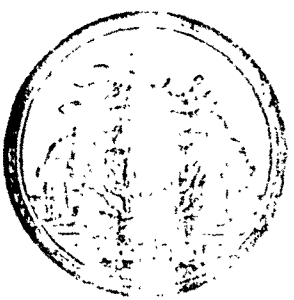
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

THE ASBESTOS WORKER



Registered

VOLUME VII
NUMBER 2

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

February
1928

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HAND OF LABOR

Author Unknown



Hand of Labor, hand of might,
Be thou strong in things of right,
Master thou of crafts untold,
Driving them in heat and cold.
Working high and working low,
That the world may brighter grow;
Press, the loom, and traffic great,
Know the drive behind thy weight.

Hand of Labor, wide and fine,
Things of earth are mostly thine,
Mines of gold and fields of wheat,
Harbors deep where pennants greet,
Ships of war, canals and locks,
Roads of steel and bridges, docks,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Mills and shops in clang and roar,
Foundry fires and molten ore,
Sullen mines and heaving seas,
Lands of rocks and timber, trees,
Cotton fields as white as snow,
Forges black 'mid flames aglow
Strain thy sinews day and night;
Be thou strong in things of right.

Hand of Labor, great thou art,
Be thou fair and bear thy part
Like big souls, sincere, intense;
Stoop not low to base offense,
Nor in heat forget that men,
Large and small, all kinds and ken,
Have their place and must remain
'Neath the sway of guiding brain.

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ASBESTOS WORKER

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E. A. JOHNSON, *Editor and Publisher*
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The Asbestos Worker

VOLUME VII. FEBRUARY, 1928 NUMBER 2

Laborers Must Be Made Into Customers of Industry

James J. Davis
United States Secretary of Labor

TO COMPREHEND a few of the problems that confront labor at the beginning of 1928, it is first necessary to have some understanding of the marvelous transformation of industry in recent years.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics informs me that there was an increase of more than one-third in the manufacturing efficiency and productivity of a large group of our industries between the years 1919 and 1925.

Statistics supplied by this same bureau indicate that during the period between the years 1913 and 1927 living costs increased 73.4 percent and that wage rates increased about 122 percent during the same period.

Trade union rates increased during this time 159 percent. These statements, however, give no clear idea of the problems both created and solved by our industrial progress in recent years. Let us take a look at some of the actual changes that have taken place in a few of our typical industries during the course of a generation or less.

The Visiting Shoemaker

Within the memory of men and women still living the boots and shoes which they wore as children and those which were worn by their fathers and mothers were all produced by the hands of individual shoemakers, each with his own little shop or traveling from village to village with tools on his back and contracting to shoe an entire family while living under their roof during the week or so of work.

Today we have factories that can produce 75,000 pairs of shoes each working day of the year; hundreds of men performing hundreds of functions in the construction of a single pair of shoes. In 1863 the hand method of manufacturing required 1831 hours at a labor cost of $458 for the making of 100 pairs of shoes. By 1916 the time had been reduced to 143 hours and the labor cost to $36.78. And by 1923 42 hours more were cut off the time required to make the shoes, and the men who did the work received $20 more than seven years previously.

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The Glass Industry

Consider the glass industry. Up to the beginning of the last quarter century the process of producing bottles and other glassware in the United States was essentially the same as that employed in Egypt more than 3000 years ago. Under truly appalling conditions as to child labor, the heat of workrooms and the maiming of workmen, all bottles and glass were produced by the "hand-blown" method.

Then automatic machinery was invented. Today it enables one man to produce, for example, nearly 4000 two-ounce bottles in the same time required for production of 100 bottles by the old hand process. If the labor cost under the hand process was $1, the machine labor cost is less than three cents.

A single machine—not a single manufacturing plant, but a single machine—can make all the carboys, the five-gallon glass containers, that the entire United States can use.

The Copper Industry

Between 1918 and 1927 a large copper refining company reduced the number of men employed from 578 to 233. Yet meanwhile its output increased 10 percent. In other words, nine years ago each man employed produced 610 pounds of refined copper a day; today his production is 1,612 pounds.

Several years ago a certain brick plant in the Middle West produced about 2000 bricks an hour for each group of four or five men. Now the company has a machine which, attended by one man, makes 49,000 bricks an hour.

In the South cotton is picked by hand at the rate of approximately 200 pounds a day by each worker. Now a large manufacturer of implements is engaged in perfecting a machine which, when operated by two men, will pick from 500 to 2500 pounds of cotton a day, saving from $10 to $15 a day over hand picking.

In a steel plant in South Chicago a single one of today's workmen with modern equipment can unload as much ore as six men handled in 1902.

