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NUMBER 10

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THE

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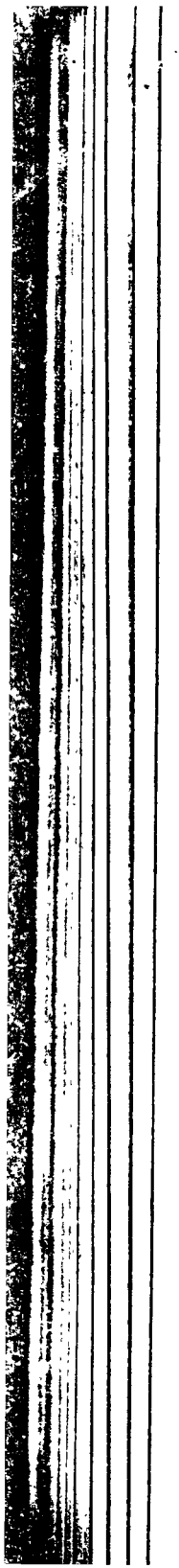
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The Asbestos Worker

VOLUME VII. OCTOBER, 1928 NUMBER 10

Who Controls the Press?

Department of Research and Education
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

ANDRE SIEGFRIED, in his book, *America Comes of Age,* has stirred up something of a controversy by his charge that the American press is virtually controlled by financial interests through advertising. He wrote: "The great newspapers, as everyone knows, live entirely by their advertising. Logically, therefore, they are bound to fall sooner or later under the influence of high finance and big business, which pays for publicity. Whenever an editorial contradicts their views, the captains of industry can easily exercise a little pressure. 'Your editorials are not up to our standards,' they write; and the editor, realizing what he is up against, gives in. Otherwise the paper goes to the wall. The national interests thus possess an effective means of moulding the public to their ends by withholding what they think it should not know and presenting each subject from the desired angle. A rigid code is soon built up from which there is no escape, though people are soon unaware of its existence."

This statement was taken up by the editor of the magazine *Personality* in June and vigorously denied. He declared that "there never was a time when the leaders of the American press were less receptive to improper influences."

In support of this denial *Personality* presents in its July issue emphatic statements from eminent editors defending the press against Siegfried's charge. Some of them are impressive and illuminating.

The Pulitzers, Ralph and Joseph, publishers of the New York *World* and the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, respectively, praise Siegfried's book but combat strongly his attack on the press. The former writes: "I happen to know that *The World* in its career has deliberately thrown away many millions of dollars of advertising by attacking for the public good various interests which thereafter very naturally refused to advertise in a hostile paper. I know that *The World* will continue to throw away many millions in such advertising. I am sincerely convinced that with the exception of a few blackguardly sheets, which are very precisely known to the

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profession which they dishonor, the press of the country does not prostitute itself by shifting its editorial policy at the orders of its advertisers."

The editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, G. B. Parker, submitted as his answer remarks made by M. E. Tracy, author of the Tracy column in the Scripps-Howard papers, before the St. Louis Advertising Club.

"During thirty years of experience in newspaper work," he said, "I can recall only four instances where large advertisers, as a group, attempted to do such a thing. In contrast with this, I can recall a dozen instances in which a story was played up beyond its facts, or a four-column heading was used where a one-column head would have done just as well, for no other reason than to show the public that the editorial department was beyond advertising contacts.

"Instead of hurting the independence of newspapers, advertising has helped and encouraged it. Indeed, and without straining the imagination too much, one might almost say that advertising is responsible not only for the great degree of independence American newspapers enjoy, but for their very power to exercise it.

"Economic independence is essential to intellectual independence, and that is what advertising has brought to American newspapers. Its secret, insidious influence, of which laymen whisper, is a myth. The revenue it produces, which enables them to stand on their own feet and look the world in the face, is a fact—because, for the first time in human history, they owe nobody. No far-fetched, finely spun analysis is necessary to understand why this must be so. Advertising is based on nothing so distinctly as lack of unity, and lack of unity means nothing so distinctly as the utter impossibility of exerting anything like concerted influence. Even if advertisers wanted to influence newspapers, they could not do so, because they could not agree among themselves. The only common interest they have in newspapers, the only cause that ever finds them united, is the lineage rate."

