OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

JULY, 1914



69 69

ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, PRESIDENT

ABRAM OLSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN McCORMACK, THIRD VICE-PRES

THOMAS J. McNAMARA, SECRETARY-TREASURER

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law

asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/1



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/2

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

CONVENTION CALL

The Ninth Biennial Convention of the Association will convene in the Walker House, Toronto, Canada, beginning at ten o'clock, Monday morning, October 5th, 1914, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Last year's meeting of the Association in the City of New York was an unquestionable success.

This year the City of Toronto, Canada, has been selected as the place of assembly, and from all accounts and the way credentials are coming in, this will be the Banner Convention of the Association. This brings the Convention to the heart of the Dominion and will afford an opportunity for the people of Canada to learn something of the importance of the Great Labor Movement now going on in the interest of the wage earnings of our Association and will be marked by the fuller consideration of many questions left uncompleted. There will also be fresh and vital issues discussed.

At the last convention it was pointed out that our Association was far from having a majority of the workers at our trade (as report will show from the newly organized Locals). This grim truth becomes daily more apparent. The consequence is that a proportionate increase in activity and watchfulness is imperative. In fact, it would be highly useful if a part of the time of the Convention were devoted to a serious study of this situation.

This is the time to elect your delegates. Let them be carefully selected. It is important that active, intelligent, experienced, and above all, reliable men should come from all Locals.

Elect your delegates at once. Do not leave that vital duty to the last moment. This year's Convention must be strong beyond the ordinary, especially in the capacity and strength of the delegates. Let not one moment be lost. Now is the time.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/3

Locals are entitled to representation as follows:

Article IV, Section 4. "Each Local Union can be represented by one (1) delegate and by additional delegates at the ratio of one (1) for every one hundred (100) of their paid per capita membership, or any fraction thereof, upon which said Local has paid the general office for the six (6) months preceding the Convention."

This means that a Local—One hundred (100) members or less, two delegates; over one hundred and less than two hundred, three delegates; over two hundred and less than three hundred, four delegates; over three hundred and less than four hundred, five delegates.

Toronto is easily reached by rail direct, or by water, via the Great Lakes. Locals should send delegates to discuss and learn the labor situation, particularly in our own craft, which is the only way to educate the rank and file, as our cause has not one single paid missionary to spread its gospel. Rouse yourselves! Become progressive! Be represented at Toronto, if you have to assess the local membership in order to do so. It is money well spent.

The Walker House will be the headquarters of the officers and delegates, for whom reservations have already been made. Rates at the Walker House are $2.50, without bath, $3.00 and $3.50 with bath, all of which three rates include meals, called the "American Plan."

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/4

GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Elmhurst, Long Island,
July 30, 1914.

Continuing my last report, which terminated on April 30, at which time the Detroit strike was on, and Local No. 25 was in possession of two shops (Manville Co., and Johnson,) and being fought bitterly by working strike breakers under the leadership of ex-members of Local No. 25, by the two remaining (Conkling and the Carey Co.), I decided to put our International to the acid test and see just what could be done outside of Detroit to relieve the situation. Accordingly, I telegraphed Business Agent Downs, of Cleveland, to strike all the Carey operations on which he had men outside the radius of his Cleveland trade agreement. Downs immediately obeyed my orders. I then decided to repeat the dose at Buffalo, and so telegraphed Business Agent Rice, of Local No. 4, but before the latter could get fairly started, the efforts of Business Agent Downs, at Cleveland, had the desired effect and the Carey Company capitulated at Detroit, and the members of Local No. 25 returned to work on all of Carey's operations, leaving the field of resistance in full possession of the S. P. Conkling shop.

I then returned to New York. I visited Detroit again, and attended the special meeting on Sunday, May 10th, at which time, as per Constitution, the strike benfits were due. At this meeting the Local funds, coupled with the strike assessments being paid by the members at work in shops that had come over proved more than sufficient to meet the demands, and, after going over the situation very thoroughly, I notified the genral office to recall the Detroit general assessment previously declared by the General Executive Board, before one penny of it had been collected. At this meeting it was decided to raise the strike benefits from $1.00 a day to $10.00 weekly for single men, and $15.00 a week for the married members then on strike in the one shop as yet outside the fold (Conkling's).

We then settled down for a long struggle, and were agreeably surprised on May 13th, when, after a one-hour conference between S. P. Conkling, Business Agent Brincker and myself, the Conkling shop came to our way of thinking and Local No. 25 gained its fight for recognition, and its dream of closed shop and decent wages came true.

I left Detroit the same evening for home, just about as "crazy" as I was the first day I entered the city.

June 6th found me at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the next day (Sunday), at a special meeting of Local No. 38. This young, though highly impatient Local, is desirous of obtaining the best possible conditions in the least possible time, and at this writing I am engaged and empowered by them in negotiating a trade agreement, which, at its worst, will certainly be a great improvement over the now existing conditions in the coal mining districts.

The Executive Council meeting of the Building Trades' Department was attended by myself (as a member) and Vice-President McCormack, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 15-20. The latter (called by me) represented the interests of his Local which was called on strike by the Philadelphia Council along with other trades on premises affected by the jurisdictional decisions of the Department.

The week thus spent might truthfully be termed a continuous wrangle. It consisted of daily sessions from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., every minute of which was spent by rival factions combatting under the banner of the Labor Plague — trade jurisdiction.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/5

While there, before, and since, I have received numerous complaints as to the "cork slab" form of insulation. Also as to the wire-work used in steam insulation. Also as to the applying of plastic asbestos to ceilings. Once again, allow me to repeat that all these mentioned forms of work are ours by right of possession, which dates back before my time in the trade (26 years).

They have been awarded us by the American Federation of Labor. Our claims to them are printed officially by the latter body.

