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THE ASBESTOS WORKER



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April
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THE

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PRESS ON!

Park Benjamin





PRESS on! Surmount the rocky steps
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch
He fails alone who feebly creeps,
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Be thou a hero! Let thy might
Tramp on eternal snows its way,
And through the ebon walls of night
Hew down a passage unto day.

PRESS on! If once and twice thy feet
Slip back and stumble, harder try;
From him who never dreads to meet
Danger and death they're sure to fly.
To coward ranks the bullet speeds,
While on their breasts who never quail,
Gleams, guardian of chivalric deeds,
Bright courage like a coat of mail.

PRESS on! If Fortune play thee false
To-day, to-morrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks she now exalts,
Taking old gifts and granting new,
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up the follies past and gone;
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs! Press on, press on!

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The Asbestos Worker

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Report of the General President

GREETING: The activities of your President during the last quarter began in Atlantic City with the organization meeting of the recently-chartered Local Union No. 85. This meeting was attended by Brothers Murtha, Lewis and Turner of Local 14, Philadelphia.

Then came a jump to St. Petersburg, Florida, where your President represented our craft at a session of the Building Trades Department Executive Council.

The next city in line was Birmingham, where your President attended a meeting of Local 78 and also held two conferences with the officials of the Factory Supply Company and officers of the Local on the subject of Trade Agreement renewal. This Agreement is now in force and carries a wage scale of $1.25.

Next came Atlanta and a meeting of Local 83, as also a conference with the Local committee and Mr. Berry. At this writing the Berry Shop of Atlanta is operating non-union.

Then came Norfolk and a meeting of Local 9, followed by a conference with the K. & M. Shop Manager and Business Agent Hughes of the Local.

Then came two trips of executive nature in the interests of our craft membership.

Toronto was the next stop, where a settlement was reached with the Employers in the fourth week of the Local 20 strike. This settlement includes the International form of Joint Trade Agreement and a ten-cent hourly wage increase.

Then came the meeting of the New York State Federation Officials that resolved to petition the National Democratic Convention to nominate "Al" Smith as its candidate for the presidency and that also resolved to circularize the country for Organized Labor to do likewise.

The Labor Record of Governor Smith covering his life in the political field in relation to his voice and vote on all labor measures can be had for the asking by addressing John M. O'Hanlon, Secretary, New York State Federation of Labor, 25 South Hawk Street, Albany, New York.

Then came Syracuse and a meeting of Local 30 that listened to the financial audit report and the suggestions and advice of your President on that all-important subject. Rochester was next in line where your President was kept busy until midnight at the meeting of Local 26, dealing with two trial

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appeal hearings and other craft business.

Then came Toronto, where with Business Agent Cullin, your President put the finishing touches to the recent strike settlement.

Then came the session of the General Executive Board at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City, the minutes of which appear elsewhere in this issue of our Journal.

On Thursday, March 15, your President attended a meeting of his home Local where he found the General Executive Board members and many out-of-town Local Union representatives gathered to do him honor on the fortieth anniversary of his craft life under the banner of Organized Labor. He listened to the nice things said by both Temporary Chairman Curry of Local 12, and permanent Chairman Mulligan of Local 17, Chicago, who represented the International Association. Brother Mulligan presented him with a purse in the name of our General Membership.

Your President gratefully acknowledged the honor paid him and wishes to tender his thanks and appreciation to each and every one who in any way helped to make that occasion one which he never can forget.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

ATTENTION

The financial audit of the General Executive Board recently held at New York City showed certain of our membership in arrears AT THE GENERAL OFFICE beyond the Constitutional limit of three (3) months. It was called to the attention of the Board that in most instances these Brothers HAD paid their dues to their HOME LOCAL SECRETARY. This means that these Secretaries are not living to TRADE LAW and are NOT forwarding the membership per capita to the General Office in the SAME MONTH THE DUES ARE RECEIVED.

The General Executive Board has instructed President Mullaney to examine and audit the finances of all Locals found to be in arrears on April 1st. After that date, should the General Office fail to receive remittances, President Mullaney will call "Special Meetings on Finance" at which time he will give official decision on his findings to these particular Locals found in arrears. It might be well to remember that the Executive Board and Trustees of all Local Unions are responsible for their financial condition and the payment of per capita THE SAME MONTH THE LOCAL RECEIVES THE MEMBERSHIP'S DUES.

Yours fraternally,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Semi-Annual Session of the General Executive Board

Hotel McAlpin, New York

Monday Morning, March 12

The Board was called to order at 9:30 A. M. Monday, March 12th by President Mullaney. Board members present and answering roll call were Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Certain communications were discussed and referred to President Mullaney for consideration.

A program of routine business for the sessions was outlined and adopted as presented by Secretary McNamara. At 12:30 adjournment was taken.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Monday Afternoon, March 12

The Board was called to order by President Mullaney at 2:00 P. M. Members answering roll call were Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Board divided into sub-committees and adjourned to work on financial audit.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday Morning, March 13

The Board was called to order by President Mullaney at 9:30 A. M. Members answering roll call were Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Brother John Lalor of Local 12, New York City, appeared before the Board and asked decision as to whether or not the holder of a "superannuated" International card was eligible for the position of Local Union Business Agent or salaried Secretaryship. The Board decided in the negative. Brother Lalor then requested permission to change his rating to a regular membership and stated that his ignorance of the law on "superannuated" card privileges was responsible for his holding one. The Board granted his request and the Secretary was instructed to notify Local 12 in re same.

