The Asbestos Worker

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

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Contents for September, 1927

	Page
Heat Insulation of Homes . . .	3
Eight Thousand Are Learning About the Red Agitator	5
Brother Tracy Passes On . . .	7
What is Asbestos?	8
Do Not Gossip	9
Electric Steam Generation . . .	10
The Editor's Page	11
From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence	13
Official Section	17

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The General Executive Board

will hold its next regular semi-annual meeting in Los Angeles, California. It will open its sessions at the Roslyn Hotel at 10 A. M. Monday, September 26, and continue until its Business is transacted, adjourning probably Friday, September 30. The Convention of the Building Trades Department will be held in Los Angeles during the week that the Board is in session, which is one of the main reasons why the next Board meeting will be held on the Coast as there is much of Executive nature to engage the attention of the Board this year. All communications, appeals, etc., should be in the hands of Secretary McNamara at the General Office not later than September 20. After that date address Secretary McNamara, care of Roslyn Hotel, Los Angeles, California. Address President Mullaney, care of General Office between September 20 and November 6. He will, in addition to representing our Association at the Convention of the Building Trades Department as also the American Federation of Labor, call local meetings and address our membership on his line of travel both to and from the Coast. The Locals to be visited will receive reasonable advance notice of his arrival.

Yours fraternally,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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THE ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME SIX SEPTEMBER, 1927 NUMBER NINE

Heat Insulation of Homes

RISING fuel costs and the appeal of the automatically controlled heating plant which uses the more expensive fuels are opening the way for an important, although relatively new development in house construction — insulation, to reduce heat losses through the walls and roof. Intensive study fostered by the present fuel situation shows that this feature of construction offers the possibility of fuel economies of major importance in the average home, besides contributing in a marked degree to its comfort throughout the year.

Analysis of Heat Losses

All of the heat in the fuel burned to warm our homes is ultimately dissipated in heating the out-of-doors. That part which escapes up the stack is lost directly. The balance serves a useful purpose in maintaining comfortable temperatures in the living quarters against the constant losses through the walls and roof. Stack losses range from 45 per cent with the average coal heater to 15 per cent in the most modern gas-fired boiler. It should be noted, however, that substantial reductions in stack losses are possible only with the equipment for burning the more expensive fuels.

The way in which the heat actually available for maintaining the temperature of the home is ultimately lost, varies somewhat with the ratio of wall to window area. Careful investigation has distributed these losses as follows: 20 to 30 per cent by conduction and radiation from door and window areas; 15 to 30 per cent through air leakage and infiltration, on account of faulty construction and through the opening of doors and windows; and 40 to 60 per cent by conduction and radiation directly through the walls and roof.

The first two losses can be reduced to some extent by storm doors, storm windows and metal weatherstripping, and the more careful attention to details of construction which will come about as the importance of heat saving becomes appreciated by builders. The last loss, that directly through wall and roof, averaging 50 per cent, can only be reduced by the use of materials of better insulating value.

From one-half to three-quarters of wall and roof losses can be eliminated in this way. Improvements in insulation will save the same proportion of fuel, whether it be coal or higher priced fuels, and are therefore of interest to every home owner.

Types of Insulation

New types of wall and roof insulation are essentially of two forms —one in which a layer of material is a supplement to the usual construction; and the other, in which the wall and roof themselves are of a different material. Insulating materials vary widely in physical appearance, but they are all light and porous in form

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 3 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/3

and depend for their efficiency upon a high content of minute air pockets or dead air spaces.

Application

The insulation to be applied to the ordinary type of wall and roof construction is of three types—a heavy, flexible sheet or blanket; a rigid board, which replaces lath or siding and may serve as a base for plaster; or a porous, cement-like material, which may be poured in to completely fill the spaces between the studding or rafters. The first of these is made by felting, weaving or quilting into a thick sheet such materials as low grade wool, flax straw, coarse grasses, and some forms of seaweed, like eel grasses. The second is made by bonding such materials as sugar cane bagasse, cork waste, exploded wood chips, etc., into a stiff board, with either natural or artificial binders. The third is in the form of Portland cement or gypsum, which is made porous by some artificial means of filling it with many minute gas bubbles as it hardens.

