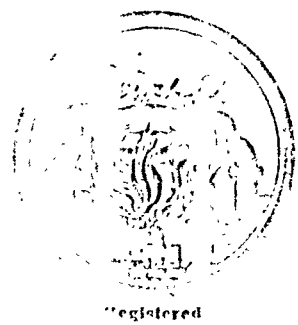
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

THE ASBESTOS WORKER



Registered

VOLUME VII
NUMBER 6

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

JUNE
1928

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GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

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ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

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WEST ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

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1371 WEST 89TH STREET
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Press of
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THE

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

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IN MEMORIAM



Brother Daniel A. Neary

BROTHER NEARY passed out on April 30 at his home, 1177 Third Avenue, New York City, after an illness of two years. The funeral service was held at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrar, to which the mourners that included the New York Building Trades Council Board of Business Agents, Local 12 membership and representatives of various fraternal, political and civic societies marched. The floral tributes that filled five funeral cars included one from our International Association, which was represented by Vice-President Mulligan at both the church service and interment, which was in Calvary Cemetery. "Dannie" served as Business Agent for Local 12 from 1914 until the time of his death. He served as an Executive Member of the Greater New York Building Trades Council. He formerly served as Vice-President and Organizer of our International Association from 1909 until 1912. He was forty-seven years of age and came from an old line family of Asbestos Workers that included his father and three brothers. His father, "Johnnie" Neary, was one of the stalwarts of the Salamanders. Brother Neary is survived by a wife and four sons.

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The Asbestos Worker

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Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer

TO the Officers and Members of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Executive Board. Greeting: I hereby submit for your consideration my report since the last Executive Board Meeting, which was held at Los Angeles, Cal., in September of 1927:

CHARGES

Would request that in the future when charges of an International nature are preferred against members, that a copy of the original charges as on file by Local be sent to the International Secretary IMMEDIATELY, under seal, so the Secretary may, in turn, take copy of same and send to our International President for investigation and report.

FINANCES

The Finances of the International Association remain a little below normal; that is, that portion of same which is in the General Revenue Fund.

The Strike and Defense Fund has increased considerably.

Would request that the Local Unions send in their balance due at the end of each month.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS

When Withdrawal Cards are issued by a Local, would request that the triplicate copy of same be sent to the General Office IMMEDIATELY, as in many cases I have received notice that Brother members had deposited their Withdrawal Card without receiving the triplicate copy from the Local which had issued it to the member.

TRANSFER CARDS

The triplicate copy of all Transfer Cards should be sent to the General Office IMMEDIATELY upon issuance by the Local.

TRAVELING CARDS

Would request that the Local Secretary, Business Agent, or any other authorized officer of the Local who issues traveling cards, send the triplicate of same to the General Office IMMEDIATELY upon issuance, as in many instances I have received notice from Locals that they have accepted traveling cards before I received notice from the Local who issued same, which has caused quite a little delay in recording members properly.

Again will state that it is not necessary for a Local after accepting a

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traveling card to issue a new traveling card to a member when he is leaving the Local. The only time the Local is to issue a new traveling card to a member is after he has been accepted in the Local on a transfer card.

Charters Issued

San Antonio, Texas — Local No. 87

Prospective Locals

Richmond, Virginia; Newark, New Jersey, and Memphis, Tennessee.

New Members

6001 C. T. Fason — Birmingham, Ala.
6002 W. T. Head — Birmingham, Ala.
6003 Walter La Grove — Birmingham, Ala.
6004 W. W. Godwin — Birmingham, Ala.
6005 George Hunter — New York City, N. Y.
6006 J. O. Donnell — New York City, N. Y.
6007 John McConnell — Dayton, Ohio
6008 Arthur Bergloff — Dayton, Ohio
6009 Ray Peeling — Dayton, Ohio
6010 Charles Riley — Dayton, Ohio
6011 John Bocklett — Dayton, Ohio
6012 Walter B. Ratcliff — New Orleans, La.
6013 J. L. Gibbs — Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
6014 Elbert H. Hackel — Albany-Troy, N. Y.
6015 John Angelovich — New York City, N. Y.
6016 Edward A. Smith — Los Angeles, Cal.
6017 Geo. Ponnay — Los Angeles, Cal.
6018 Earl G. Haverty — Kansas City, Mo.
6019 H. Berry — Montreal, Canada
6020 G. P. Howe — Montreal, Canada
6021 P. G. Howe — Montreal, Canada
6022 Charles Sgarlato — New York City, N. Y.
6023 William Wild — Toronto, Can.
6024 Ole Olsen — Chicago, Ill.
6025 Charles M. Hayes — Connecticut
6026 E. L. Lette — Charleston, W. Va.
6027 A. L. Pritchard — Charleston, W. Va.
6028 W. B. Lett — Charleston, W. Va.
6029 A. F. Austin — Charleston, W. Va.
6030 William M. De Ment — Charleston, W. Va.
6031 John McConnell — Charleston, W. Va.
6032 D. H. Phelps — Charleston, W. Va.
6033 Ed. Milbee — Charleston, W. Va.
6034 Roland Osborne — Cincinnati, Ohio
6035 Philip Seelinger — Cincinnati, Ohio
6036 J. Cole — Kansas City, Mo.
6037 Robert Walsh — New York City, N. Y.
6038 Peter Popovich — New York City, N. Y.
6039 Frank Perry — Tulsa, Okla.
6040 John Kresich — New York City, N. Y.
6041 James Gilfeather — New York City, N. Y.
6042 H. C. Lee — Los Angeles, Cal.
6043 James J. Dalton — Cleveland, Ohio
6044 Harold Olsen — New York City, N. Y.
6045 Edward Connolly — New York City, N. Y.
6046 Donald Seely — New York City, N. Y.
6047 Herman Otto — Essex and Hudson Co.
6048 A. E. Burke — Toronto, Canada
6049 M. Gray — Baltimore, Md.
6050 R. Rittmiller — Baltimore, Md.
6051 Joe. Pactow — Baltimore, Md.
6052 Edw. E. Gilbert — Dayton, Ohio
6053 Jack Welch — Dayton, Ohio
6054 Charles A. Robinson — Dayton, Ohio
6055 L. H. Ahlborn — Dayton, Ohio
6056 Fred. Krasa — New York City, N. Y.
6057 W. A. Davis, Jr. — New York City, N. Y.
6058 A. Ziegler — New York City, N. Y.
6059 G. D. Miles — Houston, Tex.
6060 L. Wimmer — Baltimore, Md.

