The Asbestos Worker

Volume Six
Number One



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

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"PUT IT THROUGH!"

Something that you want to do?
Put it through!
You can do it if you will.
Think so now, and think so still,
In the doubt and failure hour
Strong desire will summon power.
To your wish be bravely true
Put it through!

Has a vision come to you?
Put it through!
Never mind what others say.
All the world will come your way,
Once you make the thing you mean
Stand out bold and firm and clean
If you start it, finish too
Put it through!

Does your way seem queer and new?
Put it through!
Seek no model, have no fear.
What you are is first time here.
Keep your dream before your eyes
In your earthly enterprise.
Live the life that's born in you
Put it through!

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The Asbestos Worker

E. A. JOHNSON, *Editor and Publisher*
66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

Volume Six - - Number One

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In Memoriam

BROTHER JOHN HAHN, LOCAL NO. 1

WHEREAS, The Almighty Father in His Infinite wisdom and mercy has deemed it wise to remove from our midst our Brother John Hahn, and

WHEREAS, We mourn his loss, who in his life was a true friend and a loyal Union man and a workman who was a credit to the craft; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be also sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

GUS. SCHMITTER, *Secretary* Local No. 1

BROTHER P. D. SMITH, LOCAL NO. 5

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother and Co-Worker P. D. Smith, and

WHEREAS: We, the Members of Asbestos Workers Local No. 5, wish to convey our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement, be it

RESOLVED: That the Charter of Local No. 5 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local Record book, and be it further

RESOLVED: That as a mark of the esteem in which the departed Brother was held by His Co-Workers a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Family and to Our International Journal for Official publication.

L. C. MORRIS, *President* of Local No. 5

BROTHER PETER E. LINDSTROM, LOCAL NO. 6

BROTHER Peter E. Lindstrom, member of Local No. 6, Boston, Mass., passed away suddenly, Wednesday, November 3rd, 1926.

THE death of Brother Lindstrom removes from the ranks of our Local Union a faithful unionist of more than thirty-five years standing.

HIS whole life as a union man is an inspiration to others to carry on. We can ill afford to lose him and his passing leaves a void that will be hard to fill.

RESOLVED: That we extend to his bereaved family, relatives and friends, our sincere sympathy for their loss, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy thereof be sent to the widow of our late Brother, and to our official journal for publication.

OSCAR W. PALM, *Secretary*

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THE ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME SIX JANUARY, 1927 NUMBER ONE

General President's Report

GREETING: Continuing his activities since last quarter, your President attended and presided at the sessions of the General Executive Board at Philadelphia. Then came Detroit and the conventions of the Building Trades Department, followed by that of the American Federation of Labor. During his stay at Detroit, your President attended a meeting of Local 25. The next stop was Cleveland and the rehearing of Oliver vs. Local 3. Toronto came next where Business Agent Cullen was conferred with on Local conditions and advice on same given at a meeting of Local 20. Then to Montreal and a meeting of Local 23. Cleveland was the next stop, where your President attended the first dance given by Local 3 and where he spent an enjoyable evening. President Burns and Business Agent Mulligan were in attendance representing Local 17 of Chicago. This social was well attended and could have been made a huge success had fifty per cent of the membership co-operated with Business Agent Dalton and his committee to the extent, at least, of attending. Then on to Chicago and conference with International Vice-President Holland and Business Agent Mulligan. The next jump was to Cincinnati and a conference with Business Agent Frooks on a certain shop issue on which your President advised. Then again to Chicago and another conference with International Vice-President Holland and Business Agent Mulligan and then with the latter to a luncheon tendered your President by the Chicago Employers on which occasion your President addressed the gathering on trade issues calculated to benefit the membership of Local 17, in addition to requesting the adoption of the International form of Joint Trade Agreement which would bring all territories half way to the nearest Local in the Trade Agreement of Local 17. Then to Cleveland and a Conference in that city with Business Agents Mulligan of Local 17 and Dalton of Local 3 on the Hammond, Indiana issue, settlement of which is found printed elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. The next stop was Albany and the meeting of Local 40 that elected officers for the ensuing term of three years. Then came Baltimore and a meeting of Local 11 at which your President interpreted certain sections of the International form of Joint Trade Agreement. The foregoing trips in addition to certain others of executive nature managed to keep your President somewhat active during the quarter now going to press and he concludes his report by wishing the officers and general membership a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

Baltimore, Maryland.
December 15, 1926.

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ATTENTION!

THE CAREY COMPANY
5906-16 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

December 6, 1926.

Mr. Joseph A. Mullaney, President
International Association Heat & Frost
Insulators and Asbestos Workers
15 Benham Street
Elmhurst, Long Island

Dear Sir:—

We are requested by our Vice-President, Mr. R. B. Crabbs, to write you that the future work of The Carey Company will be done in accordance with the letter and spirit of the "International form" of Joint Trade Agreement which includes Article 1 reading:

On operations outside of chartered territory, the nearest local union is to be given preference in the supplying of labor in excess of one (1) Mechanic and one (1) Improver.

Very truly yours,

THE CAREY COMPANY
(Signed) A. E. BROWN
Vice-President and Manager

The above settlement between the CLEVELAND SHOP of The Carey Company and your President is the direct result of the alertness and "on the job" habits of Business Agent Mulligan of Chicago who caught our old friend Doherty and his non-Union gang from Cleveland about to start a whale of a job at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant, Hammond, Indiana, well within the thirty-mile charter radius of Local 17. "Hughie" drove them out of his territory, manned the job with Local 17 men and demanded International action against the Cleveland shop of The Carey Company that had the contract. Your president conferred with Business Agents Mulligan and Dalton (of Local 3) in the city of Cleveland, after which he arranged for International action on December 7th unless the foregoing Agreement was forthcoming from the Cleveland shop manager, Mr. Brown. You will note it was issued on the 6th. It will serve until the International form of Joint Trade Agreement with its "nearest Local" clause is signed by Local 3 of Cleveland next March. The Doherty mentioned is the same Doherty who posed as the "contractor" on the Standard Oil contract at Toledo some years back when The Carey Company's main office at Cleveland repudiated its Trade Agreement soon after signing with Toledo Local 45. Our last International trouble with The Carey Company involved the Detroit shop. In this instance it involves the Cleveland shop. We will, no doubt, later on, occasionally hear from the Buffalo and remaining shops of The Carey Company. In the meantime, Doherty and his wandering troupe will cease giving performances in Chicago territory or other localities that boast of wide-awake Business Agents.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

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The Secretary-Treasurer's Report

SINCE my last report, which appeared in the October issue of the Journal, much of my time has been taken up with the receipt system, which is now practically completed in detail.

