The Asbestos Worker

Volume Six
Number Seven



Registered

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

JULY
1927

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A CREED

EDWIN MARKHAM

There is a destiny that makes us brothers,
None goes his way alone.
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.

I care not what his temples or his creeds,
One thing holds firm and fast—
That into his fateful heap of days and deeds
The soul of a man is cast.



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The Asbestos Worker

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

Volume Six - - Number Seven

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THE ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME SIX JULY, 1927 NUMBER SEVEN

The Quarterly Report of the General President

GREETING: The activities of Your President last quarter began with the General Executive Board session at New Orleans, the minutes of which have been printed in full in our Official Journal. Your President left for home on the evening of final adjournment, where he arrived in time to attend the funeral of his daughter-in-law, the victim of a reckless autoist. The family of your President wishes to gratefully acknowledge the many telegrams of sympathy as also the floral offerings of Locals 1, St. Louis; 10, New Orleans, and 12, New York, as also one from the General Executive Board, in addition to individual pieces from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Mulligan of Chicago and Thomas and Mae Curry of New York City. There are now two new faces in the home circle of Your President,—an infant of nine months and a child nearly three years.

Next came Toronto and a conference with Business Agent Cullen of Local 20, after which came a session with the Employers and Local Committee on Trade Agreement renewal that failed to agree on increased wage scale, although both principals agreed to the International form of Joint Trade Agreement.

Then came a special meeting of Local 20 called to consider the subject of trade agreement that adopted a future procedure and referred same to the judgment of Business Agent Cullen and your President as to time of action. On the occasion of this visit to Toronto, your President found local conditions anything but favorable for wage increases in the Building Trades.

The next stop-off was Montreal and a look-in on the general "forward" movement that found our craft at least as well organized as any other in the Building Trades. Then came Albany and appearance "on the Hill" at a Legislative hearing on labor measures where your President represented the Asbestos Workers of New York State. Business Agent Wickersheim of Albany Local 40 and Business Agent Curry of Local 12, New York City, were also in attendance representing their respective Locals.

Waterbury, Connecticut, was the next jump, where your President conferred with Business Agent Sickels of Local 33 and later, in company with him, and President Fitzgerald of the Connecticut State Building Trades Council, held a session with Mr. Daly of the M. J. Daly Shop at Waterbury in an attempt to amicably adjust the differences as then existing between that shop and Local 33. This conference adjourned with the Daly shop officials seemingly favor-

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ably disposed toward making a settlement.

Meriden was next and the meeting of Local 33 that discussed general trade conditions. The next stop was Providence and the reorganization session of the New England Joint Trade Conference at which Locals 6 Boston, 51 Providence, 33 Connecticut and 43 Springfield were represented. Local 73 Maine sent non-representation regrets with full assurance of co-operation and willingness to "go along." This conference is now once again functioning and with the co-operation of your President has already cleaned up non-Union conditions as complained of at Springfield by the signing of the Boston shop of Mundet & Son, cork coverings.

Then came Dayton and a meeting of the recently-organized Local 79 at which your President gave the membership a badly-needed talk together with some advice on the subject of proper procedure calculated to be both beneficial and progressive.

Next came a conference with the Executive Board of Local 8 Cincinnati that gave consideration to certain trade issues as affecting Cincinnati and vicinity. Then came a few days at the General Office, St. Louis, where your President with Secretary McNamara gave attention to certain work of executive nature. At the time of this visit your President was fortunate enough to hit a meeting night of Local 1 which he attended and gave a craft and general labor talk.

The next stop was Kansas City, where your President journeyed expecting (as informed by the Local) to iron out an Improver Agreement wrinkle and sign up Local 27 for at least an hourly increase of 12½ cents. Much to the surprise of the Agreement Committee and the membership, the Kansas City Employers, after promising the wage increase sought shelter behind the "no increase this year" slogan of the Building Trade Employers Association (our Employers have no association and are not affiliated with this latter body) and stood solidly for the old wage scale. Your President appeared and presented the case of Local 27 before the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Congress of Kansas City and later with a sub-Committee of that body attended a conference where our Employers and Local 27 signed an Agreement for the remainder of this year with the old wage scale included. It might be mentioned, however, that the Agreement for the first time in the history of Local 27 is the "International form" and is a victory in itself as it will effectively bind the Kansas City Employers, including the Standard (Rider) Shop to live to trade law in all territory in accordance with the "nearest Local" clause. On the occasion of this visit, your President also attended a meeting of Local 27 and later a session of the Building Trades Council.

