OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

APRIL, 1914



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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

U. S. SUPREME COURT DISMISSES CONTEMPT CASE.

Washington, D. C.—After seven years' battle in various courts of the District of Columbia and the United States Supreme Court, the latter tribunal has made final disposition of the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case by setting aside the penalties inflicted by the lower court on the ground that the statute of limitations barred further proceedings.

The highest court in the land thus declined to decide the questions of free speech and free press, which unionists insisted were involved. This ending of the famous suit, however, marks a development of public opinion against injunction practices that never would have been possible but for organized labor, who stood as a solid phalanx behind those officers who were attacked, and who stood staunch in the great struggle for the guarantees that some courts would deny. This preserving attitude of the workers is now reflexed in the changing attitude of legislators and the judiciary toward writs and orders that would deny workers rights accorded, without question, to others.

The cause of the contempt case was the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to assist the International Union of Metal Polishers, an allied organization, in its contest with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, whose president, Mr. Van Cleave, was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers. On December 18, 1907, Justice Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, issued a sweeping and general injunction against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, and all others within the jurisdiction of the court, from making any reference whatsoever to the company's relations with organized labor. No injunction ever issued equaled this drastic writ, which ordered that no reference could be made, either by written or printed word, or orally, of the fact that the company was engaged in a dispute, or that it had been unfair to labor. The order not only applied to the officers of the A. F. of L., but to "each of their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, and any and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them."

President Gompers and his colleagues showed that this injunction even denied them the right to discuss Justice Gould's order and the principles involved, as the company's name would necessarily be mentioned, thereby violating the order and making them liable to punishment for contempt of court. This, the unionists pointed out, was the "high-water mark," as it were, of government by injunction rule, as the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press were attempted to be set aside by an order of a court.

On these grounds the unionists declared it their duty to contest this unheard of injunction, and the case was appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. With this began a campaign for remedial legislation

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that included an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, the elimination of injunctions in purely industrial disputes, and reform of contempt proceedings.

Later, President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison were ordered to appear before Justice Wright to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. They were found guilty, and in a speech replete with bitter invective and abuse, the court sentenced President Gompers to one year in jail, Vice-President Mitchell to nine months, and Secretary Morrison to six months. The action of the court, together with his intemperate language, electrified the American workers, who rallied to the support of their officers, and the incident drove home, more effectually than ever the principles for which the three unionists made battle. Pending the appeal to the United States Supreme Court, an agreement was reached between organized labor and the company, settling all disputive questions. As a consequence, when the appeal reached the Supreme Court, the case was decided to be "moot," and therefore the principles involved in the contention were not passed upon by the court.

After a series of motions and hearings in lower courts, the United States Supreme Court, on May 15, 1911, set these verdicts aside and ordered the case remanded for trial "without prejudice." On re-trial the sentences were reduced to thirty days' imprisonment for President Gompers and fines of $500 each for Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison.

For "sidelight" purposes, and to illustrate the "fairness" and judicial temperament of Justice Wright, it may be recalled that when the Supreme Court ordered the case remanded for trial, Justice Wright appointed a commission of lawyers who were instructed to investigate and report to him whether there was "reasonable grounds to believe" that the defendants violated the injunction. Judge Wright appointed as the committee the lawyers who prosecuted Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the first case.

The "committee," intending to place the defendants in a false position and to humiliate them, offered them the opportunity to "apologize" to the court and to promise obedience to the issuance of its orders, the implication being that they would thereby acknowledge that they had been guilty of wrong doing. This Messrs, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison refused to do; their contention was for the rights of the freedom of speech and the press, and the exercise of the normal activities of the working people. Several conventions of the American Federation of Labor encouraged and sustained this contention, and the rank and file of the working people of the country as well as all others who love liberty and justice, rallied to the support of the men who were taking whatever risk might ensue for their contention of the principles involved.

Last Monday the United States Supreme Court dismissed the case on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations.

From an educational standpoint, incalculable benefit has been the net result of the agitation that has followed the uncompromising attitude of the American Federation of Labor, whose position in this matter has finally attracted the attention of every right-thinking person to the iniquities of the injunction as a weapon against labor and to the ends some judges will go in their use of this writ to even set aside the American Magna Charta. These encroachments, if not checked, it is now agreed, would eventually be used against other elements of our citizenship. These gains cannot be computed from the standpoint of dollars and cents, for they are interwoven with every economic and legislative advance now being made by the men of toil in even the smallest community of our land, and are factors in the sum total that will eventually place in our statutes enactments that will sweep from injunction judges their assumed right to act as lawmaker, jury and judge.

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April, 30, 1914.

To Officers and Members,

Greeting:

My activities during the quarter ending April 30th, commenced on February 6th, which date found me in Syracuse, New York, together with Business Agents Rice, of Buffalo, and Baetzel, of Rochester, whose locals were desirous of having and including, Syracuse in a general understanding and trade working agreement to cover the northern territory of the Empire State for the fuller protection and betterment of the entire membership. A working policy was reached and adopted and after assuring the Syracuse Local that I would draft a trade agreement for them similar to Buffalo and Rochester, I proceeded to Rochester where, the next night, I attended and addressed a special meeting of Local No. 26, at which nothing worthy of note transpired.

February 8th (Sunday) was spent in Buffalo, on which afternoon, I attended and addressed a special meeting of Local No. 4 and advised upon the smoothing of a few local wrinkles of the everyday kind.