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6061 Ed. Shannon Baltimore, Md.
6062 M. J. Holley Dallas, Tex.
6063 H. S. Childers Louisville, Ky.
6064 C. F. Thiede Toledo, Ohio
6065 C. E. Waldbridge
Minneapolis and St. Paul
6066 J. C. Se Mon Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6067 John H. Delaney
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6068 Harold Ray Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6069 H. W. Bauman
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6070 L. H. Ridge Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6071 R. L. Belknay
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6072 Robert Dolezal
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
6073 R. F. Geiser .. Dallas, Tex.
6074 Fred. Voigt
New York City, N. Y.
6075 A. Babbington Toronto, Canada
6076 Earl Berg Chicago, Ill.
6077 Charles Carruthers Chicago, Ill.
6078 E. J. Lory Chicago, Ill.
6079 Patrick O'Carroll Chicago, Ill.
6080 Edmund Rosenkranz
Chicago, Ill.
6081 John Slow Chicago, Ill.
6082 William Wilson Chicago, Ill.
6083 Ed. Wiza Chicago, Ill.
6084 L. Wheeler San Francisco, Cal.
6085 Walter Racich
New York City, N. Y.
6086 George Hausen
New York City, N. Y.
6087 Louis Bruni Springfield, Mass.
6088 Edward Wagner
Springfield, Mass.
6089 M. Dempsey
New York City, N. Y.
6090 Joe. Carnes Indianapolis, Ind.
6091 Carl. Schwenk . Buffalo, N. Y.
6092 Edward Walters Buffalo, N. Y.
6093 Leonard Johnson Buffalo, N. Y.
6094 Joseph Kennedy Buffalo, N. Y.
6095 T. C. Brown..Washington, D. C.
6096 William Evers..Toronto, Canada
6097 Charles Dougherty
New York City, N. Y.
6098 Alfred Jacobs
New York City, N. Y.
6099 Clarence Viebrink
Milwaukee, Wis.
6100 Hilbert Grants Milwaukee, Wis.
6102 Milton LeGrand
Essex and Hudson Co.
6103 John Gilbertson
Essex and Hudson Co.
6104 W. Ormsby
Essex and Hudson Co.
6105 Henry Gonthe
Essex and Hudson Co.

Lapsed Members

Members who have been lapsed for the non-payment of dues can re-affiliate upon payment of a new initiation fee, plus $5.00 for re-registration fees.

Suspended Members

Received several applications for suspended members, and notified the various Locals that a suspended member is eligible for re-instatement upon payment of all back dues and assessments, plus $5.00 for re-instatement fees, but does not make out a new application and can retain his old registered number.

Miners' Assessment

Upon recommendation of our International President a strike assessment of 25c per month per member was levied for the Miners, beginning the month of December, 1927. Concurred in by the Board.

Toronto Assessment

Also strike assessment of 35c weekly for Local No. 20, Toronto, Canada, was levied upon recommendation of our International President, and concurred in by the Board. Declared off after one week.

