Vol 3 #5 6-9 (1921)

THE ASBESTOS WORKER

The Official Journal of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

JANUARY, 1921



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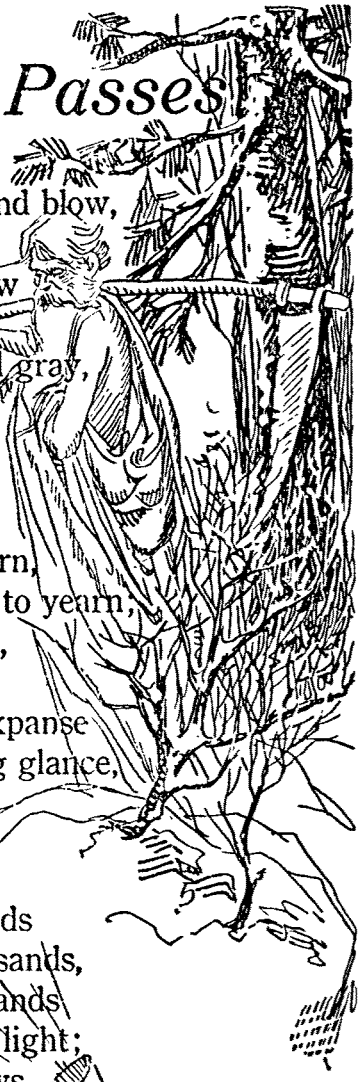
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ISSUED QUARTERLY: JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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The Old Year Passes



The winds that from the Northland blow,
From regions of eternal snow,
At midnight now are chanting low
Their Miserere drear,
The while the Old Year, bent and gray,
Goes desolate upon his way,
A King without a realm to sway,
Like sad, discrowned Lear.

In silent woods low droops the fern,
And seems for summer's flowers to yearn,
But holly berries gleam and burn,
To grace the Old Year bier;
And from the blue of heaven's expanse
The stars look down with pitying glance,
And softened seems the radiance
Of moon at midnight clear.

The Old Year passes; lo! he stands
And watches Time's fast falling sands,
Like dying flames from dying brands
That soon will quench their light;
And now a last flame fitful throws
Its flickering light o'er wintry snows,
And lights the way the Old Year goes
To distant realms of night.

But while we stand, silent, devout,
O'er eastern hills, old Time's redoubt,
There comes a gladdening "Hail!" and shout,
That brings to us new cheer.
For Twenty-One, both lithe and young,
With merry peal from glad bells flung,
Has come with joys as yet unsung—
A new King now is here!

H. T. Sudduth, in N. Y. World

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What a Union Card Should Mean

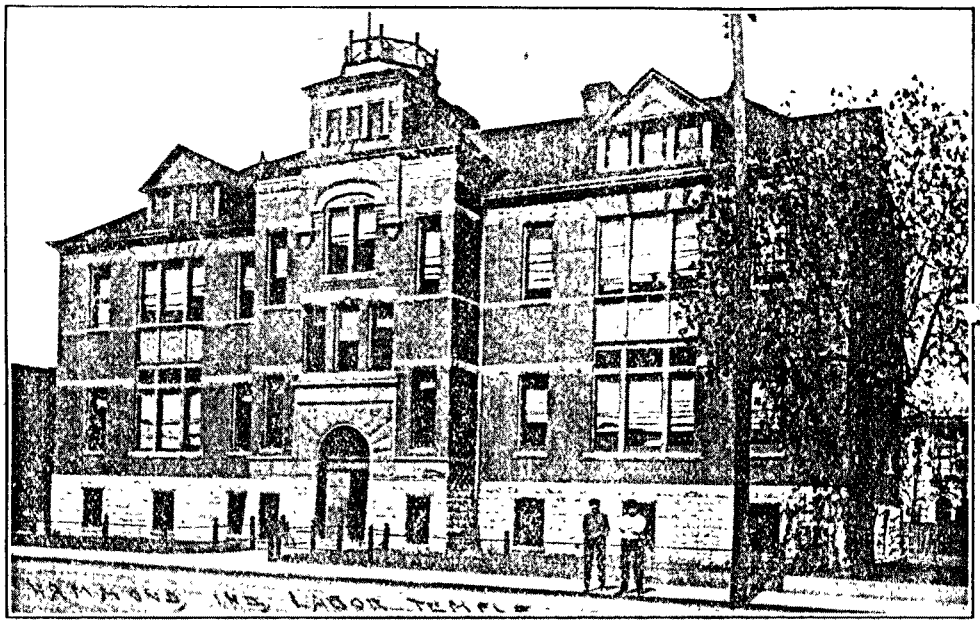
The union card is more than a book in which to place due stamps. It is more than a sign that the holder belongs to a certain union. The union card must mean more than that to the member who holds it, or the union will never reach that high plane to which it is destined. When a boy starts to learn a trade his one ambition is to become a competent workman—an efficient workman. If that is not his ambition then he had better quit and learn something in which he is interested. Also, he ought to feel that by his becoming a tradesman, the trade will be benefited and lifted to a higher standard; that when he has completed his apprenticeship he will do all in his power to make the mechanic a more respected workman among all the professions. For after all the tradesman is more necessary to the nation's well being than many so-called professional men.

Therefore he must become a competent workman, and in doing so the union card becomes more and more important. Let the prospective tradesman consider that he is taking his course of study in preparation for his life work, just as the medical student is preparing to practice medicine. Then when he has finished his preparation, and goes to work as a tradesman, his union card is his diploma.

Not one of us would retain a lawyer who was not a lawyer. We would at least want to know that he was a graduate of some standard law school, and he must have his credentials, his diploma; also he must be admitted to the bar. If we demand that in the lawyer, let us make the trade just as highly respected, by demanding that the machinist show his credentials, his diploma (union card), proving that he has completed four years of preparation, and is a graduate of a standard shop, where competent machinists have been employed to train him. Then we can say to the prospective employer, "You need have no fear to employ a man with a card, for if he has the card, he is a competent workman. If he wasn't a competent man we would not permit him to be admitted to the bar (the International Association).

Let all trade unions set up this high standard among their members, and demand this respect for the card, and we will have less trouble in negotiating agreements for the closed shop. Make the card a protection for the employer as well as for the employe.

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LABOR TEMPLE, HAMMOND, INDIANA.

The building was a school building, 32x90 ft., size of lot 100x110. This will accommodate thirty-two (32) meetings per week, besides small halls for Executive Boards and committee meetings. A heating plant second to none. Centrally located.

The Labor Temple Association was incorporated for $50,000.00, $38,000.00 paid for the building, balance to be used for remodeling, etc. Four per cent interest bearing bonds in denominations of $10.00 and $100.00 were for the total amount $40,000.00, of which were taken by Organized Labor, the balance by friends of Labor, redeemable on or before January 1, 1931.

Took possession of this building January 1, 1921, and every room has been taken for every night, so you cannot blame us for being one happy family in our own Home.

Our Chicago Local is one of the largest individual stockholders.

THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

I am tired of planning and toiling
  In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
  And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
  Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
  And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
  Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
  In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thought's endeavor,
  I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
  And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
  For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
  But the patient lives of the poor.
Let me dream as of old by the river
  And be loved for the dream alway;
For a dreamer lives forever,
  And a toiler dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

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General President's Report

Portland, Oregon, January 30, 1921.