Monday, February 9th, found me at Toronto, Canada, which city's building trades were open shop and our Local No. 20 in worse than bad shape, as the shop first hands, or "straight time" men, were outside our fold. My coming had been well circularized throughout our trade, as also the building trades in general, and a well attended open meeting resulted at the Labor Temple on the 11th, on which occasion I paid my respects to many things locally, among which was included a minimum wage for a decent existence, if not even a living, which proved to be good for a half column in next morning's local press. I found that I had only begun, however, for I was forced to hold shop meetings one at a time in order to show the "straight timers" why they should work only eight hours a day and draw pay by the hour, as well as individual heart to heart talks with a few "first hands" whom I needed badly in order to close my ranks, which I finally did (much easier said than done). I then met the employers representing a solid union and let it suffice to say that after five conferences, I signed up all the employers in the "open" city of Toronto for two years and increased the wages 20, and in a few cases, 40 cents a day. The scale is $3.20 per day. It may be well to note that Toronto was signed up on Friday, the 13th, and that my room at the Walker House was numbered 313. (It is better to be born "lucky" than with sense.)

Saturday, February 14th, found me in Montreal, five hours late on the train that escaped destruction by fire in a blizzard, the thermometer 25 below, and both my ears frostbitten. (I love the cows and chickens, but this is the life.) The Montreal home guard soon told me their tale of woe. A labor "leader" had hit town and assumed command of their little army and accomplished some little good until, as they said, he left town one night and somehow or other the Local treasury followed him. They tell me this individual answers to the title of Honorable Owen B. Nelligan, Esq., or as they say in the language of the street, "our old pal, Red." Well, I had a tough time of it planting seed of unionism in the garden of Montreal, for in order to reach the soil itself, I was compelled to uproot

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the weeds and overcome prejudices left behind in the track of the false prophet who preceded me. I re-organized Local No. 23 and perhaps by the time of the next convention they may be ready to talk trade agreements to their employers. I then proceeded home and postponed my contemplated visit to Winnipeg until some future and more favorable time, preferable immediately after next convention.

March 29 found me at Hartford, Conn., on which date I attended a special meeting of Local No. 33, where some minor difficulties were adjusted and where, incidentally, an examination of the books showed that the local had overlooked about sixteen dollars in stamps that were never posted in the members' books or, in other words, the International would have been that amount poorer had I not taken the trip. Hereby notify all our membership to insist upon getting their stamps when paying for them. And also to the various local secretaries to make it a point to give a stamp to every member who pays for one. Our International is small enough and weak enough financially without having any of the local secretaries making a "mistake" that costs us twenty cents each time a member walks around without a stamp he has paid for. The plain way to put this is that the International sells its stamps for twenty cents each; each member is duty bound to get one when he pays a month's dues. Any local which collects a month's dues and does not buy a stamp out of the money so collected, cheats or steals, twenty cents from our general office.

On February 17th I was called, and responded, to a telegram spelling "Trade Board trouble" at Philadelphia, which special meeting of Local No. 14, I reached in time to learn that those who feel, sometimes show, as I remember Business Agent Hawes to say among many other nice things, as he presented your General President with a most elaborate gold and ruby embedded seal of office (the Salamander) for which here once again I express my thanks.

They say there is no such thing as a "miracle," but I would like to know the exact word to use when describing the change that has come over old "Slowtown" in the last couple of years. I ate my Easter egg alone in Detroit where, on Sunday afternoon, April 12, I attended a special meeting of Local No. 25 and learned that its members had been on strike since April 6th. Detroit is as rotten, if not a rottener town than Los Angeles for union labor. It is a wide "open" shop city. The only "union clauses in any contracts are those inserted by out-of-town architects and builders (who do all the big work) one of whom happened to give me a toehold in the hard struggle that I took hold of in person the next morning. After a week of proper picketing, lining up the Building Trades Council and the Board of Business Agents in our support, the ice was broken by our men being returned to Johns-Manville shop on the basis of 45, 47½ and 50 cents an hour for the next three years. With one-third of Detroit Local's men at work (and paying strike assessments) I left the situation in the hands of Business Agent Edward Brinker and reached Cincinnati for a special meeting of Local No. 8, held Sunday afternoon, April 19th, where I learned a strike was also on, they, too, like Detroit, picking the worst time in one of our worst trade years to better their conditions. Half of the membership had been idle before the strike. There was not one single "hurry-up" job in sight and the general situation was, to say the least, rather gloomy. However, one four-hour, and then another six-hour con-

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ference with the Employers took the hardness out of the situation and they finally "softened" to the extent of signing a two-year agreement at 50 and 52½ cents an hour, an increase of twenty cents a day.

Upon my arrival at Cincinnati I met Secretary-Treasurer McNamara, whom I had called to that city after I had decided to abandon my proposed and expected trip to Kansas City, thereby making impossible my contemplated stopover at St. Louis, as previously understood by Secretary McNamara. The latter presided at the local meeting and after going over several administration matters with me, departed on the midnight train. I regret my failure to make Kansas City on that trip, (I had the trade agreements for Local No. 27 in my grip) but the strike situation at Detroit (after seeing Cincinnati) was of such a serious nature it was imperative that I immediately return there, which I did.