Chicago was the next stop-off, where your President conferred with International Vice-President Mulligan on business of an executive nature. Cleveland came next in line, where your President held conference with Business Agent Dalton and later went into session with the Executive Board of Local 3 on the question of Trade Agreement renewal.

Detroit was then visited where your President conferred with Business Agent McElroy and later attended a session of the Executive Board of Local 25. Then on to Buffalo and a conference with Business Agent Sheehan and later the meeting of Local 4 that decided to renew the International form of Agreement and the old wage scale with minor change in Improver ratio.

Then on to Toronto and a conference with Business Agent Cullen of Local 20 on the Trade Agreement situation. The next stop was Montreal and a meeting of Local 23 at which your President called attention to its failure to be represented regularly at Building Trades Council meetings in

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addition to instructing it on labor procedure calculated to dislodge a non-Union contractor (or unionize his shop) from a Montreal operation. Your President later helped in this issue in the office of the builder in New York City.

Next came a conference with Business Agent Wickersheim of Albany Local 40 on trade issues affecting his territory. Then came a conference at New York City between the Armstrong Cork Company, Pittsburgh Headquarters officials, that came to a settlement of our non-Union issue at Atlanta and Birmingham. The next jump was to Atlanta, where your President in company with Business Agent Davis and Secretary Hill of Atlanta Local 83 visited the office of the Armstrong Cork Company and made final arrangements for the signing of the International form of Joint Trade Agreement. On the occasion of this visit your President attended a meeting of the striking Local which was standing firm for the eight-hour day and the one-dollar hour in the face of propaganda in the form of fake telegrams and other "under the belt" treatment. This meeting reported the loss of Irons, Sr., the Local President, and Irons, Jr., his son, the Secretary, both of whom failed to appear to answer charges of strike-breaking as did one Jones of the same (Berry) shop, who was found guilty and expelled. At this writing the Berry shop and the Rice shop are running non-Union and the Armstrong shop in running Union at Atlanta. The condition of our striking membership is so favorable and its funds so ample for future relief ($15.00 weekly) that your President has called off the International weekly assessment.

The next stop was Cleveland at the request of Local 3, where your President attended the conference between the Employers and Local Committee that adjourned after failing to reach a settlement on Joint Trade Agreement. Next came a conference between the Akron (Cleveland Main Offices) Employers and your President that resulted in the organizing of that city and charter applied for.

The next stop was Indianapolis, where your President attended the conference between the Employers and Local 18 Trade Agreement Committee that failed to reach a settlement.

Then came a meeting of Local 18 that spent an evening discussing measures of future craft betterment. Chicago was next in line, where your President met and conferred with International Vice-President Mulligan on business of executive nature.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

Elmhurst, Long Island,
June 15, 1927.

DECISION

The charges preferred by Local 21, Dallas, against certain of the membership of Locals 10, New Orleans; 22, Houston, and 27, Kansas City are substantiated by the evidence and the decision is:

Guilty as charged with penalty suspended pending future observance of trade law.

This verdict of your President was influenced by the fact that the Houston,

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New Orleans and Kansas City membership somehow has always taken it for granted that Houston Local 22 controls this (Shreveport, La.) territory. The resident Shreveport member (Gillespie) is instructed to clear his initiation fee balance at New Orleans, take a transfer and deposit same with Dallas Local 21 and become a "resident" member at Shreveport. Your President is more strongly than ever of the opinion that the recommendation of the General Executive Board should be carried out to the extent of having New Orleans, Houston, Dallas and Tulsa Locals meet in conference at least annually and talk territory and better conditions with the object of standardization of all work of our craft in the "sticks".

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

ORGANIZED labor seeks no immunity from the law, but insists that that which is lawful when done by other persons shall not be regarded as unlawful when done by wage earners, either as individuals or in association.