CHARTERS ISSUED

We have issued a charter to Birmingham, Ala., which shall be known as Local No. 78, also one to Dayton, Ohio, known as Local No. 79, and Charleston, W. Va., known as Local No. 80.

PROSPECTIVE LOCALS

We have prospective Locals at Beaumont, Tex., and Spokane, Wash. Both of these cities had Locals in the past, and no doubt will be re-organized.

FINANCES

The Finances of the International Association remain about the same. We now have two distinct Funds; namely, the General Revenue Fund and the Strike and Defense Fund, both of which are now in a healthy condition.

MEMBERSHIP

The numerical strength of our International Association has increased wonderfully since the receipt system has been inaugurated, although several of our Locals have not sent in their receipt slips in accordance with the instructions contained in the communication from the General Office; namely, to send the receipt slips in after each meeting, which will help the General Office to check up and be in a position to report the delinquent members, and also keep in closer touch with the traveling members. Would therefore request that the Local Secretary when he accepts a traveling card to make special note and report to the Office immediately.

WAGES

The wages of the various Locals remain about normal, with the exception of some of our Locals. Would request that the Local Secretary send in a list of the wages received at the first of the year of January 1926, and the month of December 1926, so I can make up my report for our International Executive Board. Several of our Locals are asking for an increase in wages to take effect January 1st, and some in February. Each Local will be notified of the results.

VISITS

As per the instructions of our International President I visited Dayton, Ohio, to which city we have issued a charter recently, and is now known as Local No. 79. There was a dispute here between Local No. 8, Cincinnati; Local No. 25, Detroit and Local No. 79, Dayton, at the Delco Frigidaire job, seven miles outside of Dayton. Called a conference of all members on the job, which was held at the Gibbons Hotel, and after a general discussion on the situation a satisfactory understanding was entered into between the three Locals. I also installed the new Officers of Local No. 79, Dayton, and had them to affiliate with the local Building Trades Council. From the prospects of work it looks as though this Local will hold its own for sometime to come, as there is plenty of work in the city of Dayton.

Following is a list of New Members, Suspended, Expelled and [illegible] Members:

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NEW MEMBERS

REG. NO.		LOCAL
5830	Geo. Wilson, Jr.	New York City, N. Y.
5831	Nils. Langreen	New York City, N. Y.
5832	Walter James Hall, Jr.	Pittsburg, Pa.
5833	Delos G. Folck	Buffalo, N. Y.
5834	Christopher Fryer	Buffalo, N. Y.
5835	John Foisset	Buffalo, N. Y.
5836	John H. Farrell	Buffalo, N. Y.
5837	Clarence Fiduccia	New Orleans, La.
5838	Albert Wells	Los Angeles, Cal.
5839	Arthur Mantha	Montreal, Can.
5840	R. J. Simpson	Connecticut
5841	Henry A. Lundy	Essex and Hudson County
5842	Norman Humphre	Essex and Hudson County
5843	Edw. L. Gras	Essex and Hudson County
5844	C. Fleckenstein	Essex and Hudson County
5845	G. Allen	Essex and Hudson County
5846	Paul Mangin, Jr.	Essex and Hudson County
5847	G. Dougherty	Essex and Hudson County
5848	J. P. Gagnon	Springfield, Mass.
5849	Thomas J. O'Connor	Springfield, Mass.
5850	Patrick J. O'Connor	Springfield, Mass.
5851	Michael J. Mulvihill	Springfield, Mass.
5852	Harold Considine	Springfield, Mass.
5853	J. Watson	Springfield, Mass.
5854	M. J. Griffin	Springfield, Mass.
5855	Edward Myers	New York City, N. Y.
5856	Fred. A. Fisher	New York City, N. Y.
5857	Ray Buncy	Buffalo, N. Y.
5858	Earnest Colebrook	Buffalo, N. Y.
5859	Geo. D. Folck	Buffalo, N. Y.
5860	Thos. McCartney	New York City, N. Y.
5861	Alfred Barclay	New York City, N. Y.
5862	J. Windsor	Montreal, Canada
5863	Robt. Treiber	Omaha, Nebr.
5864	Emery Hockenberry	Cincinnati, Ohio
5865	C. W. Lett	Cincinnati, Ohio
5866	A. C. Smith	Cincinnati, Ohio
5867	Cleo. Geo. Boyce	Los Angeles, Cal.
5868	Wm. Reidenbach	Los Angeles, Cal.
5869	D. Masset	Los Angeles, Cal.
5870	James Gallaghér	Winnipeg, Canada
5871	M. Sodomoey	Winnipeg, Canada
5872	H. Daniels	Winnipeg, Canada
5873	A. B. Fergus	Winnipeg, Canada
5874	W. E. Groves	Winnipeg, Canada
5875	Wm. A. Urquhart	Winnipeg, Canada
5876	G. E. Ellinthorpe	Winnipeg, Canada
5877	James Watts	Winnipeg, Canada
5878	B. R. Howell	Charlotte, N. C.
5879	W. Sharp	Charlotte, N. C.
5880	R. Prim	Charlotte, N. C.

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REG. NO.		LOCAL
5881	C. R. Hiska	Charlotte, N. C.
5882	A. T. Davis	Charlotte, N. C.
5883	J. B. Moore	Charlotte, N. C.
5884	C. W. McCoy	Charlotte, N. C.
5885	H. A. Petrie	Charlotte, N. C.
5886	Fred. P. Hunt	Winnipeg, Canada
5887	John Andrusko	Winnipeg, Canada
5888	A. Poulton	Winnipeg, Canada
5889	A. Rasmussen	Winnipeg, Canada
5890	Sydney E. Gage	Winnipeg, Canada
5891	E. Kupchik	Essex and Hudson County
5892	A. Shubert	Essex and Hudson County
5893	Henry Bignell	Essex and Hudson County
5894	H. Engelbracht	Essex and Hudson County
5895	N. Odack	New York City, N. Y.
5896	R. E. Haidle	Rochester, N. Y.
5897	Tom. Sullivan	Rochester, N. Y.
5898	Harry Collison	Rochester, N. Y.
5899	Harry Tatters	Rochester, N. Y.

MEMBERS LAPSED

5598	E. G. Riley	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5599	T. M. Ridley	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5000	Virgil O. Caroland	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5550	T. J. Jeffries	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5476	E. T. Miller	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5270	Ernest Dame	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5474	Virgil White	Tulsa, Oklahoma
5203	L. Koehne	St. Louis, Mo.
1553	Bert. Leroy	Indianapolis, Ind.
4816	Wesley J. Smith	Connecticut
5721	Leonard Silco	Connecticut
2067	Elliott J. Kane	Minneapolis and St. Paul
1295	A. Ziegler	New York City, N. Y.
5557	Tom. Pichel	San Francisco, Cal.
5242	R. H. Raymond	San Francisco, Cal.

