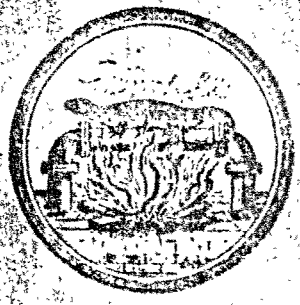
VOLUME FIVE NUMBER THREE

THE ASBESTOS WORKER

JULY · NINETEEN · TWENTY · SIX



THE FIRST MONTHLY ISSUE

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/1

The Trade Unionist

"An old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fears for him,
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
'Old man,' said a fellow pilgrim near,
'You are wasting your time with building here,
You never again will pass this way,
Your journey will end with the closing day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?'
The builder lifted his old gray head,
'Good friend, in the way that I've come,' he said,
'There followeth after me to-day,
A youth, whose feet must pass this way,
This stream that has been as naught to me
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.'"

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/2

The Asbestos Worker

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

Published from the office of Lopez Co., Inc., 3 School Street, Boston. Application pending in U. S. Post Office for entrance as second class mail

E. A. Johnson, Editor and Publisher, 66 Walker Street, Roxbury

Volume V JULY, 1926 Number 3

THE GENERAL PRESIDENT'S QUARTERLY REPORT

GREETING: Leaving General Office St. Louis from where his last quarterly report was submitted your President journeyed to Louisville where he attended a conference between a committee representing Local 51 and Mr. Weber in an attempt to settle the differences then existing between the latter's shop and the local. Then came a meeting of Local 51 at which the subject of traveling privileges received special consideration. Then on to South Bend where your President attended conference between the Local 75 committee and Mr. Steinmetz, Manager of the local branch of the General Asbestos Company. This conference proved to be the forerunner of an International form joint trade agreement with a $1.00 wage rate as now in effect. The next stop was Indianapolis where your President attended a meeting of Local 18 that understood more trade law when it adjourned than it did before it was called to order. This meeting was followed by a conference between the Local agreement committee and the Employers' Association that has since resulted in a ten cent hourly wage increase ($1.10) and the International form of joint trade agreement as now in effect. Then came the conference between the Executive Boards of Locals 12 New York City and 32 of New Jersey that once again adopted the inter-local working agreement governing their membership under the new form joint trade agreement that calls for a wage rate of $1.50 on both sides of the Hudson River for the next two years. The next stop was Cleveland and a conference with International Vice President Oliver and with him on some further local business of executive nature. Then came a meeting of Local 3 that spent an evening in an attempt at determining just how it stood financially. This local like a few others that could be mentioned is badly in need of an up-to-date system of bookkeeping and monthly membership financial reports. The next stop off was at Detroit where your President held conference with the Executive Board of Local 25 on certain trade issues. Then to Toronto where a conference was held with Business Agent

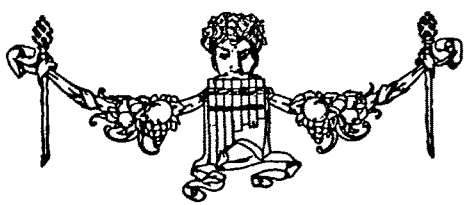
The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 3 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/3

Cullen and the meeting of Local 20 ... ded. Then to Montreal on business of executive nature. Then to Newark and attendance at the meeting of Local 32. Then to Washington and business of executive nature at the Building Trades Department later followed by a meeting of Local 25. Then to Baltimore and a conference between the Local 11 committee and the officials of the Philip Carey shop on which occasion your President made a ruling under existing trade laws that requires all Carey operations nearest Pittsburgh to be worked under Local 2 trade agreement conditions. Next followed a meeting Local 11 that received the report of the Carey shop conference and listened to instructions from your President to live up to it immediately. Rochester came next where your President attended a conference between the Employers' Association and Local 26 agreement committee. This was followed by a meeting of Local 26 that accepted the offer of a five cent hourly wage increase as offered by the employers ($1.15). The next jump was to Detroit and a conference with Business Agent McElroy later followed by a meeting of Local 25 which your President advised on what was to be expected from the membership under existing working conditions as also of the Business Agent and Executive Board in the enforcement of the same. Then to Chicago and a conference with International Vice-President Holland and Business Agent Mulligan of Local 17. Then followed a meeting of Local 17 that listened to Chairman Mulligan report for the agreement committee that secured the $1.50 for the membership. This increase shows a net gain of $4.40 in the four years since Brother Mulligan assumed the duties of Business Agent. Then came Milwaukee where your President failed to meet the Executive Board of Local 19 as requested by him in reasonable advance notice of arrival. Then to Minneapolis where your President conferred with the Executive Board of Local 34 and later attended a meeting of said local. Then came a jump to Winnipeg where your President reorganized Local 15. It is now functioning under trade agreement and a 90c wage rate (ten cent increase). Then to Toledo and a meeting of Local 45 at which your President advised on the procedure to be employed in furnishing outside contractors with labor. Then to Buffalo and a conference with Business Agent Rice of Local 4. Then to Montreal and attendance at a conference between the Executive Board of Local 23 and the J-M shop officials that discussed certain trade conditions in the best interests of the trade.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.



The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 4 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/4



THOMAS J. MCNAMARA
Secretary-Treasurer

Buffalo, 1909
Toronto, 1914
New York, 1922

Milwaukee, 1910
Philadelphia, 1916

New York, 1912
Detroit, 1919
Washington, 1926

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 5 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/5

ATTENTION SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS

In the April issue of *"The Asbestos Worker"* we requested a list of each Local Union membership names and addresses for the purpose of making up an official mailing list to be used in sending *"The Asbestos Worker"* to every members' home address beginning with the July issue. The members of the following Local Unions will receive the July *"Asbestos Worker"* at their home addresses, because their Local Union Secretaries were on the job and sent in their lists promptly:

Local Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 35, 43, 44, 51, 71, 72, 73, 74.

To date we have received no response from the following list of Local Unions, whose membership will not receive the July *"Asbestos Worker"* at their home addresses because of failure of their Secretaries to furnish us with mailing list:

Local Nos. 5, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 50, 52, 64, 70, 75.

Once again we ask that we be supplied with names and addresses of the foregoing Local Unions who have not responded to our previous request

Remember, that once the original list is furnished by the Secretary, it is up to each individual member to keep us informed as to any change in address that may occur if they desire to receive *"The Asbestos Worker"* monthly at the correct address.

THE EDITOR

TRADE NOTES

THE Krewson Asbestos Co. have opened office and warehouse at 542-44 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, and carry a full line of insulation products, handling the Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Company of Norristown materials. This company is specializing in the application of coverings.

WE are informed that the Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Co. of Detroit are expanding their plant for the manufacturing and contracting for application of pipe and boiler coverings. Their new location, 820 W. Baltimore Ave., will be used for manufacturing air cell coverings. The general office and block factory will still be maintained at Baltimore and Third Avenues. Mr. Dave M. Berk is manager and owner and Mr. C. M. Ramsay has charge of Sales and Contracting Departments.

THE Stafford Insulation Co., insulating engineers and contractors, of 38 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill., have established a branch at 413 W. Colfax Ave., So. Bend, Ind. Mr. Wm. Donahoe is in charge of the Chicago office.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 6 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/6

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

SINCE the Convention most of my time has been taken up in trying to perfect the new system of receipts which has taken the place of the due stamps.

After the Convention closed I remained in Washington until Monday, at which time I went over to the Office of the Sheet Metal Workers and the Electrical Workers, where the Secretary of both Organizations showed me their entire system.

Leaving Washington I went to New York, where I had a conference with Secretary Lalor of Local No. 12, also our International President. From New York I returned home immediately.

During the week of February 8th, as per instructions of our International President, I visited Cincinnati, and attended the meetings of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, as there were quite a few questions came up which involved the St. Louis situation. While there I had several conferences with Business Agent Frooks of Local No. 8.