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Wages of Locals

Local No.		Rate		Rate for Overtime.
"	1. St. Louis, Mo.	$1.37½	per hr.	Double
"	2. Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.50	" "	"
"	3. Cleveland, Ohio			
"	4. Buffalo, N. Y.	1.25	" "	"
"	5. Los Angeles, Cal.	1.12½	" "	"
"	6. Boston, Mass.	1.25	" "	"
"	7. Seattle, Wash.	1.12½	" "	"
"	8. Cincinnati, Ohio	1.30	" "	"
"	9. Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.	1.12½	" "	"
"	10. New Orleans, La.			
"	11. Baltimore, Md.	1.25	" "	"
"	12. New York City, N. Y.	1.50	" "	"
"	14. Philadelphia, Pa.	1.25	" "	"
"	15. Winnipeg, Canada	.90	" "	Straight time and one-half
"	16. San Francisco, Cal.	.93½	" "	Time and a half
"	17. Chicago, Ill.	1.56¼	" "	Double
"	18. Indianapolis, Ind.			
"	19. Milwaukee, Wis.	1.10	" "	Double
"	20. Toronto, Canada	.85	" "	
"	21. Dallas, Tex.			
"	22. Houston, Texas	1.18¾	" "	"
"	23. Montreal, Canada	.75	" "	Time and a half
"	24. Washington, D. C.	1.30	" "	Double
"	25. Detroit, Mich.	1.25	" "	"
"	26. Rochester, N. Y.	1.15	" "	"
"	27. Kansas City, Mo.	1.15	" "	"
"	28. Denver, Colo.	1.00	" "	"
"	30. Syracuse, N. Y.			
"	31. Providence, R. I.	1.25	" "	"
"	32. Essex & Hudson Co.	1.50	" "	"
"	33. Connecticut	1.25	" "	"
"	34. Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.			
"	35. Youngstown, Ohio			
"	36. Portland, Ore.	1.12½	" "	"
"	38. Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1.25	" "	Time and a half
"	39. Omaha, Nebr.	1.20	" "	Double
"	40. Albany-Troy, N. Y.	1.25	" "	"
"	42. Wilmington, Del.	1.25	" "	
"	43. Springfield, Mass.	1.25	" "	
"	44. Columbus, Ohio	1.25	" "	Time and a half
"	45. Toledo, Ohio			
"	50. Tacoma, Wash.	1.12½	" "	Double
"	51. Louisville, Ky.	1.25	" "	"
"	52. Duluth, Minn.			
"	64. Tulsa, Okla.	1.12½	" "	Time and a half
"	70. Mare Island Ship Yard	.91	" "	
"	71. Sacramento, Cal.	1.00	" "	Double
"	72. Bremerton, Wash.	.91	" "	Time and a half
"	73. Portland, Me.	1.12½	" "	Double
"	74. Des Moines, Ia.			

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Local No. 75, South Bend, Ind.		1.05	"	"	Time and a half
" " 77, Charlotte, N. C.					
" " 78, Birmingham, Ala.					
" " 79, Dayton, Ohio		1.25	"	"	Double
" " 80, Charleston, W. Va.		1.25	"	"	"
" " 81, Cedar Rapids, Ia.					
" " 82, Spokane, Wash.		.87½	"	"	Time and a half
" " 83, Atlanta, Ga.		1.00	"	"	"
" " 84, Akron, Ohio		1.12½	"	"	"
" " 85, Atlantic City, N. J.		1.25	"	"	
" " 86, Nashville, Tenn.		1.00	"	"	

Members Suspended

6100 Hilbert Grantz Milwaukee, Wis.
5736 Clarence Briley, Detroit, Mich.
5931 J. Murray Detroit, Mich.
1971 Albert Olson Chicago, Ill.
2704 M. Maher Chicago, Ill.
1848 Michael Grady Chicago, Ill.
2585 T. C. Addison Chicago, Ill.
3200 Severin A. Peterson Providence, R. I.
5063 James Leahy Connecticut
5722 Amos C. Brownell Connecticut
6208 E. Marstaller Philadelphia, Pa.
4682 Perry Games Sacramento, Cal.
451 Jack F. Reese Rochester, N. Y.
6268 Floyd Smith Philadelphia, Pa.
6025 Chas. M. Hayes Connecticut
1852 Jos. Flynn Chicago, Ill.
5490 W. Stoddard Chicago, Ill.
2553 Geo. Tyrol, Jr. St. Louis, Mo.
6152 Ed. A. Charbonneau Detroit, Mich.
5825 Roy Hamilton. Detroit, Mich.
5668 John J. Doughton Detroit, Mich.
3793 James Martin Pittsburg, Pa.
4730 Russell Prudence Montreal, Canada
5670 Armand St. Louis Montreal, Canada
5862 J. Windsor Montreal, Canada
5132 Raymond Burnell Connecticut
455 Edward De Mallie Rochester, N. Y.
4880 Otto Bishop Philadelphia, Pa.
5298 Leo A. Hayes Philadelphia, Pa.
4522 Austin Moran Philadelphia, Pa.
5622 R. G. Sleeman Philadelphia, Pa.
5287 William Thomson Philadelphia, Pa.
776 William Whitelock Philadelphia, Pa.
5632 Edward F. Dahlke South Bend, Ind.
5637 B. Vauga South Bend, Ind.
5532 Howard Moake Denver, Colo.
4531 E. J. Krause Rochester, N. Y.
5898 Harry Collison Rochester, N. Y.
5612 E. J. Horton New York City, N. Y.
1317 C. Havard Detroit, Mich.
5319 Leo Maher Detroit, Mich.
6014 Elbert H. Hackel Albany-Troy, N. Y.
4438 Ed. Berkhahn Milwaukee, Wis.
2396 Albert Steinhaus Milwaukee, Wis.
5731 H. W. Allen Louisville, Ky.
4753 H. A. Charlton Norfolk and Portsmouth
3042 Fred. Manfredini Portland, Ore.
5614 V. J. Kent Des Moines, Ia.

Members Expelled

6106 Justin Nelson Essex and Hudson Co.

Lapsed Members

2416 Richard B. Green Seattle, Wash.
5898 Harry Collison Rochester, N. Y.
5751 Glen Rans South Bend, Ind.
6252 James Allen. San Francisco, Cal.
6326 W. B. Workman San Francisco, Cal.
5223 George Chapman St. Louis, Mo.

