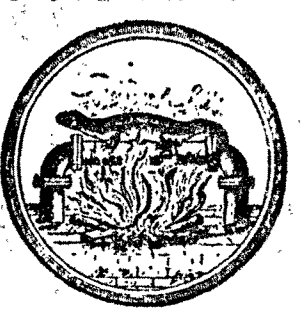
VOLUME FIVE NUMBER FOUR

THE ASBESTOS WORKER

AUGUST · NINETEEN · TWENTY · SIX



STARTING THIS ISSUE:

"The Story of Asbestos"

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BUILDERS ALL

DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Surely some workman has builded the pillar as well as the spire;
The cross that the painter has gilded was fashioned in somebody's fire.
Surely men dug in the ditches preparing a place for the wall—
And some one has made with her stitches the flag that shall fly over all.

Some one has blended the plaster, and some one has carried the stone;
Neither the man nor the master ever has builded alone.
Making a roof from the weather, building a house for the King,
Only by working together, men have accomplished a thing.

All have a share in the beauty; all have a part in the plan:
What does it matter what duty falls to the lot of a man?
Each has a hand in the building; no one has builded alone—
Whether a cross he was guilding, whether he carried the stone.

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The ASBESTOS WORKER

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

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E. A. JOHNSON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 66 Walker St., West Roxbury

VOLUME V AUGUST, 1926 NUMBER 4

THE STORY OF ASBESTOS*

Peculiarities of a Peculiar Product
Where Asbestos Comes from and Where it Goes

Concerning which, the great traveler, the world renowned explorer, Marco Polo, discourseth as follows, in the Thirteenth Century: "Of the Voyages of Master M. Nicolo and M. Maffeo from Constantinople to the Great Can, and their coming home to Venice. In the yeare of our Lord, 1250.

"After the Prouince of Camu, followeth the Prouince of Chinchuitalas, which on the North is bounded upon the Desart, and is sixteene dayes Journey in length, subject to the Dominion of Great Cham. . . . . In this Prouince there is a Mountaine where are Mines of Steele and Andanicum, and also Salamanders, of which Cloth is made, which if it bee cast in the fire cannot be burned. But that Cloth is made of the Earth in this manner, as one of my companions, a Turke, named Curcitar, a man endued with singular industries, informed me, who had the charge of the Minerals in that Prouince. A certaine Minerall of Earth is found in that Mountayne, which yeeldeth not unlike to Wooll, which being dryed in the Sunne, are bruised, in a brazen Morter, and afterward washed, and whatsoeuer earthly substance cleaveth unto them, is taken away; lastly, those threads so purged and made small, are spunne, like other Wooll, and wouen into cloth. And when they will whiten those Clothes, they cast them into the Fire for an houre, and then they are taken out of the flaming fire unhurt, whiter than Snow. After the like manner they clense them, when they have taken any Spots; for no other washing is added to them besides the Fire. But touching the Salamander, the Serpent which is reported to liue in the fire, I could search out nothing in the East Countries. They say, there is a certayne Napkin at Rome, woven of the Salamander, wherein the handkerchiefe of the Lord is kept wrapped up, which a certayne King of the Tartars sent unto the Bishop of Rome."

THE indestructible mineral substance known as "Asbestos" constitutes one of the most remarkable minerals with which science is acquainted, and while it has been known since the earliest time—for many thousands of years at least—prior to the dawn of the Christian era—it has been for the most part, always prized either as an article of extreme luxury or as a most wonderful and interesting curiosity, devoid, however, of all practical utility.

The earlier Egyptians, under the dynasty of the Pharaohs, drawing their supplies from Greece, with the commerce of the Athenians, evidently created quite an industry in the manu-

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The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 3 of 28 asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/3

facture of cere cloths, as many mummies have been found wrapped in these garments, woven many thousands of years ago. One of the best preserved specimens of these earlier textiles may be seen in the Vatican library, it having been unearthed in Rome, during the 18th century.

The spinning of asbestos for lamp wicks was also one of the earlier uses to which this Grecian and Corsican asbestos was put, and the never-dying lamps of the Vestal Virgins are said to have been supplied with asbestos wicks. Both Strabo and Plutarch refer to these lamps as being perpetual, because of the wicks remaining unconsumed, while Pausanias, Pliny, Theophrastus and other Greek and Roman writers made reference, more or less constantly, to both lamp wicks and napkins, as being made of asbestos; Pliny in particular, describes asbestos napkins as being placed over the charcoal brazier, emerging from this treatment much fairer and whiter, with subsequent bleaching through exposure to sunlight and air.

So well-known was asbestos, as a non-heat conducting clothing material in these early times, that it has been suggested that the three Magi which Biblical history describes as having survived the ordeal of Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace, were effectually clothed in heavy asbestos cloths before the ordeal began. The celebrated early Eastern traveler, Marco Polo, whose travels through the Great Empire of Tartary in the 13th century commanded such world-wide attention, described asbestos cloth, made of Siberian and Chinese asbestos, as well as its manner of manufacture. Even the Emperor Charlemagne, is said to have had both table cloth and napkins made of asbestos cloth, so that our modern magazine advertising of asbestos table cloths has its antecedent prototype, in the famous observations of the noted philosopher, Pliny.

These writings, however, are more strictly historical than useful and although asbestos during the course of the last century was given more and more attention, yet it was not until almost the dawn of the 20th century that practical workers in asbestos began to adapt and fashion it to the needs and requirements of modern industrial life.

As a matter of fact, the birth and development of the modern reduction plant was installed at the Bell Asbestos Mines, at Thetford Mines, Province of Quebec, and the separation of the Asbestos fibre was first effected upon a large scale for commercial purposes at these Mines, although prior to this both the Glasgow and Montreal and Anglo-Canadian Companies at Black Lake had crushed a considerable amount of rock and produced marketable fibre, which met with only a tardy sale.

The world's supply of asbestos at present is obtained from many sources widely separated, both blue and white colored asbestos coming into the market from South Africa, reddish yellow from Finland, Siberia, Chinese Tartary and the Ural districts of Russia, while steatitic talcaceous varieties, from Turkey, Italy, Greece and Corsica, and chrysotile asbestos of various colors—mostly white, however—from Canada, while there are numerous prospects in asbestos, and undeveloped mines, the most of which, however, are of amphibole, located in various parts of the United States, but little marketable chrysotile asbestos has been as yet commercially produced in the country.

The Canadian Asbestos Mines—and notably the three asbestos mines located at Thetford Mines, in the Province of Quebec—hold the key to the domination of the asbestos industry upon this Continent. Of these three mines, the Bell Asbestos Mines, lying midway between the Johnson mine upon the one hand, the King mine upon the other, dominates the mines of this district, and is believed today to be, by expert mining engineers, possibly the most valuable asbestos-producing property in the

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world. Within the past twenty-five years, it has probably produced more high-grade, marketable asbestos than all of the other mines in Canada, combined. Both the Johnson and the King mines, however, are excellent producers, and both of them produce asbestos of every marketable quality.