I returned to Detroit on the 23rd and held a conference with the Edward Johnson concern which ended in that shop coming to terms and the men being returned. The situation then, as now, at this writing (April 30th) in Detroit, is as follows:

The Johns-Manville Co., and Johnson are operating with our men and incidentally employing two-thirds of the membership of Local No. 25. The shops of H. R. Conkling and the Carey Co., are firmly against us. There are possibly 30 men out of work, on strike. The Local funds can pay them (after 30 days) commencing May 6th, one dollar a day for about ten days. As this strike means much to our craft, particularly Cleveland, Toronto, Buffalo, and other nearby cities affected by it should we lose, I have written our General Executive Board to sanction and order a general assessment of twenty-five cents per member for, and to be used by, the Detroit Strike Committee (under my personal supervision). While I did not sanction or order this strike, and would have disapproved of it at this particular time, I nevertheless feel that, inasmuch as it is already two-thirds won, it is our duty to fight the issue on the present lines and support the idle membership in Detroit until such time as Conkling and the Carey Co. shops "come clean," or we can find work for the strikers by transferring them to nearby cities when trade grows brisker.

I hereby instruct and order all Locals doing business with the Carey Co., to live up to the letter and spirit of the signed trade agreement, but under no circumstances allow any of our membership to go outside of the trade agreement mile radius until such time as the Carey Co. stops operating with the strike-breakers and grants the Detroit Local the same working conditions as the Johns-Manville Co. and Johnson have already done, in that city.

I trust that the various Business Agents will need no further urging from me on this subject and it is now up to them to "show me." I intend visiting Detroit again on Sunday May 10th, and spending a day or two perfecting plans for a long, hard resistance.

In conclusion, allow me to inform these Locals that demand my service by telegram and letter, that my first duty is to Local No. 12, of New York City. They are my only employers. It is only by the extreme fairness of this, my home Local, that I am permitted to make any of my trips. It may surprise many to learn that there is absolutely no salary attached to the office of General President, nor even any additional salary, for when away from New York City my position is filled by another man who receives my wages. The only incentive to my travel is the self-consciousness of putting life into our craft which has been dead long enough, and a desire to answer my critics by showing them what just one small live wire can do in one term of office, the best proof of which is a comparison of our records since our charter was issued. I am not seeking "popularity." I am looking for results, and our increased membership (150 per cent since taking office) and the "closing" of sixteen cities with increased wages, certainly looks, at least to me, as though we are getting them.

Yours fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

P. S.—Note change of address to 264 Bainbridge street.

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Funny how easy it is to get what you don't want.

Its hard for the two-faced person to look you in the eye.

The man who thinks the world is odd should remember that it takes people to make it so.

When public officials and labor leaders are able to please all people the world will come to an end.

He that walketh with wise men groweth wise.

Knowledge comes easy to he who understands.

When a man shows a bent to get rid of his money, it don't take him long to go broke.

As we understand it, the fight for union recognition in Colorado has cost about $12,000,000 and something like fifty human lives.

That 97-year-old Illinoisan who has been married seventy-five years and has retired at 7 o'clock every night may have lived longer than most of us, but did he get as much fun out of living?

HIS SHARE.

The under dog usually gets $50,000,000 worth of sympathy and two cents' worth of assistance.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Just as soon as some people find out that somebody else is doing something they don't care to do, they start a reform movement.—Ohio State Journal.

Moorish women wash the feet of their husbands and consider it an honor. In this country some husbands are lucky to get a clean pair of socks.

Ask Frankie Finley, the biggest helper in the association, what he knows about socks.

WHAT TRADE UNIONS HAVE DONE.

The next time someone asks you, "What have your unions done?" don't pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatest force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long work day of thirty years ago to that of to-day. Explain to him how that at the beginning of the union labor movement all of the different branches of labor was working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and that now the eight-hour day is a fact in all of the organized callings, and that many of them are discussing the seven-hour day that they may enjoy to a greater degree the good things of life.

If the unions' successful efforts in reducing the workday is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits. How we have forced employers to safeguard life and limb. How shop conditions are bettered by workers standing together and protecting from blacklisting the fellow who has gone to the front.

Show him how labor unions spend their dollars to secure labor laws that benefit union and nonunion men alike. Show him how union labor was the first to take up the fight for legislation against child labor and numbers of other reforms.

Tell him that all of these gains have been made in the last fifty years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at that time declared that three workers gathered together in one group constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies, and established labor papers. Slowly but surely they one at a time toppled over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists, and students. Upward they have climbed out of slavery and bondage, over 2,000,000 strong, with a representative in the President's cabinet and with governors and statesmen proud to acknowledge that they carry union cards.

Tell your nonunion friend some of these things the next time he asks you what our movement has ever done. An intelligent answer may result in making one more active worker for the cause of humanity.—Toledo Union Leader.

No matter what fool things you try to do, you won't get laughed at if you succeed.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Association:

I herewith submit my quarterly report for the months of February, March and April:

In the last quarter considerable work has been done by the International Officers, and especially by our International President, Jos. A. Mullaney, as you will note from his report and from all accounts the Association is in better condition, than in any time since it has been organized.

Re-organized Locals: New Orleans, La., which shall be known as Local No. 10. Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 30. Montreal, Can., Local, No. 23.

New Locals Organized: Omaha, Neb., which shall be known as Local, No. 39; and by the next report, we will possibly have three more Locals in the Association.

Executive Board: The most important matter taken up by the board was the suggestion of the International President, for an assessment of 25c for the benefit of the Detroit Local, which suggestion and assessment met with the unanimous consent of the Board, which has since been declared off by the order of the President.

Agreements Signed: New Orleans, new agreement was signed calling for wages of $3.00 per day for eight hours. Cincinnati's agreement was signed by all shops, calling for wages of 50c for the first year and 52½c for the second year. At Detroit, the agreement was signed by all employers for 20c per day raise each year for three years. Will state that this is the only trade in the city of Detroit recognized by the employers.