The trouble that exists in certain localities is due entirely to an utter disregard for labor laws by Business Agents of certain crafts who build up local reputations as "Labor Leaders," by forcing their men on work that does not belong to them. When a man steals your watch you call him a thief; but when a fellow craftsman steals your work, they call him a "progressive hustler." The fellow who steals the watch must face, and account to, a law that he fears. The fellows who steals your work faces the labor law (if he feels like it) but does so with a grin, saying, "Whatyougoingtodoaboutit?" It is true, he may be suspended from the central body, but he may (especially when aided and abetted by his employers) stand off the rest of the movement, as one organization in particular is at present doing, slicing right and left to his heart's delight. For those who think that right shall always prevail, I suggest that they keep their eyes focused upon the mighty bricklayer as he crushes the mighty marble worker. At Atlantic City I settled (really settled) a few minor complaints, but saved my energy, time and wind by not looking for "decisions" that were not worth the paper they would be written upon. I am writing in this strain in order to make clear to our young and inexperienced Locals that they must be alert and fight to keep the work now in their possession and not rely on any labor law or "decisions" to get it for them. In these hustling, bustling days of the survival of the fittest, the bulldog gets the bone; it is the poodle dog that starves to death. On July 21st (Sunday) I visited Albany, expecting to meet a sufficient number of unorganized asbestos workers to form a Local. I was doomed to disappointment. Not one man put in an appearance, although they had previously been notified of my coming. A fined and suspended member of a certain Local put in his appearance, however, and volunteered the information that "they were all drunk." Such was not the case, however, as he full well knew. So did I. I redoubled my efforts, and on Sunday, July 12th, in company with Organizer Neary, I met the men in question at the Hampton Hotel, at which time and place Local No. 40 came into existence. At this writing Local No. 40 (not one month old) is the fortunate possessor of the closed shop (75 miles radius), a thing, by the way, some Locals fight for years to attain. At Albany, our forward movement has "put the rollers" under a couple of fellows, who call themselves "good union men," but who, unfortunately, are not at present working at their calling. Scabs, rats, snakes, renegades, or whatever else you may call them, the riff-raff of our labor army, have got to "come clean" to any new Local via the transfer route. We are playing no favorites. July 20 again found me at Albany, perfecting details to man a shop that expected a shortage of men. I might mention the fact that I have also signed closed shop agreement for Local No. 30, Syracuse, New York, embracing a 75 mile radius. As this will be the last issue of the Journal preceding the Convention, I would urge upon all our affiliated Locals the necessity of being represented in order that we may listen to, and strive to overcome, the causes that retard their progress. It is by convention that we learn to

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/6

know and understand one another, and it might as well be known and understood that our biennial sessions are no longer excuses for "joy rides" and that our International Association has outgrown the dimensions of a huge joke. Should I again hold office, I hope to renew acquaintances made in my travels among you, but should my name fail to again be printed opposite the office of "General President," I take this opportunity of thanking those of you who have fought in the trade battles with me, as also those of you who assisted me by encouragement, suggestion, and advice. And, so closes the last report of my first term of office, covering two years (less one week) in which time I have never been outside of New York City more than six days at any one time, except when attending the American Federation of Labor Convention, and on which short trips I had the good fortune, luck, or whatever else you may call the thing (a fellow in Detroit called it lunacy) that helped me put the closed shop and increased wages in eighteen cities, not to mention the successful terminating of four strikes, none of which happened in busy times, and which were fought under anything but favorable circumstances.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

P. S.—Future permanent address: Eleventh street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York.

The 5-cent piece is the day laborer of our coinage. It is the hardest working and most successful bit of money in use in these United States.

The $20 gold piece is very popular and is madly sought after in the best society; the $5 bill has millions of friends, and the hard silver dollar can be found nestling in the pocket of almost every free-born citizen. But none of these works like the 5-cent piece,

The humble nickel runs the street cars of the nation, provides it with cigars and soda water, buys most of its magazines, operates its slot machines and has made the moving picture more powerful than the political orator.

The nickel has built 100-acre breweries and $200,000,000 subway systems. Where the $2 bill has given up in despair, the humble nickel has stepped in and operated vast theaters. The quarter ran the magazine business for many years, and made a mess of it. But when the nickel went into the game it put the magazine on every news stand and filled the American home so full of Sunday newspapers father has to clear it out with a pitchfork on Monday morning.

Place a dollar bill in the pocket and it has to be removed with forceps and an anesthetic. But put a nickel in the pocket and within ten minutes it has leaped nimbly into the till of the nearest cigar store, soda fountain or moving picture emporium.

If the nickel's work were to be turned over to the dime, most of our moving picture theaters would close, the cigar business would disappear, street cars would travel empty and our most prominent brewers would be mowing lawns for a living. Many of our newest and freshest millionaires are men who found dimes and quarters doing work which was unfitted for them and put nickels on the job in their places. And many of our future millionaires will be men who discover other jobs now being run into the ground by larger and fatter coins, and who will put in cisterns for tills and begin the accumulation of nickels as a life work. The nickel has not broken into the automobile business, and may never do so. But when every voter contributes a nickel to his party the troubles of the campaign committee will disappear and the large contributors, who have been renting our political parties in the past, will be told coldly and firmly to go to.

(Copyright, 1913, by George Mathew Adams.)

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/7

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

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

Address all communications to
THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer
2516 Slattery St. St. Louis, Mo.

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

Vol. 1 JULY, 1914. No. 15



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Association.:

Dear Sirs:

I herewith submit my quarterly report for the months of May, June and July.

Locals Organized:—A new Local was organized at Albany and Troy, N. Y., which shall be known as Local No. 40, and also it is no doubt the only Local that has had an agreement signed by all shops the day organized. Note report of President in regard to same.

Executive Board:—Nothing of very much importance was taken up by that body except a few appeals from Local decisions, the report of which the Executive Board is not in shape to report in details at this time.