Such instances might be multiplied almost endlessly for every branch of industry and still no adequate picture given of the industrial revolution that has been taking place and of which the majority of our people are practically unaware. Why and how, then, it may be asked, does greater productivity create a problem for labor?

The answer is that as time goes on and foreign markets for our surplus manufactured products are restricted by tariff barriers and combinations against American-made goods—even now being organized—many employers may seek to maintain profits by the simple expedient of cutting wages. They may strive to keep for themselves the entire benefit of new labor-saving devices.

That Is the Danger

There lies danger. Such a tendency in 1928—and there are evidences of it at hand—inevitably would react disastrously on the whole structure of national prosperity.

The buying power of the home market must not be lowered. On the contrary, wages must be maintained or even increased if prosperity is to be retained.

If profits shrink, then production, sales and distribution methods must be improved.

But the displacement of men with machinery is bound to be ruinous to the owner of the machine—or at least of no material benefit in the long run—if work is not provided for the displaced men through increasing the buying power of the labor which remains. Man's wants and needs increase as his purchasing power rises. The level of prosperity can be maintained or raised only if the profits of industry are fairly shared with labor and with the public.

The low wage countries of the world are not the prosperous countries. The low wage industries and

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sections of the United States are not the most prosperous ones.

The primary problem of labor in 1928, therefore, is concerned not only with the maintenance of high productivity. That will benefit labor little, if at all, unless there is also maintained a thorough and general understanding on the part of industrial management that high wages are desirable. The owners of industry must be kept convinced that the best way to insure continued prosperity for themselves is to maintain the price and prosperity of labor.

Labor Must Have Surplus

Labor is entitled to something more than a wage which provides bread and butter and roof overhead. There must be a surplus for the material and intellectual advancement of the workers.

These few instances, however, illustrate one of the foundations of our American prosperity—the vastly increased productive capacity of American labor.

But production alone cannot make prosperity. A fundamental principle is that the worker must share fully in the benefits of his increased capacity. The employer who has labor-saving machinery sufficient for large production cannot fully profit from it unless he can develop and maintain a market for the increased output. He needs buying power in the masses.

The Outworn Policy

The old theory of business was to keep the wages of labor down to the lowest possible level. The natural and inevitable result was that we had no such prosperity for the owners of industry as exists today—simply because there was no large home market except for the actual necessities of life. Furthermore, the policy of keeping wages to a minimum bred dissatisfaction and disturbances that greatly curtailed production and profits as well.

Within the last few years we have had an industrial awakening. The men who own and manage industries have come to the realization that increased wages bring prosperity to those who pay the wages by creating a vast public buying power. It can make no vital, direct difference to the owners of a machine which increases production 100 percent whether the man who operates it is paid $1 or $1.25 an hour. But indirectly the higher wage is the better policy in the long run, because the man whose income is increased $12 a week will be in the market for an automobile, a radio, a better home, better furnishings for the home, higher quality food and all the other so-called "luxuries." The practical result is to furnish employment for the men who are displaced by the machine, and they, in turn, will be in the market for the things made by the machine which displaced them.

Auto Shows Theory

An example of this new theory of business economics is found in the automobile industry. We all remember when the closed car was a symbol of luxury and wealth. Men of moderate means could not afford them. But improved methods of production and assembling reduced the cost.

If payrolls simply had been cut through displacement of men with the new automatic devices and improved processes, without passing the benefit on to the public and to the labor that remained, no broad basis of prosperity would have been laid.

Instead profits arising from greater productivity were shared with the public and with labor. Wages were increased, car prices reduced. The average factory price of closed cars was $1281 in 1919 and $888 in 1923. The cheaper car was a better one. Production of passenger cars more than doubled in four years. Sales of closed cars more than tripled. The public, including labor, was buying because it could afford to buy. The profits of capital were greater because a vast new market had been created through fair sharing of the benefits of increased productivity.

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problems confront labor in 1928.

Ways must be found to speed the re-employment of men displaced by improved machinery. Day by day fluctuations in volume of employment now amount in the aggregate to the equivalent of entire idleness throughout the year of entirely too many workers. Sheer waste of human power, benefiting no one, injuring many.

Conservation of Labor

Another problem is that of conservation of the life and limbs of labor. Industrial machinery is killing by preventable accidents an average of 66 men a day. In the course of a year 2,500,000 additional workers are injured or maimed. What a gigantic economic loss!

Insurance may partly compensate the worker, but it does not cover the damage to society through lowered productive capacity. A severed hand or leg lying on a factory floor is a waste that we all pay for, as well as a tremendous human tragedy.

