OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

OCTOBER, 1915



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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JOHN FISHER, 2nd Vice-President
JOHN McCORMICK, 1st Vice-Pres.
W. LANDIS, 3rd Vice-President.
EDW. BRINKER, 4th Vice-President.
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Secretary-Treasurer.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The Regular Biennial Meeting of the International Association was Held at Parlor F, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 4, 1915.

Morning Session. The Board was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Pres. Mullaney, the following Vice-Presidents responded to roll call. John McCormick, Edward Brinker, William Landis, as well as Secretary Thomas J. McNamara. A communication from Vice-Pres. John Fisher regretting his inability to attend on account of sickness was received. A communication from the Detroit Building Trades Council with request for Trade Action in Re Elks Operation of their City was received and request therein contained granted. A communication from Local 38 wishing the Board a most successful session was read and filed. Local 2, of Pittsburg, paid $87.55 Business Agent Neary, of Local 12, New York City, paid $700.00 of the indebtedness of said Local, asked for and was granted a reasonable time extention in which to pay the balance. Local 14, Philadelphia, paid $108.00.

A General Trade discussion then ensued on general delinquency and the Board empowered Organizer Mullaney to use his judgment upon any local condition as he saw fit either in the suspending of or requesting the revocation of the charter of any delinquent Local.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Local 16 of this decision.

Adjournment at 1:00 p. m.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Afternoon Session, Oct. 4, 1915. Called to order at 2:00 p. m. by Pres. Mullaney.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

Minutes of previous session were read and approved as read.

The following protest was then declared in order and read:

May 21, 1915.

Thomas J. McNamara.

"Dear Sir and Brother.

Wish to advise you why Local 17 has not lived up to the rulings of last Convention. At the Milwaukee Convention motion was made and seconded and carried that no Convention at any time could raise the per capita tax or salary of the officials without a referendum vote. Fraternally yours,

"JAMES FAULS, Secy."

This protest was most carefully noted and compared with the original minute book of the Milwaukee Convention (1910) as well as with the printed Constitution and By-Laws as adopted by the Milwaukee Convention.

The following motion was then adopted by the unanimous vote of the Board: "That the protest of Local 17 be dismissed as it is based upon alleged facts not found in the original minute book or adopted laws of the Milwaukee Convention."

The following letter was drafted and ordered sent to Local 17 and printed in full in our official Journal:

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"Local 17, I. A. H. F. I. A. W.
Ignatius Byanka, Secretary,
1955 West 20th street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Under instructions received from the General Executive Board, in session, Cleveland, Ohio, October 1, 1915, I write to acquaint Local 17 with the fact that the original official Minute Book used at the Milwaukee Convention as read and examined by the General Executive Board fails to show any such motion ever having been made or seconded or made law. What the minutes do show (and probably what Local 17 refers to) is a motion to raise the per capita tax from fifteen to twenty cents. This motion was referred to a referendum. There was no law that said it had to be.

A review of the International Association Convention Minutes from its inception to the present date failed to show that at any time or at any place any kind of a motion, or even Committee Report, to create a law or referendum for anything, more particularly per capita tax or officers' salary increases was ever made, seconded or voted upon in any manner, shape or form, much less made one of our trade laws.

The proper place for all laws passed at the Milwaukee Convention to be found is in the Constitution issued by that Session, thousands of which were printed and distributed to our membership, which fail to show any way of handling the question of per capita or officers' salary increase in any other way except by Convention vote.

One fact emphasized rather strongly at the New York City Convention (1912), which was held two years later than the Milwaukee Convention (1910), and at which time the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer was increased $60.00. This increase became law by vote, August 6, 1912. The records show that neither delegates, Andrew J. Kennedy, Harry Weiss, Abram Olsen, or Thomas J. McNamara, all of whom helped frame the law at the Milwaukee Convention, objected to or voted against the proposition. Neither did Peter Neilsen, of Local 17. If such a law existed at that time, would not these delegates know something about it? Would they openly violate it? The Chairman of this Convention happened to be the same brother who presided at the Milwaukee Convention (Andrew J. Kennedy, of Local 17, Chicago) and he surely, as well as the others mentioned, would have been conversant with any such law as noted above.

President Kennedy at the New York City Convention accepted the report of the Constitution and Resolution Committee (McCormick, Olsen and Mullaney), and upon motion declared it law without either comment or objection. Since that Convention, Local 17 paid its per capita for a couple of years without making any kind of protest. So much for that issue.

Why Local 17, at this particular time, advances a "reason" for not wanting to pay per capita tax in the face of the fact that we are informed that Local 17 recently wrote our General Office for two hundred stamp books, is beyond the General Executive Board's

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power of reasoning. Our membership know suff mentary law to understand that our Association Convention Law or Trade Committee of the whole.

Any one Convention delegate, or its Committees, may hav motions or findings made a matter of referendum by request, pr viding the Convention itself does not object and does not either accept or reject the matter proposed. At all times the action of a Convention, either on motion or Committee Reports, by acceptance or rejection, automatically makes law as does the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor and various other organizations not bound by the General Law of Referendum.

At both the New York City and Toronto Conventions of our Association, the laws were revised by a properly constituted Committee named for that specific purpose. There was not a single objection or protest to the per capita increase nor the special assessment and it is worthy of note that a delegate of Local 17, Chicago, (Thomas Kennedy) made the motion that raised the Vice-President's wages to six dollars a day. This, mark you, was at a Convention held four years later than the one held at Milwaukee, a fact very evident that Local 17 up to that time, at least, had no "reason" for not paying its per capita tax.

The similarity of the Milwaukee and the Toronto Conventions are worthy of special note, as to the methods used by each in an attempt to place a general organizer in the field.

No referendum was in evidence at either Convention. The Convention vote was used. The Milwaukee Convention defeated the proposition. This was perfectly proper and good law. The Toronto Convention voted upon the same thing and it was adopted. Also perfectly proper and equally as good law. The Milwaukee Convention, by vote, fixed the salary of Organizer at "Home Local Wages." The salary of General Organizer was fixed by vote of the Toronto Convention. Both good lawful proceedings.

You will again note the entire absence of referendum in either case.

The General Executive Board is exceedingly sorry that Local 17 refuses to play in the game they helped write rules for, but assuring you, nevertheless, that we shall continue to prosper and progress under our present laws, which our International Association's Official Minutes prove without doubt can stand the acid test of any court of labor or courts of law, and be pronounced correct, properly constructed, and equally just by even the most biased of our critics.