Greeting:

Since the submission of his last report your President visited Syracuse, New York, attended a meeting of Local 30 and brought to the attention of the membership the fact that "Dun's Report" published certain of their names as being interested in the newly formed Onondaga Asbestos Co. The Local took action by demanding affidavits from the Brothers mentioned with the result that Brother McGill has since admitted interest and has taken withdrawal card, and Brother Rackel has presented sworn denial. At this meeting your President advised upon the proposed trade agreement and the membership decided to stand for the "Dollar Hour." The membership was further advised on the attitude to assume on two working operations "declared unfair" by the Syracuse Building Trades Council. Then came Washington to attend the scheduled conference between the Maintenance and Ways organization and representatives of all building trades. This conference (for the second time) failed to materialize owing to the non-appearance of the Maintenance and Ways officials. On this visit your President attended the "Atlantic City" Building Trades Conference, as also the "Worcester" Building Trades Conference. Providence was then visited and a meeting of Local 31 attended, that found Brother Johnson present, representing the New England Joint Conference. This meeting discussed the Sil-o-cel issue as affecting New England and the suspension of the bricklayers from the Boston Building Trades Council for claiming this form of insulation work protected by decision in favor of the Asbestos Workers under date of April, 1920. At this writing our membership are in control of this class of work on oilstills in New England upon which the "Bricky" threatened to strike. The trade agreement of Local 31 hinges on the outcome of the Boston (Local 6) settlement and is still in abeyance. Then on to New Haven and attendance at an executive board and local meeting of 33 at which the trade agreement situation was discussed and a decision reached to await the outcome of the Boston settlement before making demands. (The Boston settlement will influence our locals at Providence, Springfield and Connecticut.) Then on to Baltimore and a meeting of Local 11 that dealt with the trade agreement situation wherein the employers offered a six-month agreement at the old scale ($1.00) as against the local's demand for $1.12½. Local 11 refused to sign up for six months under any condition and at this writing no settlement has been effected. Albany came next, where Business Agent Wickersheim was consulted and three local issues disposed of. Then came a return trip to Syracuse and the last meeting on trade agreement which has since resulted in Local 30 joining the "Dollar hour" brigade. On this visit your President presided at the trial of a brother found guilty of working on Labor Day in an "emergency" that consisted of "sweeping the engine room floor." It might also be mentioned that his time card showed a single time rate of wage, all of which goes to prove that local unions are composed of union men and other

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men who carry union cards. Rochester was then visited, where a meeting of Local 26 decided its stand on trade agreement which has since resulted in Rochester swinging into the "Dollar hour" column. Then on to Washington and a visit at Building Trades Department on business of an executive nature. Your President started the New Year work on January 2nd by heading for Detroit where he consulted Vice-President Brinker on the local situation as well as attended a meeting of Local 25 where he advised on "Payment by Check," in addition to giving decision on a transfer controversy affecting Brother Mohsberg. At this meeting action was taken upon a communication from Local 6 which caused the withdrawal of our membership from all operations of the Boston contractor therein declared unfair. Cincinnati was next in line, where a Trade Board Conference discussed trade relations as a whole, to which Local 8 later gave consideration at its regular meeting at which your President installed the newly elected officers. Then on to Louisville to find that a lack of interest and internal dissention had Local 51 on its last legs and of no use to itself or the employers. A conference with the employers and a local union meeting resulted in the signing of a new trade agreement with a ten-cent wage increase (75 to 85). On this occasion your President gave our Louisville membership to understand that our trade interest must receive better attention from the hands of those whom we charter. It takes more than a charter to make a local. Then came St. Louis and General Office work for two days, during which a conference was held with Business Agent Kennedy of Local 17, Chicago, and Secretary McNamara on trade policies, upon which future action was decided. On this visit your President also attended a Joint Trade Board Conference that discussed the newly proposed trade agreement submitted by Local 1, including a wage scale of $1.25 which the employers met by offering the old scale of $1.00, which was later accepted by Local 1. Kansas City was the next stop off and attendance at a joint meeting of Locals 27 and 66 (Sugar Creek) on which occasion both general and local conditions were discussed. Our Kansas City membership returned to work after a one-month's strike in which they failed to establish the $1.25 hour. They accepted the "Dollar hour," which was the employers' original offer. The Kansas City Building Trades Arbitration Board has decided against the bricklayers in re Sil-o-cel work and has recognized the decision awarding all insulation to the Asbestos Worker. Denver was next in line with two meetings of Local 28 and a conference with the employers fully enlightened the trade to the advantages of, and necessity for, joint trade agreements, an international form of which was drafted by your President and left with the trade for near future action. The next stop was at Salt Lake City, in hopes that a charter might be issued. Your President regrets that neither the sufficient number nor proper interest is at present in evidence at Salt Lake City, and unless the unexpected happens it will be quite some time before that city is fighting under our flag. In response to a telegram from the General Office, your President stopped off at Pocatello, Idaho, to investigate an application for charter, the men interested in which proved to be laborers engaged in "lagging" locomotive boilers in the U. P. terminal shops. Your President has recommended no charter issuance. Spokane was the next city visited, where the general building trades condition was found to be none too promising with the general blanket building trades agreement expired and no renewal in sight. Our recently reorganized Local 47 was having hard sledding for an existence. Two local meetings taught the membership a few of the many things they

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must learn if they are to make the local survive and progress. Then came Seattle to find trade conditions much the same as in Spokane, with the building trades working without agreement and the situation seemingly dominated by the General Employers' Association. An executive board meeting together with a meeting of Local 7 and a conference with the employers failed to accomplish anything along the line of trade agreement recognition for Local 7. Our employers frankly stated that their hands are tied by the General Association which was considering the open shop and wage reduction. Tacoma was the next stop, where our trade work was found to be influenced by the Seattle situation as our Seattle employers control Tacoma work. Your President gave our Tacoma membership a long advisory talk in meeting, after which he journeyed to Portland, from which city this report is submitted. It was gratifying to find trade harmony prevailing at Portland and the membership of Local 36 working under the International form of signed trade agreement. Your President attended a meeting of Local 36 and gave decision and advice on certain trade issues. In the present period of readjustment our membership should be cautioned to "Stop, Look and Listen" in a trade sense. The coming year will be a barren one for the Trade Union Movement. Generally speaking, it will be a "lean" year for the pay envelope and will mostly affect our craft through scarcity of work. Organized labor need expect nothing from its friends (?) at Washington either through judicial decision or legislation. Nor can it expect anything that breaths of equity from the hands of National or local Chambers of Commerce. This is not a "get" year for our locals. We will be indeed lucky if we succeed in making it a "hold" year. The opening gun in our trade wage reduction fight has been fired at Boston where the Building Trades Council with which Local 6 is affiliated has had its membership on strike since January 20th against the announced policy of the Building Trades Employers' Association to cut wages ten per cent (from $1.00 to $0.90). Other of our locals may meet this issue. Should our membership be assessed they should not hesitate in giving quick response. Your President concludes by appealing to all our conservative membership to attend meeting regularly and support local union officers in the suppression of possible radical action. Remember, brothers, that during the coming year our trade craft will be sailing through troubled waters. Do not "rock the boat."

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

THE SUCCESS FAMILY.

The father of Success is Work.

The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense.

Some of the other boys are: Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm, Co-operation.

The oldest daughter is Character.

Some of the sisters are: Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity, Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

Get acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with the rest of the family.—London Opinion.

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CLAYTON LAW IS SMASHED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

Washington, Jan. 8.—In a six-to-three decision the United States Supreme Court rules that the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, Mich., can secure an injunction against officials of Machinists' unions of New York City and others restraining them from carrying on a boycott against the company.

The defendant unionists claimed that the Clayton amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law debarred an injunction in these cases. This position was sustained by a minority of the court—Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Clark.

Two sections of the Clayton law—six and twenty—are treated at length in the majority opinion which holds, in effect, that section six permits unions to engage in "normal activities," but they are not privileged "to become a cloak for an illegal combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade as defined by the anti-trust laws."

Section twenty provides that no injunction shall be issued in "a case between an employer and employes, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment."

The court holds that this provision applies only to parties directly involved. The court says this section can not be regarded as including all members of a labor organization as parties to a "dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment" which proximately affects only a few of them.

The court says that the emphasis placed by congress on the words "lawful" and "peaceful" rebut a legislative intent "to confer a general immunity for conduct violative of the anti-trust laws, or otherwise unlawful."