In the iron and steel industry, through scientific study and hazards and systematic efforts to promote safety, there has been tremendous reduction of accidents. This program of human conservation has saved thousands of lives, tens of thousands of limbs and eyes. One of the important tasks of labor in 1928 is to insure the extension of such study and effort to all industries.

No less is labor interested in maintaining reasonable restriction of immigration. To open the gates of America to a human torrent from the low-wage countries of Europe and elsewhere would immediately and disastrously lower wages, buying power and national prosperity. Labor in 1928 must strive to strengthen the safeguards against overwhelming immigration.

Disputes Fewer

Judicial decisions and court procedure that imperil the fundamental right of labor to deal collectively with employers are matters of deep concern.

They must be dealt with in the year to come. Fortunately for the Nation as a whole, a better understanding on the part of employers and employes of their mutual rights and obligations, their economic interdependence, has greatly lessened industrial strife.

In 1927 the number of industrial disputes was comparatively small; in 1926 it was less than in any year since 1916.

Put in its simplest terms, the problem of labor in 1928 is the same as always; to promote a better understanding between employer and employe. Labor must strive for maximum production, conditioned upon the payment by industrial management of the utmost compensation that will leave a fair and reasonable profit for invested capital.

The problems of labor and capital are essentially human problems—the building up of tolerance, fair dealing, friendly understanding mutually beneficial cooperation between men. The problem of labor is to keep industry prosperous; the problem of management is to pay labor adequate wages.

There is, however, a problem transcending those I have mentioned—that of improving men's ideals and moral qualities to keep pace with the improvement in their material condition.

That problem has been stated in these words: "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

Science has given us marvelous machines that lighten men's labor and bring them more money, more bodily comfort, more leisure; but without adherence to the ideals of human conduct that have come down through the ages, without the sense of deep responsibility to our fellow men that is the basis of all true religion, neither labor nor the hirers of labor shall profit finally.

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How Fares the Working Man?

STATEMENTS made by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale (*New York Times,* November 26, 1927) and by Secretary Hoover (*New York Times,* December 2, 1927) on the relation between prosperity and wages indicate the importance of interpretation of data and impart a sense of relativity regarding prosperity.

In his report for the fiscal year 1927 Secretary Hoover emphasizes the "continued economic progress which has now been characteristic of American industry for six years." This progress exceeds all previous records in volume of production and consumption and in the physical quantity of imports and exports. Also real wages have "remained higher than anywhere else in the world or than at any other time in world history."

The secretary's viewpoint has been awaited with interest for some time by business and financial concerns for the bearing which it may have upon the business outlook. To them and to others it is undoubtedly gratifying that "the volume of output of manufacturing industry, by all odds the largest branch of productive activity, showed an appreciable gain even above the extremely high level of the fiscal year 1925-1926."

The extent to which the wage workers have participated in this prosperity is represented by the following summary statement. "Dividing the total amount paid in wages by the average number of wage-earners as reported by the census of manufactures, the average annual wage for 1925 is found to have been $1,280. This average is for both sexes, all ages, and all degrees of skill. Adjusting for changes in the buying power of money, the figure was at least 35 per cent. higher in 1925 than in 1924, and that in the face of a considerable shortening of the working day."

In contrast Professor Fisher is quoted as saying that "the best available statistics show that the American people are not yet prosperous in any absolute sense. In fact, four-fifths of them, or more than 90,000,000 (of an estimated population of 117,000,000), seem to be making only a little over their expenses. They can lay up little, if anything, for a rainy day."

Taking as a basis the estimated national annual income for 1926, or about $90,000,000,000, as published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the average annual income per person gainfully employed is a little over $2,000. But this includes those who derive their income from all grades of salaries and from other sources of income.

Accepting an estimate made by what Professor Fisher terms "one of the most responsible research bodies in the United States" that 65 per cent. of our population may be included as the "poorest class" and 15 per cent. as the "lower middle class," then this 80 per cent. of the total estimated population (117,000,000) would equal a little over 93,000,000. In 1918 it was estimated that these two classes received 52.8 per cent. of the nation's income. Estimates now in process indicate that they are at present receiving about the same percentage. Thus they would be receiving $47,500,000,000 of the $90,000,000,000 total income or about $510 per capita. The poorest class, 76,000,000, would receive 38.6 per cent. of the total income, or $34,740,000,000. This would amount to less than $460 per person.