MEMBERS EXPELLED

1380	Walter S. Madden	Philadelphia, Pa.
602	Len. Johnson	Minneapolis and St. Paul
4491	John G. Braham	Philadelphia, Pa.
1891	E. C. Stewart	Philadelphia, Pa.
5235	John Seccombereg	Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBERS SUSPENDED

2835	R. Osborn	Toronto, Canada
2911	W. Wild	Toronto, Canada
4490	Louis G. Resch	Louisville, Ky.
4570	Hugh Reid	Montreal, Canada
3865	John Lumley	Los Angeles, Cal.

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REG. NO.		LOCAL
5551	M. L. Atwood	Los Angeles, Cal.
5594	Leo D. Speirer	New Orleans, La.
5111	Jos. Butler	Boston, Mass.
5712	John McAuliffe	Washington, D. C.
3229	J. J. Ponnay	Los Angeles, Cal.
5868	Wm. Reidenbach	Los Angeles, Cal.
5785	Sam. De Matale	Los Angeles, Cal.
5813	John Blain	Toronto, Canada
5399	John O. Abbott	Toronto, Canada
5932	Terrance O'Day	Detroit, Mich.
5354	Geo. Bluhn	Detroit, Mich.
5167	M. J. Roger	Connecticut (Pending trial)
5681	Otis R. Miller	Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.
5701	Frank Higgins	New York City, N. Y.
5780	Chas. L. Brown	Los Angeles, Cal.

In conclusion, I take this time to wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year to the Officers and Members of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer

CONSTRUCTION INCREASING

For the first time in the history of the construction industry the advent of winter is seeing an increase in the volume of construction operations. So great was the activity last month that a new record for November was set, according to the Associated General Contractors of America.

By registering a marked increase over the October figure, the volume of activities in November approached the high mid-summer levels. The most recent developments place 1926 well ahead of 1925, when all previous records for volume of construction under way were broken. The first eleven months of the current year register a volume almost 2 per cent greater than that recorded during the corresponding period of 1925.

An index based upon the 1913 average as one hundred shows the November volume to have reached the 210 level, an increase of ten points over October. In other terms, November showed an increase of 5 per cent over the volume of work under way in the preceding month.

In 1925 a decline of seven points was recorded for November. This was in accordance with the long prevalent tendency of construction operations to slow down with the opening of winter.

The unusual condition this year is attributed to the irresistible demand for construction which has been felt throughout the year and to the effects of earnest efforts to wipe out waste resulting from short building seasons.

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"85% Magnesia" and its Interesting Story

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(Continued from the December issue)

HOT, dry steam is an elastic, highly expansive gas. Steam temperatures and pressures are intimately connected.

The higher the pressure the higher the temperature, and consequently the greater the opportunity for the escape of heat, with consequent condensation.

Any loss of heat between boilers and engines means therefore a drop in efficiency. This drop may easily reach as high as even 20 per cent. of the total boiler capacity.

In addition, wet steam has great destructive power, shown in moderate cases by persistent "hammering" in the pipes or, in severe instances, by serious damage to the engines themselves.

For heating purposes also, hot, dry steam goes farther, travels more quickly and therefore reaches with ease the highest floors and farthest corners of the largest buildings in condition to give efficient service.

Without proper insulation, however, steam soon condenses whether in the boiler or on its travels, and therefore suitable coverings are absolutely essential to proper working-efficiency.

Condensation—the Steam-thief

Condensation, the return of steam into water, is a positive sign of heat-leakage; so definite, in fact, that the total heat-loss may be fairly accurately calculated from the amount of condensate found in pipes or delivered by steam-traps.

Steam begins to form at 212 degrees Fah. at atmospheric pressure; but steam does not begin to form at 150 lbs. pressure until it reaches 365 degrees Fah., and conversely, it again turns to water at these temperatures and at these pressures. For every steam-pressure there is a given temperature, called the boiling-point, at which steam is formed when heat is added, or at which steam condenses when heat is subtracted.

At 150 lbs. gauge-pressure there is a total of 1,193 heat-units in each pound of dry steam. Of these 1,193 heat-units, 338 were required to heat the water from 32 degrees Fah. to the boiling-point, and 855 were required to change one pound of water *at* the boiling-point to one pound of dry steam at the same temperature.

When 855 heat-units are lost through a bare pipe and one pound of steam condenses, this condensed steam has no ability to produce power, consequently the other 338 heat-units are also lost for power purposes, *i.e.*, the total loss for power purposes is 1,193 heat units. Then do not overlook that these 1,193 heat-units represent only 65 per cent. of the heat in the coal burned to produce them, so that the actual heat required in the coal was 1,835 units, and this total loss, in the form of coal, was brought about by the initial condensing-loss of only 855 heat-units.

The presence of condensate in any part of a steam system not only signifies heat loss but also an accompanying reduction in efficiency which is even more serious.

If condensation occurs [illegible] which are already covered it is an in-

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dication that either the covering material is inefficient or the method of application is faulty.

The Efficiency and Economy of "85% Magnesia"

The protective value of a navy is dependent on its steaming-radius, and this again is governed by its coal capacity.

Any factor which increases this steaming-radius is therefore certain of adoption, irrespective of cost. In other words, *efficiency* is the important item.

Since 1888 the United States Navy has almost exclusively used "85% Magnesia" coverings in all their capital-ships, because by maximum conservation of heat these coverings enable the ships to steam farther on a given coal capacity. "85% Magnesia" coverings are standardized in United States Navy Department Specification 32 L 1b, having been officially adopted solely on a basis of efficiency.

On the other hand, *economy* is what the engineer of a huge central station finds himself compelled to study at every turn.

His task is to produce the largest possible quota of electric energy at the minimum cost, and coal consumption may roughly be averaged at 50 to 60 per cent. of the total station expense.

Naturally, any saving in his coal bills makes a material reduction in his overhead cost.

When we find the leading power stations of the world selecting for *economy* the same "85% Magnesia" coverings which the world's navies select for *efficiency*, it is not hard to understand that for all-around efficiency, plus economy, "85% Magnesia" is in a class all by itself.

Nature's Own Insulation

Dead air is by no means a "scientific fad." Nature's own system of conserving heat is by means of dead air locked up in the coverings of wool, hair or feathers, which so successfully protect animals from the severest cold.

It is reasonable to assume therefore that the nearer a manufactured product approaches to nature's own standards, the better heat-insulation it will prove.

Magnesia is essentially a mass of minute dead-air cells, formed by the walls of the crystalline "flakes," or crystals, of which it is composed. This is the reason for its extreme lightness and for the ease with which it will absorb nearly ten times its own weight in water.