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Visited Kansas City on Tuesday, January 31st. Met Secretary of the Building Trades Council, Frank Peterson, also Thompson of Local No. 5, and went over the entire situation with them. I then made arrangements to meet Mr. Ryder of the Standard Shop. Met in conference with Mr. Ryder and Son and one of their solicitors. After going over the matter with them, Mr. Ryder stated that under no circumstances would he sign an agreement with which he had nothing to do with the drawing up of, but that he would place the men back to work and pay them the scale of wages, but it was useless and a waste of time to try and have him sign an agreement, as the last time he did sign an agreement the Local broke it.

I then visited the job of the American Hot House Company in Clay County, across the river from Kansas City, on which Business Agent Ryder and the Financial Secretary Williams were working direct for the Hot House Company. This Company was straightened out by the Council, and with the distinct understanding that the men would work direct for the Hot House Company. Material on this job was furnished by Ryder, and who put in a bid for labor plus 15%.

Met Ryder and Thompson that night, and they requested that I stay over and make one more attempt, and that they would investigate several of Ryder's jobs in the City, which they did and found that he had a non-union man by the name of Riebler working on an Ice Plant Job.

I then received wire from President Mullaney and again took the matter up with Ryder of the Standard, who emphatically informed me that under no consideration would he sign an agreement, and that I could pull the men if I wanted to, or do anything I wanted, as he was going to run that Shop. I notified Business Agent Ryder and Thompson of the proposition he had put to me. I also stated to Ryder that I would wire President Mullaney and have him to take it up direct with the Tulsa Local, as a communication had already been sent there by Mullaney.

After receiving a further communication from Tom. Hughes, Secretary of the Local and State Organizer W. C. Birthright, I visited Nashville on Sunday, January 29th, at which time I went over the books with them, showed them how to make out the per capita tax receipts and got them started.

From all accounts there will possibly be about fifteen members in the Nashville Local within the next thirty days. There are some ex-members of the Detroit Local working in that City, and requested to join the Local. I notified the Secretary to have them to make out applications and send them immediately to the Office, and I would take it up with the Detroit Local.

Also have an ex-Pipe Coverer who has been down at Miami, Fla., for some three years, and who worked for the Phoenix Utility Co., which is one of the largest steel corporations in and around Miami. He also had some experience with Ed. Smith and John L. Owens. Think that he is on the order of Smith, as he would like to do contracting when he can.

I met the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor of Tennessee, who is W. C. Birthright, who informed me that he would look after the Local at Nashville, as he has several friends there.

Also met Organizer Woodbury of the A. F. of L.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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The Company Unions

Andrew Furuseth
President, International Seamen's Union

IT is generally believed, and it is no doubt very likely true, that in certain parts of the tropics there exists a tree called the Upas tree, the fumes of which are poisonous to such an extent that men or animals who seek its shelter against the sun or rain—and its temporary shelter is good—and stay there too long, shortly experience a special kind of pleasing lassitude, which is the forerunner of physical death. Staying all night, or at least staying long enough to inhale sufficient of the fumes, they die. It is stated that animals never stay long enough to be seriously injured, but that men sometimes do. Unacquainted with the real nature of the tree, and not finding the fumes particularly disagreeable but rather otherwise, they go to sleep under that tree's protecting leafage and die.

The working man of these latter days, and especially here in the United States, has been free so long that he has forgotten the feel of the shackles on feet or hands. He gets tired of the struggle because the struggle is sometimes hard to endure. The burden is sometimes heavy to bear. He has been working and struggling in the heat of the sun. He has been freezing in the cold of the winter and he has been wet to the skin often and often by the summer rain, when it was warm and, therefore, disagreeable; and often again by the spring and fall rain which was cold and, therefore, more disagreeable.

An employer of labor rich enough to hire, as advisers, men skilled in the Roman law, advise him to adopt the modification of the Roman law of master and client. The worker, who is tired of struggling and perhaps has those around him and dependent upon him who are still more tired because he cannot furnish the wherewithal to feed, clothe, house and give the schooling that they desire and as he feels he ought to, is offered steady employment at going wages which seem to furnish, at least, a temporary rest from the struggle. He accepts the offer. He joins the "company" union. He goes to sleep under the Upas tree.

It is not the first time in Western history that this remarkable thing has happened. When the so-called Barbarians invaded the Roman Empire, carrying with them their families, their cattle and their slaves, they, after victory, seized upon a certain part of the land, which they divided according to the standing of the fighting men in the invading force. The leaders got the larger portion, the fighters on horseback a less portion and the fighters on foot a lesser portion, but all received sufficient upon which to live from their own labor and the labor of their slaves. These invaders gradually absorbed the feelings and views of life of those around them. They all wanted more land and there arose between them a struggle over the land. The struggle came from a natural cause. Man lived from what he could raise from the land, from the wild life that he could convert into food and clothing and from the fish that he could get from the waters. These invaders were surrounded by men who lived without labor, purely upon the

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labor of their slaves, whom they in every way treated like cattle, and the more well-to do of the invaders grew greedy for that kind of life, while those less well-off began to fear what might be the result to them. They could see the abject misery of the slaves around them. They learned to treat their own slaves more inhumanly than they had done up to this and gradually learned to seek shelter under the protection of the more powerful of their own people against the Roman system which surrounded them. It developed an organization of free men, equal in privilege so far as the laws were concerned, but unequal in wealth. It was a perfectly natural thing for the weaker to seek the protection of the stronger and return therefor loyalty and readiness to fight under the banner of the leader for the preservation of all.