In effect, the decision is as follows:

Machinists may strike against the printing press company but when machinists in New York ask other unionists not to handle the non-union machines, this is a conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton law does not apply.

conditions in printing press manufacturing plants. The machinists secured agreements with three of the largest companies in the country and these concerns insisted that the Duplex be included that the business be placed on the same competitive basis. The Duplex refused and to hold their conditions in the other plants the machinists were compelled to call a strike. The New York machinists conducted a vigorous fight against the Duplex and as that city is a printing center its business was affected.

The company asked the New York federal district court for an injunction, but this was denied and the Clayton law upheld. The circuit of appeals took the same position, both decisions being now reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT RULING ON PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT LAW.

Those people who still believed that the country was dry, that prohibition affected everybody alike, will be convinced of their error by the latest ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court, as to the prohibition enforcement act. The Court ruled:

First. That liquor lawfully acquired for personal use may be kept elsewhere than in the home of the owner.

Second. That liquor so acquired and stored in a warehouse may be removed from the warehouse to the home of the owner without any violation of the law.

There you have it! There is no such a thing as the country being bone-dry, or that prohibition affects everybody alike. Prohibition is effective only to the poorer class of the people. The rich are holding the warehouse certificates on whiskey stored, they can take it out; take it to their homes and no doubt they can and will help out their rich friends who do not possess any such certificates.

The poorer class, the workers, had no money to invest in liquor, they hold no such certificates and cannot get any liquor unless they pay a big price for illegally made moonshine

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asbestosclaims.law/library/21342/8

The Asbestos Worker

The Official Journal of the International Association Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Building Trades Department.

Published Quarterly at Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

Address all communications to
THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Room 803, Holland Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

To Insure Publication, Copy Should Be at Office on the 30th of October, January, April, and July.

Vol. 3. JANUARY, 1921. No. 6

A man who minds his own business with great devotion is sometimes called unsociable.

The tightest thing on earth is the lock on a millionaire's cellar door. The loosest thing is the cork in a poor man's last bottle.

Don't worry much over a mistake. Think of the millions who have made mistakes and have still been successful.

Throwing an old shoe brings good luck to the one it is thrown at. This explains why a pup will chew on an old shoe for seven hours after you toss it his way. Isn't he a clever canine!

Another advantage of not joining the labor unions is that the unorganized workers have no means of protesting wage reductions, but the advantage is all with the employers. These, by the way, seem well organized for the purpose of reducing wages and resisting price reductions to the public.

All the trouble lies in the fact that a young man doesn't get enough money to save some and still have a good time.

When President Samuel Gompers sits down in conference with the representatives of 109 international unions they will frame a message to the open shoppers that will go around the world and become history.

IT IS.

Henry Ford raises his minimum pay for workmen from five to six dollars a day. Another good reason undoubtedly for rejoicing that he was kept out of the Senate. Such recklessness, when it comes to paying workers, is dangerous; it might breed Bolshevism, or might, at the least, "diminish the value of the dollar," and that would be too sad.

How different from Henry Ford of Detroit is Dr. Eliot of Harvard. Dr. Eliot sees 'the path of ruin" in government effort to provide work for mechanics and discharged soldiers at good wages. Says the doctor:

"High wages are paid in the building trades, and there is no reason for them except the selfish demands of the men or their organizations."

The world as a whole applauds Dr. Eliot, who thinks it all right for him to make a good living by lending his name to books that other men wrote, and all wrong for the government to plan good wages for good mechanics and good soldiers.

And the State of Michigan rejects at the polls, Henry Ford, who does more than a thousand men for American manufacturing industries, then gives his money back to the people in good value for buyers and good wages for workers.

It is a highly intelligent world.—Press.

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IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Thomas Doyle; and,

Whereas, the members of Local No. 34 deeply mourn the loss from among us; therefore,

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

FRED H. BERKHAHN,
Secretary Local Union No. 34.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, Brother Otto M. Schulz, who was a loyal member of Local No. 19 and a true friend to brother members of our craft; in view of the loss which our organization has sustained and in memory of him, be it

Resolved, That members of Local No. 19 kindly feeling their loss hereby tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy and condolences in this, their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to his family, and to the International Secretary for publication in the Journal.

WM. SELLMANN,
Sec'y Local No. 19.

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MR. UNTERMYER AND MR. GRACE.

A striking scene in the world drama of industrialism was staged in the Aldermanic Chamber when Samuel Untermyer interrogated Eugene P. Grace. Mr. Grace is President of "Bethlehem." Mr. Untermyer is the largest single stockholder.

Mr. Untermyer advocated collective bargaining and unionization of workmen. Mr. Grace is willing to go to any length in opposition to these principles. In this conflict of opinion, if we go beneath the surface, we find one of the great basic factors of modern industrial life. Mr. Untermyer typifies ownership of industry. Mr. Grace typifies management. The two do not always agree. If Mr. Untermyer owned and managed one or more of the Bethlehem plants or subsidiaries, it is fair to suppose that he would put into effect the policies he advocates. He would be in touch with his labor forces, would know what his workers wanted and would probably grant what was asked without the need of an elaborate union organization.

Instead, Mr. Untermyer merely owns a fraction of all the plants. He manages none. If he disapproves of Mr. Grace's management he is helpless; he can persuade a majority of the ownership to either discharge Mr. Grace or force him to change his policy. Mr. Grace is the representative of a union of employing capitalists. These capitalists are out of touch with the labor they employ. The workers have no avenue to reach the humanitarian instincts of the real employers, such as Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Grace stands in the way. When every owner was his own employment manager there was real competition in employment. Each owner had to treat his employees fairly or they would go to a competitor. He was in position to know whether the treatment was fair.

The corporation—the union of capitalist employers—made the union of employees essential.

The very conflict between Mr. Untermyer and his hired man, Mr. Grace is itself of the bets reasons a labor organizer could advance to justify the unionization of labor for the purpose of collective bargaining.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Q. Can an Improver be put to work with a Mechanic when other Mechanics are idle?

A. This is entirely governed by Agreement. If your Agreement states that the ratio is one Improver to three Mechanics, or one Improver to two Mechanics, or one Improver to one Mechanic, whichever the case may be, the Improver can work regardless of whether other Mechanics are idle, providing the ratio of Mechanics is employed.

WITHOUT A CARD.