Asbestos mines in variety are also located at Danville, Black Lake, Broughton, Coleraine, etc., from which asbestos fibre of varying qualities and quantities are produced. For the most part, however, all of these mines produce asbestos of lower quality "off grade," "harsher" (containing chromic iron, or horneblende) or "soapy" fibre, which is employed in the manufacture of asbestos slates, and heavier grades of millboards, paper, etc.

The Asbestos mines in general are situated in very rough country, at an elevation of from 1200 to 1500 feet above the sea, subjected to extreme weather conditions, causing many of them to work rather intermittently, and are reached by the Q. C. and G. T. railroads, having Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec as their triangular apices.

The mineral asbestos, chiefly a silicate of magnesia, but containing also lime, iron, alumina, and water, is fibrous in structure, and in color varies from snowy white to green, blue-yellow, pink, and brownish hues. The mineralogist distinguishes two chief varieties, the chrysotile and amphibole asbestos, the principal differences in composition, aside from a slightly varying percentage of the above-named ingredients, being the amount and condition of the water present. Amphibole asbestos contains about 5 per cent. of water, all of which is "combined," while chrysotile contains on the average about 15 per cent. of water, of which only 12 to 13 per cent. are chemically bound to the other ingredients, while about 2 to 3 per cent. are hygroscopic. For this reason chrysotile asbestos loses its strength when heated, at about 660 degrees F., while amphibole asbestos can easily stand a temperature twice as high without disintegrating; from a purely theoretical, technical point of view, therefore, the latter variety is a better material for protection against fire, than chrysotile asbestos; but all deposits of amphibole asbestos known to this day exhibit at most a very brittle fibre, which cannot be used for spinning or weaving; its commercial application is therefore limited, so that this variety is unimportant from a commercial standpoint, while the chrysotile asbestos, occurring in much greater abundance in nature, has much stronger fibres of great flexibility and tensile strength; qualities which give this variety great economic importance.

The historians of old Greek and Roman culture have mentioned repeatedly that the corpses of their kings and heroes, when prepared for cremation, were wrapped in incombustible mineral blankets in order to separate their ashes from those of the funeral pile, and Pausanias states that the wick of the eternal lamp in the temple of Pallas Athens, in Athens, was made of "crystallic flax." As noted above, Charlemagne is said to have amused and astonished his guests by having a table cloth, made from "cotton stone," cleaned after a meal by throwing it into the fire and taking it out again, unburnt and uninjured.

In the commercialization of this mineral, the first step towards the production of a marketable asbestos is, of course, the mining of the asbestos rock, and this is done in quarry fashion in rather large open pits; the methods of working in them having experienced the well-known and progressive changes which mining in general has undergone during the last two decades. Leaving the peculiarities of some of the mines out of consideration, it can be said that in most of them the broken rock is cobbed and assorted into the so-called crude asbestos, i.e., one with a fibre length of at least 3/8 inch, and into rock with shorter fibre, which is treated in the mill. The crude asbestos is then trans-

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ported into cobbing sheds and by hammering and screening is further liberated from adhering rock, and classified into two qualities, No. 1 crude, measuring at least ¾ inch in length of fibre, and No. 2 crude, the shorter lengths. This classification is done by rule-of-thumb methods, and considering the fact that it is nearly impossible to free the crude asbestos entirely from the rock, some stony matter adhering firmly to the end of a vein, if the crude asbestos is in lumps, it can easily be seen that even the quality of these standard grades is apt to vary, as this depends to a great degree upon the careful supervision given the laborer who is doing the cobbing, especially as this is done for the greater part by contract work. This hand-cobbing method of preparing the crude asbestos for the market has not changed at all and it is not likely that mechanical treatment can be substituted for it.

All the rock mined, as well as the tailings from the cobbing sheds, goes to the fibering plant for further treatment, and as the material contains much moisture, it must be dried first; this is done mostly in rotary dryer, heated by fire from the outside or by spreading the material on a system of steam pipes supplied with the exhaust steam. While this latter method is economical, much floor space is required for large drying capacity Before it is possible to liberate the fibre from the rock, the latter has to pass through jaw crushers; it is then further reduced in rotating crushers, and after having thereafter passed through rolls, then the most important accomplishment follows; viz: the fiberizing proper, and the complete separation of the asbestos fibres from rock particles. This is now done by beaters and by cyclones, the first-named consisting chiefly of a large cylindrical trommel of boiler plates, in which strong cutting knives attached to a quickly rotating center axle, disintegrate the material and (the whole apparatus being inclined) make it travel from the feed hole to the discharge. Cyclones did not give much satisfaction during the early period of their application, but now they have been perfected and no mill would be complete without them today. They consist essentially of two beaters, shaped like screw propellers, running in opposite directions and making as many as 2,500 revolutions per minute.

(*To be continued in the September issue*)

OFFICIAL NOTICES

THE "Asbestos Worker" is issued monthly and mailed direct to the homes of the membership. The Editor mails copies to all names and addresses furnished him by Local Union Secretaries. Did you receive this month's issue?

THE quarterly reports of the General President will appear in the January, April, July and October issues.

ALL work of the Daly Steamfitting Shop of Waterbury, Conn., is unfair to the Asbestos Worker and will so remain until the nine non-union asbestos workers working on new building trades work for the Daly outfit, are unionized.

THE Converse Shop at Tulsa is running non-union. Keep off all its work wherever situated.

THE Standard Asbestos Company (Main office, Kansas City) is running non-union at Tulsa, where J-M, K&M and Aycock Shops are signed up with our Association. Keep off all work of the Standard Asbestos Company situated anywhere OUTSIDE thirty miles from Kansas City.

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HENRY H. HOLLAND
Vice-President
1918 - 1926
Financial Secretary Local 17, Chicago

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APPRENTICE TRAINING

WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN
Secretary-Treasurer, Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance

THE plan or method of training the apprentice boy of today, that he may acquire within the usual four or five-year period a sufficient knowledge of his trade to become a successful journeyman in his chosen vocation, differs quite radically in our trade as sheet metal worker from the method in vogue up to a generation ago.

The apprentice of former years was usually indentured, by consent of his parents, to a firm for a period of years. His employer took considerable pride in teaching him the art of his trade, giving the boy his individual attention during working hours and encouraged the journeymen in his employ to do likewise. He felt well repaid for the loss of his own as well as the journeymen's time if at the end of the boy's apprenticeship he had produced a good mechanic.

Almost with the beginning of this century rapid changes developed in the method of conducting business. With the rapid growth of the country, business expanded, his business demanded more of the employer's time and he in turn demanded more production from the mechanic in his employ. Machinery was introduced, more persons ventured into the business and competition became quite keen. As a consequence the apprentice was neglected and the long-established custom of educating the boy in the fundamentals of his trade passed out of existence. No substitute plan for his education was provided.