On the other hand, the materials which are used to replace the ordinary type of wall and roof construction consist of rigid, porous building blocks, which have a much higher porosity and consequent higher insulating value than the hollow building blocks and ceramic wall tiles which have been in use for some time. These are made of excelsior, shavings, or fibrous wastes bound together with magnesite cement to form a fire resistant block of good structural strength and high insulating value. There has also been developed in Europe a type of construction in which the wall is built entirely of porous concrete blocks, or may be cast monolithic. The new process produces a wall of high strength, and extreme porosity and insulating value. Steps are already under way to introduce it into this country.

Cost

The cost of insulating an average residence varies with the material, and the extent to which it serves other structural purposes beyond merely providing insulation. The reduction in the size of the heating plant and amount of radiation will frequently more than offset the cost of insulation. The maximum net cost for insulation of the highest type will not exceed 5 per cent of the total cost of the completed house. The insulation so provided will not only give a more comfortable home in winter at fuel savings ranging between 25 per cent and 40 per cent, but also will be similarly effective in tempering the intense heat of summer.

Economic Aspects

Most of these insulating materials utilize either industrial wastes or forms of wood and other materials which have heretofore not been of great value. In addition to the fuel economy to be brought about by better heat insulation, these materials will play an important part in the economics of the building industry. The substitution of modified types of wall construction has a direct effect upon the lumber industry. Although this has been of small importance during the past building boom, the industry is now beginning to feel the pressure of these substitutions. From now on it will be a factor that must receive careful consideration by the lumber trade.

The best balance of power is the bank balance.
If wishes were horses, some folks would still be too close to want to buy the harness.
He who trusts everybody makes as big a mistake as he who trusts nobody.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 4 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/4

Eight Thousand Are Learning About the Red Agitator

ETTA V. LEIGHTON

"Knowledge of the Constitution is an antidote for Communism," says Miss Etta V. Leighton, in whose free correspondence course on the basic law of the United States more than eight thousand persons, the great majority of them working men and women, have enrolled. The daughter of a carpenter, she is the only woman in the world teaching government on a nation-wide scale. Her outline in civics and course of study on the Constitution are in use in some part of every school system under the United States flag, including the colonial possessions, and at the request of State and city officials she has helped revise courses of study in many States and cities. How she helps the working man confute the red agitator Miss Leighton tells in the following article.

UNION labor is rightly concerned about the destructive "boring from within" tactics of the Communist groups. Wherever Communist tactics have been even partly successful, it has been at a heavy cost not only to the labor organizations as such, but to the individuals making up the unions, their dependents, and the community as a whole.

Our country is prosperous because our working men are honest and intelligent. They demand not only a living wage—the time for that has, happily, long since passed—but a saving and a cultural wage—and shorter hours and humane working conditions, because, being Americans, they know their rights and, knowing, dare maintain them.

The radical propagandist either in the shop or on the street corner, is usually a glib talker who spouts what seems to be facts against our government. The average workman instinctively feels that the agitator is wrong, he wants to contradict him, but not feeling equal to coping with him, lets him rave on, regretting the meanwhile that the few direct questions he knows would show him up and deprive him of his power of mischief are not asked.

The average workman knows from past experience that the glibness of the advocate of weird doctrines who would substitute the philosophy of Lenin and Trotsky for that of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln is merely repeating, parrot-like, arguments prepared for him by the enemies of our country.

Yet after his day's work in mine, or mill or factory, the man who works needs relaxation and has little time for research work in a public library.

It is these earnest American working men who have enrolled in my correspondence course on the Constitution. They come from every walk in life, representative of many trades—mine workers, carpenters, bridge workers, chauffeurs, telegraphers, to name a few. These have found that instead of going to a library or depending upon the knowledge of a friend, they can drop me a letter or post card at 25 West 43d Street, New York, and

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 5 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/5

by return mail receive answers to their questions or the facts that refute the pseudo arguments of the radical agitator.

It is interesting to note that some of the most profound questions come from correspondents who describe themselves as members of this or that craft. The interest displayed by the working men who know of this service is heartening to one who knows of the efforts being made by the enemies of our government and our people.

IT has been repeatedly said that large-scale production makes organization essential. Organization is the means to order which in turn is essential to progress. We have trade associations for the exchange of production experience; organizations of finance; organizations of production engineers and other technicians; organizations for selling; organizations for buying, etc. The organization performs a business service for a group. The service is worth the expense or the organization or the persons concerned would not make the investment.