On March 12th, 13th and 14th our International President was at the General Office, at which time we went over general matters.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER

We have an application from Miami, Fla., which matter has been placed in the hands of our International President.

Also wish to advise that we have received an application for charter to reorganize our former Local No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada. No doubt we will reissue a charter to that City, and it will retain its former No. 15.

Have received an application for Charter from Charlotte, N. C., and have placed this matter in the hands of our International President.

CHARTERS REVOKED

The charter of Local No. 76, Erie, Pa., has been revoked, as per instructions of our International President.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Upon recommendation of President Mullaney, an assessment of 30c weekly was to be declared for strike of Local No. 33, and was concurred in by the entire Executive Board, but before this assessment had gone into effect Local No. 33 signed up, which necessitated calling off the strike assessment.

AGREEMENTS

Local No. 12—New York, has signed up for $12.00.
Local No. 6—Boston, Mass., has signed up for $10.00, effective April 1, 1926, to April 1, 1928.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 7 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/7

Local No. 32—Same Agreement as New York Local.
Local No. 75—South Bend, Ind. $1.00 per hour.
Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind. $1.10 per hour.

NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.		
5673	Earl Frost	Toledo
5674	Henry Emge	Indianapolis
5675	Loren L. Bradley	Los Angeles
5676	Wm. Sands	Los Angeles
5677	Harry Ingraham	Los Angeles
5678	Toby Davis	Detroit
5679	R. Purdy	Detroit
5680	E. Langlois	Detroit
5681	Otis R. Miller,	Norfolk and Portsmouth
5682	Harry Enckler	Philadelphia
5683	L. P. Babich	New York City
5684	Harry Dolse	New York City
5685	M. Broquet	Detroit
5686	M. F. Detlofs	Detroit
5687	M. O'Connell	Detroit
5688	M. Whiteford	Detroit
5689	D. H. Angell	Detroit
5690	A. Benson,	Minneapolis-St. Paul
5691	Anthony Gaspic	Connecticut
5692	Raymond Zacks	Connecticut
5693	J. A. Tremblay	Montreal
5694	Wm. A. Anderson	Erie
5695	Edw. C. Hanley	Erie
5696	W. A. Anderson	Erie
5697	Jess. Roush	Erie
5698	Ike. Ball	Erie
5699	Chas. Steele	Erie
5700	Peter Carr	Erie
5701	Frank Higgins	New York City
5702	Wm. Campbell	Detroit
5703	Edward Dunkel	Detroit
5704	J. McDonnell	Detroit
5705	Geo. Grasser	Detroit
5706	Walter J. Keeler	Detroit
5707	Harry McHeppard	Los Angeles
5708	Geo. Johnson	Los Angeles
5709	Wm. Lewis, Jr.	Los Angeles
5710	Ambrose Archer	Washington
5711	Daniel F. Flynn	Washington
5712	John McAuliffe	Washington
5713	T. S. Goldsberry	Los Angeles
5714	Earl F. Ballou	Boston
5715	Emery H. Ball	South Bend
5716	John Morrell	New York City
5717	R. Lane	Minneapolis-St.Paul

Reg. No.		
5718	Peter Archdekin	Minneapolis-St. Paul
5719	V. L. Hargreaves	Minneapolis-St. Paul
5720	Frank Boynton	Minneapolis-St. Paul
5721	Leonard Silco	Connecticut
5722	Amos C. Brownell	Connecticut
5723	E. Miller	Detroit
5724	Jos. E. Cole	Detroit
5725	Harry A. Zaremski	Detroit
5726	Ed. Warner	Detroit
5727	Frank Schultz	Omaha
5728	H. C. Dehler	New York City
5729	L. Gray	Louisville
5730	N. Herald	Louisville
5731	H. W. Allen	Louisville
5732	John R. Hentgen	Detroit
5733	Herbert Deakin	Detroit
5734	Alfons. Serwatka	Detroit
5735	Andrew Montgomery	Detroit
5736	Clarence Briley	Detroit
5737	John Janoski	Detroit
5738	Geo. Miller	Philadelphia
5739	John Walker	Philadelphia
5740	G. Fitzmaurice	Philadelphia
5741	Edward Boyle	Philadelphia
5742	J. W. Grob, Jr.	Indianapolis
5743	Dan. Eller	Detroit
5744	Emil Metzger	Detroit
5745	N. Riecks	Detroit
5746	Henry Krueger	Detroit
5747	Walter Bouden	Detroit
5748	F. E. McAfee	Youngstown
5749	Wm. C. Ayers	Detroit
5750		
5751	Glen. Rans	South Bend
5752	Walter Redmond	Minneapolis-St. Paul
5753	Edward Ounan	Philadelphia
5754	Thomas Pfrommer,	Philadelphia
5755	Erwin C. Schoenemam,	N.Y.C.
5756	John Radich	New York City
5757	James Feeney	New York City
5758	John O'Conner	Philadelphia
5759	Frank Royal	Philadelphia
5760	George Becker	Detroit

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 8 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/8

Reg.No.		
5761	Geo. Victory	Detroit
5762	Albert Specht	New York City
5763	Paul Dunn	Indianapolis
5764	I. R. Walthen	Omaha
5765	Herbert M. Ross	Albany-Troy
5766	Thomas Albrecht	Chicago
5767	Frank Barrym	Chicago
5768	Nick. Barclay	Chicago
5769	Patrick Courtney	Chicago
5770	E. Carroll	Chicago

Reg.No.		
5771	Dave. Coleman	Chicago
5772	John Drain	Chicago
5773	R. DeBeaucourt	Chicago
5774	James Flaws	Chicago
5775	Chas. Hubert	Chicago
5776	Thorwald Johnsen	Chicago
5777	Jack Keegan	Chicago
5778	Chester Reck	Chicago
5779	S. Swensen	Chicago

SUSPENDED MEMBERS

Fred Carlberg	Boston
James Docherty	Boston
Matt Hutchinson	Boston
Frank T. Powell	Boston
Benj. Morrison	Washington
H. Mercer	Washington
Berney Welnick	Milwaukee
Harry Scott	Milwaukee
Ed. Lueders	Milwaukee
W. J. Conlon	New York
Alf. M'Cann	New York
John Ratzloff	Los Angeles
Harry Young	New York
W. Quinn	New York
G. Hall	New York
Aug. Joers	Chicago
Albert Miller	Chicago
James W. Samples	Chicago
Raymond Zacks	Connecticut

EXPELLED MEMBERS

Z. V. Pegram	Los Angeles
F. G. Shunkwiler	Los Angeles
R. J. Seckington	Los Angeles
C. B. Frost	Los Angeles
C. Fallaksen	Los Angeles
Geo. D. Folck	Buffalo

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

S. L. King	Seattle
Oliver List	San Francisco
Louis Pecolas	San Francisco
Roy Padfield	San Francisco
Wm. Hammers	San Francisco
Edmund Kuhn	San Francisco
W. Hastie	San Francisco
A. E. Goulet	San Francisco
N. A. Strahl	Tacoma
James R. Flynn	Minneapolis-St. Paul
J. F. Potts	Tulsa
R. A. Stevenson	Tulsa
Richard Anderson	Providence
Earl Jones	Cleveland
Bert Crandall	Minneapolis-St. Paul
Walter Redmond,	Minneapolis-St. Paul
H. A. Jackey	Louisville

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 9 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/9

ADVANTAGES OF CONTROLLED APPRENTICESHIP

HERMAN WEINBERGER
Chairman, Joint Committee on Apprentices

WHEN Congress passed restrictive immigration laws the American public became aware of the grave mistake it had made when it neglected to train its young men to become mechanics. No branch of the industrial world was more guilty of this gross neglect than the building industry. While there was a constant flow of skilled mechanics entering our ports this oversight caused no inconvenience. But as soon as the gateways were closed the mistake was quickly felt and consternation overcame industry. As there was no definite plan for the training of mechanics, it naturally followed that few, if any, mechanics emerged from the ranks of helpers or handy men. As long as foreign countries furnished the mechanics no one bothered about a plan for training young men. When the shortage of skilled mechanics became acute, men everywhere advocated the free and unlimited entry of young men into the trades. These advocates did not recognize the danger of letting all and sundry to acquire a trade. I am thoroughly convinced that no one would demand a free and unlimited apprenticeship for all trades if they had come in contact, as I did, with the heart-rending experiences of those who were the victims of this loose method of taking on a young man when business was booming, on the promise of teaching him a trade, but firing him and leaving him to the mercy of a cold world as soon as business slackened, although the promise to teach him a trade had not been fulfilled. This uncontrolled system of developing mechanics did not provide mechanics as they were needed and left a shortage at all times.