We demand that the common law practice shall apply to wage earners as well as to all others; that is, that no injunction shall be issued wherever there is another remedy provided by law.

Our fellow workers or our movement are not law breakers; but if any one be guilty of a crime, the law provides for his apprehension, trial and punishment.

There never yet has been issued an injunction prohibiting a crime. The injunction in a labor dispute is devised to accomplish that for which there is no law, to prevent the doing of that which is no crime. Its purpose is to interfere with wage earners exercising legal and moral rights.

The writ of injunction was intended for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions against workers are never issued against any other citizen.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens, when these citizens are wage workers, of the right of trial by jury.

We protest against discrimination against wage workers which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.—A. F. of L. convention declaration.

AN Irishman and his wife were at the theatre for the first time. The wife noticed the word "Asbestos" printed on the curtain.

'Faith, Pat, and what does Asbestos on the curtain mean?"

"Be still, Mag, don't show your ignorance. That is Latin for welcome."

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Labor Must Hammer on the Injunction Evil

THE best weapon for organized labor in its opposition to the misuse of the injunction process is education.

No court can withstand a widespread and popular intelligence. Once the injunction evil is understood by the populace, judges will respond to this development.

The essence of law is sound public opinion. This must not be associated with a feverish public opinion that can be created and stimulated for the moment by phrase-mongers and high-power propaganda methods.

Instead, labor must "dig in" for an educational campaign that is devoid of the spectacular. It must be based on the basic principle of the injunction and its misuse by confounding the labor power of a human being with property and property rights.

This difference must be repeated again and again. We must reiterate. We must awake to the value of repetition.

It is easy to propose remedial legislation and then point to our defeat as proof that "nothing can be done."

Too often we have failed to build our foundation—a sound public opinion. Then we are ignored by the public when we call for the defeat of public officials who reject a just cause.

We are ignored because the public does not understand.

The hostile public official knows this, as do hostile employers and every agency controlled by them.

We must keep in mind the invincible power of a sound public opinion. Law-making bodies, administrators and courts reflect public opinion, be it for weal or woe.

If public opinion is not developed, social wrongs are unchallenged and often legalized by the agents of privilege who have been placed in positions of power.

If the public are intelligent, insistent and alert toward any question, governmental agencies reflect this intellectual and aggressive development.

This is why privilege heaps its scorn on the so-called "agitator." He strikes at their vulnerable point—the public conscience.

He undermines their structure by insistent and continuous appeals to reason and logic that will in time seep into the popular mind.

Every wage worker should be a part of this movement to arouse popular protest and develop a national intelligence on the subject of government by injunction and judicial usurpation.

No power in this broad land can resist the protest of people who understand an issue.

It is a common experience that a long period of agitation and teaching is required to obtain any legislative relief from established wrong and oppression.

As speech after speech is made and argument on argument presented, a greater proportion of minds become receptive and these in turn will present our cause to others.

More men succeed by being different from their fellows than by following the crowd

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Labor Press Reflects New Industrial Trends

That labor has awakened to the power of the written word is chronicled every week and every month by the official publications of the unions. The influence of these publications has long been known to be beyond their circulation pull, and their editorial engineership. Now evidences are plentiful that they are now responding to newer trends in industry, and are improving their technical appeal.

IT'S a truism; a baseball player can not live on his reputation. He may for a game, but not for a season. Neither can a prize-fighter. Nor an actor. Nor a politician. Persons whose business it is to please crowds must make good every day of every year. The crowd—the mob—is ruthless. It is never sentimental. It asks 100 cents return on every dollar, and better it is—experience tells us—to give 102 cents on every dollar—if you can.

Now magazines are no different from baseball players, prize-fighters, actors or politicians, in this respect. A magazine can not live on its reputation. A magazine must make good every issue of every year. Just what "making good" is, is also hard to say. It is usually found out by the trial and error method. Demand determines supply. In the last analysis, a magazine is an expression of democracy of readers. And in the last analysis the silent vote of these readers determines what that magazine will be.