Wage-earners' union is an exact parallel to the above organizations. It is the organization by which they manage their business relations. Men and women who work in industry and commerce have capacities and special training for which they wish to enter into a contract with employers on the most advantageous terms they can secure. Realizing that it requires a different experience and information to make contracts from what is required to operate the machinery and use the tools in factories or shops, union wage-earners select business representatives to take care of the business of negotiating their contracts and taking care of their interests. The fees and dues paid in connection with union membership are an investment in an organization which manages business relations of trade unionists. The trade unionist who sells his labor in the market of employers may be just as efficient a business man as the employer who sells the finished product to the consumers' market. The union is his business device for making work contracts and protecting his interests.

The union is the wage-earner's business investment that gives him not only an expert representative for making a work contract but also an agency through which he may have a real partnership in the work itself. Such a partnership means joint responsibility for getting work done that will measure up to the highest standards.

Union membership is a good investment for every wage-earner. It brings him financial returns, better work conditions, and opportunity to work in relations that enable him to give a man's contribution to his job.

The union renders a service to industry that no other agency can give. It is a constructive institution, industrially and socially, that helps in the development of rich human life.—WILLIAM GREEN, *President A. F. of L.*

A JURY in a local court has decided that damages cannot be collected from the Carpenters' Union by an expelled member. He assisted in organizing a secessionist movement, and when ousted from the union sued for $20,000 damages. He claimed his "reputation" had been impaired and that he is unable to secure work since the expulsion.

Similar suits against the union are pending, but in view of the first decision, the outcome is certain.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 6 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/6

Brother Tracy Passes On

IT is with the deepest sense of a great loss and most profound sorrow that we are compelled to announce in these columns the death of Brother William J. Tracy, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor who died in Georgetown University Hospital at Washington, Saturday evening, July 9th, after a few days illness of double pneumonia. His death at the early age of 46 was a great shock to us all, and especially to his good wife and little family who lived in Philadelphia, as he was apparently in good health when he contracted a severe cold, out of which grew the dreaded disease of pneumonia.

The death of Brother Tracy was truly an immeasurable loss to his devoted wife and his five small children, the youngest not yet two years old, and of course he is a great loss to the American labor movement because of his great executive ability, experience, integrity and honesty in the great cause he loved so well. From the moment that Brother Tracy became identified with the labor movement, a quarter of a century ago on his initiation into Local Union No. 123, Plumbers of Philadelphia, he became active immediately in the great cause that we all espouse and was extremely successful in all his great undertakings in every field of endeavor that he entered and in the high offices that he held in the labor movement. He was known throughout the United States and Canada by our members and all of the labor movement because of his constant activities which were devoted to all that pertained to the advancement and elevation of his fellowmen. He has held the highest offices within the gift of his local union and the labor movement of Philadelphia and was business agent of his local union for many years at a time when it was not very fashionable to be an active officer of a trade union. He had also taken an exceptional part in the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union of his city and attended numerous conventions of the United Association as well as the American Federation of Labor and its constituent departments. The citizens of Philadelphia recognized his ability and worth and some years ago they elected him to the position of police magistrate, which office he held for many years and filled that most important office extremely successfully and administered the same with impartiality and justice to all classes and especially the worker, he being noted for having the faculty of being a good judge of human nature and the natural drawbacks and weaknesses of humanity, based his decisions on this equitable method and was highly respected and esteemed for the manner in which he administered this office. He was also honored as being chief of the Labor Mediation Department of the State of Pennsylvania and acted also for a while as United States labor mediator and in the administration of these important offices, wherein the most complexing economic problems arose, he was noted for his courage and integrity in aiding to solve these great problems successfully to all concerned. His ability and experience was recognized by the officers and delegates to the Building Trades Department Convention at Elpaso, Texas, in the year 1924, and he was chosen by them as secretary-treasurer of that great institution, which office he had administered magnificently until the day of his death.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 7 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/7

What is Asbestos?

JOHN DANIELL

THE product Asbestos while nominally a silicate of magnesium is far more interesting because of the physical properties it possesses.