Fraternally yours,

Adjournment at 5:10 p. m. Secretary."

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary.

Night Session, Oct. 4, 1915. Called to order by Pre Mullaney.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

This being a special session called for the purpose, the Executive Board of Local 3, Cleveland, was heard upon their per capita

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indebtedness and general trade conditions. They explained the local situation and the contributing causes thereto. They pledged the payment of their per capita tax in full and asked for a time extension. During the discussion they requested to see the original minute book of the Milwaukee Convention (1910) in order to satisfy themselves as to the merits if any contained in the protest of Local 3, Cleveland. The Chair ruled that although the request at this particular time (they appearing as delinquents) was out of order, he would, nevertheless, allow the inspection of the original minutes of the Milwaukee Convention. The minutes referred to were personally read and inspected by the Executive Board of Local 3.

Business Agent Budd, of Local No. 3, asked for and received a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws printed as adopted by the Milwaukee Convention. The Committee from Local No. 3 then withdrew.

Adjournment at 11:15 p. m.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Morning Session, Oct. 5, 1915. Called to order by Pres. Mullaney, at 10 a. m.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Case of Local 3, as heard at previous session was discussed and action deferred.

The indebtedness of Local 18, Indianapolis, as well as the communication of R. E. Kramig of said City were referred to Secretary McNamara, for investigation and action.

A Trade Jurisdiction Complaint from Local 19 was read and Secretary instructed to answer same.

The request from Local 27 for the opening of their Charter with a minimum initiation fee of $25.00 for 30 days was granted.

A communication from same Local not bearing seal was referred to the Secretary for investigation and reply.

Local 32, Newark, N. J., cleared its indebtedness by the payment of $19.60.

The question of Local delinquency was discussed and the entire list of Local delinquents was placed in the hands of President Mullaney for his action.

A printed form of Officers' Bond was approved of, and Secretary instructed to give full information upon same to any affiliated Local desiring such. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was then read.

Adjournment 1:00 p. m.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Afternoon Session, Oct. 5, 1915. Called to order at 2 p. m. by President Mullaney.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Discussion upon Secretary-Treasurer report as read at previous session ensued until 3:20 at which time a joint conference was held

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between the Cleveland employers, the Executive Board of Local No. 3, and the General Executive Board. At this conference the employers charged the Local with bad faith in the nonfulfillment of the existing joint trade agreement particularly in the failure of Local No. 3 to observe its Joint Trade Board provisions. After full and thorough discussion of the entire subject matter it was agreed to have Local No. 3, decide upon whether or not it considered the present existing trade agreement in effect.

Adjournment at 5:45.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 5, 1915. The General Executive Board attended a special meeting of Local 3, at 2175 E. 9th street. This meeting was called to order at 8:30 by President Wiley, and after the local situation was discussed by its General Membership the following motions prevailed:

1. To pay their per capita indebtedness of $300.00.
2. To live up to their trade agreement provisions, particularly the clause relating to the Joint Trade Board.

A further General Trade discussion then ensued until adjournment at 10:45.

Morning Session, Oct. 6, 1915. Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m. by Pres. Mullaney.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The deferred action upon Local 3, was declared in order. Local 3 paid $50.00 on its account, and was then granted a reasonable time extention in which to pay the balance of their indebtedness.

The protest of Local 25 against the Chartering of Grand Rapids was referred back to Local 25 for information as to what clause of our International Law the alleged violation is based upon.

The protests of John L. Owens (Card No. 327) and Ed Smith (Card No. 501) against Local 25, having been amicably adjusted previous to the Board Session were filed.

A communication from Stephens Andrews, contractor of New York City, was read and Secretary instructed to answer in effect that Local Autonomy places the entire matter of trade agreement relations within the province of the Local Union interested and that no Local Union under the law of Local Autonomy can be forced to sign trade agreements with any person or persons with whom said Local does not wish to enter into trade agreement with.

The protest of William Moreau against Local 3 was read, and dismissed in as much as a court action based upon its merits had already been decided in favor of Local 3, in which the plea of said Moreau as plaintiff was not sustained.

A communication from George J. Schreiber, as complainant to the American Federation of Labor, and who claimed withdrawal card membership, in Local 17, Chicago, was declared outside the province of General Executive Board jurisdiction in as much as the name of

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George J. Schreiber fails to be found among our registered General Membership Roster as on file at our General Office, St. Louis, Mo. The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Schreiber to that effect.

Protest of Local 25, against Local 2, was not sustained, as the general law prohibits individual protests being presented through the medium of Local Unions over seal of latter.

The Board instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to notify Local 25 that individual complaints must be signed and forwarded by the International Members personally interested.

The request of Local 21, Dallas, Texas, for the extension of their Local Trade Automony to include the entire State of Texas being contrary to Constitutional Law, was denied.

This concluded the report of Secretary-Treasurer McNamara.

Adjournment at 1:00 p. m.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Afternoon Session, October 6, 1915. Called to order by President Mullaney, 2 p. m.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

President's report was heard.

Discussion on same ensued.

Business Agent, Neary of Local 12, New York, appeared before the Board.

Business Agent Budd, of Local No. 3, appeared before the Board.

Both these brothers then retired.

Further discussion and partial reading of the President's report consumed the entire time until adjournment at 6 p. m.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Morning Session, Oct. 7, 1915. Called to order by President Mullaney at 10 a. m.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The President's report was again taken up, and concluded.

It was received and adopted as presented and his various activities endorsed.

Certain phases of the report was discussed and policies affecting the same were agreed upon by the entire Board.

The financial books were then audited, and found correct. They showed a balance in favor of the International Association in an approximate amount of $2,000.00. The Board ordered attention called to the fact that the financial report is printed and distributed quarterly.

The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer as a whole was then received.

As certain organization work demanded the individual attention of Board Members the Board declared.

Adjournment at 3 p. m.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

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Morning Session, Oct. 8, 1915. Called to order at 10 a. m. by President Mullaney.

Present, McCormick, Brinker, Landis, McNamara.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The activities of certain other International Unions, encroachment upon our Trade Jurisdiction, particularly that of cork insulation, was discussed. The Secretary was instructed to notify all affiliated Locals to use their best efforts in an attempt to secure the work in question. The Secretary was instructed to issue stamps, quarterly, in advance.