The Cleveland Local No. 3 vs. Jackson case was then heard. Jackson, a former member of Columbus Local 44, applied for membership in Local 25, Detroit, which Local accepted him as a member and forwarded his application blank and ten per cent. initiation fee to the General Office where the records revealed the fact that he was under fine by Cleveland Local 3 and under charges by Local 2, Pittsburgh, by having worked against the interests of both these Locals in time of strike. In the meantime, Local 25 of Detroit complicated the issue by granting him a travelling card at a time when, as now, he was not an accepted member by the General Office. The decision of the Board was

"That membership be denied ex-member Jackson until such time as he satisfies the claims of both Locals 3 of Cleveland and 2 of Pittsburgh and that Local 25, Detroit, be censured for

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General Officers of the International Association Attending Fortieth Anniversary
Standing—E. A. Johnson, Hugh Mulligan. Sitting—Henry J. Oliver, Joseph A. Mullaney, Thos. J. McNamara

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issuing a traveller to a non-member of the International Association."

Adjournment was taken at 12:30.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday Afternoon, March 13

The Board was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by President Mullaney. Members answering roll call were, Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Board divided into sub-committees and immediately adjourned to continue the work of financial audit.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday Morning, March 14

The Board was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Mullaney. Members answering roll call were, Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The case of Local 19, Milwaukee, vs. A. L. Cummings, registered No. 5312 was heard. Cummings, who holds a withdrawal card issued by Local 34, Minneapolis, under date of 6/11/27 was charged with strike-breaking on the premises of Coppers Co., Waukeegan, Illinois. Cummings pleaded guilty in a communication to the International over his signature. The decision of the Board was

"That Cummings be denied International privileges and that our membership neither work in company with him or under him as a foreman or superintendent until such times as he meets the terms of settlement decided upon by President Mullaney, and that the Sprinkman shop of Milwaukee be considered a Union shop until further notice from the General Office."

The matter of "Improver ratio" was discussed and the Board wishes our affiliated Locals to fully understand that one Improver in the Local is worth more than two men working on permit, both from a Local and International viewpoint.

Adjournment was taken at 12:30.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 14

The Board was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by President Mullaney. Members answering roll call were, Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The report of President Mullaney was declared in order. That portion of it relating to the Moffatt Shop at Trenton, N. J., and the Thorsen Shop at Boston, Mass., was discussed. Business Agents Curry and Flynn of Local 12 participated in the discussion, after which the report was received and endorsed by the Board. This means that our International membership will not work in the Moffatt Shop at Trenton, N. J. until after such time as the Moffatt at Camden, N. J. makes settlement with Local 14, Philadelphia. It also means that our International membership will not work in the Thorsen Shop at Boston until after such time as the Thorsen Shop of New York City makes settlement with Local 12.

Trade jurisdictional disputes, as affecting our craft, then received the attention of the Board until 5 P. M. at which hour adjournment was taken.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Thursday Morning, March 15

The Board was called to order at 9:30 A. M., by President Mullaney. Members answering roll call were, Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The case of Sileo vs. Local 40, Albany, was heard. It was an appeal from the action of Local 40 in imposing a fifty-dollar fine for inferior workmanship. Brother Sileo appealed on the ground that the work suited his employer, a sub-contractor, and the steamfitter who was the contractor. Business Agent Wickersheim of Local 40 opposed the appeal. The evidence showed a committee of Local 40 had visited the job in question and condemned the workmanship. Decision of the Board was

"That the appeal be denied on the ground that poor workmanship is not to be tolerated by our Local Unions even though it is satisfactory to the contractors or sub-contractors."

The case of Miller vs. Tulsa Local 64 was heard. Miller appealed from action that imposed a ten-dollar fine for failure to be in line in the Labor Day parade. He claimed (a) failure to receive parade notice (b) absence from city. The evidence showed he had knowledge of Local's intention to parade. The decision of the Board was

"That the appeal be denied and the Local action sustained."

Complaints of alleged trade law violations filed by New England Locals against certain of our New England membership were referred to Board Member Johnson for investigation.

Adjournment was taken at 12:30.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Thursday Afternoon, March 15

The Board was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by President Mullaney. Members answering roll call were, Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer McNamara was received, discussed and adopted.

The report of the Audit Committee on International Office and Local Union finances was received, discussed and adopted. Certain Local Unions in arrears to the General Office were referred to President Mullaney for settlement or action.

Adjournment was taken at 5 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Friday Morning, March 16

The Board was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Mullaney. Members answering roll call were, Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

A communication from Minneapolis Local 34 was received and referred to Board Member Mulligan for investigation and action. Certain measures of executive nature then claimed the attention of the Board.

The Board instructed the Secretary to convey its thanks and appreciation to Local 12 for the manner in which Business Agents Curry and Flynn arranged for their comfort and pleasure during their stay.

No further business coming before the Board, final adjournment was declared at 1 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

NOTE: The visitors who attended one or more of the sessions of the Executive Board and discussed either Local or International issues were:

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Peter Jessen, Local No. 1, St. Louis; M. F. McPartland, President, Local No. 2, Pittsburgh; O. W. Palm, Business Agent Local 6, Boston; Thomas Curry, Business Agent Local 12, New York; Harry Flynn, Business Agent Local 12, New York; John Murtha, Business Agent Local 14, Philadelphia; Ben Miller, Executive Board, Local 14, Philadelphia; Al Burns, President, Chicago, Local 17; W. E. Grant, Business Agent Local 24, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Carter, Executive Board, Local 24, Washington, D. C.; E. Reiss, Business Agent, Local 32, Essex and Hudson County, N. J.; J. Fitzgerald, Fin. Secy., Local 32, Essex and Hudson County, N. J.; C. W. Sickels, Business Agent Local 33, Connecticut; Robert Chamberlain, Executive Board, Local 33, Connecticut; John Wickersheim, Business Agent, Local 40, Albany and Troy, N. Y.

