# The Asbestos Worker

Volume Six
Number Four



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

APRIL
1927


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# DAY LABORERS

BERTON BRALEY

They come from all over the planet,
An army that's never at rest.
Wherever a job is, they man it,
In East, North, or South, or the West.
The Wops and the Slavs and the Limeys,
The Hunkies and Micks and the Yanks,
Where dust, sweat, and labor and grime is
They battle in militant ranks.

They war with the desert and river;
They fight with the quag and the rock;
Their blows make a continent shiver,
And mountains are split by the shock.
They lift the steel over the ridges;
They dam up the floods coming down;
They fling forth the trestles and bridges;
They burrow 'neath torrent and town.

Big-chested, big-hearted, big-handed,
They march to the farthest frontiers,
And there they perform as commanded
Without any salvos of cheers.
A hard-thewed and rough aggregation,
A mixed and a polyglot mob,
Who battle for civilization—
This Army of Men on the Job!


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# The Asbestos Worker

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

Volume Six - - Number Four

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# THE ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME SIX APRIL, 1927 NUMBER FOUR


# The Report of the General President

GREETING: Continuing his last report your President attended the meeting of Local 11, Baltimore, that decided to strike to enforce its wage demand of $1.25. Then came a jump to Philadelphia and the meeting of Local 14 that decided to strike to enforce its wage demand of $1.50. Both these Locals went on strike and engaged the attention of your President until a settlement was effected after a ten-day struggle. The International Form of Joint Trade Agreement with a wage scale of $1.25 now prevails in both cities. This means a 20c hourly increase of wage which is worthy of more than passing notice, particularly as to Philadelphia where the Fitters receive $1.15 and where the Painters have recently settled for $1.05.

Then to Montreal and a meeting of Local 23, where your President journeyed to outline a number of things that must be done before Local 23 can overcome its handicaps in the fight it is making against non-Union odds in the shape of two open shops. Then back to Philadelphia where your President attended a conference between the Employers (among whom were those in control of Baltimore shops) and Committees representing Locals 11 and 14, on which occasion the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement was interpreted to the satisfaction of all concerned and the Agreement settlement ratified.

The next stop was Pittsburgh and a meeting of Local 2 that listened to your President instruct it on a certain trade procedure calculated to strengthen its craft position and gain the good will and confidence of its Employers. The Local later in special meeting followed the instructions of your President.

Then on to Columbus to make a somewhat-delayed visit at the request of Local 44. It seemed somewhat strange to your President to find that notwithstanding a ten-day notice of arrival none of the officers or membership were in evidence nor was the regular scheduled meeting held at the time and place as printed in our official Journal. In connection with this fiasco it might also be mentioned that the Secretary has no listing in the telephone book. The next jump was to St. Louis and work of executive nature at the General Office in conference with Secretary McNamara.

Then on to Kansas City and a meeting of Local 27, where the settlement between the J-M officials and your President in re the Standard Asbestos Kansas City shop work was explained to the membership, who were also instructed to present and sign nothing but the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement at




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the expiration of the present existing Agreement.

The next city in line was Tulsa, where your President spent an evening in meeting with Local 64 and advised upon certain of its trade problems. Then to Dallas and a meeting of Local 21, where certain trials were found to be not ready for hearing and where your President gave the membership some badly needed advice on the subject of Trade Agreement non-observance and the attending consequences.

Then came Houston and a conference with Business Agent "Tom" Reed as also a meeting of Local 22 at which your President gave both advice and decision on certain trade matters brought to his attention. The next stop was New Orleans, where your President attended a meeting of Local 10 and where later in company with a committee composed of President Davis, Secretary McInnis and Business Agent Devlin he conferred with the Employers on the question of Agreement renewal and increased wage rate.

Then on to Birmingham and a conference with Business Agent McEachern and later with him to a round of the shops on the question of recognition and standard wage. The prevailing rate now in Birmingham is $1.25. Later came a meeting of Local 78 at which the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement was explained to the membership.