In accordance with this last figure ($460 per capita) the average standard family of five would have an an-

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nual income of $2,300. "This would be but little more than enough to buy the minimum requirements of an average family of five among industrial or office workers in New York City, as estimated during 1926 by the National Industrial Conference Board. The Conference Board's budgets allow nothing for emergencies—'for a vacation, for unemployment, for old age, for savings of any kind.' Even with these essentials omitted, the budget for the worker's family is $1,880, or only $420 less than the average family income of the 'poorest' class majority during 1926, while the office worker's family budget is $2,119, or only $181 less.

"The budget prepared by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, which represents a 'minimum of health and decency,' approximates very closely to the average income for the 'poorest' class. The average cost in several cities of this minimum budget as calculated by the Bureau of Labor, Inc., in 1926, was found to be $2,432.39."

This last figure is $132 higher than the estimated annual family income ($2,300) of the poorest class. But it is $117 less than the estimated annual family income ($2,550) of the poorest class and lower middle class combined. Therefore "for the 93,000,000 of the combined 'poorest' and 'lower middle' classes, there would be about $117 per family left over to provide for all omitted items above the 'minimum of health and decency below which a family cannot go without danger of physical and moral deterioration,' to quote the words of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"With only an estimated $117 of income per family above the minimum of comforts and necessities during a year that is often called the most prosperous ever known, this majority of the American people cannot yet be said to be in danger of having too much income. Those in the lower income groups must surely be hard put to it to make ends meet."

ONE of the pleasant features of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles was the adoption of resolutions praising James Duncan, veteran vice president of the organization, then ill at his home in Quincy, Mass., for his long service to the movement.

The delegates, it may now be said, did not stop with words. So quietly that the majority did not know what was under way, a committee under the direction of Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the federation, quietly canvassed the more intimate friends of Mr. Duncan and a few days ago, Mr. Tobin with Frank Duffy and Martin J. Ryan, called upon him at his home with a certified check for $15,000.

This sum, it may be stated, places the veteran on financial easy street—a location his devotion to the cause, his inherent honesty and open handedness made it impossible for him to reach through his own efforts.

Working on similar lines, members of the Building Trades Department made provision for the widow and orphans of William J. Tracey, late secretary of the Department, delegates to the convention subscribing a fund of $10,000.

Our only salvation as workers lies in unity of action, and the trade-union movement has adopted the principle through which this is accomplished. It is called the rule of the majority and is based upon fundamental principles of true democracy.

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John Murtha is Re-elected

JOHN MURTHA, the indefatigable and resourceful business representative of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Local Union No. 14, was re-elected by a handsome majority at the annual election of that organization. Mr. Murtha has served several terms in that office, in the performance of the duties of which he has obtained very satisfactory results. His re-election denotes his personal popularity among the members of his union and that they are pleased with his administration.

Other officers re-elected by the union were as follows:

President, William Vondran

Vice-president, James R. Mellon;

Recording secretary, Harry G. Lewis;

Financial secretary, William Scout;

Treasurer, George Brum.

The new trustees of the union are William Fink, Sr., Joseph Schell and Grant Howard, and sergeant-at-arms, Anthony Stano.

Delegates to Central Labor Union elected were Nickolas Roselle and Harry G. Lewis, and delegates to Building Trades Council, Nickolas Roselle, Herman Duhrkoff and Harry Yust.

The new executive board consists of Teddy Yust, Joseph Gallagher, J. Benjamin Miller, Edward Turner and Charles Trout.

The popular president of the international union, Joseph A. Mullaney, of New York, who was first elected to that office fourteen years ago, recently visited the headquarters of Local No. 14 and was accorded a rousing reception. He delivered an eloquent and inspiring address, relating some details of the wonderful work the international organization accomplished during the past year.

Among other things President Mullaney related how a new local union, No. 85, was recently organized at Atlantic City. Heretofore, all pipe coverers in that city were affiliated with the union in this city, but, owing to the growth of the Philadelphia union and the long distance to Atlantic City it was deemed advisable to organize a new local at the sea-shore. Moreover, it was deemed advisable to start such a local owing to the big increase in the number of pipe workers at Atlantic City and vicinity.

The new local was launched with a large membership, and the indications are that it will become one of the strongest locals connected with the international organization. David Runkey has been installed as president and business representative, and Wilbert Curber, recording and financial secretary.

Another reason why we should most loyally support the Union Label is because it represents, in the largest sense, peace in industry, and, more important, peace with a fair measure of justice, because the use of the Union Label means there is some well defined method of handling or settling any disputes that may arise.

The Union Label, our emblem, is invincible in proportion as we back it with our purchases and our will. We may lose a strike, but every time we buy a Union Label article we have consumed just so much of the product of Union workers and made a demand for further production.