Agreements Signed.—Syracuse, N. Y., and Albany and Troy, N. Y.

Conditions of Work:—Trade in general is very dull throughout the country, as you will note in reports from the various Locals.

Strikes:—Several Local strikes have occurred, which have been reported to me and later reported that same had been settled satisfactorily to the Locals. The St. Louis Local reports that the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers claim the wiring of various space wire on breechings; they later reported same as settled satisfactory to the Local.

Kansas City reports trouble on Union Station job, of which all trades were pulled off in support of the electricians; and recently report that all trades have returned to work.

Rochester reports that they have entered into an agreement between the steam fitters, whom they have been fighting for the last two years. Said agreement will benefit the Local wonderfully.

Cleveland reports that they are still having trouble with the bricklayers and plasterers in regard to Cork Block.

Finances:—The financial condition has remained about the same since last quarter, which you will note on the quarterly report forwarded to you at the end of the quarter.

Visits:—On June 25th I visited Leavenworth, Kansas, accompanied by the President of the Local Building Trade's Council, John Lammert, and Secretary Cassidy, who accompanied Morrin and Barry, two of the St. Louis Iron Workers, convicted in a conspiracy case, to the warden of that place to fulfill the court's decision handed down by Judge Anderson, in the Federal District Court of Indianapolis, December 31st, 1912. After leaving both men in good spirits, I returned to Kansas City, and went to the meeting of that Local, as they had previously called a special meeting and which was well attended. President Woods, of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, addressed the men and spoke at length, after which the Local arranged to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, which has, in the last few years, become a powerful organization. After the lengthy discussion on general conditions and the new agreement and the International Association in general, all the boys left, feeling confident that the new agreement would be signed without any trouble. Leaving Kansas City, I went direct home.

Convention:—Again, I call your attention to the Convention, and tol-

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/8

lowing are the delegates who have forwarded their credentials:

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No.4—Chas. C. Rice and Chas. J. Hearn.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 6.—John Fisher, Bert Badger and Abram Olson.

New York, N. Y., Local No. 12.—Walter Esterbrook, Thomas Cury, Joseph A. Mullaney, Dan Neary and Michael Happel.

Winnipeg, Canada, Local No. 15.—B. Ranson.

Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 26.—B. H. Coon and T. W. Baetyel.

Kansas City, Local No. 27.—Thomas J. McNamara.

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

He that is quick to anger is usually foolish.

Self-confidence is the first requisite to great undertakings.

Look up! If you don't, people will look down on you.

The man who has never made a mistake has never made much of anything else.

Poverty would be easier to bear if it wasn't so long drawn-out.

Revenge is like a mule—it works both ways.

If you look before you leap the chances are that you won't leap, but will walk around instead.

Keep on improving yourself, for the world needs you so long as you give good service and hold out a helping hand to the other fellow.

Be true to your union and thereby show your loyalty to the great cause of labor and its struggle for justice and freedom.

The very best material on earth is the material handled by the firm for which you are working. Always remember that. If it is good enough to give an hour's work in applying it, it is good enough to be "boosted."

The nation-wide springtime movement to "swat the fly" sets up a milestone in the advance of science. Our remote ancestors swatted the beasts of the jungles and deserts. Their progeny swatted their smaller animal foes. Our remote descendants will be swatting microbes a million times smaller than a fly is smaller than a man-eating tiger.

You can't turn down the man who is in dead earnest. He makes you feel his faith in the proposition he presents to you; he inspires your confidence and respect by his very earnestness.

When you see a labor man, perhaps, an ostensible "leader," crying down arbitration put him down as a false friend of his fellow workmen and of the union cause.

The coffin makers of New York City recently struck for an increase of wages on account of high cost of living, thereby complicating the rather serious problem of the high cost of dying.

There's a big difference between a fall-down and a lay-down. The fall-down may be merely a stumble on the road to Success. But the lay-down is a coward's confession of failure.

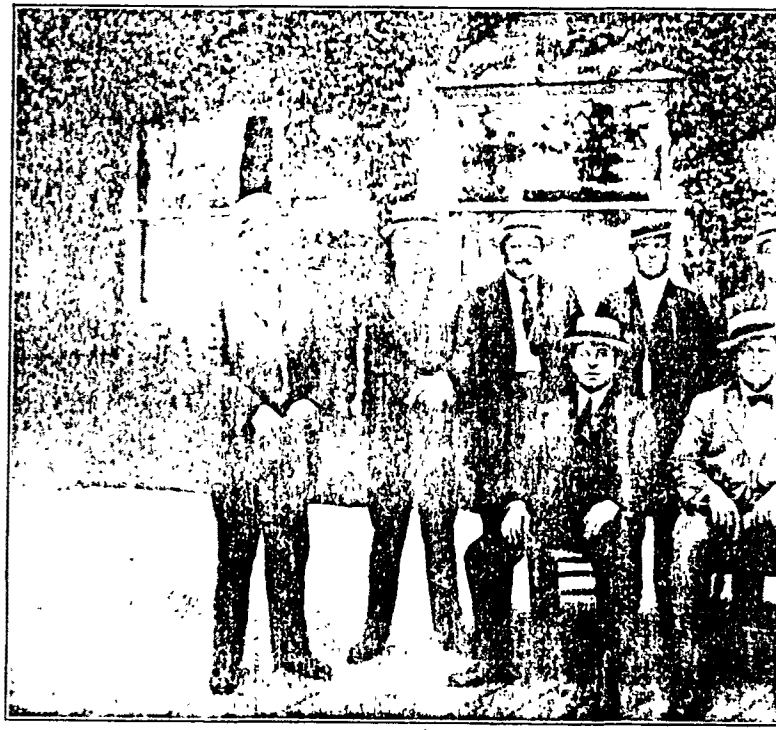
FISH PUFFS AWAY AS IT CHEWS CIGAR BUTT.