Then on to Atlanta and a meeting of the newly chartered Local that numbers among its membership most if not all, of the Brothers who were previously granted a charter but failed to make it "stick." Your President consented to this second chartering of Atlanta providing the membership made a stand for Agreement recognition and wage increase. To this the membership agreed and decided on April 1st as the date on which "to do or die."

Then to Charlotte, N. C., and a conference with Mr. Beaty who employed among others the membership of the newly-chartered Local 77 whose wage rates ranged from 30c to 60c. About six of the shop workmen were receiving this latter 60c maximum. They held Mechanics' rating. A Trade Agreement now signed and in operation recognizes fourteen men as Mechanics at a 75c rate and a dozen as Improvers at 40, 50 and 60c. The 30 and 35c rates are abolished. It should be understood that at the time the shop signed up, there were but nine of its workmen enrolled in the Local.

Then to Washington and a visit to the Building Trades Department and later a meeting of Local 24 that furnished an extra thrill in the form of a trial that failed to uphold the charge of tool stealing made against a Local member by Brother "Joe" Reynolds. "Joe" is now a resident of the Soldier's Home in Washington, is in poor health and has not worked in the trade for many months.

The next city in line was Baltimore and attendance at a conference between the Employers and Local 11 Committee on which occasion your President interpreted certain clauses of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement in addition to explaining the Apprentice system.

The next stop was Philadelphia and a meeting of Local 14 that kept your President busy until midnight with opinions, suggestions, advice and decisions as affecting the many trade issues brought to his attention.

Then came a series of Legislative Hearings at Albany where your President represented the Asbestos Workers of New York State and where Local 12 was represented by Business Agent Curry, and Local 40 by Business Agent Wickersheim.

Then to Buffalo and a conference with Business Agent Sheehan and later a meeting of Local 4 where your


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President gave advice on the proper procedure that should be employed in successfully curbing the evil of inferior workmanship.

Then to New Orleans, the city from which this report is submitted just before the sessions of the General Executive Board.

## Attention!

DURING the recent trip of your President in the Southwest he was apprised by wire from both Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia of a condition existing in Wilkesbarre territory whereby the membership of both locals were being worked under a non-Union "job" foreman out of the Ehret shop of Philadelphia. The non-Union foreman was one Von Hagel originally of Birmingham. Later a non-Union man working other non-Union men (for Ehret Philadelphia shop) in Dallas territory. He later affiliated with Local 14 Philadelphia and as its member worked non-Union men in Albany territory. He later allowed his card to lapse. He still later worked as a non-Union man with other non-Union men (for Ehret) in Florida territory. Your President instructed Locals 14 and 38 that "job" foremen were only recognized by our membership when they held our cards and advised withdrawal of all men from the work in question until the Ehret shop worked its jobs the same as our other shops did. Your President later through an exchange of telegrams and by long distance telephone came to a definite and complete understanding and agreement with the Ehret shop to the effect that none but International card men would work on its operations either as Mechanics or foremen and that all its future labor dealings would be in conformity with the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement. Our membership are now back to work on all Ehret operations and taking working orders from a foreman with a card the same as their own.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

*General President.*

New Orleans, March 14, 1927.

AFTER a four-years' struggle Congress has passed a law that provides for government control of the radio. The first bill was introduced by Congressman White of Maine in 1923.

The bill as passed creates a Federal radio commission of five members who will have power to prescribe the class of service to be rendered by each station, assign wave-length bands, regulate apparatus and make regulations not inconsistent with the law to prevent interference. After the first year all powers vested in the commission will revert to the Secretary of Commerce, except the revocation of licenses. Members of the commission will be composed of representatives from five districts into which the country will be divided. The President appoint the commission.