To add to the confusion caused by the shortage of skilled mechanics, most of the public seemed to make a veritable indoor sport of slandering the youth of America by claiming that the American boy would not engage in an occupation in which he would be denied the use of the white collar and creased trousers while at work. The records of the sheet-metal craft of New York City show that 80 per cent of the apprentices now working at that trade are American born.

When the sheet-metal craft of New York City adopted a regulated plan of apprenticeship training, an altogether different situation resulted, namely, a sufficient number of young men were attracted to the craft, because they soon recognized the advantages that were offered them.

Another indoor sport indulged in by the public, is the charge that unions prevent young men from entering their trades. My contact with union representatives, especially those of the sheet-metal craft, lead me to challenge that charge. I know that the leaders of Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union, No. 28, are lending whole-hearted support to the appenticeship plan they agreed to with the employers.

The sheet-metal craft of New York City, by agreement between employers and the union mechanics, adopted an apprenticeship system which was referred to in the "Building Trades Survey," 1921, issued by the Building Trades Employers' Association, after an exhaustive investigation of the matter, as follows: "Of all the trades interviewed by this committee, the sheet-metal industry is the only one which has an active and workable apprentice system which is obtaining results."

The number of apprentices allowed according to this agreement is very liberal. If the employers would avail

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/10

themselves of the number allowed to each under the agreement there would be an ample number of mechanics to equal every demand. But, strange as it may seem, the employers do not embrace the opportunity. Many of them prefer to leave that task to others and reap the benefit of the plan in that manner.

The apprenticeship system of the sheet-metal craft of New York City is superior to any that has been brought to my attention for the following reasons:

It permits one apprentice to every five men employed by an employer desiring to train an apprentice.

Guarantees good wages to the apprentice during his apprenticeship term, so that he will not have to depend upon others for support.

Assures him continuous employment, so that he will not become discouraged before he has completed his training.

The apprentice is assured that he will be taught the trade.

A Joint Committee on Apprentices, composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and union mechanics, exists to enforce the observance of the rules. The committee has full power to compel the observance of the rules by employer as well as apprentice.

Apprentices are given trade-school training, both practical and theoretical, during the four years of their apprenticeship term. No restrictions are placed on applicants for apprenticeship; they need not be the sons, nephews, cousins or any other relatives of men connected with the craft. They are not required to sign any bond or contract for the performance of their duties or obligations. No indentures. No assignment to any one mechanic. They are not required to join any union until they become competent mechanics. They are under the control of their employers and the Joint Committee on Apprentices, who are held responsible for the strict observance of the rules.

The impression seems to prevail among those who are trying to introduce an apprenticeship plan to their particular trade, that by sending the boys to trade school they will have solved their problem. Nothing could be further from the truth. If sending to school were sufficient, the whole matter could be left to the average school board, that is, if the average school board is anything like the Board of Education of New York City. But more is needed. Human interest must be injected into the carrying out of the system—as practiced by the Joint Committee on Apprentices of the sheet-metal craft of New York City. Good wages must be paid if boys are to be attracted. Continuous employment must be guaranteed. The training necessary to make a mechanic of the apprentice must be afforded. Combine these features and satisfactory results are sure to follow. This plan has brought clean-cut American boys to our industry. Any other trade will find it equally efficient.

To refute the claim made for unrestricted, unlimited and uncontrolled apprenticeship, let me point to the shops commonly known as open shops. These so-called open shops have that condition, but they develop no mechanics. The best a young man can expect in a shop of that kind is that he may be able to steal his trade, provided the boss will keep him at work long enough, and provided that the boy will have patience to stick it out if he is given employment at broken intervals only. It is a fact that there are hardly any apprentices in the shops just mentioned.

I firmly believe that if the apprenticeship system treated here were adopted by the industrial world in general, with such modifications as special situations may make expedient, the great crime wave sweeping our land could be completely stamped out. Adopt the apprenticeship system of the sheet-metal craft of New York City, and the American mechanic will be superior to mechanics in any part of the world.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/11

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

The Asbestos Worker

E. A. JOHNSON - - - - *Editor*

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

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, President
HENRY H. HOLLAND, Vice-President
E. A. JOHNSON, Vice-President
HENRY J. OLIVER, Vice-President
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Sec'y-Treas.

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

The Asbestos Worker is devoted to the interests of our craft, and we earnestly solicit correspondence, but disclaim responsibility for opinions or views expressed under that heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Asbestos Worker must be in the hands of the Editor not later than **the 15th** of the month preceding publication.

Address all communications to
E. A. JOHNSON, *Editor*
66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

AFFILIATIONS

THE craft union represents the primary school grade of the Labor Movement, where the membership receive their first impressions of what organized thinking, expression and action can accomplish.

Some Unions are still in the primary grade and make little progress because they fail to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by affiliation with Building Trades Councils, City Central Labor Unions, State Branches of the A. F. of L. and other city and state groups, that are doing valuable work in educational, civic, legislative, social and economic affairs, guided by sound policies of the American Federation of Labor.

Craft affiliation with central groups broadens the point of view, gives experience gained through contact with problems affecting us all, provides the forum for organized group expression, makes for a bigger and better Labor movement and strengthens your own craft union to the extent that you participate and join in affiliation with your fellow and sister unions.

It is desirable that your Union become a strong, thriving, purposeful organization, worthy of the title "Trade Union" and one of the best methods to adopt in bringing about your object, is to affiliate with other Unions who have the same aim, thereby benefitting all by your organized effort.

Members chosen to represent your Union in its many activities, should be delegates to central bodies, in order that they may secure information and experience necessary to represent you properly.

Extend the influence of your union, justify its existence by exemplifying its consistency in welding it into central groups.

THE EDITOR.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 12 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/12

THE JOB THAT WENT IN A HOLE*

THERE once was a JOB. It was a job of Heat and Cold Insulation. The SHOP that got this job was a REGULAR shop. It had a BIG sign. It also had a big BOSS, to say nothing of a lot of other help, among which were an estimator and a foreman, together with a bunch of ginks known as EIGHT HOUR HOUNDS. These latter had a working agreement with the big sign shop. By the terms of this agreement they ALL got the same pay and performed all the WORK. Consequently, the job HAD to be figured on a SOUND labor basis far removed from the pale of CUT-THROAT competition. Naturally, when this perfectly good and gentle job found its way into the FRONT office, it was the picture of trade health and wore a smile that radiated ten per cent above all cost, including OVERHEAD. Little did that properly-figured job dream that its shown PROFITS were to vanish and that it would soon be remembered in the trade only as "The Job that Went in a Hole." But such was. And thereby hangs a tale. It is a tale of labor SHRINKAGE. It was accomplished in the following fashion: Bing was the shop ESTIMATOR. He was the guy who gave the blue prints the ONCE OVER with the square and caliper and who had figured that the labor on the job would run just seven hundred dollars. But he wanted to fatten his BATTING AVERAGE by making a hit with the Boss and so he tipped off the salesman who brought the job that the labor figure was six hundred and thirty dollars, which statement was only TEN PER CENT shy on truth. Now Bang, the good old soul, who happened to be the aforementioned SALESMAN, also yearned to make a hit with the Boss by having the job show a little additional profit, so he very confidentially whispers to the shop foreman that the labor figure ran exactly five hundred and sixty dollars, or in other words, just TWENTY PER CENT shy on truth. Think not, gentle reader, that the self-same SHOP FOREMAN, who responded to the name of Bung, possessed a dome wherein lay naught but nothingness. FAR be it from suchness. He was a wise gazabo. He HAD to be to hang on to his title. He proved this the morning the job was to be started by shooting the following pills of verbal hop into the subway ear that flapped from the port side of a head owned by Hustling Hank: "I have been holding a fine job for you for the past week. I know you lost a LITTLE time lately in the shop. But you are my PAL. The Boss wanted me to put ANOTHER man on this job, but I said, 'NIX on that stuff; Hank goes or I resign.' So you see, old scout, you take charge. I will send TWO OTHER men with you, but there is one thing you must not FORGET. The Shop has taken this job just to keep you fellows off the street. It was figured AWFUL cheap and unless you EAT IT ALIVE, I am afraid it may go IN A HOLE. The labor cost on the job slip reads four hundred and ninety dollars." This last figure was only THIRTY PER CENT shy on truth. So it followed that Hustling Hank and the two others