MORE and more the finger of suspicion points to the machine as the cause for the present employment crisis," said Evans Clark, writing in the New York Times on "March of the Machine Makes Idle Hands."

"The people of the United States—in the shadow of a presidential election—are presented with a social paradox as serious as it is dramatic."

"At a time when American prosperity has become an international sensation, when American efficiency has become the eighth wonder of the world, the lodging houses are crowded to capacity with men who want work but cannot find it and the employment agencies struggle with hordes of applicants for jobs that do not exist.

"The nation has faced other unemployment crises. The same bread lines that gather in the Bowery have gathered there before. But the stock explanations do not altogether explain this one—and perhaps the stock remedies will not as surely relieve the present situation. Unemployment has always been associated with hard times. When business was bad the factories laid off their men. But business always picked up again in time and jobs were to be had for the asking.

"The present employment crisis is distinctly different. Business is not as good as it has been, it is true; but no marked and general decline has set in that can be compared to conditions in 1921 or in other years of depression.

"Some other influence is at work which has not been generally recognized, but which, gathering strength with the years, now emerges as an issue of national importance.

"It begins to look as if machines had come into conflict with men—as if the onward march of machines into every corner of our industrial life had driven men out of the factory and into the ranks of the unemployed. Only on this assumption can the paradox be resolved. If the farms and factories turn out their full quota of human supplies and use fewer hands in the process the machine must take the blame—or praise.

"Each business depression causes increased unemployment, but all the time a general tendency toward unemployment has been growing with the improved efficiency of production."

IF you would serve your brother, because it is fit for you to serve him, do not take back your words when you find that prudent people do not commend you. Adhere to your own act and congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant and broken the monotony of a decorus age. It was a high counsel that I once heard given to a young person: "Always do what you are afraid to do."—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

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Pulverized Coal

Arthur D. Little

THE use of pulverized fuel, as developed during the last seven years, has contributed materially to the advances in power plant operations which have come about during this period.

The practice of blowing finely ground coal into the boiler furnace with the air necessary for combustion, under such conditions that it burned in suspension, has resulted in radical changes in furnace setting and boiler design. Operation at much higher ratings and an increase in economy have resulted.

The first important application of powdered fuel was in the cement industry, where it was used for firing kilns. The earliest installation for steam raising recognized as being beyond the experimental stage was made in 1919 by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. From this small beginning the use of powdered coal has extended so rapidly that there are now over 200 plants using it in individual units of 5000 square feet of heating space or larger. Over forty-five public utility plants are operating or have under construction sufficient pulverized fuel boiler plant capacity to deliver an electric load of more than two and one-half million kilowatts.

Three major advantages of pulverized fuel are largely responsible for the rapidity with which it has been adopted. First, the installation has greater reliability because operating equipment is located outside the furnace; second, higher efficiencies are due to the ease of maintaining operating conditions closely approaching the ideal; and third, extreme flexibility permits quickly varying the steam or power output to suit the demand. This last advantage allows the load to be increased almost instantly, in some cases up to 700% of the normal boiler rating, making possible fewer plant units and lower investment cost.

The rapid increase in the number of powdered coal installations is the result of intensive work on the part of engineers, and equipment manufacturers, who have overcome practically all of the difficulties this new form of fuel introduced. An indirect benefit of powdered coal has been an improvement in size, efficiency and reliability of stoker installations, due in no small measure to competition.

Increased rates of combustion obtained by burning coal in a finely divided condition result in furnace temperatures which are above the fusing point of the ash and often beyond the softening point of the furnace linings. Troubles from slag deposits on the furnace walls, and even on boiler tubes, have been eliminated by redesigning the furnaces and changing the burners to give a shorter flame. One manufacturer has met the slag difficulty by so designing the furnace that the bottom is kept hot. At this point the molten slag collects and is drawn off.

Another obstacle in the way of attaining the maximum advantages possible with powdered fuel was found in the limitation placed on combustion space temperatures by solid refractory walls. Air cooling the walls by drawing the air for combustion through ducts built within them both relieved this situation and at the same time added to the efficiency by preheating the combustion air.

Water cooled walls have also been used with a degree of success that practically assures their universal adoption for high furnace temperature

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work. This water cooling is obtained by extending a bank of the boiler tubes down into the walls surrounding the furnace with only a thin covering of brick work to protect the tubes. A more recent advance provides an all metal water cooled wall for the combustion space which not only adds to the efficiency of steam generation, but also eliminates brick work or other refractory material.

It is becoming common practice to preheat the air supplied to the furnace. This is accomplished by transferring the heat from the flue gases to the incoming air, and results in increased economy and higher combustion rates. The temperature to which the air may be safely preheated, without causing heavy maintenance expense, is higher in the case of pulverized fuel than in stoker installations.

Probably the greatest progress in this development has been in the equipment for grinding the coal and supplying it to the boiler. Early objections, from the standpoint of grinding cost, have been practically eliminated. Efficient and reliable pulverizing mills now obtainable make it unnecessary to provide storage space for a large quantity of the ground fuel. Some of these mills are supplied with heated air in such a way that the drying of the coal is coincident with the grinding operation. The present trend is toward unit pulverizing systems, each supplying its own boiler and directly connected to it without intermediate storage space.

An objection to powdered coal is the discharge of fine ash from the stack. Plants on the water-front, where prevailing winds are offshore, are fortunate in this respect; others are meeting the difficulty by building higher stacks or by installing dust catching equipment. This is accomplished either by centrifugal action in dust collectors through which the gases pass, or by electro-static precipitation of the dust. In most instances powdered coal plants, when properly built, are causing no more trouble in this regard than similar stoker fire plants, which, under the extremely high boiler ratings of the present day, often discharge ash and cinders from the stack.

Continued development of pulverized coal practice should lead to new applications and make available fuels hitherto little used.