Strikes: Several strikes have occurred, viz., one at Detroit, which as you will note above has been settled, after a hard fight which lasted from April 7th to May 13th. You will note a letter in regard to same from the Local Secretary in the Correspondence Column.

At Cincinnati, Local No. 8, went on a strike for an increase in wages, of which you will note the results above.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local No. 38, had a little trouble with the Lathers in regard to the wire lath on breeching, and which was settled satisfactory to our Local.

The International Association instructs all locals in future, where a controversy in this class of work comes up, to work and notify the International Office at once and to await instructions.

At Kansas City, our Local had little trouble with the Plasterers in regard to Cork Slab work, which the Plasterers succeeded in getting.

At Cleveland, O., the Local there pulled all men working for the Car Co., outside of a radius of twenty-five miles, of their city, in the support

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of the Detroit Local, on instructions from the International President.

Finances: Finances of the Association has greatly improved since the last quarter, which you will note on the quarterly report forwarded to you last month.

Trade Conditions: Note report of the various Locals and if your Local is marked "No Report" your Local Secretary failed to send in the monthly report blank filled out. Would like to have the Locals take this matter up and instruct the Secretary to fill same out monthly, so the International Office will know the conditions of the various towns. And would also be able to keep a correct list of the names of the President and Secretary and dates and places of meetings of the various Locals.

Visits: On Feb. 21, I visited the city of Memphis, where we had a prospective Local, but owing to the conditions of the town, I didn't think it advisable to put a Local there at this time, but hope by the next report, Memphis will be among the newly organized towns. Leaving Memphis, I went to New Orleans, Feb. 22, where I re-organized Local No. 10, had agreement signed calling for wages of $3.00 per day of eight hours. They were formerly working nine hours for $2.25 to $3.00 per day, and most of the men were contracting, piece workers and lumpers. The conditions of the town in general is bad, as none of the other trades are thoroughly organized and will state that this is the first trade agreement New Orleans ever had and one of the few in the town with labor organizations. From all accounts received, from the Local Secretary the organization is flourishing. Mr. Fitzgerald, who is a Local Organizer of the A. F. of L., and who, by the way, was the one who organized the Local the first time, gave me some valuable information, which proved very successful and stated that he would keep an eye on the Local. Leaving New Orleans, I went direct home.

On April 19, I was called to Cincinnati by Pres. Jos. A. Mullaney, as it was impossible for him to make St. Louis, as was first outlined and he wished to take up matters pertaining to the office. While in Cincinnati, I attended a special meeting on Sunday—over which I presided, and which also President Mullaney also attended, and the strike situation was thoroughly gone into. Leaving Cincinnati, I went to Nashville, just stopping over there on my way to Memphis. Arriving at Memphis, I went over the situation with several local men and as previously stated, no doubt we will have a local in Memphis by our next report, as Memphis is the most prosperous town in the South and from all accounts plenty of work in the building line. On my way home from Memphis, I stopped at Little Rock, Ark., in which town St. Louis Local has a few contracts.

Convention: As the Convention time is nearing, would like for the various Locals to take this matter up in regard to sending delegates, as we hope at this Convention to have the largest representation in the history of the association. Convention to be held in Toronto, Can., the first Monday in October. Headquarters have not as yet been selected, but will notify you later.

Subscriptions to Journal: I again call your attention to subscriptions for the Journal, which only costs ten cents per copy and would like to have the secretary see that each and every member is a subscriber to same.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.

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American Federation of Labor News

WAGE INCREASES REPORTED.

BOSTON.—Electrical Workers No. 103 has signed a three-years' agreement with employing contractors, beginning July 1. The agreement provides for a wage rate of $4.80 a day until July 1, 1915, when $5 a day will be paid for one year, after which $5.20 will be the scale.

BITTER WORDS BY SENATORS.

Washington.—Bitterness that almost overstepped parliamentary bounds was injected in the United States Senate debate by those Senators who succeeded in securing an amendment to the agricultural bill, which will prevent the acceptance of any more funds from the Rockefeller General Educational Board in the prosecution of general farm demonstration work. At present the General Education Board, to which Mr. Rockefeller has given millions of dollars, pays a portion of the salaries of 600 government employes engaged in this work. The appropriation bill, as presented by the House, was amended to prohibit contributions to the funds by individuals or corporations. The Senate increased the appropriation $250,000, the amount which had been contributed by Rockefeller annually for several years. During the debate Senator Lane declared that the Rockefeller money was "covered with the blood and tears of women and children shot down in the Colorado strike," and that "some folks believe the curse of God is on every dollar he possesses." In answering those Senators who favored the private funds, Senator Gore said that no matter what action the Senate might take concerning the Rockefeller donation the Secretary of Agriculture had promised him, as chairman of the Comittee on Agriculture of the Senate, that no further donations would be accepted in prosecuting the work of that department.

Senator Ashurst made a passionate plea against private contributions and said: "John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has attempted to debauch an American commonwealth, and the blood of women and children is on the hands of his brutal employes. Carnegie, indirectly, caused the streets of Homestead to run red with blood. Instead of approving their action by the acceptance of their money, Congress should pass resolutions condemning them in the strongest terms, Carnegie and Rockefeller both, not only exploit the American people, in the most shameless way, but they treat their own working people in a most brutal and inhuman fashion."

Senator Kenyon insisted that the Federal government had no right to go into partnership with Rockefeller. "It is no more right for Rockefeller to be paying employes of the Department of Agriculture," he said, "than it would be for him to pay the salaries of the members of the Supreme Court or of the Senate."