** Reprinted by special request from April 1917 Journal.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 13 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/13

started the job. Hustling Hank had a trade reputation as a workman who always TRIED his level best and was not quite as dumb as he looked. He was much dumber. Like a fox. He was so dumb that he knew the other men would ask him the labor figure and right there was where his dumbness asserted itself. He TIPPED HIS MIT by saying that the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars was the magic labor figure. This was only FORTY PER CENT shy on truth. The workmen donned their overalls and WENT TO IT. They SLAPPED it on and SHOT it on as likewise did they SMEAR it on. They ran a dead heat with the starting and quitting WHISTLES. They used every trick known to the trade to save the life of that fair young job and to keep it from finding a resting-place in our trade Saragosso—the HOLE. They TALKED of that hole on way to work at morning, at lunch, and returning homeward at night. They DREAMT of that hole after hitting the hay, ALL IN, before Curfew bell. As the dread day drew near that was sure to find the job running behind their estimate and far from being FINISHED, each of these section shooters got busy building ALIBIS. They ALL somehow hit upon the same dope. It was simplicity itself. Each one decided to make the other fellow the GOAT by accusing him of "laying down" and "dogging it." They knocked each other much and PLENTY. That was not all. MORE was to follow. TWO of the cement shovers decided to be ABSENT when the SHOW-DOWN came. One of them suddenly suffered a most SEVERE attack of "frigiditus pedalitis," which, asbestoscally speaking, meant COLD FEET, while the other then and there contracted a very AGGRAVATED case of "extremus alcoholus," which magnesiacally speaking, meant gargling the tonsils with RED EYE. Be it remembered that when these two felt fighters quit their work, their TOOL BAGS traveled with them. Well, as all things must come to an ending, so did the-job-that-went-in-a-hole. Hustling Hank seen it through, though worried sick unto the point of nervous prostration. He kept on TRYING and, with a few additional gray hairs showing under his cap, he showed up at the shop one fine morning and reported the job as COMPLETED. It was then that foreman Bung looked over the labor sheet, referred to it as a "horrible mess" and solemnly declared the job to be in a hole. Hustling Hank left for home to rest up a few weeks, after which time he intended to pay a visit to the Big Boss in the front office and ask FORGIVENESS. When Hank departed, Bung, the foreman, betook himself to the office of Bang, the salesman, where he got HIS good and proper, with the added information that HE was the cause of the job-going-in-the-hole. Then Bang, the salesman, waited until he caught Bing, the estimator, in a particularly good after-dinner humor, before speaking his little piece. It was NO use. Bing's face immediately FROZE and Bang was informed that HE was the fellow who pushed-the-job-in-a-hole. Now, gentle reader, at this stage of the proceedings it was right smack up to Bing, the estimator. How do you suppose he ever mustered up courage sufficient to approach the mat outside the office door of the Big Boss? By a squirt of the hypo, or by running over to the DUTCHMAN'S and having Louey mix him an extra stiff highball? Do you think that Bing's Adam's apple went "bobbing up and down" like the mercury in a power house boiler room? Of course you don't. And the REASON is that you have read this little story. But Hustling Hank, HE thought so, as did many others around the shop, who still think so. However, THIS is the way he made his invasion of the sanctum sanctorium. He sauntered in smilingly and said, "Hello! Darcy, OLD BOY, want you to bill contract seventy-nine to-day. Job is finished. Hustling Hank had charge and that means

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 14 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/14

all is O. K. and that we will have no come-backs." The Big Boss asks, "How did the job turn out? I suppose, your figures were away off, as USUAL?" Bing answers, "You have another think coming to you, OLD TOP. The labor allowance ran just sixty-three dollars LESS THAN MY ESTIMATE." Again the Big Boss speaks: "That's the way to put them over. How do you do it?" Bing replies, "It's easy when you know how. My system is to play one sucker AGAINST another. By the way, if you should happen to discuss the job with either Bang, Bung or Hank, be sure to remind them that the job WENT IN A HOLE. Do you understand?" And the Big Boss winked a wink that spoke volumes that said he UNDERSTOOD.

MORAL. It's a wise job that knows its own LABOR ESTIMATE.

WHEN THE STATE SETS WAGES, WORKERS FARE BADLY

The Asbestos Workers' Union of Denver, Colorado, is the latest victim of wages-by-law. The state industrial commission rejected their plea for higher rates because the employers claim that "skill is not required to be an asbestos worker."

The employers said they could develop good asbestos workers in three months, but they acknowledged their argument did not apply when union asbestos workers are concerned. The commission ignored the union's three-year provision for apprentices. Living costs were also ignored.

Under the law it is illegal for workers to strike before the commission acts.

I THINK you know how genuinely I am interested in the fortunes of the American Federation of Labor and how earnest and sincere a hope I entertain that its labors will be crowned with the best sort of success in the promotion of the best interests of the working men of the country.—*Woodrow Wilson.*

WITHOUT THE union all labor would still be the victim of the long day, the insufficient wage and kindred injustices. Under the present organization of society, labor's only safeguard against a retrogression to former inhuman standards is the union.—*Commission on Social Justice, Central Conference of American Rabbis.*

THERE IS not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be work for the labor movement to do.—*Samuel Gompers.*

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/15

LABOR REVIEW

The problem of caring for the aged poor who number between one and two million persons in the United States is discussed in an article in the June issue of the Monthly Labor Review from the standpoint of the pension legislation now in force and that which is under consideration. Pension systems have been adopted in Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin, and Alaska and such legislation is under consideration in a number of other States. The provisions of the pension laws now in operation, the grounds on which pension legislation has been pronounced unconstitutional in some States, and the present situation of pension legislation abroad are given in the article.

* * *

The adjustment of disputes between railroads and their employees through a Board of Mediation was provided for by the railroad labor act approved by the President on May 20. This law marks the introduction of a new type of legislation in the United States from the fact that the bill was in effect a collective agreement between representatives of the carriers and of the employees unions. Although such agreements have long been in use this was the first time one had received such sanction as that given by Congress. The act provides for four boards which include boards of adjustment to be created by agreement between employers and employees on one or more railroads; a permanent board of mediation to be appointed by the President; temporary boards to be created for particular occasions; and an emergency board which may be appointed by the President in case of threatened serious interruption of traffic. The full text of the act is given.

The development of the movement for paid vacations to industrial workers has been rapid during the past few years. A review of the existing legislation on vacations with pay in different countries in Europe and the extent to which they are granted through collective agreements shows that either through one or the other of these two means practically all the European countries except France and Belgium have accepted the principle of paid vacations.

* * *

The question of whether a workman or his employer has the right to a patent for an invention by the employee is determined largely by a consideration of individual circumstances. Various court decisions are reviewed in a study of the situation in the United States in regard to the rights of employees to their inventions. Judicial decisions and laws in foreign countries are also briefly summarized.