The most notable development of the past year is the first installation for marine work. The U. S. Shipping Board vessel *Mercer* is now going into commission using pulverized coal under Scotch marine type boilers. There has also been a successful installation on one of the Mississippi steamboats. The first powdered fuel tunnel kiln for burning bricks is in successful operation. The burner is set to give complete combustion in a length of six feet and to operate perfectly to maintain a kiln temperature of 1800° F.

There are reports of successful tests of a pulverized fuel burning locomotive in freight service in Germany. Details are lacking, but it is said that the pulverized coal is carried in a boiler-like container on the tender.

The larger combustion space required for burning powdered fuel introduces a new angle to furnace design. The minimum size of a furnace which can be employed for satisfactory combustion places pulverized fuel installation among the larger units. Adoption for American railway practice would probably require a complete redesign of the present locomotive boiler. Likewise in small power plants of 1000 horse power or less the use of pulverized fuel is at present warranted only under special conditions. Further developments in finer grinding are likely to modify this situation and extend the use of powdered fuel into much smaller installations.

As regards the possibility of using new fuels, a power company is now using Texas lignite with entirely satisfactory results. Coals high in ash or with bad slagging and clinkering characteristics give promise of satisfactory results when used in powdered form.

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The Building Trades Council

F. J. Beatty
Secretary Geneva Federation of Labor

VARIED are the reasons advanced for the success or failure of a building trades council, the reasons for the failure predominating, and each individual or group of individuals appear to have acquired a rock-bound reason for such failure, which invariably places the responsibility on the shoulders of the other fellow, and as the old saying goes instead of "let George do it," we sing in unison "George did it."

The functions, powers, duties, etc., of a building trades council seem to be misunderstood by a considerable number, with the result that it becomes a catch-all for every grievance or alleged grievance, ill or imaginary ill, the major portion of which should be presented to that part of the council in which the aggrieved holds membership, namely, his local union. The fact that a building trades council exists should not be interpreted to mean that it has jurisdiction over all questions, because its powers are limited, and it must confine itself within the limits granted by the various local unions affiliated. A building trades council is first, last, and always, a legislative body with very limited judicial powers, and as such, while it is permitted to hear a grievance, and make certain recommendations relative to penalties, etc., final disposition of the case must be left in the hands of the local unions in which the parties at interest hold membership. It is therefore apparent that a building trades council should not be burdened with unnecessary grievances, and should only concern itself with such matters which threaten, or tend to elevate the structure of the council, or create discord between any of its affiliated bodies. If this plan is followed without fear the council will be successful, if not, it is very apt to meet with disaster.

Jurisdictional disputes are a real problem in the building trades, but in a great many cases questions purely local in character have presented themselves. But while they are considered trivial, have resulted very often in weakening if not destroying the structure of one and possibly all of the parties to the dispute. In a situation of this kind a well governed building trades council may be of immeasurable assistance in using its good offices for the purpose of bringing together all parties to the controversy, and succeed in arriving at an amicable settlement satisfactory to all concerned. There is no dispute that can not be satisfactorily adjusted if we will all agree to cast aside our petty prejudices, and give the proper consideration to the opinion of the other party.

How often do we hear of a large local union severing its connections with a building trades council because of the fact that it labors under the illusion that it is carrying the burden of expense.

Again we hear the excuse that some local union or unions considered that they have been unfairly treated by the council, and speak of the council as if it were a foreign body. Again the excuse must be disqualified, inasmuch as every local union is entitled to equal representation in the council, thereby providing itself with the means to protect itself upon all occasions. Each local union is privileged to present the

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facts in the case from their own standpoint. An analysis of many of such cases will show that in all probability the aggrieved local has either failed to present its case properly, or in some instances has failed to present it at all. It may be well to bear in mind the fact that criticism directed toward the parent body reflects on the entire personnel of the body itself, including the party directing such criticism, they being a part and parcel thereof. Let us not criticize ourselves, but make an honest effort to correct our faults, and if we have an idea that one of our brethren is not following the straight and narrow path, call the fact to his attention personally, and he will undoubtedly appreciate it.

Let us consider the real and unadulterated reasons for the failure of building trades councils in the great majority of cases. A great cry arises every time the capitalist attempts to belittle the important part played by the worker in the progress of humanity, or the insignificance of the worker in the advance of civilization. But, do we as workers encourage or discourage this line of reasoning by our action toward our fellow man? Does not the tradesman, as a rule, belittle the importance of the laborer, and exalt in his own high position? Should the fact that the tradesman, having had a greater opportunity in life, possibly through no effort or sacrifice on his part, but through effort and sacrifice on the part of those responsible for his existence, belittle the effort made by the lowly laborer to advance along social and economic lines? The laborer is worthy of the consideration, support and guidance of the trades, and so long as the trades take cognizance of this fact the results will be overwhelmingly in their favor. If they fail in their obligation toward their fellow man such failure will invariably reflect on the conditions under which they live and labor. Let us forget for a time our rights, and consider our obligations toward our fellow man, no matter how lowly, and remember to do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

The success of a building trades council depends upon its ability to cope with matters presented for its consideration, a realization by its affiliated locals that the council exists for the common good of all, a further realization by all concerned that the council is not a catch-all for every ill, real or imaginary, and a strict adherence to non-partisan policies in all its deliberations.

THE Senate recently witnessed what Mr. Caraway termed an "unusual thing," when he called attention to the work and worth of the late Edgar Wallace, A. F. of L. legislative representative.

"I knew Mr. Wallace intimately," said the Arkansas Senator. "He was a man of great information, of stainless honor and of kind and generous disposition. I was shocked when I heard of his untimely death. I wish to say this in testimony of the very high character of this representative of organized labor."

