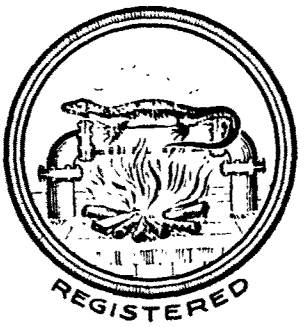
The Asbestos Worker

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

JULY, 1923



ISSUED QUARTERLY: JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Joseph A. Mullaney, President.

Henry H. Holland — E. A. Johnson, Vice-Presidents — Henry J. Oliver

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer

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The Voter

From Kipling's Viewpoint

A fool there was, and he cast his vote
(Even as you and I).
For bewhiskered pants and old worn coat
And for grub on which he didn't dote;
He voted for Alderman Bunk you'll note
(Even as you and I).

Ah, the work we do for the favored few
And the miserable wage we get;
We crack the nuts, they take the meat
They hand us chaff and take the wheat
And to make our bondage more complete
We vote for this system yet.

A fool there was, and he goods had none
(Even as you and I).

He worked all day from sun to sun
He got no cash, so he worked for fun;
But he voted for Alderman Bunk—who won
(Even as you and I).
Oh, he worked for fun from sun to sun
And he plotted and schemed and planned
But he just could not make both ends meet.
To warm his child, he froze his feet
But the kid hadn't half enough to eat
And he could not understand.
The fool was striped of his foolish hide
(Even as you and I).

They couldn't use it, though they may have tried,
And when he grew old, he was kicked aside
For his legs lived on, though his head had died
(Even as you and I).

It isn't the shame, and it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand;
It's the cussed foolishness of a jay
Who'll work long hours for rotten pay
And vote for the bunk on election day
And will not understand.

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General President's Report

Elmhurst, L. I., July 10, 1923.

Greeting:

Leaving Akron, your President made his next stop at Montreal, to make a try at an agreement for Local 23, which had been running under non-union shop conditions. A conference between the Employers Association and the local Executive Board together with a meeting of the local, finally consumated an agreement that included the union shop and a wage increase of 7½c. The Asbestos Worker of Montreal now receives 75c per hour, a wage best appreciated when compared to the fact that when your President left Montreal the Painters were "demanding" 60c. Connecticut was next visited and the meeting of Local 33 attended, at which your President succeeded in overcoming the opposition to the new program of the New England Joint Conference and having same indorsed. Then to Albany to represent the New York State Asbestos Workers before the Legislative Committee on Labor, that threatened the very existence of organized labor by considering certain legislation introduced by various Employers Associations. Then came Detroit in response to a call from Local 25 to attend Employers Conference. This conference never materialized as the Employers were very conspicuous by their absence. A meeting of Local 25, that later listened to the report of its Conference Committee voted strike, as a last resort in an attempt to better its condition. Cleveland was the next stop and a conference with Vice-President Oliver on International issues that included certain features of the Detroit strike situation. Then came Buffalo and a conference with Business Agent Rice of Local 4, which resulted in the tying up of the Chevrolet Plant, awarded to the Carey Co. of Detroit. Then on to Rochester and a conference with President Coakly and Business Agent Abel of Local 26 on matters of inter-local character. Baltimore was next visited at the request of Local 11, where a Joint Trade Board meeting was held on an issue that arose through the Philip Carey Co. sub-contracting a stack lining on a job declared unfair by the Baltimore Building Trades Council. The Carey representatives failed to appear before the Trade Board to defend the charge, although properly notified and consenting to do so. A meeting of Local 11 after considering the issue from every angle voted to abrogate the Philip Carey Co. agreement and later withdrew its members from that shop. Then back to Detroit and the strike of Local 25, where after a 17 day struggle, a settlement was reached that gave the local the conditions it fought for and a wage increase 6¼c per hour. which met the standard average of the other trades—$1. Then back to Baltimore, and a conference with the officials of the Philip Carey Co. and Local

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Committee, that failed to arrive at a settlement. Then on to Washington and attend[illegible]ce at the sessions of the National Board Jurisdictional Awards. Among other decisions of the Board was one that partitioned the slab cork work among the trades formerly holding agreement with the Cork Employers. This decision gave nothing to either the Composition Roofer or the Asbestos Worker. Then came another stop-off at Baltimore for further conference with the Philip Carey Company officials and Local 11 committee that finally reached a settlement by which the company paid the local half the labor loss ($375), and agreed to accept the Trade interpretation of Article 6 of the International form of agreement, which prohibits sub-contracting. Then to Albany once more for the continuance of the Legislative hearing on newly proposed labor laws. Then came a conference between the New York City Employers and a Committee of Local 12 which resulted in a new wage rate of $1.25 for mechanics and $1.00 for improvers. Next came a visit to New Jersey and a meeting of Local 32 that considered certain inter-local trade issues. Philadelphia was the next stop-off, where our rejuvenated Local 14 was found being nursed along slowly and safely by Business Agent John McCormick. A meeting of the local showed that the membership is rapidly regaining its former solidarity and that the benefits of a trade agreement are understood and appreciated by all outside a few "more money" agitators, who are willing to gamble the union shop against a nickel an hour increase. The next stop was Boston where your President conferred with Vice-President Johnson on International Business, as also with the latter and Business Agent Palm on certain local issues, most particularly the trade agreement, which was later discussed and an understanding arrived at by a meeting of Local 6, which your President attended. Springfield was next in line and a session of the New England Joint Conference. This was the initial meeting whereby all New England Locals started functioning under the direction management, and financial control of the Conference. This session tabulated the recent vote that resulted in the election of Oscar Palm and George Tyrol as Conference Business Agents. The Former was assigned to the Boston-Providence territory and the latter to the Springfield-Hartford-New Haven territory. Then to Washington and a conference at Building Trades Department of Executive nature. Your President concluded by calling attention to the fact that he will be working his way to and returning from Portland, Oregon during the time between September 10 and November 10. Locals desiring to get in touch with him during this period can save time by addressing General Office. The Building Trades Department convenes at Portland the last week in September and the A. F. of L. the first two weeks of October.