It is dead air alone which gives "85% Magnesia" its wonderful heat-retaining properties. What makes it unique among all materials, natural or artificial, is the fact that no other substance that can be practically used for heat-insulating purposes contains so large a proportion of true, minute, dead-air cells in a given bulk.

Asbestos, the other constituent of "85% Magnesia" coverings, is added, not as a non-conductor (in which respect it is greatly inferior to Magnesia), but simply to give the structural strength necessary for hard, practical, every-day use. Its purpose is thus exactly equivalent to the hair in plaster.

Coverings, Good and Bad

We have noted how nature provides animals with a heat-insulation containing a large quantity of dead air firmly enmeshed and held in suspension.

The inference is, therefore, that any form of protection for our pipes and boilers should be based on this natural law, and we find, in fact, that *the more dead air is held incorporated in such a covering the more perfectly it prevents the escape of heat.*

For this reason, close-textured, dense coverings resembling lime plaster are of little service, because the heat easily penetrates through even a considerable thickness; while on the other hand those forms of covering built up of larger air-cells are also comparatively ineffective because the air is not "dead," but circulates to

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some extent in or around the cells themselves.

A practical, economical covering must further show sufficient structural strength to withstand the necessary handling, and must remain in service without deterioration, either in ability to save heat-units or in structural strength, so that it may be readily removed and reapplied, not once, but many times if necessary.

Between the extremes of heavy, plaster-like coverings and the large open-cell constructions, lies a medium which experience has proved will provide the maximum amount of protection consistent with durability and convenience in use.

The material most nearly fulfilling all of the required conditions is "85% Magnesia."

The Manufacture of "85% Magnesia" Coverings

Magnesia alba, or magnesium carbonate, is an inorganic, inert product which was for many years used in medicine and in various manufacturing processes, before its unique and almost startling property as a heat-insulator was recognized.

It is produced from the rock known as dolomite (magnesian-limestone) which is first calcined and then submitted to a prolonged "slacking" with a large volume of water. The resultant product, consisting of the mixed hydrates of lime and magnesia, is next subjected to a course of "saturation" by carbonic acid gas (a by-product of the process), which dissolves the magnesia, leaving the lime behind.

This magnesia solution is filtered, boiled and precipitated, producing pure carbonate of magnesia in the form of a fine white sludge, which is next mixed with the proper proportion of finely divided asbestos fiber. The asbestos acts as a "binder," giving the material the necessary structural strength, but having no beneficial effect whatever on the insulating-properties of the mixture. In fact, the less the proportion of asbestos the better the heat-insulation of the resultant product.

The material is next molded into standard shapes and sizes. Drying requires five or six days, because the insulating value of this magnesia is so high that heat cannot penetrate it and drive out the moisture in less time.

Planing the rough molded sections to true dimensions, by special machinery, completes the manufacturing process.

Modern practice, founded on long experience, has settled upon the proportion of at least 85% magnesium carbonate with a percentage of asbestos as a binder, as giving the maximum non-conducting power, combined with the requisite structural strength, to ensure durability.

The Protection of Boilers

The efficiency of a boiler, whether for heating or power purposes, is measured by the amount of heat that it delivers to the steam-lines. High temperatures in the boiler-room are a signal that heat is being wasted.

Not only do all exposed metal parts of the boiler need thorough protection, but the amount of cold-air infiltration through the brick work itself may easily result in a CO_2 loss as high as 6 per cent., equal to about 120 B.T.U. per pound of coal consumed.

For boilers, crowns, ends, drums and smokestack breechings, the block form of "85% Magnesia" is most suitable; but where direct application of blocks is difficult or inadmissible, plastic "85% Magnesia," properly laid over a framework of wire-cloth, netting, or metal lath, affords efficient protection. All openings around manholes, bolts, etc., should be beveled to allow for easy access without damage to the covering.

(To be continued in the February issue)

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An Important Experiment

A PROPOSED solution of Great Britain's industrial problem, offered recently by two New Zealanders, has attracted sufficient attention in England so that Bishop Gore wrote a review of it in the *Manchester Guardian*. The document itself, published as a pamphlet by Unwin Brothers (London), will strike Americans as especially significant in that one of the two authors, Harry Valder, is a prominent business man, while the other, Frank Harty, is a clergyman. The proposal contained in it has been embodied in an enabling act passed by the New Zealand Parliament making the plan operative in that country.

This frank comment on industrial conditions occurs on the first page:

"Although the guns have ceased to roar and we flatter ourselves that we live in the days of peace, there never was a greater delusion. *The spirit of war has merely ceased for the time being to manifest itself on the battlefield, but still continues its deadly work in the very vitals of the nation —in our business life.*

"We had no difficulty in connecting the realities of the battlefield—the appalling waste both of life and material—with their cause—war, but we fail to connect the hopeless misery of starvation, the sorrow and grief in the homes of the people caused by strikes and unemployment, with the cause—the lack of principle on which business is conducted today."

The characteristic feature of this plan is the issuance, in addition to capital shares, of "labor shares" which are given to all who contribute service, from manager to office boy, and which serve as "counters" for the distribution of surplus profits. They have no nominal or capital value but they entitle the holder to attend and vote at the meeting of stockholders, and, in general, to all the privileges of capital shareholders. The capital shares, on the other hand, entitle the holder to a "fixed remuneration based on the current market value of money, and in addition to this a risk rate proportionate to the risk run." On this point the authors say: "There is nothing novel or revolutionary in the principle of the limitation of the payment for capital. By far the larger portion of capital now invested in business is paid for on this principle, *e.g.*, mortgages, debentures, loans, overdrafts and similar investments."

The principle is, of course, profit-sharing, but the plan is manifestly quite distinctive. It is related that at the outset opposition came from both extreme capitalist and extreme socialist, but the plan seems to have won its way in New Zealand.

In answer to the frequent objection that labor will share profits but will not share losses the authors say: "The contributors of service cannot escape sharing losses of capital, as such loss must eventually be reflected in unemployment.

"It is suggested that if it were possible to assess the total loss of capital in one year, the amount of such loss would not equal the value of the time lost through unemployment over the same period.

"Further, the loss of capital is largely only relative, that is, the capital merely changes hands and does not actually disappear; whereas the loss of the workers through unemployment is absolute, as a day's work once lost can never be regained."

An important provision of the act is the following: "No scheme under this act for the issue of labor shares by any company and no alteration of

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such scheme should be valid unless and until the court of arbitration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, on application by the company, and after taking steps to ascertain the views of the company and the workers employed thereby, certifies that in its opinion the scheme would be favorable to the general body of the workers.

"If at any time complaint is made to the court by or on behalf of the company or the workers that the provisions of the scheme are no longer favorable to the workers, or that the provisions of the scheme are being violated or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that the scheme is proving detrimental to the business of the company, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the court shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exists for such complaint, may, on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, revoke the certificate."