Such was the beginning of the feudal system, which finally ended in the owner of the land having absolute control over the life and death of all the people who lived upon his land or under his control. The simple Barbarian had found an artificial Upas tree. He had sought its shelter and it resulted in his social and political death.

The industrial system of America is a development of the industrial system of Europe and the industrial system of Europe is a development of the industrial system as it existed when the Barbarians destroyed the Roman Empire. The differences are only such as would be produced by the higher spirit of freedom amongst the Barbarians and the higher ethics of the Christian religion; but fundamentally the employer did feel and yet feels very much like the king who said, "I am the State." The employer says, "I am this business"; you who are seeking work were all right when there was plenty of idle land that you could go to; there is no more of the free land left, and now you will have to work for me or somebody like me. I will treat you as well as the other man will and I will guarantee you steady employment, because I will assist you to organize into a union under my protection and my friendly control. The tired and worried working man, who has nothing but his labor with which to support himself and his family, believes the promises because he wishes to believe them. He is tired. He does not like the struggle. He wants the shelter. He likes a good boss and so he joins the "company" union and goes to sleep under the Upas tree.

After a while he buys an automobile, a dollar down and a dollar a month; after a little further time, he buys a very simple humble home, a few dollars down and so much a month as he would otherwise pay as rent, but the house will be his in twenty years. He never knows what it is to be out of debt; he never knows when the man who sold him the automobile will come and take it from him; he never knows when the man who sold him the house may come and take that from him, because he fears that he may lose his job and be unable to meet the monthly payments. He lives in daily fear because he has much to lose, and he gradually accommodates himself to the pressure from the employer, whose need or growing greed steadily makes the danger greater. He has been long enough under the Upas tree to have lost his energy and the employer is wise enough not to take too much away at a time; a little at a time and as often as safe, but gradually and steadily riveting the chains; that is his policy.

A good many of the employers do not know what they are doing, but others do. Their advisers have studied the origin and development of feudalism in the Middle Ages. The working man certainly does not know; he may have a vague idea of the development of freedom in the last sixteen hundred years. The working man has a hazy idea that it was first

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in the religious field and that ultimately freedom won; it was then on the political field, and again the freedom won. On the religious field it was carried on by religious organizations, based upon religious discontent. On the political field it was carried on by political organizations, based upon political discontent. If the evolution is to proceed and human brotherhood attained, the struggle on the industrial field must be carried on by organizations based upon industrial discontent. Because this is vaguely felt rather than understood and because of immediate advantages the workers are organizing into unions of their own and endeavoring through them to give expression to their hopes and aspirations; but the struggle is tiresome, the burden is sometimes heavy—too heavy—and they accept, often against their own better judgment, the promises of steady employment, which they hope may come from the "company" union. They are seeking rest under the Upas tree.

During the struggle for political equality a point was reached in which the people sought to re-establish their ancient right of participating in the making of the laws under which they were to live. National assemblies, under one name or another, were insisted upon and these very largely tried to pattern themselves upon the English Parliament. This was resisted by the kings in every way, but when they had to give the people some share in the making of the laws and were compelled to grant some form of national assembly with some power over general legislation, over taxation and over appropriations, they tried very hard to control those national assemblies through right of appointment, at least in one of the two houses into which they were usually divided, and, by one way or another, controlling elections to the popular branch. In other words, they tried to organize national assemblies which, for one reason or another, would be under the control of the king. Just like the modern employer, finding that the pressure for organization amongst the workers must be met in some way, organizes the "company" union. The king undertook to use the national assembly to carry out his will; the employer uses the "company" union to carry out his will. The national assemblies on the Continent of Europe were generally nothing but a mockery at this stage of development. They existed for a short time and were abolished again. It took the sacrifice of countless thousands of lives and wars that lasted twenty-five years and other struggles through a hundred years to finally bring about a recognition of equality before the law or in the state. The "company" union is an imitation of that, the members of the "company" union imitating the people who were easily satisfied and the employer imitating the king, who was determined to have his own way.

"Company" unions stand squarely in the way of the development of that industrial freedom and equality about which we dream some, write some, speak a good deal and then expect "George" to attend to it. Human freedom and equality is a flower that grows in strife and amongst danger. It never grows where there is lack of energy; where there is carelessness, sloth and cowardice. All the influence of the "company" union is squarely against the evolution toward that industrial freedom and equality that we sometimes, in our better moments, hope to obtain; all the influence of the "company" union is squarely toward that industrial feudalism which we all claim to fear. Men gave their labor, their sweat and their blood to attain the freedom that we have reached. As it was obtained so it must be protected and developed. You may be a member of a "company" union, friend, and you may think that you are all right, but if you have any children they will pay for your cowardice; they or their children will suffer because you were

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slothful and careless, because you were tired and because you were willing to go to sleep under the Upas tree.