Senator Capper, who owns a number of newspapers, writes: "Unfortunately, there are instances which could be cited to support his contention, but these are exceptions, not the rule. A newspaper, to last, to have and hold a permanent influence and become a permanent business success, must have character. If it sells out to its advertisers, it sells its birthright for a mess of pottage. Its downfall, in the long run, is certain."

Henry J. Haskell of the *Kansas City Star* writes: "If M. Siegfried were familiar with the situation, he would know that the newspaper's real temptation is in quite another direction. It isn't afraid of its advertisers, but it is afraid of its readers. It sometimes takes real courage to adopt a policy that is unpopular with the people who pay it fifteen cents or a quarter a week!"

The editor of the Chicago *Daily News* in a lengthy and spirited reply remarks that, "The newspaper of low ideals will be tolerated only by people of low ideals. Such people mainly live by their wits or from hand to mouth and are of little value to legitimate advertisers." He then records that, "Chicago has just passed through a bitter political contest in which unfaithful public servants in high places appealed to the voters for renewal and extension of their official power. The outcome of the political contest in Chicago and Illinois was an overwhelming defeat for the vicious officials who had made the city and state a byword the world around. If the newspapers which fought those officials were indeed faithless and venal they would not have made the gruelling fight which they did make, inviting and receiving unmitigated abuse."

Discriminating comment comes from Paul Bellamy, of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and William Allen White, of the *Emporia Gazette*. The former

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writes: "It is my feeling that the only pressure to which editors as a whole yield is the pressure of the *mores* of the time, the pressure of the generally accepted stereotyped conceptions in all fields of thought. It is very probable that American newspapers would profit greatly if their editors could to a greater extent free themselves of this perfectly human conformity, but when it comes to advertising pressure as such, it amounts to very little."

Mr. White's comment is as follows: "The professor is wrong when he says that the American press is directly dominated 'by the money interests through advertising.' He is right, however, when he concludes that the American press is tremendously property minded. This property mind comes from the fact that the American newspaper is becoming more and more an industrial enterprise, collecting and selling news as the packers collect and sell meat or the iron masters collect iron and sell steel. I know of no editor so low that he would take direct dictation from any advertisers. I know of no editor so high that his mind is not affected by his industrial environment. The fact that he lives in daily contact with the rich people in his community, whether the community be large or small, that he gangs with them at the country clubs, eats with them at the leading hotels, and indeed prays with what might be called a plutocratic congregation, colors his mind and he sees things as his friends and associates see them. What was once a profession has become a trade because the cost of entering the trade is prohibitive to anyone who has mere opinions to sell, thoughts to peddle, ideas to propagate."

The evidence available seems to support Mr. White's diagnosis

WHAT hurts your union hurts you, for this reason you are deeply concerned in all things that affect your labor organization one way or the other.

Did it ever occur to you that there is nothing which injures the union so much as the failure of members to attend meetings? Stop and consider what it means if you are one of those union members who never attend the meetings

Suppose all other members did what you are doing, what then? It would mean that nobody would be at the meetings, and before many moons passed there would be no union.

The reason that a union exists at all is due almost wholly to those who attend the meetings. If you are not attending you are doing that which would kill your union if all other members followed your example.

The more members who stay away the harder it makes it for the few who do attend. They have to bear the brunt of the struggle. No matter how hard they try they are weakened by your absence just as an army would be weakened if most of the soldiers in the ranks went into hiding on the days when there were battles to fight?

You want results from the union, don't you? Then by the eternal laws that underlie all human progress you must help get those results.

Nothing hurts your union so much as the indifference of the members. No attack from the outside can possibly do so much harm as this inexcusable slacking on the inside. It is this shirking of duty that does more injury to a union than anything else.

A real union man never permits anything but extraordinary causes to keep him away from his union meetings.