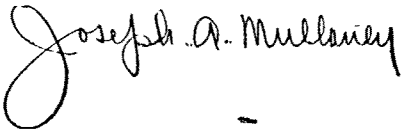
Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President.

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Decisions Rendered by the International President



July 1, 1923.

DECISION

Cook vs. Local 8

The appellant has failed to show any error in the trial procedure. He fails to produce any thing in the nature of evidence that could possibly over-throw the verdict or grant him a re-hearing. The fact that he pleaded guilty to the charge is the best evidence that the verdict was a just one. As to the plea that the fine was excessive the trial jury had ample attitude to be more severe. had it so chosen. The fact that an improver who was unlawfully acting as business agent was a member of the Executive Board in no way prejudiced the case of the defendant as the plea was guilty and the verdict unanimous.

The appeal is denied and the verdict shall stand as recorded on the minutes of Local 8.

Youngstown, Ohio
April 10, 1923

DECISION

Local 2, Pittsburgh vs. Joseph F. Meredith, Youngstown Local 35

The defendant admits the charges as outlined and pleads ignorance of strike in excuse for his strike-breaking activities. He is adjudged guilty and "fined in amount of $50 in addition to the payment of a like amount for costs."

June 2, 1923.

DECISION

Buffalo Local 4 vs. Rochester Local 26

The defendant mechanics Roy Davis and William Demarest are found guilty as charged of having violated Section 8, Article 12 by having worked in Buffalo territory without reporting to said local in addition to having worked in company with a nonunion man.

These defendants herewith stand individually penalized in amount of ten (10) dollars in addition to a like amount for trial costs.

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ONE SPEECH WON'T BALANCE NUMEROUS ANTI-UNION ACTS

—President Gompers

Washington—"Labor requires more than a speech to balance against the acts that have gone before," said President Gompers in a public statement on President Harding's speech at Helena, Mont., in which the chief executive discussed labor unions and capital.

"We believe the president is sincere in not wanting unions destroyed," said Mr. Gompers. "No sane person could want any such catastrophe. But we can not indulge in any tumult of applause over this late profession of faith, because the unions themselves have saved the day, and they have done this in spite of the official acts of some of the president's leading officials and advisors. For their existence today they owe no thanks to the administration.

"It is difficult to find in the injunctions brought by the Harding department of justice against the miners and the railroad workers any great effort to conserve the forces of organized labor. Those whose memories are not too short will recall that when the president's attorney general secured his injunction against the railroad workers, that attorney general said to the court: 'As long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States I will use the power of the government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop.'

"The institution miscalled the open shop was and still is the principal agency in the employers' fight to destroy the unions which the president now declares he does not want destroyed.

"For the president's reference to 'some' on labor's side who 'hoped by exorbitant demands and an attitude of uncompromising insistence, to force the nationalization of some of our most important industries and services' we have not the same respect. Many will be puzzled at the president's effort to 'hold the scales even' between 'some' on labor's side and the acknowledged effort on capital's side of the line' to send labor 'back to the era of individual bargaining for the individual job.'

"The labor movement has never stood for nationalization, though some unions have believed government ownership of certain basic industries would be beneficial. But a belief in government ownership is not a crime, and even if the whole labor movement stood for government ownership of basic industries that would not constitute a reason for joining government forces with the forces of private capital in a war on organized labor. It is not a proper function of government to 'hold the scales even' between a labor demand for government ownership and capital's demands for the destruction of organized labor.

"By this effort to say something that would make capital happy, the president marred what might otherwise have been an excellent and enlightened address."

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

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St. Louis, Mo.

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It is no mistake to apply salve even when the defeated candidate says, "I am not sore."

Reading may not help one to think better, but it enables one to formulate his thoughts more clearly.

American wage workers are not paid high wages when the productivity is considered, said Julius Klein of the United States Department of Commerce, speaking to the Merchant and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore. With an equal number of employes an American plant can turn out at least four times the output of a like establishment in Europe, so that the higher pay here is more than absorbed.