While not brilliant like the diamond nor of such general utility as iron or steel its beauty lies in its modesty and usefulness.

Its application in the arts and in industry establishes a standard of civilization formerly unattainable.

Perhaps no other mineral, metal or material contributes more to a feeling of safety that the public enjoys and accepts as natural.

In all the agencies employed to reduce the number of accidents and injuries Asbestos enjoys a commanding place if not THE commanding place. Safety First policies, so extensively in vogue, frequently depend upon Asbestos for their feasability and success.

What first greets the eye on the curtain of the stage? The word Asbestos, conveying a sense of protection to those who come to avoid worry and care. SECURITY, THY NAME IS ASBESTOS.

What more than all else imparts a sense of protection and gives pleasure to the users of automobiles? Asbestos, because it provides the only suitable material for brake linings.

What enables the fireman to rush without halting fear into fires to rescue human lives? The use of Asbestos for clothing providing non-inflammable material. PROTECTION. THY NAME IS ASBESTOS.

What controls and imprisons that mighty force, Electricity, so commonly used and so necessary in our present civilization? Asbestos holds it in leash and prevents by its perfect insulating properties the danger from contact and fire. Who dares that mighty force Fire that strikes fear and dread and says, "So far shalt thou go and no farther." Asbestos does and points with pride to its accomplishments with fireproofing paints. SAFETY, THAT NAME IS ASBESTOS.

What is that which enables high speed to be attained on water or land by preventing escape of high pressure steam from cylinders? No practical substitute has yet been found for Asbestos packing and so again we say, EFFICIENCY, THAT NAME IS ASBESTOS.

What conserves heat from absorption and prevents cold from penetration? What helps to keep our homes warm in winter and reduces our coal bill? The perfect heat insulation material with which we wrap our furnaces and pipes. ECONOMY, THY NAME IS ASBESTOS.

What mellows the troublesome echoes and perfects the acoustics of halls, churches and schools? What conquers annoying noises in our hotels and apartments promoting quiet and repose? The perfect sound-insulating material. COMFORT, THY NAME IS ASBESTOS.

The uses for Asbestos are legion and are expanding. Numerous instances might be cited such as providing acid resisting filters, woven fabrics, an ingredient for mineral lumber, etc., etc.

It controls nature's mightiest forces, Fire, Heat, Electricity, Sound. Wherever used Asbestos elevates the standards of life providing Security, Protection, Safety, Efficiency, Economy, Comfort and numerous other blessings. Asbestos in all these and more.—Reprinted from *"Asbestology."*

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 8 of 22
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asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/8

Do Not Gossip

JAMES M. LYNCH

TWO men were discussing a matter that was just at that time occupying public attention, or, to put it more succinctly, was in the spotlight.

I don't know, said one of the men, but I heard, etc., and he then proceeded to detail the gossip that had come to him, adding a few spicy details to give the matter zest. It is common practice. Your story must be interesting, if you want to make the desired impression, and all of us like to make an impression. We want to be known as delightful conversationalists, and also we want to give to our gossip an air of verisimilitude, of being in the know. So we do what seems to us a harmless thing, we add a little and we are careless of the truth. It does not occur to us that the man to whom we are detailing and expanding an incident may have the same frame of mind, that in order to make an impression he will add a little, and that the story will grow and grow until it has little semblance to the facts, and in its exaggerated form will do great damage to reputation or to a business venture.

Especially is this practice prevalent in the unions. Any story that is spicy in its derogation of local or international officers will grow with repetition, and the growth will inevitably be malignant. The local officer, because he is on the ground can, when he hears slander, defend himself. The international officer seldom hears the fabrication and if he does is handicapped by distance, and also in the course of its travels the tale has lost its father, or has many fathers. So not only is the personal damage almost impossible of rectification, but its harm is not confined to the officer, the International Union suffers.

Many members of unions are too indifferent or too lazy to look up the facts, to read the publications for which they pay, and which must adhere to the truth. The more eagerly, therefore, do the careless and negligent ones accept the word of the gossip and the common falsifier. If he has a plausible air and is known as a good fellow, then what he says must be true. The person who adds a little more in most cases does not do it in a vicious spirit based on intent to harm. He simply does not realize the great harm he may do to an individual and to a union.