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No Man Can Stand Alone

THERE are many who profit from the work of their organizations, yet who glibly disavow any interest in group endeavor. Their interest changes from apathy to antipathy. They "haven't time," or they "make a contribution," or declare that they'll have nothing to do with an organization "which is run by a clique."

They are the unwitting economic "throwbacks," freaks who have sloughed off generations of development and reverted to form. They become selfish members of a community or trade, suspicious of each other, as it was in the beginning of things.

Such men lose materially and spiritually.

Set this down as gospel: The work of the world today is being done by groups.

The individual, no matter how strong as an individual, is weak without the strength of his group. And the beauty of American organization is that individuality is stimulated, not suppressed.

Roosevelt declared truly that every man owes something to his trade or profession—not a dole in the form of dues, but his best thought and inspiration. And Kipling, about the same time, viewing us and his own people with the eyes of a seer and prophet, remarked that the hope of the nation lay in "the everlasting teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

Mavericks in business are picturesque but abnormal. Biologists classify throwbacks as freaks.

In this world of modern business with its complexities, no man can stand alone.

A Corking Story

THE cork we handle, pull out of bottles, use in life preservers, once grew on a tree, somewhere in a far off land. In Algeria in particular is the gathering of the bark of the cork tree an important industry, here it has been exploited to a great extent by the French with the result that the replacement of the cork forests has been placed on a scientific basis. Large tracts of land have been planted and it takes twelve years from the time of planting for the trees to reach maturity, when the bark can be removed. After this has been done, three years at least must elapse before another crop can be gathered from the same trees.

Even then the bark will not be as thick as it should be, and so it has been found advisable to allow six years to pass before the second crop is harvested. Aside from the slow growth of the cork tree, cultivators have found another trouble in the form of parasites of various kinds that attack all parts of the tree. Experiments have been carried out which promises relief from these pests and results so far obtained have been shown in an increased yield of 50%.

Cork has many uses, one important and unusual one the making of black ink from the impalpable dust that results when cork is calcined.

Research by scientists show that cork can be subjected to the action of various chemicals without changing its composition. Many useful substances, among them being tannin, gallic acid, gums and oils can be extracted from the bark of that valuable native of Algerian forests, the cork tree.

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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 St., West Roxbury, Mass.

Editorial

YOU AND YOUR UNION

WHAT has the union done for me? This question which organizers must repeatedly answer, implies that the union is an automatic agency. Quite the contrary is true. The union is collective activity to which each member contributes and it is effective in proportion as the union members are active and resourceful. You yourself through the union do things for yourself and your fellow workers.

Each member makes necessary contributions to the advancement of union standards and constructive activity. Inactive members are a dead weight that retard progress.

In the last analysis the union is organized well and intelligently. If members do not attend union meetings and do not feel a personal responsibility for doing the work of the union, the union is handicapped in serving its membership and its industry.

The virility and efficiency of the union reduce to individual responsibility and effectiveness. If you, as a wage-earning man or woman, want the things that a union can achieve, you must contribute the service that produces an effective union. You must contribute time, thought and some money.

Yet another constituent is necessary. Time, thought and money may not be effective unless invested wisely and effectively. Every undertaking must study its methods of doing things to know what techniques bring good results and what ought to be discarded. As situations and

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economic procedure change, the union must adapt its methods and policies.

An adequate union can give you, through good working conditions, the opportunity to make the contribution of a real partner in a production undertaking, together with creative work opportunities that permit continuous growth. The wage-earner who enjoys these union benefits has real freedom and opportunity to share in the constructive life of the world. There can be no doubt of the value of the union as an investment for its membership or as an institution for human progress. The benefits, however, can come only to those who make personal investments. — William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

OFFICIAL DECISION

The charges preferred by Local 39, Omaha, against Brothers Sam Stolper, George Stolper, E. C. Giebel, John Budish and Emil Prietz for violation of Section 8 Article 12 by

(a) failure to report to nearest (Omaha) Local to job.

(b) failure to apply to nearest (Omaha) Local for labor "in excess of one mechanic and one improver."

(c) failure to receive wage rate of nearest (Omaha) Local is upheld by the evidence.

The Decision is: Guilty as charged with penalty fixed individually at $10 on each count of which amount ($30) the sum of $10 is assessed as costs.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

PERHAPS no one has more clearly expressed the labor or wage earning view of our country than Samuel Gompers in these words: "America is more than a Country, America is more than a continent, America is more than a name. America is an ideal. America is the apotheosis of all that is right."
That is the prevailing sentiment of wage earners toward our country and our flag. It is an attitude of heart loyalty, devoid of mercenary or profit interest, of which we all have a right to be proud.
While we are patriotic, even to the extent that we tolerate the profiteers and do not chafe unduly at their pressure, it is time for labor men to realize that they have an emblem of their own that is entitled to the same degree of loyalty in economics as they give to their country in all national patriotic matters.