The retail cost of food is steadily increasing, reports to the U. S. Department of Labor from all parts of the country show prices for June, 1923, were higher than for May, as well as from 1 to 7 per cent higher for the same month last year. As compared with 1913 the increase in the retail cost of food last month was 51 per cent.

Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of your trade—to elevate the standard of living—to abolish child labor.

Theories not founded on fact and experience will never make for the progress that a continual demand for the union label, card and button is bound to bring.

Of what shall a man be proud, if not his friends.

The bootleggers are just now learning what King Tut knew thirty centuries ago—that the longer you remain undiscovered, the more valuable you become.

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The Story of the A. F. of L.
Its Laws, Character and Manner of Working

By MATTHEW WOLL
President International Photo Engravers' Union, Vice-President American Federation of Labor,

Chapter 2

The International Unions, like all organized groups of people shape their attitudes, policies and functions by growth and experiences. New and unforseen conditions may change them. A change in leadership, the spread of a new idea may produce a change in policy. Whatever may effect the change, the American Federation of Labor is without power to interfere or command a change in policy.

While primarily concerned with all phases entering into the employment relationship, such as wages, hours, conditions and terms of employment, these international unions must deal also with a vast range of problems of internal government. They determine conditions and qualifications of admission, the number of apprentices to be allowed, the desirable units of local government; the manner in which mandates to the officers must be carried out; the relations which are to obtain with unions in similar occupations, etc.

The industrial unions are essentially militant organizations because at sometime or other all are compelled to engage in tests of strength with employers. As a consequence each International Union has developed its own conception of industrial strategy. Thus the railroad unions use one type of strategy while the building trades unions or the metal or printing trades unions use another.

Federal and Local Unions

While the American Federation of Labor is fundamentally and principally a federated body it is also an organic body insofar as the organized wage earners are concerned when there are not a sufficient number of workers to be organized into successful autonomous and stable International Unions. The American Federation of Labor is charged with the duty of promoting organization among all wage earners. Necessarily small groups of workers are first banded together. Out of these small groups there develop larger groups. Ultimately international unions are formed out of these smaller groups.

The American Federation of Labor embraces at this time 587 of such small groups numbering approximately 34,000 workers.

These local groups are organized into two forms of organizations. Where it is possible to unite these workers on trade lines, this method is followed. Such unions are known as "local unions." Where it is found expedient or necessary to organize these workers along lines of industry or to include mixed trades, they are formed into "federal" unions.

These local and federal unions are not autonomous. Whatever authority they exercise is delegated to them by the American Federation of Labor. They are subject at all time to measures of regulations and discipline. All final authority resides in the American Federation of Labor. They are required to contribute a tax of 25 cents per member per month to the American Federation of Labor. The American Federa-

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tion of Labor in turn provides strike and lockout benefits. It has power also to approve or disapprove collective agreements proposed or strikes being considered or ventured into.

Local Unions of Federated International Unions

Federated International Unions are themselves composed of smaller groups of workers within the recognized and established trade or calling. These smaller groups of workers are generally confined in their membership to one city excepting where the cities or towns contain so few a number of the particular workers as to make an organization impracticable or undesirable. In such instances two or more cities or towns may be embraced into one organization. Thus we find that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is divided into local unions in as many different cities. Likewise the United Mine Workers contains local unions in as many cities and towns.

Again there may be several local unions of one International Union in one city. Where this is true the line of demarcation is usually based upon some special distinction in the work included within the particular trade or calling. Thus the International Typographical Union maintains a local union of mailers as distinguished from those employed in the composing room. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union maintains in one city three local unions—a local union of pressmen engaged in commercial shops, a local union of pressmen employed in newspaper plants and a local union of pressfeeders. However, all of these local unions are subordinate to their respective international union. There is vested in these International Unions final regulative authority with power to enforce discipline and to compel obedience.

Where Power Lies

Usually the power to initiate collective agreements or to inaugurate strikes is vested in these subordinate unions. Invariably the International Unions retain the power to disapprove agreements and settlements being considered and to prevent enforcement of strikes. Thus there is vested in these local unions the opportunity for local initiative and adventure. This local initiative power represents the life and progress of trade unions. At the same time, there resides in the International Unions an effective check against such collective actions on the part of local unions as may endanger the International structure or threaten the general welfare of all members of the International oganization.

The American Federation of Labor has no authority or supervision whatever over the affairs of International Unions and their subordinate local unions. It can only intercede when requested to do so by the International Unions directly concerned. There are approximately 35,000 of these local unions in direct affiliation with International Unions.

As we are about to go to press we have received information from Local No. 6, Boston, Mass., that they have signed up for $1.10 per hour.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Since my last report the following Locals have been successful in having their new Agreement signed calling for an increase in wages:

Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo. Agreement for $1.00 per hour to and including May 1, 1924.

Local No. 51, Louisville, Ky. Agreement for 85c per hour until 20th of September, 1923.

Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill. Agreement for $1.25 per hour, commencing June 1, 1923.

Local No. 12, New York City, N. Y. Agreement for $1.25 per hour.

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich. Agreement for $1.00 per hour.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

From the reports coming in Trade Conditions in general are about normal and most of the Locals are reporting that they have a very good prospect.