Black Bass Enviously Watches Captor Till End of Fragrant Havana Falls Into Pool.

Nathan Levy, a member of the Blue Jay Club, and also a member of Local No. 1, has discovered a new fish bait. Last week, while fishing at Jerome, Mo., and standing by a shallow fish pool, watching the gambols of a five-pound black bass caught over a week ago, Levy says that he almost fell into the lake from surprise when he saw the fish seize a floating cigar butt. "I had just finished an excellent Havana," said Levy, "and happened to throw the butt into the water. The bass, which had been enviously watching me as it darted here and there, made a jump, and in a moment was swimming away, puffing as it chewed the snipe."

Levy said that afterwards he threw several cigars into the water and the fish, without exception, devoured them with evident delight. In reference to the above see James Sidney Hanlon.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/9



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, BUILDING TRA

Left to Right, (standing) D'Allesandro (Laborers), Alpine (Plumbers)
ers), Price (Marble Workers), Hanrahan (Engineers),
Left to Right (sitting) Feeney (Elevator Constructors), Spencer (Sec

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/10



ADES DEPART, A. F. OF L., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JUNE 15-20.

, Heidrick (Pa , Ganley (Composition Roofers), Johnson (Machinists), McNulty (Electrical Work-
McSorley (Lat Gavlak (Tile Roofer), Murphy (Tile Layers), Mullaney (Insulators).
retary), Willia esident), Gengenbach (Cement Workers), Hines (Sheet Metal Workers), McGivern
(Pl s).

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/11

American Federation of Labor News

AGAINST MURDER IN ALL FORMS.

SUPERIOR, WIS.—In denouncing murder in all forms, Rev. Ross, Episcopal clergyman, said in a speech in this city:

"War, except in self-defense or in defense of the weak and helpless, is nothing more nor less than wholesale murder. In the field of industry the employment of little children as they are now employed means the stunting and eventually, the destruction of thousands of human lives. Men who are responsible for such employment are guilty of murder. Men who pay inadequate wages to their employes and who, as a consequence, are responsible for their living under unsanitary conditions and in dire poverty, are guilty of murder."

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

ST. PAUL.—Inside Electrical Workers' Union, No. 110, has signed a three years' agreement with their employers. A 25-cent wage increase for this year has been secured, another 25-cent increase to take effect May 1, 1915, and a third 25-cent increase to take effect May 1, 1916. The union shop is recognized. Working conditions have been improved and the contract is the best ever entered into by this union.

NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.—Bakers' Union, No. 4, has increased wages from $1 to $2 per week. Provision is made for the conduct of sanitary workshops by the employers, who declined to sign the agreement until the workers had concluded it would be necessary to strike to enforce their demands. The Jewish bakers have raised wages $1 per week. The bread salesmen have secured a $15 a week minimum and 2 per cent on all sales up to $150 and 4 per cent on all sales over $150. It is also provided that these workers shall not be compelled to care for their horses, but this work shall be done by stablemen. The meat cutters and butcher workmen will receive $1 extra for Sunday work hereafter. Hours have been reduced from 12½ hours to 11½ hours per day, and the employers are to furnish aprons and coats. It is further agreed that the meat cutters will not be compelled to clean floors in the future.

ARBITRATION IS FAVORED.

ATLANTA.—The Georgia legislature is attempting to create machinery to make arbitration possible in times of strike, and is now considering a bill submitted by Representative Olive as a substitute for other measures of a similar import. The bill provides for an arbitration board, to be composed of three members, one to be appointed by the employers, one by the employees, and the third by these two. If the two fail to come to an agreement, then the third arbitrator will be appointed by the commissioner of commerce and labor. Either party to a misunderstanding can apply to the commissioner of commerce and labor, giving a statement of the trouble. The other side will then be notified to make reply.

The findings of the board will be in the nature of a recommendation, and will not be binding on either party if either shall decline to comply with the recommendations.

No court will be allowed to interfere with the workings of the board.

The arbitrators will be paid $15 a day while investigating a case. The state will be asked to make an annual appropriation to pay the expenses of the board.

The bill contains sixty-four sections, covering every detail of how the board shall be operated.

FINED $50 FOR LOW WAGE.

DENVER.—President Connors, of the Denver-Pueblo Construction Company, was fined $50 and costs for violating a city ordinance, which provides for a wage schedule of $2.50 per day of eight hours on all municipal work. The United Laborers' Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L., brought the case to trial. It is charged that many of the company's workmen on city contracts were paid only $1.80 a day and are compelled to work nine or ten hours a day.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/12

TWO DAYS' REST.

NEW YORK.—In large advertisements in the daily press of this city, John Wanamaker announces that his department store will be closed all day Saturdays during the months of July and August. The Wanamaker statement says:

"The entire Saturdays of July and August (the first Saturday being July 4) will be given as holidays and the store will remain closed in July and August from Friday night at 5 o'clock until Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, except for telephone orders.

"This is a new experiment for this store in New York, made with the hope that it will not prove to be any disadvantage to our patrons who, we think, will be glad to arrange their purchases in the five days of the summer weeks, as it is of so much interest to thousands of faithful workers.

"This action is in accord with the vision of last New Year's eve in an editorial, entitled, 'Now that the working hours of people are under discussion,' when the founder, wrote the following paragraph: 'We shall hail the coming day when the people will buy nothing on a Saturday and we would be pleased to close the store on Saturday the year around and help make a Sunday of two days.' The leaven is working."

BUILDERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

PITTSBURG.—The building trades' strike that has affected 3,000 men in this district for the past two weeks, has been settled. The strike was of much greater magnitude than the workmen involved would indicate, as about $12,000,000 worth of building operations were tied up. The final conference was presided over by Francis Feehan, supervising inspector of the Pittsburgh district of the State Department of Labor, and was attended by about twenty members of various labor unions and of the Builders' Exchange. The exact character of the settlement reached was not made public, further than that concessions were made on all sides.

