which I did and also presided over their meeting at which they had election of officers. Will state in regard to Cincinnati, the local there is moving along nicely and in the near future will be one of our banner locals. The only drawback which the local had and which will be fixed up at the Building Trades Department Executive Board meeting, was the awarding of some of our work by the local council to the plasterers. The work in question was an asbestos ceiling. In regard to my visit at Louisville, the town has plenty of work and with a good prospect and most of it is done from Cincinnati, and think in the near future we will have a local at Louisville.

Locals presenting new agreements, take notice: The General Executive Board demands from the various locals that are about to present new agreements an increase in wages that a copy be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer, so that he may send copies to the rest of the members of the Executive Board for their approval, at least ninety days previous to the time that said agreement is supposed to go into effect. Otherwise the Association will not support the local morally or financially unless the above is lived up to.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.



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# American Federation of Labor News

## KIRBY RECEIVES CHECK FOR $10,000 AS GIFT.

Detroit, Mich.—John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, retiring president of the National Manufacturers' Association, was presented with a check for $10,000 by the delegates attending the meeting.

Resolutions adopted stated that the gift was in recognition of his efficiency as president and his "fearless battles against militant labor unionism which have been as effectual as those of any other one man in the country in establishing the principle of the open shop."

This is the way the manufacturers take care of their presidents. Labor organizations would have a stroke of paralysis if any member would ever suggest such a proposition. The president of a labor organization gets the abuse instead of commendation. Think it over!

## SUNDRY CIVIL BILL SIGNED.

### President Makes Statement as to Exemptions.

Washington, June 28. — President Wilson has signed the sundry civil bill which carries the clause prohibiting the expenditure of certain moneys appropriated to carry on prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law for the purpose of prosecuting labor and farmers' unions. President Taft, just on the eve of relinquishing the presidency, vetoed this measure for the sole reason that the clause referred to was included in the bill. The present Congress, following in the footsteps of the former one, passed the sundry civil bill with the provisos still in the bill, notwithstanding the fact that every hostile force to union labor was brought into play. The measure was then sent to the president for his approval or disapproval, and he signed it, with the following statement attached.

"I have signed this bill because I can do so without the fact limiting the opportunity or the power of the Department of Justice to prosecute violations of the law, by whomsoever committed. If I could have separated from the rest of the bill the item which authorizes the expenditure by the Department of Justice of a special sum of $300,000 for the prosecution of violations of the anti-trust law, I would have vetoed that item, because it places upon the expenditure a limitation which is, in my opinion, unjustifiable in character and principle. But I could not separate it. I do not understand that the limitation was intended as either an amendment or an interpretation of the anti-trust law, but merely as an expression of the opinion of the Congress—a very emphatic opinion, backed by an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives and a large majority of the Senate, but not intended to touch anything but the expenditure of a single small additional fund. I can assure the country that this item will neither limit nor in any way embarrass the actions of the Department of Justice. Other appropriations supply the department with abundant funds to enforce the law. The law will be interpreted in the determination of what the department should do, by independent and, I hope, impartial judgments as to the true and just meaning of substantive statutes of the United States."

## VETOES FULL CREW LAW.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 21.—Gov. Cruce is keen in his executive capacity in vetoing legislation in favor of labor. He has vetoed the full crew measure, passed by the legislature, and in his veto message he valiantly takes the side of the railroads in their opposition to this law, and asserts that the railroads "are better qualified to determine the manner in which they operate the trains than are the legislature, the laboring people, or the governor."


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## STEAMFITTERS' CONVENTION.

Toronto, Canada, June 28. -- The convention recently held in this city of the International Association of Steamfitters showed the effect which the decision of the American Federation of Labor has had on declaring that it would recognize only one organization in the pipe fitting trade. Only thirty local unions were represented in the convention. Michael F. Garret, who assumed the presidency of the organization upon the resignation of President Kinsella, refused to become a candidate for that office. George Flynn, of Boston, was elected president for the ensuing term. Representatives of the United Association of Plumbers were in the city, as it was expected that a conference would be held, but action on the part of the international association continuing as an independent organization precluded the holding of a conference. Delegates representing the New York local union presented credentials, but were refused seats because per capita tax amounting to nearly $3,000 had not been paid. In order to keep the organization still in the field expenses were reduced to a minimum. It was voted to dispense with the services of organizers and to very materially reduce the expenses of the headquarters. As a matter of fact, the secretary, who is also the editor of the official journal, is to be the only permanently employed official, and instructions were given to cut expenses wherever possible.