LOCALS ORGANIZED.

We have organized one Local, which shall be known as Local Union No. 72, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard.

FINANCES.

The Finances of the International Association remain about normal.

VISITS.

As the representative of the Building Trades Council in St. Louis, I appeared before the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in Washington on May 21st, at which time the controversy between the Sheet Metal Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was taken up, and the following communication has been received from Secretary Wm. Spencer of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards:

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated International Unions
and Local Councils,

Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.
Greeting:

We enclose you herewith revised copy of the Constitution and Decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry. The enclosure contains all decisions as rendered up to date, including that concerning metal trim. This latter subject was reviewed in rehearing by the

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Board, but owing to the fact that the Carpenters had not seen fit to reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department the Board considered it inadvisable to give further consideration to the subject until such time as the Carpenters had again applied for and been given membership in the Building Trades Department; consequently the decision as originally rendered stands until such time as the Carpenters are restored to membership in the Building Trades Department.

Fraternally yours,

WM. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Dept.

Also the following is the decision relative to the Cork Insulation rendered by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards: Decision rendered May 26, 1923.

In the matter of the erection and installation of cork and other insulations used as substitutes the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall control all cork and other substitutes when laid dry, such as floors, partitions, and ceiling insulation, including the cutting and fitting thereof; the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union shall jointly control all cork and substitutes therefore when cement or other plastic materials are used, including the cutting and fitting thereof; on all jobs of cork work laid in asphalt, it shall be permissible for the Laborer to do the work of smearing the asphalt, under the supervision of the mechanic.

While in Washington I tried to get in touch with the Local Officers, but at that time both of them were out of town on jobs. Leaving Washington I went direct to New York and got in touch with the Local Officers of Local No. 12, and went over several matters with them, which were straightened out satisfactory. I also met our International President, and went over matters pertaining to the General Office and the trade in general. Leaving New York I returned by way of Cincinnati, had a four hours' lay-over in the City and tried to get in touch with the Local Secretary, but failed to do so. Leaving Cincinnati I went to Indianapolis on business, and from Indianapolis I went to Chicago and spent a day with Vice-President Holland and Business Agent Hugh Mulligan, of the Chicago Local, and went over certain matters with them.

DATES AND PLACE OF MEETING.

As several communications sent out by the General Office have been returned, would request that the various Locals look over this issue of the Journal, and if their Officers and dates of place of meeting are not correct in same, notify the General Office immediately, giving the correct information.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer

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NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.
1699 Charle[illegible] Norman, Atlantic City, N. J.
1700 W [illegible], Louisville, Ky.
1701 Walter Froggett, Youngstown, Ohio
1702 Joseph Weigand, Youngstown, Ohio
1703 W. E. Phelps, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
1704 Robt. Procaskey, Louisville, Ky.
1705 F. Pask, Buffalo, N. Y.
1706 Frank Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.
1707 Geo. D. Folock, Buffalo, N. Y.
1708 Fred. Pulford, Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.
1709 Earl W. Spicer, Buffalo, N. Y.
1710 Edward Schwartz, New York City, N. Y.
1711 Joseph L. Hunter, New York City, N. Y.
1712 Wm. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.
1713 Walter Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.
1714 Louis Charbonneau, Detroit, Mich.
1715 Frank Burnett, Milwaukee, Wis.
1716 Martin Weber, Milwaukee, Wis.
1717 Joe Stolper, Milwaukee, Wis.
1718 Dan. Driscoll, Sacramento, Calif.
1719 Guy Jackson, Kansas City, Mo.
1720 Wm. W. Shafer, Pittsburg, Pa.
1721 Paul Wiegand, Youngstown, Ohio
1722 D. T. McGarry, Philadelphia, Pa.
1723 John Pickett, Philadelphia, Pa.
1724 S. Knapp, Baltimore, Md.
1725 Joseph Campbell, New York City, N. Y.
1726 Eugene Bjorklund, Milwaukee, Wis.
1727 R. Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
1728 Fred. F. Gerhardt, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
1729 A. L. Joliconer, Detroit, Mich.
1730 Russell Prudence, Montreal, Canada
1731 D. Cote, Montreal, Canada
1732 Thomas Gardiner, Philadelphia, Pa.
1733 John Carrigan, Philadelphia, Pa.
1734 George Onwelent, Philadelphia, Pa.
1735 Neil J. Mulhern, Philadelphia, Pa.
1736 John Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
1737 J. T. Nunley, San Francisco, Cal.
1738 Oliver R. Wilson, Providence, R. I.
1739 Daniel R. Fluharty, Philadelphia, Pa.
1740 Wm. Barrett, Kansas City, Mo.
1741 George Nusstein, Buffalo, N. Y.
1742 T. E. Roe, Seattle, Wash.
1743 Wm. Hayes, Youngstown, Ohio
1744 John M. Lydon, Louisville, Ky.
1745 H. Harris, Detroit, Mich.
1746 Ray Devers, Detroit, Mich.
1747 Louis Krueger, Detroit, Mich.
1748 William Howard Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.
1749 C. J. McDermott, Philadelphia, Pa.
1750 Matthew Warwick, Philadelphia, Pa.
1751 Thomas Chamberlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
1752 Edward Toner, Philadelphia, Pa.
1753 H. A. Charlton, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
1754 S. D. Charlton, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
1755 Frank M. Pooler, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1756 C. T. Peters, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1757 James P. Costello, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1758 Romeo D. Romaggi, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1759 R. B. Calwood, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1760 N. E. Jones, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1761 Fred. Parker, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1762 Wm. M. Brown, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1763 P. J. Bolin, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1764 Frank Dedojard, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1765 W. P. Mason, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1766 Frank Stankievitz, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1767 Alfred N. Anderson, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1768 Oscar W. Liner, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1769 E. F. McDonald, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1770 Jethro Woma[illegible] Bremrton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1771 C. H. Clare, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1772 L. W. Brewster, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1773 O. L. Wood, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1774 Clint Ainsworth, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy
1775 Wm. Hawley, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1776 J. Wilson, Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard
1777 Glenn Butler, Portland, Ore.
1778 C. W. Keys, Portland, Ore.
1779 Ed W. Geiger, Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.
1780 Elmer Tomer, Pittsburg, Pa.
1781 Ernest A. Cabral, San Francisco, Cal.