NON-UNIONISTS JOIN STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA.—When the organized sheet metal workers, employed at a local plant in this city, went on strike after failing to adjust differences, they were joined by several non-unionists, who declared that hereafter they would be organized workers.

SECURE WAGE INCREASE.

DULUTH, MINN.—Carpenters in this city will profit $25,000 a year as the result of a wage increase that was secured through conferences with employers. The original demand was for 50 cents an hour, but the negotiations resulted in a 47½ cent rate, an increase of 2½ cents an hour over the old scale.

A FOUR YEARS' AGREEMENT.

CLEVELAND.—The elevator constructors in this city have secured the signatures of several of the large firms to a four years' agreement which calls for a sliding scale of 57½ cents an hour for the first year, 60 cents an hour for the second, and 62½ cents for the third and fourth years.

WHEN IS A UNION MAN—NOT?

When he becomes a general knocker to all acts of his union.

When he attempts to use the union to promote his own personal and private benefit.

When he blows his money for the flowing suds and permits himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues.

When he buys non-union goods without attempting to get union goods. When he tries to use the union for his own personal and private benefit.

When you can hear him say: "I, for the life of me, would like to know where all the money goes that we have to give up to that bunch up there."

When you can hear him say the union never got anything for me, I always had good wages before I ever came in the union.

When he fights with his boss, loses his job through his own faults, then runs to the union and attempts to use it as a cat's paw to retaliate.

He is the one who is always too busy to act on a committee, never has time to visit a sick and disabled brother; never knows whether the man who works by his side is a union man or not.

He is the man who is too narrow to ever see beyond his selfish interest. The union man—NOT.—Rochester Labor Journal.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/13

LABOR DAY

Again, as time rolls around, we find ourselves approaching the celebration of the Anniversary Day of Labor. Perhaps the first public recognition ever bestowed on the toiling masses of the American people, or on the function which they represent in the work of society and civilization, was when Labor Day was established as a general holiday.

Its observance has been a duty on which the representatives of organized labor at least have entered earnestly and devotedly. They maintain the honor of their cause when they refuse to allow the demands of their several callings to interfere with the celebration of the day. With the grand example which they set to the mass of the unorganized, and with the spirit of liberality which they have forced into operation as between employer and employee, we may look forward to some day in the future when all the people will be found celebrating the event and enjoying the opportunity for rest and recreation which it affords.

The demands of the industrial toilers are not made on their own behalf. Christianity itself has set its seal of approval on them. Church and State alike agree that under the prevailing order the rewards which come to them as the result of their labors bear no true, human relationship toward the gain in all the material essentials to happiness which comes, as the result of those labors, to those who hire them.

Labor Day, of all days, is the one on which the world should be made to realize the injustice of which the toilers have been made the victims at every stage of society's progress toward better things. It is the day, too, when the power of the toilers to force, if need be, the necessary amelioration of their condition from the unwilling hearts of their masters shall be made manifest to the world.

Thanks to the liberal political and social institutions which we live under the power rests in the souls of the toiling millions to execute justice as between those who employ others in their undertakings and those who are employed by them. Increased intelligence and knowledge alone are needed to put that power into execution justly and effectively. It is the work of a higher humanity. It cannot be done in one generation or in ten. But it will be done; it is being done steadily and unwaveringly day by day.

The process is slow; the hearts of the toilers weaken; their spirits fail under the burdens of want, of toil and of sorrow which are placed upon them. But by the inspiration we derive from Labor Day and by the sublime spirit of human co-operation and love which our cause calls into being, future generations may hope to see in operation even the Millennium itself—the day when the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God will be something more than mere catch words, and the Christian maxim "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself" will be universal in its application.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/14

Correspondence

Detroit, May 24, 1914.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is going to be a copy for the Journal in regard to the strike. Conditions in Detroit, in our trade, as well as in all other trades, have been deplorable ever since the city became one of the centers of industry. In the last twenty years, Detroit has grown so rapidly that it is now about time the laboring class of this city should sit up and take notice. All trades are organized but not as they should be. There is not a Trade Agreement in this city, except the agreement of the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 25. (The youngest and smallest organization in the city.)

Our Local can boast of seventy-five members, all good and true Union men that have been in the fire and proved worthy to their calling. About a year ago, our Local boasted of about twelve members and didn't amount to anything. They did not have any delegates to the Building Trades' Council or the Federation of Labor. Nobody knew that there was such an organization as the Asbestos Workers. Through the efforts of some of the men, by continuous agitation and hard work, we were able to bring about fifty Asbestos Workers into the meeting hall and enroll them on our books. That was the beginning of our Local. After a few months we thought ourselves strong enough to draft a set of agreements and send them to our employers. President Mullaney came here to lead us, but all his efforts were in vain. The employers refused to consider the agreement. We let it go that time and worked hard all summer and winter to organize the rest of our trade. We were successful with the exception of one shop. This shop works piece work and does not believe in paying wages. During the last few months conditions grew worse than they ever were before. The men lost their patience, they were not going to stand for it. Non-union men were put amongst union men. We begged the employers to stop this and we were turned down cold. Several good men were fired, another reduced in wages; rats were kept busy and the old men, all union men, had to lay off during slack time. This brought revolt. A special meeting was called; agreements altered and presented to the employers with the understanding that we wanted an answer within one (1) week. A month previous to this, a Business Agent was elected for three months. It was up to him to see the employers and get the answer. Of course, the answer was "no," nothing doing. At our regular meeting, April 6th, we voted for a strike. All men working out of town were called in and came in. The four shops in the city were picketed and all operations stopped. All this was done without the consent of the International Association, or our president, Jos. A. Mullaney. Of course, after the strike was declared, we notified our President and also Brother McNamara, that we were out. President Mullaney rushed into Detroit after receiving our telegram. He wrote and sent telegrams not to do anything until he could get there, but our members would not wait until then. Pres. Mullaney took charge of the situation and after one week, the Johns-Manville Company saw fit to alter the stand previously taken and