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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. 2, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following were elected for the coming year 1928:

M. F. McParland, President; A. Goldstein, Vice-President; F. E. Rust, Business Agent; H. L. Klinger, Recording Secretary; J. C. Nebele, Financial Secretary; A. F. Ohenour, Treasurer.

Please make change of Business Agent in the Journal, the same office address.

Fraternally yours,

H. L. KLINGER.

Local No. 5, Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

Wednesday evening, December 21st, Asbestos Workers Local No. 5 elected the following members to serve them for the coming year: President, C. F. McElroy; Vice-President, R. E. Brown; Recording Secretary, A. M. Borgquist; Financial Secretary, J. T. Nunley; Business Representative, W. R. Michener; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Wells; Executive Board, George Brown, V. D. Simpson, W. Mossett, D. K. Jett, A. E. Shadrick; Trustees, George Johnson, R. P. Campbell, and S. R. Libby.

Fraternally,

A. M. BORGQUIST, *Secretary.*

Local No. 6, Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 6 of Boston on Saturday evening, January 14th, gathered around the festive board in observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the institution of our craft union in Boston. The new Elks Ball Room, appropriately decorated for

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Thirtieth Anniversary of Local No. 6, Boston, Massachusetts

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the event, was the scene of our affair, three hundred people were in attendance, including representatives of all of our craft shops in Boston and vicinity, the Toast Master was International Vice President E. A. Johnson who is President of Local No. 6 also, the committee in charge of the banquet consisted of Brothers Emil Anderson, John Fisher, Herman Johnson, John White, Oscar Palm and E. A. Johnson. On another page will be found a photograph of the gathering at dinner.

During the serving of dinner selections were rendered on the beautiful pipe organ in the auditorium, between courses dancing and several vaudeville acts were featured. Toastmaster Johnson opened the speaking by giving a historical account of the birth, growth, and experiences of our craft union, originally known when organized in the year 1898 as Pipe Coverers Protective Union No. 6918, working conditions were at that time, ten hours a day, at twenty five cents per hour, single time for overtime, fifty cents a day was allowed for board on out of town jobs, and that did not include Sundays or holidays, if board cost more than fifty cents per day the men had to pay the difference, no pay for travelling time, and a great deal of friction existed because of the practise of employers who insisted that men take jobs on contract. A copy of the first agreement ever signed by the Local and the Employers was read, and we find that a lawyer was engaged to draw it up and the agreement consisted of about 300 words most of which was legal phrases, seventy five cents a day for board was secured through this agreement, and recognition of the union by the employers agreeing to employ good standing members of the union, the union agreed to furnish labor upon demand of the employer within twenty four hours, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to the parties in hand paid, the agreement was certified and signed.

On the third day of December, 1904, Local No. 6 received their charter from the International Association and became known under that designation since, we had fifty members at that time, and our membership still includes many of the old timers that have been working at the business for over forty years, and at this banquet and Thirtieth Anniversary we proudly acclaimed and applauded our old timers who were present. Space will not permit me to mention them all and I do not want to slight anybody so will not give the long list of loyal members who have never been anything but loyal trade unionists.

Our first delegate to an International convention was Charles Uhr, who was elected a member of the General Executive Board. Mr. Uhr spoke briefly and to the point and gave an interesting talk on the history of the trade, and stressed the value of cooperative effort, stating that fair play secured the best results.

Favors were distributed to all of those present, and dancing was enjoyed to a late hour, telegrams of regret at being unable to attend owing to business reasons were received and read from International President Mullaney, and others.

Yours fraternally,

O. W. PALM, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Local No. 12, New York City, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines as you request from the Mullaney Testimonial Committee of Local 12. The big doings will be held on Thursday evening, March 15. It will be a beefsteak party and "stag" in the bargain with liquid refreshments to suit the tastes of all. We intended to pack a large hall with National, State and Local

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Labor Leaders and others in all walks of life who have known "Salamander Joe" as boy and man. Brother Mullaney, however, requested us "not to put on the high hat" and permit him to end his fortieth year of craft life in the midst of those with whom he started with—Asbestos Workers. So the big banquet is "out." This means "be yourself" to the membership which they intend to do by turning the affair into an old fashioned get-together where everything "goes" among fellow workers. This will let John—eat with his knife and Bill—dunk his bread. Local 12 is mailing Mac a $1000 check for the Testimonial Fund.