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## DECISION

LOCAL 8, CINCINNATI vs. DUNHAM, LEVELL, LOCAL 3, CLEVELAND

Local 8 charges a violation of Section 8, Article 12, on work nearest Cincinnati. The evidence creates a doubt in favor of the defendants and the decision is

That the charges be dismissed as not proven.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

*General President.*

## DECISION

LOCAL 24, WASHINGTON vs. THOMAS OTT, LOCAL 14, PHILADELPHIA

The evidence supports the charge of a violation of Section 8, Article 12, on work nearest Washington. The decision is

That Brother Thomas Ott stands penalized in amount of $12.50, of which sum $5.00 is assessed as cost.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

*General President.*

TOM MOORE, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, disagrees with optimistic views on employment by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"It is true that more workers were employed in 1926," the trade unionist said, "but it must be remembered that immigration increased the number of available workers. During the most acute period of depression many sought employment in the United States and have now returned to Canada."

"It is well to warn those who would seize upon this improved situation as a reason for stimulating immigration of industrial workers that there is still a considerable number of our own citizens for whom work is to be provided."


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# Unions Lead Upward

IF there were no trade unions there would be no great development of industry, trade and commerce in this or any other country. It is the consuming power of the masses which keeps the wheels of industry in constant revolution. The masses consume in accord with the wages received.

Without unionism wage earners struggle on, weak, impoverished.

Periods of unemployment are caused by under-consumption, which is usually referred to as over-production. Under-consumption is caused by the workers not receiving in wages enough to consume that which they produce. The only sure remedy for unemployment and periods of industrial and commercial stagnation is better wages for the consuming masses.

There is no power on earth by which wages can be increased and maintained except through united effort and collective bargaining in our trade unions.

The rich are in the small minority and consequently they do not keep the wheels of industry in constant motion. It is the wage earners who by force of number do the great bulk of the consuming.

The sooner big interests and trade union opponents and non-union advocates realize this fact and encourage instead of discourage the trade union movement the sooner we shall be in the road to prevention of long periods of unemployment with its frightful suffering and consequent depression in trade and commerce.

In countries where there is no organized labor movement wages are lowest and the hours of labor longest and there is no general prosperity for anyone except politicians and the privileged few. In countries where wages are highest and the hours of labor shortest civilization has reached its highest peak and general prosperity and the volume of business industrially, commercially and financially is greater than all other countries operating under the low wage and long hour system. There is no formidable labor movement in China; there is no prosperity there. The same can be said of kindred countries. If low wages and long hours make for industrial and commercial greatness China would be leading the world instead of the United States, where wages are highest and the hours shortest, occupying that proud position.

No legislation and no fine spun high sounding resolutions ever have or ever will prevent periods of unemployment with the consequent industrial and commercial stagnation.

Some day in the not far distant future these economic facts will be recognized and the trade union movement will be regarded as a mighty force working for the good of all mankind and as a stabilizing force which is protecting advancing modern civilization. Then all right-minded and liberty-loving, progressive people will hail our movement and proclaim it a blessing to mankind.

In the righteous march in the direction of the doctrine which declares for the greatest good to the greatest number the trade union movement will lead undaunted and unafraid. It has no fears for its own existence and never doubts its ability to fulfill all of its self-imposed obligations and looks forward to the day when a grateful people will recognize and proclaim its usefulness and power for good.

The trade union movement stands for justice, equality, happiness, and good will to all mankind.


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# The Western Maryland Strike Report

THE report on the enginemen's strike on the Western Maryland Railroad, issued jointly by this Department, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, has received much notice in the daily press and, since it is available in pamphlet form, no extended summary of it is necessary here. The participating agencies hope that the report will be a useful contribution to the literature of industrial conflict, with particular reference to its effect upon the life and work of the church In this connection the report says:

"The strikers and their families tend to concentrate in a few of the Protestant churches; consequently, these churches have been seriously affected, both economically and spiritually. Three churches have been nearly torn asunder by the present controversy, the effect of which was augmented by the legacy of bitterness left by the strike of 1922. The membership of these churches have come to feel a deep and permanent kinship with the labor cause Unionism is almost as much a part of their ethical outlook as patriotism It is of the essence of their religious fellowship. The shop strike of 1922 nearly destroyed some of these churches because striking union men and their families could not be reconciled to joining in worship with those who were breaking their strike, and, as they saw it, robbing them of their jobs. The principle of unionism is so deeply embedded in the moral consciousness of these people that even the children imbibe it as naturally and inevitably as they do the elementary principle of family loyalty or of respect for the church. In the minds of these folk there would be nothing incongruous about adding a new commandment to the Decalogue: 'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job'; or more pointedly and more satisfactorily: 'Thou shalt not scab upon thy neighbor.'"