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Some Things We Don't Know About the Injunction Situation

Cleon O. Swayzee

IT was in 1888 when a state court in Massachusetts, sitting in equity, first issued an injunction in a labor dispute. Immediately, there arose a violent storm of protest which has continued almost without interruption to this day, and which has centered around the heads of the judges issuing the injunctions. Hundreds of articles have been written, hundreds of speeches have been delivered and almost everyone concerned has formed a very positive opinion in regard to the use of this rather new judicial instrument. With the exception of the employers, which group, of course, siezed upon the injunctive process with great alacrity and zeal, most groups have had the feeling that, by the use and abuse of the injunction in labor disputes, labor has been unjustly put into an awkward and disadvantageous position; or, rather, that the employers have been given an advantage distinctly unfair to organized labor.

Supporters of the labor movement, in seeking to expose the evils of the use of this writ, have voiced their protest in magazines, in newspapers and, in fact, in any way by which they could get their views before the public. These articles and speeches have been appearing with almost clock-like consistency and regularity. Hardly a month has passed since 1888 but what in some magazine or newspaper there has appeared an article or account of a speech in which the injunction was attacked and proclaimed to be the most vicious judicial monster from which Labor had to defend itself. Such attacks are still appearing and certainly will continue to appear. Since little, if anything, is known about the actual workings of the injunction and about the history of the several injunction cases, almost anyone can write about it and almost everyone does. But with all this oratory and all this discussion and comment, labor injunctions are still with us. They are being obtained with an ever-increasing ease. The jurisdiction of the courts sitting in equity is gradually being extended, and to date there is little hope of an antitoxin being discovered to which Labor may look for relief from this much discussed and supposedly harmful malady.

Certainly in the last thirty-five years Labor has made great strides in the betterment of wages, hours and general conditions of employment, and these strides have come with little more discussion and attention than has been given to the injunction. Then why, it may be asked, has Labor not been able to abate, to some measure at least, this injunctive evil? Is it because the claims of Labor in this regard are wholly without ground? Might it be accounted for by the fact that Capital is too firmly entrenched in the political strongholds from which all blessings flow? Could Labor, itself, be pointed to as the reason for no progress? Has Labor's attack been misplaced and mistimed? Probably the question can be best answered by a comparison of some early treatments of the use of the injunction with some more recent ones.

As early as 1896 the Democratic

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party adopted as one of the principal planks of its platform a complaint in regard to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. It declared that,

"We especially object to government by the injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which the Federal judges in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners. . . ."

On September the 28 of the next year the Democratic party of Massachusetts included in its platform a plank declaring that,

"The right of trial by jury is our great inheritance and shall not by our consent be impaired. But today, great corporations demand from courts of equity, blinded by the interests of capital, injunctions that forbid workingmen from enjoying the inalienable rights and privileges of free men. The arrest of men for acts not forbidden by law and their trial and conviction without trial by jury or right of appeal to higher tribunals constitute judicial oppression and violate the safeguards of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Judges who usurp the powers of the legislative and of the executive unlawfully invade personal liberty and forget that this is a government of laws and not of men."

In October of 1897 the Hon. W. H. Moody, then a Republican member of the National House of Representatives, in a speech before a large gathering of Massachusetts Republicans, said,

"I believe in recent years the courts of the United States as well as of our own Commonwealth have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between capital and labor. . . ."

Thomas M. Cooley, in 1894, in his annual address as president to the American Bar Association, said,

"Courts with their injunctions, if they heed the fundamental law of the land, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude for even a single hour than can overseers with the whip."[1]

Mr. William H. Dunbar, a member of the Boston bar, in an article on the subject, said that the action of the courts in these labor cases,

"presents a serious menace to the very framework of the government."[2]

The above comments on the use of injunctions in labor disputes were made before the opening of the present century and are typical of all comment made at that time.

By an examination of the content of the above comments, it is not difficult to discover why so little has been done to curb the use of the injunction. The speeches and articles of 1898 could be copied and read today before large labor gatherings, and no one would know the difference as far as the content of the discussion was concerned. Or the speeches and articles of 1928 could have been read or delivered in 1898 and no one at that time would have heard anything that had not already been said. In short, everything which has ever been written or said about the use of injunctions in labor disputes, if boiled down to its real essence, could be stated in the following two sentences:

The use of the injunction in labor disputes is a real menace. Something should be done to stop it.