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/15

was willing to live up to the agreement. That was the beginning of the end. The second week, the Johnson Company agreed; our stock went up 100 per cent. The outlook was good and all those out stuck to their post, doing their duty at all times. President Mullaney had to leave us and return to New York, but he did not drop our strike. From there, he pulled the wires of the International Association and he received prompt action. The men in Cleveland and Buffalo, working for the Carey Company, were pulled in from out of town. That action brought the Carey Company, of Detroit, into line. Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo are run by the Brown Brothers, under the name of the Carey Co. There is where we learned the meaning of International. Then there was only one more fort left to be taken. This shop had always been the strongest against us, but by the help of the Plumbers' Local, of Grand Rapids, we had been able to tie up a big job for this shop; also in Jackson we stopped work for them and quite a lot of jobs in this city, so it was only a matter of time before the shop would come over. On May 13th, this shop fell into line, thereby terminating the strike.

During the five weeks' strike, our Local did not lose a man, but we gained some from the shop of C. Stanley Morgan, the piece work employers. President Mullaney deserves all the credit for winning our strike. His knowledge of the labor movement, especially of the Asbestos Workers, throughout the country, was the means of cleaning up this city. With a man like President Mullaney at the head of our organization, we cannot do anything but win in all our undertakings. Let the good work go on, see what he has done in the last two years. I am not saying this to praise President Mullaney. His work speaks for itself. We have learned our lesson and from now on will obey the orders of our superiors. It took a long time to put Detroit on the map, but now that we are there, we intend to stay there. Keep Detroit in your mind and your eye on it. There is one more fight to be fought in Detroit, and it won't be long before we come to a clash and that will clean up this city for good. We will clean out the piece work and make Detroit a strictly closed shop city. We are 96 per cent organized, closed shop. Trade agreements good for three years; twenty-five mile radius; increase in wages of 20 cents per day for the first year, 20 cents the second year and 20 cents the third year, commencing the first of August.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. BRINKER,
Business Agent, Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 15, 1914.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 38 has been organized six months and in that six we were going along any old way, without By-Laws, or even an experienced chairman, doing the best we knew how. Conditions here were rotten, and the men were for striking. We had our International Officers almost crazy listening to us and they certainly had their hands full in getting us to obey them, but finally our worthy president, Jos. A. Mullaney, paid us a visit on June 7th and you can just imagine the conditions that confronted him when he arrived. We could only scrape a corporal's guard together, as the bosses got wise to President Mullaney's coming and sent a lot of our men out of town, and we were only sorry that they couldn't hear Bro. Mullaney for their own good, as he certainly woke up this bunch of Rip Van Winkles in a way that was surprising in itself. We certainly are fortunate in having a man of Bro. Mullaney's calibre with us, as he certainly knows his business. They went over a wage agreement and everything has been left to him and I will say for this Local, that we don't fear results. Judging from his past records, we have all the confidence in him that a man can get. We don't use Brother Mullaney right; we expect too much from him for what we return. This International cannot very well afford to lose a man like him and I hope in the near future that we can keep that man on the road all the time, where he will be a benefit to the struggling masses of humanity who have to toil for a livelihood, and, in

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/16

closing, I will say he got this mess straightened up here and we are going the right way now and you shall hear from us again.

Thanking overyone for the assistance they have given us, with best wishes, I am

Fraternallly yours,

P. A. WALSH,
Secretary.

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

Dear Sir and Brother.—Just a few lines so that you may insert same in the next issue of the "Journal." On April 8, the city of Omaha, Neb., gave birth to its first organization of Asbesto Workers, Local, No. 39, who received its "Charter" and proceeded to forge ahead, and although but a small membership of 12 members, we constitute 100 per cent. You can judge how we stormed the heights, when at this writing (within four months from date of "charter") Local No. 39 has a closed shop and a 25 per cent increase in wages, with a signed "Trade Agreement" (to run for two years), by all the Master Felters in Omaha. Do not think that Local No. 39 accomplished this feat alone, great crdit must be given to our worthy President, Joseph A. Mullaney, who faithfully stuck by us and instilled that sage advice into the members as only he knows how. If other cities (that are unorganized) would only take an example from Omaha, the International Association would be greatly benefited.

Fraternally,

J. H. HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items of interest to the members of our organization have been very few in the past two or three months, and we would urge our membership to send in descriptive articles of work in progress, as they are always welcomed by our readers. Would also urge the secretaries to send in a letter telling of the prospect in their respective localities for the information of the member who desires to float, owing to the lack of work in the district he is located in. Photographs should be securely packed so they will not be damaged in transit, and, what is most desired, are photographs of work in the course of erection.

WAGES IN THE DIFFERENT LOCALS.

St. Louis, Local No. 1.—Journeyman, 65 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per hour.

Pittsburg, Local No. 2.—Journeyman, 54⅜ cents per hour. Helpers, 28⅛, 34⅜ and 40⅝ cents per hour.

Cleveland, Local No. 3.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 35, 40 and 45 cents per hour.

Buffalo, Local No. 4.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 18 2-3, 31¼ and 43 2/3 cents per hour.

Los Angeles, Cal., Local No. 5.—

Boston, Local No. 6.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 31½ and 40 cents per hour.

Seattle, Local No. 7.—Journeyman, 62½ cents per hour. Helpers, 31¼ cents and up per hour.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. 8.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 35 and 40 cents per hour.

New Orleans, Local No. 10.—Journeyman, 37½ cents per hour. Helpers, 18¾ cents per hour.

Baltimore, Local No. 11.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 28⅛ cents per hour.

New York, Local No. 12.—Journeyman, 62½ cents per hour. Helpers, 25 cents and up.