* * *

The practice of giving vacations with pay to factory and shop employees has grown rapidly in the United States during the past few years according to an article in the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Of 250 firms which have recently reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than one-third with nearly 260,000 employees, have adopted the policy of an annual vacation with pay for their shop employees as well as for their office forces. The length of service required in order to be eligible for a vacation varies in the different establishments from a few months to not more than two years. Although it is extremely difficult to estimate the results of paid vacations, the fact that the movement is extend-

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 16 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/16

ing would seem to be evidence that employers feel that the results justify the expenditure.

* * *

The Review contains a statement by Chief Justice Taft regarding the necessity for free legal aid work in which he says, "something must be devised by which every one, however lowly and however poor, however unable by his means to employ a lawyer and to pay court costs, shall be furnished the opportunity to set this fixed machinery of justice going." A summary is also given of a recent bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showing what is now being done to provide a simpler and cheaper court procedure and there is an article giving an account of the Danish system for meeting this need through the use of a conciliation system.

* * *

A summary of the results of the study of family-allowance systems in foreign countries shows that during and since the war these allowances, which supplement the basic wage and are adjusted according to the size of the family, have been paid more or less extensively to employees in the civil service of 22 countries and by private employers in at least 18 countries.

* * *

The wage rates of common labor in effect on April 1, 1926, are shown for important industries throughout the country. The study which is confined to entrance rates, that is, the rates paid newly employed unskilled adult males shows an average hourly rate of 40.5 cents, the lowest rate reported being 15 cents and the highest rate 62.5 cents. By industry, the highest average rate was 47 cents in the automobile industry and the lowest, 32.4 cents, in the sawmill industry.

A CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, through its Industrial Relations Committee, has announced plans for a "Congress of American Industry" to be held in Philadelphia during the period September 7-24. The announced purpose of the Congress is the establishment of new relations between capital and labor. The group sponsoring the undertaking includes the secretaries of commerce and of labor, the secretary of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is announced that representatives of industry and representatives of organized labor are equally enthusiastic in their support of the project. It is stated also that the farmers of the country will participate in the Congress and are represented in the Committee through the National Grange.

In addition to an extensive program of speaking and discussion, there is to be an impressive exhibit showing the industrial advancement of the country during the last 150 years. It is expected also that findings will be prepared and promulgated by the Congress for the guidance of industry and labor.

ATTACKED AND denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government. —*John K. Ingram, LL.D.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 17 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/17

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS

AUSTRIA.—Since November 1, 1925, the number of unemployed receiving relief has increased from 131,000 to 140,000. The increase is slight in Vienna, but is marked in the provinces, especially in the district of Linz where 3,300 were added since the above-named date.

COSTA RICA.—An executive decree was recently issued prohibiting the entrance of coolies to Costa Rican territory. The decree defines a coolie as "an East Indian laborer who leaves his country under a labor contract."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—The strike and lockout in the North Bohemian textile industry, which affected 15,000 workers, has been satisfactorily settled by the granting of a total wage increase, for the year of nine per cent.

AUSTRALIA.—The new workmen's compensation act of South Australia embraces within its provisions employes of every class, including domestic servants, clerks and pastoral and rural workers—all of whom were either wholly or partially excluded by the former act. The minimum amount payable to dependents in the event of the death of a workman has been increased from 200 pounds to 400 pounds and the maximum from 400 pounds to 600 pounds. The weekly compensation payment has been increased by adding to 50 per cent of the workmen's average weekly earnings the sum of 7 shillings 6 pence for each child who is dependent or mainly dependent. These amendments were demanded by the organizd labor movement of South Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Labor Council of New South Wales has decided to proceed immediately with the erection of a radio broadcasting and receiving station of 2,000 to 3,000 watts. It will be the most powerful station in the commonwealth, and will be capable of being used for either voice or code broadcasting.

CANADA.—Canadian records for the year ending June 30, 1925, show that approximately 50 per cent less Canadians emigrated to the United States during that period in comparison with the previous twelve-month interim of 1924.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The recent coal strike is said to have markedly stimulated emigration. Entire families, with from two to ten children, from the Sydney mines appear on the British waiting list for quota numbers; and approximately four per cent of the entire population has departed for the United States in seventeen months.

FRANCE.—It is said that labor dissensions have been reduced to a minimum in the gigantic French fishing industry, and that strikes among the trawler crews are unheard of as the result of a plan under which each worker shares in the money obtained from the catches.

GERMANY.—There are more than 650,000 unemployed workers in Germany receiving public relief.

GUATEMALA.—Permission to bring to Guatemala 1,000 European immigrants of both sexes, was given by the Government of the Republic in a recent decree.

SPAIN.—The Cabinetmakers' Union of Madrid, resolved at its last meeting, to issue a strict prohibition of the acceptance of piece work. Members who disregard the decision will be suspended from all rights for three months.

SWEDEN.—The negotiations on the collective agreement, which were carried on between the Swedish employers in the saw-milling industry and the Swedish Sawmill Workers Union have ended in an agreement.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 18 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/18

DOOLEY EXPLAINS THE "OPEN SHOP"

By F. PETER DUNNE

(NOTE—The following article, though old, is reprinted because of its timely application to the present agitation for the open shop by those who desire labor unions conducted like only our inimitable friend Dooley can express it.)

"What is all this talk that's in th' papers about th' open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ingorance, Hinnissey. What is th' 'open shop?' Sure, 'tis th' shop where they kape th' doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this Hinnissey—suppose wan av these free-born American citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r th' princely wage av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hours. Along comes anither son-av-a-gun an' he sez t' th' boss, 'Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' the wan-dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool woruld' t' exercise his inalienable rights as a freeborn American citizen an' scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gits th' benefit, Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money thin he does f'r his right eye."

"It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see men robbed av their indepindence. They must kape their indipindence. They must have their indipindence, reghardless av inything else."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions if properly conducted."

"Sure," said Mr. Dooley, "iv properly conducted. And there we are. An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' dam few mimbers."

WE AFFIRM as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that the working people must unite irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics. —*A. F. of L. Convention Declaration.*

TRADE UNIONISM has passed the trial stage. It has come to its maturity out of long years of struggle and experience to an earned position of trust and confidence. The unions have built up standards of life and living, carefully, step by step.—*William Green.*

TRADE UNIONS are the bulwarks of modern democracies.—*W. E. Gladstone.*

LABORERS MUST be recognized as being entitled to as much consideration as employers, and their rights must be equally safeguarded.—*Commission on the Church and Social Service, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 19 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/19

FROM LOCAL UNIONS

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS—Items for the official columns of The Asbestos Worker should be prepared on a separate sheet and the style of the publication followed as closely as possible. Write as plainly as you can—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All items must be in the hands of the Editor BY THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH preceding publication, to insure insertion in the issue following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of items submitted.

CONNECTICUT LOCAL 33

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Local 33 were obliged to cease work on April 3, 1926; to enforce their demands for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour.

The strike was in effect for four weeks after which time the members returned to work under a tentative agreement pending development of certain local trade conditions. Local 33 members at this writing are receiving the $1.25 per hour rate, having been granted their original demands.

This report would not be complete did it not extend its appreciation to "Our President" Brother Jos. A. Mullaney, for the advice and support he gave us during our trials and troubles, without which there would have been no victory.

The annual election of Officers of Local 33 was held Saturday, June 12th, resulting in the following Brothers being elected: President Marlin Ricor, Vice President Fred Maier, Recording Secretary Chas. Soelch, Financial Secretary Joseph Yagle, Business Agent C. W. Sickels, Executive Board, Alfred Hanson, Martin Flynn, Vincent Suppicich, Harry Haake, and James Butler, Serg't at Arms Anthony Onofrio. It required the old timer "Brother Harry Maier" to provide the thrill of the evening, by carrying the election to the office of Vice President, by a margin of one vote, over his two competitors. Brother Maier received sixteen votes while his two opponents received fifteen each.