The labor policy of the road the report pronounces illiberal and it places the major responsibility for precipitating the strike upon the management. Much space is devoted to the question of the responsibility of the stockholders for labor policy. It is pointed out that this case was one in which the strongest group of stockholders represented a minority interest which is out of harmony with the policy of the management. The report says on this point:

"It is well understood that an influential minority stockholder can frequently induce or force a change in administrative policy without the compulsion of votes. This is perhaps especially true in the case of a railroad. Drastic action of this sort might have various consequences. Faced by such a situation stockholders whose influence extends far beyond the voting strength of their stock must decide whether or not to 'force a show down.' In doing so they might instantly meet serious difficulties embracing such possibilities as the resignation of the management and a clash with unsympathetic members of the board of directors. Stock values might fall Such results, however, would be by no means certain. Another possibility is that the minority holder might be able to convince the directors that


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a different policy would be better business and better morals, and might, by sharing the responsibilties which such a change of policy would entail, succeed in making it effective."

The framers of the report did not feel it within their competence to pass upon the question whether in this particular situation such action was justified. In the interval, however, between the completion of the report and its release to the press the situation was changed by the acquisition on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of the Rockefeller holdings in the Western Maryland. The Baltimore and Ohio is reported to have acquired 35 per cent of the stock, a considerably larger portion than was held by any one individual or group of stockholders previously. The effect of this move on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio is now awaited with great interest in railroad labor circles. While the company succeeded in "breaking" the strike and has maintained its service unimpaired, the enginemen, a year and four month since the walkout, remain "on strike" and are still determined and hopeful.

TWO matters of interest to Labor Unions of this city have been brought to the attention of the city officials through the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. One is that of an ordinance asked for by the Asbestos Workers providing for the proper insulation of heating pipes in buildings so as to prevent fires and accidents that might prove fatal through leakage due to lack of proper construction. The other was the complaint of the Hollywood Carpenters over the erection of buildings of two stories or more of hollow concrete tile.

These propositions have been taken up with the Building and Safety commission of the city, which has ordered an investigation, after which a report will be made to the Central Council. The present ordinance is said to permit the use of hollow concrete tile, but there is little doubt that an arrangement will be made whereby both proposals will be given due consideration.

---

THE Central Trades and Labor Council ousted a score of Communist delegates who secured admittance to the central body as delegates from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the International Fur Workers' Union.

This action follows a vigorous house-cleaning of Communists by the two unions, who are being assisted, on their request by officers of the A. F. of L.

In a letter to the Central Trades and Labor Council, Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., said that the internal situation created in the two unions by the Communists calls for "stern and decisive action."

"The attempt to substitute Communist principles and policies for trade union principles and policies can not be tolerated," Mr. Green said. "It is imperative that organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. be maintained and admin[illegible] upon a trade union basis."


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# A New Cost of Living Study

DURING the post-war period much was heard about the cost of living as a factor in the determination of wages. During recent years there has been much less discussion of the subject. This is presumably due to two facts. First, emphasis was placed upon the cost of living chiefly by wage earners and their sympathizers at a time when the cost of living was admittedly rising. After the high point in this trend was reached there was much less occasion from the worker's point of view for stressing living costs as a factor in wage determination. Secondly, vigorous attacks were made and with considerable success upon the principle of the "living wage as a first charge upon industry." It was discovered that the concept of a living wage is an elusive one and that the various ancillary ideas — subsistence wage, comfort wage, saving wage, etc.—are exceedingly difficult to define and are in fact strictly relative.

As an evidence, however, that interest in this general subject still persists, the National Industrial Conference Board has recently issued an impressive study, *The Cost of Living in New York City, 1926*. This organization is composed of and maintained by employers' organizations and is therefore considered a conservative authority on such questions as those treated in this new report.