Die for Want of Readers

It comes about that mortality among magazines is very great. This writer, though not very old, can name a dozen first-class magazines that have been born and have died within his lifetime. Labor magazines, being expression of collective ownership, are different from commercial publications. They go on being published sometimes long after they have failed actually to *communicate* with their readers. They get out of step. They get behind. The reason is: industry is a rapidly changing business. What's good today is not good tomorrow. Industrialists can't say "It's the old-time religion. It's the religion of my mother, and it's the religion of my father. And it's good enough for me." They may feel that way, but they can't act that way. Neither can labor leaders. And neither can labor publications.

A war, a famine, a flood, a drouth, a strike, an invention, a wholly unlooked for condition, may change the whole direction of industry, and the successful leader must be ready—resourceful—to meet the change. In one sense, modern industry can never be conservative. It must always be mobile—moving from somewhere to somewhere. And magazines in the industrial world must reflect this change.

If anyone will take the trouble to compare labor publications of 1927 with those of 1910, or even with those of 1920, he will see significant changes. For one thing there is an improvement in appearance, and in style. Color and design figure more appealingly on the covers. There is a wider range of interest in articles. There are more original illustrations. There is a more liberal sprinkling of articles by economists of the professional rank. There is a keener interest manifested in the problems of

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management, in worker's education, and in realistic economics. And there is tangible evidence that labor publications are reflecting the life of the workers themselves.

Combines Research and News

Under the editorship of William Green, the *American Federationist* symbolizes this change. The *Federationist* is one of the outstanding publications in America today, eagerly read by business executives and economists as well as labor officials, and labor unionists. It speaks with an authority, an unhurried simplicity, and a calm and candor scarcely equalled by any other publication in the economic field. Not a month goes by without an article appearing with practical bearing on labor unionists' problems. It is come to be that labor unionists can not know what is actually going on in the labor world—that is, the real under-the-surface forces—without reading the *Federationist*. It is strong in research, yet it contrives to be timely.

A group of magazines which have shown a marked improvement in the journalistic side in the last five years are the railroad magazines so-called. These comprise an editorial association, which meets once a year at the office of "Labor," Washington, D. C.; here the 16 editors discuss common problems and common aims. They learn much from each other about buying union-made paper, color processes and make-up; and they often discuss policies. Through co-operation of the staff of "Labor," a feature service is owned and operated by these magazines under the direction of Edward Keating, editor. "Labor" plays host to these editors at an annual dinner where such national figures as Norris, Wheeler, Shipstead, La Follette, Pinchot, Huddleston and Walsh come and express the idealism which animates the workers' movement. The dinner held March 16 this year, brought Dan Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and William Green together as principal speakers.

Of this railroad group the *Locomotive Engineers' Journal* was probably the first to respond to the new trend in industry. The *Railway Clerk*, and the *Railroad Telegrapher* have a strong grip on the affections of the group they serve. All of the 16 magazines indicate that the workers in this group are alive to the value of alert, well-edited publications.

A new quarterly which deserves to be mentioned is *"Workers' Education,"* official publication of the Workers' Education Bureau. This is the leading publication in America dealing with adult education. *Labor Age* is an aggressive monthly that seeks to give the labor movement a clearing house for labor news of interest to all unionists. Recently the *Elevator Constructor* has made marked changes for the better. And, of course, the *American Photo-Engraver* and the *Molders' Journal* continue their brilliant editorial leadership under the editorship of Matthew Woll and John Frey. In short, labor has awakened to the power of the written word.

There are unmistakable signs that still further development of the labor periodical field is imminent. There is a feeling that it is a waste to publish a journal that does not carry what smart editors call, reader appeal. A little more money poured into a publication with the right technical expenditure, and a dead magazine can be made to blossom as the rose. So editors and readers are saying.

Then, there is an undercurrent of opinion that looks to the establishment of a labor monthly with general, pictorial, and even popular appeal. This question has been discussed by certain editors. How practicable the idea is remains to be seen. And moreover the need for a great national labor daily will not down. The whole journalistic field shows a splendid opportunity for continued and future development and usefulness.

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General Business

WHEN one talks about general business, it is understood that considerable ground is being covered. General business at the present time is good. It is, however, in a divided state of mind as to just how good it is and as to what the prospects are for the remainder of the year.