We call to the attention of all Local Union Officers that if one ALBERT HAGSTROM should appear in your territory, not to grant him any courtesy or favors, as he is charged with being a strike breaker by Local 33, and carries a withdrawal card granted by Local 33.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. SICKELS, *Business Agent.*

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL 18

Dear Sir and Brother:

International President Joseph A. Mullaney dropped in on us at our regular meeting on March 18. He spoke several hours on many trade topics and drove home many vital facts in the minds of the members. Everyone was interested and he was asked many trade questions, all of which he answered in a way to make us clearly understand. He spoke of collective bargaining and the rights of employers and their workmen. He explained the International form of Joint Trade Agreement and the "fifty-fifty" equity that both the shops and the local enjoyed under it. He spoke on properly conducted jobs and the duties and obligations of job foremen. President Mullaney stayed over with us and headed the Com-

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 20 of 32 asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/20

mittee that met our Employers on the question of new agreement. He met every argument of the latter and proved to them that the International form of Joint Trade Agreement was much better for all hands in the trade than the one the Employers proposed containing the non-strike and other objectionable features with the result that Local 18 now has the signed form of International trade agreement and a $1.10 rate, an increase of ten cents an hour. I would have written this for publication sooner but waited until we got signed up which was but recent although we received the increase right along. Local 18 wishes to thank the International for the assistance rendered us as also its representative, President Mullaney, who turned the trick for us.

Fraternally,

JOHN GROB, JR., *Secretary.*

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL 43

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are glad to report that Local No. 43 can now include the P. M. Taft Asbestos Co. of Holyoke, Mass., among the union shops with a signed International form of Trade Agreement. This shop has never been a signed union shop for our trade although operating for several years and has been a thorn in the flesh of the Local 43 membership, and even now Local 43 does not claim the credit of bringing them in line, for that rightfully belongs to International Vice President Johnson and Business Agent Palm of Boston who have used time and effort in successfully negotiating the agreement and organizing the entire shop crew of the Taft Co.

Brother E. A. Johnson has done good work for Local 43 in the past for which we are very grateful and through his keen judgment and persistent efforts our territory is now 100% Union. We therefore take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to our Boston Brothers for their untiring efforts.

Yours fraternally,

C. R. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

BOSTON LOCAL 6

Dear Sir and Brother:

Election of officers was held by Local No. 6 Wednesday, June 2nd, the only offices contested were Business Agent, two candidates, Brother O. W. Palm being re-elected for the third consecutive term, and eight candidates for five places on the Executive Board, Brothers Emil F. Anderson, Harry Hanson, John Fisher, John N. Anderson and John White were declared elected. President E. A. Johnson, Vice President John Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer C. S. Coughlin, Recording Secretary Wm. Lally, Reading Clerk Patrick O'Brien, Trustees Chris. Lindstoll, John Larson and Jasper Lundberg, Sergt. at Arms Wm. Campbell, were retained in office there being no contest. The Insurance referendum was carried by a three to one vote.

The Local voted to have a picnic on the first Sunday in August, to be financed by assessments, all families of members invited to attend, we look forward to a big day and a big get together

Brother E. A. Johnson was elected as a delegate to the forty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L. to represent Local No. 6.

Yours fraternally,

O. W. PALM, *Secretary.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 21 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/21

SOUTH BEND LOCAL 75

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with a feeling of great pleasure we forward to you this communication, to be published in our Journal, informing the trade in general, that our worthy International President Mullaney was in our midst on March 17, 1926.

Our President arrived one thirty p. m., had a conference at two p. m., after the conference the committee had quite a talk with the President. A special meeting that evening, and on behalf of Local 75 will say they certainly appreciated the words of wisdom and advice given by our President. We were sorry that the President's time was cut short in our city, but we do hope he will have more time, the next trip here.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN HERMELING, *Secretary.*

TORONTO LOCAL 20

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing the names and addresses of the members of Local No. 20.

Our President, Bro. Joe Mullaney visited our city last Thursday, April 8. I spent a very enjoyable and instructive day with him. And in the evening our members turned up in force and also enjoyed his company. We were all pleased to hear that Winnipeg was coming back into the fold. We wish them every success and hope they will keep with us this time. Ten o'clock came too soon, Bro. Mullaney had to leave us then to catch his train for Montreal.

Wishing you every success, I remain

Yours fraternally,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary-Business Agent.*

SYRACUSE LOCAL 30

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the Thirteenth Convention we find the locals on either side of us, Rochester and Albany, were well represented by delegates, our members of course could not afford to send a delegate for fear he might learn something at the convention that would benefit us in the future. Had I known this I would have financed the trip out of my own pocket, I happen to know all four delegates personally from these two locals, and it don't look as though Albany was in the background, I also find that the Asbestos Worker is a very hard man to understand, that when he rises, he don't want the other fellow to rise with him, but we have come to the point where the days of slavery are over and although some of our membership in the different locals *and at home* are working on the bonus system there are still enough of us left to stand up and defend ourselves, though the war is over we still have to fight to squeeze a meagre existence out of life.

Let us organize Brothers and help the other fellow who may not be as lucky as we are and follow the International President's slogan all through life, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

Yours fraternally,

P. HANNAN, *President.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 22 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/22

LOUISVILLE LOCAL NO. 51

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Honorable President J. A. Mullaney arrived in our city March 15 for a much belated visit.

He called on one of our bosses and spent the entire afternoon explaining different articles of the agreement, and hearing grievances against our membership. Bro. Mullaney certainly took it all good naturedly, rendering decisions both ways, but personally, I am inclined to believe it was rather a trying ordeal for our President—also the boss.

At a special meeting that evening he spoke at length to our membership and I am sure every one enjoyed it. After answering numerous questions he instructed us in many ways, bringing in bits of humor and causing all to remember the evening with much pleasure, at the same time speaking with much seriousness.

The next morning he again called on our favorite boss and although the boss was somewhat softer in manner, still did not feel as if he wanted to go along with us as yet.

Bro. Mullaney, after having made suggestions as to what was the best way to govern our Local for the mutual benefit of men and bosses, and instructing the Business Agent as to how to proceed with other things, left our city for other duties.

We can only hope they were more pleasant than here.

The members of Local No. 51 wish to express our deep felt appreciation to Bro. Mullaney for the instructive and pleasant evening, and for the help of soothing to some extent the ruffled feelings of our Fighting Boss.

I might add, as a member of the committee, that I was deeply interested in Bro. Mullaney's many explanations and decisions and feel sure the time spent with him will help me to conduct the affairs of my office in the Local in a bigger and better way.

Wishing Bro. Mullaney and all the other International Officers success in their trying undertaking, We remain,

GEO. H. DREHER, *Secretary.*

NEWARK LOCAL 32

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of Local No. 32, take this means of thanking and of showing our appreciation for the dependable services rendered to us by our wage committee, Brothers Michael Nolan, Joseph Poh, and our Business Agent Louis Reiss, when they met our Employers, with the result, that we received a signed Trade Agreement for a period of twenty-two months ending December 31, 1927.

We received an increase of wages of a $1.50 a day, from $10.50 to $12.00 a day, with retroactive pay from March 1st amounting to one months back pay.

From the Officers and Members of Local No. 32.