If you would leave the world better and give to your children and their children a better chance than you had, your place is in the real union, not in the "company" union. Your duty is to protect the rights and privileges which your ancestors bought with their blood in order to give them to you. If you would preserve them, improve them and attain to that industrial democracy about which you sometimes glibly talk, you must get into that force which is working to that end, and for that purpose there is no force in the world today except the trade union. That is your union, out of which you may make what you like, because it is subject to your collective will. If you have the will to work, the courage to fight and the fortitude to suffer, it will be well with your children and your children's children; if you have not, it will be ill with them. The forces against you are tremendous, but the force that you can bring to bear, if you unite and have the courage to labor and to wait, will be strong enough to bring victory to those who come after you. You can do none of the things that you ought to do, that it is your duty to do, as a member of a "company" union, serving a good boss, being sure of the going wage, as a member of a union organized by the employer, because of his kindly interest in you. It is also because of his kindly interest in you that he causes you to sign the "yellow dog" contract, which gives him a property right in your labor. That property right has been construed by the courts to be sufficient cause for the equity power to step in with its injunctions, and when that steps in all your rights as a citizen are forced out. You have Section I and Section XIII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States especially protecting your right of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and the right of petition, which, of course, where every one is supposed to be a sovereign, means the right to petition your neighbor and all the other people not only around you but throughout the country. You have the Thirteenth Amendment, which provides that no involuntary servitude shall exist, but both of these pass out when the equity power steps in. There are at this time up to 100,000 miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, together with other men, who have signed away their rights under the Constitution and who are now so helpless that nothing but a general assistance from all the rest of the people can get them out of their misery.

Think it over, friend, and when you do, turn down the light and place yourself before the fire place, take your boy on your knee and think of him and try to understand the harm that you are doing him by being a member of a "company" union and seeking rest under the Upas tree.

THE United States Supreme Court has refused to hear attorneys for New York City who attacked the law of that state which provides that on public work municipalities must pay the wage rate prevailing locally.

The city sought to appeal the decision of State courts sustaining the law in a case brought by 213 municipal employes who claimed $127,800 additional wages as painters under the State law.

Members of the United States Supreme Court asked the city's attorneys whether the city is not a creature of the State, and on receiving an affirmative reply declared the State could take all its property if it desired without compensation.

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Education for Trade Union Wives

Grace B. Klueg

Chairman of the Educational Committee of Ladies' Auxiliary L. A. of M.

A LITTLE more than a year ago, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Association of Machinists undertook a new experiment in workers' education. We were convinced that the wives of trade unionists had a function in the labor movement and that they could play a very useful part in promoting and encouraging trade union principles. So sure were we of this that we undertook to educate our own membership to perform this function.

We started with a modest educational program. We issued pamphlets covering the history of the Machinists' Union and a primer on "What is Trade Unionism?" We also sent out reprints of certain articles that we thought were of interest to workers' wives. The response to our efforts was a ready one and our members showed keen interest in the subjects under discussion.

We decided to follow up our work with an institute. This was held at Brookwood Labor College in July, 1927, and lasted for one week. The institute considered such subjects as: the worker's wife as purchasing agent for the home, the source and amount of her income, its distribution, the housing program in the cities; the use of electricity, what it means to the workers in terms of cost for the service of public utilities and leisure for the worker's wife; the problem of the children in the home; the story of the International Association of Machinists and other unions represented at the institute, the labor movement as a whole, the American Federation of Labor, what the movement means to the workers, how the auxiliaries can help; women workers in industry, how they affect men workers, how they can be organized; the ladies' auxiliaries, how they can be more effective.

The result of this experiment was more than gratifying. Delegates came from seventeen states and both Canada and the United States. Other auxiliaries became keenly interested in the work we had undertaken and five international auxiliaries were represented at the institute. These included the printers, the lithographers, the carpenters and the post-office clerks. The interest shown was intense and after the institute was finished we received many inspiring letters from delegates from all parts of the country.

These delegates returned to their homes with a determination to carry some of the inspiration they had received back to their fellow members. A new movement was started for classes among the various local auxiliaries. The locals are being aided financially by the Educational Department wherever they desire to conduct such classes. In addition, the department assists them in securing suitable teachers to deal with the subjects they have chosen from the trade-union viewpoint.

A keen interest in trade unionism has developed among the wives of the machinists. For instance, our local auxiliary in California is conducting a class on the subject, "Why Are Trade Unions Necessary in Present-Day Society." Their original inten-

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tion had been to have one lecture each month, but they became so interested in the subject that they have extended their program and are now devoting two evenings out of each month to their educational program.

This year the program of the Educational Department was extended to cover many more subjects which we felt would be particularly interesting to the wives of trade unionists. Considerable attention was given to the question of the public schools and what they were doing in the interests of the children of workers. This met a ready response and some of our local auxiliaries were not content with the material we had furnished them, but wanted to make their own studies as applied to their local situations, to see what they could do toward obtaining a better and more efficient public school system. We even have a class in Moncton, N. B., Canada, on the public school question.

Some of our members felt that they needed training in how to conduct their own business and carry on their own programs, so that classes in parliamentary law were developed and attended with great interest.