Both industrial workers and office workers were included in the study. The computations were made for family groups, a single man without dependents and a single woman without dependents.

The report states that the investigation "was designed to show the minimum cost of maintaining a fair American standard of living in New York City." The five boroughs of the city were considered separately and it is interesting to note that the cost of living was practically identical in all boroughs. The following tables summarize the results in terms of yearly and weekly budgets:

*Average Minimum Cost of Maintaining a Fair American Standard of Living for Industrial Workers in New York City, 1926*

| *Unit* | *Yearly** | *Weekly** |
|---|---|---|
| Family of man, wife, one child | $1,375.44 | $26 45 |
| Family of man, wife, two children | 1,685.14 | 32.41 |
| Family of man, wife, three children | 1,880.17 | 36.16 |
| Single man, living apart from family group | 971 87 | 18.69 |
| Single woman living as part of family group | 665.25 | 12.80 |

*Average Minimum Cost of Maintaining a Fair American Standard of Living for Office Workers in New York City, 1926*

| *Unit* | *Yearly** | *Weekly** |
|---|---|---|
| Family of man, wife, one child | $1,539.49 | $29.61 |
| Family of man, wife, two children | 1,903.17 | 36.60 |
| Family of man, wife, three children | 2,119.11 | 40 75 |
| Single man, living apart from family group | 1,137,01 | 21.87 |
| Single woman living apart from family group | 1,005 81 | 19.34 |

* Inasmuch as for some items the yearly cost was derived from the weekly, and for others, the weekly was derived from the yearly, there is a very slight discrepancy between the yearly and the weekly totals for all items combined.


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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

## SHORTER WORK-WEEK DEMAND JUSTIFIED

SHORTER work week advocates are in a better position than when they started the eight-hour day agitation.

Then they were compelled to explain and defend a theoretical proposition, though its humaneness was admitted. They could not justify their stand by statistics and experience.

But now the workers are standing on a solid foundation. Their shorter work week demand is not based on speculation. It is justified by statistics and experience.

Scientific processes and labor-saving devices have placed shorter work-week opponents on the defensive.

These opponents ignore revolutionary changes in industry and they cling to shibboleths that sound ridiculous in the fact-finding age.

Organized labor asks for a shorter work week only where it can be proven that every requirement of society will be fulfilled under the new system.

This is opposed by men who are alarmed lest the nation's industrial machine produce a glutted market, with consequent shut-downs of mill and mine, through 100 per cent operation.

No less a financial authority than the Wall Street Journal made this confession on September 1, 1925:

> **"The main cure for over-production is regulation.**
>
> **"IF PRODUCTION IS KEPT WITHIN BOUNDS OF CONSUMPTION there will be no dividend cuts and wage cuts. The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for.**
>
> **"IF ALL THESE INDUSTRIES PERMITTED CAPACITY OPERATION, PROSPERITY WOULD BE SHORT LIVED."**

Last week the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, after


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making a survey of the Portland cement industry, declared that if "prosperous conditions" are to be maintained in this industry "it is imperative to slacken the rate at which capacity to produce is being arranged."

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics sustains these financiers that 100 per cent production is dangerous as our industrial machine has slipped from old moorings. The Bureau has examined and reported on nine important manufacturing industries. For every hour a man works in an industry thus far examined, he is producing from one-tenth more to twice as much as before the war. The figures are:

**Iron and steel, 25 per cent more in 1924-25 than in 1914-16.**

**This increase notwithstanding, the business changed from 12 hours to 8 hours per day during this period.**

**Automobiles, 181 per cent more than in 1916.**

**Boots and shoes, 17 per cent more than in 1914.**

**Cement, 57 per cent more than in 1914.**

**Leather, 28 per cent more than in 1914.**

**Flour, 39 per cent more than in 1914.**

**Cane sugar, 27 per cent more than in 1914.**

**Meat packing, 10 per cent more than in 1909.**

**Petroleum refining, 77 per cent more than in 1914.**

Let labor give wide circulation to the statistics issued by the government and to the statements by financiers.