Why the Bosses Should Be Organized

R. B. JEFFRIES
Vice-President, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union

CONSIDERING the fact that collective bargaining has been accepted and established as a practical mode of procedure in the solution of union labor difficulties, why not be consistent in our endeavors to complete the system.

In making a step forward to establish a complete and concise system it is only logical to assume that those we bargain with should be in a position to act as a group or unit. Then why not utilize part of our organizing efforts with the bosses in an endeavor to convince them and assist them to organize and maintain a body that will have as its cardinal principle the willingness to deliberate with the problems mutually affecting both employer and employee.

Summarizing past organizing efforts, we will conclude that much time has been spent with the individual boss to convince him of the logic of our contention. Our effort seems continually a mission from one boss to another and the consummation of our ideas and plans still in the offing.

Let us spend some time meeting the individual boss and we will find in numerous cases, for various reasons, he fears his business competitor. If we can induce the bosses to meet and convince them of the idea of establishing a plan of equal competition by bargaining with union labor at a set rate then no employer will have any advantage over another employer. We have then established an assurance of confidence among the employers which should have its effect on their agreeing to deliberate and act as a unit with the problems jointly affecting themselves and labor. Therefore, the bosses should be organized and it seems practical for the labor representative to lend the effort for the accomplishment of the purpose.

At various times we have seen periods of industrial strife that necessitated the forming of an employers' committee or commission to deal with the labor difficulty at hand. T t

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of the quick formation of these various impromptu committees would indicate unpreparedness or at least the need of organization within the ranks of the employer. Why not have the employer organized into a more fundamental and agreeable institution whereby friendly consultation and cooperation will be the means of best serving both capital and labor.

Labor unions should not find it necessary to utilize their efforts in creating an offensive nor establishing a defense. An economic question will never be solved by strife. Instead we need the voluntary cooperative good will of those mutually affected in order to create a justness and a secure condition.

With the receptive attitude of the employer to organize and the willingness of labor to add impetus to the desire, we will then be approaching realization of economic stability. When the time has arrived that the vision of the employer has discerned the advantage of organizing and is cooperating with labor, the logical time has arrived for a retrenchment of Labor's so-called agitating and adjustment policies and for directing their efforts to the educational betterment of their membership.

Many are the criticisms emanating from the employer and directed toward labor; some of the criticism is fashioned for propaganda purposes. Constructive criticism of labor will always be acceptable and stimulate the effort of labor to possess the confidence of the well-meaning critic.

Let us benefit by the illustrations of the past whereby the advantageous position of one party meant the settlement of a matter detrimental to the interest of the other party. Let us inaugurate an agreeably arranged system by which we can unselfishly negotiate with each other. The time is now opportune to eradicate the skirmish line of our difficulties and in its place substitute an agreeably constituted agency for the consideration of all our industrial evils.

Why not elaborate on our accepted method of organizing and not confine it to one set of humans, but spread the doctrine so that it may be accepted by anyone in need of it.

For ages the world seems to be evolving through periods of unrest, with the various groups of humans striving for the accomplishment of something they know not what, neither do they agree upon the plan of this eternal aim. Isolated groups with plans for selfish interest will never solve any of the human ills that affect us in our worldly progress. The world now seems to be going through an era of compromises and if that may be the solution of industrial evils, let us grasp the opportunity to understand each other. Let us organize or assist in organizing every agency that affects our well-being which necessarily includes the boss.

LAST CALL TO LOCAL UNION SECRETARIES WHO HAVE NOT FURNISHED US WITH MAILING LIST

Every member of our International Association in good standing, is entitled to and should receive a monthly copy of "The Asbestos Worker". The Editor mails copies to all names and addresses of members furnished him by Local Union Secretaries. The following Local Union Secretaries have not as yet furnished us with a list of their membership: Locals No. 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 36, 42, 52, 70, 71. After the January issue, we will not send the Journal in bulk to any Local Union that has failed to furnish us with addresses of their members.

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The Costs of Living Are Now Cheaper Than Any Time

ROBERT QUILLEN

FOR a number of years the American people have fooled themselves with talk about the high cost of living. They have persuaded themselves and one another to believe that the business of getting a living is more difficult now than it was in some mythical age called the "good old days".

The truth is that living is cheaper in America today than at any other time or place in human history.

And the reason people fool themselves and think the cost of living high is because they think of cost in terms of dollars, and not in terms of labor.

In the "good old days," when eggs could be bought at 5 cents a dozen and meat could be had in abundance for the shooting, a great deal of labor was required to purchase a very small luxury.

When Lincoln was a young man he could have purchased cloth for a pair of pants with little money; but when he exchanged labor for the cloth he had to split 400 rails for every yard of it.

The worth of a dollar may rise and fall, for a dollar is but a medium of exchange; but the amount of energy a man is capable of expending in exchange for dollars, or the things dollars will buy, remains approximately the same through the ages.

If many hours of back-breaking toil are required to get a living, the cost of living is high. If a few hours of pleasant work afford a living, the cost of living is low. And the number of dollars a man may receive is not in either case a measure of cost.

Food, clothing and shelter cost more in money today than they cost when grandfather was a boy, but the expenditure of energy one must make in exchange for them is no greater now than it was then.

When we modern speak of a living, we mean a great deal more than grandfather meant. We mean at least two suits of clothing each year; silks for our women folk; occasional visits to the theater; travel, books, newspapers and magazines, good lighting, adequate heat; all we desire of fruits, vegetables and meats, and one in each five of us means a motor car and sufficient gasoline to keep it moving.

It may be that the whole of our incomes is required to pay our taxes, keep up our insurance and purchase the things we must have; but we might save the greater part of what we earn if we were content to live as millions lived in those "good old days."

We might use flour sacks to make underclothing for the children. Our women folk might make over dresses and hats season after season. We might wear a suit with seat, elbows and knees patched with some fabric of alien hue. We might do without insurance, shows, travel, books and periodicals. We might deny our children an education. We might use a wick in saucer of grease for light, and shiver before an inadequate fire in Winter. We might make a meal of potatoes alone, as this man Lincoln did many a time in the years he was splitting rails. That would be "living" and the cost would be high, either in money or in labor.

It would be living, but it would not be pleasant living, and it would cost

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us a great deal more than money is worth.

Americans have abundant life, hopeful life, luxurious life, a life that gives them joy in each new day, joy in their hours of leisure, joy in labor itself. It is a life that broadens their vision and expands their souls. The wealth of the world could not have bought its like 200 years ago, or 50 years ago. A very moderate expenditure of energy makes it available to the majority today.

The cost of living is the sweat of one's brow, now as always. The measure of cost is the degree of fatigue when the day's work is done and the living earned.