The Board specifically instructed the General Secretary-Treasurer that his communication in re The Fixed Amount of Any Local Union's Initiation Fee must be based upon the amount recorded over Local Seal at General Office.

The Board desired it called to the attention of the Affiliated Locals that in no case will an initiation fee be recognized when increased, unless the Local that increases same can show positively that three of its affiliated members as having paid the previous amount of initiation.

The General Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to issue no stamps, or books, nor to register the name of any person at the General Office as a member, unless the Local Union sending application for same forwards 10 per cent of its recorded initiation fee, as per Convention Law.

A request from Local 25, relating to working condition was disapproved.

Secretary was instructed to notify said Local that they must at all times protect their membership by working them on exclusive closed shop operations.

The resignation of Vice-President Charles Rice was formally accepted and the Secretary instructed to convey to our stricken brother our sincere sympathy and hopes for his speedy recovery. It was decided to refer the filling of the 5th Vice-Presidency vacancy to the next Convention.

The nomination for Convention City was declared in order.

The City of Philadelphia was regularly presented, there being no other nominations. The Board unanimously chose the City of Philadelphia, Pa., as the place of meeting for the 1916 Convention of the International Association.

No further business appearing before the Board, final adjournment was taken at 1:30 p. m., before which the entire minutes of this session, Monday to Friday inclusive, were read as a whole and approved of. Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.
Secretary.

Attest,
Joseph A. Mullaney.
Edward Brinker.
John McCormick.
Wm. Landis.

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DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued its annual review of court decisions affecting labor as its Bulletin No. 169. Approximately 265 decisions are summarized, dealing with the application and construction of the laws, or with the application of the principles of the common law to the rights and relations of the worker.

Decisions of outstanding importance which are reviewed in this Bulletin include the final opinions of the Appellate and Supreme Courts of the United States in the famous Danbury Hatters' case, holding members of unions personally liable for damages from boycotts; the dissolution of the famous injunction in the case of John Mitchell, against the Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. of West Virginia, and holding labor unions legal; and the Supreme Court's opinion in the Coppage case, overthrowing the law of Kansas which undertook to protect workmen in their membership in labor organizations. In the last named case the dissenting opinion, which defended the constitutionality of the act, is also given.

The largest group of cases on a single subject is that relating to the new form of legislation known as workmen's compensation laws. The decisions on this subject range from questions of constitutionality, decided adversely in the case of the Kentucky statute and favorably in other State courts, to the determination of definitions or of single points of dispute. In considering occupational diseases, for instance, the Massachusetts courts hold lead poisoning to be within the State act, providing for compensation for "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," while the Michigan courts, under provisions of a State law similarly expressed, hold that a case of lead poisoning is not entitled to compensation. An optic neuritis induced by inhaling poisonous gases was also compensated in Massachusetts, while in New Jersey the court disallowed a claim on account of eczema said to be caused by acids used in bleachery. Other decisions relate to the mode of computing benefits, the definition of the term "casual employment," what constitutes dependency, willful act, incapacity, etc. Taken in connection with an earlier Bulletin on the same general subject, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has here presented one of the most complete collections of cases on American compensation laws in existence.

Another important group of decisions in a related field is of those determining the application of the Federal liability statute to different classes of railroad employments. Several cases are found which turn on the nature of the employment of the injured person (i. e.), whether in interstate commerce or not. The courts are not uniform in their construction of this statute, but among the employments found to be within the act were those of a blacksmith repairing cars used in interstate commerce, a telegraph lineman engaged in repair work, workmen installing block signal systems, a carpenter building an addition to a freight shed, a laborer carrying coal to heat a shop in which interstate cars were being repaired, etc. Employments, which according to the decisions were excluded, were workmen constructing cut-offs for shortening interstate trackage, a hostler killed by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive whose last run was intrastate, and a switch engine fireman who was at the moment handling only intrastate cars, though his work regularly involved the handling of both classes of commerce indiscriminately.

Other classes of Federal laws that received considerable attention in the court decisions are those limiting the hours of service of railroad employes, and requiring the supply and maintenance of safety appliances.

Other interesting cases are one that grew out of the textile workers' strike in Massachusetts, in which the accountability of the collectors of a fund intended for the relief of strikers' families was affirmed; one connected with the bridge workers' campaign against non-union employers, involving the transportation of explosives in interstate trains, a murder trial growing out of the incitement of a strike-leader urging his followers to prevent arrests in the hop pickers' strike in California, and a question of the validity of a sentence of a military court during the disturbances among the miners of Silver Bow county, Montana.

The power of an employers' association to enforce its rules is maintained in a case in which such an association was held by the court to be entitled to recover from one of its members the sum of $5,000 as damages for his defection in a struggle against closed shop contracts. In connection with this may be mentioned a case deciding the illegality of a combination in restraint of trade undertaken and carried on by an association of retail lumber dealers by blacklisting wholesale dealers who sold directly to the consumer.

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DO YOUR DUTY.

Let us not begrudge the time we spend in the interests of our Local Unions. Remember when we are helping others we are also helping ourselves. Our Association was made possible by the sacrifices of its members, and it cannot be maintained without sacrifice on their part. The sacrifices we are called upon to make are small compared with those made by the pioneers of our organization.

We should all aim to leave our Local Unions better than we found them, so that those who follow us will not have as hard a road as we had.

Our older members should set an example to our younger ones by attending the meetings regularly and doing their share of the work necessary to make their Local Unions successful and effective.

We should do all in our power to make our Local Unions a credit to the community in which it is located.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

Melbourne, Australia. — Discussing the question of preference to unionists in public employment, Federal Attorney General Hughes said:

"The unionist has won the battles of the workers, but when the fight is won, and the advantages gained, the non-unionist elbows all aside, comes to the front and says: 'Me first!' He selfishly skulks from participating in the industrial battle, but seeks preference in sharing the fruits of victory."

"KEEP YOUR PIPES COVERED, CONSTANTLY!"

By B. J. Cotton, Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.

Have you ever stopped and ponderer,
As thro' the plant you've wandered
At the water in your drain traps,
Constantly!

Most all your steam is condensation,
And you get no compensation
From your fireman shoveling coal,
Constantly!

The guage tells the steam in pounds,
But you hear gurgling sounds
Of water in your engines,
Constantly!

Now, here is your situation,
It's the lack of insulation,
Cold air is on your pipes,
Constantly!