Crops have been planted late or not at all in some sections of the country on account of excess rainfall. Specifically, many farmers have been hurt by the rains and they will not be as prosperous or as good buyers as they might have been otherwise.

Some cane growing districts and some cotton districts have been devastated by the flood. This again means loss in buying power.

Taking the agricultural situation in general and in consideration with its past experiences, it can be said that its buying power is not up in proportion to the buying power in the cities, especially the big cities.

Retail buying is reported as being good in some cities, and not so good in others. Merchandise prices are not moving upward. There is quite a bit of bargaining.

Money is still plentiful, and wages good. There is an increase in unemployment, particularly in factory employment.

A careful check of the government agencies which are in intimate touch with the construction industry reveals a very general feeling that there is to be no substantial slowing down of building activities during the next six months.

Just a few days ago, in his conference with press representatives, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, gave it as his judgment, that the predictions from some quarters that a recession in construction activities was imminent, was scarcely justified by the evidence.

The Secretary's remarks were of a character suggesting that he considers current activities in the construction field now are the "normal level." He made no such statement in positive fashion, but the inference was only the obvious one to be drawn from his comments.

A VERY gratifying report was made to the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to the effect that the committee named by the Executive board had succeeded in coming to an agreement with the Warren-Bailey company. Some time ago they had a little difficulty with Asbestos Workers No. 5, and Business Agent Douglas Jett enlisted the aid of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council in the controversy, who in turn solicited the Central Labor Council's help.

A number of interviews were had over the matter, and finally an agreement was reached. In future, only members of Asbestos Workers No. 5 and Roofers No. 36 will be employed by the company. All are pleased at the outcome of the matter.

Delegate Michner, reporting for the Asbestos Workers, stated that they are getting along nicely, and had received wonderful support on the Warren & Bailey [illegible] from the office of the Council, and things look very favorable for a [illegible]

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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
E. A. JOHNSON.....Vice-President
HENRY J. OLIVER.....Vice-President
HUGH MULLIGAN.....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

THE year 1928 will witness the Thirtieth Anniversary of the organization of our craft as a labor union, and the General Executive Board have decided to observe this anniversary date in a fitting manner by authorizing the Editor of the official Journal to collect all data and historical information pertaining to our craft since its birth as a trade union organization, and to publish in a special anniversary number the history of our craft, the many changes that have taken place in its thirty years of life, its struggles and successes and the objects it has attained and seeks to attain.

We have among our ranks many members who hold dear, recollections of the early days both in memory and treasured keepsake, that marks the milestones of their own local union's progress and their individual effort to make the organization what it is today. Our own International President will observe his fortieth anniversary as an Asbestos Worker in 1928 also, and this fact will make the occasion of our Thirtieth Anniversary the reason for a double celebration of importance and gratification to the craft.

Every member is urged to cooperate with us in the observance of this anniversary date, and it is requested that those that were members in the pioneer days of our organization contribute photographs, and any documents they may have that will recite the story of our trade life, all material that may be loaned us will be returned to the owners.

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in its original form, we ask that you send as early as possible anything you may have bearing upon the early life of the craft. Copies will be made and published in the anniversary issue of the Asbestos Worker.

This will be our first complete biography, therefore we must depend to a great extent upon the response we receive from our Local Unions and individual members. From time to time we will report in the columns of The Asbestos Worker the progress we are making in assembling the data and information for our Thirtieth Anniversary number for 1928.

THE EDITOR

THE pagan concept that labor is menial and beneath the dignity of free citizens subconsciously lurks in the minds of the upper middle classes and the professional salaried groups, declared Rev. Fr. Francis J. Haas, Ph. D., of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, in a recent address to the National Conference of Social Work.

This pagan concept has resulted, "notwithstanding the moderating spirit of Christianity," in a false glorification of the white-collar occupations and corresponding aversion, if not contempt, for those who labor with their hands, said Fr. Haas.

Leading up to his recommendation that priests and ministers give greater aid to workers, the speaker analyzed certain obstacles to trade unionism. He gave chief place to the contempt held for those doing manual work and for the weaker elements of society.