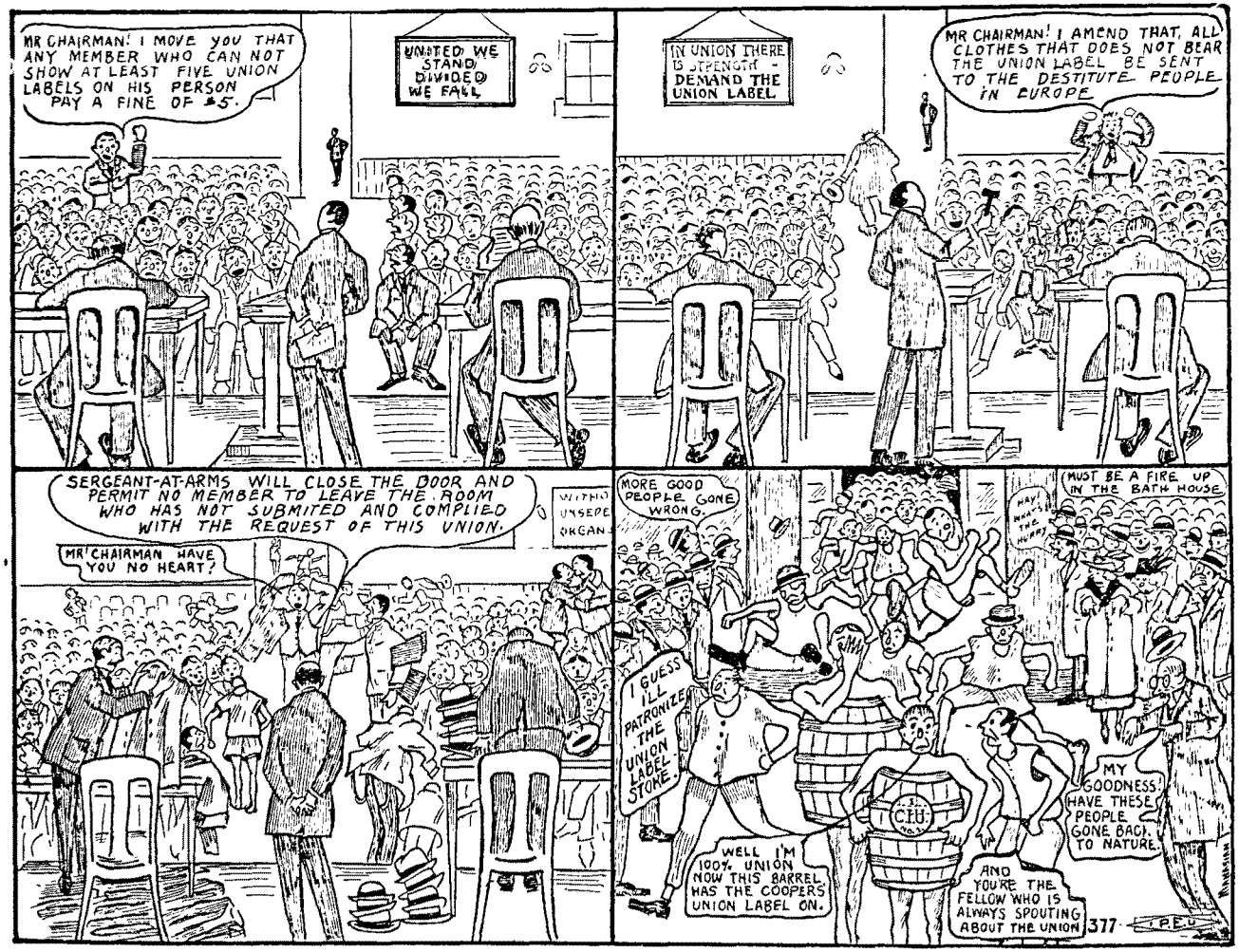
I ought to get a large reward,
For never owning a union card;
I've never grumbled, I've never struck;
I've never mixed with union truck;
But must be going my way to win,
So open, St. Peter, and let me in.
St. Peter sat and stroked his tsaff;
Despite his high office he had laugh.

Said he, with a fiery gleam in his eyes,
Who is tending this gate, you or I?
I have heard of you and your gift of gab;
You're what is known on earth as a scab.
Thereupon he arose in his stature tall,
And pressed a button on the wall;
And said to imp who answered the bell,
Escort this fellow around to hell.

Tell Satan to give him a seat alone
On a red hot griddle, near the throne.
But stay, even the devil can't stand the smell
Of a cooking scab on a griddle in hell.
It would cause a revolt of a striker, I know,
If I sent you down to the imps below.
Go back to your master on earth and tell
That they don't even want a scab in Hell.

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MORAL: HOW ARE YOUR LABELS?

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Now that the year of 1920 has gone down in history and the year of 1921 is before us, it is well for us to look back and familiarize ourselves with the progress made by our International Association.

The year of 1920 was fruitful of results, no one who has had any experience with the Local and with the labor game in general will deny.

The year of 1921 opens up with about 98 per cent of our Local Unions with International Trade Agreements, and the average wage of $1.00 per hour has almost been hit.

Our Finances cannot be compared, as you will note from the Financial Report recently sent out for the First Quarter, ending December 31, 1920.

Locals chartered in the last year were: Spokane, Wash., Tulsa, Okla., Sugar Creek, Mo., Akron, Ohio, Pensacola, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas. Totaling six (6).

Our membership has increased, as you will note from the list of new members. This is not only due from new Locals organizing, but our old chartered Locals have increased proportionately.

As the Journal is about to go to press the office has been notified that our Boston Local has been "locked out" along with other trades in the building line for a reduction of wages.

Our Local at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been on strike since January 1st for an increase of wages, of which you have been officially notified through a circular letter.

Our Local at Rochester, N. Y., has signed up for $1.00 per hour; Cincinnati, Ohio, has signed up for 95 cents per hour, and our Local at St. Louis for $1.00 per hour; Syracuse, N. Y., $1.00 per hour.

We find at this moment, not one danger, but several. Centered in a propaganda which is profitable to those who conduct it there is a movement under way to break down the organizations of the workers through the establishment of the non-union shop, miscalled by its sponsors the "open shop." This movement has for its aim the destruction of labor's voice, the destruction of joint relations between workers and employers, the destruction of the whole structure of collective bargaining and joint agreement which has brought so much of democracy into the industrial life of our people. There is, further, the effort to carry the affairs of industry into the realm of politics through the establishment of various kinds of governmental tribunals and boards, which aims to make real collective bargaining impossible and to make of the relations between worker and employer an endless litigation.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer

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NEW MEMBERS.