If you summed up your expenses,
For this steam, the air condenses,
And the useless burn of coal,
Constantly!

You would eliminate the loss
At a very little cost
And have your pipes covered,
Constantly!

For this little tip I've gave you,
Let Asbestos Workers save you
Dollars, you have been burning,
Constantly!

Then in years to come,
You just figure up the sum
And you'll praise pipe-covering,
Constantly!

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Elmhurst, L. I., October 31, 1915.

GREETING:

In following out the instructions received from Local No. 42, Wilmington, Delaware, which empowered me to strive for its proper recognition—the trade agreement—I visited Wilmington on August 6th and interviewed Mr. Smith, the President of the Delaware Company. A two-year closed shop agreement (the only one in the building trades of Wilmington) was the result of our three-hour-and-forty-minute conference. At this conference Business Agent Hawes, of Local No. 14, was present, and rendered most valuable service. A 25-cent wage increase goes into effect next year. All other employers doing business in Delaware (from Philadelphia) have recognized Local No. 43 and its trade agreement. During the life of this agreement, it is to be hoped that this infant Local will learn the lesson of self-government and be prepared for the trade agreement that is to follow the present one. In passing, it might be well for all young Locals to remember that in order to walk, you must first learn to creep.

August 9th found me at Wilmington, Local No. 43, meeting, at which the trade agreement was received and a vote of thanks tendered the International Association, that procured it.

On August 17th I attended a meeting of Local No. 25, Detroit, at which time I ventured the opinion that the chartering of Grand Rapids would eventually close the territory between Detroit and Grand Rapids. A few local job differences were straightened out at this meeting, which adjourned with all fully understanding the evening's proceedings, which did much good to the trade, most particularly the members of Local No. 25 who attended.

A good habit, worth recording, I find practiced by Local No. 25, at Detroit. It pays its per capita tax three months in advance. And it always has a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in its treasury. The great majority of its members have brains enough to know how they come into what they have—through the International.

On the 10th I visited Ann Arbor, Michigan, and met some members of Local No. 41, of Grand Rapids, who would be unable to get to the meeting at the latter city, scheduled for that evening. After getting their views, I left for and arrived at Grand Rapids that night, where I met Secretary Richards, of Local No. 41, and had trade agreements drawn and presented to the employers the next day, after which I left for Buffalo.

At Buffalo, I attended the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, and while there attended a meeting of Local No. 4,

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on the 28th. At this meeting nothing worthy of special note developed, except agreeing to the renewal of the existing trade agreement, with a few minor but very progressive changes.

From Buffalo I proceeded home.

On the 7th of September I attended a meeting of Local No. 14, Philadelphia, at which I voiced my satisfaction on the harmonious working relations existing between Locals No. 14, of Philadelphia, and No. 42, of Wilmington, a thing all other neighboring Locals might do well to copy.

On September 15-16, trade matters called me to Albany, New York, where I met President Wickersheim, of Local No. 40, and executed the trade policy that caused my visit.

On September 25, I attended a meeting of Local No. 32, New Jersey, and gave certain trade interpretations as required my presence.

In closing with the month of September, I wish to report that Grand Rapids has signed (and the ink hardly dry on its own charter) a 75-mile radius trade agreement, with a wage scale of $3.60 a day, which was a compromise from the $3.80, as presented by your President on his last visit. The signing of this trade agreement, which was sanctioned by your President, who signed for the International, carried with it a wage increase of $1.20 a day.

On October 4, I presided at the regular bi-ennial session of the General Executive Board, held in Parlor F of the Statler Hotel, in Cleveland, Ohio, the minutes of which are found elsewhere in this journal and are self-explanatory, needing no comment from my pen.

On October 9, I attended a trade conference at Detroit, in company with Business Agent Brinker, of Local No. 25, that city, at which time Local friction on working conditions, due to agreement interpretations, were ironed out to the satisfaction of the employers and Local No. 25. At this meeting, your President explained the trade agreement governing Grand Rapids, Michigan, and gained for it the recognition of the Detroit employers.

On Sunday, October 10, I attended an Executive Board meeting of Local No. 41, at Grand Rapids, at which time Local No. 25, of Detroit, was represented by its Business Agent, Ed Brinker. A mutual plan of chartered territory and trade agreement radius work was thoroughly gone into and the solution to eliminate friction was reached in the form of a card exchange system to govern the membership of both Locals in all territory between Detroit and Grand Rapids. This object lesson of Internationalism showing how one of the so-called "seven-men" Locals that your President "wastes his time on" can unionize and become the medium through which the International gains a closed territory of 150 miles in circumference, should at least

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remove some of the labor-scale from the eyes of even those of our membership "so blind they will not see."

On October 11, I met Business Agent Coote, of Local No. 4, at Buffalo, and went over the Local situation. The trade agreement renewal for one year was about to be signed, with a few minor changes, as heretofore noted, by the employers and Local No. 4; and were only awaiting signature, having been accepted by employers and Local.

On the same evening I arrived at Rochester in time for the meeting of Local No. 26, and gave its members my thoughts upon certain local trade conditions, as I listened to them brought before the meeting.

At Syracuse, the next night, I met President McGill and Secretary Walters, of Local No. 30, and found local conditions progressing peacefully. I then proceeded home.

On October 17, I journeyed to Springfield, Mass., and there installed the officers of Local No. 43. This meeting discussed the future of Springfield and vicinity, and empowered your President to negotiate a trade agreement to close this territory and give recognition to the organized Asbestos Workers in it, a thing I have already started, and which I hope to accomplish immediately upon my return from the A. F. of L. and Building Trades Department Conventions, to be held at San Francisco, November 8th, where I go as the elected delegate to represent our craft, which, due to our increasing membership, is yearly increasing our trade vote in Convention. I now cast one-third more votes than we were previously entitled to. Our organization, mark you, which depends upon one paid Organizer, can, with pardonable pride, point to its record of closed shop agreements and wage increases that can compare favorably with various Internationals which have Organizers covering all sections of the country, a salaried General Secretary, and a paid staff of General Office Workers. Everything considered, we are doing more than holding our own in the field of Organized Labor.

At this writing, trade is especially good at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit, as also at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and New York City—the latter place for the first time in two years having its entire membership at work.

For the information of the various Business Agents who may find need to reach me by wire or letter, I may be addressed care of American Federation of Labor Convention, San Francisco, Cal., from and including November 8th to 29th. At other times, before December 16th, through the General Office, by Secretary McNamara, who is always in touch with my movements.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

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Correspondence

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 27, 1915.