Senator King of Utah said: "Mr. Wallace, in his activities in behalf of the organization with which he was connected, was always frank and temperate. His views were presented in a concise and convincing manner and were of value to committees. I regarded him as a man of honor and integrity, as one interested not only in the organization of which he was a representative, but in social and political questions affecting the industrial welfare of the country.

"In his devotion to the cause of labor I never found Mr. Wallace indifferent to the rights and interests of others. Organized labor has lost a valiant and courageous defender and our country a patriotic citizen."

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Fortieth Anniversary Entertainment Committee
Local No. 12, New York

Standing—Harry A. Flynn, Secretary-Business Agent; Fred Heysler, Recording Secretary; James Lanigan. Sitting—Thomas (Pop) Curry, Business Agent.

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Anniversary Comments

E. A. Johnson
Editor of the Asbestos Worker

WELL, the much talked of Thirtieth Anniversary of our International Association and Fortieth Anniversary of President Jos. A. Mullaney's entrance into the craft has come and gone and those of us that had the honor and pleasure of being present in New York City during the double anniversary celebration will remember the occasion for a long time.

* * * *

Those that attended officially representing their Local Unions and their guests, have registered their vote of appreciation of the efforts and well planned and conducted social events staged by the officers and members of Local No. 12, the entertainment committee worked hard to make everybody feel that they were glad to have them in the Big Town.

* * * *

Some of the old timers meeting for the first time in years, recollected that March, 1928 was also the fortieth anniversary of the big blizzard of '88, and yarns were swapped about that big storm, which tied up transportation, created a food and milk famine and untold hardship, and everybody was thankful that we enjoyed perfect weather during our stay in New York.

* * * *

One old timer that is as young as ever, with forty years service in our craft, in attendance representing St. Louis, was Peter Jessen, the first Secretary-Treasurer of our International Association. Pete renewed old friendships and made a lot of new ones by his cordiality and good nature, may his shadow never grow less.

Thomas (Pop) Curry, with thirty-eight years in our craft to his credit, is still able to hold up his own end, and contributed some old time stories of the good old days when men were men, when it was a crime to be known as a union man and how the old timers used to chase the scoofs, incidentally "Pop" is still going as strong as ever, and as Business Agent of Local No. 12 is doing his bit for the trade union movement.

* * * *

We learned from Vice-President Henry Oliver that he entered our craft at the tender age of eleven years, and he challenges anybody to beat this record. Henry has not suffered because of his early entrance into the business, his book of life is full of experiences which he has profited by.

* * * *

The festive board was graced by the presence of some of the ladies in attendance, who lent dignity and charm to the affair without which no event is complete, the two daughters of "Pop" Curry acted as hostesses to the ladies of our party, and special mention and thanks must be given to these two ladies, Mrs. Charles Madden and Miss Mae Curry, a credit to their Dad and to our craft.

* * * *

We visited Dan Neary every one of us, and Dan sure was glad to see us, although suffering a long illness his spirit and cheerfulness was good to see and we in turn left his bedside with some of Dan's grit and determination before us as a guide. Brother Neary entered our craft in 1893 therefore has thirty-

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five years to his credit with never a black mark against his name as a union man, he served as International Organizer for our craft from 1910 to 1912 and as Business Agent for Local No. 12 for twenty years, attending our conventions as a delegate and serving on many important committees.

* * * *

At the smoker, entertainment and supper tendered by Local No. 12 to President Mullaney and guests, formal recognition of President Mullaney's anniversary was made in the shape of a substantial purse presented as a token of appreciation and good will by the general membership of our International Association, needless to state, the response made by President Mullaney was in his usual form and ended a memorable milestone in an eventful and colorful history.

The World's Longest Bridge

Charles F. Fitere

Business Representative of Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Local 406

LABOR played a nice little hand in the building of the New Orleans-Pontchartrain Bridge even if we do say so. That don't mean we are the only ones, either. W. V. McMenimen, V. Prest of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co. and James M. Thompson, the local representative of the company, have been outspoken in their praise and our only regret is that we've got to wind up relations that have been pleasant and profitable to all the men we have had on the job.

The bridge is nearly fifteen and a half miles long including the approaches, with two bascule spans, one of 156 feet. The roadway will easily handle three lanes of autos abreast and it cuts down the time between New Orleans and Slidell, La., to about an hour, instead of four. We know how bad this bridge was needed and what it is going to mean to the city. It's the first but it won't be the last one.

It's less than two years ago when the ferries could only handle about 25 cars a day out of the city going east and that at a cost of $9 for fare. The fare north was $5. This does away with the double ferry crossing and gives a route eight miles shorter.

There were nearly 3,000 precast piles 24" x 24" averaging 74 feet, and over 47,000 cubic yards of concrete decking and railing. In order to get it through in contract time a new speed record was established by our men. More than one thousand feet of finished bridge each week—a mile a month. That's the record that all our men are proud of.

It's all very simple. There was no friction or trouble with the Raymond people. They were fair to us and we played fair with them and gave them our best. That's why everybody's happy and the bridge is ready ahead of time.

He—Well, my father has another wife to support now.
She—How's that? Is he a bigamist?
He—No; but I just got married.

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Arbitration of Industrial Disputes

THE Committee on Commerce of the American Bar Association is seeking agreement upon a plan for preventing and adjusting disputes which arise between employers and employes. It is convinced "that the time has come when the American Bar must make a distinctive contribution in this field of American law."

The committee, however, is "conscious of the fact that before there can be *law* there must be *policy*. In order to find and establish a distinctively American policy in this important field the committee has tried to ascertain the points upon which agreement might be reached and to adopt those points of agreement as a basis of constructive recommendation."