Philadelphia, Local No. 14.—Journeyman, 43¾ cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 31¼ and 37½ cents per hour.

Winnipeg, Canada, Local No. 15.—Journeyman, 40 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 30 and 40 cents per hour.

San Francisco, Local No. 16.—Journeyman, 62½ cents per hour. Helpers.

Chicago, Local No. 17.—Journeyman, 67½ cents per hour. Helpers, 25 cents and up.

Indianapolis, Local No. 18.—Journeyman, 45 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 30 and 35 cents per hour.

Milwaukee, Local No. 19.—Journeyman, 55 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 35 and 40 cents per hour.

Toronto, Local No. 20.—Journeyman. Helpers.

Dallas, Local No. 21.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 20 and 31¼ cents per hour.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/17

Houston, Local No. 22.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 20 and 31¼ cents per hour.

Montreal, Local No. 23.—Journeyman, 30; Helper 20 and up.

Washington, Local No. 24.—Journeyman, 46⅞ cents per hour. Helpers, 21¼ cents per hour.

Detroit, Local No. 25.—Journeyman, 42 cents per hour. Helper, 25 to 32½ cents per hour.

Rochester, Local No. 26.—Journeyman, 40⅝ cents per hour. Helper.

Kansas City, Local No. 27.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 18¾ cents per hour; 2½ cents advance every 6 months for helpers.

Syracuse, Local No. 30.—Journeyman. Helpers.

Providence, Local No. 31.—Journeymen, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 25, 31¼ and 40 cents per hour.

Essex and Hudson Co., Local No. 32.—Journeyman, 62½ cents per hour. Helpers, 25 cents and up.

Hartford, Conn., Local No. 33.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Helpers, 28⅛, 34⅜ and 46⅛ cents per hour.

Minneapolis, Local No. 34.—Journeyman, 45 cents per hour. Helper, 30, 32½, 35 and 37½ cents per hour. Scale of 50 cents to take effect Sept. 1st.

Youngstown, Local No. 35.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour. Help-

Portland, Local No. 36.—Journeyman, 43¾c. Helpers.

Birmingham, Local No. 37.—Journeyman, 43¾c. Helpers, 21⅞c.

Wilkesbarre, Local No. 38. — Journeyman, 37½ cents per hour. Helpers, 21⅞, 28⅛ and 31¼ cents per hour.

Omaha, Local No. 39.—Journeyman, 50 cents per hour.

Albany and Troy, Local No. 40.—Journeyman. Helpers.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 1.—May, fair. June, fair. July, fair.

Pittsburg, Pa., Local No. 2.—No report.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 3.—Very dull; look for improvement.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4. — May, dull. June, very dull. July, fair.

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

Boston, Mass., Local No. 6.—May, trade improving. June, fair. July, dull.

Seattle, Wash., Local No. 7.—May, dull. June, no report. July, fair.

Cincinnati, Ohio., Local No. 8.—No report.

New Orleans, La., Local No. 10.—May, fair. June, no report. July, no report.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 11.—May, dull. June, dull. July, very dull.

New York, N. Y., Local No. 12.—May, dull. June, dull. July, dull.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 14.—May, no report. June, dull. July, fair.

Winnipeg, Canada, Local No. 15.—dull.

San Francisco, Cal., Local No. 16.—No report.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 17.—No report.

Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 18.—No report.

Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 19.—May, May, dull. June, dull. July, very very dull. June, dull. July, no report.

Toronto, Canada, Local No. 20.—May, dull. June, fair. July, dull.

Dallas, Texas., Local No. 21.—No report.

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

Montreal, Canada, Local No. 23.—May, dull. June, fair. July, very dull.

Washington, D. C., Local No. 24.—May, dull. June, dull. July, dull.

Detroit, Mich., Local No. 25.—May, good. June, good. July, very good.

Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 26.—May, dull. June, dull. July, fair.

Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 27.—May, fair. June, fair. July, fair.

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

Providence, R. I., Local No. 31.—May, dull. June, fair. July, dull.

Essex and Hudson Co., Local No. 32.—No report.

Hartford, Conn., Local No. 33.—May, no report. June, good. July, fair.

Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 34.—May, dull. June, dull. July, dull.

Youngstown, Ohio., Local No. 35.—May, dull. June, dull. July, no report.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 36.—No report.

Birmingham, Ala., Local No. 37.—May, very good. June, very good. July, fair.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Local No. 38.—May, good. June, good. July, fair.

Omaha, Neb., Local No. 39.—May, no report. June, dull. July, dull.

Albany and Troy, Local No. 40.—Trade good.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/18

GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....Eleventh St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
First Vice-President—Abram Olson.....P. O. Box 228, Hallandale, Fla.
Third Vice-President—John J. McCormick.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
General Organizer—Daniel A. Neary.....167 East 75th St., New York, N. Y.
Secy. and Treas.—Thomas J. McNamara.....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1.—St. Louis, Mo.—Herman Weis, Pres.....R. R. No. 32, Ferguson, Mo.
Joe McRory, Secretary, 504 Market St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Bowman Hall, Eleventh and Locust Sts.
General Office, 504 Market St.

Local No. 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Geo. Herning, President....1111½ Blockadore Ave.
Wm. Lordis, Secretary, 73 Edenvale St., N. S.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

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

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

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

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—John W. Lyons, President.
278 Marenich St., East Boston, Mass.
John Fischer, Secretary, 756 East Third St., South Boston, Mass.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 694 Washington Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

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

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

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—A. E. Roevens, President.....2833 Gravier St.
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 2915 Constance 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, 2003 Ashland Ave.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Cockey's Hall.

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

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—John McCormick, President
215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 346 Middlesex St., Gloucester, N. J.
Meetings, Every Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden St.
General Office, 1312 Filbert St.

Local No. 15—Winnipeg, Canada.—John Marshall, President....725 Burnall St.
C. Brown, Secretary, 379 William St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple.