A. F. L. GAINS 69,756 IN YEAR

Plans for Organizing Women Wage-Earners Are Under Discussion.

Washington, D. C.—Reports show a gain of 69,756 members of affiliated unions for April, 1914, over that month in 1913 were made public to-day by Secretary Morrison, following the final meeting of the Executive Counsel of the American

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Federation of Labor which adjourned until July 13. The total paid up membership for 1914 was 2,089,157; that of April, 1913, was 1,999,941. The treasury balance of April 30 was reported at $105,098.61.

Plans for organizing the women wage-earners of the country and for the establishment of a legal department for the federation were discussed.

NON-UNIONISTS JOIN STRIKE.

ERIE, PA.—Over 80 non-union carpenters joined the strike of union carpenters for better conditions. The demands include an eight-hour day at 45 cents an hour. The old rate called for nine hours at 42½ cents an hour. Many contractors are signing the new agreements, and the strikers anticipate no extended difficulty.

B. & O. LABOR STRIKE ENDED.

Road, After Federal Board Mediation, Grants $75,000 Annual Pay Raise.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Through the offices of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, a settlement was effected to-day of differences between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and about 2,000 of its telegraphers and telephone operators.

Negotiations have extended over several months, and at one time a strike was threatened. The settlement provides for a direct pay increase of about $75,000 a year, or an approximate increase of about 6 per cent.

Vacation privileges have been extended to about 1,200 men. The overtime rate in line offices was increased from 30 cents to 35 cents an hour and in relay offices from 40 cents to 45 cents an hour.

$75 PAID FOR EACH OF 140 KILLED IN FIRE.

Insurance Company Settles With Relative of New York Triangle Waist Factory Victims.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-three suits begun by persons whose relatives were among the 148 killed in the Triangle shirt waist factory fire and by persons who were injured, were settled yesterday, so far as the owner of the building was concerned, by the payment of $75 in each case by the company that carried the insurance for the owner. Suits against the firm that rented the building may be instituted.

It was said that the settlement was made because it did not appear that the suits against the owner of the building would be successful.

Hope is one of the most wonderful things in life. You may knock it down, kick it in the ribs and throw it into the rummage closet of has-been, and within twenty-four hours it will come back and smile.

Labor is a necessity to human existence, being such it is obvious that under natural conditions it should be a pleasure, not a penance.

There never was a time when you had more reason to be proud of your International than right now. Show your pride in it by helping make it greater.

UNION LABEL GOODS.

Do not forget to demand the Union Label, insist on it at all times. You and you only have the right to say who you will patronize. There is no law that can compel you to deal with a merchant who handles scab goods. You should exercise that right. It costs you nothing to do so

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and at the same time helps those employed in the manufacture of that which you buy. Have a chat with the lady of the house on this matter. She can do more than you can to boost the Union Label.

Where do you buy your Local Union supplies? The International Association can sell them cheaper to you than you can purchase them elsewhere. Give us a trial.

GOOD WORK.

In doing your work, remember this, brothers:
Don't ever do work that should be done by others.
You may be a tradesman, a salesman, or clerk,
But play the game fair, and do your own work.

Some men that have trades, seem to think it is smart
From some other trade to steal a small part;
They're never contented unless they can cheat,
With never a thought for the man on the street.

FOR OUR TRAVELING MEMBERS.

The past few months have been very poor ones as far as work is concerned, reports received showed that many of our members are out of employment, with poor prospects for the future. Members contemplating going to some other city in search of work should write and find out how work is before going. It is mighty hard for a man to be out of work and up against it in his home city, but it is a great deal worse for him if he is out of work and up against it in a strange town, where he is not known.

If our traveling members would investigate and find out the conditions before going to a city, they would not find themselves stranded so often.

We know it is a fact that some local secretaries when they receive such letters, do not answer them, which is wrong. Such letters should be answered immediately in justice to the brothers who write, as well as in justice to the members of the Local Union receiving the letter.

When hard times are with us a Local Union has its hands full taking care of its own members who are out of work, without having outsiders on its hands.

If the secretary would only send in the monthly report blanks for publication in the Journal, explaining conditions of work in their respective locality, then our members who are forced to travel in order to work, could avoid going to a town where there is no work and go to a city where there is a chance.

A TIP.

If you, old pal, would happy be,
Get this lesson quick from me:
Lay your troubles on the shelf,
And at the joy pile help yourself.
Do not peddle all your woes
And make of good friends bitter foes;
To win the race for joy or pelf
You've surely got to help yourself.

LABOR DAY.

The idea of setting aside a day for the sole purpose of the working people originated with the Central Labor Union of New York in 1882.

In 1883 the labor organizations of New York chose the first Monday in September for their holiday, and in the following year it was voted by the combined labor forces to have this day set apart for their annual demonstration.

The matter of legalizing Labor Day was subsequently brought to the attention of the legislature, New York being the first state in the Union having a bill introduced on this subject. It did not become a law until May 6, 1887, being outranked in the passage of the measure by Oregon (act approved February 21, 1887), Colorado (act approved March 15, 1887), and New Jersey (act approved April 8, 1887.) Massachusetts was the fifth state to enact the law, May 11, 1887.

The observance of the day rapidly spread throughout the country, and states followed in quick succession in legalizing the holiday, until up to the present time only a few states have not passed a law upon this subject

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ORGANIZATION IS LABOR'S HOPE.

Labor's successful struggle for child labor laws and for women's eight-hour laws are eloquent testimonials to the cause of trade unionism and should close the mouths of the shallow critics and political lunatics who are eternally howling in season and out of season for labor to become more active politically. It emphasizes what President Gompers says, that "organized labor is partisan to a principle and not to a party."