If the cost of living were really high, we would have neither the energy nor the time for anything but sleep.

Company Unions

WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

THE fact that certain industries employing large numbers of workers are promoting a form of industrial organization at variance with trade union principles is a situation to which the convention gave thoughtful consideration. The convention held that real cooperation implies voluntary agreement and that only a voluntary agency provides the confidence and independence necessary for cooperation. Cooperation is sustained by initiative and mutuality.

Believing that the initial step in its work for the coming year should be to provide all unions with the facts as to what company unions are and what they do, the convention directed the assembling of data. This information will indicate the lines upon which an aggressive, concentrated and well-directed campaign will be drawn. The purpose will be to substitute union-management cooperation for employer controlled plans. As this is a big undertaking for which special funds are necessary the convention authorized the Executive Council to levy a special assessment or contribution upon affiliated organizations.

It is obvious that the convention had in mind the complexities of both the company union and "open shop" situations, together with the strikingly dynamic character of present-day industry. It is the opinion of wage earners that there is little difference in the meaning of the two terms. Each seeks to accomplish the same purpose —the denial of the right of workers to become affiliated with independent democratic trade unions as represented by the American Federation of Labor. Technical changes in production are reflected methods of work and shop organization. As the trade union must fit into the changing structure of industry, it is necessary that Labor have a basis for planning and control and regular reports giving adequate data indicating industrial and union trends.

The action of the convention on this issue is one of its most significant decisions. The agencies proposed—research and information—are evidence of the faith Labor has in the educational method as well as of the need for workers' education. Workers' education, as the Federation understands it, grows out of situations and problems that arise in the shop or in the home life of the workers. Ex-

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isting facts and information brought to bear upon a problem will disclose a way forward.

Our purpose is to promote the most efficient control in industry by maintaining the most intelligent organization of the workers. The problem is of mutual concern to management and workers, which we hope management also will consider from the approach of facts and research. Decisions should be reached at the conference table. Labor hopes that managements will accept this proposal.

Human Life as Capital

"HUMAN capital is the nation's greatest asset," says Louis I. Dublin, statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in *Harper's* Magazine for November. Computations of the cost of rearing a child to the age of self-support indicate that it is $7,238 for families with a total annual income of about $2,500. This does not include interest on capital, allowance for the cost of non-survivors nor the money value of the mother's care. Bringing up children is a very profitable investment for the community as a whole, according to Dr. Dublin, since most adults produce more than they consume and add to the capital wealth of their communities. A man in the $2,500 class reaches his greatest value at 25 when "the present worth of his net future earnings is more than $32,000." The money value of a child at birth is $9,333. "This is the amount which it would be necessary to put at interest at three and a half per cent, in order to bring up the child to age 18 and to produce the net income throughout the working-period of life." For families with a maximum income of $5,000 the value at birth is about $300 greater. The man's maximum value is reached at 32 when the net future earnings amount to $49,100. Dr. Dublin further estimates that the total economic value of all American men and women today would be over 1,500 billion dollars, while our national wealth in material assets in 1922 was 321 billion dollars. He therefore considers that human life is "the most valuable of our national resources."

Dr. Dublin estimates the annual cost of illness, including loss in possible production, lost wages and the cost of medical care, etc., at two and a quarter billion dollars a year.

Preventable deaths are another great cause of economic loss. Some 120,000 babies and 30,000 young men and women die every year from preventable causes. Dr. Dublin estimates that "the total capital value of the lives which can be saved annually through the application of modern preventive medicine and public health measures is over six billions of dollars."

Since 1901 the expectation of life has risen from 49.24 years to 57.32 years. The infant mortality rate and the death rates from typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc., have been greatly lowered in the last 20 years. Since the introduction of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's program of health education for its industrial policy holders 17 years ago, the death rate for this group has declined more than 30 per cent. With all this success, "if we were but willing to utilize the knowledge which we have of preventive medicine, in the life of the American people, we should raise the expectation of life from its present point of 57 or 58 years to close to 65." And this increase, according to Dr. Dublin, could be brought about with an expenditure of $2.50 per capita if it were wisely directed.

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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

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.

Editorial

FROM all accounts the building construction industry is promised an unusually busy year for 1927, with some optimistic souls setting the present figure of a seven billion dollar program before us. In this we are duly pleased, but should not let our judgment and good sense be blinded to the future and our coming prosperous year should be used profitably, individually and collectively.

Bear in mind that other industries have not had the prosperity we have had in the building industry, nor have other industries the hopeful outlook given us for 1927, prosperity for them has been spotty and the outlook rather blurry still.

While we are gainfully employed is the time for us to turn our attention to the future, prepare for the rainy day, mend our fences and improve our standards, of workmanship and organization.

Our Local Unions should give some attention to the introduction of an apprenticeship training system for our craft in place of the old improver, helper system. New York, Boston and Chicago have agreements with their employers that embody apprentice training, and in some future issue of The Asbestos Worker we shall print the systems in effect in these cities. President Mullaney, at our last convention, recommended apprentices for our trade instead of the hit or miss improver method of re-

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cruiting mechanics for our craft, giving logical reasons for the change.

Give some of your time and energy to the bettering of and building up of your local union, which can be more properly done at a time when work is plentiful, than when men are idle. It's your job to bring into the ranks of union labor, workmen employed at the trade. You have something to offer, stabilized working conditions, decent wages, and freedom from domination by any group or individual. Make the coming year a profitable one financially, mentally, and a banner year for growth.

THE EDITOR.

Those "Economic" Laws

GERALD GOULD
In the Daily Herald, London, England

MANY people who know perfectly well that they should support the miners' struggle for a living wage, comfort themselves for their failure with a vague appeal to "economic law." I wonder what they mean. I wonder what they think they mean.

"Economic" is a blessed word. It can be used to mean everything, anything or nothing. At the present moment, in the public press, it is used with no meaning at all—and with the pretence that it means everything.

Economic law! What is this law, this something which is supposed to be stronger than human will, stronger than human intelligence, stronger than human comradeship and loyalty and duty! The miners, we are told, are struggling against a "law." They must take lower wages, longer hours, worse conditions, because that is a "law."

But what sort of law is it? It is certainly not a law of nature, like gravitation. It is certainly not a law of man. And it is obviously the very negation, the flat opposite, of the divine laws of justice and kindness.

There is—we are expected to believe—some irresistible, irrefutable, invincible combination of forces which says that the miners must take less than a living wage. The people who condescend to reduce this lunatic contention to specific argument usually say something of the following kind: "You can't carry on an industry at a loss. You can't carry on an industry except for the profit of the shareholders. You can't pay more in wages than the industry will bear. The slump in the coal industry means that it can't be carried on at all unless the workers accept lower wages." And so on.