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

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

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

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/19

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Sellman, President.....1439 7th St.
Wm. Steinhaus, Secretary, 618 12th Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Fridays at 315 Third St.
General Office, Brisbane Hall, 6th and Chestnut St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Canada.—Wm. Scott, President.....1531 Dundas St.
E. Mansfield, Secretary, 77 Coody St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

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

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

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

Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.—Frank Fearson, President.
Fort Myers Heights, W. Va.
W. P. Challice, Jr., Secretary, 1112 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays at 2149 N St., N. W.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—N. J. Metcalf, President.....171 Ash St.
Edward Brinker, Secretary, 1900 Warren Ave., East.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at 235 Gratiot St.

Local No. 26—Rochester, N. Y.—B. H. Coon, President.....1535 South Ave.
F. W. Baetzel, Secretary, 115 N. Union Ave.
Meetings Every Monday at 11 N. Waters Ave.

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

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

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

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

Local No. 33—Connecticut—Geo. Kerr, President.
202 Herd Ave., Bridgeton, Conn.
R. L. Chamberlain, Secretary, 297 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Meets First Sunday at Long's Hotel, Hartford, Conn.
Meets Third Sunday at Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

Local No. 34—Minneapolis, Minn.—James Breslin, President....126 9th St., South.
S. J. Wylie, Secretary, 3237 38th Ave., South.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, Ohio.—Chas. Geines, President .....3 Ridge Ave.
J. Butterly, Secretary, 631 Dickson St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Ridge Ave.

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

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

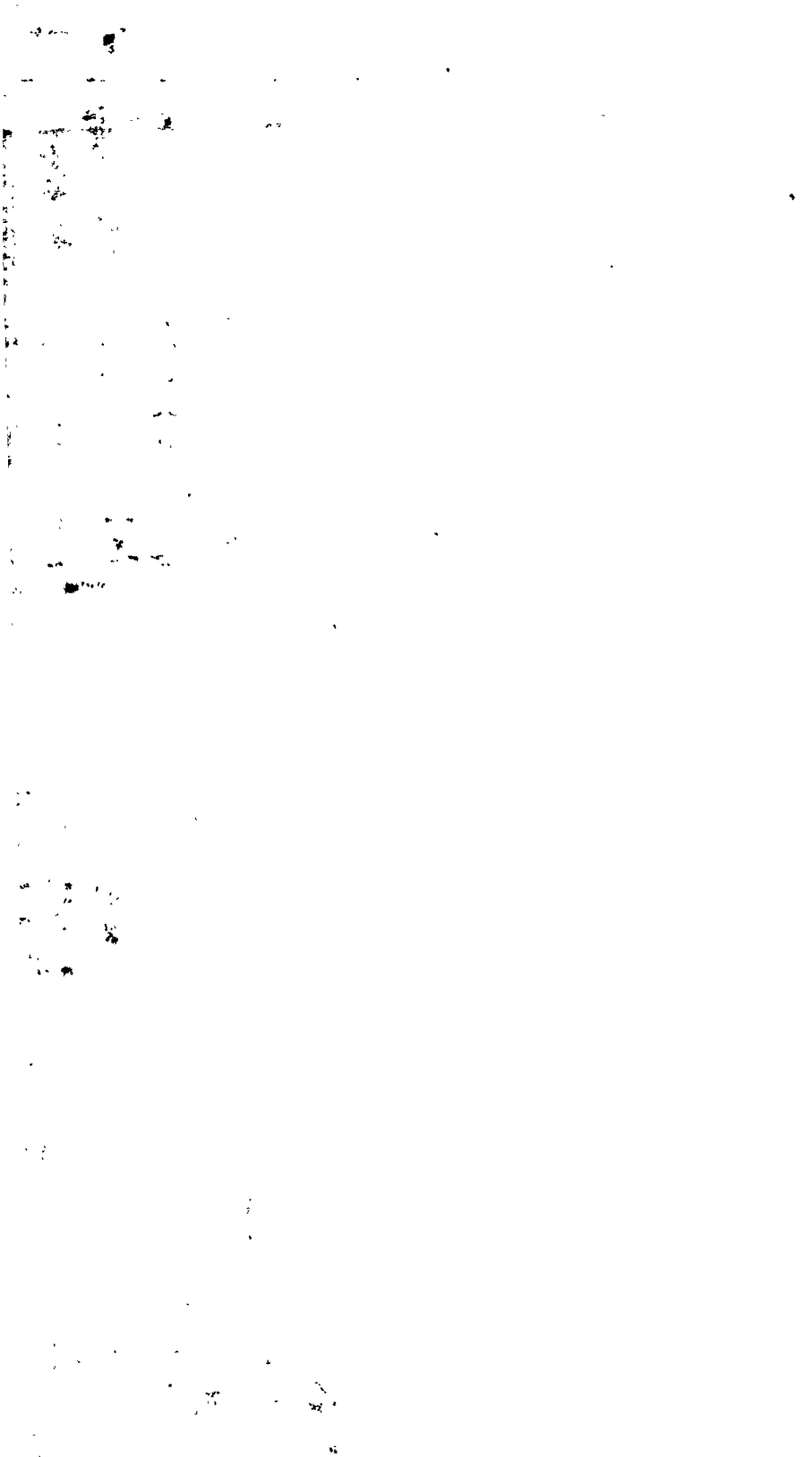
Local No. 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Wm. Barth, President.....237 N. Main St.
P. A. Walsh, Secretary, 202 Mill St., Pittston, Pa.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays at 86 E. Market St.

Local No. 39—W. J. Charmley, President.....1251 N. 59th Ave., Benson, Neb,
F. H. Holmes, Secretary.....600 28th St., Omaha, Neb.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays.

Local No. 40—Albany-Troy.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/20

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/21



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21317/22