Our program for this year includes such subjects as the organization of women in industry, what trade unionism means to the wives and families of the worker, electricity and its relation to the home, the family budget and the parallel waste in industry.

While originally the work of the Educational Department of the Machinists' Auxiliary was intended for the wives of the machinists, it has spread beyond that point. Other auxiliaries have become very much interested in the work which we are doing and we are constantly getting requests to supply these outside organizations with the material which we have gathered and for assistance in developing their programs. This we have been only too glad to do.

While in the beginning our education work was an experiment, it seems now to have passed the experimental stage, and to have met a very definite need. We feel that we have demonstrated conclusively that women can be interested in the labor movement and can be educated to work constructively for the advancement of the welfare of the workers.

In this country there are many agencies of public opinion — the schools, the church, the press and many others. These are agencies among which well-informed women with trade union sympathies can work to very good advantage.

From the beginning, the problems of organized labor have never been far from the home. Organization campaigns are carried on in the shop and strikes are waged on the picket line, but both affect the woman in the home so greatly and are so much affected by her that to neglect her is to pass over what may be either a weapon for labor progress or an obstacle to it.

In times of industrial strife the wife may either encourage the worker to stick with his union and to fight the battle through, or, discouraged and knowing nothing of trade union principles, she may be a big agency in causing him to desert from the ranks.

Unquestionably a body of well-informed, thoroughgoing trade union wives can be of inestimable value to the labor movement. Not only can they render encouragement at home but active assistance in the field. It has been the aim of our auxiliary to build up such an enlightened body of women in our own ranks.

We are succeeding beyond our own expectations. The problem is easier than we had thought it would be. We have found that women are willing and anxious to shoulder their share of the burden. We hope that with the continuation of our work we may become of ever-increasing usefulness to the labor movement as a whole and to our own union in particular.

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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

OVERTIME.

OVERTIME pay for work performed outside of regular working hours is looked upon by the employers as a means of securing additional compensation on the part of the workmen, and the workers sometimes are prone to adopt the same reason for overtime rates being established in our trade agreements.

Because of the monetary consideration involved the fundamental cause for overtime rates is overlooked and the impression is allowed to grow that double or time and one-half the regular rate for all work performed outside of regular working hours is for the purpose of creating additional compensation. The facts are that overtime rates in agreements are placed there for one specific purpose and that is to protect and safeguard the established eight hour working day secured after so many years of strife and sacrifice by the men and women of organized labor.

Some trade unions provide in agreements and Constitutions that men employed during regular working hours cannot work overtime while there are other workers in idleness. This feature eliminates the aspersion that the unions are striving to always secure double time rates for the purpose of fattening their pay envelope.

Bear in mind that organized labor still maintains that Eight Hours' Work, Eight Hours' Play and Eight Hours' Rest is the sanest, most economical and effective way to adjust the twenty-four hour cycle of the day. We maintain further that we are desirous of securing steady em-

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ployment eight hours a day rather than intermittent employment with occasional overtime periods.

Labor seeks to decrease the working hours, not for the sake of leisure, but because of the introduction of modern methods, machinery, etc., that displaces hand power and causes unemployment if the long work day is continued. We grant that if we could be assured steady employment that overtime rates would be eliminated, as it would be possible for us to protect our working day by having a steady working force available at all times, and by making it possible to measure our incomes in a more certain manner than present conditions warrant.

THE EDITOR

FIVE young women, healthy as far as appearances go, stood in chancery court in Newark last week and heard scientists pronounce them victims of an incurable malady—sentenced to die.

The young women had been employed in painting luminous figures on watch dials, using radium paint. They were poisoned by wetting the tiny paint brushes between their lips so as to draw the tips to a fine point, not knowing, so they assert, that by so doing they were taking a fatal poison into their system.

The young women—Miss Katherine Schaub, Mrs. Edna Hussman, Mrs. Quinta McDonald, Mrs. Albina Laris and Mrs. Grace Fryer—were in chancery court to get an order permitting them to sue the United States Radium Corporation for a total of $1,250,000.

They contend the corporation is responsible for the creeping death that doctors testified soon will send them to their graves.

The case has been adjourned to September 24, without defense testimony having thus far been offered.

* * * * * *

WE DID, TOO.

The following appeared in a recent issue of a local publication, and we pass it along for what it is worth. All others that desire may copy.

Getting Out a Journal.

Getting out a Journal is no picnic.
If we print jokes, folks say we are silly.
If we don't, they say we are too serious.
If we publish original matter, they say we lack variety.
If we publish things from other Journals, we are too lazy to write.
If we don't print contributions, we don't show proper appreciation.
If we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.
Like as not some fellow will say we purloined this from some other Journal.
We did.

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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 name, 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. 6, Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are pleased to report that Boston Local No. 6 have signed a trade agreement with the Boston Asbestos Board of Trade which comprises nine of the employing firms, and it is believed that our agreement is an improvement and represents an advance in collective bargaining. The important features of the agreement are as follows:

An increase in wages from $1.25 per hour to $1.37½ per hour to take effect October 1, 1928. Improvers rates to remain at .90c per hour until the Improver class has been eliminated. The Apprenticeship System adopted May, 1926, is displacing the Improvers and we have only a few Improvers left, most of which are now in their fourth year. Method of adjusting wage scales is placed on an annual basis with provisions for arriving at wage settlement six months prior to date that wages go into effect each year, which will allow ample time for finishing contracts taken under the previous wage scale and makes it possible for all new work to be figured at the agreed wage scale for the next year.