Perhaps it is all a trait of human nature impossible of cure. But it would be remedied speedily and finally eliminated as to harm, if we would all of us get the facts before we permit ourselves to become carriers of poison germs. There are some most unfortunate individuals who are hosts to typhoid germs, and carriers of this disease. They start typhoid epidemics. Many deaths result. At least these carriers are located and, if incapable of cure, are isolated. Of such a character was Typhoid Mary, but she and her fellow-carriers do not do one-hundredth part of the harm that follows the tongue-wagging of the gossip, whose delight it is to kill reputations, and who in the exercise of this grim pleasure enlists the service of many gullible and unthinking assistants.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 9 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/9

Electric Steam Generation

ONE of the unusual applications of electricity is the direct generation of steam in specially designed boilers. This reversal of the more conventional practice of generating electricity from steam is practicable only where water power is abundant and cheap. It is finding a limited commercial application in mills located in Canada and northern New York State, which buy water power for hydroelectric development on an annual basis, and whose manufacturing processes require the direct use of steam. Where such plants are not able to use continuously as mechanical power all the energy contracted for, it is possible to use the surplus electric current for the generation of steam with greater economy than by burning coal for this purpose.

The electric steam boiler is a comparatively small vessel thoroughly insulated against loss of heat by radiation and containing electrodes immersed in water. The water, being a relatively poor conductor of electricity, is heated rapidly by the current passing between the electrodes. As the heat is generated within the water itself, the efficiency is very high, ranging from 95 to 98 per cent. Boilers of this type may be had in sizes up to several thousand horse power, and are relatively small, compact and cheap in first cost as compared with the conventional steam boiler installation.

Allowing for all labor, material and fixed charges, it has been estimated that in a large plant steam can be generated more cheaply with electricity at $15 per electrical horse power year than with coal at $10 per ton as fired. Many mills have taken advantage of the fuel savings to be made by using surplus power, but each case must be studied individually, as the application is not universal. A very material saving in the small plant is the elimination of boiler room labor.

This method originated abroad, where fuel is high and power cheap, and several hundred installations are in successful commercial operation on the Continent. Its introduction in the United States and Canada is relatively new, although one of the largest paper mills recently built in Newfoundland generates all its steam by electricity, using no coal whatever.

THE Federal court has granted a writ of error against a refusal of the Ohio State Supreme Court to review a decision by the Ohio State Industrial Commission in the case of a Cleveland contractor who was assessed 50 per cent of the compensation award for failing to comply with safety laws.

Under the State constitution the Ohio Industrial Commission can assess damages in favor of the estate of a deceased workman to the extent of 50 per cent in excess of the usual award where the commission finds that the contractor has not complied with Ohio laws that provide for safety devices.

The contractors object to this penalty. They also allege that the construction of the law by Ohio courts has deprived them of an impartial hearing and that the constitutional amendment gives all the rights of action to employes and no corresponding rights to employers.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 10 of 22
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asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/10

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

LABOR DAY

SEPTEMBER, 5, 1927, marks the 45th anniversary of the first observance of Labor Day in the United States and on this anniversary date we that have the honor of holding a trade union card should pause and reflect in memoriam to those that have gone before us and blazoned the path that has made it possible for the voice and will of Labor to be heard and registered as an organized unit of our Nation.

We find no bronze nor marble tablets marking the spot where our Labor heroes sleep, some of them martyrs to an industrial system that was relentless and pitiless, men that were branded as radicals, social pariahs because of their insistence and perseverance in the cause of their fellow workers. Slowly and painfully they progressed in order that we that followed might live.

Can we be indifferent to the lesson that the years tell of the progress, benefits and achievements that organized Labor has accomplished in the industrial, legislative, social, educational and humanitarian fields through its own organization has successfully grappled with and in spite of the obstacles and defeats has continued on and on, until today we enjoy the fruits of their labor, those that have gone on before us?

How easy our task if we only knew and appreciated how hard

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 11 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/11

our brothers' task was, how we would struggle to keep our trade union alive and forge ahead with new ideals and aims. Is it such a long way off that we forget or do we accept as a matter of course the priceless heritage that is ours, the Trade Union of Today?

Give a thought to your union, its history, its future, what it means to you and to humanity on Labor Day, Monday, September 5, 1927, and resolve that the coming year will find you fighting the fight to make the Labor Movement of America a stronger and more vital factor in the lives of our people than ever before. It can be done, it must be done.