SUSPENDED

Reg. No.
3472 Geo. Melgard, Boston, Mass.
4617 Donald W. Foster, Boston, Mass.
2833 C. P. Masters, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2834 William Hartnett, Toronto, Ont., Canada
392 Wm. Scott, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2831 H. Davies, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2912 A. McLeod, Toronto, Ont., Canada
384 Louis Klein, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2910 E. Howard, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2898 E. J. Long, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2827 Richard R. Maynes, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2896 Edward Maynes, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2923 A. R. Bemimar, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2950 W. F. Wells, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2949 James Cherry, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2948 Thos. Kemp, Toronto, Ont., Canada
408 Vincent Sexton, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4217 J. Clements, Toronto, Ont., Canada
873 Alex. Babbington, Toronto, Ont., Canada
1323 T. Eddolls, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4219 Wm. Blain, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4087 C. Richards, Toronto, Ont., Canada
403 Frank Seymour, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4218 Edw. McGill, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4223 Wm. Bell, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4089 J. Lewis, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4221 J. H. Johnson, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4214 G. Barnett, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4090 C. H. Ogiby, Toronto, Ont., Canada
393 Fred. Wand, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4088 Fred. W. Loynbee, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2924 A. G. Stark, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4085 D. Kirton, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2900 Geo. Evans, Toronto, Ont., Canada
4215 Geo. Taylor, Toronto, Ont., Canada
2895 J. Rodwill, Toronto, Ont., Canada
413 W. McNamara, Toronto, Ont., Canada

LASPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Reg. No.
2413 J. W. Bruce, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
2072 J. E. Harman, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
3950 M. Miggett, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
3728 Joseph Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.
3982 Frank Kane, Pittsburg, Pa.
4459 Harry O. Wiedeman, Mare Island Ship Yards
4524 Louis Carbone, Mare Island Ship Yards
4124 John J. Gleason, Connecticut
4520 Edward Herbold, Louisville, Ky.
4123 Paul K. Andrews, Connecticut
432 Frank Cave, Washington, D. C.
4579 W. Carrigan, Montreal, Canada

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In Memoriam

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother James Breslin, and

Whereas, we mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a loyal member of his organization,

Be it Resolved, That the members of Local No. 27, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, of Kansas City, keenly feel their loss and do hereby tender to the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in its bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That the Charter of this Local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the International Secretary for publication in the Official Journal.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Secretary, Local No. 27.

In Memoriam

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from the midst of family and friends our esteemed Brother Marion Santana.

Whereas Local No. 10, Asbestos Workers of New Orleans, La., keenly feeling the loss of one who was a credit to their organization be it

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence,

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the International Secretary for publication in the Official Journal.

Resolved, That the Charter of the Local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,

D. P. DEVLIN,
Local No. 10, Recording Secretary, Pro Tem.

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CORRESPONDENCE

UNION MEN AND WOMEN AND FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Your painting and paperhanging done by Union men assures good workmanship. Be positive that the Painter and Paperhanger who enters your home is a Union man. Demand to see his card or membership book; do not take his word for it and do not listen to the story that he is a contractor and needs no card. If he is a recognized Union Contractor he has an agreement with the Organization and can show it.

You would not let a Scab of your own trade enter your home. Then why a Scab Painter or Paperhanger?

They smell just as bad.

Your earnest cooperation is solicited.

B. of P. D. and P. H. of Am.,
CHAS. J. LAMMERT,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Through error the name of F. Amellin, Reg. No. 2105, Local No. 33, Connecticut, appeared in the last issue under the list of "Lapsed Members," which should have appeared under the "Withdrawal Members," as a withdrawal card has been issued to him.

Washington, D. C.,
May 26, 1923.

Subject: Jurisdiction Over Cork Insulation and Substitutes therefor.