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

Dear Sir and Bro.—Just a few lines to let you know that on or about the 18th of August, President Jos. A. Mullaney, accompanied by Business Agent Edward Brinker, of Detroit, Local No. 25, paid a visit to "Ann Arbor," Mich. (where 20 or more members from Locals No. 25 and No. 41 were employed) and surprised us with a "heart to heart" talk along lines of organization, which same was accomplished during the noon hour, (which speaks once more of the astuteness of our "President") after which the President and retinue repaired to Grand Rapids to interview the Master Felters there and to talk along "Trade Agreement" lines, an agreement, by the way, that was drawn up already and only awaited the return of the "Committee" to present same answer. Local No. 41 were successful in getting their agreement signed and which gives to them the closed shop a 75 (seventy-five miles) 'radius" and a wage increase of 28 per cent—not bad for a Local four months old. Once again we must place credit, where credit is due, viz., Jos. A. Mullaney. "Sufficient."

Fraternally,
F. H. HOLMES, Secy.
341 Ottawa av., N. W.

HATTERS REFUSE TO PAY BIG JUDGMENT.

New York.—The Hatters' Union will not pay the judgment of $285,000 secured by Loewe & Co., Danbury hat manufacturers, and recently indorsed by the United States Supreme Court.

This decision was reached by the United Hatters of North America in convention last week.

The unionists voted, however, to raise a fund for the relief of the individuals whose homes and bank accounts have been attached under the judgment.

This resolution adopted declares:

"The United Hatters of North America deny the statements of D. E. Loewe & Co., and the attorneys for the Anti-Boycott Society that this organization has agreed to pay the judgment in this case and hereby declares it to be our purpose not to apply any funds to the satisfaction of this judgment.

"But this organization pledges its assistance to the members affected by said judgment and resolves further that an assessment of one per centum on the dollar of the weekly earnings of the members of this organization, on and after July 1, be assessed and the money realized shall constitute a fund to be used by the officers of this organization for the relief and benefit of members affected by said judgment."

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IN MEMORIAM

H. L. SAWYER,
Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, H. L. Sawyer, and

Whereas, the members of Local No. 27, deeply mourn the loss from among us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family, our heartfelt sympathy, in their hour of sorrow and grief, and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by those with whom he labored, the Charter of this Local be draped for a period of thirty days; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

JAS. F. LAWRENCE.
WM. T. PATTISON.
Committee.

JOHN MONTEITH,
Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst one of our worthy and esteemed members, John Monteith,

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by our members and friends in this organization,

Resolved, That Local No. 14, extend to our late brother's family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem and appreciation in which we held our brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the bereaved family, a copy entered on our official minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. SHINDLE.
THOS. BRANGAN.
HARRY KINCKNER.
L. U. No. 14.

JAMES CAIRNS,
Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whereas, Almighty God in His most infinite wisdom and mercy has seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteem brother, James Cairns, after a long and trying sickness, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 14, in regular session, extend to the family of our departed brother our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of bereavement, and that the charter be draped for thirty days in honor of our departed brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brother's family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN McCORMICK,
GEO. BRUM,
WM. SCOUT,
Committee on Resolutions, Local Union No. 14.

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American Federation of Labor News

FAVOR SIX-HOUR DAY.

San Francisco—Painters' unions in this city are favoring the proposed six-hour day covering the period from December 1 to April 1. A division of work during slack times will be the great benefit that follows this reform, say the painters.

DEMAND 65 CENTS AN HOUR.

Cleveland—Fresco painters in this city are demanding 65 cents an hour, an increase of five cents, to take effect the first of next month. These workers are organized and affiliated to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

CITIES ON 8-HOUR BASIS.

Columbus, Ohio—Thousands of municipal employes in Ohio will work only eight hours a day because of an official ruling by Attorney General Turner, which includes:

"Persons employed in cleaning streets, as well as those engaged in their construction or repair, and persons engaged in the construction or repair of municipal power, heat, light and water plants, wharves, docks, waterways and sewers, or engaged in the construction or operation of any public undertaking of a structural nature of substantial permanence, capable of being regarded as of public utility, service and interest."

SHEET METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Wilmington, Del.—Over 700 sheet metal workers employed at the Du Pont shops and at the Brandywine shops, this city, are on strike for wage increases and an eight-hour day.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Newark, N. J.—Carpenters are winning their strike for a minimum wage rate of $4.50 per day. This means an increase of 50 cents a day.

CONTRACT BREAKING EMPLOYERS REBUFFED.

Portsmouth, Ohio—Judge J. W. Tarbell, of Georgetown, this county, has refused, in an oral opinion, to dissolve the Portsmouth Building Trades Council. The court also declines to issue an injunction against affiliated unions from "interfering in any way" with the Master Plumbers' association or the business of its members.

Last spring these employers started to break a contract between them and the Plumbers' union. This agreement does not expire until 1917, and provides that on May 1, 1915, wages shall be increased 50 cents a day. To avoid paying this increase it was necessary to smash the union, and the employers declared a lockout, after first organizing the Master Plumbers' association.

The Building Trades Council took up the fight for their affiliated local and the employers rushed into the court of common pleas with a demand for injunction relief. Every building trades local and officer was included, and the court was asked to dissolve the Building Trades Council and to prohibit the unionists from forming a similar organization under another name.

Judge Tarbell threw the case out of court. He held that the agreement originally entered into between the two parties was not unfair to the employers as they had knowingly ac-

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cepted same; that the acts of defendants did not constitute intimidation; that they had the right to organize local unions, and had the right to join with other locals in forming a central organization.

In his opinion the court intimated that a pleader for injunction relief must come into court with clean hands, and this the employers did not do, as they broke a binding contract. The court further ruled that it was not against public policy for an employer to agree to hire only union men.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that it is the duty of all national and international unions and the American Federation of Labor itself to instruct their local unions to join chartered central bodies, which duty precludes the right of locals of internationals and of the American Federation of Labor to be represented in a central body which is not chartered.

Now, in view of the fact that the United Hebrew Trades is a rival, and therefore a hostile body to the chartered central body of New York and vicinity, the New York Central Federated Union, because the United Hebrew Trades harbored and encouraged and gave recognition, support and co-operation to seceding locals from the United Garment Workers of America, an international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

All international unions having local unions which have representation in the United Hebrew Trades of New York, are hereby called upon to perform their duty as prescribed in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and in compliance with the laws, decisions and declarations of the Philadelphia convention to direct that such local unions withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades of New York.