The local unions of our international association were the first to realize the changed condition, and how to resume the training of apprentices was the problem. When the question of resuming specie payments was a leading question before the country some forty years ago, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, when asked his opinion, said: "The way to resume is to resume." The problem before our local unions about twenty-five years ago of finding some new method of teaching the apprentice the trade now seems quite simple. As our trade requires considerable technical training, the first attention given to the education of the apprentice was in pattern drafting and development, plan and blue-print reading and architectural and mechanical drawing. A competent instructor was selected from the members and night classes were arranged, usually at the instructor's home, the apprentices in the various shops were invited and thus commenced a new system of apprentice training.

Later developments demanded a school for instruction in the use of tools and shop equipment. Apprentices were plentiful and swarmed the shops with but little opportunity given them to learn the trade. They were placed at work on some product that would return the most profit to their employer, real mechanics were not developed and the trade commenced to lose caste. A trade that could not survive specialism was being given over to specialists, a condition that demanded a remedy if the trade was to live. Plans were devised to enlarge the apprentice schools to include practical instruction in the various branches of the trade. Usually, some employer could be found who was in sympathy with the idea and tendered the use of his shop for evening instructions. If a shop could not be secured, a vacant store or space in a building was rented and benches, tools and shop equipment were set up providing the apprentice with practical as well as technical training, a very essential and necessary

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 8 of 28
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asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/8

part of his education. The employers, who by that time had formed their own associations, commenced to display an interest in this new system of teaching apprentices the trade, encouraged it and eventually offered their active co-operation in the work. The training and development of apprentices has made marked progress ever since.

Joint committees from the sheet metal contractors' associations and the local unions have been created with rules and regulations to govern apprentice training. The apprentice is required to attend school, is given examinations at regular intervals and promoted according to his advancement. In many cities the joint boards have secured the co-operation of the board of education. If classes of ten or more can be enrolled with a guarantee of steady attendance, the board of education provides the shop, the tools, shop equipment, the material and pays the instructors' salaries. In New York City alone we have some half a dozen evening schools throughout the city with classes several nights each week during the months of September to June. In Chicago, Ill., apprentice training has been developed to a high degree. The apprentice boy in Chicago is released from the shop where he is employed one day in each week to permit his attendance at the trade school. His time is paid for by his employer and his hours at school are the same as his hours in the shop, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. His education during his whole apprenticeship is thorough and he is turned out a finished mechanic. The school at Pittsburgh, Pa., is located at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, where a modern, up-to-date shop is maintained and every opportunity given the apprentice to learn the trade. Similar schools are operated in Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo., and practically all the larger cities.

The schools are under the direct supervision of the joint apprentice board in each city. One of the strict rules of these joint boards is "no school, no job," consequently, regular attendance is assured. At the end of each year graduation exercises are held, diplomas distributed, medals and honorable mention certificates given those most proficient. The courses of instruction vary but slightly in the different cities. The apprentice is taugh mathematics, drawing, science, principles of geometry as applied to working drawings, free-hand drafting and sketching, blue-print reading, pattern drafting, arithmetical processes, triangulation composition and actions of solders and fluxes, and the practical use of tools and machines, together with the regular shop work.

This article is not written with any intent or desire to create the impression that we believe we have solved the whole apprentice problem or that apprentice training in our trade has been fully developed. We do believe, however, that our plan has provided a better opportunity for the boy of today to learn the trade than was given the apprentice of fifteen or twenty years ago. Much has been said about the supposed restriction of the labor unions as to apprentices. I have come to believe that many of the persons who have discussed this question and who have delivered addresses on the subject and those as well who have written papers criticizing the labor unions have but little knowledge of the problem and nothing whatsoever as a basis of fact for their argument.

Perhaps it might be well to quote from the remarks of those who do. Mr. Dwight L. Hoopingarner, executive secretary of the American Construction Council, in a recent address to an engineering society said, in part:

"There is probably no one in this room who will disagree with the statements as to the need of apprentice training, but in the past the intellectual agreement of most people on this question, including the manufacturing and employing interests as well as the professional, has been pretty largely academic in the sense that, with relatively

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
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ACL Doc 21365 · Page 9 of 28
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/9

few outstanding exceptions, they have not been willing to pay the price for real apprentice training. I can truthfully say there is a great deal of talk about it, but relatively few persons are willing to give either the money or time which is necessary to do something about it. In that connection let me say that you hear a great deal about the restrictions of unions in the building trades as to apprentices. I am in a position to say unqualifiedly that, generally speaking, the unions in this country in the building trades permit more apprentices to be trained than the employers are either, in some cases, able to take care of or, in other cases, willing to take care of."

He then continued his remarks with a general discussion of the problem.

Mr. Hoopingarner is well qualified through experience to lecture on the apprentice question. The American Construction Council is composed mostly of contractors and other business men in the building industry. The council has made an exhaustive survey of the subject and has called national meetings to discuss ways and means of better education for apprentices to the various building trades. Before assuming his present duties Mr. Hoopingarner was executive manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, Building Trades Employers' Association, which has accomplished a great deal in apprentice training at Cleveland.

Quoting in part from the report of the vocational education committee of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors to a convention of the association at Washington, D. C., in June, 1924, Mr. H. A. Daniel, chairman of the committee, said:

"Blame has been laid on the labor organizations for the restriction of apprentices, but this has in very few instances been the cause of the lack of apprentices. It is doubtful if in the union shops of the country today there are one-half as many apprentices as are permitted by the union rules."

Later in his report Mr. Daniel, under the caption "Food for Thought," said:

"It may not be complimentary to employers to realize that in a number of cases they have been criticized by the labor unions for not co-operating with them in establishing apprentice instruction, and in a number of cases the appeals of the union men for assistance and co-operation in carrying out this work have failed to secure the co-operation of the employers. What is the matter with the employers in each trade when they are so backward and short-sighted that they will neither conduct work of this kind which is absolutely essential, nor accept the assistance of those who really wish to do something to advance the industry? In one case a union complains that it spent over $600 of its own money and the employers would not render any assistance or encouragement."

The remarks of the two gentlemen quoted above, neither of whom is connected with labor organizations in any capacity, serve to prove that labor unions are unjustly accused when charged with restricting apprentices. About all the trade unions can be justly charged with is an insistence that apprentices brought to the trade shall be given an opportunity to learn that trade. They will willingly assist any real effort in that direction. I believe we are all making some progress in apprentice training. The secretary of our largest local union, which is located in New York City, told me recently the journeymen developed in the apprentice schools in New York today are the best he had ever seen turned out there. His opinion has real value, as he has served his local union as secretary continuously for over thirty years and in his time has seen a large number of apprentices graduate to journeymen.