Beginning in April, 1926, the committee held hearings at which representatives of employers, organized labor and the public expressed their views. Further hearings were held on February 16-18, 1928, on the tentative outline of policy which the committee has put forth for consideration.

In broad terms this policy was expressed in the invitation which was sent out to organizations and individuals. "From our contacts with business men of vision and grasp of affairs, as well as with the representatives of labor, we have reason to believe that a declaration of policy along the following lines offers a platform upon which business, management, organized labor and the public generally may be brought together."

"To promote good will between those investing capital, those participating in management and those who render service in industry, and to facilitate the moving of commerce without wasteful interruption of industry, IT IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE the policy of the United States in the field of interstate and/or foreign commerce (and in so far as it may lawfully do so in the field of intrastate commerce) to promote the peaceful adjustment and prevention of industrial controversy by encouraging the making and maintenance inviolate by responsible organizations of employers and responsible organizations of working men and/or women of contracts for the adjustment of their relations, through negotiations and arbitration, such contracts when freely and voluntarily made to be in all respects lawful and binding and the provisions for settlement of differences by arbitration to be irrevocable and enforceable in the manner hereinafter provided; it is declared further to be part of said policy to encourage the peaceable and orderly ascertainment of the true facts in all industrial situations coming within federal cognizance and thus to promote the use of rational and lawful methods in the settlement of controversies arising out of such industrial situations."

In response to numerous requests as to what the committee had in mind, it published on February 3 ten tentative conclusions which it had reached. The first of these was to the effect that the great conflicts in industry have been not so much over details of wages, hours, and working conditions as they were over participation in the control of industry, involving such issues as the recognition of unions and the closed shop. Numbers 2-7 follow:

"2. That where organizations of workers are wisely led there is a marked tendency on the part of employers toward so-called collective agreements establishing arbitrational machinery in the industry; a sort of self-government of the industry itself.

"3. That where the organization of

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employes is more or less communistic in its tendencies there is strong opposition on the part of management to the attempts of the organization to gain a foothold in industry.

"4. That even in the case of organized international unions the presence of communistic tendencies works toward a breakdown of the machinery of self-government established by both employers and workers.

"5. That a relationship between unions and employers' associations based upon contracts voluntarily made is in the public interest. Encouragement can and should be given to the making and enforcement of such contracts.

"6. Procedure for voluntary submission to arbitration made in advance of dispute coupled with validity of awards made by the arbitrators is in the public interest.

"7. That as the law gives sanction to contracts for the arbitration of commercial disputes, the law should in similar manner give sanction and enforceability to contracts for the settlement of industrial disputes."

Conclusions 8 to 10 pertain to the part which the bar has played in encouraging commercial arbitration and they suggest that the bar is in a position to perform a similar service in the relations of employers and employes, by making "use of the experience of men who have special knowledge of the whole subject."

The reports which have been published on the hearings February 16-18, indicate a considerable diversity of opinion among those who participated. From the beginning the efforts of the committee received the cooperation of representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation leaders welcomed the peaceful adjustment of disputes but they were not prepared to endorse any plan until all aspects of the present situation had been considered. In general they would favor provisions for voluntary arbitration, giving legal force to awards similar to those in the Federal Transportation Act as applied to railway labor. They believed, too, that a National Industrial Council, as a fact-finding body in time of industrial disputes, would have a wholesome effect upon public opinion.

Some of the employer representatives were not in favor of giving legal force to arbitration awards. For example "Raymond V. Ingersoll, Impartial Chairman of the cloak, suit and skirt industries in the New York market, advised the committee that he would not make enforceable by law the arbitration of contracts, or collective agreements in industry, but would leave their enforcement to the volition of the parties concerned."

On the other hand James A. Emery, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, believed that the time had not come to discuss the possibility of legislation on the matter, because of the fear that it would promote collective relations and that "uncontrolled collectivism" would turn out to be "one of the most dangerous things in the country."

A member of the American Bar Association was fearful that the bar by sponsoring agreements between organized employes and employers would give the impression of taking sides with the "closed shop" as against the "open shop," and its action "would serve in the public mind as a compelling influence to bring about organization." This brought an assurance from the President of the American Bar Association that the "association represented neither capital nor labor," that its committee's purpose was "to evolve a peaceful adjustment of controversies, and that it wanted all available information on the subject, regardless of whether shops were open or closed and whether employes were organized or unorganized."

The position taken by a representative of the left wing, or radical labor group, was that "not only does labor have nothing to gain from the so-called industrial peace plan, but we re-

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gard the entire scheme [making arbitration awards legal] as a proposal for anti-strike legislation in which a corrupt union officialdom can sell out in perpetuity its union membership, binding them by an arbitration agreement which the courts will ruthlessly enforce, with prison sentences for all who oppose it. The fact-finding provisions of the proposed law are simply so many plans for delaying a needed strike until the employers shall have fully prepared to break it."

A representative of a liberal group pointed out to the committee that its "recommendation would not remove one of the chief causes of controversy; that is, the refusal of employers to recognize unions, to arbitrate with them or to do anything else." To this the chairman replied, "Of course, we as lawyers appreciate this, but it is not our function to compel employers to recognize arbitration. The most we can do is to make the law congenial to the result."

Evidently the committee does not intend to be unduly influenced by the extremists among either the employers or the workers. The chairman announced after the hearings that, while considerable difference of opinion was expressed and the committee recognized that it was dealing with a "state of mind," it was the purpose of the committee "to remove, if possible, certain legal barriers that now exist in the federal arbitration law under which, it appears, arbitration agreements between employers and employes are revocable at will." The committee "found a strong concurrence of view on many propositions, also a wide field of difference, though the principal difference seems to be with respect to legal machinery."