The labor movement of America is large, influential and comprehensive and powerful. This continent of ours is also large and extensive, but in all of the continent there is no place for two rival hostile organizations of labor.

Secession is intolerable and must be frowned down upon.

Secession and division means playing in the hands of labor's common enemy, frittering away the rights and interests of the toilers.

Please give this matter your prompt attention, action and reply, and oblige, yours fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

By Samuel Gompers,
President American Federation of Labor

Attest: Frank Morrison, Secretary.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Since my last report much of my time was taken up preparing for the Executive Board meeting, at Cleveland, and which is printed in full on Pages 3 to 9, and owing to space will hold my report until the next issue. The following are the transfers and withdrawals, expelled and new members:

NEW LOCAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Reg. No.

1675. Nels. A. Johnson, mechanic.
1676. Mike Mulverhill, mechanic.
1677. William Lawrence, mechanic.
1678. Carl Johnson, mechanic.
1679. Stome Nygren, mechanic.
1680. Hy. Carlson, improve.
1681. F. Greaney, improve.

NEW MEMBERS.

Reg. No.

1667. D. J. Smith, Washington, D. C.
1668. Jake Borch, Minneapolis, Minn.
1669. Henry Blade, Minneapolis, Minn.
1672. Wm. Dole, Philadelphia, Pa.
1670. Frank E. Glasser, Kansas City, Mo.
1671. Sam Hillstrand, Seattle, Wash.
1674. Thomas Hayles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1682. Percy Griffiths, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 25, 1915.
1683. Gilbert Harris, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1684. Grant Coward, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1915.
1685. Peter Kaine, Boston, Mass.
1686. Edw. Enikson, Boston, Mass.
1687. A. J. Rice, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRANSFERED.

Reg. No.

1. B. Krause from Seattle to Milwaukee.
601. Chas. Hornig, from Grand Rapids to Cleveland.

MEMBERSHIP BOOKS LOST AND DUPLICATES ISSUED.

Reg. No.

516. Wm. Hoff, improver, Local No. 25, Detroit.
45. Finley Frank, helper, Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.
1. A. Doering, mechanic, Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.
466. Al. Cuttingham, mechanic, Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.
650. Jerry Hughes, improver, Local No. 38, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
282. Abram Goldberg, Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.
295. H. Lindberg, Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.
258. Chas. Sylvin, Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.
471. P. Marshall, Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.

1666. James M. Loughlin, mechanic, Local No. 34, Minneapolis, Minn.
1670. Frank E. Glasser, mechanic, Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.
1673. David Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPELLED.

Reg. No.

892. J. Papsor, from Seattle, Wash.
455. Roy C. Davis, from Rochester, N. Y.
156. J. Bernoil, from Buffalo, N. Y.

CHANGES IN RATING.

Jos. Stam, from helper to mechanic, Philadelphia.

Wm. Shindle, from helper to mechanic, Philadelphia.

A. B. Brown, from helper to mechanic, Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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"THE LABOR MOVEMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE SECESSION."

Washington.—Officers of the American Federation of Labor have forwarded the following letter to international unions, after repeated failures by President Gompers and the executive council to induce the "United Hebrew Trades" of New York City to desist from harboring and maintaining seceders from the trade union movement:

The United Garment Workers of America has, since its formation, been in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. Due to its efforts, aided by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, the sweat shop system has been practically driven from the trade. Hours of labor have been reduced, wages increased, and other improvements secured. Despite these achievements and the necessity for unity, a few locals seceded from the parent organization and undertook and established an isolated and independent organization. They made alliance with the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, under a title of "Amalgamated Clothing Workers." Later the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, by direction of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, by referendum vote, withdrew from that alliance.

The entire situation regarding the action of this secession movement was considered by the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L. Secession was frowned down upon and the convention declared that no recognition should be given to the seceding locals from the United Garment Workers.

A few of these seceding locals were represented in the United Hebrew Trades, a central organization of unions, the major portion of the membership of which were made up of Hebrews. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union of New York, the chartered central body in New York and vicinity, encouraged the work of the United Hebrew Trades for the assistance they could render to organize the newly arrived Hebrew immigrants, to familiarize them somewhat with the work and the practice and the ideals of the American trade union movement. So long as the United Hebrew Trades carried on that work, they were encouraged. It resulted, however, in the United Hebrew Trades not only harboring, but encouraging and maintaining in every way the secession movement from the United Garment Workers of America and defying the decisions, laws and declarations of the American Federation of Labor.

Desirous of avoiding conflict and accomplishing the best results without friction, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor directed President Gompers to appear before the United Hebrew Trades and to endeavor, by conciliatory policy and address, to accomplish the trade union results. The address was made by him. Conferences were held by him with all parties in interest. The matter dragged along for months. The request for the compliance with the decision was postponed from time to time without an encouraging word that compliance would be had. The last request in regard to this was made for the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades to act upon on August 16, and again it was denied.

It is quite evident that the "United Hebrew Trades" no longer regards itself as an auxiliary body of temporary existence which shall ultimately become part of the American labor movement in time, but as a permanent, independent institution in rivalry and conflict with the chartered central body of New York, the Central Federated Union. The latter body has protested against such rival and hostile acts and demanded that, unless the United Hebrew Trades would unseat the seceding locals, the local unions belonging to international unions and to the American Federation of Labor should be instructed to withdraw from representation in the United Hebrew Trades.

As has already been said, every effort was made, every honorable proposition was submitted, conferences held, a policy of conciliation urged, all to be utterly, flatfootedly rejected, and procrastination in order to avoid a compliance with an intelligent, earnest effort on the part of the American Federation of Labor to secure unity, fraternity and solidarity among the ordinary force of labor in and around New York.

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MONTHLY REPORTS.