## GENERAL STRIKE ON.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 28.—The Industrial Weekly, the union labor paper, says "The Master Builders' Association has finally forced the hands of the Trades Assembly, and a general walkout has taken place of all the building tradesmen of the city who are employed on the jobs where nonunion laborers are employed. Every effort has been made to settle the strike of the building laborers in a peaceful manner, but to no avail. The contractors not only have refused the modified demands of the laborers, but have refused to set them back at the old rate, which they were receiving before the strike and then arbitrate the wage question. This proves that the contractors do not want peace. The public should know that every effort has been made to bring about a peaceful settlement between the building laborers and their employers by a committee from the Trades Assembly, and the fact that the public may now be inconvenienced by the strike is no reflection upon the union. The blame rests entirely on the other side. When any body of men refuse to consent to arbitrate a question of this kind when only 12 cents a day stands between employer and employe, they do not show a very conciliatory attitude, to say the least."

## VERY STRONG WEAPONS IN A LABOR WAR.

### Banishment From Social Intercourse Is the Most Poignant of Social Pains —Word "Scab" is Shunned.

"There is a weapon which is more cruel and more powerful than dynamite, and which is freely invoked by the contestants," says Samuel P. Orth in his article on "The Battle Line of Labor," in the World's Work. "No one realizes the effectiveness of ostracism as a war measure until he has come into touch with its victims. It is the subtlest and deadliest of poniards. Banishment from social intercourse is the most poignant of social pains. Many workmen have told me that they joined the union because they wanted to be in fellowship with their neighbors, a perfectly natural instinct.

"'Scab' is the death brand that union orthodoxy places on the brow of the miltant non-conformist. An experienced 'strike-breaker' told me that he has seen men shrink from this word who were not afraid of guns and cudgels.

"The ban extends to the 'scab's' family. The word itself is the most horribly expressive in our language. It suggests running sores, abhorrent festers, revolting stenches. During the fever of a strike this potent expletive has shattered friendships, split congregations and broken promises of marriage.

"The boycott extends this ostracism to the town and the neighborhood beyond the limits of personal acquaintance. The necessities of life are often denied strike-breakers; dairymen have been known to refuse them milk, bakers to deny them bread, bartenders to withhold them beer, even the church has hesitated to offer the consolation of faith to the dying and undertakers to refuse the burial of their dead."


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It is easier to rest too much than work too hard.

Chance may put a man in a position he has never earned and never deserved, but if he has not the ability he will never hold it long.

Remember the other fellow has a right to live as well as you. Don't try to gobble it all, lest another larger and more ferocious gobbler comes along and gobbles you.

The man who cannot go wrong is usually the man who does.

Many a so-called strong-minded person is merely stubborn.

Far better to spend your money unwisely than to lend it foolishly.

As we grow older time teaches us many lessons.

Pay your dues and there will never be any question about your standing.

The union label stands for living wages and sanitary conditions.

Some people have lots of trouble that never happens.

The man who goes about his business faithfully performing his duties from day to day, doing his duty to the best of his ability, grasping his successes graciously and thankfully, accepting without a murmur the defeats that may come, is sure to win in the battle of life.

President Lincoln is sometimes said to have held advanced views on the labor question; the actual words which he used, on which this assertion is usually based, are to be found in his first annual message to Congress, written fifty years ago this month: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration." This was said in a discussion of the slavery question.

"Labor is natural, capital is artificial. Labor is made by God, capital is made by man. Labor is not only blood and bone, but it also has a mind and a soul and is animated by sympathy, hope and love. Capital is inanimate, soulless matter. Labor is the creator, capital is the creation."—Chief Justice Henry M. Farman of Oklahoma, in a recent important decision.