Mr. Jos. A. Mullaney, President,
I. A. Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers,
15 Benham Street,
Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We herewith advise that the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry gave consideration to the subject set forth in the above title at its meeting held at headquarters, May 21-25, 1923.

After a general discussion and review of the previous testimony presented, the following decision was agreed upon:

The Board having been informed that the several parties to the Agreement of May 1st, 1918, relative to the erection and installation of Cork and other insulations as substitutes have not, as suggested by the Board, renewed that agreement, and it being contended by some of the subscribers to the agreement that the same has been automatically abrogated so that no understanding is now in effect, the following decision is rendered without prejudice to any of the parties if circumstances make further consideration of the matter necessary or desirable.

In the matter of the erection and installation of cork and other insulations used as substitutes the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall control all cork and other substitutes when laid dry, such as floors, partitions and ceiling insulation, including the cutting and fitting thereof; The Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union shall jointly control all cork and substitutes therefor

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when cement or other plastic materials are used, including the cutting and fitting thereof; and all jobs of cork work laid in asphalt, it shall be permissible for the Laborer to do the work of smearing the asphalt, under the supervision of the mechanic.

You will please accept this communication as official notification of the action taken.

Very truly yours,
WM. SPENCER, Secretary.

Attest:
S. J. RUSSELL, Chairman.

Detroit, Mich., July 16, 1923.

Thos. J. McNamara,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Sir and Brother:

On May 1, 1923, Local 25 of Detroit, went on strike against the employers of this city to abolish piece work and sub-contract. All members and some who are not members at this time came out and stood solid behind the officers and the International President, Joseph A. Mullaney. After being out seventeen days the employers agreed to abolish these conditions and grant an incrase in pay of 6¼c per hour which makes the Detroit scale $1.00 per hour.

We feel that this was a great moral victory for organized labor in this city as this is one of the strongholds of the open shop and we were the first union to actually go on strike and gain our point.

We think the untiring efforts of our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, had much to do with our settlement and at this time wish to extend him our sincere thanks. Also wish to thank the trade in general for their moral support especially Local 2 of Pittsburg who stretched a point and placed some five men for us.

Fraternally,
Asbestos Workers Local 25,
W. E. COOMBS,
Recording Secretary.

A PROTEST FROM THE GUTTER

BY MRS. H. W. BROWN.

Yes, I'm an outcast, a tramp and a bum;
I'm shiftless and dirty to boot.
I don't care a rap for your smile or your frown,
Nor a jot for your praise or your hoot.
I live like a beast, so you say in your scorn,
I'm a flaw in society's plan.
And you're right—I'm all these, and then some to boot,
But I never yet scabbed on a man.

I'll steal when I'm hungry, and fight when I must,
And lie when it pays me the best.
I'm lazy and shameless, and drink like a fish,
And I'd murder, perhaps, if hard pressed:
I'm a vagabond, worthless, a curse to the race.
I admit it so just save your gab,
I'm crusty with dirt, but I've got to go some
To be dirty enough for a scab.

I'm low and degenerate, scarce fit to let live.
I admit it, so just save your gab,
The ash barrel's my banquet, the gutter my bed,
As I travel the face of the map.
You can call me a scoundrel, a hound or a cur—
They all fit; so just take a grab,
I won't squirm at the dirtiest name in the bunch,
But I'll shoot if you call me a scab.

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WHAT UNIONS HAVE DONE.

The next time someone asks you what you have unions for do not pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatest force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

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

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

Tell him that all of these gains have been made in the last fifty years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at the time declared that three workers gathered together in one place constituted conspiracy. But despite obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established labor papers.

Slowly but surely they one at a time toppled over old ideas maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students. Upwards they have climbed out of slavery and bondage over 4,000,000 strong.

THE UNION MAN.

Who is he? How can you recognize him? What are his distinguishing traits?

Guy E. Miller tells us he carries a paid-up card as evidence of his membership in the union of his trade or industry. That is a means of identification. The fellow who never contributes anything to the cause of unionism, yet insists that he is just as good a union man as those who do, is a fraud.

He is a moocher, a panhandler, with all the vices that belong to his trade. He always has plenty of excuses; we all know him.

A real union man attends the meetings of his organization whenever possible. He knows that his union is a business institution to aid the worker in maintaining and improving conditions. He does not expect a business to run itself. He gives his time, his thought and his money to the cause. The cause of unionism does not suffer reproach because of his conduct.

He studies the history of the labor movement in order that the present may avoid the mistakes of the past, and also to be able to point out the contributions of the labor movement to the cause of human freedom. He keeps up with the chief events of the day, social and industrial movements, the trend of legislation and judicial decisions, so that he may be able to intelligently aid whatever is helpful to labor's cause and oppose that which is injurious.

He exhausts peaceable methods of redressing grievances before advocating or resorting to a strike, realizing that whatever contributes to the establishment of amicable relations between the employer and the employe promotes the well-being of labor; that an unnecessary strike, whether lost or won, injures labor's cause.

When the strike is on, he lends his fullest support to it. He claims the enjoyment of his rights as a citizen, but is wary of the emissaries of violence. He places the facts before the people as a brief for the strikers' cause. Outside the strike zone, he is active in their behalf and pays his quota as an investment for improved conditions.