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RIGHT KIND OF ORGANIZATION WON THE STRIKE

Over 500 technical engineers and draftsmen employed by the city of Chicago have won their strike for a 30 per cent salary increase. This is said to be the first strike of professional engineers in the history of Chicago.

"THE technical men employed by the city of Chicago, in common with technical men in all walks of life, have for many years been seeking to secure some semblance of remuneration conforming somewhat to the value of their services," declares C. L. Rosemund, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, in a statement regarding the technical engineers and draftsmen's strike in Chicago.

"Heretofore they have been working at a distinct disadvantage by always being included in the miscellaneous groups, thus losing their identity as a distinct calling; but what was really their greatest deterent toward making any progress, was their disposition to hold aloof from the general labor movement, placing their reliance in other weak independent organizations.

"After several years' trial of this ineffective effort, the technical men employed by the city of Chicago, finally saw their mistake and came over bodily into the ranks of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, A. F. of L., by affiliating with Local No. 14 of Chicago. Under the able leadership of Vice President Gilboy, who had direct charge of the Chicago situation, and with the full force of the Federation machinery, they made a determined stand to insist on a 30 per cent general increase.

"In order that there be no doubts as to their determination, a strike vote was taken should this be found necessary.

"Subsequent efforts to secure this increase in several conferences having failed, they went out on strike on June 30; over six hundred men, walking out and tying up over $10,000,000 worth of new construction and otherwise paralyzing the other engineering and construction activities of the city.

"As a result general confusion ensued in all of the city's enterprises and this called for emergency action by the city council. For the first time in the history of the city and after a prolonged session lasting over 14½ hours and hanging over until 4 a. m. amid much stormy debate, the recommendations of the finance committee were overruled by the council and additional funds were voted to grant the demanded increase so as to get these men back to work at once so the city might be enabled to resume normal operation.

"This decisive victory demonstrates what can be accomplished with the right kind of organization and the will to win. The new minimum rate goes from $160 to $250 a month and the new maximum is advanced from $708 to $900 a month. The International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, together with its A. F. of L. connections, both local and national, are at the disposal of similar groups in any other city who show the same determination to go forward—provided they are organized."

IT IS hoped that this right (of labor to organize and bargain collectively) will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers.—*Administrative Committee, National Catholic War Council.*

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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

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HENRY J. OLIVER, Vice-President
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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.

EDITORIAL

THE American Federationist has printed several articles and editorials on "Making Union Meetings Attractive" which stress the need of giving thought and attention to the problem of attracting members to first attend union meetings, second, in providing subjects and topics of discussion other than routine union matters, and last but not least, the value of clean and wholesome meeting places, which is the object we should first attain, before trying to create an attractive order of business.

The Labor Movement has always been in the fore front in seeking legislation to improve sanitation, lighting, ventilation, first aid rooms, and many other beneficial and necessary conditions relative to health, happiness and longevity of the workers, but we have been lax in putting into effect these improvements in our own union homes, until recently, and it is gratifying to learn that in many cities labor unions are building their own homes combining Labor and business quarters to advantage.

To those Unions that are not in a position to build their own union homes, and there are many, should the subject of Making Union Meetings Attractive be of first importance, and it is the duty of the officers of these unions to make provisions for attractive meeting places for the membership, which in turn will create an influence that will tend to make the second step of furnishing topics of interest, social intercourse, and good fellowship much easier

In many of our larger cities we have witnessed changes for the better, both in meeting halls and office surroundings, that have redounded to the credit and dignity of the unions, and that are in keeping with the highest ideals and progressive aspirations of our own craft.

THE EDITOR.

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CO-OPERATION—LABOR'S BEST AID

ALBERT F. COYLE
Editor, Locomotive Engineers Journal

THE Dublin dock workers were nearly licked. Their women and children were starving. Their funds were gone. Their courageous strike against indecent wages and brutal working and living conditions —one-fourth of all the families in Dublin still live in one-room tenements —was being crushed by grinding hunger. With superb loyalty the strikers' wives wrapped their threadbare shawls a bit tighter around themselves and bade their husbands stick it out another day. The British trade unionists had already given all they could. There was just one ray of hope left; the dockers had appealed to the British cooperatives for a shipload of food.

And then the miracle happened. The voice of my Dublin friend broke as he told me how the anxious watchers at the mouth of the river Liffey espied the Cooperative Wholesale Society's ship steaming up the channel with the cooperative banner fluttering at its masthead. The glad news spread like wildfire throughout the dockers' quarters, and an hour later strong men, unashamed of tear-furrowed cheeks, were unloading food from the hold of the vessel that won the strike and made the transport workers the backbone of the Irish labor movement.

It is all right to talk about the ideals of trade unionism, and I believe in them mightily, but lofty principles can only be maintained by workers who possess a decent standard of living The hard fact is that Labor's army moves forward to victory on its stomach. Strikes are won by men who have enough to eat. They are lost by men who are starving, and time and again when the fate of thousands of workmen and their families have hung in the balance, the cooperative movement has furnished the loyal support that made victory possible.

When the British general strike first loomed on the horizon six months ago, the trade union leaders sent out a special appeal to their members to "build up the cooperatives." They remembered the remarkably prompt aid which the cooperatives furnished the striking miners four years ago and the millions of dollars in food later arranged for the railroad men when a transport tie-up threatened. In fact, the same story of cooperative aid could be repeated for thousands of strikes and lockouts in every country of Europe. Rochdale cooperation in England, the great Belgian cooperative movement, the powerful "Produktion" Cooperative Society in Hamburg, Germany, and many others of the world's largest cooperatives grew directly out of strike needs.

Although cooperation on this continent is still in its infancy, it has repeatedly proved Labor's best aid in time of need. Within the past year the miners of Nova Scotia were enabled to hold out until the British Empire Steel Company negotiated an agreement with them because their big cooperative society at Sydney Mines supplied them with food. Several years ago one of the largest unions in the A. F. of L. was at grips with a rich corporation that had locked out its union employees. In order to conserve its strike funds this union established food shops for the strikers, thereby reducing their cost of living by more than 35 per cent. A short time later the largest clothing workers' union in the country won a bitter strike by cutting the cost of strike maintenance almost in half through cooperation. Individual cooperative

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 13 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/13

societies have contributed thousands of dollars' worth of bread, flour, meat, and other food supplies to aid the strikers at Paterson, Lawrence, Passaic and other storm centers.

Effective Strike Strategy

Just as consumers' cooperation has helped Labor win its battles by furnishing food, so producers' cooperation has assisted by furnishing employment. Several years ago the big cigar manufacturers in Tampa sought to "bust the union" by declaring a wage cut and lockout. The union cigar-makers responded by founding their own cooperative factory, which soon set the pace for good wages and working conditions in that locality. The glove makers in Chicago also resorted to cooperation to check an open shop drive; and the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County, California, just south of San Francisco, shattered the antiunion discrimination against union contractors and workmen by launching a cooperative building supply depot that has saved many thousands for the contractors and made about $10,000 a year for the union. As I write this the building trades workers of Cleveland are considering a similar move to offset the boycott of the open shop materials dealers. Within the past few weeks a group of striking street railway employees brought a hard-boiled traction company to its knees by starting a cooperative bus line—which incidently has proved so successful that the boys do not want to give it up. In fact, cooperation is such an effective form of strike strategy that it is now regularly employed by many of the Scandinavian unions.