## AND THEY ALL PLAYED BALL.

The game opened with Molasses at the stick and Small-pox catching. Cigar was in the box with plenty of smoke. Horn on first base and Fiddle on second base backed by Corn in the field made it hot for Umpire Apple, who was rotten. Ax came to bat and chopped. Cigar let Brick walk and Sawdust fill the bases. Song made a hit and Twenty made a score. Cigar went out and Balloon started to pitch but went straight up. Then Cherry tried it but was wild. Old Ice kept cool in the game until he was hit by a pitched ball, then you ought to have heard Ice scream. Cabbage had a good head and kept quiet. Grass covered lots of ground in the field and the crowd cheered when Spider caught the fly. Bread loafed on third and pumped Organ who played fast and put Light out. In the fifth inning Wind began to blow about what he could do. Hammer began to knock and Trees began to leave. The way they roasted Peanuts was a fright. Knife was put out for cutting first base. Lightning finished pitching the game and struck out six men. In the ninth Apple told Fiddle to take his base. Oats was shocked, then Song made another hit, Trombone made a slide and Meat was put out on the plate. There was lots of betting on the game but Soap cleaned up. The score was 1 to 0. Door said if he had pitched he would have shut them out.


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# Correspondence

Cleveland, O., May 27, 1913.

Thos. J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery St.,
St. Louis Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to notify you that we have this day signed a three-year agreement with our employers, calling for a wage rate of 42½c per hour during the first year, 45c the second and 47½c the third year, with territory radius of twenty-five miles. We feel that we have incorporated in this agreement many improvements over the old form under which we have been working prior to May 1, and we earnestly believe that at the expiration of this agreement that we will have one of the best organizations under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers. The writer, as business agent of Local 3, cannot lay too much stress on the services rendered the local and myself by International President Mullaney, who, as he had promised, came here at my request, to assist us in adjusting this proposition. We were out twenty-six days and I can state that I am proud of the manner in which our boys conducted themselves during the campaign.

We only lost one member of the organization during this time, he being one who refused to come out with us at the beginning.

Again I must remark on the splendid services of our International President, in our behalf, and with best wishes to yourself and local, I remain,

Fraternally, yours,
S. J. DOWNS,
Business Agt., Local No. 3.

---

Pittsburg, Pa., May 15, 1913.

Mr. Thos. J. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to inform you, we have signed up our agreement for one year. Wages are $4.00 per day from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1913, and from Dec. 1 to May 31, 4.25 per day, and wish to thank the International for the assistance rendered them in having this agreement signed.

Fraternally yours,
W. A. PERRET.
Secretary, Local No. 2.

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Milwaukee, Wis., June 20, 1913.

Mr. Thos. J. McNamara, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—In reply to your letter of recent date, will state that the recent strike has strengthened our local wonderfully. We are now signed up, receiving an increase of 10 cents per hour, or 45 and 55 cents. Most all the boys are working, with a very good prospects for the fall.

We also wish to extend our thanks to the International for the interest they have taken in us, and also wish the International every success possible.

With best wishes, I am
Fraternally yours,
WM. STEINHAUR, Sec'y.

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San Francisco, July 8, 1913.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At our last regular meeting, Monday evening, July 7th, we installed our officers, Bro. Ramsey being our new chairman; J. Gastrock, recording secretary.

I was also instructed to notify you in regards to the work on fair grounds for 1915, and wish you would notify your locals to this effect. We cannot see more than 5 or 6 months' work on the grounds. There will be one power house to supply steam for the entire place which will be built alongside of Machinery Hall, which will be the only building much in need of steam with the exception of a few cafes. The entire place will be operated by electricity. As for heating purposes, it will require but little of that as the climate is very moderate. Brothers coming to this city with the view of plenty if work, I feel will be disappointed.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, Fraternally yours,
J. GASTROCK, Rec. Sec'y.


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## STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL IN THE PRESENT TROUBLE NOW EXISTING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTORS AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Kansas City, Mo., June 10, 1913.

To start with, the Bricklayers' Union No. 4 informed the Geo. A. Fuller Construction Company that they laid claim to the setting of a certain class of marble on the new Union Station. They did this about a year ago, and about six weeks ago they again told the Fuller Construction Company they would have to set the marble or they would take the Bricklayers off every job the Fuller Company had in course of construction. They stopped all of their men working on the new station in this city, and the Fuller company could do nothing else but stop the Marble Workers from setting the marble and put them on a lighter grade of material. This the Marble Workers refused to do and they had to quit, as the Fuller Company refused to allow them to set the marble they were working upon. So you can readily see that it was not the Marble Workers that started the trouble on the new station, but the Bricklayers instead.