Reg. No.
4001 Thomas Harte, New York City, N. Y.
4002 T. Madden, New York City, N. Y.
4003 Wm. Thomas, New York City, N. Y.
4004 Frank Kubak, New York City, N. Y.
4005 F. Subetta, New York City, N. Y.
4006 G. Subetta, New York City, N. Y.
4007 J. J. Barnes, New York City, N. Y.
4008 C. N. Sparks, Connecticut.
4009 Hendel Gustafson, Boston, Mass.
4010 Olof G. Peterson, Boston, Mass.
4011 Philip Mortimer, Boston, Mass.
4012 Aleck Erickson, Boston, Mass.
4013 R. O. Leatherman, Dallas, Tex.
4014 Fred W. Vogler, Houston, Tex.
4015 Llewellyn Bond, Los Angeles, Cal.
4016 N. J. Richards, Providence, R. I.
4017 Wm. H. White, Providence, R. I.
4018 Gust. Abend, Cleveland, Ohio.
4019 Thos. E. Skillicorn, Cleveland, Ohio.
4020 Anthony Searl, Cleveland, Ohio.
4021 W. McBride, Cleveland, Ohio.
4022 A. Genthe, Essex & Hudson Co.
4023 Francis Fitzgerald, Essex & Hudson Co.
4024 A. Chelsa, Essex & Hudson Co.
4025 Frank Long, Portland, Ore.
4026 J. H. Coulton, Baltimore, Md.
4027 M. G. McGrievy, Baltimore, Md.
4028 C. Lawson, San Francisco, Cal.
4029 Wm. J. Toomay, New Orleans, La.
4030 John J. Howorka, New Orleans, La.
4031 Oscar Baumgartner, Toledo, Ohio.
4032 Leo Tensing, Des Moines, Ia.
4033 J. Rotstein, Fore River Ship Yards.
4034 Paul Paulson, Fore River Ship Yards,
4035 Harry Sadler, Buffalo, N. Y.
4036 Frank X. Miller, Buffalo, N. Y.
4037 Leroy Leavell, Buffalo, N. Y.
4038 Omer Bourgon, Montreal, Canada.
4039 Chas. Thorly, Kansas City, Mo.
4040 Nicholas Capicotto, New York City, N. Y.
4041 Arthur Hansen, New York City, N. Y.
4042 M. Ragusin, New York City, N. Y.
4043 Frank Lezebat, New York City, N. Y.
4044 M. Smith, New York City, N. Y.
4045 M. Listeh, New York City, N. Y.
4046 Geo. C. Andrews, Connecticut
4047 R. Walsh, Cleveland, Ohio.
4048 Gus. Mayce, New York City, N. Y.
4049 A. A. Knef, New York City, N. Y.
4050 M. Gerolimich, New York City, N. Y.
4051 T. Babish, New York City, N. Y.
4052 Nicholas Zic, New York City, N. Y.
4053 Wm. Tartaglie, New York City, N. Y.
4054 J. Gebhardt, New York City, N. Y.
4055 Austin F. McCormick, New York City, N.Y.
4056 F. Farrelly, New York City, N. Y.
4057 Geo. Nuquist, New York City, N. Y.
4058 Wm. Richards, New York City, N. Y.
4059 Peter Boylan, New York City, N. Y.
4060 J. Solka, New York City, N. Y.
4061 A. Cowich, New York City, N. Y.
4062 J. Fredericksen, Detroit, Mich.
4063 John J. Evans, Detroit, Mich.
4064 James Norburn, Detroit, Mich.
4065 W. D. Spencer, Akron, Ohio.
4066 Benj. H. Boyes, Akron, Ohio.
4067 John Duvall, Baltimore, Md.
4068 Tom Shearn, St. Louis, Mo.
4069 Julius Lucchesi, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
4070 J. R. Holt, Kansas City, Mo.
4071 W. A. Clark, Kansas City, Mo.
4072 James Morris, Syracuse, N. Y.
4073 J. Kearns, Buffalo, N. Y.
4074 M. W. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.
4075 J. Slattery, Buffalo, N. Y.
4076 John Sauer, Essex & Hudson Co.
4077 Ed Dougherty, Essex & Hudson Co.
4078 Geo. Tooker, Essex & Hudson Co.
4079 R. A. Sagar, Essex & Hudson Co.
4080 R. Radcliffe, Los Angeles, Cal.
4081 Leo A. Hughes, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
4082 A. Blache, Montreal, Canada.
4083 J. Con, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4084 Frank McKeown, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4085 D. Kirton, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4086 H. Sanders, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4087 C. Richards, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4088 Fred W. Loynbee, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4089 J. Lewis, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4090 C. H. Ogilby, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
4091 A. Kinzinger, New York City, N. Y.
4092 Jerry Balich, New York City, N. Y.
4093 P. Cernich, New York City, N. Y.
4094 D. Concellach, New York City, N. Y.
4095 John Beiner, New York City, N. Y.
4096 A. Rachel, New York City, N. Y.
4097 M. Grobach, New York City, N. Y.
4098 John Myslik, New York City, N. Y.
4099 John Davies, New York City, N. Y.
4100 S. Zorevick, New York City, N. Y.
4101 Andrew Duyinovich, New York City, N. Y.
4102 J. Paff, New York City, N. Y.
4103 Jos. Cabasin, New York City, N. Y.
4104 John F. Lalor, Jr., New York City, N. Y.
4105 John Brown, New York City, N. Y.
4106 R. A. Jordan, New York City, N. Y.
4107 N. Manerevich, New York City, N. Y.
4108 M. Horn, New York City, N. Y.
4109 P. Sutic, New York City, N. Y.
4110 Edw. Schiffbauer, New York City, N. Y.
4111 Wm. Zimmerman, New York City, N. J.
4112 G. W. Wehner, New York City, N. Y.
4113 F. Matich, New oYrk City, N. Y.
4114 Jas. J. Holland, New York City, N. Y.
4115 Fred Colgero, New York City, N. Y.
4113 F. Matich, New York City, N. Y.
4117 M. L. Mohsberg, Washington, D. C.
4118 C. R. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.
4119 Claud Ray, Indianapolis, Ind.
4120 Wm. F. Love, Baltimore, Md.
4121 Thos. Burns, Essex & Hudson Co.
4122 Peter Calandrella, Connecticut.
4123 Paul K. Andrews, Connecticut.
4124 John J. Gleason, Connecticut.
4125 R. J. Simpson, Connecticut.
4126 Jack Howard, Connecticut.
4127 Nicholas Palmieri, Connecticut.
4128 James Connors, Connecticut.
4129 Clarence Agan, Syracuse, N. Y.
4130 Author King, Syracuse, N. Y.
4131 Clement C. King, Syracuse, N. Y.
4132 Albert Ellis, Buffalo, N. Y.
4133 Walter Kredel, Columbus, Ohio.
4134 E. C. Litsinberger, Columbus, Ohio.

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Reg. No.
3510 Lee Phillips, Newport News, Va.
2565 Wm. Lomarney, Detroit, Mich.
520 H. Larr, Detroit, Mich.
1388 C. Hutchison, Detroit, Mich.
3301 Joe Benoiet, Detroit, Mich
3938 Wm. Hartman, Portsmouth, Va.
3742 W. Heberlin, Portsmouth, Va.
2658 Edward Daigneau, Springfield, Mass.
3834 J. C. Agree, Atlanta, Ga.
3825 Sam Carrin, Atlanta, Ga.
3824 L. H. Carrin, Atlanta, Ga.
3909 J. S. Crawford, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
3833 T. W. Weinmeiter, Atlanta, Ga.
3837 J. M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
2673 W. L. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.
3366 James W. Doyle, Portland, Ore.
2659 Geo. R. Porter, Boston, Mass.
2538 Fred V. Rodgers, Essex & Hudson Co.
2595 Arthur McElroy, Essex & Hudson Co.
2841 Glenn D. Butler, Portland, Ore.
2055 S. Kerry, Winnipeg, Canada.
1678 Carl Johnson, Springfield, Mass.
599 W. H. Howley, Seattle, Wash.
2803 Thomas Hines, Essex & Hudson Co.
2788 Frankie Fitzpatrick, Essex & Hudson Co.
137 J. C. Alphin, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
3690 C. M. Robinson, Mobile, Ala.
3900 P. E. Brown, Mobile, Ala.
3478 Adam Sprau, Mobile, Ala.
2787 J. M. Harrison, Mobile, Ala.
2860 Wayne Fiffeny, Mobile, Ala.

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WAGES OF VARIOUS LOCALS.

	Local No	Mechanics Per Hr.
St. Louis, Mo.	1	$1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1.00
Cleveland, Ohio	3	1.12½
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	1.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	1.00
Boston, Mass.	6	1.00
Seattle, Wash.	7	1.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	8	.95
Portsmouth, Va.	9	.87
New Orleans, La.	10	1.00
Baltimore, Md.	11	1.00
New York, N. Y.	12	1.12½
Philadelphia, Pa.	14	1.00
Winnipeg, Canada	15	.90
San Francisco, Cal.	16	1.06½
Chicago, Ill.	17	1 25
Indianapolis, Ind.	18	.90
Milwaukee, Wis.	19	.90
Toronto, Canada	20	.90
Dallas, Tex.	21	1.00
Houston, Tex.	22	1.00
Montreal, Can.	23	.67½
Washington, D. C.	24	1.00
Detroit, Mich.	25	1.12½
Rochester, N. Y.	26	1.00
Kansas City, Mo.	27	1 00
Denver, Colo.	28	1.00
Des Moines, Ia.	29	.75
Syracuse, N. Y.	30	1.00
Providence, R. I.	31	1.00
Essex & Hudson Co.	32	1.12½
Connecticut	33	1.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul	34	.90
Youngstown, Ohio	35	1.12½
Portland, Ore.	36	1.00
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	38	1.00
Omaha, Neb.	39	1.12½
Albany-Troy	40	93¾
Wilmington, Del.	42	1.00
Springfield, Mass.	43	1.00
Columbus, Ohio	44	.80
Toledo, Ohio	45	1.00
Charleston, S. C.	48	.90
Tacoma, Wash.	50	1.00
Louisville, Ky.	51	.85
Duluth, Minn.	52	.80
Jacksonville, Fla.	53	.80
Vancouver, B. C.	54	.75
Little Rock, Ark.	55	.87½
Newport News, Va.	56	.80
Atlanta, Ga.	57	.75
Mobile, Ala.	58	.80
Fore River Ship Yards	59	.80
Savannah, Ga.	61	.90
Ottawa, Can.	63	.80
Tulsa, Okla.	64	1.00
Sugar Creek, Mo.	65	.75
Akron, Ohio	66	1.12½
Port Arthur, Tex.	68	.80

Average wage, 95c per hour.