What a jumble of the false, the partially true and the irrelevant.

These shibboleths and catchwords look very poor and empty when one asks what they mean.

They all fail by the test of intelligent theory. But let us bring them to the conclusive test of fact.

There may have been (I am sure there was not, but let us admit it for

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the side of arrogance there has been some excuse at the beginning of the miners' struggle, for those who said in ignorance that neither the mining industry nor the whole community could afford, as a matter of money, to meet the miners' simple, moderate demands. There is no such excuse now. For look what, in fact, the community has afforded.

The lockout, at an absurdly moderate computation, has cost £400,000,000 in unemployment. One hundredth of that would have kept the industry going at the old wages till reorganization had taken place. We are asked to believe that a nation which can and does afford £400,000,000 to starve its bravest citizens can not afford £20,000,000 to keep them in work and food.

It is an insult to our intelligence to ask us to believe it. But it is a further insult to tell us it is law.

Attractive Headquarters is a Union Asset

WILLIAM GREEN
President A. F. of L.

JUST as dress is indicative of personality so the physical environment within which a movement carries on its activities reflects its quality of thought and purpose. The ideals a movement seeks will definitely shape its policies and methods.

Our trade union movement is a constructive agency that is concerned with business situations and achievements. It is a responsible agency that brings practical betterment into the lives of industrial workers. It is the agency through which workers present their views to management and through which their affairs are administered.

Unless the union headquarters reflect an ability to keep pace with industrial progress, the union will find it increasingly difficult to maintain its strength. Headquarters should be clean, business-like and attractive. The time is past when dark and dreary rooms with any kind of furnishings will serve the purposes of the union.

The union has to compete with other attractions that offer inviting surroundings. Freshly painted walls, well designed if inexpensive furniture, some few articles that furnish beauty of color or thought, will create an impression of competence and understanding and help to interpret the spiritual value of unionism.

The union has to demonstrate continuously that it is a valuable investment for its members. To this end attractive headquarters are just the same kind of an asset that attractive offices are to physicians, real estate agents and various sales agencies. It is a distinct advantage to be able to extend invitations to gather in a place that adds dignity and distinction to the meeting.

Attractive headquarters need not involve undue expenditure. Unions may club together and secure better rent rates. Discriminating buying of furniture reduces initial expense and upkeep. Hangings and drapery add color and finish. The material need not be expensive, but be careful about

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color? The best plan would be to get an artist (the teacher of art in your public schools, or some one who knows color and design) interested in helping you work out a unified plan for the room. This office will be glad to make suggestions and keep your local posted.

Every local union and every labor organization is urged to put to the forefront of its plans for the coming year more attractive union head quarters.

SOLVING THAT HOME PROBLEM

The average American worker no longer owns his own home. He is a renter, and the landlord controls his living conditions more completely than the corporation controls his job. Not one per cent of the industrial workers can afford to own homes, but they can club together and own their apartment house cooperatively. In this way marked economies in construction and in the purchase of real estate are obtained, while many of the vexations of private home owning are removed.

On the other side of the picture is the building trades worker, who has employment on an average of only about one-third of the year, and can never be sure of even that.

In order to bring the man who wants a home in direct contact with the men who want to work at home building, Albert F. Coyle, Secretary of the All-American Cooperative Commission, has drafted a model cooperative homebuilders plan, which unites the interests of both the producer and user of homes on a fair cooperative basis, while eliminating all speculative profit on both real estate and construction work.

Under this plan the man who wants a home pays 20 per cent down and 1 per cent a month, and has his life insured by the Cooperative Building Company so that the home will be paid for in full in case of his death. The building trade workers, on the other hand, receive union wages and steady employment, with one-third of their earnings laid up for their benefit in an unemployment and pension fund. Copies of this plan may be had from the headquarters of the All-American Cooperative Commission in Cleveland.

PADEREWSKI THINKS THIS THE GREATEST COMPLIMENT EVER PAID

M. Paderewski, the famous pianist and Polish patriot, says that one of the greatest compliments he ever received during his professional career came from some Warsaw workingmen.

He had purchased a house there, and a number of workmen were engaged in redecorating it.

Every morning he used to practise in one of the rooms remote from where the men were at work, until one day the foreman came to him and protested.

"I assume, M. Paderewski," he said, "that you wish to get your house finished with as little delay as possible?"

"Why, certainly I do," answered Paderewski.

"Well, then, you must give up your habit of practising here of a morning" said the man, "for immediately you start at the piano all the men lay down their tools, come crowding round to listen, and won't do a stroke of work until you've finished.

"And," he added, "they are all on piece-work rates, too."

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Monthly Labor Review

RAPID growth has characterized the movement for the establishment of credit unions in this country during recent years according to an article in the November issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Ordinarily in an unexpected emergency, the wage earner or man on a small salary who has little or no tangible security to offer finds it extremely difficult to secure a loan, but the credit union, often called the "poor man's bank," has been successful in meeting this need. A study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows there were 284 active credit unions in existence in 29 states in 1925 and that at the end of that year 24 states had enacted legislation authorizing the formation of cooperative credit societies. Although the majority of the unions have been formed in the past five years, the membership of the 176 reporting organizations numbered almost 108,000 in 1925, the share capital amounted to approximately $11,000,000 the reserves to nearly $1,000,000, and the loans to more than $20,000,000.

A study of labor productivity in the slaughtering and meat packing and petroleum refining industries compares these two industries which, although the first presents extreme specialization of labor while the other is almost entirely a machine industry, are still strikingly similar in that the labor cost in each is very small in proportion to other expenses of operation, notably the cost of the raw materials. In both industries the amount paid in wages and salaries is less than 10 per cent of the total value of the products of the industry. The increase in the productivity in slaughtering and meat packing between 1909 and 1925 amounted to 10.7 per cent and in petroleum refining between 1914 and 1925 to 77.3 per cent.

A summary of the 1926 study of wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that average full-time weekly earnings of men were $41.51 in 1926 as compared with $41.15 in 1924, and of women $24.28 in 1926 and $23.94 in 1924. Average full-time hours per week increased from 44.1 in 1924 to 44.3 in 1926.

The annual survey of the union scale of wages and hours of labor by the bureau includes rates prevailing among more than 800,000 members of organized trades in 66 of the principal cities of the country. The average hourly wage rate in 1926 was higher than in any preceding year, being 5.2 per cent higher than in 1925 and 150.3 per cent higher than in 1913. On the other hand, hours of labor have been steadily reduced, the average full-time hours per week for union members being 7.2 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1913.