Then, some time back, the Bricklayers refused to back up cut stone that had been set by any member of Journeymen Stone Cutters of Kansas City, and will say that the Stone Cutter has been setting his own work for the last 30 years here in Kansas City, but the Bricklayers want the Stone Cutters to join the Bricklayers' International Union, and are using these methods to compel them to do so. They have compelled several members of the Kansas City Branch of the Stone Cutters' Union to join their organization, and these men had to carry two cards in order to work at a trade that is older than the Bricklayers' trade, and when contractors employed members of Bricklayers' Union No. 1, the Bricklayers declared war on the Building Trades Council because the Marble Workers and Stone Cutters were members of the Building Trades Council.

On May 19th of this year the Bricklayers' Union No. 4, refused to take any material from members of Hod Carriers' Union No. 287, which is a Local affiliated with the International Hod Carriers & Building Laborers, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all of the members of No. 287 were locked out by the contractors, and members of Hod Carriers' No. 1 were put in their places. The Hod Carriers' Union No. 1 is not affiliated with any International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and we could not recognize it, although we worked on jobs with them in order to keep down any trouble, but when the members of the International Union were locked out we were compelled to assist them and did so by taking the trades off the jobs where these men were locked out.

Then on Monday, June 9th, the General Contractors locked out the members of trades affiliated with the Building Trades Council on certain jobs in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas. The Contractors and Bricklayers' No. 4 have entered into an agreement to break up the Building Trades Council, and if they would succeed there would be more strife than there is now, as the object of the Building Trades Council is to prevent strikes and trade disputes, and has settled many of them that they have not been given any credit for.

Certain statements have appeared in the Press saying the Building Trades Council called strikes in jurisdiction disputes. The Building Trades Council defies any contractor or anyone else to point out any instance of this kind. On the other hand, the Building Trades Council was always using its best efforts in trying to settle these disputes without loss to the employer; the only dis-


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pute being between a dual organization of Hod Carriers and one that was recognized all over the United States as the legitimate organization.

The Building Trades Council do not refuse to work on jobs where members of Bricklayers' Union No. 4 are working, and the Building Trades Council stands ready to work for any contractor, architect or owner and will supply the demand for any class of labor wanted.

We will say to the general public that the Building Trades Council did not bring on this fight, but they can readily see the cause of it in the beginning of this statement, and before the trouble started the contractors suggested to a committee from the Building Trades Council that the wanted to arbitrate the matter. This the Building Trades readily agreed to and so notified the contractors and Bricklayers' Union No. 4, but Bricklayers' Union No. 4 told the contractors they would not agree to arbitrate.

Now, in conclusion, will say that the Building Trades Council could not settle any trouble with an organization that does not affiliate with them, and Bricklayers' Union No. 4 does not belong to the Building Trades Council. The marble work on the depot has been conceded to the Marble Workers by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and has been conceded to the Marble Workers by the Bricklayers on every other occasion. It is marble work and should be set by marble workers, regardless of the thickness of the material. The Fuller Company wants to use the Marble Workers to set it, but the Bricklayers say they will tie up all of their work in the country if they use Marble Workers ,so who is to blame, the Building Trades Council or Bricklayers? The Marble Workers are ready and willing to start to set it at any time, but they will not concede their work to the Bricklayer.

S. E. PEFLEY, President.
L. E. SEIBERLING, Secretary
Building Trades Council.

## MONTHLY REPORTS.

St. Louis Local No. 1—Reports business very good with a good outlook.

Pittsburgh Local No. 2—Reports fair. Had new agreement signed—see letter in regard to same in correspondence.

Cleveland Local No. 3—Reports dull but with a good prospect and had their new agreement signed—see letter in regard to same in correspondence.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4—Reports trade pretty fair.

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

Boston Local No. 6—Trade dull at present.

Seattle, Wash., Local No. 7—Reports trade fair and a good prospect.

Cincinnati Local No. 8—Conditions of trade only fair.

New Orleans Local No. 10—No. report.

Baltimore Local No. 11—Trade fair. Just had new agreement signed.

New York Local No. 12—Reports very dull.

Philadelphia Local No. 14—Reports fair.

Winnepeg, Can., Local No. 15—Trade fair at present.

Chicago Local No. 17 -No report.