With scientific production yet in its infancy, "it is a condition, not a theory that confronts us."

THE last report of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, organized less than two years ago by the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, shows total resources of some $8,640,000 as against $6,380,000 for January 1, 1926. The number of special-interest depositors has grown from 7,877 to 9,654, commercial accounts from 4,429 to 5,055. During the past year 121,000 transmissions, totalling four and a half million dollars, were sent through the Amalgamated Bank of New York to Europe, $2,800,000 of it to Russia.

On December 31, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company passed the $600,000 set for cash in hand before beginning business. The subscription books were closed a month later. Policies and application blanks are ready to write the first policies this month. Every share of stock has been purchased by a union member or organization and those in charge report that "the promotion work was accomplished at a cost of less than 3 per cent of the capital acquired." Though sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, the insurance company is an entirely separate organization. It will write all forms of policies, including group insurance. Permanent offices have been leased in Washington, D. C.

This is the second life insurance company to be established by American labor. The first, the Union Cooperative Insurance Association organized about two years ago by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been successful not only in supplying insurance at low rates but also as a business enterprise.


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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. 5, LOS ANGELES

Dear Sir and Brother:

Labor conditions in this territory have been at a low ebb for some time but are beginning to show some indications of recovery. Local No. 5 is having some trouble with one shop at present but feels that eventually the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily as there is really no valid reason for the stand this shop is taking. However, due to the stand assumed we are BOTH losing and it is unreasonable to suppose it will last indefinitely.

With best wishes I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. BROWN, *Secretary*

## LOCAL NO. 6, BOSTON

Dear Sir and Brother:

In these days of progress, we realize that in order to have a real good time where all can enjoy themselves, we have to have the old fashioned as the best form of entertainment.

Therefore on March 2, 1927, a "smoker" of the olden days was staged by our membership. After a short meeting to take care of urgent business the hall was turned over to the entertainment committee, who were kept busy passing out cigars and cigarettes.

Considerable local talent volunteered with songs, dancing and speeches. Story telling was the order of the evening.

We had with us International Vice-President E. A. Johnson, who spoke on the progress of the labor movement.

The membership showed their appreciation of Brother Johnson's p[illegible] by presenting him with a handsome gold watch and chain.


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Brother Johnson's duties are numerous as Secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council, but he never fails with his services and advice when needed by the Asbestos Workers' Local No. 6.

Fraternally yours,

OSCAR W. PALM, *Secretary*

---

## LOCAL NO. 64, TULSA

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to notify you that our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney has again spent a day with us at Tulsa, Okla. And it surely was a pleasure to be seated at a meeting with our International President, especially after he got through with ours.

I believe a lot of extra work could be done away with if our International membership would try and do the right thing and save our President a lot of work; also our International secretary and treasurer.

I spent two weeks at St. Louis and wish to thank the officers and members of Local No. 1 for the time I was able to spend in St. Louis.

Brother Thomas J. McNamara worked hard while Local No. 1 was busy placing the men in the various shops and kept us going in good shape. I wish to thank Business Agent Thomas J. McNamara, and hope that I will again have the pleasure of being with the boys of Local No. 1.

I regret to read of the death of Brother Chas. Olsen of Local No. 6. I have known Brother Olsen for 12 years and regret that Local No. 6 lost a good brother as he was.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. KOPP,
Former Business Agent and Secretary of Local No. 64, Tulsa, Okla.

THE Hawaiian law regulating foreign language schools in the islands was set aside by the United States Supreme Court as an invasion of the rights of Japanese who attacked it.

In delivering the unanimous opinion, Justice McReynolds said the general position of the court with regard to the rights of parents, teachers and children had been set forth in cases from Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon and other States.

"We, of course, appreciate the grave problems incident to the large alien population of the Hawaiian Islands," the opinion declared. "These should be given due weight whenever the validity of any government regulation of private schools is under consideration, but the limitations of the Constitution must not be transcended."


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# In Memoriam

## BROTHER ALBERT HESSELHOLDT

THE faithful ranks of our Local have been bereft through the death of a loyal member, namely our brother and fellow worker, Albert Hesselholdt.

