OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

APRIL, 1915



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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TO ALL WAGE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Greeting:

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

To meet this urgent necessity, and to achieve this most desirable result, efforts have been made, too numerous to specify, and too divergent to admit of more than the most general classification. Suffice it to say, that those attempts at organization which admitted to membership the largest proportion of others than wage workers were those which went the most speedily to the limbo of movements that won't move; while, of the surviving experiments, those which started with the most elaborate and exhaustive platforms of abstract principles were those which got the soonest into fatal complications, and soonest became exhausted.

In the face of so many disastrous failures to supply the undoubtedly existing popular demand for a practical means of solving the great problem, the question naturally suggests itself to many: "Which is the best form of organization for the people, the workers?"

We unhesitatingly answer: "The organization of the working people, by the working people, for the working people—that is, the Trade Unions."

The Trade Unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the Trade Unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid. The Trade Unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency—economical or political—as it arises.

It is true that single Trade Unions have been often beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the Union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected Local Unions into National Unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all National and International Unions in one grand federation, in which each and all trade organizations would be as distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

In the work of organization of labor, the most energetic, wisest, and devoted of us, when working individually, cannot hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts ALL may. And the combined action of all the Unions when exerted in favor of any one Union will certainly be more efficacious than the action by any one Union, no matter how powerful it may be, if exerted in favor of an unorganized or a partially organized mass.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council, and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable

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preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain. That this much-desired unity has never been achieved is owing in a great measure to the non-recognition of the autonomy, or the right of self government, of the several trades. The American Federation of Labor, however, avoids the fatal rock on which previous organizations, having similar aims, have split, by simply keeping in view this fundamental principle as a landmark, which none but the most infatuated would have ever lost sight of.

The rapid and steady growth of the American Federation of Labor, arising from the affiliation of previously isolated, together with newly-formed, National Unions; the establishment of local unions of various trades and callings where none before existed; the spontaneous formation of Federal Labor Unions, composed of wage-workers following various trades in places where there are too few persons employed at any particular one to allow the formation of Local Unions of those trades, thus furnishing valuable bodies of auxiliaries and recruits to existing unions upon change of abode; the Central Labor Unions, Trade Assemblies, the citadels of local power; the States' Federations for State legislative advancement, this steady growth is gratifying evidence of the appreciation of the toilers of this broad land of a form of general organization in harmony with their most cherished traditions, and in which each trade enjoys the most perfect liberty while securing the fullest advantages of united action.

And now, in conclusion, you will permit us to express our acknowledgment of the very moderate amount of governing which has fallen to the lot of those who have the honor to address you. While much of this good fortune must be attributed to the nature of the federal form of our organization, our task has been immeasurably lightened by the assistance of a body of organizers, who, without hope of reward, except the consciousness of performing a sacred duty to their fellow-workmen, have carried the propaganda of trade unionism into the remotest parts of the continent. Much of our burden has been also eased by the generous co-operation of the Executives of National and International Unions and friends—the labor press—who have acted from a conviction that within the lines of the Federation will be fought to the bitter end the fast-coming grand struggle, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evolved. Deeply grateful as we are for your fraternal support, we should be negligent of the duty we owe to each and all did we not urge you first to organize, and then in your Local, National and International Unions which have not yet joined the American Federation of Labor, to do so without further delay. Wage-workers of America, unite!

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

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OUR ORGANIZER.

(As Seen by A. Nocker.)

Awakens at 10 a. m. Very angry at being disturbed at such an early hour. 'Phones hotel manager that it must never happen again. Takes a highly perfumed bath, after which he is manicured and massaged. Light breakfast of frogs' legs and honey. Sends a telegram to general office for a couple hundred dollars ($300, if short on postage stamps). Sends out his clothes to be pressed. Also his shoe laces. Also his diamonds to be cleaned. He then lazily opens his mail while reclining in an arm-chair with feet resting on plush cushion. Decides to take a little air. He automobiles through the park, flirts with a swell "chicken," and invites her to the show, after which a couple of cold bottles and hot birds are in order, and they cabaret all night. Next day he awakens at 3 p. m., takes train for next town, settles deep down in observation chair. Orders a bottle of wine and imported Flor de Rope. Smokes and sips while viewing the beautiful landscape, and the lambs gamboling on the green. Orders his berth made up early. Undresses, singing, "This is the life for me." Turns in. Has trouble inducing sleep, as he fears the task of the morrow—the writing of two letters. Poor fellow! His lot is indeed a hard one. We will leave him battling with his thoughts while the porter silently draws the curtain of his lower and starts to shine his shoes.

The trade union movement of America has been the means of freeing the minds and the souls of men—that is its greatest service to humanity. The spirit of the trade union movement has made straight the bent back; it has made of the one formerly a mere suppliant for favors a free individual, unafraid, calmly and insistently demanding justice; it has freed the wills of men.

The trade union movement has become the greatest factor in the lives of the masses of the American people because of its practical idealism. Those who have made the organization what it is have recognized that they were confronted with conditions rather than theories. They recognized that in counseling those in need of more and better food, clothing and the necessities of life they were dealing with the raw stuff of life, with human beings who live in the present and whose destinies depend upon present aid. Any organization that has in its keeping the welfare of human beings has assumed a tremendous responsibility. The welfare of the hosts of toilers is entrusted to the American trade union movement.

DARN QUEER.

The longer I linger the more I discern
That this world of ours is a darn queer concern.
It's a crime to pick pockets, but it's perfectly right
To pick a man's wages on Saturday night,
For the laws are constructed, wherever I've been,
That the workers are made for the grafters to skin.
If you try to be honest you don't stand a chance,
You are sure to be known by the patch on your pants.
If you steal a few millions you are a person of note;
If you steal a ham-bone the police get your goat.
If you run around naked you are sent to the pen;
If you swipe some old clothing you go there again.
If you murder in war, then your valor is sung;
If you privately murder you are doomed to be hung.
If a man tells the truth, then the people get tired;
If he tells you a myth, why they say he is inspired.
It's a funny old world wherever you turn;
It's devilish twisted and a darn queer concern;
It's badly balled up and it's all o[illegible] tune,
And must be a sight to the man in the moon.

—Pueblo (Colo.) Labor Press.

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Elmhurst, L. I., April 30, 1915.

Greeting:—

I arrived in New Orleans on February 15, and found an open shop city for the Building Trades, as well as our own, with a non-union Asbestos Workers on the biggest job in town, the new post-office. It proved a hard job to get our boys together, due to the internal dissension that disbanded our old Local No. 10. I held a couple of meetings and cemented our forces sufficient to meet the employers for trade agreement recognition, during which, while negotiations were pending, I ran up to Birmingham, Alabama, to look over Local No. 37. I found the latter local in bad shape, through lack of work, but healthy enough in an affiliation sense, as it can command the work of the city when it starts. I gave the Local two long talks during my stay, and returned to New Orleans, where, after much backing and filling, I succeeded in signing a trade agreement that increases wages twenty cents a day. It must be remembered that I had to reorganize Local No. 10 to accomplish this, and it is to be hoped that during the life of this agreement, its members can learn the secret of self-government—common sense.