Increasing Your Pay Envelope

But cooperation does not limit its services for organized labor to emergency aid in time of strikes. Equally important is the higher standard of living it gains for the workers in times of industrial peace. The average worker does not realize how he has been flim-flammed by the cost of living in recent years. While his union has struggled to get him a slight increase in dollars for his pay envelope, the men who control the cost of food, rents, clothing, and other necessaries of life have often taken the workers' entire wage increase—and more—simply by raising their prices.

Here is a startling fact for intelligent workers to ponder: Despite the heroic efforts of American trade unions to raise the workers' standard of living, an expert study made for the American Economic Association shows that the purchasing power of full-time weekly earnings at the end of the world war was 29.6 per cent less than in the period 1890-99. The two best paid groups in the railroad industry—the engineers and conductors—were until the 1925 wage increase worse off in the real purchasing value of their wages by $162 and $92 per year respectively than they were in 1900, and the recent increases have merely brought them back to where they were at the beginning of the century. Of course the unorganized workers are much harder hit by profiteers in the cost of living—seventy-two per cent of the unorganized steel workers are below the minimum standard of living set by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Only one conclusion is possible from this amazing evidence—trade unionism and cooperation are both necessary if the worker is to maintain and advance his standard of living. The former protects him as a producer by collective bargaining for a better wage; the latter protects him as a consumer by collective purchasing to make his wages go further. Neither one of itself is sufficient—trade unionism without cooperation means that the workers are robbed as consumers by high prices for the necessaries of life; cooperation without trade unionism means that the workers are robbed as producers by being compelled to accept wage cuts because

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 14 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/14

their cost of living is lowered. Both cooperation and trade unionism are hold a higher plane of living. As the president of one of the largest unions in the A. F. of L. has said:

"If the American labor movement had spent half the time in expanding the spending power of the workers by cooperation that it has in battling for an increased wage, it would be twice as far along as it is today."

The late Fred Bramley, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, expressed the same thing:

"The trade union official who forgets that the worker is not only exploited as a producer but also as a consumer will not render adequate service to his organization; and trade union members making the same mistake will continue to demand increases in wages as the only and final method of improving their conditions."

Millions in Savings for Labor

Cooperation is not a mere theory. It is a life-saving fact for forty million cooperators in fifty-eight lands who supply themselves with everything from buttons to butter, from homes to live in to automobiles to ride in, on the nonprofit cooperative basis. Cooperation provides nearly half the entire population of the British Isles with all the necessaries of life and returns hundreds of millions of dollars in cooperative dividends to its members. The great merchant princes of America build magnificent mansions in select suburbs for their private enjoyment, while the great merchant prince of Britain—the cooperative movement—distributes these millions back to the people in cooperative dividends. One of the largest railroad unions in this country employs as its chief counsel the son of a poor British worker who was able to get his education by means of cooperative dividends paid to his family.

Beating the Bread Trust

A few months ago we were very much excited because Mr. Ward threatened to form a billion dollar bread trust having a virtual monopoly of the baking business in the large cities. The Department of Justice went through a "trust busting" performance that still leaves Ward in control of the field and did not reduce the price of bread by a penny a ton. In fact, the "Big Four" bread combine is still taking colossal profits out of the stomachs of the working people by charging them twice as much for bread as the British worker has to pay for his loaf made from American wheat.

Here are the actual facts: The American workers in our twelve largest cities pay an average of 8¾ cents for a pound of bread for which the British workers pay 4¼ cents. In other words, the British Cooperative Societies buy American wheat, transport it across the Atlantic in their own cooperative vessels, convert it into flour in cooperative mills, bake it in the finest bakeries of the United Kingdom and leave it on the cooperator's door-step without one farthing of private profit entering into the loaf. There is no bread trust in Britain because the private bakers have to meet this efficient cooperative competition or go out of business.

Curbing the Cost of Coal

Successful cooperation is by no means confined to Europe. Several of the largest American cooperatives are now saving a hundred thousand dollars a year or more for their customers. Earnings of the Franklin Cooperative Creamery of Minneapolis with its four million dollar business have reached $180,000 a year. A large cooperative bank has distributed over $100,000 a year to its depositors in cooperative dividends. One little chain of six cooperative stores did a quarter of a million dollars' worth of business on $25,000 capital with a clean profit of $8,000, or over 30 per cent on their investment.

Even when a cooperative society

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 15 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/15

does declare a large patronage dividend, it may save a lot of money for the community. The workers of Cleveland have a cooperative coal company which saved them around $300,000 on their coal bills last year, since it compelled every private-profit coal company in the city to reduce its prices to a reasonable amount in order to meet cooperative competition.

A Year's Rent for a Week's Wages

The most lamentable failure of American city life is our lack of decent homes for working people. This is especially true of the unskilled and unorganized worker who can rarely afford to buy a home and usually pays an exorbitant rental for an insanitary shack. Yet the great cooperative societies of Europe have solved the housing problem by providing homes at cost for their members, leasing them on the nonprofit cooperative basis. The German cooperatives have eliminated profiteering from home building so that they can realize the cooperative ideal of "a year's rent for a week's wages." And these are not cheap homes; on the contrary, they are erected to last for two hundred years, and all the cooperative society asks is a rental sufficient to cover the carrying charges and repay the investment in that period.

No man can do a decent day's work unless he has a decent home to live in. Profiteering contractors, realty speculators, building-material pirates and second-mortgage sharks have all made it impossible for the average city worker to own his own home. Cooperation has solved the housing problem for the workers of Europe. Why not for American workers too?

Skinning the Consumer

Some months ago the food commissioner of Chicago caught several of the largest milk dealers of that city dumping good milk into the sewers because there was a "surplus" which would lower the market price. But there was no surplus milk for the hungry babies of the poverty-stricken families in Chicago's slums. Two seasons ago many cars of luscious watermelons rotted in the Philadelphia freight yards because the commission agents refused to put them on the market for fear this "surplus" would reduce the market price—and yet melons were so high that poor families could not afford them.

In New York the fish dealers frequently dump "surplus" fish into the bay to rot rather than "depress the market" by reducing prices. The late Warren S. Stone called my attention to carloads of sweet potatoes spoiling in the Cleveland freight yards because the dealers wanted to keep them off the market in order to hold up the consumers for the highest possible price.

No wonder a conservative financial paper recently alleged that "The competitive system is the chaotic system."