The union man is a thinking worker putting in practice the gospel of brotherhood.—Exchange.

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The World We Live In

It's a great day! The Ku Kluxers keep winning "victories"; "citizens'" committees go forward behind the torch and the dagger, driving innocent babies and pregnant mothers from their homes in the middle of the night; the "Black Shirts" are organizing in America; swarms of stool pigeons and informers greet us on all sides; America is in a desperate race with China to see who can consume the greatest amount of dope; our bootleggers are so thick they need to wear badges to keep from selling to one another; our divorce courts are clogged; the South keeps lynching and burning its negroes; our sacred judges are calling one another nasty names; employers in the New York Laundrymen's Association are indicted for burning down the plants of other employers refusing to join their union; desperate efforts are being made to again pry open the flood gates of immigration so that great herds of illiterates may once more flow in from the backward villages of eastern and southern Europe; the jingoes are polishing up their buttons and parading up and down the country drumming up the war spirit; and free speech and the right of assemblage are being denied in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other places.

So, all in all, we in America are having a very lively time.

"Oh, Lord, how is this condition to endure?" asked Chaplain Rader recently in one of his prayers opening the Colorado legislature. "Our courts are corrupt," he continued, "God has been expelled from our churches, our pulpits are filled with essayists, our boys and girls are going to the dogs, our laboring men are going to work with empty pails, while our farmers starve and the middlemen wax fat on exorbitant prices."

But cheer up! Think of Europe. There starvation reigns, unemployment is tremendous, industry is decaying, money is worthless and bankruptcy is king. Besides, the war balloon is expected to go up again any minute and they will be blowing and ripping hell out of one another.

Cheer up some more! Congress has gone home. Harding has gone on another trip, and Poindexter has gone to Peru. Besides, we still have the right to chew gum, go to the movies and read Coue. Messrs. Daugherty and Burns have not deserted us; these remarkable men will defend our rights and protect our morals, and Mr. Harding's "health" may permit him to again run for President.

And don't forget that the unexpected sometimes happens. The Supreme Court might declare itself unconstitutional; all the unorganized might decide to organize and stand up and fight; the generals might decide to do the fighting in wars; the Rotarians and railroad executives might quit talking; the "reformers" might reform themselves, the press agents and editorial writers might become conscience stricken, Mr. Hooper might decide labor has been sufficiently deflated.

But what is the best thing for the country to do?

Jail the labor agitators?

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GENERAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney..... 15 Benham St., Elmhurst, Long Island, 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—Henry J. Oliver..... 1371 W. 89th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara . 803 United Home Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL UNION OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. McNamara, President ... 1717A Elliot Ave.
Gus. Schmitter, Secretary, 4150 W. Penrose
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at T. M. A. Hall, 1000 N. Grand Ave.
General Office, 803 United Home Bldg.

Local No. 2—Pittsburg, Pa.—F. E. Rust, President.... 1221 Arch St., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.
Jos. F. Schatzel, Secretary, 142 Lanark St., Fineview
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Moorehead Hall, Second and Grant St.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, Ohio—C. Harp, President..... 880 E. 73d St.
Henry Oliver, Secretary, 1371 W. 89th St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, at 2450 E. 9th St.
General Office, 2450 E. 9th St.

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L. Lines, Secretary, 331 Eagle St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 48 W. Eagle St.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Calif.—Walter Masset, President 4251 Kansas Ave.
Guy De Pledge, Secretary, 401 Grosse Bldg.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave.

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Oscar W. Palm, Secretary, 386 Harrison Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at 386 Harrison Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7. —Seattle, Wash. —C. S. Conk, President. ... 1307 13th Ave., South
R. B. Green, Secretary, 1915 1st Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Union Record Bldg., 1915 1st Ave.
Send all mail to Union Record Bldg.

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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.—Wm. Hughes, President....407 Dinwiddie, St.
L. C. Green, Secretary, 2212 High St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—W. C. Davis, President.....
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 2429 Annunciation St.
Meets the Second and Fourth Mondays, at Benevolent Knights of America Home.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Edw. J. McGann, President ... 1643 Gorsuch Ave.
S. Mohsberg, Secretary, 225 N. Monroe St.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, at Cockey's Hall, Biddle St., Greenmount Ave.

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 230 E. 58th St.
General Office, 230 E. Fifty-eighth St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—William Monteith, President ... 1931 McKean St.
H. C. Watson, Secretary, 1644 N. Edgewood St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, Structural Iron Workers' Bldg.,
General Office, 1924 Sp. Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Local No. 16—San Francisco, Calif.—B. Williams, President 30 Curtis St.
Edward A. Dwyer, Secretary, 526 Ashbury St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th Guerrero St.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Chas. Whittier, President ..... 967 E. 61st St.
James F. Grady, Secretary, 670 Blaskhawk St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at 180 W. Washington St.
General Office, 326 N. River St., Room 407

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.—Thomas Lavender, President. . 1021 Ewing St.
Paul Kropp, Secretary, 1702 Linden St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Paper Hangers' Hall, 38½ West Washington St.