I then proceeded to Houston, Texas, to look into the disbandment of Local No. 22. The less said of this little affair and the gentlemen who engineered it, the better. Suffice to state, that the Local is now reorganized and most of those responsible for its treasury division have signed papers that call for restitution in full, in order that they may work under International protection. I trust these few lines meet the eye of Mr. Harry (Kid) Anderson. I can report that I have signed the first closed shop agreement Local 22 ever possessed. It calls for fifty cents an hour (the present rate) and gives the boys one year in which to learn self-government, and await the arrival of better times in which to make a wage demand. I spent a couple of days at Galveston in the interest of our craft. I then proceeded to Dallas, where, at a meeting of Local No. 21, I was instructed and empowered to make a try for the closed shop. I did so, and succeeded. The trade agreement now in operation covering Dallas and vicinity, includes a wage rate of $4.50 a day. While at Dallas, I attended the Building Trades Council meeting, and upon invitation, addressed that body. I then proceeded to St. Louis and went over official business at our General Office for two days.

Sunday, March 14, as also the 15th, were spent by me at Detroit, during which time I attended the Joint Trade Board meeting, and helped give expression to the general application of the agreement clauses that were discussed, as to their bearing upon minor disputes between Detroit employers and Local No. 25, mainly as affecting out of town operations and the employment of helpers upon same. I spent the 16th and 17th at Cleveland, investigating a labor court action that involved Local No. 3, and attended a meeting of the Local. I spent the 18th and 19th at Pittsburgh, where I attended a meeting of Local No. 2, and lent my suggestions to the general discussion of the pending trade agreement, as well as ruling upon some

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International points governing transfers, that at this particular time affected members of both the Cincinnati and Detroit Locals. I then proceeded home. My next journey took me to Boston, on the invitation of Local No. 6's Executive Board. This Local at its meeting on April 21st, by a majority of five, refused to re-sign the present trade agreement for the remainder of this year. My voice and sentiment were with the minority, or properly speaking, the conservative element. The Boston Employers' Association has on two occasions turned down Local 6's proposition for an eighty cent daily wage increase. It also turned down the Local's compromise of a twenty-five cent daily increase. As it looks to me, Local No. 6 is being invited to battle with more than half its members on the street, and the long odds in favor of the Employers' Association.

I succeeded in having an informal meeting of the Boston Employers' Association listen to my plea in behalf of Local No. 6, before leaving the city. It resulted in the flat refusal of the employers to meet any demand of the Local's. Once again, I wish to emphasize the fact that I would, personally, feel much relieved if Local No. 6 had played "safe" and signed the old agreement for this year. However, they may possibly know more about local conditions than your President does. On April 24, I attended the meeting of Local No. 31 at Providence. This Local is in a great measure, entirely dependent upon the Boston issue, and can make no move until the Boston situation rights itself. Work at Providence is flat, hardly one job being in evidence. I may mention in view of the hard times (made much harder by war times) that Local No. 33, Connecticut, as well as Local No. 12, New York City, have, upon my advice, foregone their intention of presenting wage increases this year, and signed their old trade agreement. In conclusion, allow me to recommend a trade motto to be remembered most by those Locals contemplating wage increases this year: "Hard times never raised wages." From the volume of business being done in our trade in general throughout the country, should a strike occur, it looks as though it would pay certain employers to close their shops and go fishing. As I see it, they are in a position to let the Local do the worrying. There is a time and place for everything. Sit still in your trade boat until our old friend, "Good Times," comes along, before making any kind of demands upon the employers, and thereby insure holding what you now have. The fighter who wins the most battles is the one who never enters the ring unless in first-class condition and gives away no weight.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

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WELL-KNOWN CIGARMAKER DISCUSSES "WEAK SPOTS" IN OUR TRADE UNIONS.

Chicago.—President Perkins of the International Cigarmakers' Union uses language both plain and emphatic to show low-dues unionists their weakness, and the necessity for these workers favoring their organizations maintaining a strong financial system.

As editor of the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, this executive writes on the "Weak Spots" of our movement in the following straight-from-the-shoulder fashion:

"No progress has ever been obtained by self-complacency; nor by moving aimlessly; nor by ignoring the records of experience and history. It is necessary and laudable to dwell upon the achievements of the past, and to explain to the rising generation the efforts and sacrifices made in gaining shorter hours, higher wages, and improved working conditions. It is the mission of the trades union movement to encourage the workers in the agitation for the improvement of the economic and social status of the masses. Moreover, it is of prime importance to point constantly to the necessity of increasing the membership by agitation and education, and by extending the hand of friendship to the men and women outside of our ranks. The organization of the workers, both male and female, skilled and unskilled, must go on and cannot stop till the goal is reached. In this endeavor nothing must be left undone till all obstacles are overcome or eliminated.

"In organizing and building up the trades union movement, we should heed the lessons of the past, the costly experience gained from defeats. If we build, let us build wisely; let us build strongly; let us build upon a foundation that will stand the test of time and the test of defeats. Let us build upon a basis that will enable us to recover lost ground in a brief time after a disastrous defeat; that will enable us to rally our scattered forces in quick order, full of action, of hope and ardor.

"The American trades union movement, with a few exceptions, is full of weak spots. It is lacking in preparation for emergencies, and fails to make provision for conflicts of an extended nature; it is narrow in a constructive sense and ignores the most vital point in caring for the unemployed in periods of business depression.

"It is built upon prosperous times and a continuous period of sunshine; it is not prepared for periods of depression and the fluctuations in trade conditions. Some national unions have failed to make provisions for any strike benefit whatsoever; the members have to depend upon voluntary contributions and donations appropriated by the national executive board. There is no guarantee whatsoever for an adequate support in case of a protracted strike or lockout. This is one of the weakest spots in the financial structure of the American trades union movement; it gives the employers a tremendous advantage at the outset of the struggle. It almost enables them to calculate when the starvation period would set in with all of its depressing influences. It encourages the employers to hold out and to delay settlement based on conciliation, confidence and arbitration. It gives them the vantage and better position in the field of dispute.

"The employers cannot be deceived by bluster and braggadocia about millions of dollars in reserve which have no foundation in fact; neither can they be brow-beaten with high-sounding resolutions and effusions. It is a well-filled treasury which counts in the final analysis of the situation. The weekly strike benefit paid promptly without reservation and evasion is the ammunition in the industrial field. It is the commissary department distributing the provisions to the families of the members on strike, which bears on the situation with telling effect. It furnishes the endurance and perseverance necessary for the maintenance of a united front. The building up of a powerful and permanent reserve fund is one of the means to eliminate conflicts of a long duration."