These practices are common throughout industry. The manufacturer limits his output to the point where he can exact the largest profits, without any thought of the need of the public for his goods. Thus the baker does not bake bread because people are hungry but to make a profit, which depends on how much he can charge for his bread, and that in turn depends on how hungry people are and whether he can monopolize the supply.

Within the past month I visited two cities of about the same size, in one of which one large dairy monopolized the milk business and charged 18 cents a quart for plain milk, while in the other city a dozen small dairies were selling excellent milk for 10 cents a quart. Of course it is economically wasteful for twelve dairy wagons to deliver milk on the same street when one could do the job, but better that than give one private company a monopoly on your milk supply. Indeed such is the economic waste of our present system of distributing food and clothing from producer to consumer that E. A. Filene, the Bos-

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 16 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/16

ton merchant, declares that over 50 per cent of what you pay for the necessaries of life goes to the middle man.

Often when a consumer pays a high price, he gets flimsy articles that do not wear well, adulterated foods, or dishonest weights. The big baking trust has systematically swindled the consumers by slightly decreasing the weight of the loaf while deceiving them as to its size by putting in chemicals that puff it up. The "tons" of coal you buy from your retail dealer are frequently 100 to 500 pounds short, according to evidence gathered in one of our largest cities. Our "rayon" silks are now made out of sawdust. Our shoes are often imitation leather. Our wool clothing is usually part shoddy. During a milk shortage in a big western city a leading dairy made "fresh" milk from dry milk powder for the innocent babies of its customers.

At one stroke the cooperative movement does away with all these various games of skinning the consumer. Because the cooperative store is owned by the consumers, they have no desire to swindle themselves by furnishing flimsy goods or dishonest weights in supplying their own families. The very essence of cooperation is production and distribution for service rather than for profit; hence the interests of the consumer are always protected. Indeed, cooperatives strive to give the people more and better goods for less money. Thus the Franklin Cooperative Creamery of Minneapolis has lowered the price of milk 2 cents a quart while increasing the quality until the city health commissioner publicly states that it is responsible for lessening the infant death rate in that city.

The public can safely let a cooperative organization secure a monopoly of the food supply, since all savings it effects by large-scale production and efficient distribution are refunded back to the consumers.

Better Wages and Trained Leaders

Cooperation also aids the labor movement by setting the highest possible standard of union wages and working conditions, which can be held up as a model for private employers to follow. Who ever heard of coal miners getting two weeks' vacation each year with full pay? That is the rule in the British Cooperative Collieries. Why should big bakers with millions of resources voluntarily refuse to work their employees at night? The cooperative bakers have done it. Why should the milk-wagon drivers of Minneapolis enjoy the best wages and working conditions of their craft anywhere in the country; or why should a large retail coal company organize its drivers when none of its competitors have done so? Because they are cooperative societies seeking to serve the working people and are actually owned and controlled by the workers.

Important as a high standard of living is for the great mass of toilers, perhaps the finest service cooperation renders the labor movement is the training it provides for prospective leaders. In dozens of American cities today working men are directors of cooperative enterprises doing millions of dollars' worth of business annually. They are learning the fundamentals of business methods and industrial practices; they are learning how to handle money safely and how to organize and adminster large enterprises. Such trained leadership is invaluable to the labor movement as it becomes an increasing power in the economic life of the nation.

The Secret of Success

Why do some cooperative societies fail? you may ask. For the same reason that many private business enterprises fail. The reports of Bradstreet and Dun show that private businesses are more liable to fail than are cooperative societies. For the cooperative society has certain important advantages over profit-making

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business; it commands the loyalty and active support of hundreds, if not thousands, of shareholders and customers, and it can get along without paying profits or dividends in hard times. But no business enterprise can succeed unless it is headed by good management. That is where American cooperatives often fall down. Directors sometimes select a favored friend or relative as manager, even though he be wholly inexperienced.

Success does not come that way. Not until the American cooperative movement establishes a supply of trained leaders, managers and accountants, as the Northern States Cooperative League is now doing, will it achieve the success reached by the movement in Europe.

Labor's Opportunity

A great opportunity confronts the trade union leaders of this country. They have struggled for years to push the workers' standard of living up hill only to see it crushed down again by the landlords, food monopolists, and trusts which control the prices the workers pay for the necessaries of life. Cooperation is the one lever by which they can cut the workers' cost of living so that better wages will be a permanent gain. Collective bargaining for the purchase of the necessities of life is no less essential to the workers' welfare than is collective bargaining in selling his labor.

The cooperative movement has not progressed so rapidly in America as in Europe or Mexico largely because the trade union movement of this country has never been heartily behind it. At the present time the All-America Cooperative Commission, a national organization center for producers' and consumers' cooperation and cooperative banking, is actually receiving less than $500 a year in support from the trade union movement.

Once let the great labor organizations of the country get solidly behind the cooperative movement and they will find it their best aid, loyally strengthening them in time of strikes, raising living standards during industrial peace, developing trained leaders for all branches of the labor movement and establishing the highest attainable union conditions in industries under cooperative control.

Is not such a program worthy the serious attention and generous support of the American labor movement?

TRADES UNIONS ARE THE BEST INSTRUMENTS

"THE position of the workers in every country is less dependent on the general level of political liberty than on the amount of influence they can bring to bear on conditions in the industrial world," declares Peter Grassman, deputy-president of the German National Trade Union Center, in an article on the trade union movement and the eight-hour day written for the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"Valuable as the franchise may be, in that it enables the workers to vote in favor of social progress, lasting results, in the application of this advanced legislation, are only to be obtained where the economic organizations of the workers, the trade unions, are strong factors continually able to exert pressure on the government and in favor of reforms.

"More often than not acts of parliament are merely the legal recognition of existing facts.

"This is particularly the case in the

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 18 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/18

matter of the eight-hour day. When, after the war, a number of states gave more or less complete statutory recognition of the eight-hour day, it was less a question of political upheavals, or of reforms introduced through fear of possible upheavals, than of the granting of legal recognition to gains already made by the trade unions."

Pointing out that the trade union movement has been the major resisting force since the war in preventing the wholesale wage decreases and lengthening of the working day sought by the anti-labor reaction, Mr. Grassman continues:

"It would be superfluous to demonstrate once more the cultural value of the eight-hour day, especially in view of the fact that scientific and capitalist circles are now coming to appreciate its economic value. This does not however mean that we shall have the employers everywhere quite voluntarily granting reductions in the hours of work.

"Gains in the social field are the results of sacrifices and hard-fought battles by the trade unions. The bigger the membership of the unions, the larger the funds, the keener the spirit of their members, the more intimate their international relations become, the more ready one trade in one country is to support another, the sooner shall we gain victories and the more lasting will the results of these victories be."