In brief, the aim of organized labor is to serve the practical every-day needs of its members to secure the eight-hour day. A living wage and sanitary work shops is a part of the curriculum of the trade unions of the nation. They do not deal with abstract, theories; their mission is to get results and they believe in adhering to and, at times practicing the admonition of the Apostle Paul, "be all things to all men," but true to labor.

Can a cause with such a mission be smothered? Conscientious love for the eternal principles of fair play and the prayers of the mothers of the race say "No. A thousand times "No." The misguided captains of industry might as well attempt to cross the Pacific in a wheelbarrow; to sweep back the waves of the ocean with a whisk broom or to change the planets in their courses as to try to prevent the workers of the world from combining for mutual protection.

Organization is the only salvation for the world's workers. Through organization they become stronger physically, mentally and morally—because it lessens the hours of toil, increases the earning capacity, at the same time giving more leisure to read and study the problems of life. The trade union is a moral and mental gymnasium for the workers of the world and has done and is still doing more to protect and promote the interests of the people that need it most than any other or all other institutions combined.

Labor's struggle is no May-day picnic! It is a man's game that you are engaged in. A tug of war and you haven't got time to let go and examine your hands, for if you do, the other fellow will get something away from you.

Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but it is the price of everything that is worth having. For example: An eight-hour day, a living wage, sanitary workshops, protection from dangerous machinery, and the removal of every unjust law or practice that deprives the workers of their freedom or robs them of the fruits of their toil.

To secure these laudable ends we must be vigilant, we must not only be in the union, but must have the union in us. A stove without a fire is no use on a cold day. We must start a fire in the stove and it will then do the work for which it was designed.

A card man or a card woman is of but little value to the labor movement. Their strongest asset is to pay dues and assessments under protest and otherwise retard the progress of the cause.

The fellow with the union in him is the live wire, the hot stove, the one who is ready and willing to work on committees and give the best that is in him to promote the general uplift of the men and women of labor.

If you are really in earnest in this crusade, if you have enlisted in this army to fight for your own and others' rights, you should not be among those who loaf in the tents as did the children of Israel and grumble at the leaders.

If you wish to establish the eight-hour day, work for organization. If you wish to take the children out of the sweat shops, work for organization. If you wish to put money into the pay envelope, work for organization: if you wish for more humane laws, work for organization. In short, if you are willing to lend a hand in the grandest movement, the most righteous cause, that has engaged the efforts of men from time immemorial, work in season and out of season giving your best endeavors to build up and encourage organization — for thereby you will help to answer labor's questions and to solve labor's problems.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

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ELECTION OF UNION OFFICIALS.

The biggest fellows in our International Association are puny in comparison to the associate members of the organization who can, and do, sink personal difference and ambition in order that their local unions may thrive and prosper. Men who ruthlessly destroy any and everything which confronts them in their mad fight for supremacy are dangerous to themselves and the institution which they are connected with. The general welfare of our craft is a greater proposition than the elevation of one or several men to high position; and those of our members who lack appreciation of that pertinent fact, fail to absorb the magnificent lesson taught in our International Association's obligation.

Ambitious men with a predominant selfish trait have caused numberless disasters in trade unions and will continue to create discord and havoc whereever they are permitted to run amuck. It is the duty of every member of our International to study their own welfare and how best to advance it; it is undoubtedly advantageous to them to act in concert, for by so doing they will better protect themselves from the self-seeking manipulator whose one and only thought is personal aggrandizement.

Members of our unions should be imitators to the extent of following the example of stockholders of great commercial enterprises, who care nothing about the aspirations or desires of those who seek high places; they are concerned only in electing as managers of such enterprises, men with experience and whom they feel confident will administer the affairs of the company with judgment, discretion and an eye single to the advancement of the stockholders' interests. Our local unions are business institutions. The same is true of the International Association; neither can afford to be used in any way, shape or form, as a lever for the uplifting of one or several members at the expense of the interests of the whole. A strong, healthy, honest ambition that which saturates the members seeking for preferment for the good of the organization, is easily distinguishable from the baser kind; the intelligent members need no chart to direct them in choosing, but intelligence does not always remain awake. More's the pity, for it is when intelligence slumbers that the selfishly ambitious are ceaselessly working their charm on the thoughtless, who accept fervidness of expression as meaning unselfish and unstinted devotion to the interests of all.

Exercise the same care and caution in choosing your management, which in this instance means your union officials, as is displayed by stockholders of corporations. By so doing, you may err occasionally, but in the long run you will benefit by your perseverance and your organization cannot help but prosper.

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Correspondence

AN APPEAL.

To Organized Labor, Its Friends, and a Sympathetic Public:

By instructions of the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, we appeal to you for financial help for the striking miners and their families in Colorado.

Their struggle for social justice and industrial freedom is your struggle. Involved therein is the fight of humanity against oppression and of right against wrong. The slaughter of the women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, on April 20th, ought to appeal to human sympathy in a most extraordinary manner.

Will you aid them financially in their struggle against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his predatory associates and the interests he represents? The request of the President of the United States, through his personal representative, that Mr. Rockefeller use his influence in behalf of peace, was refused. When he denied the President's request, he assumed to be bigger than the government itself. Shall such a condition be tolerated by a free people? Is Mr. Rockefeller and the interests he represents larger and more powerful than the government of the United States?