Indianapolis Local No. 18—Trade fair.

Milwaukee Local No. 19—Trade fair. Just had new agreement signed.

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

Dallas, Tex., Local No. 21—Trade fair.

Houston, Tex., Local No. 22 - Reports trade fair at present.

Montreal, Can., Local No. 23—Reports trade dull.

Washington, D. C., Local No. 24—Trade fair.

Detroit, Mich., Local No. 25—Reports dull at present.

Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 26—Trade very good.

Kansas City Local No. 27—Reports dull at present caused by a general lock-out. See letter in regard to same in correspondence.

Denver, Col., Local No. 28—No report.

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

Providence, R. I., Local No. 31—Very slack.

Hudson Co. Local No. 32—Reports very dull.

Stamford, Conn., Local No. 33—Local going good; trade fair.

Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 34—Local just organized; trade fair.

Youngstown, O., Local No. 35—Local just organized.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 36—Local just organized.


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## YES! EVERY UNION HAS ONE LIKE THIS.

### Wise Guy ,Who Knows it All, More Dangerous Than the Unfair Bosses. —He is a Common Disturber.

Do you know the Wise Guy, the fellow that knows everything, finds fault with everything and, as a rule, spoils everything he undertakes to do?

Surely you have met him somewhere on your travels, for the woods are full of them. He is all swelled up with his own importance, he thinks he is a born leader of men. If the international officers do not call on him before any other member when they are in the city, he is offended. If the local officers do not consult him on all matters before they take action thereon, he is offended. In fact, every officer, both local and international, that does not bow to his wishes is placed on his unfair list and he never rests in peace until he gets their scalps.

He cares not whether they are fulfilling the duties of their respective offices honestly and efficiently or not; that cuts no ice with him, he is continually after them. When the officer makes a mistake, as all of us are sure to do, Mr. Wise Guy is in his glory. He heralds it in the shop, on the job, on the sidewalk, in the bar room, writes to his friends about it all over the country. Of course, he does not tell the truth about it; he generally adds a lot of lies to it that makes it sound dreadful.

It is not a mistake with him, oh, no; it is the deliberate act of a selfish, dishonest and incompetent officer, who should be removed immediately or at least not re-elected to office.

When the Wise Guy is after the scalp of an international officer, he usually sits down and writes him letters asking for some information or some question relative to his standing on the law, which is the duty of the officer to answer, and as soon as he receives the reply, he starts his tirade, shows the envelope with the officer's return addresss on and assures his hearers he has the correct dope straight from headquarters.

The letter he receives, he never allows anyone to see, it is a personal letter and, of course, Mr. Wise Guy is too honorable to let anyone read a personal letter. His purpose is to try and create a feeling against the officer—for naturally the members who do not know Mr. Wise Guy will wonder how it is the officer will send such information to him and not to the local union.

When you meet one of these Wise Gentlemen that tells of the information he secures by letter from an office of any local union, insist on reading the letter. If he does not let you read it, pass him up as a dangerous man to associate with. If you should by chance get the opportunity to read it, compare it with what he told you it contained and you will need no further proof of his character.

Mr. Wiseacre is a detriment to the progress of his union. He should not be allowed to go unchecked. When he is caught with the goods, he should be punished as a disturber and disorganizer.

If there were enough desirable offices, international and local, whereby every Mr. Wise Guy could be placed in one, we would never hear of him, as his ambition would be realized.

But then the question would arise: What would become of our organization?

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## BRACING UP THE WEAK BROTHERS

Taking into consideration all that has been accomplished through the efforts of organized labor for the benefit of all classes of workers it becomes somewhat discouraging when one has to listen to all sorts of wornout excuses by men who, like ourselves, have to work for a living under the most trying conditions.

The average insulator, as we find him here, is ever ready and willing to talk on most any subject; but just as quick as we mention unionism and the benefits derived from it, the same results are produced as if we hold a pailfull of water up to the muzzle of a dog with the hydrophobia.

Surely the present living conditions ought to be enough to open the eyes of any thinking man. What causes this reluctance to join our organization has long been a mystery to me and my co-workers in the International Association. It cannot be denied that our organizing campaign has


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produced most excellent results, as reports of officers will show.