HIS devotion to our cause has earned for him the friendship of all his brother members and we mourn his death deeply.

HE has held the position of recording secretary and a member of the executive board until his failing health compelled him to resign. His memory will forever remain with us as representative in the furtherance of union principle.

THEREFORE it was resolved that,

IN memory of our late brother the charter be draped for thirty days and further that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to his family and a copy to be published in the International Journal.

ARTHUR G. ANDERSON, Recording Secretary
Local No. 17


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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, 716 Ninth Avenue, 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. Harry Lewis, 810 N. 32nd Street, Camden, N. J. Office, 1807 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple. Geo. W. Ellenthorpe, 472 Talbot Avenue.

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 Street. Hugh Mulligan, Business Agent, Office Roosevelt Building, 179 West Washington Street, Room 506. Arthur G. Anderson, 5742 N. Mobile Avenue.

No. 18—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Plumbers' Hall, 312 East Washington Street. Kenneth Ray, Maywood, Ind.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 808 Walnut Street. E. J. Gottsacker, 757 34th Street.

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. S. J. Essary, 213 West 8th Street.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. A. A. Stone, 1038 Columbia 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.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 601 4th Avenue, South. Fred H. Berkhahn, 614 West Broadway, Minneapolis, Minn.

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, 11 East Market Street. S. G. Zeigler, 63 Ely Street, Kingston, Pa.

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

No. 40—ALBANY and TROY, N. Y.—Meets First and Third 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 South Side Athletic Association, B. and Heald St., Edwin Wardell, Jr., R. D. A. 1, Box 112, New Castle, Delaware.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets Second Tuesday at Labor Hall, 21 Sanford Street. John A. Nygren, 50 Dresden Street.

No. 44—COLUMBUS OHIO.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 501½ West Gay Street George E. Neil, 73 Guilford Avenue.


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# In Memoriam

## BROTHER HARRY KLEINSCHMIDT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Harry Kleinschmidt, and

WHEREAS, Local 8 keenly felt the loss of one who was faithful to our organization, be it

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

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

CHARLES THOMAS, Secretary
Local No. 8.


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# 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 Tuesdays at 1000 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. Albert Dalton, Business Agent, General Office, 1355 Central Avenue. George McArthur, 1027 Oxford Road.

No. 4—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 48 West Eagle Street. L. Lines, 2322 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue. George E. Brown, 1431 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, [illegible]port, Ky.


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No. 61 LOUISVILLE, KY. Meets [illegible] Labor Temple, 2nd and Market Streets. George H. Dreher, 916 Eighth Street

[illegible] Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Third Labor Temple. Joseph Lenhart, 906 West 3rd Street

No. 67 TULSA, OKLA. Meets First Sundays at Carpenters' Hall, 5th and Cincinnati Streets. Fred Fraser, 906 North Rockford Street.

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. Glenn Ranns, 716 36th 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 and Members of the Locals

In order that the Directory and Membership List may always be up-to-date and accurate in all particulars, please forward immediately any changes in, or additions to same, to the Editor, 66 Walker St., West Roxbury, Mass.


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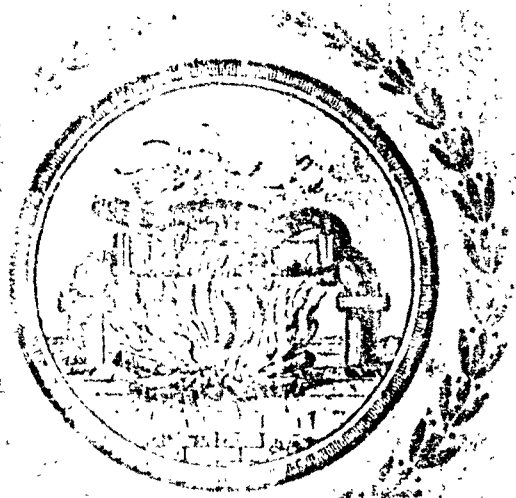
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