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OF

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CONVENTION LAW.

Our constitution, on page 2, section 1, of article 2, reads as follows, as adopted by the unanimous vote of the Toronto Convention, and so recorded in its proceedings:

"All names on the local roster must be registered at the general office for the purpose of identification and to determine the exact monthly per capita a local should and must pay, i. e., one stamp for each member."

Should any member not be registered at our General Office it is his own fault or the fault of his local officers, as the Secretary-Treasurer issues books immediately upon the local submitting the names comprising its roster. The General Office should not be held responsible for not issuing books in cases where a local fails to register its members and observe the trade law.

Stamp books registered at the General Office must be held by those receiving or depositing transfers before same can be recognized by the International Association, or any of its affiliated locals. (See page 2, sec. 1, art. 2, of constitution.)

Official Journal mailed to your home quarterly for the sum of forty cents, postpaid.

DO WE NEED AN ORGANIZER?

Does any other trade?

Does a job need a foreman?

Does a good cause need a missionary?

Does the article of "closed shop" need a salesman?

Do our laws need interpreting?

Does the local union need a Business Agent?

Do our young locals need proper advising?

Does our International believe in progress?

Does our interest need a man on the job when called?

Does the cry of our distressed locals have to be answered?

Does the contented "big city" Asbestos Worker care what becomes of his "small town" brother?

Does not progress of our last three years fully answer this question?

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; two million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

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GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Since the last issue of the Journal, things have been very quiet and nothing of very much importance has come up before the Association, and from all accounts and reports sent in, the trade in general is dull.

Trade Conditions: From reports sent in by the various locals, which appear on page 13, the trade conditions are dull and with a poor prospect except in a few cities, who report things fair.

Monthly Reports: In looking over the records, I find that several of the Locals have been very negligent in forwarding to the office their monthly reports and hope they will endeavor to give this matter more careful attention.

Locals Organized: Since the last report, the Association has organized and re-organized four Locals, viz.: Portsmouth, Va., which has been re-organized and which shall be known by its old number, Local No. 9. New Orleans, La., which shall be known as Local No. 10. Houston, Texas, which shall be known as Local No. 22. The Local organized is Grand Rapids, Mich., which shall be known as Local No. 41. From all reports received from them, they are in a flourishing condition.

Finances: The finances of the Association are normal, as you will note from the quarterly report sent the locals recently.

Membership: Since my last report, the Association has increased in membership wonderfully, not only by newly organized locals but by the old locals increasing in membership.

Executive Board: Nothing of importance has come before the Executive Board with the exception of an appeal from the decision of the local which was settled satisfactorily by our International President on a recent visit to the city.

Members transferred, suspended and expelled, are as follows:

MEMBERS TRANSFERRED.

Reg. No.

387 from Toronto to Pittsburg, Pa.—Robert Mercer.

368—S. Shuttleworth from Toronto to Winnipeg, Can.

662—Robert Ray from Youngstown to Pittsburg.

661—Jno. Butterly from Youngstown to Pittsburg.

383—James Forbes from Toronto to Pittsburg.

8—Grant Fletchert from Kansas City to St. Louis.

Reg. No.

32—O. Steinhauer from Kansas City to St. Louis.

1367—S. R. Ball from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

1371—R. Bruheman from Baltimore to Philadelphia

230—Chas. Lund from Boston to Pittsburg.

39—Geo. Trooks from St. Louis to Cincinnati.

174—James Calburn from Buffalo to Pittsburg.

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WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.
390—Geo. Forbes, Feb. 27, 1915, Toronto, Can.
1495—B. D. Ryan, Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1915.
1496—Jesse Root, Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1915.
1497—A. Hochhaus, Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1915.

Reg. No.
1498—L. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1915.
1499—C. Coulter, Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1915.
1494—B. Bahnlein, Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1915.
1544—A. Schulby, Milwaukee, Wis.

WITHDRAWAL MEMBERS.

Reg. No.
385—Alf. Benniman, from Local No. 20, Toronto.
874—Wm. Fradley, from Local No. 20, Toronto.
420—W. E. Chapman, from Local No. 20, Toronto.
1337—James Kemp, from Local No. 20, Toronto.
371—Wm. Urquhart, from Winnipeg, Can.

Reg. No.
375—F. Steimpson, from Winnipeg, Can.
390—George Forbes, from Toronto.
374—A. Stimpson, from Winnipeg, March 23, 1915.
368—S. Shuttleworth, from Winnipeg, March 26, 1915.
1544—Art. Schulz, Milwaukee.
1545—Tom Dougherty, Milwaukee.

MEMBERS EXPELLED.

Reg. No.
376—J. Early, Winnipeg.
380—E. Sewell, Winnipeg.
578—Jno. Gustafson, Providence.

Reg. No.
915—W. Joy, Winnipeg.
1386—E. Griffith, Winnipeg.

Respectfully submitted,

T. McNAMARA,

Secretary-Treasurer.

LOCAL REGISTERED.

Milwaukee.

Reg. No.
1516—Victor Adler.
1517—Frank Bulin.
1518—Herman Falk.
1519—Geo. Goetchell.
1520—Hy. Hartwig.
1521—August Kletke.
1522—Emil Severenz.
1523—Walter Peterlens.
1524—Oscar Radke.
1525—Joe Schacherl.
1526—W. Steinhaus.

Reg. No.
1527—Ed. Schroeder.
1528—Hy. Sellman.
1529—Rud Saller.
1530—Wm. Schulz.
1531—Hy. Zindel.
1532—Joe Zendree.
1533—Ed. Gottsacker.
1534—Ed. Gruenwald.
1535—Geo. Underberg.
1536—Frank Brusewitz.

Reg. No.
1537—Hy. Berndt.
1538—Frank Kenney.
1539—Art. Locke.
1540—Ed. Magin.
1541—Wm. Sellman.
1542—Ed. Sneders.
1543—Frank Wener.
1544—Art Schulz.
1545—Tom Dougherty.
1546—Wm. Rooney.

Kansas City, Mo.

Reg. No.
542—J. H. Thompson.
543—Wm. T. Pattison.
544—Wm. Friday.
545—Lawrence Glenn.
546—Geo. Michaels.
547—Jas. F. Lawrence.
548—L. C. Stoner.
549—Ed. Brown.

Reg. No.
550—D. V. Clark.
551—H. L. Sawyer.
552—John Creedon.
553—G. A. Rydee.
554—Geo. B. Stoner.
555—S. M. Stevens.
556—Frank Ban.