We need your help, your sympathy and your support. We appeal to you to respond promptly and liberally and thus place yourself fairly and squarely on the side of all the people as against John. D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose name is inseparably associated with Standard Oil.

Send all donations to Wm. Green, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN P. WHITE,
President.
FRANK J. HAYES,
Vice-President.
WM. GREEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr Thos. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: —The strike is over and won. Would have written you sooner, but expected S. P. Conklin Co. to fall any day, so I would give you the news. Well, here it is:

President Mullaney came in Sunday morning; had a special meeting Sunday afternoon. Paid our first strike benefit out of our treasury. The men that went to work sometime ago for the shops that had signed, were assessed 50c per day for the strike fund. Out of this money the rest of the boys that were still on strike, were paid. Monday nothing happened. Tuesday we were in conference with Mr. Conklin. He promised to give his answer Wednesday morning. We went there and after a long talk by President Mullaney, he saw that it was the only way to do business and the result was the agreement.

All the men have gone to work. We are 96 per cent organized. All the shops in line but one and that is C. Stanley Morgan. Of course we did not strike against his shop or rather did not strike his shop because none of the men in his shop belonged to the union; but we did take four men out of his shop during the strike and thereby crippled him considerably. The fight is now against him and with the co-operation of the firms fair to us, it will be a matter of a short time to whip him and his men into line. I have already gotten him on two jobs now, so (using a sentence of President Mullaney's) "what's the answer?" With him in line we will have 100 per cent organization. A closed shop with a twenty-five mile radius. A trade board and a raise of twenty cents per day for the first year, twenty cents per day for the second year, and twenty cents per day for the third year. Agreements for three years, or in other words, an increase of 60 cents in the three years. That sounds pretty good.

The victory is ours. Ninety per cent of it goes to President Mullaney. Nine per cent to the men for being loyal and one per cent to myself as business agent. I don't want to throw any bouquets at myself, but I did do a little bit in this fight.

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This is about all I have to report for the present. Everybody is happy. The people in this town did not think it could be done, neither did they think that the men were going to stick to the flag, but we have done it and showed up the big organizations. Ours is the only one with a trade agreement and a closed shop, and who heard of us a few years ago?

We are on the map now and want everybody to know it.

Fraternally yours,
EDW. BRINKER,
235 Gratiot Ave.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—February trade good; March, dull; April, very dull.

Local No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.—February, no report; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio.—February, very dull. March, dull but slowly improving. April, good at present. Prospect bright; sufficient men to meet demand.

Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.—February, no report; March, trade fair; April, no report.

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

Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.—February, very dull; March, very dull; April, dull.

Local No. 7, Seattle, Wash.—February, fair; March, no report; April, trade picking up and looks good for summer.

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio.—February, trade fair; March, no report; April, was on strike.

Local No. 10, New Orleans, La.—March, dull just now but good prospects; April, fair.

Local No. 11, Baltimore, Md.—February, very dull; March, very dull; April, very dull.

Local No. 12 New York, N. Y.—February, dull; March, very dull; April, dull.

Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.—February, trade very dull; March, trade fair; April, trade very dull. Prospect looks good.

Local No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada.—February, dull; March, very dull; April, no report.

Local No. 16, San Francisco, Cal.—February, no report; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill.—February, no report; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.—February, no report; March, no report; April, no report.

Local, No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—February, trade dull; March, no report; April, dull.

Local No. 20, Toronto, Canada.—February, trade dull; March, very dull; April, dull.

Local No. 21, Dallas, Texas.—February, very dull; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 22, Houston, Texas.—Disbanded.

Local No. 23, Montreal, Canada.—February, no report; March, trade good; April, no report.

Local No. 24, Washington, D. C.—February, trade only fair; March, trade fair. Prospect dull. April, dull.

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.—February, very dull; March, dull; April, on strike. Went out April 7.

Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.—February, trade fair; March, fair; April, only fair.

Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.—February, trade fair; March, dull but prospects good; April, dull. Work stopped.

Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.—February, re-organized; March trade dull; April, dull.

Local 31, Providence, R. I.—February, trade good; March, fair; April, dull.

Local No. 32, Essex and Hudson Co.—February, no report; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 33, Hartford, Conn.—February, no report; March, trade fair; April, only fair.

Local No. 34, Minneapolis, Minn.—February, very dull; March, dull; April, no report.

Local No. 35, Youngstown, Ohio.—February, no report; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 36, Portland, Ore.—February, trade good; March, no report; April, no report.

Local No. 37, Birmingham, Ala.—February, trade has been very good since last report and promises to remain good; March, work good; April, no report.

Local No. 38, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—February, just fair; March, fair; April, fair with good prospects for summer.

Local No. 39, Omaha, Neb.—April, dull.

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....264 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Vice-President—Abram Olson.....P. O. Box 228, Hallandale, Fla.
Third Vice-President—John J. McCormick.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
General Organizer—Daniel A. Neary.....167 East 75th 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, President.....6205 Minnesota Ave.
Gus Schmitters, Secretary, 4001 Ashland Ave.
Meetings First and Third Tuesday, Bowman Hall, Eleventh and Locust Sts.
General Office at 504 Market St.

Local No. 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Geo. Henning, President
1111½ Blackadore Ave.
Wm. Landis, Secretary, 73 Edenvale St., N. S.
Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, Ohio—M. O. Faitl, President.....4511 Czar Ave.
S. J. Downs, Secretary, 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.
Meeting Second and Fourth Mondays at 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles Hearn, President.....479 Swan St.
F. Domedion, Secretary, 23 Cherry St.
Meetings Second and Fourth Wednesday at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Cal.—James Ruby, Secretary.....3018 Winter St.
Meetings Second and Fourth Fridays, Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—Anton Sevelins, President
59 Templeton St., Dorchester, Mass.
John Fisher, Secretary, 756 East Third St., So. Boston, Mass.