E. J. DOUGHERTY, *Secretary.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 23 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/23

IN MEMORIAM

ANDREW J. KENNEDY

1866—1926

"Andy" is no more. On May 21 he laid aside his earthly troubles and entered the higher life. The end came at his home 6121 South Throop Street, Chicago, after a short illness. He died in his sixtieth year having been born in the city of Cleveland in 1866. He was a resident of Chicago for forty years. Services were held at Our Lady of Solace Church and the interment took place at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery. Among those attending both the church service and interment were, Business Agent Hugh E. Mulligan and the officers representing Local 17, and International Vice President Holland representing our general membership. "Andy" came among us in his early manhood and brought to us some organizing experience gained in the ranks of the Brick Makers of which he had been a member and official. This later stood him in good stead at St. Louis where he worked as a member of the old local union and became its Business Agent. He later went to Chicago where he reorganized the local union there under the banner of the National Association and became its Business Agent in 1906 which office he held for sixteen years. He was elected National President of the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers in 1905, and held office until 1912 when he declined a renomination after the convention had made the office a salaried one for exclusive International service. He severed active membership with local 17 in 1922 and became an employer under the trade name of the Atlas Pipe and Boiler Covering Company. "Andy" will best be remembered by those privileged to know him as an uncompromising foe of the so called labor highbrow whose manners and methods he abhorred. He was known as a generous foe and a hard fighting friend. He was typical of the day and working conditions that moulded him and that stamped him as one of our trade pioneers in and around what he himself was wont to term the "prairie city". His passing heavily emphasizes the fact the the circle of our "old guard" steadily grows smaller as time relentlessly flies on. Andrew J. Kennedy is survived by a wife, three daughters and two brothers and to them the now acting General President who succeeded him in office tenders his sympathy in their bereavement and to Local 17 his regrets that one of their foundation builders has gone down the road from which no traveler returns. Let us all join in the wish and hope that "Andy" now enjoys the restful peace that his countless earthly efforts in the behalf of others surely entitles him to.

In Sorrow,

Joseph D. Mullaney

General President

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/24

IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS, Divine Providence called our Brother Harry Marshall, a member of Local Union No. 1, of St. Louis, Mo., to eternity and left his relatives and our members to mourn his loss, and

WHEREAS, Brother Harry Marshall was held in high esteem by the members of Local Union No. 1, during the many years in which he held membership, for his staunch stand for Unionism and for his willingness to assist his fellow workmen and those in need of aid, which stamped him as a man worthy of our highest consideration, therefore be it

RESOLVED by Local Union No. 1 of the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, that we regret the demise of our dear Brother and friend and that we deeply mourn his loss, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we express to his family, his relatives and his friends our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and relatives, and a copy be spread on the official minutes of this Local Union, and a copy of same be printed in our Official Journal, and that the charter of this Local Union be draped for a period of thirty days.

Dear friend you are gone but not forgotten,
For you helped us pave our way,
And we cherish fondest recollections
Of your deeds from day to day.

And the moments quickly passing
Bringing thoughts of yesteryear,
Cause us to regret your absence,
But your name to still revere.

And we hope when we are summoned
To answer "roll" at Heaven's gates,
That all down thru the life eternal
We will travel on as mates.

Sleep on and await our coming,
Which draws nearer day by day,
When we answer "here" or "present"
We'll be with you then to stay.

LOCAL UNION NO. 1.

GUS SCHMITTER, Secretary.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA, President.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 25 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/25

IN MEMORIAM

WE, the members of Asbestos Workers Local No. 14 at Philadelphia, Pa., in our regular meeting of April 7th, 1926,

RESOLVED to have the following Eulogy spread upon our minutes

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst two of our worthy and esteemed members,

HARRY OTT and ALEXANDER SAMSON

RESOLVED, That their removal from our midst leaves vacancies and shadows that will be deeply realized by our members and friends of this organization,

RESOLVED, That Local 14 extend to our late brothers' families, our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and it be further

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

JAMES R. MELLON, Recording Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS: we pause in awed submission to the Divine Will in removing from our midst one of our co-workers and friend, Bro. J. H. Linville;

WHEREAS: there has been lost to us a friend whose cheerful and kindly presence will continue to be with us in time to come;

RESOLVED: that we extend to his beloved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence;

RESOLVED: that in memoriam of our deceased brother, the chapter of this Local be draped for thirty days and be it further

RESOLVED: that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy to be sent to his wife, and a copy sent the Editor of our Journal to be published in the next issue.

W. M. HUGHES, President of Local No. 9.

IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, our esteemed Brother Orkery Kinsman, and

WHEREAS: We the members of Local No. 7, wish to convey our deepest sympathy to his family in their recent bereavement, be it

RESOLVED: That the Charter of Local No. 7 be draped and that these Resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local record book.

T. E. ROE, Secretary, Local No. 7.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/26

OFFICIAL SECTION

GENERAL OFFICERS

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, President
15 Benham Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York
HENRY H. HOLLAND, Vice-President
4826 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. A. JOHNSON, Vice-President
66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Mass.
HENRY J. OLIVER, Vice-President
1371 West 89th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Secretary-Treasurer
803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Meeting Places of Locals and Addresses of Secretaries

No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets First and Third Tuesday at T. M. A. Hall, 1000 North Grand Avenue. Gus Schmitters, 4150 West Pennrose Office, 803 Holland Building.

No. 2—PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets First and Third Thursdays, at McGeagh Bldg., 607 Webster Avenue. Joseph F. Schatzel, 142 Lanark Street, OBS. Station.

No. 3—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1355 Central Avenue. General Office, 1355 Central Avenue. Henry Oliver, 1371 West 89th Street.

No. 4—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 48 West Eagle Street. L. Lines, 12 Olcott Place, Pine Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.

No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue. C. F. Bird, 1435 West 50th Street.

No. 6—BOSTON, MASS.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Boylston Place. Oscar W. Palm, 386 Harrison Avenue. Office, 386 Harrison Avenue.

No. 7—SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 6th Avenue and University Street. T. E. Roe, 3815 West Myrtle Street. Send all mail to Labor Temple.

No. 8—CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1313 Vine Street. Charles Thomas, 633 Park Avenue, Newport, Ky.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Const Street, Portsmouth, Va. L. C. Green, 2212 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

No. 10—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Benevolent Knights of America Building, 827 North Street. E. B. McGinnis, 3121 Chippewa Street.

No. 11—BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, Third Floor Gaiety Theatre, 419 E. Baltimore Street. S. Mohsberg, 225 North Monroe Street.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 27 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/27

No. 12—NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at 230 East 58th Street. John F. Lalor, 230 East 58th Street. Office, 230 East 58th Street.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Electricians' Hall, 1807 Spring Garden Street. James R. Mellon, 217 Hampshire Avenue, Audubon, N. J. Office, 1807 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

No. 16—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Building Trades Temple, 14 Guerrero Street. Edward A. Dwyer, 526 Ashbury Street.

No. 17—CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays, ~~at 30 N. Wells Street.~~ Arthur G. Anderson, 2744 North Albany Avenue. Office, Roosevelt Building, 179 West Washington Street, Room 506.

No. 18—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets First and Third Thursdays at ~~Paper Hangers' Hall, 38½ West Washington Street.~~ John Grob, 2128 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 808 Walnut Street. William Sellman, 1268 30th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 20—TORONTO, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Labor Temple. J. Cullen, 16 Otter Avenue, Toronto, 2, Ont.

No 21—DALLAS, TEXAS—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple. I. L. Coates, Route 2, Box 1055. Office 213 West 8th Dalbs.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. A. C. Pasche, 707 Teetshorn Street.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA—Meets First and Third Mondays at 417 Ontario Street, East. A. Padghan, ~~786 Evelyn~~ Street, Verdun, Quebec.

No. 24—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Trades Unionist Building, 720 5th Street, N. W. W. E. Grant, 1222 New Jersey Avenue, N. W.

No. 25—DETROIT, MICH.—Meets First and Third Mondays at 1032 1st ~~Street.~~ Frank McElroy, ~~1032 1st Street.~~

No. 26—ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, 113 W. Fitzhugh Street. Elmer J. Schleifer, 85 Turpin Street.

No. 27—KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple. J. H. Thompson, 7036 Montgall Avenue.

No. 28—DENVER, COL.—Meets First and Third Mondays at Room 301, American Bank Building. J. A. Ahlstrom, 3625 Stuart Street.

No. 30—SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets First Sunday at Labor Temple. Charles Van Camp, 517 Carkon Street.

No. 31—PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets Third Wednesdays at 71 Richmond Street. Leroy Beales, 121 Cedar Avenue, Riverside, R. I.