There has been too much opinion, too much oratory and too little study of the actual workings and history of the injunctive process.

For a great many generations smallpox was given the same treatment as has been given to the injunction. It was said, "Yes, smallpox is bad. Something should be done. Yes, smallpox is bad—very bad." Then

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signs would be made over the dead body, new hope would burst forth and die, more people would die, and again some one would remark, "Smallpox is bad. Really, something should be done." However, there did come a time when some person became dissatisfied with comment on the result and had the idea that if a large number of cases could be closely and accurately observed, a cause, other than supernatural, might be detected, which cause, if properly treated, could be removed, and the much discussed disease done away with.

The result of that idea has been success, and there is no reasonable ground on which to doubt that the same theory would prove equally successful in the case of the injunction. We have tried long enough the oratory treatment. We should now begin a careful study of the history and correlative conditions of a great number of cases. By this means, and by this only, can it be hoped to discover the injunction bacteria and a suitable antitoxin.

Then, assuming this to be true, a new question arises. How do we start and what do we look for in these cases? Surely we cannot discover such bacteria by listing only those things we know about the injunction, for such a list would be too short for any material use. Then we must resort to the next best thing, namely, a list of questions concerning phases of the injunction of which we know little or nothing.

Let us examine such a list.

1. In the first place, it might be important, as well as interesting, to know how many injunctions have been applied for. Of these applications, how many have been granted? Is the percentage as great as we think, or is it greater? What would be the significance of the fact that 50 per cent of those applied for were granted? Seventy-five per cent? Ninety per cent? Of course, the greater part of the injunctions issued is issued against employee groups, and since that is true, a numerical comparison of the injunctions issued against employees with those issued against employers would not be significant. However, a percentage comparison might be quite significant. Then, what light would be thrown on the situation if it were found that only forty percent of applications for injunctions by employees against employers was issued, and eighty percent of the applications by employers was issued? Or again suppose a greater percentage of those applied for by employees was granted? Would this make any difference?

2. There have been some cases in which injunctions were granted against non-organized groups, as opposed to organized or union groups. For example, A runs an open shop. His employees become dissatisfied and a few of the more aggressive ones go around to all the departments and announce an important meeting for that night. At the meeting an organization is affected for a strike, but for that strike only. The men walk out, start picketing and an injunction is issued against this spontaneous organization. What percentage of the applications for injunctions affect only non-union groups, and what percentage of these is granted? Is it greater or less than the percentage applied for and issued against union groups? Are judges more willing to enjoin organized groups than they are to enjoin unorganized groups? Are injunctions, for the most part, issued against acts for the protection of property regardless of who is menacing it, or are they usually issued against organized labor?

3. Is there a particular industry or a few industries in which most injunctions are applied for and/or granted? If so, what is the cause and significance of this? Does the general type and character of worker in such industries throw any light on the cause? What about the character of

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the local union leadership? Could it be pointed to as a possible cause? Or, perhaps, the character of a particular industry itself accounts for most of the injunctions. Is it a seasonal industry? Do all seasonal industries have as much trouble as this one? Why or why not? Are the wages in this particular industry as high in proportion as in other industries? Is the work more strenuous? More monotonous? More fatiguing? Is there more, or less, competition in this industry than in others?

4. Do employers more frequently apply to appointed judges for injunctions than to elected ones? Is the percentage of injunctions granted by appointed judges greater than that granted by elected judges? Is an elected judge looking toward another election when he denies or grants an injunction against a large group of workers? Does he grant injunctions more readily to large corporations against their employees than he does to small non-influential ones? How about the decree or injunction order? Are the decrees handed down by the appointed judges generally more severe and drastic than those handed down by elected judges? Do appointed judges take as long to consider the cases as do the elected judges?