Reg. No.
557—N. L. Gray.
558—Roy Miller.
559—Jas. Kosika.
560—John Winn.
913—Arthur Hall.
1389—Jas. Gardner.
1390—Ora Oran.

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Grand Rapids, No. 41.

Reg. No.
150—D. G. Richards.
151—John Kohler.
152—Arthur L. Evans.

Reg. No.
153—C. H. Evans.
1607—N. J. Robedaux.
1608—Fred Speckine.

Reg. No.
1609—F. E. Moran.
1610—Howard Botts.

Portsmouth, No. 9.

Reg. No.
134—Wm. Hughes.
135—Jas. P. Boyle.
136—W. J. Moore.
137—J. C. Alphier.
138—Wirt Richardson.
139—R. H. Revelle.

Reg. No.
140—Robert Marcus.
141—E. C. Stokes.
142—Mills Oliver.
143—W. Zeigenhain.
144—L. C. Green.

Reg. No.
145—Jas. A. Shaffner.
146—J. S. Puckett.
147—D. H. Casey.
148—J. H. Wilson.
149—E. Kelly.

New Orleans, La., No. 10.

Reg. No.
118—J. J. Lally.
119—P. J. McGinnis.
120—A. E. Roevens.

Reg. No.
121—F. A. Aymami.
122—W. L. McDerby.
123—A. S. Smith.

Reg. No.
124—Fred Schutz.
125—E. A. Roevens.
126—W. C. Davis.

Houston, Texas, Local No. 22.

Reg. No.
127—E. C. Pressnall.
128—Wm. Hamilton.
129—L. Kaffe.

Reg. No.
130—P. Sanderson.
131—Joseph Boyce.

Reg. No.
132—H. O. Byrne.
133—C. F. Telge.

San Francisco, Cal., Local No. 16.

Reg. No.
1555—J. Anderson.
1556—P. J. Allen.
1557—W. Bancroft.
1558—C. Bancroft.
1559—F. Casey.
1560—J. Dermody.
1561—J. Dunn.
1562—P. B. Daley.
1563—J. Gastrock.
1564—H. Geils.
1565—Ed. Gaynor.
1566—J. Gaynor.
1567—H. Hosman.
1568—D. Hoffman.

Reg. No.
1569—J. Hoffman.
1570—W. Hammers.
1571—J. Johnson.
1572—H. Kish.
1573—W. C. Keaney.
1574—J. Lester.
1575—J. Mathews.
1576—W. Mathews.
1577—J. Malley.
1578—E. Maloche.
1579—C. Metzer.
1580—H. Myers.
1581—J. Nicholson.
1582—F. Nelson.

Reg. No.
1583—A. C. Parsons.
584—P. Makowski.
1585—J. McKeon.
1586—C. McDearmon.
1587—L. W. Peterson.
1588—W. L. Proffit.
1589—E. Simmons.
1590—S. Stewart.
1591—E. Shenton.
1592—L. M. Tifer.
1593—E. Toloch.
1594—H. Williams.
1595—J. Vadia.

CARDS ISSUED TO NEW MEMBERS.

Reg. No.
115—Wm. Mount, St. Louis.
116—Jno. Shearn, St. Louis.
117—Wm. Milligan, St. Louis.
1508—Walter Hall, Pittsburg.
1509—David Rosenburg, Pittsburg.
1506—Hugh Stead, Minneapolis.
1507—T. J. McCormick, Baltimore.
1501—Benny Kubiski, Detroit.
1502—C. Johnson, New York.
1503—G. Zimmerman, New York.
1504—L. Jurovich, New York.
1505—P. J. Donivoodee, New York.
1510—Joe Becker, Detroit, Mich.
1511—Harry Hamilton, Minneapolis, Minn.
1512—C. A. Shortridge, Minneapolis, Minn.
1513—C. Justice, New York.
1514—Jas. Baillae, Cleveland, Ohio.
1414—Anton Novak, Boston, Mass.

Reg. No.
1547—T. J. Wheatley, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.
1548—Geo. Barney, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1549—Andrew Duts, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1550—Jas. Swartze, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1551—P. Jones, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1552—Frank Conway, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1553—Bert Lewy, Indianapolis, Ind.
1554—Jacob B. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.
1596—J. Frederich, Detroit, Mich.
1597—G. Bruckner, Detroit, Mich.
1598—Fred Bergstrom, Milwaukee, Wis.
1599—Gust. Schmeling, Milwaukee, Wis.
1600—Robt. Berkhahn, Milwaukee, Wis.
1601—Ed. Easter, Milwaukee, Wis.
1602—Geo. Cerny, Milwaukee, Wis.

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MONTHLY REPORTS.

	February.	March.	April.
St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 1	Very dull	Very dull	Very dull.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Local No. 2	Fair	Fair	Fair.
Cleveland, O., Local No. 3	No report	No report	No report.
Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Boston, Mass., Local No. 6	Very dull	Dull	Very dull.
Seattle, Wash., Local No. 7	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Cincinnati O., Local No. 8	Dull	Dull	Dull.
New Orleans, Local No. 10	No report	No report	No report.
Baltimore, Md., Local No. 11	Very dull	Dull	Very dull.
New York, N. Y., Local No. 12	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 14	Fair	Fair	Fair.
Winnipeg, Can., Local No. 15	Very dull	Dull	Very dull.
San Francisco, Cal., Local No. 16	Dull	Very dull	Dull.
Chicago, Ill., Local No. 17	No report	No report	No report.
Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 18	Fair	Good at pres.	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 19	No report	No report	No report.
Toronto, Can., Local No. 20	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Dallas, Tex., Local No. 21	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Houston, Tex., Local No. 22	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Montreal, Can., Local No. 23	Very dull	Very dull	Very dull.
Washington, D. C., Local No. 24	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 25	Fair	Not very good	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 26	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 27	Dull	Dull	Very dull.
Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 30	Fair	Fair	Fair.
Providence, R. I., Local No. 31	Very dull	Very dull	Very dull.
Essex and Hudson Co., Local No. 32	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Connecticut, Local No. 33	Fair	Fair	Fair.
Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 34	Dull	Dull	Dull.
Youngstown, O., Local No. 35	No report	No report	No report.
Portland, Ore., Local No. 36	Dull	Fair	Dull.
Birmingham, Ala., Local No. 37	No report	No report	No report
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local No. 38	Very dull with poor prospects	Very dull	Very dull.
Omaha, Neb., Local No. 39	Very dull	Fair	Dull.
Albany and Troy, Local No. 40	Dull	Very dull	Dull.

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American Federation of Labor News

NOT SHOT; SMOTHERED.

Kansas City, Mo.—Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission makes this reply to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, claim that "no one was shot at Ludlow," last year.