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Sam Stolper, Secretary, 656 South Delaware Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Fridays, 808 Walnut St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Canada—W. Thorpe, President . . 98 Duchess St.
J. Cullen, Secretary, 58 Arnold Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Friday, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 21—Dallas, Texas—O. C. Stewart, President . ... Moose Home
J. H. Congleton, Secretary, 4234 Rosedand
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, at Labor Temple.
General Office, 213 W. 8th Dalbs.

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A. A. Stone, Secretary, 610 East 20th St.

Local No. 23—Montreal, Canada—Chas. Westlake, President 397 Darion St.
J. Marquis, Secretary, 2322 Cartier St.
Meets First and Third Mondays, at 417 Ontario St. East

Local 24—Washington, D. C.—Chas. Donaldson, President..... .....
W. E. Grant, Secretary, 1222 N. J. Ave., N. W.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, Typographical Temple.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—Pat. McGrath, President. . . . . 1767 Beecher St.
W. E. Coombs, Secretary, 1032 1st St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, at 1032 First St.
General Office, 55 Adelaide St.

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Geo. J. Abel, Secretary, 12 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Building Trades Council.

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—Walter Scott, President .....4259 Belleview Ave.
J. H. Thompson, Secretary, 7036 Montgall Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo.—C. A. Stroud, President . . . . . 3740 West 1st Ave.
J. A. Ahlstrom, Secretary, 3625 Stuart St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, Room 301, American Bank Bldg.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.—Roy D'Arthany, President . . . . . 110 Burnet Ave.
Jos. M. Kieffer, Secretary, 1106 Townsend St.
Meetings, First Sunday, Labor Temple

Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.—Robert Eagon, Pres. 84 Robinson St., Providence, R. I.
Ernest St. Jean, Secretary, 89 Beacon Ave., Providence, R. I.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays, at 98 Weybosset St. Hall 60. 9.

Local No. 32—Essex & Hudson Co.—Chas. Norton.... 109 Fulton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Fred Genthe, Secretary, 210 Hancock Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at 583 Summit Ave., Orpheum Bldg.
Jersey City, N. J.

Local No. 33—Connecticut—M. Ricor, President..... 247 W. Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.
H. Schultz, Secretary, 77 Atwater St., West Haven, Conn.
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays, at Hotel Volk, New Haven.

Local No. 34—Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.—Gust Smith, President.....1336 1st Ave. So.
Fred H. Berkhahn, Secretary, Box 1524
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 225 Fifth St., Richmond Hall.

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E. D. Swan, Secretary, Box 83, W. S. Branch

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.—Fred Olin, President Multonmah, Ore.
Archie E. Graham, Secretary, Multonmah, Ore.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at 300 Oregonian Bldg.

Local 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Herbert Bressler, President 46 Rutter St., Kingston, Pa.
Wm. Donahue, Secretary, 197 Madison St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays, at Union Hall, E. Market St.

Local No 39—Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Charmly, President 2319 N. 60th St.
W. R. Ford, Secretary, 2707 Wirt St.
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.

Local No. 42—Wilmington, Del.—George Mashman, President Elsmere, Del.
John Rozell, Secretary, 1329 French St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Labor Temple

Local No. 43—Springfield, Mass.—Fred S. Johnson, President Belchertown, Mass.
Thos. Baird, Secretary, 24 Claremont St.
Meetings, Second Tuesday, at Labor Hall, 21 Sanford St.

Local No 44—Columbus, Ohio—Edward Hockings, President 266 So. Yale Ave.
Frank Lally, Secretary, 694½ Kerr St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at 694½ Kerr St.

Local No. 45—Toledo, Ohio—Al. Baumgartner, President 927 Coventry
Robt. G. Smenner, Secretary, 1626 Norwood Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 50—Tacoma, Wash.—A. Harigal, President P. O. Box 1361
L. L. King, Secretary, P. O. Box 1361.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at Building Trades Hall, 923½ Commerce St.

Local No. 51—Louisville, Ky.—Geo. H. Dreher, President 2321 Montgomery St.
Wm. J. Ramp, Secretary, 2125 W. Jefferson St.
Meets First and Third Friday, at Union Labor Temple, 2nd and Market Sts.

Local No 52—Duluth, Minn.—Thomas Thorstensen, President 4832 Oneida St.
Jos. Jentoft, Secretary, 2332 West 3rd St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at 22 East 1st St.

Local No 55—Little Rock, Ark.—W. J. Steel, President 4003 W. Fourteenth St.
R. G. Hites, Secretary, 820 W. 4th St.
Meetings, Second Tuesday, at 112½ E. 7th St.

Local No. 64—Tulsa, Okla.—Frank D. Furbeck, President Admiral Blvd.
George Michaels, Secretary, 2012 E. Archer St.
Meetings, First and Third Sundays, Court House.

Local No. 70—Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.—John Johnson, President—
416 El Dorado St.
Frank Carver, Secretary, 123 Florida St.

Local No. 71—Sacramento, Cal.— P. Games, President
H. Caw, Secretary, P. O. Box 1056, Sacramento, Cal.

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