5. Running hand in hand with the above, to what extent are employers resorting to a particular court or judge? Is there one judge whose name appears more frequently than any other on the Orders to Show Cause, which orders have a temporary stay; or more clearly, is there one judge who frequently grants a preliminary injunction to the plaintiff before the defendant has a chance to defend his action? If so, is this merely an accident, or has this judge by his education and environment developed a keen prejudice against the labor movement? Then, is there one judge whose name regularly appears on the temporary injunction? Does his name appear as regularly on the permanent injunction? What is the connection, if any, between the judge and the plaintiff or the defendant? What would be disclosed by an examination of the papers to find out the length of time that generally elapses between the hearing on the temporary injunction and the decision? Just how much consideration is given to the merits of the case?

6. To what extent does the press influence the outcome of an impending injunction suit? Does it play up the cause of labor to such an extent that public sentiment demands that the injunction be denied? Or does it paint the deeds of labor as hideous and villainous attempts at anarchy, and thus create a public sentiment that the judge can not well ignore? What has been the attitude and influence of the press in the last ten injunction suits in your county? Would the outcome have been different had the newspapers reported only the facts of the cases and not commented on and pointed out a wise settlement? Would it have been different had there been no newspapers to report the cases?

7. And, likewise, what influence does the city or state administration have on the outcome of a labor dispute? Were the police instructed to arrest the laborers on any excuse—to haul them into court for creating a public nuisance, even if those arrested were merely standing on the street, talking among themselves—not even noticing anyone? Or did the administration depend so much on the vote of labor that it instructed its police to ignore as many as possible, or all of the activities labor used in carrying out its strike program, regardless of violence or intimidation? Do employers often, if ever, pay a bonus to police who arrest and haul strikers into court on a false charge?

8. After an injunction has been granted, what is the percentage of violations? Of course, since there are many injunctions issued against labor,

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there are probably more violations that can be blamed to labor, but is the percentage of employee violations greater than the percentage of employer violations? What punishment is given to employee violators as compared to that given to employer violators? Do judges ignore contempt of an employer more often or less often than they do contempt of an employee?

Then as to the effect of such violation: In case labor has violated an injunction order, do judges consider this contempt as a personal affront, and do they grant injunctions against labor more readily after such contempt? After one violation, do judges keep their eyes more alertly open to subsequent violations?

Is the police force of a city ever instructed to see to it that there are violations of the injunction order? Do they frequently arrest workers, who may be only going to the store for a loaf of bread and haul them into court, charging them with picketing in violation of the court order? Or in case picketing is allowed to a certain extent, how often are pickets unjustly charged with coercion and intimidation?

9. Of course the preciseness of the decrees has long been a thorn in the flesh of labor, but how real has that thorn been? To what extent has labor been left at its own peril to determine just what it might and might not do under an order from the court? What percentage of the injunction orders have been "in any way whatsoever" and "in any manner" orders? Would the thorn be any less real if it were found that only two percent were of this type? What would an examination of the court orders which were followed by contempt proceedings show? Was the contempt a result of the vagueness of the decree? What would be the reaction of the Supreme Court to an act of a legislature which was framed in terms as broad as and indefinite as are some injunctions at least?

10. How many employers are really seeking permanent injunctions? Are their ends attained merely by getting a temporary injunction? What percentage of the temporary injunctions thus amount to or afford permanent relief? What percentage of the cases are dropped after the hearing on the temporary injunction? Does an Order to Show Cause with a preliminary restraining order ever give the employer the desired results? How long must an order be in force before a strike is broken? Or do injunctions have any influence on the outcome of a strike?

11. In what percentage of cases is an appeal taken by labor? By the employer? Is the strike either won or lost by the time the fight has been carried through the first court? In case an appeal is taken by labor, what percentage of the injunctions granted by the lower courts are vacated or set aside by the appellate courts? And with this comes the question: How adequate has been the indemnification to labor for being so long restrained? What would be sufficient compensation? Paradoxically speaking, even if the employer has lost on the appeal, has he not been victorious?