THE GREAT FOUNDATIONS

ACCORDING to Stuart Chase, well known writer on economic questions, there are now in this country 127 principal foundations which have received at least $700,000,000. Mr. Chase estimates that if all the foundations and the total endowment were known the amount would probably be about $1,000,000,000. Most of the foundations fall into five groups: community trusts, foundations with a general charitable purpose, foundations to help special groups, foundations to help special causes, research foundations. The last named are the largest and most important, according to Mr Chase. The Rockefeller benefactions include medical research, studies of southern agricultural and rural educational problems, a campaign against hookworm, promotion of medical education all over the world, agricultural and scientific research, etc. The Rockefeller and Carnegie endowments account for about three-quarters of the total amount for all foundations.

While there is some criticism of the policies followed by the foundations, some critics question the desirability of the very existence of the foundations. One group claims that the problems considered should be dealt with by the public at large through the state or national government. Another group considers that if the surplus wealth, which the foundations represent, had been distributed to the people in the form of higher wages, no help would be needed from either public or private sources. Still others fear that the great educational foundations may exert an undue influence over the institutions to which they give money.

Mr Chase believes, however, that "the foundation with a research policy is probably the most effective kind of charity yet devised."—(*New York Times* for June 20.)

I REJOICE at every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize, and stand together! Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—*Wendell Phillips.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 19 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/19

A WARNING BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held at Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning June 25, gave serious consideration not only to communistic activities among the working people in many sections of the country, but also to the formation of organizations assuming to speak for labor, in the name of labor, and which the Executive Council believes are communistic in make-up, in principle and in purpose," declares a statement by the Council addressed to "all organized labor."

WE regard these organizations as well as others which may be dual in nature and character, as dangerous, unnecessary and without any standing in the bona fide labor movement of the country.

"For instance, facts disclose that the so-called 'United Front Committee' which organized and is carrying on a strike in Passaic, New Jersey, has no relationship to the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of this United Front Committee are prominently identified with the communistic movement in the United States. It is reasonable to conclude, because of their relationship to the communist party that they are interested in advancing the cause of communism.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regards the organization in charge of the strike at Passaic, New Jersey, as a dual organization. As such dual organization, no recognition can be given to it by the American Federation of Labor. We can not countenance dual organizations in the labor movement of our country.

"The United Front Committee, at Passaic, New Jersey, has secured large sums of money for the alleged purpose of carrying on the strike among the textile workers. Much of the money contributed to this committee came from organizations and individuals directly associated with the American Federation of Labor. The condition of the poor, striking mill workers appealed to the sentiments of many of the members of organized labor, consequently they responded to the appeal for funds, in many instances, in a most generous way.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, inspired by sentiments of humanity, has not interfered with contributions made by members of organized labor to the call for funds to be used for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking textile workers, but the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that any contributions made by members of organized labor should be used only for the purpose of relieving distress among the striking textile workers and their families.

"For that reason all contributions made by the members of organized labor should be sent to Mr. Charles James Walsh, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, 174 Sherman Street, Passaic, New Jersey, a bona fide Federation of Labor organization. Secretary Walsh, in turn, will distribute the funds contributed by organized labor among the needy and distressed strikers and their families in Passaic and vicinity, New Jersey.

"The membership of organized labor, by making their contributions through the Trades and Labor Council, can prevent the use of all or a part of their contributions in paying the expenses of those individual leaders who are associated with the communist organization and who are hostile to the American Federation of Labor, its principles and its policies.

"The membership of organized labor should not contribute funds to

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 20 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/20

be used for the purpose of advancing the cause of a dual organization or to pay the salary and expenses of communist leaders who are seeking the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and the substitution of a communistic organization in its stead. Where members of organized labor make contributions which are used by communist leaders for the advancement of communism they unwittingly perform acts which ultimately might result in economic and social injury to themselves.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor feels that it is its duty to warn the membership of organized labor against organizations which have no authority to speak or act for the organized labor movement and which are antagonistic to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor.

"A number of these organizations have been formed; are parading under the guise of labor organizations; have appropriated to themselves names which are misleading and deceiving. The representatives of these destructive organizations appeal to the membership of organized labor for money to be used in carrying forward their different projects and to pay the salaries and expenses of individuals who are engaged in trying to undermine and destroy the American Federation of Labor.

"These sporadic movements result in the formation of alleged labor organizations outside the American Federation of Labor, are local in character and scope. They can well be classified as an expression of local discontent. This discontent is seized upon by communist leaders as a means through which the communist philosophy may be exploited. History shows that these movements have resulted not only in failure but, in most instances, in complete disaster.

"Working men and women who are suffering economic wrongs, who are the victims of injustice and whose grievances should be adjusted should not be deceived by those who seek to mobilize discontent for selfish purposes. Such organizations can not render any substantial service to working men and women.

"We suggest to the membership of organized labor that before you respond to appeals for money, made by these organizations which assume to speak in the name of labor, you inquire from the officers of your national and international unions or from the officers of the American Federation of Labor regarding the standing of the organization or organizations making such appeal.

"We urge you to refrain from making contributions out of your local treasuries or as individuals to any of these various so-called labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor is the bona fide organized labor movement of our country. It speaks with authority for the working people throughout America. There is room within it for all the working men and women within its jurisdiction.

"The door of organized labor is open to all wage earners. They are invited to be part of us.

"There is no need of dual organizations, for dual organizations only tend to weaken and destroy the economic strength and collective influence of the wage earners of the land.

"The working people of America can raise their standards of life and living, whether it be those employed in the textile industry or in any other lines of industry, by joining the bona fide organized labor movement.

"We welcome all. We urge all to join with us and we point to the accomplishments of the membership of those organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as convincing evidence of what can be done for the wage earners of our land who will join the American Federation of Labor.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 21 of 28
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/21

EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA

OF more than ordinary significance are the recent comments of William E. Zuech, educational director of Commonwealth College (Mena, Arkansas), on the ideals and aims in workers' education. He says:

"The difference between propaganda and 'education for workers' is the difference between faith and science, between the blind acceptance of a set of formulas and the experimental approach to all personal and social problems.

"Too often today 'workers' education,' as distinguished from 'education for workers,' is nothing but propaganda in its rankest and rawest form. Economic organizations and political parties claiming to represent the workers put out economic and political creeds or catechisms as rigid and dogmatic as anything of which the churches have been guilty.

"Those engaged in 'education for workers' do not start with a social or economic creed that is going to solve all the problems of the human race; rather they begin with a full realization that the condition of the toilers is deplorable and proceed to search for ways and means to escape from the mess and at the same time prepare other workers to take up the search for ways out." They realize that "a change of the present regrettable condition of the workers will depend upon trained leaders from the working class, for such only can have the experience, the emotional drive, and the will necessary for the requisite constructive leadership.