"I am glad to note that the Rockefeller defense of the Ludlow massacre is that the two women and eleven children who met their deaths upon that awful occasion were not shot, but merely smothered in a pit, while the bullets from the mine guards of their companies were flying over the mouth of the pit. Entire candor, however, should have moved Mr. Rockefeller to add the additional detail that his mine guards, in the guise of state militiamen, burned down the tents and looted the victims before and after their deaths.

"Mr. Rockefeller's personal abuse of myself is in line with the customary Rockefeller policy of crushing any individual who opposes him in any way. I meet it with composure, however, feeling sure that this very publicity will create a sentiment among the American people which will prevent a recurrence of the Ludlow horror, and perhaps go a long way toward re-establishing a republican form of government in those communities controlled by the Rockefeller interests."

FORD EMPLOYES GET MORE.

Detroit, Mich.—The Ford Motor Car Company of Canada has raised the wages of all employes who have been in the service of the company six months or longer to a minimum of 50 cents an hour or $1 a day, the working hours being reduced to eight a day.

PLUMBERS WANT $4.50.

Johnstown, Pa. — Journeymen plumbers have struck to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day at $4.50.

PROFIT BY AGREEMENT.

Cleveland, O.—The three-year agreement between nearly a score of large contracting firms and the Building Trades Council goes into effect the first of the month. Increased memberships in the various locals will undoubtedly follow, as wage standards and arbitration in the settlement of disputes are agreed to.

HOLDS RAILROAD MAY FORCE EMPLOYE TO QUIT UNION.

Washington.—The right of a railway official to force an employe to withdraw from a union under the laws of Kansas was upheld by the Supreme Court, when it reversed the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court and the lower court, which found T. B. Coppage guilty of coercion.

Justices Holmes, Day and Hughes dissented, Holmes reading one minority opinion and Day and Hughes giving a second.

PASS CANNING BILL FOR 72-HOUR WEEK.

Albany, N. Y.—The state senate has passed the Rawley-Thompson bill, designed to increase the hours of labor for women and minors in canning establishments from sixty-six to seventy-two hours a week. The measure has been approved by the house and is now before Gov. Whitman, who is being urged by trade unionists to veto the proposal. Senator Brown led the fight for the bill and insisted that twelve hours a day was not too long for a woman or a minor to work in a canning establishment.

"This bill is vicious legislation," replied Senator Wagner. "It is desired by a few who place the almighty dollar far above human rights and who in the selfish desire to increase their profits will not hesitate to drive and exploit women to the last ounce of their physical endurance.

"It is desired by the few, who to their shame be it said, will sacrifice the womanhood of the state at the altar of Mammon.

"This legislation is universally condemned by the great mass of the people of the state who have at heart its best interests and welfare, and has been aptly characterized as a vicious affront to the decency of the Empire state."

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GUILTY OF MURDER IS LAWSON VERDICT.

Trinidad, Colo.—John R. Lawson, executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

It was not charged by the prosecution that Lawson killed any one, but the verdict hinged on the death of a deputy sheriff who was killed in a riot at Ludlow, October 5, 1913. Attorney General Farrar made this statement, which covers the case:

"I think this is the first case on record where one of the leaders of a union has been convicted of crimes of violence arising from the conduct of a strike."

Lawson was charged with the homicide by the prosecution on the theory that he had control of the tent colony and was an active official of the union.

Attorneys for the union have filed application for a new trial. Following are some of the reasons given:

Judge Hillyer, the presiding judge, is disqualified from acting because, before his recent appointment as judge, he was an attorney for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (Rockefeller's interests), and other allied coal companies in previous strike cases, and on account of expressions of hostility toward Lawson previous to the trial.

Putting the jury in charge of bailiffs who were Rockefeller mine guards.

Refusing to quash panel of jurors composed of men selected because of their coal company affiliations.

Refusing to allow the defendant alternate challenges to the jurors, overruling challenges to jurors who showed themselves prejudiced and adopting a system of challenging condemned by the supreme court of Colorado.

Lawson was released under bond of $20,000, furnished by his attorney. When Judge Hillyer was asked if it was not unusual to let men out under bond in murder cases, he replied that "this case was different."

EVILS IN SUCCESS.

Written by A. Long Horne, Dallas, Tex.

Millions of workers are being daily inoculated with the false success idea. False success means achievement by beating somebody else. Real success means achievement by doing the best you can. It implies the most perfect discipline of yourself, the highest standard for yourself, and doing the best work of which you are capable. Therefore, it has nothing to do with excelling anyone else. The minute the idea of surpassing, outdoing, conquering or worsting another enters into your motive it is vitiated; you have received the seeds of discontent; you have laid the foundation for strife, envy, jealousy and unhappiness. Your real success becomes impossible.

YOUR DUES are payable in advance. Just the same as house rent or life insurance. The landlord and insurance agent want theirs when it becomes due. There is no room for argument. They have their expenses to meet and their laws governing payments and they enforce them to the letter. It should be the same with the Local Union. Its per capita must be paid. So must the Business Agent, hall rent, printing, incidental expenses etc. The Local should be run on a strict business basis, and the members taught to respect the Constitution governing deliquencies. An extended time limit should (and is) given the unemployed who apply for the same before the Local Executive Board, but those members in steady employment who are not paid to date should be rounded up with a quick turn. The Local Executive Board, should, at least twice a year, prove to the trade in general that the Local is not quite as big a joke as some people who are in it think it is.

Do you "pay" your ten cent monthly assessment, or does your Local Secretary have to "take" it from you?

Do you, or your Local, subscribe for our Official Journal?

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REPORT ON PIPE COVERING TEST

Object of the Test—The object of this investigation was the determination of the comparative heat insulating properties, under commercial conditions of operations, of different makes of steam pipe covering, as submitted by various manufacturers.

Arrangement of Apparatus—Fourteen 24-foot lengths of standard 3-inch steam pipe were mounted side by side as indicated in plates 1 and 11, and space so that there would be an equal distance between the various coverings when in position. Each pipe was connected to a common 4-inch header at one end and fitted with independent condensation reservoirs at the other. All pipes were given a pitch of three inches from header to reservoir. The header was kept free of condensation by ¼ in. drip pipes, arranged as indicated in the drawings. The reservoirs were provided with gauge glasses in order to indicate the height of condensation. After the piping had been assembled and all leaks and other defects remedied the various coverings furnished by the manufacturers were put in place by their representatives. All pipes were covered in this manner with the exception of the two outside lengths, and line No. 2. The two outside lengths were not under test but were inserted in the system and covered with 1-inch standard 85 per cent magnesia, for the purpose of insuring comparable operating conditions for lines No. 1 and No. 12. The covering for line No. 2 was purchased in the open market and placed on the line by an expert, but who did not represent the manufacturers.