No.	Local	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1.	St. Louis, Mo.	Dull	Very dull	Dull.
2.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
3.	Cleveland, O.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
4.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
6.	Boston, Mass.	Very dull	Fair	Dull.
7.	Seattle, Wash.	Extra Fair	Extra good	Good.
8.	Cincinnati, O.	Very dull	Fair	Fair.
9.	Portsmouth, Va.	Dull	Fair	Fair.
10.	New Orleans, La.	No report	No report	No report.
11.	Baltimore, Md.	Very dull	Very dull	Dull.
12.	New York, N. Y.	Very dull	Very dull	Very dull.
14.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Fair	Good	Good.
15.	Winnipeg, Canada	Very dull	Very dull	Fair winter prospect, not good.
16.	San Francisco, Cal.	No report	No report	No report.
17.	Chicago, Ill.	No report	No report	No report.
18.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
19.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Dull	Fair	Dull.
20.	Toronto, Canada	Dull	Very dull	Very dull.
21.	Dallas, Tex.	Very, very dull	Dull	No report.
22.	Houston, Tex.	Dull	No report	Dull.
23.	Montreal, Canada	Dull	Dull	Dull.
24.	Washington, D. C.	Fair, not good prospects	Good	Fair.
25.	Detroit, Mich.	Not very good	Dull	Not very good.
26.	Rochester, N. Y.	Dull	Dull	Dull.
27.	Kansas City, Mo.	Dull	Dull	Dull.
30.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Dull	Fair	Dull.
31.	Providence, R. I.	Very dull	Dull	Dull.
32.	Essex and Hudson Co.	Very dull	Dull	Dull.
33.	Connecticut	Fair	Fair	Fair.
34.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dull	Dull	Fair.
36.	Portland, Ore.	Good	Dull	Dull.
38.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Very Dull	Dull	Very dull.
39.	Omaha, Neb.	No report	No report	No report.
40.	Albany and Troy	Fair	Dull	Dull.
41.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Fair	Very dull	Very dull.
42.	Wilmington, Del.	Very good	Good	Good.
43.	Springfield, Mass.		Dull	Dull.

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ROCKEFELLER ORGANIZES AND FINANCES HIS OWN "LABOR UNION."

Members "Permitted" to Hold Meetings and Present Grievances.

Pueblo, Colo.—The many tragedies that have been witnessed in this state during the workers' battle for economic justice are now supplanted by comery—a 'Rockefeller union"—officered by men approved by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and financed by this same concern.

With due solemnity the scheme was launched in this city last week, and is the culmination of a spectacular visit through Southern Colorado by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his publicity agent, Mackenzie King, accompanied by newspaper men and photographers.

Plans for the new "union" were perfected at a meeting of officers of the company "and 50 representatives of the workers." Of course, the "union" was unanimously indorsed and mine superintendents were given copies of the plan to submit same to miners, who have had the scheme explained to them by mine officials, after which it was indorsed by a "referendum" vote.

Mr. Rockefeller and his friends hail the new movement as the final solution of differences between capital and labor. The United Mine Workers' union is not recognized, but it is hinted, indirectly, that "conditions may change." This clever appeal to the mine operators to be left alone in their effort to supplant a trade union will not be successful.

The plan provides that every 150 miners shall be entitled to a representative, elected by the miners. An elaborate program of presenting grievances is included, as is committees to increase efficiency and social welfare work.

At the election for representatives, each miner "shall be permitted" to freely discuss his grievance. Especial attention is called to this astounding concession on the part of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, who have driven from the Southern Colorado coal fields every worker who protested against being forced to patronize company stores and who objected to being robbed by company check weighmen.

The company promises to obey all federal and state laws, which is another concession, as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's disregard for these statutes caused the recent strike of miners.

Employes "are given the right" to hold meetings, and "shall have the right" to employ their own checkweighmen. The right to hire and discharge remains with the company, and it is further provided that:

"There shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employes on account of membership or nonmembership in any society, fraternity, or union."

The effect of this rule on organized labor can be best appreciated when it is recalled that only recently a special committee, representing the United Mine Workers of America, issued a public statement to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., containing this challenge:

"Since the strike was called off last December this company (Colorado Fuel and Iron) has steadfastly refused to re-employ men who were still affiliated with the union, and we defy Mr. Rockefeller to produce from his entire working force in Southern Colorado a dozen men who are members of the union."

Wages and working conditions are to remain the same until January 1, 1918, but if increases are made in competitive districts prior to that time a joint meeting of company officials and representatives of the men shall be called to make effective "proportionate increases" in the properties of Colorado Fuel and Iron. This is another

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way of saying that wages will remain the same until the date specified unless the miners' union enforces betterments elsewhere. Then it will be necessary to meet these betterments that the union gains no foothold in this section.

In other words, the backers of the "Rockefeller union" announce that working conditions will be guided by the Mine Workers' union. This declaration is an acknowledgement that the union is still a force to be reckoned with; that it creates the standard for working conditions, and that there is constant danger that employes may become dissatisfied with the methods of hand-picked representatives intended to supplant the right of men to elect their own officials and check weighmen without supervision by mine superintendents.

The entire cost of the plan is to be borne by the company.

The "Rockefeller union" is another link in the historic chain of trade union opposition that grows weaker and weaker when confronted by determined agitation and organization by the workers. This opposition was first shown when workers were jailed as conspirators if they dared to organize bona fide unions. Later, the "open shop" plan was favored in the hope that trade unionism would be checked. This, likewise, proved ineffective and anti-unionists will now probably accept the Rockefeller brand of "unionism," which means that an employer will "permit" collective bargaining with a union he finances and will "permit" presentation of grievances through representatives satisfactory to him.

This plan, together with increased welfare work and clubhouses will, it is expected, keep workers from legitimate trade unions, where they are taught to own themselves and assert their manhood and independence.

THE PIPE-COVERER'S PIPE-DREAM

By B. J. Cotton.

1.

I have bought an Aladdin's Lamp,
For that tool-grip of mine,
And I sure can make things hustle,
In the Asbestos line.

2.

I only rub that good old lamp,
When on some job I go,
Fittings and pipes are soon covered,
Just as I wish them so.

3.

When sent to cover a boiler,
In a cellar dark and damp,
I do the work by daylight,
Just merely rub the lamp

4.

When winter comes with icy blasts,
To freeze paste on my hands,
I rub the lamp, take tools and job,
To sunny southern lands.

5.

And in hot months of summer,
With header bends to make,
I rub my lamp and finish them,
On the shores of a lake.

6.

And when some morn I have a job,
For only an hour or two,
I lie in bed and rub my lamp,
And Lo! the job is through.

7.

Now for me to own this lamp,
I can't see any harm,
I—Gee it's time to get out of bed,
There goes the damned alarm.