"The large reserves of concentrated capital are drawn upon in various ways to prevent the spread of organization. These include the financing of undercover men, card indexes and blacklists, propaganda bureaus, funds for legislation and paternalistic welfare schemes."

Because of the difficulties in securing legislation for labor and because "the general welfare requires that the State should not do for its citizens what they should do for themselves," the working people must and should rely upon the labor union and collective bargaining to attain economic independence for themselves and their families," Fr. Haas said.

The speaker referred to court decisions restricting the labor movement as strengthening a belief that labor is out of harmony "with American ideas of justice," and to news and editorial columns of newspapers, subtlely or openly attacking the working people.

"The church is within her jurisdiction when she opposes this false and pernicious attitude," said Fr. Haas. He called upon churches and priests and ministers to assume a sane attitude toward the dignity of labor.

NOTICE TO LOCALS

Our files are short April, 1926, issues of the Asbestos Worker. If any Locals have copies of this issue, please send them to us at our expense.

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From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence

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. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with a feeling of great pleasure that I announce to the trade in general that our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, spent Wednesday, May 11th, with us and at our meeting he enlightened the boys on matters of importance and how to go about things in general.

So Brother Mullaney, any time you happen to be near Buffalo drop in, the boys are always glad to listen to your talks. Drop in again, Mr. President.

Fraternally yours,

EDW. A. SHEEHAN, Business Agent

Local No. 33, Connecticut

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following officers were elected at the monthly meeting of our Local Union June 4th: President, Harry Haake; Vice-President, James Amellin; Recording Secretary, Charles R. Soelch; Financial Secretary, Joseph Yagle; Business Agent and Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Sickels; Sergeant at Arms, Sam Lanchor; Executive Board, Charles R. Soelch, Alfred Hansen, James Amellin, S. Grodovich, V. Suppicich.

Working conditions are very slow in Connecticut at present with no indications of any great improvement before the fall.

We have renewed our trade agreement which expired June 1st, for a period of one year at the same rate of $1.25 per hour for mechanics, the only change in agreement being the adoption of an apprenticeship system.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. SICKELS, *Corresponding Secretary*

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Local No. 43, Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Business hereabout is not very good at present, but it could be worse. A few of our members lose a day's work now and then and one or two have lost a few weeks, but everything has been good for over a year.

We have one Brother in a hospital in Worcester badly sick but we hope that he will soon be able to leave the hospital.

The membership of Local No. 43 certainly do like the new Journal, for as soon as a brother changes his address he says, "Here's my new address. Send it in so I'll get the Journal in time." The Journal now contains the best of reading that our trade could want.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. NYGREN, *Secretary*

Local No. 75, South Bend, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are letting you know that South Bend, Ind., is still existing and holding their own. Our committee who interviewed the bosses were successful in getting a one year agreement with increases of .05 per hour for mechanics, and .02½ per hour for improvers. Our scale now is $1.05 for mechanics and 72½ for improvers. Thanks to Vice-President Mulligan for his appointing the right committee and also his advice for the betterment of our craft.

Fraternally yours,

GLENN RANNS, *Secretary*

Stone Industrial Equipment Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. E. A. Johnson,
Editor "Asbestos Worker"
Dear Sir:

I have to-day read with interest your article on the Apprentice System, and feel with you that something ought to be done to insure a supply of earnest and willing young workers who would plan on making the application of insulation their life's work. Anything short of that only means that the worker gradually becomes less valuable to the employer. My personal experience has been that about one out of five helpers eventually have the ambition and grit to stick it out and reach the Journeyman's estate.

In view of the large wages the Asbestos Workers receive, it would seem to me that something ought to be done, and urgently so, not only for the Apprentices, but for the old chaps that have been in the game for 20 years or more, to increase their ability, and I can think of nothing more valuable than to give them a course in blue print reading. It is astonishing to me, in view of the large membership

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of your organization, the extremely few that can read even the simplest plan, sketch or blue print. To alleviate this condition I have during the past few months tried to show our own employees how to do this, and have furnished written instructions, together with prints, of the job, before sending the mechanic to same, together with personal instruction at this office before he starts out. This appears to be working out, and if it does will undoubtedly result in more efficiency both for the workmen and the shop.