Meetings First and Third Wednesdays, 694 Washington Ave., General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—Geo. Histon, President....604½ W. Crockett St.
W. C. Howard, Secretary, 1318 Lakeview Ave.
Meetings First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

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Local No. 8 - Cincinnati Ohio C. B. Swegman, President 1722 Elm St.
Wm. Cook, Secretary, 111 Findlay St.
Meetings First and Third Tuesdays at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—A. B. Roevens, President....2833 Gravier St.
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 2915 Constance St.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—John Gebhardt, President
2869 E. Philadelphia Ave.
Chas. L. Henker, Secretary, 2003 Ashland Ave.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Cockey's Hall.

Local No. 12—New York, N. Y.—Michael Happel, President.....611 E. 16th St.
Daniel J. Kenny, Secretary, 79 Warren St.
Meets Every Thursday at 85 East 4th St. General Office, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—John McCormick, President
215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 346 Middlesex St., Gloucester, N. J.

Meetings Every Tuesday at Lewan's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden St.
General Office, 1312 Filbert St.

Local No. 15—Winnipeg, Canada—John Marshall, President....725 Burnall St.
C. Brown, Secretary, 55 Dagmar St.
Meetings Second and Fourth Thursday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.—Chas. Ramsey, President.....Oregon Hotel
James Gastrock, Secretary, 5 Lilac Ave.
Meetings First and Third Mondays at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Kennedy, President.
James Fauls, Secretary, 3719 W. Irving Park.
Meetings Second and Fourth Thursdays at 365 W. Madison St.
General Office, 365 W. Madison St.

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.—Wm. H. Scott, Secretary
1043 S. New Jersey St.
Meetings Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Sellman, President.....1439 7th St.
Wm. Steinhaus, Secretary, 681 12th Ave.
Meetings Second and Fourth Fridays at 315 Third St.
General Office, Brisbane Hall, 6th and Chestnut St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Can.—Wm. Scott, President.....1531 Dundas St.
Ernest Mansfield, Secretary, 393 Ontario St.
Meetings Second and Fourth Wednesday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 21—Dallas, Tex.—J. E. Heath, President.....1707½ Main St.
Dee Reed, Secretary, 1021 E. 11th St., Station A.

Local No. 22—Houston, Tex.—Chas. F. Telge, Secretary.....342 Oxford St.

Local No. 23—Montreal, Can.—W. Ford, President.....182 Coleraine St.
J. W. Yates, Secretary, 94 Union Ave.
Meeting First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

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Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.—L. Stuertie, President.....7 15th St., S. E.
W. P. Challice, Jr., Secretary, 1112 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.
Meeting Second and Fourth Mondays at 2149 N St., N. W.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—N. J. Metcalf, President.....171 Ash St.
Edward Brinker, Secretary, 924 Baldwin Ave.
Meeting First and Third Monday at 235 Gratiot St.

Local No. 26—Rochester, N. Y.—B. H. Coon, President.....1535 South Ave.
F. W. Baetzel, Secretary, 115 N. Union St.
Meetings Every Monday at 14 N. Waters St.

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—J. H. Thompson, President....3709 E. 23rd St.
Wm. P. Pattison, Secretary, 712 McGee St.
Meetings Second and Fourth Wednesday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.—Frank Magill, President.....Manhattan Hotel
F. J. Walters, Secretary, 128 Florence Flats.
Meets Second Thursday at Manhattan Hotel.

Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.—Charles L. Hines, President
61 Mendon Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
William Hall, Secretary, 15 Lockbridge Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
Meetings Second and Fourth Saturdays at 230 Westminster St.

Local No. 32—Essex and Hudson Co.—J. L. Wood, President
118 Chester Ave., Newark, N. J.
F. V. Frost, Secretary, 610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Meets First Sunday, 9 a. m., Council Hall, Jersey City, N. J.
Meets Third Sunday, 9 a. m., Council Hall, Newark, N. J.

Local No. 33—Hartford, Conn.—Geo. Kerr, President
202 Herd Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
R. L. Chamberlain, Secretary, 256 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Meets First Sunday at Long's Hotel, Hartford, Conn.
Meets Third Sunday at Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport Conn.

Local No. 34—Minneapolis, Minn.—James Breslin, President.....Lenox Hotel
S. J. Wylie, Secretary, 3237 38th Ave., S.
Meetings Second and Fourth Wednesdays.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, Ohio—Charles Geimes, President.....3 Ridge Ave.
J. Butterly, Secretary, 634 Dickson St.
Meetings First and Third Wednesday at 3 Ridge Ave.

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.—Geo. Baccrich, President.....337 Hancock
C. D. Smith, Secretary, 366 E. Glison.
Meetings First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 37—Birmingham, Ala.—C. M. Baker, President.....329 N. 19th St.
R. E. Von Hagel, Secretary, 2205 4th Ave.
Meetings First and Third Mondays at 2008½ 3rd Ave.

Local No. 38—Wilkes Barre, Pa.—William Barth, President.....237 N Main St.
P. A. Walsh, Secretary, 202 Mill St., Pittston, Pa.
Meeting Second and Fourth Saturday at 86 East Market St.

Local No. 39—Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Havard, President.....2215 Howard St.
W. J. Charmley, Secretary, 2519 N. 59th Ave., Benson, Neb.

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