Awaiting the pleasure to welcome you and all members of the General Executive Board once again to "the village" I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS CURRY, *Chairman.*

Local No. 34, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our International Vice President Hugh Mulligan was with us Dec. 12, Brother Mulligan got an International agreement signed for us which expires in three years, the agreement calls for 6¼ cents increase with a provision that when other crafts receive an increase we will also get one.

Brother Mulligan did for us in one day what we have been trying to do for three years.

We wish to thank Brother Mulligan and hope that he can find time to be with us again soon.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY H. MOHN, *Secretary and Business Agent.*

Local No. 50, Tacoma, Washington

Greetings:

In regards to the recent visit of our International President to the coast, beg to state that Mr. Mullaney instituted a remarkable proposition when he suggested a coast conference for the Pacific Coast States. While this matter had been given due consideration in the past it never became a reality due to procrastination and your honorable president unaware of our previous efforts in this direction but realizing the necessity of such a thing has by his efforts created an inclination on the part of the coast locals to perfect such an organization. In fact a proposition has been promulgated whereby the locals of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma meet in conclave enmass which would ultimately be the nucleus for a conference of the entire coast.

In stating this proposition I know that it is the desire to have the California locals become an integral part thereof and it would be very much appreciated if the entire membership of the California locals could be with us at that time, but realizing the great expense of such an undertaking we believe the Northwest locals

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should establish a working organization for the reason that it is the most expedient and inexpensive means to that end.

With reference to our venerable President will say that he is surely worthy of his oats and the broad scope of his intuitive insight, experience and knowledge of the human equation and his understanding of the frailties and aspirations of those with whom he deals has so developed his poise (in other words physiognomy) and characteristics that a certain feeling of confidence is evoked.

Local 50 extends to all greetings of the season.

With best wishes,

E. F. KAMMER, *Secretary.*

Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a line to let you know of our recent election of officers for the New Year, as follows:

President, L. H. Ahlborn; Vice President, Ed. Gilbert; Financial Secretary, Charles Riley; Business Representative, Clarence Briley; Secretary, L. C. Hostetter.

Yours fraternally,

L. C. HOSTETTER, *Secretary.*

A Correction

Dear Sir and Brother:

Having just returned from the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Southwest Tri-State Convention I am seeking some information concerning an Article in this month's issue of the Asbestos Worker.

At the Session held on Wednesday Morning, September 28th of the General Executive Board the last paragraph reads

> The board then instructed the Secretary to make known its approval and satisfaction to our Locals in Oklahoma, Texas and Alabama of their progressive and get together spirit as evidenced by the formation of the O-T-A Conference.

Now this is somewhat out of line and as Secretary-Treasurer of the S. T. S. C. I must ask you to correct same.

Alabama has not to the best of my knowledge even been considered on account of their location to join the S. T. S. C. Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma are the only Locals in the sticks to join this movement.

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You will see from this that there is no such thing as the O. T. A. Conference, asking you to kindly correct this injustice to Local No. 10.

Fraternally yours,

E. B. McGINNIS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Editors Note: The correction requested, has been made and in the future the official title Southwest Tri State Conference will be printed.

Southwest Tri-State Conference

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Southwest Tri State Conference was held in the City of Houston on Wednesday, December 14, 1927.

The following Delegates representing the Affiliated Locals answered roll call: T. B. Reed, Local No. 22, Houston, Tex.; L. F. Osburn, Local No. 21, Dallas, Texas; Fred Fraser, Local No. 64, Tulsa, Okla.; E. B. McGinnis, Local No. 10, New Orleans, La.

Each Delegate made a very lengthy and complete report on general conditions in their Territory and decided to formulate plans to improve certain existing conditions existing in the Southwest at the present time.

The following Officers were elected to serve for the coming year. T. B. Reed, President; Fred Fraser, Vice President; L. F. Osburn, Second Vice President; E. B. McGinnis, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tulsa, Okla., was selected as the next Convention city, the date selected being Saturday, May 5th, 1928.

After adjournment the Delegates attended a large and enthusiastic meeting of Local No. 22 where one of the visiting Delegates had the honor of installing the newly elected Officers and this honor was bestowed on Brother Fred Fraser of Tulsa, Okla.

The Delegates were the guests of Local No. 22 while in their city. Brother T. B. Reed acting as their guide and instructor and were given a very cordial reception on their arrival and a great send off at their departure.

Fraternally yours,

E. B. McGINNIS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

The men of labor yield to none in patriotism—in love of country—in loyalty to flag. This was proved in the world war by the workers of all countries and by none more than workers of the United States and Canada, thousands upon thousands of whom laid down their lives in the supreme sacrifice.