THE EDITOR.

WE went into a shoe shining establishment the other day and had our shoes shined. It took the boy five minutes, and we paid him ten cents—in short at the rate of $1.20 an hour. On this basis, the lad earns $9.60 a day, or $57 a week.

Yet we have never heard any inflated business man declare that bootblacks get too much. Why, because everybody knows that no bootblack works continuously for eight hours a day, and six days a week. If he picks up $2 a day he is lucky. The high base rate of $1.20 an hour is whittled off by the uncertainty and infrequency of employment.

Why, then, does the same fallacy persist in reference to building trades workers? Let us say their average basic hourly wage rate throughout the United States is the same as the bootblack, $1.20 an hour. At this rate, they would be earning about $3,000 a year, that is, if they worked each hour of each working day, throughout 52 weeks. But everyone who is thoughtful and honest knows this is not the case. If a building tradesman gets 200 days a year he is fortunate. In 1920 the average wage for the building trades—a good year—was about $1,600; in 1921—a bad year—it had dropped to about $1,100. It would be a blessing, if we could have done with incessant misrepresentation of the building tradesmen wage. It is time to realize that men who work by the hour must live by the year. —*Electrical Workers Journal.*

DECISION

The charges preferred by Local 31, Providence, R. I., against Wilber Wilder, member of Local No. 6, Boston, charging violation of Article XI, International Constitution, have been substantiated upon investigation and the decision is:

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

Fraternally,

E. A. Johnson

Vice-President.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 12 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/12

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. 3, Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:-

The following members were elected to fill the various offices for the coming year: C. Harp, President; Phil Triggs, Vice-President; M. O. Taitle, Financial Secretary; Geo. McArthur, Recording Secretary; Al. Dalton, Business Agent. Executive Board, Gene Arnold, T. Richards, J. Mangon, Ed. Ellam, D. O'Malley. Trustees, Gene Arnold, Geo. McArthur, B. Patton. Sergeant-at-Arms, T. McIntyre.

Work is slow at present but future looks favorable. On July 7th, our International President, J. A. Mullaney sat in with us on the agreement committee, and helped clear what has been a very muddled situation here in Cleveland. Thanks to Mr. President. Local 3 surely appreciates your efforts in our behalf. We believe that a satisfactory agreement will be reached soon.

Fraternally yours,

AL. DALTON, *Business Agent.*

Local No. 32, Newark, New Jersey

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find picture of outing and field day of Local No. 32, held on July 16th, 1927, which we want you to publish in the Asbestos Worker's Journal.

This was the first outing held by our local and was a great success.

Among those present were our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney; the Executive Board of Local No. 12; also representatives of leading shops, Johns Mansville & Co., Keasbey, Mattison & Co., Robert A. Keasbey, C. S. Wood & Co. and Daniel R. Duglas.

The sports of the day opened with a ball game, played between Hudson and Essex Counties, game ending in favor of Hudson, 8—6. Next game played between Bergen and Hudson Counties, game ending in favor of Bergen, 6—1.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 13 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/13



"A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY ALL" AT THE OUTING
OF LOCAL THIRTY-TWO

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We wish to thank our International President Joseph A. Mullaney, for his fair and square decision as umpire of the games.

Following the ball games were the races. First race, "The Old Man's Race," the winner was "Our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney," Brother Charles Norton second, Brother Wm. Woods, Sr., third. Second race, a hundred yard dash, won by Brother John Brady. Third race, a shoe race, won by Frank Sternman. Fourth race, three-legged race, won by Brothers Paul Sheely and Paul Springle. The broad jump, won by Brother Paul Sheely.

After all games were ended and the boys had worked up a good appetite, a chicken dinner, with some honest-to-goodness beer was served, which was the end of a perfect day.

Again we wish to thank our International President for his assistance in making this day a success.

Fraternally yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

P. A. CONLON, S. SZIKORA, P. MANGIN, T. MANGIN, J. POK, E. J. DOUGHERTY.

Local No. 39, Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Sir and Brother:

Desire to inform the membership, that Local No. 39 of Omaha has just signed a two year agreement to go into effect August 2, 1927, at an increase in wages from the present wage scale of $1.15 per hour to $1.20 per hour beginning August 2nd, 1927, and beginning August 2nd, 1928, $1.25 per hour for mechanics. Improvers scale of wage over same period as mechanics will be 75 cents per hour to August 2, 1928, then 80 cents per hour thereafter.