No. 32—NEWARK, N. J.—Meets First and Third Mondays at Union Labor Hall, 81 Academy Street, Newark, N. J. Edwin J. Dougherty, 245 N. 4th Street, Newark, N. J.

No. 33—CONNECTICUT—Meets First Saturday at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn. Charles R. Soelch, 30 Baldwin Street, New Haven, Conn. C. W. Sickels, 16 Notkin Street, New Haven, Conn., Business Representative.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 28 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/28

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 601 4th Avenue, South. Fred H. Berkhahn, 3301 Cedar Avenue.

No. 35—YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Hall, S. Hazel Street. Samuel Mitchell, 841 Cleveland Street.

No. 36—PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Temple. C. H. Roland, 1424 Macadam Street, Portland, Ore.

No. 38—WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, 41 East Market Street. S. G. Zeigler, 48 South Main Street.

No. 39—OMAHA, NEB.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 19th and Davenport Streets. W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport Street.

No. 40—ALBANY and TROY, N. Y.—Meets First and Third Saturdays at 96 Grand Street, Albany, N. Y. J. Wickersheim, 96 Grand Street.

No. 42—WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple. Harry E. Mahan, 9th West Avenue, Holloway Terrace, New Castle, Del. William B. Davis, R. D. No. 1, Box 104, New Castle, Del.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets Second Tuesday at Labor Hall, 21 Sanford Street. C. R. Johnson, 141 Lincoln Road, Longmeadow, Mass.

No. 44—COLUMBUS OHIO.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 50½ West Gay Street. Frank Lally, 678 Kerr Street.

No. 45—TOLEDO, OHIO—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple. Al. Baumgartner, 2328 Avondale Avenue.

No. 50—TACOMA, WASH.—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Eagle Hall, 13th and East Street. Z. L. Wade, P. O. Box 1361.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 2nd and Market Streets. George H. Dreher, 646 North 23rd Street.

No. 52—DULUTH, MINN.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 22 East 1st Street. Joseph Jentoft, 2332 West 3rd Street.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets First and Third Sundays at Carpenters' Hall 5th and Cincinnati Streets. George E. Kopp, General Delivery.

No. 70—MARE ISLAND SHIP YARD, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Meets Fourth Tuesday, Labor Temple. Frank Carver, 123 Florida Street.

No. 71—SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 8th Eye Street. M. H. McDonnell, Box 1056.

No. 72—BREMERTON, WASH., NAVY YARD—Meets Third Wednesday at Labor Temple, 440 Burwell Street. L. W. Brewster, P. O. Box 566, Bremerton, Wash.

No. 73—PORTLAND, ME.—Meets Fourth Wednesday at 9 C Street South, Portland, Me. Paul G. Honstvet, 850½ Middle Street, Bath, Me.

No. 74—DES MOINES, IA.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 106 6th Avenue. William Wood 1605 Walnut Street.

No. 75—SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets First and Third Mondays at 124 North Main Street. John Hermeling, 503 West La Salle Street.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, July 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 3) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21364 · Page 29 of 32 asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/29

LOPEZ BADGE & NOVELTY CO.
INCORPORATED

Badges, Banners, Flags and Pennants

For Labor Day, also Conventions, and other Celebrations

Send for Catalog so that you can place your order in time

ALL GOODS STRICTLY UNION MADE

We are headquarters for Celluloid Union Working Buttons, also Gold Plated Enameled Buttons and Charms

THREE SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The American Federationist

Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

WILLIAM GREEN, Editor

$2.00 a year **20 cents a copy**

¶ Every worker should be a constant reader of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is one of the educational agencies through which the Federation presents discussions of its fundamental principles, its policies and the application of these to the varied problems of the life of the worker.

¶ The magazine is necessary also to those who wish to understand labor which is an important force in the development of public policy.

¶ If you can not obtain it through your news stand, send subscription price to Secretary Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/30

ADVERTISING SPACE

AVAILABLE IN

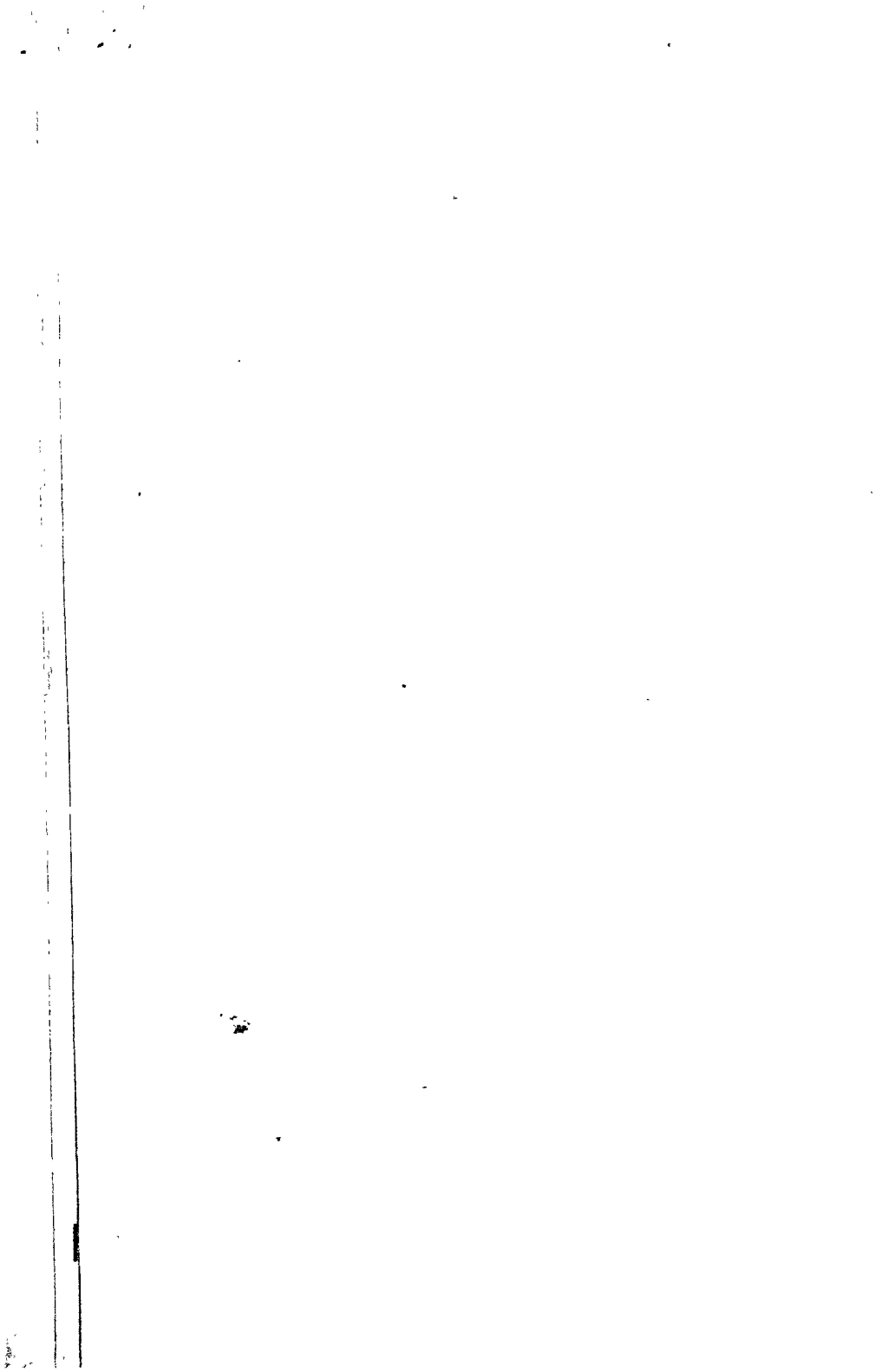
The Asbestos Worker



FOR RATES WRITE TO
E. A. JOHNSON
66 WALKER STREET WEST ROXBURY, MASS.

Press of Lopes Co., Inc., Printers, Boston

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/31



Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21364/32