SENATOR WHEELER of Montana has introduced a bill to create a Federal Child Relief Board with an authorized appropriation of $75,000,000 to administer relief for children in distress in prolonged strikes such as those in the bituminous coal fields, children of the unemployed and of other parents in extreme poverty, including children of farmers in distressed agricultural areas. Congressman La Guardia has introduced the same bill in the House.

Senator Wheeler is a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and served with Senators Gooding, Wagner and Pine as a subcommittee that investigated conditions in the Pittsburgh coal strike zone. Their report is a scathing indictment of conditions in that area.

WHILE average wages in the United States are conceded by most authorities to be higher than they ever were in any country in the world's history, an investigator writing in the Labor Age disputes the value of this average figure.

In this analysis it is claimed that some 16,000,000 wage-earners including 7,000,000 men over 20 years of age, are getting less than $25 a week. Only about 3,000,000, it is asserted, are getting from $42 to $75 a week, and among this number are many who seldom are employed for a full-time week.

As against these "aristocrats" of labor it is pointed out that 5,500,000 farm laborers alone get less than $25, although it is not stated whether board and lodging is allowed for in figuring the wage of farm hands. Innumerable clerks and the unskilled in many manufacturing and mining concerns are listed at less than $25 a week.

Even assuming that these figures are authentic, this $25 a week for these classes of wage-earners may be pitted against from $6 to $12 a week for similar jobs a generation ago. After allowing for all the increase in living costs, then, the wage-earner is far better off today than ever before.

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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

CONVICT LABOR

COMPETITION on the open market of goods produced by prison labor has been a problem for many years. By using convict labor manufacturers or the state can produce goods at a price much lower than that necessary to support free labor at an adequate wage. Competition of these goods is a handicap to manufacturers employing free labor and forces them to lower wage standards.

A number of states have guarded against this danger by providing that convict-made goods shall be for state use only. In these states convicts work on the public roads, or in making clothing and furniture, and producing farm goods and other necessaries for use in state institutions. Their labor thus saves expense to the tax-payers in general by producing goods exclusively for the needs of the state and its political subdivisions, and does not compete with free labor and threaten wage standards.

At present over one-third of all the states have adopted this wise measure, either for all their prison-made goods or for the larger part. They are, however, confronted with a difficult problem in upholding the standards they have set. Because the power to control interstate commerce is in the hands of Congress, these states cannot protect themselves against convict-made goods coming from other states. Prison goods from neighbor states compete on their markets with the goods of free labor, and lower the standards they are trying to protect.

A bill at present before Congress would remedy this condition The Hawes-Cooper Bill gives the states the right to protect themselves against convict-made goods from other states. It is to be hoped that Congress will realize the importance of protecting wage standards by passing this bill.

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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. 20, Toronto, Canada

Dear Sir and Brother:

The strike of Local 20, Toronto, started on Feb. 6, 1928. Membership responded 100% and stood firm throughout period of strike. President Mullaney arrived on Feb. 20 to give us his valuable service and from that date until Feb. 27 the men received valuable instruction from him in lessons on Trade laws and the Trade Union movement in general. President Mullaney was successful in arriving at a settlement with the Canadian Johns-Manville Corp. on Feb. 27, ordering Manville men back on morning of Feb. 28. Through his efforts in coming to a settlement with the Manville firm it caused a settlement to be arrived at with the R. T. Purves Corp., distributor of Philip Carey Corp. and J. A. Robertson, the representative of the Insulation & Asbestos Corp., who signed agreements on March 2nd. The A. C. Wild Corp., refused to sign agreements preferring to work under open shop conditions and were declared unfair to Union labor by President Mullaney, when he declared the strike closed on March 6, 1928.

The men are being gradually absorbed since signing of agreements and are looking forward to more prosperous times in the future. An increase of wages to 95c per hour becomes effective on July 1st next. Wishing to thank President Mullaney for his advice and the way he handled the situation here, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. CULLEN, *Sec. and Business Agent.*

Local No. 26, Rochester, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly have the following appear in the next edition of the Journal upon the request of our newly elected Business Agent.

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Our business agent wishes to thank Brother Mullaney for his prompt service for his recent stop at Rochester. At which time he straightened out some important matters for us. We are looking forward to the time when Brother Mullaney can be with us longer.

Fraternally yours,

T. G. SULLIVAN, *Secretary.*

Local No. 84, Akron, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines to let you know that Local No. 84 of Akron, Ohio, has signed an agreement for another year at an increase of 12½ cents per hour, making our scale $1.25 per hour. The membership should be praised. They have sure stuck together, and we look forward to a bright future. Local 84 extends to all comradeship.

Fraternally yours,

R. D. ELMORE, *Business Agent.*

The Northwest Conference

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are pleased to inform you of the organization of a Northwest Conference. On the evening of February 4, 1928, delegates from Portland, Oregon; Tacoma, Washington, and Seattle, Washington, met in the City Hall Annex at Tacoma. Officers were elected in due course as follows:

Chairman, C. S. Conk, Seattle.
Vice-Chairman, E. McElligott, Portland.
Secretary-Treasurer, W. Wetle, Portland.
Sergeant-at-Arms, M. Hemmings, Tacoma.

The next meeting is to be held at Portland and we hope to have delegates from California Locals, with the formation of a Pacific Coast Conference in view.

Fraternally yours,

W. WETLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER VOLNEY HALL

Local No. 51

Whereas, Our Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom has deemed it wise to remove from our midst our brother member, Volney Hall; and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of a true friend and one of our oldest loyal union men and a workman who was a credit to his craft, be it

RESOLVED: That the Charter of this Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

RESOLVED: That Local No. 51 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and

May the great God of all mankind in that final day of accounting reward our Brother for the faithfulness toward his fellowmen, and find him acquitted of all wrong that is reckoned against humanity, thereby granting him entrance in the Great Supreme Union.