We have our differences as to policies and as to economics. Men of labor are accustomed to look at industrial questions and policies from the standpoint of human welfare. Men of capital are wont to look at these same questions and policies from the viewpoint of profit.

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In Memoriam

BROTHER THOMAS CONNELLEY

Local No. 44, Columbus, Ohio
Died December 5, 1927

BROTHER CHARLES EDWARDS

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio
Died December 19, 1927

BROTHER PETE NEILSON

Local No. 17, Chicago, Illinois

One of the Horsemen of the Local No. 17 has passed. Pete Neilson, our brother and fellow worker was called to his Eternal Reward. However the remembrance of our beloved Brother will remain fresh forever in the minds of all those who came in contact with him. Quiet, unassuming and endowed with a wonderful personality. He was always ready to give counsel and aid to those in distress; no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. He was always in the front ranks, whenever occasion demanded, the maintenance and protection of true union principles. At a banquet tendered The Old Members of our Local a year ago, the deceased was presented with a gold watch. He was a member of the Local's Examining Board since its inauguration.

C. V. Conway, Secretary

BROTHER MICHAEL SEKERAK

Local No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio

Local Union No. 3, of Cleveland, passed the following resolution in memory of our departed Brother, Michael Sekerak, who was instantly killed in an explosion at Fostoria, Ohio, on December 14th, 1927.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His Divine Wisdom, took from us our beloved brother, Michael Sekerak, and

Whereas, Brother Sekerak was one of the active members of our local, and always ready to do what he could to advance the interest of all members, and

Whereas, His sudden death in an explosion at Fostoria, Ohio, on December 14th, 1927, was a shock to his wife, his relatives and his many friends and brothers in Local No. 3, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 3, feel keenly his loss to us in our battle to better the conditions of the workers and join with his wife and his relatives in holding sacred forever his good qualities and using them in the future for our own advancement, and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our secretary to spread this resolution on our minutes, and send a copy to our International Journal, and drape our charter for thirty days in memory of our departed brother.

Albert Dalton, Business Representative, Local No. 3

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Official Directory

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. F. E. Rust, 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. C. G. Rice, 318 Potomac Avenue. 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 8 Boylston Place. Oscar W. Palm, 128 Hanover Street. Office, 128 Hanover Street.

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No. 7—SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 6th Avenue and University Street. T. E. Roe, 3815 West Myrtle Street. Send all mail to Labor Temple.

No. 8—CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1313 Vine Street. Charles Thomas, 633 Park Avenue, Newport Ky.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Const Street. Portsmouth, Va. L. C. Green, 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, 3111 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. J. Watts, 335 Trent Avenue; E. Kildonan, Man., Winnepeg, Canada.

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. C. V. Conway, 7107 South Park Avenue.

No. 18—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Plumbers' Hall, 312 East Washington Street. Kenneth Ray, 1720 South Randolph Street.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 808 Walnut Street. George Stolper, 1370 American Avenue.

No. 20—TORONTO, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Labor Temple. J. Cullen, 105 Bertmount Avenue, Toronto.

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No. 21—DALLAS, TEXAS—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple. W. R. Congleton, Secretary-Business Representative, 1027 South Cumberland Street.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. A. A. Stone, 417 Byrne 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 Fridays at Typographical Temple, 423 G Street, N. W. W. E. Grant, 908 Girrard Street, N. E.

No. 25—DETROIT, MICH.—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at 3410 Grand River Avenue, Room 200. Frank McElroy, 2641 Brush Street.

No. 26—ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, 113 W. Fitzhugh Street. T. G. Sullivan, 1541 South Avenue.

No. 27—KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple. G. A. 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. Prescott Jentzel, 64 Anthony Street, East Providence.

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. C. W. Sickels, Business Representative and Secretary, 404 Shelton Avenue, New Haven.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 601 4th Avenue, South. Harry H. Mohn, 3814 Aldrich Avenue, North 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.

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No. 36—PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Temple. Edward McElligott, 438 E 52nd Street.

No. 38—WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, 41 East Market Street. S. G. Zeigler, 444 West Academy Street.

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, 159 Madison 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, 44 Maple Street, Mittineague.

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. Carl Drager, 211 Hanover Street.

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.

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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. C. A. Durclan, 2018 Avenue G South, Birmingham, Alabama.

No. 75—SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 315 South Michigan Street. Albert Merrill, 1109½ So. Michigan Street.

No. 77—CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA — Howard Alexander, 1728 W. Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

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. L. C. Hostetter, Secretary, 437 Montgomery Street. Clarence Briley, Business Representative, 1542 Miami Chapel Road.

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

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. J. C. Le 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, 1041 Breadsley 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 Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

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