Material Tested—The following description of their own material was furnished by the various manufacturers:

Line No. 1—Keasbey & Mattison Co.'s Malgamite Moulded Covering, 1 1-32 in. thick, containing 25 per cent carbonate of magnesia, 15 per cent of asbestos fibre and the balance in carbonate of lime.

Line No. 2—Purchased on the open market and placed on the line by an expert, but who did not represent the manufacturers.

Line No. 3—Sall Mountain Co.'s Asbestos Air Cell Pipe Covering, 1 in. thick, made of four layers or plies of corrugated asbestos felt, with an outer wrap of plain asbestos felt; weight per 3 ft. section, 1⅜ lbs.

Line No. 4—Sall Mountain Co.'s Expanded Asbestos Felt Pipe Covering, 1 in. thick, composed of seven laminated layers of asbestos felt, with an outer wrap of plain asbestos felt, total thickness not exceeding 1 in.; weight per 3 ft. section, 7 lbs.

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Note.—Sal-Mo Asbestos Air Cell Covering did not have the ends of the cells sealed during the process of application. It was applied to the pipes in the regular method used by pipe coverers.

Line No. 5—Nonpareil High Pressure Covering, 1½ in. thick, composed of diatomaceous (Kieselguhr) earth and asbestos fibre.

Line No. 6—Nonpareil High Pressure Covering Standard Thickness (1 1-32 in.) composed of diatomaceous (Kieselguhr) earth and asbestos fibre.

Line No. 7—Keasbey & Mattison Co.'s Standard Thick (1 1-32 in.) 85 per cent magnesia covering, containing 85 per cent of carbonate magnesia and 15 per cent of asbestos fibre.

Line No. 8—Keasbey & Mattison Co.'s 1½ in. thick, 85 per cent magnesia covering, containing 85 per cent of carbonate magnesia and 15 per cent of asbestos fibre.

Line No. 9—Acme Asbestos Covering & Supply Co.'s Banner High Pressure, 1½ in. thick; inner, ½ in. composed of cellular asbestos paper, first quality, with inner sheet vitrified; outer, 1 in. composed of long fibred indented wool felt.

Line No. 10—Acme Asbestos Covering & Supply Co.'s Climax All-Asbestos, 2 in. thick. This is composed of an asbestos paper of first quality combined so as to contain a series of confined air cells; the inner lining is vitrified.

Line No. 11—Acme Asbestos Covering & Supply Co.'s Asbestos Air Cell, 1 in. thick; this is composed of corrugated asbestos paper of first quality.

Line No. 12—Keasbey & Mattison Co.'s 1 in. thick Air Cell Covering, made of 4 plies, each of ¼ in. corrugated asbestos air cell paper.

Method of Conducting Tests—After the various coverings were in place and accepted as satisfactory by the representatives of the manufacturers, steam was admitted to the system and maintained four days at a gauge pressure of 110 pounds. During this period the system was purged repeatedly of air and a number of preliminary observations were made, but not recorded. From the arrangement of the pipe lines it will be noted that all coverings are subjected to practically the same operating conditions and that the condensation collected in the reservoirs is a measure of the efficiency of the covering. At the expiration of the four days, during which the system was kept under steam pressure, observations were made and recorded for 24 hours of steam pressure, room temperature and weight of condensed steam collected in the reservoirs. The condensation was drawn off at regular intervals and weighed on calibrated platform scales.

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The average temperature of the condensation was 180° Fahrenheit and the time involved in weighing it was so short that no correction for evaporation was found necessary. Representatives were present during this test and were permitted to record the observations.

The results of the test were as follows:

No.	Pipe Make of Covering As Designated by Mnfrs.	Thick-ness.	Condensation (Lbs. of Water) (per 24 Hours.)
1	Keasbey & Mattison, Malgamite	1 1-32 in.	93.35
2	85% Magnesia (open market)	1 1-32 in.	83.13
3	Sall Mountain Air Cell	1 in.	112.67
4	Sall Mountain Expanded	1 in.	94.93
5	Armstrong Nonpareil High Pressure	1½ in.	62.91
6	Armstrong Nonpareil Standard High Pressure	1 1-32 in.	71.82
7	Keasbey & Mattison 85% Magnesia Standard	1 1-32 in.	72.39
8	Keasbey & Mattison 85% Magnesia	1½ in.	59.09
9	Acme Asbestos "Banner"	1½ in.	59.83
10	Acme Asbestos "Climax"	2 in.	56.41
11	Acme Asbestos Air Cell	1 in.	87.93
12	Keasbey & Mattison Air Cell	1 in.	100.79

Average steam pressure on lines, lbs. per sq. in. gauge, 110.6°.
Average temperature of room in vicinity of covering, 111.3°.

Respectfully submitted,

Testing Engineer,
E. S. LIBBY.

(Signed) G. F. GEBHARDT.

Witnesses:
H. E. Moon, Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.
F. P. Kerchenbecker, Keasbey & Mattison Co.
W. T. Pye, Sall Mountain Co.
H. H. Bell, Acme Asbestos Covering & Supply Co.
M. Downer, State Engineer.

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NON-UNIONIST IS A MENACE.

The worker who refuses or neglects to join the labor union is the greatest existing menace to the interests of his class, says the Los Angeles Citizen.

He furnishes the would-be labor crusher with his strongest argument: That a majority of the workers are outside the union and, therefore, the union is not representative of the workers.

He is helping fortify the selfish, heartless system of dog-eat-dog which thrives on unorganized, unemployed and demoralized labor.

He is practically striking at the vitals of labor's interests, because without organization labor is helpless and every unorganized worker helps retard the progress of organization.

He is by his actions, which are always more eloquent than words, saying: "Labor unions are unnecessary. It is better for the workers to remain outside of them. Employers who are trying to destroy them are doing a worthy work."

That's the kind of living argument he is putting up against the very thing that is doing more than anything else to make his lot as a worker easier and more advantageous.

Look at it this way: If all the union members were to tear up their cards and withdraw from the labor organizations to-morrow, what would be the effect on all the workers—on labor generally?

If all the union members should become indifferent to their obligations and professions and principles and join the ranks of the indifferent outside the unions, what then?

And then suppose, again, that each union member should get into his head to become a shirker and say with many non-unionists: "I can get along without the union. I do not have to be a member to enjoy its benefits. I can let others support the union, save my dues, and still get the good of it."

Noble sentiment, isn't it? But that's just what many non-unionists are saying.

There is no use mincing matters. The non-union worker is a rank ingrate as well as a menace.

He is reaping the benefits of the efforts and sacrifices of the union worker, and refuses to do his share toward protecting and advancing labor.