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Correspondence

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers. Office of the Vice-President.

West Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 19.

Thos. J. McNamara, 803 Holland Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: On Wednesday, October 20, I visited Local No. 62, Portsmouth, N. H., and found that owing to shut down of shipyards and to lack of any prospective work in the building line that Local 62 membership were going to return charter to the International Office, which no doubt they have done by this time.

I advised them to hold on if possible, and trust that in the future operations would start up again, but they felt otherwise and wished information as to procedure in transferring and traveling, which I gave them. Some of them I believe transferred to Connecticut and some to Fore River. This action no doubt write **finis** to our activities in Portsmouth, but I believe that in the near future we will be able to install a local in some other part of N. H. that is more fertile ground. We are in the height of agreement activities in Boston and are having conferences daily which is the reasons I have not reported before. Expect to meet Mullaney at Providence on the 27th of November. Trust that things are moving along good with you, I am

Yours fraternally,
E. A. JOHNSON.

DENVER LABOR DEFENSE LEAGUE.

Denver, Jan. 17, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Denver Labor Defense League requests the editors of all labor papers and trade journals to give full publicity to the membership of labor building trades and miscellaneous trades and crafts. Employers are trying by insidious propaganda to create the impression that lots of work and better conditions can be had somewhere else than their local district. The intent is to flood first this locality and then other localities with an excess of union or card members and thereby wreck our dearly earned conditions.

The conditions are much the same throughout the United States and if you spend your last dollar on transportation you become subject to competition with the strikebreaker with this difference: The employer must pay return fare to the RATS and you can walk.

Stay where you are now. If you must move, first write to the local secretary of that district for facts concerning employment.

Pay no attention to so-called news items that are misleading ads concerning employment.

Labor papers please copy.

Yours fraternally,
W. E. SHUTTS,
Secretary.

Thomas J. McNamara,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to officially notify you that the raffle for the benefit of Wm. Mount took place at our last regular meeting, and the winning ticket was No. 790, held by Frank Johnson, of 62 Woodward Avenue, East Providence, R. I., and the $20.00 in gold was forwarded to him.

Also wish to thank each and every individual for the interest they have taken in the above affair, and wish to state that it was a wonderful success.

Respectfully,
GUS. SCHMITTER,
Secretary Local Union No. 1.

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M. F. McPARLAND.

Have received information that Bro. M. F. McParland has again been elected President of the Pittsburg Local, and which is his fifth annual election. Much credit is due to the efforts of Bro. McParland in bringing about the conditions which are now enjoyed by Local No. 2.

Bro. McParland also had the honor of representing Local No. 2 at the Fourth Annual Convention held in Chicago under date of August 5, 1907.

FRANKLIN FUEL SAVING PRODUCTS

85% Magnesia—Sectional and Blocks

Strong, Unusually Well Packed

EASY TO HANDLE

No. 102 Asbestos Cement

Large Covering Capacity

EASILY WORKED

Catalog F. C.-7-19 gives full information on Heat Losses and Insulation Savings

THE FRANKLIN MFG. COMPANY

FRANKLIN, PA.

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American Federation of Labor News

ILLITERACY SHAMES U. S.

"What would be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent of the adult population cannot read the laws which they are presumed to know?" asks Secretary of the Interior Lane in his annual report.

The cabinet official asks this question because the draft disclosed that of the first 2,000,000 men conscripted there were 200,000 who could not read their orders or understand them when delivered or read the letters sent from home.

Secretary Lane declares that the nation spends in a year twice as much for chewing gum as it does for school books, more for automobiles than for all primary and secondary education, and pays the average school teacher less than it pays the average day laborer.

PRICES AND WAGES IN '43.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.

"An old account book has been unearthed showing prices paid by the owner of the book in 1843," says the San Francisco Star.

"The figures given are such as to make one weep for the 'good old days' —until one stumbles on an item indicating the wages paid 77 years ago. A pair of shoes is entered at $1.37, slippers at 62 cents, a dozen eggs at 3 cents, coffee at 10 cents a pound, butter at 8 cents, cheese at 10 cents, lumber at 1 cent a foot and chickens at 10 cents each. These were the days when a dollar was as big as a cart wheel in the matter of purchases. But the sad awakening comes when one reaches the entry: 'Credit for one day's work, 50 cents.' Fifty cents today would pay for about 30 minutes' labor, while in '43 a 'day' probably meant from 12 to 14 hours."

HOIST WHITE FLAG.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 30.

The associated industries has hoisted the white flag in its war on union labor in this city. Officers of the chamber of commerce have issued a call for a new order of things.

Some of the officers of the chamber of commerce were leading figures in the associated industries. It is now proposed that the chamber speak in future for the employers. The new policy includes several declarations that the trade union movement can not accept, but the important thing is employers have concluded that negotiation and conference must supplant opposition to organized labor.

This city has been the scene of much turmoil during the past several months and employers now realize that the reputation given Seattle as a result of their labor baiting has been harmful to the community.

GOMPERS WARNS WORKERS OF LAWS TO ENSLAVE THEM

Washington, Dec. 13.

State organizations of the American Federation of Labor were cautioned to be "on guard" against threatened enactment of state laws that would "enslave the workers" in a circular letter sent to the state secretaries today by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation.

"Reaction in many quarters is rampant," Gompers wrote, "and it is threatened that efforts will be made to have the legislatures of all the states enact compulsory arbitration laws with compulsory labor provisions. I urge upon you and your colleagues to be alert and on guard so that the forces of labor may use every endeavor at their command to prevent the enactment by the state legislatures of laws that would enslave the workers and to prevent the nullifying of existing laws that conserve the rights and liberties of all the people."

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President Gompers pledged the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor in every way in the effort to resist any threatened reactionary program.

$2,632 A LIVING WAGE.

New York, Dec. 4.

A living wage should not be less than $2,632 a year, or $50.61 a week, declared officers of Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union No. 23 in a wage hearing before an arbitration board. The estimates are based on official figures. The union supported its claim by a mass of price quotations which are summarized by the following necessary yearly expenditures for a family:

Food, $871.80; clothing, $529.96; rent, $437.35; light and heat, $68.59; household equipment, $69.23; miscellaneous, $655.75. Total, $2,632.68.

DENY SILK SHIRT STORY.

Chicago, Oct. 16.

Judge Alschuler, arbitrator in a wage movement instituted by packing house employes, says the story of these employes buying $25 silk shirts and earning $100 a week, is "false and misleading."

"It is on a par with a good many other things that get into the newspapers," said the arbitrator. "I saw in the headlines in the papers here the other day about some men earning $100 or so a week. Whether it was intended or not, it creates the impression that that is the scale of wages for the yards. It is not fair."

The story was written, it is stated, by a packer's publicity agent and it was later "carried" by the press associations and given wide circulation.

The packers' employes do not object to wearing silk shirts, but they do object to the claim that they wear this apparel when the purpose of the story is to create a high-wage impression.

THE TRUTH ABOUT STRIKES

So far as strikes are concerned, as long as one individual is allowed to hire other individuals and make a profit from their labor there will, of course, be strikes and labor troubles. Even under a system of public ownership of the means of production, there would be an occasional strike, and possibly a great many. But the last thirty years have proved one fact plainly—the strongest unions have the fewest strikes.

No one suffers from a strike as much as the strikers themselves, and therefore it is the duty of the business agent to prevent strikes by interviewing employers and submitting differences to arbitration. The most successful business agent is he who obtains better conditions for the members of his union without the necessity of a strike.

The right to strike is as essential as the right of free speech or suffrage. "Thank God," said Abraham Lincoln, "we have a system of labor where there can be a strike." Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop.