During the months of April, May, June, July and August where board is not paid, we shall work a forty hour, five day week, no work to be performed on Saturdays except at double the regular rates of wages. The five day week has been agreed to as a trial, and it is to be noted is in effect in the months during which our membership is idle. We believe that the five day week for the slack period will prove successful and of benefit to both employers and employees. Local No. 6 has the honor and distinction to be the first union in our International to secure the five day, forty hour work week.

In this agreement we have agreed to work a full eight hour day in thirteen cities and towns within an approximate radius of 10 miles of Boston, day travel beyond these specified cities and towns to be paid for during regular working hours. In order to overcome the abuse of automobile travel all travelling time shall be computed by way of railroads, street cars, buses or jitneys operated as public utilities, which means that if a member uses his own automobile he shall travel in conformity with schedules of conveyances operated as public utilities, and equalizes conditions for all.

The agreement committee representing Boston Local No. 6 was E. A. John-

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son, Chairman, John Fisher and O. W. Palm. We are indebted to International Vice-President Johnson as usual for his perseverance and forward looking intelligence, which is always evident and at the command of Local No. 6 without any remuneration whatever.

Fraternally yours,

O. W. PALM, *Business Agent-Secretary.*

Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines for the next Journal. Our President Mullaney was in Dayton April 22 to attend a meeting between officials of the Philip Carey Company, Business Representative Clarence Briley and President E. Gilbert of Local No. 79, at which time President Mullaney got a more thorough understanding between all concerned, thanks to Brother Mullaney. Also wish you would make the change in my address.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES RILEY, *Secretary.* 208 Elmhurst Road.

CLARENCE BRILEY, *Business Representative* 19 Hallwood Street.

Appreciation of Our Efforts for the Mine Workers from the American Federation of Labor

Joseph A. Mullaney, President
I. A. of H. and F. I. and A. W.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The records in our office show that your International Union has responded in a most liberal way to the appeal of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for money, food and clothing for the United Mine Workers of America and their families dependent upon them in the strike fields of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and elsewhere. When I express to you my appreciation of the generous spirit manifested by the officers and members of your Union I know I am but feebly stating the heartfelt thanks of the miners and their families who have been the recipients of your help and assistance.

Both as a member of the United Mine Workers of America and as an officer of the American Federation of Labor may I express to you my sincere thanks for the noble and wholehearted way in which you have responded to the appeals of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

With every good wish, I am

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN, *President.*

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BROTHER DANIEL A. NEARY
Local No. 12, New York, N. Y.

WHEREAS, the Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and Business Agent Daniel A. Neary, and

WHEREAS, in his passing Local 12 has lost a long serving, valued official and its membership a friend and companion, and

WHEREAS, his taking away has left a void in the hearts of all of those who came in contact with his cheery voice and sunny disposition, be it

RESOLVED, That Local 12 tender its heart-felt sympathy and condolence to his widow, children and surviving relatives in this, their time of bereavement, and be it further

RESOLVED, That as a token of appreciation for the life work of Daniel A. Neary and in reverence to his memory, our charter stand mourning draped for a period of six months, and be it still further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of Local 12, a suitably engrossed copy be presented his family and a copy mailed our Official Journal for publication. Harry A. Flynn, Secretary.

BROTHER CHARLES BROOKS
Local No. 32, Newark, N. J.

It is with sorrow and regret that we announce the death of Bro. Charles Brooks on May 8th, 1928.

Working at this trade for over thirty years and being a credit to our union, we trust that our loss has been a Heaven's gain.

RESOLVED, That we extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy.

RESOLVED, That Local in a body stand with bowed heads for a period of two minutes and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow, a copy spread in the minutes of our Local and a copy sent to our International for publication in our monthly journal. E. J. Dougherty, Secretary.

BROTHER FRED. A. CLEMENTZ
Local No. 16, San Francisco

WHEREAS, It has pleased The Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Fred. A. Clementz, 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 No. 16 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty 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. E. A. Dwyer, 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 Building.

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 145 Broadway. Clifford 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. George Stolper, Secretary, 1370 American Avenue. Henry Hug, Business Agent, 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 Wednesdays at 3111 Elmwood Avenue. Frank McElroy, 3111 Elmwood Avenue.

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 501½ 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.

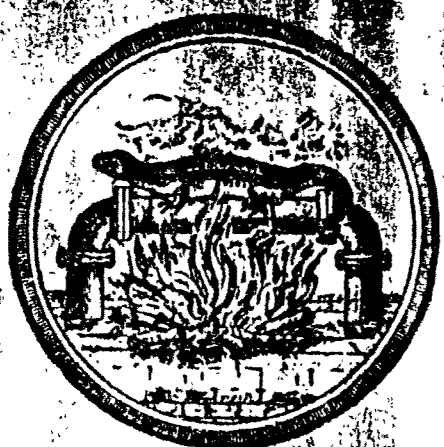
No. 88—RICHMOND, VA.—Meets First Mondays of every month. Charles H. Ouings, 2501-A Stuart Avenue.

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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