WHEN YOUR TRADE AGREEMENT EXPIRES

And your negotiations with the employers fail to benefit you along the lines of general betterment, you have just three courses open to pursue—arbitration, striking or re-signing the old agreement (if you can get it). Under no circumstance should a local consent to work without a trade agreement. It is a very bad precedent for a local to establish. The employers will always be found entirely satisfied. They would like to work without an agreement permanently. They stand to win any old way you take it. The local stands to lose. Instead of the letter of trade law prevailing, the "spirit" is supposed to rule. The way of the "spirits" are very uncertain, as some smooth house agent generally proves to the entire satisfaction of the local membership. The writer once was present at a meeting when a final report of the Trades Agreement Committee was received. It ran as follows: "We met the employers. We disagreed. We can't get what we want. The bosses will sign the old agreement. Times are dull. We think it better not to sign any agreement just now, but wait until next year when times are better. We can then go at them and force them to give us what we want." The writer listened and quietly asked, "What will this local do next year if times prove to be no better or even worse? Can you then get any kind of agreement? Will your employers, after working a year without an agreement, feel like signing up again? What will you do then if the employers refuse to sign?" The answer was "We never thought of that." The Trade Committee of this particular local were just plain trade gamblers willing to take a chance on the future in the hope of getting a little if they won, but standing at all times liable to push the local back ten years, or out of business, if they lost. They should know, as should you, reader, that the thing that makes the closed shop is the trade agreement, and the closed shop is the thing that makes the union. The pilot on any local trade craft who cannot see further than an increase of wages, should use an eye wash that contains at least one drachm of diluted common sense.

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Correspondence

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

April 19, 1915.

Dear McNamara:

Just a line enclosing report; nothing much of interest. Trade is dull at present, but with a good outlook. We are putting on new agreement, only changes being 25c increase and Saturday half holiday year around; don't anticipate any trouble. Trust things are going O. K. with you, with best wishes, as ever,

Fraternally yours,
F. W. BALTZEL, Sec'y, 26.

DALLAS, TEX.

We have had an evolution in our ranks at New Orleans and Houston, Texas. The old man hate having moved out of our inner circle and the new man harmony having moved in; by this change there is a different atmosphere in circulation.

I have something to say to our readers of our Journal, if the publisher will allow me the privilege, and can spare the space. I have often heard it said that it was a long lane that had no turning. Well the turn has come at last. Our Brother, National President Mr. Joseph A. Mullaney has been here and gone over the situation in Houston, at which place I am now writing, and I believe he has established in our midst the harmony that I have spoken of. We should always place in our credit column the right figures for fear that we may be wrong in our balance, so I am going to place the credit of this peace to the column of our Honorable National President. I was allowed the pleasure of having a number of conversations with him, and found many good suggestions whereby to benefit therefrom. In respect to our brother president, I wish to speak of his reception on landing in a strange city on the Gulf Coast, and take notice how dumb and careless people can be, as it certainly was not intentionally carried out, as we should always give some consideration. It seems if you were starving and a good meal was placed close by, you would certainly make some attempt to get what you were so much in need of, would you not?

Well, this was not so with one of our down and out locals in one of our Gulf cities. They were so starved for the lack of the proper nourishment that they could not go to the wharf or docks to receive the gentlemen who had the food and cure for their troubles; strange, isn't it, for city people to be so ignorant? Well, I have heard it is folly to be wise where ignorance is bliss, so I will drop this and see if we can publish something in our Journal that will do some good in the way of a little history for people, so it is time they woke up and found out what is going on for their benefit.

I will say that there has sprung up in many of the principal cities of the United States and in some abroad an organization known as the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, which is composed of men engaged in applying heat and frost materials.

Its peculiarity is as many other trades, that it accepts only those who are engaged in this line of business. While it had its origin in the old organization of the Knights of Labor and later affiliated with the American Federation of Labor it has outgrown the narrow base and now aims to make its members mutually helpful in every way. It is an outflowing of the most useful impulse in mankind—the impulse to get together. The great lesson that the human race is slowly learning is that the betterment of all is not accomplished.

Not by competition but by co-operation. The Asbestos Workers are getting together. The more you know men the better you like them. The more business you can do with men the more of a pleasure that business becomes. The most of our getting together has been a hard fight and by small groups, but we are constructed on right principles. Therefore, we should attend to our business in a business way.

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We are not a political party, as they are exclusive and antagonistic. So the only way that we have to know how to serve our fellow men has been to fight them. But not so any more. We have become more enlightened. We are told that society operates in watertight compartments. They boast of each set, meaning that it does not communicate with the other. But not so with our small groups. We know our fellow workmen and do communicate one with the other. It seems we can not have brotherhood except in small groups, as we are all small, and by the time that we are full grown we will be more perfect. Pledged to do our duty to our common cause as an organized body, we are constantly brought in touch with the truth by attending our meetings.

The prosperity of our locals do not mean individuality. It broadens men without decreasing their individuality. It incites men to improve themselves, yet constantly reminds them that there are others. We are ranking higher every day among the civilizers, for what breaks down hedges between men is a civilizer.

We are promoting genuine good fellowship; we are establishing good faith which has nothing less than humanity for its foundation Under its blows of fellowship the pride of selfishness is battered down and urges us to do good.

So you cannot keep up hatred if you become acquainted with the fundamental principles of your organization. Thanking you, I beg to remain,

Fraternally,

PHILIP H. OBENOUR.

Dallas, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Feb. 27, 1915.

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

Dear Sir and Bro.:—In the latter part of February, 1914, our worthy International Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. McNamara, paid us a visit and you can scarcely imagine condition that confronted him upon arrival, but after strenuously striving he got us together and placed in our possession before his departure, labor's most useful instrument, a signed "trade agreement."

The laxity of the majority so discouraged the enthusiasm of the minority, that this powerful instrument was absolutely disregarded by both parties to the same

After a lapse of almost a year, we are again honored (Feb. 15, 1915), by the presence of our worthy International President, Jos. A. Mullaney, who arrives to meet conditions far beyond expression and after having called two open and one closed meetings, in one week's time, the effects produced by him were marvelous. He has brought order out of chaos, and left impressions that will live and linger in the minds of others who I feel in turn will hand down to posterity. To the asbestos worker in general, permit me to suggest that with him (International President J. A. Mullaney) as a model and cause and effects as the other elements you may start your course on labor and its interests and when you have reached your terminal "death," you can at least say, I have done all that was best for your interests, before placing the matter of your calling on the other generation's shoulder.

If I were to continue enumerating the qualities of our worthy International President J. A. Mullaney as I have seen and know since meeting him, I would monopolize all available space in the Journal, and more, so in justice to his eminent qualities as well as the general news space of our Journal, I will conclude with some of the deeds he has done for Local No. 10.

We are 96 per cent organized (indications and solid reasons for 100 per cent within the next ten days); closed shop, trade agreement for three years, thirty miles radius, increase in wages of 20 cents per day for the second year and 20 cents per day for the third year, as well as classification of helpers. Trusting that care and caution as guide-posts may lead Local No. 10 to be second to none in this International, with kindest regards a[illegible] wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

P. J. McGINNIS, Sec'y-Treas.
709 Philip St.

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BUILDING INDUSTRY IS SHOWING GAINS.