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OPEN VERSUS CLOSED SHOP

Members of labor organizations have for some time been led to use the above terms in the sense that they were coined by the "human parasites" that live on the producers of our industrial system, in the misleading way that the coiners of the prases intended they should be used. The term "open shop" as generally used is a misnomer, and the terms should be reversed, as the only "open shop" is the "labor union," which is open to all who care to join in the struggle to obtain better conditions for themselves, their families and a more equal distribution of the products of their labor. The term "closed shop" as generally understood is misleading, and has been applied to "labor unions" who are working on a basis of agreements satisfactory to themselves and their employers, while the only "closed shop" is the shop or job that is being run on a basis unfair to mechanics whether union or nonunion, and which is closed to all members of labor unions. This is the so-called "open shop." Our readers should disabuse their minds that there is any other "open shop" other than the "labor union," which is open to all who care to join in the struggle for industrial liberty, as the so-called "open shop" of the employers is a phrase that was no doubt coined by the king parasite of our industrial system, the august counsellor of the National Erectors' Association. Our readers will no doubt know that when they apply for employment on a so-called "open shop" job they will be asked: "Are you a member of a labor union?" If the answer is "yes," the reply they will receive is: "This is an 'open shop job,' and we are not hiring 'union men.'" We would advise our readers not to use the phrase that was put in their mouths by those parasites who would destroy the small benefits that have been gained by the concerted efforts and sacrifices of years of struggle to gain living conditions, but to remember that there are only two shops, and they are "the union shop," and the shop of the unfair employer that is closed to the "union man," and should therefore be called the "closed shop."

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LOCAL UNION FINANCES.

Have you ever given any serious thought to the financial condition of your Local Union? Every member of a Local Union should interest himself in this very important question.

Strange as it may seem, many of the Local Unions that has established the best working condition and the highest wage scale for its members have the most financial difficulties. This is due to the fact that the members thereof do not seem to realize that the better working conditions and the higher the wage scale they create the more it costs to maintain them.

Local Unions require the services of Business Agents. Some can get along with one; others need two or more. Then, a paid Secretary is necessary. The salary of the Business Agents must be liberal, owing to the amount of money they are compelled to spend in the discharge of their duties. The Secretary's salary cannot be less than the wage scale of the Local. Other officers, committee men, Central body delegates, hall rent. per capita, tax, locally and nationally, must be paid.

This means a heavy overhead expense, and a necessary one, which must be met promptly.

If your income is not sufficient you must increase it. How are you going to do that? There are two ways it can be done, and that is by assessing the members or by increasing the dues. The latter way is the proper way, as assessments are not popular with the average member, regardless of the purpose for which they are levied.

We cannot believe that any loyal member of our Association would oppose the raising of the monthly dues of his Local Union if he knew the present dues were not sufficient to meet the expenses.

Of course, there is an element in all Local Unions who are both selfish and ungrateful. You cannot expect anything but opposition from them They are willing to share in all the benefits of the Local Union, but are always firmly opposed to any and all efforts put forth to raise the monthly dues. If you watch them you will notice that they shout the loudest aye when they vote (and they never fail) on any question that involves the spending of the Local Union's funds.

The dues of a Local Union should be determined by the amount necessary to meet its financial obligations and the maintenance of an emergency fund sufficient for use in unlooked for difficulties.

We should not lose sight of the fact that if we are going to endeavor to accomplish the purpose for which a Local Union is instituted, we must pay the necessary expenses that are bound to be incurred.

Usually the selfish and ungrateful members of a Local Union want to do away with the position of Business Agent, or salaried Secretary, as a means of reducing the expenses, as soon as the question of raising the monthly dues is put forth.

The very members that advocate abolishing the office of Business Agent are the ones that make it necessary to have Business Agents in the first place, as in our opinion they need watching all the time.

No, they are not stingy or tightwads for, as a rule, they will spend a couple of months' dues every night buying drinks for themselves and friends. They don't care what they spend their money for, as long as it is not for dues to their Local Union.

Look upon your Local Union as a business proposition and treat it accordingly. When a business man ceases to pay his bills promptly his credit is stopped and he soon goes out of business.

A Local Union that cannot meet its financial obligations loses the respect of its sister Unions, its employers, the public and its own members.

Your dues cannot be too high. You are receiving large returns for every dollar you paid into your Local Union. If you begrudge the money you pay as dues each month, you are not a good Trade Unionist. You are out of place within our fold. You should belong to some mutual admiration society, that never does anything for its members and therefore requires no dues from them.

High dues mean success, good working conditions, good wages, good Trade Unionists, good Local Unions.

Low dues mean dissension, poor working conditions, poor wages, poor Trade Unionists and poor Local Unionists. Take your choice.

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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, 3941 Delmar Ave.
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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L. E. Fassett, Secretary, 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Alpen Haus Hall, 2175 East 9th St.
General Office, 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.

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F. Domedion, Secretary, 23 Cherry St.
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John Lyons, Secretary, 386 Harrison Ave., East Boston, Mass.
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General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

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A. F. Wiggins, Secretary, 310 W. Seventy-second St.
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G. Turner, Secretary, College Hill, Ohio.
Meetings First and Third Tuesday, at 1313 Vine St.

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P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 709 Philip St.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 311 Baronne St.

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Chas. I. 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.
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Meetings Every Thursday at 85 East 4th St.
General Office, 79 Warren St.

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Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 249 S. Third St., Gloucester, N. J.
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General Office, 1312 Filbers St.

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Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 865 W. Madison St.
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John England, Secretary, 508 Alabama Ave.
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Edward Brinker, Secretary, 1443 Crane Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at 235 Gratiot St.

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F. W. Baetzel, Secretary, 348 Knickerbocker Ave.
Meetings Every Monday at 14 N. Waters Ave.

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 The Florence Flats.
Meetings, Second Thursday at Florence Flats.

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Meetings, second and fourth Sunday at Council Hall, 452 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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S. J. Wylie, Secretary, 3237 38th Ave., South.
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Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Ridge Ave.

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W. G. McEachem, Secretary, 2205 4th Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at 2008½ 3rd Ave.

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P. A. Walsh, Secretary, 202 Mill St., Pittston, Pa.
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Robt. Boone, Secretary, Florence, Neb.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 40—Albany-Troy—J. Wickersham, President,
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H. Haake, Secretary, 123 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
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F. H. Holmes, Secretary, 312 Bridge St., N. W.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

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Meetings every Monday at Irish-American Hall, French St.

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