Most every man is over-anxious, waiting to step into a better paying job, yet these very men are not willing to spend one nickel in money or one-quarter of an hour in time to better their own condition by organized effort. These men seem to think that as quick as they join a labor union they become marked men and fall from grace (whatever that means). If we do not like the treatment or pay we get we can quit. And so we can.

Unless the unorganized get together as a class, we will go down and out as a class; we will either come together, organize and fight or pay the price. I know success in the labor movement comes slow, and I envy nobody the task of preaching the gospel of unionism.

## "LITTLE FARMS" REDUCE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

In this age of high cost of living, "little farms," as they are often called, are coming into greater demand every year. A farmer would smile if you pointed out one of them to him as a "farm," but they contain enough land to keep the average city worker busy and to aid materially in cutting the family expense account.

It doesn't take very much land to raise enough chickens to supply the table with eggs. A dozen hens will supply the average family with all the fresh eggs they need, and a small plot fenced off in one corner of the "farm" will be all they need.

On the balance of the land a garden can be planted. Few city dwellers have any idea how many vegetables can be grown on a plot fifty feet square. From a garden about this size one "farmer" had a permanent asparagus bed, a permanent strawberry patch, a potato patch that yielded almost ten bushels, and in addition raised enough peas, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, onions and tomatoes to supply the table with at least one fresh vegetable every day.

All this garden was in his "back lot," and on each side of his bungalow he has set out fruit trees, so that in another year or so he will have four kinds of fresh fruit in addition to all the vegetables and eggs his family can use. This makes quite a difference in grocer's bills. Just figure it up for yourself and see how much you spend for fruit, vegetables and eggs each year. And, of course, many other food products are cheaper in the country than in the city.

But living on a small farm is not only a question of saving money. There is another and even more important side to the case. How can you estimate in dollars and cents the value to your health of getting plenty of fresh air in your home, of having windows in every room that open upon the outside world instead of on some inside court?

The best part of all about little farms is that they are usually quite inexpensive. Some of the large real estate companies are selling them on a monthly basis, and in most cases the rent of the average New Yorker is sufficient to pay for a little farm month by month.

## LOOKS BAD FOR BIG JACK.

### Whalen Asserts Patrons of Saloon Wouldn't Let Him Pursue Thief.

When one of a number of men, for whom he was buying a drink in a saloon, on East Fourteenth street recently, grabbed his watch out of his coat pocket and darted out of the rear door, some of the others interfered with him when he tried to catch the alleged thief, according to a story told the police by J. M. Whalen, 1226 McGee street, vice president of the Asbestos Workers local union No. 27.

Whalen, who was formerly a member of the St. Louis police department, told Captain Edwards that when he started after the man who took his watch, he knocked down another man who got between him and the door.

"McBreen came out from behind the bar and with several others held me," Whalen said. "I explained to them that the fellow had taken my watch, but it did no good. They threatened to beat me up. When I did get out through the rear door the man was out of sight. A few minutes later two men who said they were policemen in plain clothes came in and told me I had better "beat it" or I was liable to get hit on the nose."

Captain Edwards said that he did not think the men were policemen who represented themselves as such to Whalen.


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# A STRIKE THAT FAILED.

The failure of the great strike at Paterson, N. J., is a matter of country-wide interest, because this strike was promoted by the Industrial Workers of the World. This vicious organization has made trouble in many parts of the United States; its success in Paterson would have been nothing short of a calamity, and in resisting its demands the silk mill owners performed a substantial public service.

Wherever they have interfered in controversies between employers and employees the leaders of the misnamed organization have shown that their chief object was the strengthening of their own position. They have shown no interest in the welfare of the real workers.

There is reason to believe that but for the activity of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Paterson strike, which lasted 22 weeks, would have been settled long ago. It has been a costly experience, not only for the employees who quit work and remained out month after month in response to the demands of labor agitators, but for the mill owners and business men of Paterson generally. As usual in such cases, the chief sufferers were those who might have been at work at good wages.

The average pay of the men is $2.30 per day and that of the women is $1.75 per day. For 22 weeks 23,000 men and women were idle. They lost in wages $5,250,000 and they suffered privation and humiliation. Now the broad silk weavers, a large proportion of the ribbon weavers and the other helpers have returned to work. The Industrial Workers of the World leaders advised them to return, thus confessing their own failure.

The strike is over, but the end came only after thousands of men and women had lost what they could not afford to lose.