"The impulses to activity are emotional, and a fundamental emotional drive toward service for the workers will sustain a person laboring in the scientific spirit just as well as, or better than, the person laboring on the basis of a cut and dried creed or dogma. The great advantage of working in the scientific spirit is that one never has any wasteful emotional debacles due to exploded dogmatic creeds that have been held to with all the fanaticism of a bigot. The scientist plugs away with an experimental attitude of mind, realizing always that he may be on the wrong track but determined to push on anyway. If his idea fails under experiment he has no emotional let-down. If one way out does not work he tries another. An institution devoted to 'education for workers' will saturate the student's impulses to working class service with the scientific spirit and turn him away from a blind belief in formulas.

"We must realize that the future belongs to the technicians—to the human and mechanical engineers. The human race will forge ahead on the basis of scientific data. The workers will come into their own by producing their own technicians. They will not get far by demagogic or revival methods. . . . Modern institutions and the social processes are too complex to be jazzed forward." (*Commonwealth College Fortnightly,* May 1.)

The General Executive Board

will hold its Semi-Annual Meeting at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. It will open its Sessions on Monday, September 13th, at 9:00 A. M. Morning and Afternoon Sessions will be held thereafter until all business is transacted. All notices of appearance, communications, appeals, documents, etc., should be in the hands of the Secretary at the General Office, St. Louis, Mo., no later than September 10th in order that the Board's Schedule may be arranged before the opening Session.

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY,
General President.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 22 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/22

OFFICIAL DECISION

The appeal of Brother Henry J. Oliver against the action of Local 3, Cleveland, in fixing the time period for the office of business agent as one year instead of five years as claimed by him as an elective term, is dismissed and Local 3 declared to be constitutionally right in its procedure.

The protest of Brother Henry J. Oliver against the election of Brother Ed Dalton as business agent of Local 3 is upheld, as it is clearly shown that Brother Dalton never applied for a mechanic's card nor passed a mechanic's examination nor has ever been declared a mechanic by action of Local 3. The records show him as affiliating at Cleveland in September, 1922, which fact makes him ineligible for mechanic's examination under Trade Law and Trade Agreement until September, 1926. The membership card now carried by Brother Dalton is regularly issued from General Office and is stamped IMPROVER according to his registered classification. The protest is upheld and Local 3 declared to be constitutionally in error in its procedure.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President.

OFFICIAL DECISION

Charges preferred by Local 38, Wilkesbarre against Brothers John Fleming and Joseph Schell of Local 14, Philadelphia for (a) failing to report on work within Wilkesbarre jurisdiction, (b) two mechanics on job, both violations of Section 8, Article 12 are upheld. Evidence clearly shows violations as claimed. The decision is that

> Brothers Fleming and Schell each stand penalized in amount of $25 ($12.50 on each count) of which sums each will have deducted $10 for costs.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President.

The Asbestos Worker, 1926, August 1926 (Vol. 5, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21365 · Page 23 of 28
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21365/23

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 Penrose St., Office, 803 Holland Building.

No. 2—PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets First and Third Thursdays, at McGeagh Bldg., 607 Webster Avenue. H. L. Klinger, 5624 Broad St., E. E.

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.

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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 Fraternity Hall, 19 West Adams St. 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.

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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, 341 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. J. H. Portwangler, 3670 Paxton Blvd.

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, 673 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.

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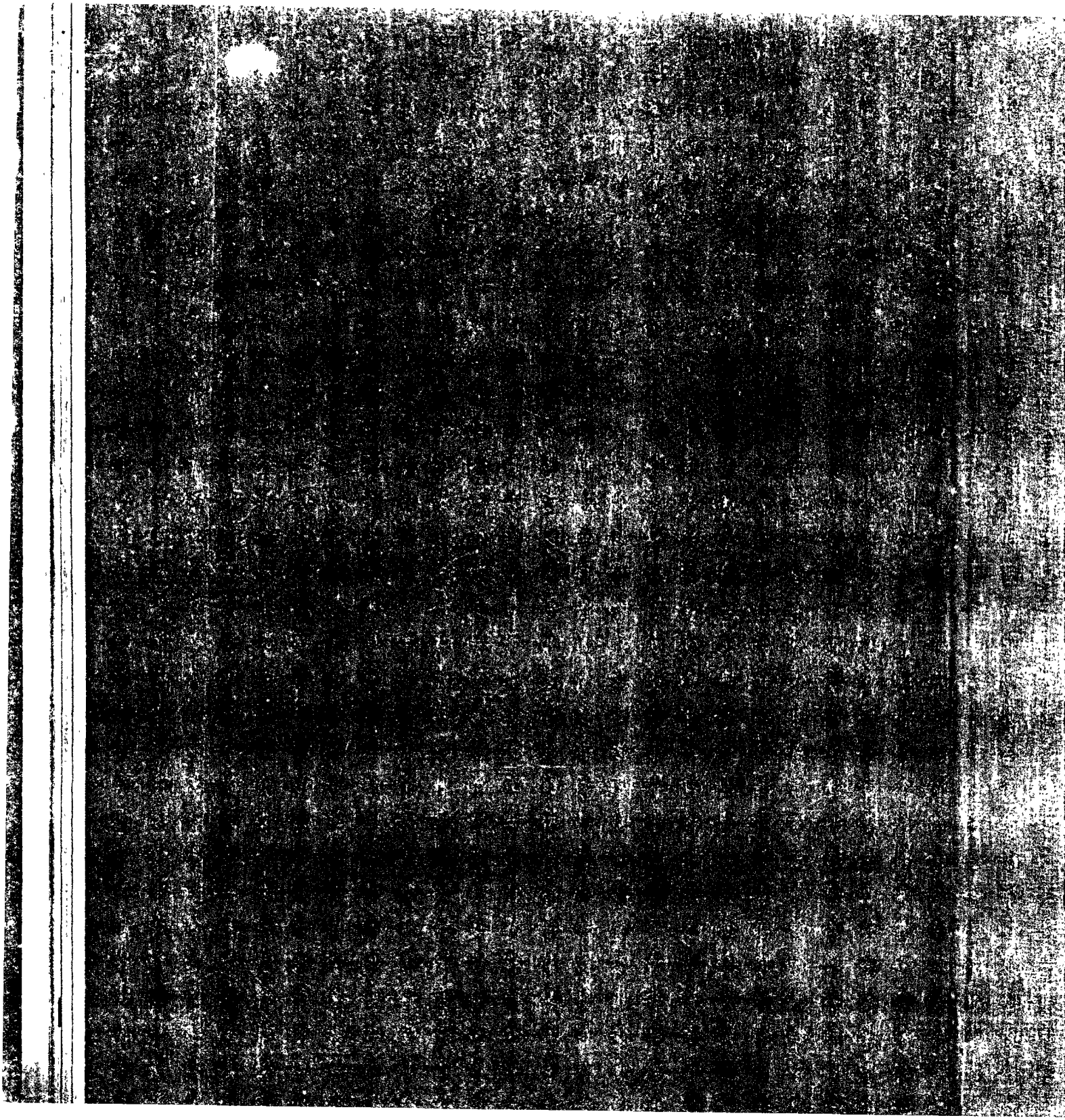
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