An article on labor conditions among textile workers in India, China, and Japan affords a comparison of industrial methods and conditions in those countries with those prevailing in western countries. The factory system has been developing in the three countries and has brought with it features which have resulted in factory legislation. The three countries represent different stages in the transition from unrestricted private control to public regulation and, while conditions in China are too chaotic for any forecast, there are evidences that both India and Japan are becoming conscious that long hours, low wages, and bad working conditions militate against efficiency, and a gradual change in policy may be expected, therefore, which will increase their effectiveness in the competition for world markets.

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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.

LOCAL NO. 3, CLEVELAND

Dear Sir and Brother:

A few lines in regard to our First Grand Ball, which was held on Thursday evening, October 28, at Hotel Winton Ball Room.

Here are some of the leaders of Cleveland who gave us a few words and helped to make the evening a social success.

Harry McLaughlin, President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. He gave a wonderful speech on Labor and future for organized labor. Now the judges that gave short addresses, are Judge Samuel H. Silbert, Judge Lee Skeel, and Judge Baer. Walter Cook, County Treasurer, spoke and labor's friend, Edward C. Stanton, County Prosecutor, gave us a good talk on the future. We were complimented in a short address by our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney on the dance, and advised by him that such affairs are a benefit to the movement. He also gave a short outline of labor's program for years to come.

We were very much pleased with the visit of our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, and Brother Hugh Mulligan, Business Agent of Chicago Local, and Brother Al. Burns, President of Chicago Local, who came over four hundred miles to attend our dance. The dance showed a profit, both socially and financially, and the Local hopes to repeat again.

We had Hughie Thow's Union Orchestra. They played very good for our party. Also served punch for everybody. Had about four hundred, danced old and new dances. We also had an old-fashioned prize waltz, in which Brother E. Arnold and wife won the prize. The judges on this prize waltz was Brother Joseph A. Mullaney, Brother Al. Burns, President Chicago Local, and Brother Hugh Mulligan, Business Agent Chicago Local, and Miss Marion Palmer.

The judges decided that Brother E. Arnold and wife were the best prize waltzers. Several of the shop superintendents were present. Mr. R. Berry, Carey Co. superintendent, and Mr. E. Howard, Johns Manville Co. superintendent, also several of the office force. Sending you a program of our ball, you will find most all of the employers advertised, thereby helping make our dance a success.

I am sorry that you were not in a position to attend our dance. But maybe you will be able to attend our next dance.

Fraternally yours,

AL. DALTON

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LOCAL NO. 5, LOS ANGELES

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 5 requested me to forward the inclosed Memorial to your valued Journal for publication in your next regular edition.

Trade conditions in our line in this jurisdiction are slowly but surely improving, the labor demand varies considerable but the Holiday Season finds a fair percentage busy this year, we are finding better co-operation from our Building Trade Crafts and a fair season appears to be in the offing.

Thanking you and stating that we realize Local No. 5 should appear oftener in the Columns of our Journal, but believing this will be corrected in the future I am

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. BROWN, *Acting Secretary*

LOCAL NO. 40, ALBANY AND TROY

December 11th, 1926.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are pleased to inform the trade through our Journal, that at the last meeting of Local 40 we had the pleasure of having with us International President Mullaney who presided at our meeting and gave us a lengthy talk on unionism and its principles.

The following officers were elected for a term of three years and were installed by President Mullaney: President, F. Steinbach; Secretary, J. Wickersheim; Business Agent, J. Wickersheim.

Local No. 40 extends to all of our brothers, the season's greetings and every good wish for the New Year.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN WICKERSHEIM, *Secretary*

ON PROSPERITY

In a recent address before the Industrial Safety Congress of New York, Secretary of Labor James Davis delivered the following pithy remarks during the course of his address:

If low wages caused prosperity, China would be the most prosperous country on the globe.

When we make large purchases abroad, we are actually exporting prosperity.

We cannot have prosperity if our workers getting $10 or $15 a day must compete with workers getting from $1 to $4 a day.

England is exporting prosperity now as a result of the coal strike.

We must maintain high wages, for they make prosperity, and I am against anything that will make them lower.

People generally are employed throughout the country, and that is what we call prosperity. I think we will have a steady improvement during the coming year, but there are one or two things in the way. For instance, we cannot import a million tons of steel a year while some steel mills are working but two days a week.

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Official Section

GENERAL OFFICERS

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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 Tuesdays at 100 N. Grand Boulevard. Gus Schmitter, 3969 Maffit Avenue, Office, 803 Holland Bldg.

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

No. 3—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1355 Central Avenue. General Office, 1355 Central Avenue. Geo. McArthur, 9215 Birchdale Avenue.

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.

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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.

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 Second and Fourth Thursdays at Plumbers' Hall, 312 East Washington Street. John Grob, Jr., 817 N. Hamilton Avenue, 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, 105 Bertmount Avenue, Toronto.

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, 792 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 Labor Temple, 274 High Street, East. Frank McElroy, 1032 1st Street.

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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. Ernest St. Jean, 39 Arch Street.

No. 32—ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Union Labor Hall, 81 Academy Street, Newark, N. J. Edwin J. Dougherty, 245 N. Fourth 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. Carl Sickels, 14 Fountain Street, New Haven, Conn., Business Representative.

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

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 Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Albany, N. Y. J. Wickersheim, 96 Grand Street, Albany, N. Y. Office hours 6 to 7 P. M. daily.

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. George E. Neil, 73 Guilford Avenue.

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No. 45—TOLEDO, OHIO—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Volney Hall, 2529 Erie Street. 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 64 Walnut 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.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA—Meets First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple, 1815 Fourth Avenue, N. W. G. McEachern, 111½ Walnut Street, W. E.

NO. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Charles Riley, 208 Elmhurst Road, R. R. No. 4.

No. 80—CHARLESTON, W. VA.—C. W. Lett, 509 Columbia Avenue, No. 5 Burdett Apts.

To Officers of Locals

In order that this Directory may always be up-to-date and accurate in all particulars, please forward immediately any changes in or additions to same, to the Editor.

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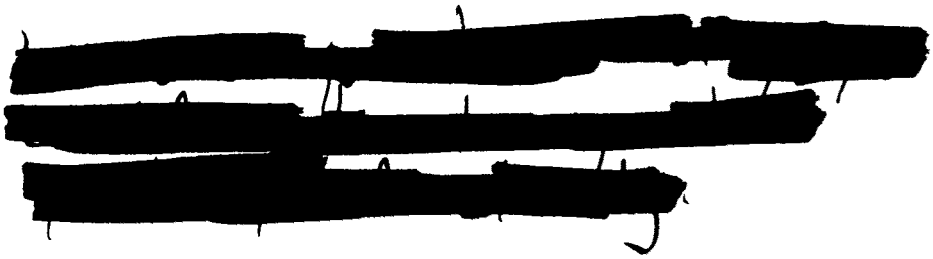
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