Yours fraternally,

W. R. FORD, *Secretary.*

Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 79 of Dayton, Ohio, wishes to announce through the columns of *The Asbestos Worker,* that on July 28th Vice-President Mulligan was called into our territory regarding the activities of the Carey shop of Detroit, Mich., which shop was coming into our territory and disregarding the one mechanic and one helper law. Thanks to Vice-President Mulligan for straightening the matter in the manner he did, that same night we had a meeting of Local 79 and were given a real interesting talk by Brother Mulligan which we all enjoyed very much.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES BRILEY, *Secretary.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 15 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/15

Official Communication

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to call attention to the members of the various locals that on August 1, 1927, I initiated the members and installed the officers of AKRON, OHIO, Local 84, which is back in the fold and has the making of a very good and healthy local union, although work is not very busy at present.

Any member working in Local Union No. 84 territory please remember and notify the Secretary or Business Agent.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY J. OLIVER, *Vice-President.*

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio

IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, Anthony Hartman;

WHEREAS, This Local as a body, desires to express their deep sorrow upon his death; be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Local No. 8 keenly feeling their loss, hereby tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent his family; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CHARLES THOMAS, Secretary

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 16 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/16

Official Section

GENERAL OFFICERS

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, President
15 Benham Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York
E. A. JOHNSON, Vice-President
66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts
HENRY J. OLIVER, Vice-President
1371 West 89th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
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. A. N. Borgquist, 5951 South Raymond Avenue.

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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 17 of 22 asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/17

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. Harry A. Flynn, 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, 826 Omar 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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 18 of 22
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/18

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. George Ryder, 925 Glenwood Avenue, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 787, Fairmount, Mo.

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. Carl Larson, Business Agent, 24 Fallon Avenue, Providence, R. I.

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.

No. 45—TOLEDO, OHIO—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Volney Hall, 2529 Erie Street. Al. Baumgartner, 2328 Avondale Avenue.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 19 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/19

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.

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. J. C. Se Mon, 1219 4th Avenue E.

No. 82—SPOKANE, WASH. L. W. Curtiss, 2003 E. 1st Avenue.

No. 83—ATLANTA, GA. L. C. Davis, 112 Trinity Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO. R. E. Woods, 317½ Berg Street. R. Elmore, Business Agent, 18 Aqueduct Street.

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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1927, September 1927 (Vol. 6, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21378 · Page 20 of 22
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21378/20

THE ASBESTOS WORKER

THE LABOR ORGAN OF TODAY

Your Assurance of Proper Presentation

¶ ADVERTISING must stir before it can sell. It must warm the sympathy before it can persuade the reason. What the product is, what it does, what it costs might seem to complete an advertising presentation. But word-facts, by themselves have little penetrating power. They lie on the mind, cold and unassimilated. It takes the life-giving impulse from a quickened emotion to sort them into their respective mental pigeon-holes, from which they surge forth at the opportune time to influence our ambitions, our longings and our habits.

¶ THE "ASBESTOS WORKER", with a country-wide circulation, from Maine to California, will keep your name and product before the public, in an irreproachable presentation. Let us lay before you suggestions for business-building advertising.

BY THE MONTH THE COST IS SMALL FOR THE RESULTS ACHIEVED

FOR ADVERTISING RATES, WRITE TO

E. A. Johnson

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COURAGE

JOHN GALSWORTHY

Courage is but a word, and yet, of words,
The only sentinel of permanence;
The ruddy watch-fire of cold winter days,
We steal its comforts, lift our weary swords.
And on. For faith—without it—has no sense;
And love to wind of doubt and tremor sways;
And life for ever quaking marsh must tread.

Laws give it not, before it prayer will blush,
Hope has it not, nor pride of being true.
'Tis the mysterious soul which never yields,
But hales us on and on to breast the rush.
Of all the fortunes we shall happen through.
And when Death calls 'cross his shadowy fields
Dying, it answers: "Here! I am not dead!"



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