My personal opinion is that no Local should grant a Mechanic's Card to any asbestos worker that is unable to read the average blue print, and thoroughly follow through the engineer's specifications. All other Building Trades as a matter of course do this, so there should be no exception for the Asbestos Worker.

You will understand that I am not criticising the membership of the Union, as I feel that according to their ability they pretty near do what they can, but I do feel that if they had a knowledge of reading blue prints their efficiency would be vastly increased. I know that I have often made long and costly trips to jobs that were quite simple if the prints and specifications were intelligently followed. I know that technical terms are to a large extent unintelligible to the average member of the Union—and there is no good reason why this should be so. If necessary a chart should be set up in each Local where Asbestos Workers meet, and any little thing that they do not understand should be explained to them. I make the suggestion that any of the Shops would be glad to send an engineer —as I should be glad to do—to any Union meeting to go over these items and let more light onto them for our mutual benefit. I hold that when an Asbestos Worker does not know what a steam or oil trap is, or a feed water heater, or a rotary rag boiler, or a kier, or a condersation drip tank, or digester; or what it means when the specifications call for "all drips from bottom of steam risers" to be covered to Wet Return, or for that matter, what a wet return is: that they have something to learn, and that something should not be learned at the expense of the Shop at 1.35 per hour, with expenses, and probably further expenses if a sales engineer has to go to the job to straighten out the Mechanic.

When the Union talks about increasing wages they should talk about increasing Efficiency and Knowledge just exactly as much—for what is one without the other?

Yours sincerely,

STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO.
THOMAS D. STONE, *President*

New England Joint Conference

Dear Sir and Brother:

The recent meeting held in Providence, R. I., of the New England Joint Conference of Asbestos Workers composed of Locals 6 of Boston, 31 of Providence, R. I., 33 of Connecticut, 43 of Springfield and 73 of Portland, Maine, had as its Chairman International President Mullaney, who advised the delegates to the Conference as to line of policy to be employed in order that success and harmony might prevail in the New England territory for the best interest of our craft.

Several topics of a craft nature were discussed and acted upon by the Con

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ference and grievances were submitted by three of the Local Unions which were referred to proper committees for action and adjustment.

Vice-President E. A. Johnson was also in attendance and conferred with the delegates on New England matters.

Election of officers to the Conference resulted as follows: O. W. Palm, Local 6, President, Fred Johnson, Local 43, Vice-President, and C. W. Sickels, Local 31, Secretary-Treasurer.

After adjournment the delegates were guests of Providence Local 31 at dinner. The next quarterly meeting of the Conference will be held in Portland, Maine, July, 1927.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. SICKELS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.

In Memoriam

CLYDE CALWELL
CHARLES RICHMOND
JOSEPH STANO

WHEREAS, The Almighty has deemed it wise and prudent to take from our midst, in the short space of five weeks, three of our older members, Clyde Calwell, Joseph Stano and Charles Richmond.

RESOLVED, That a record of their deaths be spread upon the minutes of the Local, and that the Local extend their sympathy to the bereaved wives and families in the hours of their deepest sorrow.

Fraternally,

HARRY G. LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

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Official Section

GENERAL OFFICERS

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HUGH MULLIGAN, Vice-President
179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Secretary-Treasurer
803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Missouri

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, 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, 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 Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Building Trades Temple, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets. 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 Typographical Temple, 423 G Street, N. W. W. E. Grant, 908 Girard Street, N. E.

No. 25—DETROIT, MICH.—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at 3410 Grand River Avenue, Room 200. 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 First Saturday 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 H. Soelch, 19 Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn. C. W. Sickels, Business Representative, 180 Portersea 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, 41 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 Wednesday at Labor Temple, Albany, N. Y. John Wickersheim, 20 Maple Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

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 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. N. Cardwell, 531 East Broadway.

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 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 Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 315 South Michigan Street. Glenn Ranns, 716 36th Street.

No. 77—CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA—Clyde W. McCoy, 216 Morris Street, Durham, North Carolina.

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—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Plumbers Hall, Corner Main and Washington Streets. 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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