Remarkable Activity and Increased Operations in Several Cities Is Reported.

After receiving reports from 107 of the large cities of the United States on the condition of the building business, The Construction News of Chicago gives the following summary:

Building is getting back to normal. The most hopeful feature throughout the United States is the remarkable activity and increased operations in New York City, Boston, Chicago and Cleveland, where, during May, compared with the same month a year ago, the increase was very great.

That these cities show a heavy increase is most encouraging, and foreshadows, it is believed, improvement in almost every line of business and industry.

The losses were heavy, there being a falling off in 72 and gains in 35 cities, compared with the business of May last year. Except for the showing in the larger cities, the great bulk of the country shows a decrease. In the larger cities New York City had a gain of 88 per cent, Boston 27, Chicago 14, Cleveland 134, and Buffalo, 9.

Loss in Kansas City.

There were gains in Newark of 21 per cent; Columbus, O., 8; Canton, 61; Wilkesbarre, 177; Harrisburg, 152, while there were losses in Brooklyn, 5 per cent; Philadelphia, 54; Rochester, 27; Albany, 29; Syracuse, 19; Trenton, 9; Wilmington, 6; Paterson, 29; Schenectady, 56; Elizabeth, 50; Binghampton, 61; Passaic, 53; Hoboken, 51; Detroit, 24; Saginaw, 36; Pittsburg, 41; Cincinnati, 7; Toledo, 30; Akron, 13; Youngstown, 19; Dayton, 28; Erie, 10; Indianapolis, 68; Fort Wayne, 55.

In the Central West there were gains in Des Moines, 39 per cent; St. Joseph, 76; Sioux City, 68; Lincoln, 224; Denver, 99, and losses in Omaha, 22 per cent; Kansas City, 25; Kansas City, Kas., 41; Davenport, 56, and Salt Lake City, 7.

In Minneapolis there was a decrease of 44 per cent; St. Paul, 13; Milwaukee, 32; Duluth, 14; Cedar Rapids, 13, and Superior, 60.

Heavy Losses on the Coast.

There were gains in Richmond of 7 per cent; New Orleans, 45; Savannah, 56; and losses in Baltimore, 41 per cent; Atlanta, 54; Louisville, 56; Memphis, 25; Birmingham, 33; Norfolk, 6; Nashville, 36, and Chattanooga, 43.

The Pacific Coast had heavy losses, notably, San Francisco, 47; Oakland, 5; Los Angeles, 21; Pasadena, 44; San Diego, 74; San Jose, 32; Stockton, 73; Sacramento, 80; Portland, Ore., 33; Seattle, 56; Tacoma, 73; while the increase in Spokane was 26 per cent, and in Berkeley, Cal., 120 per cent.

St. Louis made an unfavorable showing, the loss being 37 per cent. The permits issued this month to date show a decided improvement, however.

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Eleventh St.....Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
First Vice-President—John McCormick.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Second Vice-President—John Fisher....756 East Third St., South Boston, Mass.
Third Vice-President—Wm. C. Landis.....73 Edenvale St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice-President—Edw. Brinker.....1443 Crane Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Fifth Vice-President—Chas. C. Rice.....51 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo. George Block, President.....2729 Osceola St.
Joe McRory, Secretary, 504 Market St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Bowman Hall, Eleventh and Locust Sts.
General Office, 1201 N. Jefferson Ave.

Local No. 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. F. Bartz, President.....22 Monestary Ave.
Wm. Landis, Secretary, 73 Edenvale St., N. S.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

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S. J. Downs, Secretary, 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays at 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.

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F. Domedion, Secretary, 23 Cherry St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron St.

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Meetings, Second and Fourth Fridays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—John C. White, President,
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Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary, 114 Thornton St., Roxbury Dist., Boston, Mass.
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General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

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Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

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O. Young, Secretary, 4128 Wittir St., Dayton, Ky.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—A. E. Roevens, President.....2833 Gravier St.
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 709 Philip St.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 311 Baronne St.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Edward McGann, President....1475 Homestead St.
Chas. L. Henker, Secretary, 2303 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.
Meetings Every Thursday at 85 East 4th St.
General Office, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—John McCormick, President
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Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 249 S. Third St., Gloucester, N. J.
Meetings, Every Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden.
General Office, 1312 Filbers St.

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Geo. W. Ellinthorpe, Secretary, 261 Trent, S. O. 24.
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Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.—Paul McKoiwski, President. 2235 Bryant St.
James Gastrock, Secretary, 1103 Treat Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at Veteran Hall.

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James Fauls, Secretary, 3719 W. Irving Park.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 365 W. Madison St.
General Office at 365 W. Madison St.

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Jas. Hale, Secretary, 1704 N. Arsenal St.
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General Office, Brisbane Hall, 6th and Chestnut St.

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E. Mansfield, Secretary, 187 Carlton St.
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F. W. Baetzel, Secretary, 115 N. Union Ave.
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Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—Geo. H. Michaels, President,
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Wm. P. Pattison, Secretary, 712 McGee St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

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F. J. Walter, Secretary, 128 Florence Flats.
Meetings, Second Thursday at Florence Flats.

Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.—Axel Johnson, President,
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Wm. Hall, Secretary, 15 Lockbridge Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.
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10 State St., Jersey City, N. J.
F. V. Frost, Secretary, 610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Meetings, second and fourth Sunday at Council Hall, 452 Hoboken Ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.

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R. L. Chamberlain, Secretary, 297 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Meetings, First and Third Sundays at Long's Hotel, Hartford, Conn.

Local No. 34—Minneapolis, Minn. Gus Smith, President.....86 South 13th St.
S. J. Wylie, Secretary, 3237 38th Ave., South.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, Ohio.—Chas. Grimes, President.....18 Henry St.
Robert Ray, Secretary, 804 Yod Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Ridge Ave.

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.—J. M. Dix, President.....992 East 31st St., N.
Fred Olin, Hillsdale, Ore., R. F. D. 2-44.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 37—Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. Von Hagel, President.....2206 4th Ave.
W. G. McEachem, Secretary, 2205 4th Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at 2008½ 3rd Ave.

Local No. 38—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Chas. Zeigler, President,
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P. A. Walsh, Secretary, 202 Mill St., Pittston, Pa.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays at 12 E. Market St.

Local No. 39—D. W. Dolan, President.....3014 Brown St., Omaha, Neb.
Robt. Boone, Secretary, Florence, Neb.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 40—Albany-Troy—J. Wickersham, President,
151 Dove St., Albany, N. Y.
H. Haake, Secretary, 123 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays at Beaver Block.

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