GEORGE H. DREHER, *President.*

BROTHER DANIEL FRANCIS FLYNN

Local No. 24

Whereas, It pleased The Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Daniel Francis Flynn, and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization;

Be it RESOLVED: That the charter of Local 24 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and be it further

RESOLVED: That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the Editor of the Official Journal for publication.

W. E. GRANT, *Secretary.*

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Official Directory, Meeting Places and Addresses of Secretaries

No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1000 N. Grand Boulevard. J. H. Fitzgerald, 1426 Rowan Avenue. Office, 803 Holland Bldg.

No. 2—PITTSBURGH, 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 3 Boylston Place. Oscar W. Palm, 128 Hanover Street. Office, 128 Hanover Street.

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.

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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. Henry E. Hug, 20 61st 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. 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.

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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. J. H. Thompson, 7036 Montgall Avenue.

No. 28—DENVER, COL.—Meets First and Third Mondays at Room 301, American Bank Building. J. A. Ahlstrom, 3625 Stuart Street.

No. 30—SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets First Sunday at Labor Temple. James J. Morse, 123 Clyde Avenue.

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.

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.

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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. Carl G. Drager, 1333 King Street and Frank Kahl, 910 Coventry 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.

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 Fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, West Third and Locust Streets. C. J. Fischer, 2829 Capital Avenue.

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

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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. C. S. Durban, 2014 Avenue H, South.

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. T. E. Evans, 69 Hatcher Avenue.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO. R. E. Woods, 1041 Breadsley Street. R. Elmore. Business Agent, 18 Aqueduct Street.

No. 85—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Wilmer J. Kerber, 1426 Madison Avenue.

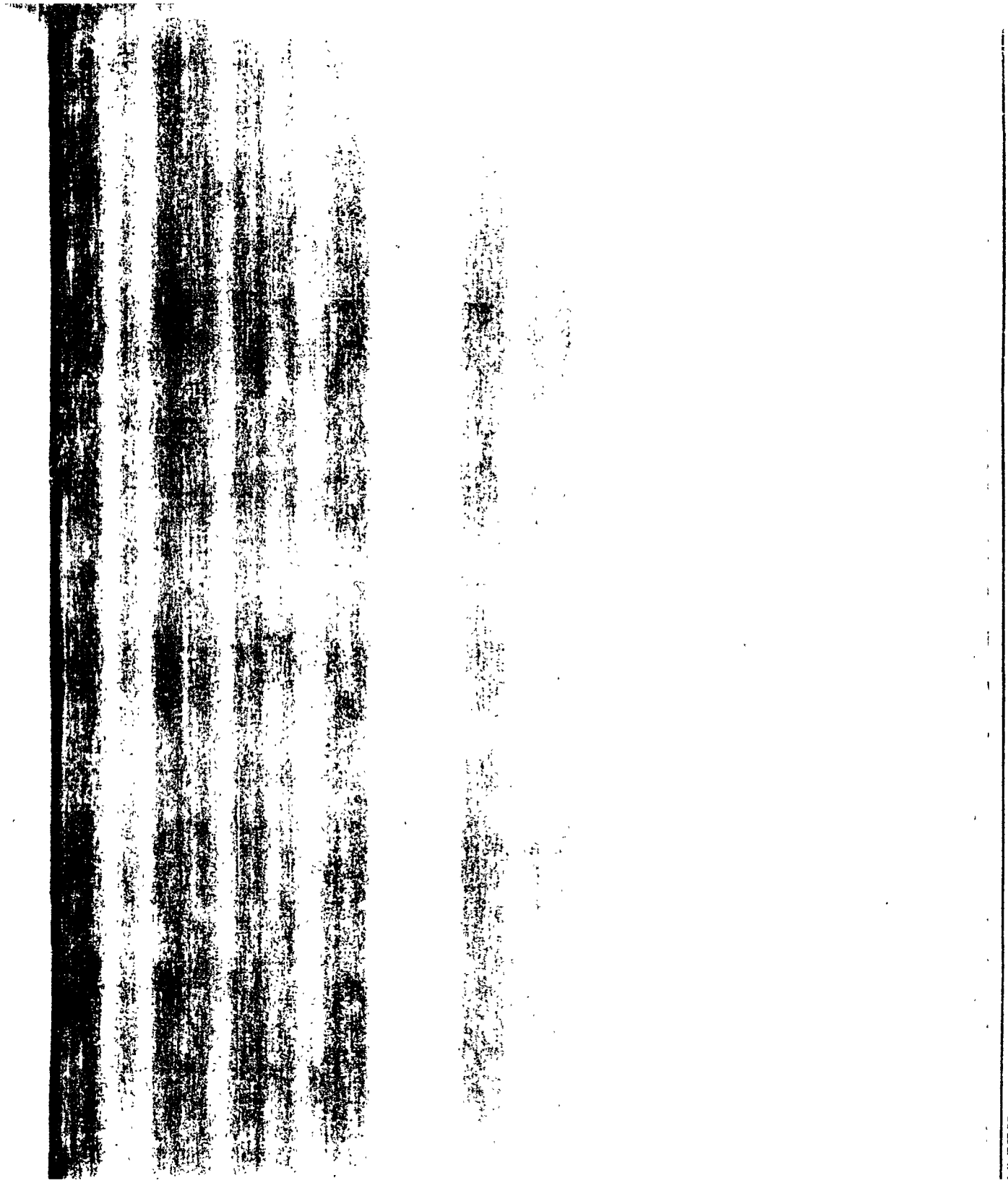
No. 86—NASHVILLE, TENN. Thomas Hughes, c/o Labor Temple, 207 Polk Avenue.

No. 87—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—W. F. Doyle, 1218 Nolan 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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