The man who is too submissive to strike, who, when his pay is reduced, or his work increased, will sit down and wipe his eyes and say, "let well enough alone," and "thank God it's no worse," is not fit to live in a republic. He should emigrate to China or some other country which has not been liberated by the courage and devotion of a host of patriots.

No union leader ever advocates violence. If he did, he could be held responsible for every brick thrown by a newsboy, and in the arrest of rioters, made during a strike, it is seldom that a union man is convicted. There is more rioting every year by college students than by trade unionists.

The best way to prevent a strike is to get every last man in the trade into the union, to hammer the principles of trades unionism into their heads, to get a half million dollars into the treasury, and elect the most level-headed men as the officers of the union.

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ASSAILS PRESENT OPEN SHOP MOVE

Washington, Nov. 11.

Warning that the present movement for the open shop may foster rather than put down radicalism, was issued yesterday by the social action depart-

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ment of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The purpose, the statement says, is not so much for the creation of the open shop as for the destruction of unionism and the right of collective bargaining. Abolition of unions would be retrogression, the council holds, and subject the workers to utter dependency upon the employers of labor.

"'The open shop drive of certain groups of American employers is becoming so strong that it threatens not only the welfare of the wage earner but the whole structure of industrial peace and order," says the statement.

"Employers sometimes favor the open shop because they do not want to be limited in the employment of men to union members. But the present drive is not of that kind. The evidence shows that, in its organization form, it is not merely against the closed shop but against unionism itself, and particularly against collective bargaining. Of what avail is it for workers to be permitted by their employers to become members of unions if the employers will not deal with the unions? The workers might as well join golf clubs as labor unions if the present open shop campaign is successful.

Pretense Is Charged.

"'The open shop drive masks under such names as 'the American plan' and hides behind the pretense of American freedom. Yet its real purpose is to destroy all effective labor unions, and thus subject the working people to the complete domination of the employers. Should it succeed in the measure that its proponents hope, it will thrust far into the ranks of the underpaid, the body of American working people.

"'The bishops of the National Catholic War Council who issued the program of social reconstruction said: 'It is to be hoped that this right, the right of labor to organize and to deal with employers through representatives, will never again be called into question by any considerable group of employers.' The archbishops and bishops of the United States, in their pastoral letter proclaimed again 'the right of the workers to form and maintain the kind of organization that is necessary and that will be most effectual in securing their welfare.'

"During the war the National War Labor Board recognized and protected a genuine kind of open shop, one which assured the non-union man freedom and the members of unions the right of collective bargaining. That is not the kind of open shop for which the drive is being made.

Unions Are Necessary.

"'The unions were necessary, even during the war, when working people found their labor in great demand. They are still more imperative now, and they must keep their strength and grow. Otherwise we shall see a repetition of the old bad days when workers were utterly dependent upon their employers.

"'There is great danger that the whole nation will be harmed by this campaign of a few groups of strong employers. To aim now at putting into greater subjection the workers in industry is blind and foolhardy. The radical movements and disturbances in Europe ought to hold a lesson for the employers of America. And the voice of the American people ought to be raised in the endeavor to drive this lesson home."

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 18, 1921.

Mr. T. J. McNamara,
803 Holland Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Wish to report that Bro. O. M. Schulz, Reg. No. 2541, of Local No. 19, was fatally injured while working at Menasha, Wis., for Fred Sprinkmann & Son of Milwaukee.

He fell from a scaffold a distance of 25 feet at 8:30 a. m., striking his head on a railroad track and fractured his skull, broke his collar bone and was internally injured, and died at 4:30 p. m. same day, which was Dec. 29, 1920, and was buried January 2, 1921.

Please insert same in next issue of the Journal.

Fraternally yours,
WM. SELLMANN,
Sec'y.

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Labor May Decide to Fight Capital With Capital Itself

Assets and Credits May Be Used to Enforce Demands

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Labor's answer to recent legal and legislative setbacks may be to fight capital with capital itself.

An experiment, now called "The Norfolk Idea," conducted by the International Association of Machinists, is being much discussed, and it is said is about to be repeated on the Pacific Coast. In brief, the Norfolk Idea is the use of capital assets and credit of organized labor in the fight to force employers to meet its demands.

As explained by E. C. Davison, secretary of the machinists, there was a strike in the Crescent Iron Works at Norfolk, Va., late in 1920. The labor union strategy was simple; the outstanding obligations of the Crescent Iron Works were bought up and control thus having been gained, support was furnished through extension of credit and active disposition of affiliated branches of organized labor.

Davison, who was one of the originators of the idea, estimated today his association saved more than $200,000 cash in that contest, while the savings to its members was probably double that amount.

Union Took Up $40,000 Mortgage

When the Iron Master's Association declared for an open shop in the summer of 1920, investigation disclosed there was an outstanding mortgage of $40,000 on the Crescent Works a few days overdue. Davison, acting for the union, attempted to buy up the mortgage, but the bank holding it refused to sell. Further inquiry disclosing that many of the bank's depositors were members of the unions, steps were taken which resulted in a sudden decrease of the institution's deposits on hand. The offer to purchase the mortgage being then renewed, the bank consented to the sale, Davison explained.

"A show down" with the manu-

outcome being the reopening of that plant as a strictly union shop.

Soon, however, according to Davison, Norfolk bankers refused to advance credit for current loans to the Crescent Works and jobbers, he said, refused to sell it equipment. The machinists' union at once deposited with a Norfolk bank sufficient cash to cover immediate needs and met the remaining problem by arranging with out-of-town firms for the articles needed to complete the work at hand.

Influence of the union also was utilized to obtain orders for the plant which it now controlled. This was accomplished largely through co-operation with members of the Norfolk Pilots' Association and through friendship of the closely unionized crews of most of the foreign ships which put into Norfolk for repairs, Davison said.

The union then extended its operations by moving to the assistance of two small shops which were in financial difficulties. Learning that a considerable sum was due for work on vessels of the United States Shipping Board, an arrangement was made whereby the Mount Vernon Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., which is controlled by the International Association of Machinists, purchased those accounts and negotiated their settlement direct with the Shipping Board headquarters here.

Assistance of the Washington bank to the Norfolk firms was conditioned frankly on their continuing operation as union shops—it was admitted, as were other transactions through which the bank deposited with Norfolk institutions sums equal to loans they had made to shops in the vicinity. These deposits could be allowed to remain only so long as the Virginia banks continued to carry the paper of the plants with which the union was co-operating. Officials of the Machinists' Association said today they had received thousands of letters from labor organizations throughout the United

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GENERAL OFFICERS

President Joseph A. Mullaney.....15 Benham St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
Vice-President—Edward Brinker.....3929 Le May Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President—Charles C. Rice.....51 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President—Henry H. Holland.....4826 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—E. A. Johnson.....66 Walker St., West Roxbury, Mass.
Vice-President—Allen B. Ewen.....39 N. 24th St., Camden, N. J.
Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara.....803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL UNION OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. McNamara, President.....803 Holland Bldg.
Gus. Schmitter, Secretary, 3101 Whittier St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at T. M. A. Hall, 16 S. 6th St.
General Office, 803 Holland Bldg.

Local No. 2—Pittsburg, Pa.—M. F. McParland, President—
1318 Singer Place, Wilkensburg, Pa.
W. C. Mathews, Secretary, 2019 Harcums Place, S. S.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Moorehead Hall, Second and Grant St.
General Office, 624 Smithfield St.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, Ohio—George Measor, President.....814 East 156th St.
Ed Swan, Secretary, 2444 West 40th St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, at 2450 E. 9th St.
General Office, 2450 E. 9th St.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Steinhilber, President.....380 Box Ave.
L. Leims, Secretary, 253 N. Division St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 48 W. Eagle St.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Calif.—Chas. H. Patterson, President.....220 N. Ave. 23rd
Guy De Pledge, Secretary, 766 San Julian St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, 540 S. Maple Ave.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—John W. Lyons, President.....278 Maverick St.
C. S. Coughlin, Secretary, 386 Harrison Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at 386 Harrison Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—Gus Selander, President.....4010 Cascadia Ave.
H. L. McKnight, Secretary, 817 20th Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Send all mail to Labor Temple.