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# GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....516 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice-president—Abram Olson.....105 Vernal St., Everett, Mass.
2nd Vice-president—Albert H. Budd.....10514 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.
3rd Vice-president— John J. McCormick..... 215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
General Organizer—Daniel A. Neary..... 518 E. 81th St., New York, N. Y.
Secy. and Treas.—Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

# LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—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, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Geo. R. Henning, Pres.
1111½ Blackadore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. J. McParland, Secy., 812 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 414 Diamond st.

Local No. 3, Cleveland, O.—M. O. Faith, Pres.
3908 Broadway, Cleveland, O.
Harry Jacoby, Secy., 4506 Ravine, Cleveland, O.
Meeting every Friday evening, at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.—J. H. Coote, Pres.....41 Dann 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, Los Angeles, Cal.—James Rubly, Secy.
3018 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Meeting every second and fourth Friday, Labor Temple.

Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.—Anton Sevilins, Pres.
58 Glendale St., Everett, Mass.
Abram Olson, Secy., 105 Vernal St., Everett, Mass.
Meeting first and third Wednesdays, 694 Washington St.
General Office: 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7, Seattle, Wash.—C. E. Griebel,
225 Broadway, Seattle, Wash.
James Lester, Secy., 1119 First Ave. Seattle, Wash.
Meetings first and third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, O.—J. Lyons, Pres .....124 W. 14th St.
Joseph H. Kain, Secy., 4650 Glenway, Ave.
Meeting the first and third Tuesdays, at 1313 Vine St.

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

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

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


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Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.
John J. McCormick, Pres., 215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Wm. Shindle, Secy., 346 Middlesex St., Gloucester, N. J.
Meeting every Tuesday at Lewan Hall, 9th and Spring Sts.

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

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

Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill.—James Fauls, Secy.....3719 W. Irving Park
Meetings second and fourth Thursdays, 365 W. Madison St.

Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.—M. Halhorn, Pres.,
38th St. and Indinapolis Ave.
W. T. McLoughlin, Secy., 1340 Oakland Ave.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Monday, at La bor Temple.

Local No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Sellmann., Pres.....1439 7th St.
Wm. Steinhaur, 681 12th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Meetings second and last Fridays, at Pashen Hall, 325 Chestnut St.

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

Local No. 21, Dallas, Tex.—J. E. Heath, Pres.....1707½ Main St. Dallas, Tex.
Dee Reed, Secy., 336 Lee St., Station A.

Local No. 22, Houston, Tex.—Harry Anderson, Pres.
Ozark Flats, Main and Commerce
Giles J. Gentry, Secy., Mt. Houston.

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

Local No. 24, Washington, D. C.—Wallace Muir, Pres.....2321 Eye St.
W. P. Challice, Jr., Secy., 1112 N. H. Ave. N. W.
Meetings second and fourth Mondays.

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.—S. J. Koch, Pres.....97 Moran St.
Geo. F. Martins, Secy., 348 Lysander St.
Meeting first and third Fridays, Columbus Hall, 230 Gratiot St.

Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., B. H. Coon, Pres.....1535 South Ave.
F. W. Baetzel, Secy., 115 N. Union St.
Meetings every Monday night, at 14 N. Water St.

Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.—Lawrence Glenn, Pres.
Labor Temple, Kansas City, Mo.
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. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.—Frank J. Walters, Secy., 128 Florence Flats
Meetings second Thursday of each month.

Local No. 31, Providence, R. I.—Adolph Anderson, Pres.
27 Tenth St., East Providence, R I.
Wm. Hall, Secy., 15 Lockbridge St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Meetings second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple.

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

Local No. 33, Stamford, Conn.—Thos. Nevilles, Pres.....202 Franklin St.
Wm. Bradshaw, Secy. 202 Franklin St.

Local No. 34, Minneapolis, Minn.—Wm. Sievert, Pres., 1722 Aldrich Ave. N.
Wm. Sinner, Secy., 608 13th Ave., N. E.
Meetings first and third Thursdays, at Klein & Puntz Hall, 36 6th St, So.

Local No. 35, Youngstown, O.—Robert Ray, Pres.....118 Wood St.
J. Butterly, Secy., 1311 Ford Ave.

Local No. 36, Portland, Ore. C. D. Smith,..... 366 E. Gilson St.


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