Local No. 8—Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Ernst, President.....1765 Pulti St.
M. M. Perkins, Secretary, 1741 Courtland Ave., Norwood, Ohio.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 9—Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—J. W. Moore, President...323 Fourth St.
L. S. Pennington, Secretary, 1504 Leckie St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—A. E. Roevens, President.....2833 Gravier St.
Jos. J. Lally, Secretary, 2602 Constance.
Meets the Second and Fourth Mondays, at Benevolent Knights of America Home.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Lewis Holland, President.....223 N. Rose St.
S. Mohsberg, Secretary, 225 N. Monroe St.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, at Cockey's Hall, Biddle St., Greenmount Ave.
General Office, 1222 St. Paul St.

Local No. 12—New York, N. Y.—Thomas J. Curry, President.....65 Bank St.
John F. Lalor, Secretary, 230 E. Fifty-eighth St.
Every Thursday, at 85 East 4th St.
General Office, 230 E. Fifty-eighth St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—Walter Kinckiner, President.....2517 N. 9th St.
Walter Madden, Secretary, 2318 W. Sergeant St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at 924 Walnut St.
General Office, 307 Denckla Bldg.

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J. Watts, Secretary, 335 Trent Ave. East.
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Edward A. Dwyer, Secretary, 1160 Fell St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Veteran Hall.

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P. E. Hammerberg, Secretary, 7 E. Erie St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, at 501 S. State St.

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Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 107 S. Capitol Ave.

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Wm. Sellmann, Secretary, 664 W. Twenty-fourth St.
Meetings First and Third Fridays, 808 Walnut St.

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R. Baird, Secretary, 71 Bellwood Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Friday at Labor Temple.

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P. O. Puntue, Secretary, 317 S. Fleming.
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Meets First and Third Thursdays, at 417 Ontario St., East.

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Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, Typographical Temple.

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Edward Brinker, Secretary, 3929 Le May Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, at 1032 First St.
General Office, 55 Adelaide St.

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Geo. J Abel, Secretary, Seabreeze, N. Y.
Meetings, Every Tuesday, at 12 N. Waters St.

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas Brown, President..315 N Kensington Ave.
Roy Miller, Secretary, 3715 E. 21st St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo.—N. A. West, President.....Henderson, Colo.
J. A. Ahlstrom, Secretary, 3625 Stuart St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, Room 301, American Bank Bldg.

Local No. 29—Des Moines, Ia.—John Price, President.....15th & Garfield
Edw. L. Day, Secretary, 1610 E. Ninth St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.—Joseph M. Kieffer, President.....306 John St.
E. W. Riley, Secretary, 307 Lodi St
Meetings, First Sunday, Labor Temple.

Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.—Alfred Anderson, President.....179 Reservoir Ave.
Ernest St. Jean, Secretary, 89 Beacon Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays at 98 Weybosset St, Hall No. 9.

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Chas. J. Dugan, Secretary, 3 Vreeland Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays at 583 Summit Ave., Orpheum Bildg.,
Jersey City, N. J.

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Chas. Soelch, Secretary, 192 Willow St., New Haven.
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays at Hotel Volk, New Haven, Conn.

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1311 Fifth Ave., South.
Fred H. Berkhahn, Secretary, Box 1524.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 225 Fifth, So. Richmond Hall.

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Samuel Mitchell, Secretary, 341 Cleveland St.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays at Labor Record Hall.

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.—Frank Losier, President.....Hillsdale Ave.
W. Jeude, Secretary, 1005 Williams.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays at 300 Oregonian Bldg.

Local No. 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Chas. Ziegler, President....38 Main St., Kingston, Pa.
Wm. Donahue, Secretary, 197 Madison St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays at Union Hall, E. Market St.

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J. H. Fortwangler, Secretary, P. O. Box 96.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 40—Albany-Troy—J. Wickersheim, President.....96 Grand St.
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays, at 96 Grand St.

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John Rozell, Secretary, 1329 French St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays at Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Hall.

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Thomas Baird, Secretary, 32 Allen St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at 537 Main St.

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Frank Lally, Secretary, 694½ Kerr St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 694½ Kerr St.

Local No. 45—Toledo, Ohio—Al. Baumgartner, President.....1212 Shirley Ave.
W. E. Johnson, Secretary, Box 34, Station C., Door St. P. O.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

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Clarence W. Lett, Secretary, 610 Wayne St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local No. 48—Charleston, S. C.—M. G. Haney, President.....40 Bogard St.
L. W. Adair, Secretary, 108 St. Philip St.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays at Labor Temple.

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E. F. Kammar, Secretary, P. O. Box 1361.
Meetings, First and Third Fridays at Eagle's Hall.

Local No. 51—Louisville, Ky.—W. Clark, President.....3200 W. Jefferson St.
A. Luker, Secretary, 2504 W. Market St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, 306 W. Jefferson St.

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Ben Eeck, Secretary, 1127 Forty-sixth Ave., East.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesday, at 22 East 1st St.

Local No. 53—Jacksonville, Fla.—Merlin Bledsoe, President.....134 Schofield
Martin F. Warren, Secretary, 454 East First St.
Meetings, Third Thursday, at 134 Schofield St.

Local No. 54—Vancouver, B. C.—P. Preece, President.....1541 48th Ave., E.
Arthur D. Meunro, Secretary, 1872 Thirty-Fourth Ave., E.
Meetings, First Monday of the Month at Labor Temple.

Local No. 55—Little Rock, Ark.—W. J. Steel, President.....4301 W. Fourteenth St.
R. G. Hites, Secretary, 311 Izard St.
Meetings, Second Tuesday at 112½ E. 7th St.

Local No. 56—Newport News, Va.—Joe Stanaway, President.....625 35th St.
Edward F. Raiford, Secretary, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 58a, Hampton, Va.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at C. L. U. Hall, 31st and Huntington Ave.

Local No. 57—Atlanta, Ga.—Chas. Irons, President.....382 Spring St.
L. C. Davis, Secretary, 406 Peters Bldg.
Meetings, First and Third Sunday, Room No. 2, Labor Temple, 112 Trinity Ave.

Local No. 58—Mobile, Ala.—V. M. Reynolds, President.....256 St. Louis St.
J. J. Boland, Secretary, 256 St. Louis St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, Room 18, Labor Temple.

Local No. 59—Fore River Ship Yards—John Mattson, President.....Quincy, Mass.
W. G. Tanquay, Secretary, 59 Dewey Road, Bramtree, Mass.
Meetings, First Sunday, Room 22 Johnson Bldg., Quincy, Mass.

Local No. 61—Savannah, Ga.—E. S. Van Buren, President.....Barnard and 38th St.
F. E. Gorman, Secretary, 432 Habersham.
Meets First and Third Mondays at Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

Local No. 63—Ottawa, Canada—M. McGeachy, Secretary.....100 Metcalfe St.

Local No. 64—Tulsa, Okla.—J. J. Murphy, President.....307 S. Phoenix St.
George Michaels, Secretary, 1612 E. Jefferson.
Meetings, First and Third Sundays, Court House.

Local No. 65—Sugar Creek, Mo.—A. T. Hamer, President.....Sugar Creek, Mo.
Wm. Edw. Oots, Jr., Secretary, 5221 Wilburn Court, Kansas City, Mo.
Meets Second Tuesday at Sugar Creek Hall.

Local No. 66—Akron, Ohio—W. N. Jackson, President.....802 Coburn St.
B. Zales, Secretary, 123 E. Portage St.
Meets First and Last Tuesdays at Labor Hall.

Local No. 68—Port Arthur, Texas—A. R. Clements, President.....1025 Eighth St.
Albert Peterson, Secretary, 327 East 16th St.
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