12. For the purpose of determining the wisdom of having the hearing on the temporary injunction by affidavits, which may be packed with perjury, instead of having this hearing by oral examination as is done at the trial on the merits for the permanent injunction, it would be important to compare the number of temporary injunctions which have been vacated at the trial on the merits with the number of permanent injunctions vacated by the appellate courts? It would be important also to know the number and percentage of the temporary injunctions which have been appealed and vacated. Are all the facts of the case disclosed in the affidavits? Is it as probable that the judges will detect perjury in the affidavits as easily as he would in a witness who had been examined and cross-examined in his presence?

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13. What would a comparison of the procedure in injunction cases in labor disputes with procedure in other injunction cases show? Are there more delays in the labor cases? If so, why? Does it take more or less time, on the average, to get an injunction in a labor dispute than it does in the other types of injunction cases? How does the nature of the interests sought to be protected by injunctions in labor disputes compare with the nature of the interests protected in other cases? That is, is there something about a dispute over the infringement of a patent for example, that makes injunctions appropriate for it, but inappropriate for labor disputes?

Certainly a complete solution to the injunction problem does not lie only in the answering of the above suggested questions. Far from it! However, the questions suggested are some that will have to be answered before the problem is satisfactorily solved. There are many more questions, a great many of which would be suggested by the results of an inquiry into the above questions. And taking a more pessimistic view, we can not be sure that the injunction problem will ever be solved even if these and five hundred much more significant questions were answered. However, we could, after answering these questions, settle back in our chairs with the rather comforting feeling that we had not been content, as so many have been, with a repetition of the oratory treatment, but that we at least had made a real and scientific effort to get at the facts of the situation.

1 Reports of the Amer. Bar Ass'n, V. 17, pp. 15-51.
2 Law Quarterly Review, October, 1897, p. 317

A MAN went down to Jericho to buy a can of beans. He had one dollar fifty cents secreted in his jeans. He needed all his money, for he earned it threshing wheat, he knew his frau and youngsters had to have some beans to eat.

When half way down to Jericho he met a stickup guy who quickly snatched his pocket-book and lammed him in the eye. The stickup artist took his coat; he was a trifle rude, and left him lying by the road half dead and nearly nude.

A priest, a Levite and clerk went whizzing by the road. They saw the man, they saw the wounds and where the blood had flowed. They honked their horn and hollered out as they went scooting by. They opened up the cutout and threw 'em into high.

The chairman of the city board, an alderman, a cop, all saw the victim lying there but none of them would stop. A barber from Samaria (whose name and street address were overlooked next morning by the writers of the press) passed by and saw the injured man, took out his first-aid kit and said: "I am sorry, neighbor. Can't I help you out a bit?"

He put witch-hazel on the hurts; bound up the aching head, then packed his man to Jericho and put him safe in bed. He tipped the bellboy and the clerk and said: "In this hotel, please keep this injured man until he is completely well. Just send the bill to my address and I will pay you all, though I may not have the needed dough until some time next fall."

Who was the poor man's neighbor—one of those who hit the pike, or the simple old Samaritan, whose name, perhaps, was Ike?—*Three-Link Reader.*

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The Monthly Labor Statement

United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE last statement given out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor covering wages in various occupations in various countries of Europe, and in the United States, draws some rather interesting contrasts. The statement also shows the relation of wages to cost of living in the United States over a period of years. The statement follows.

The following figures taken from the latest available publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics illustrate the differences in wages in the United States and various foreign countries:

The daily wage of bricklayers reported for Austria is $1.39, Belgium $1.32, France $1.57, Germany $1.84, and the United States $12.56. Carpenters—Belgium $1.36, Czechoslovakia $1.12, England $2.96, Germany $1.86, Italy $1.82, and the United States $10.16. Laborers in the building trades—Austria $1.12, Belgium $0.91, Germany $1.47, Italy $0.80, Norway $1.98, Sweden $3.09, and the United States $4.00. Coal miners—Great Britain $2.02 to $2.65, and the United States $6.26 to $9.65. Farm hands—France $1.05, Germany $0.56, Great Britain $1.27, Norway $1.28, and the United States $2.36. Rolling mill, heaters—Germany $1.81 to $4.57, Great Britain $4.36, and the United States $7.60. Rolling mill, common laborers—Germany $1.40 to $2.07, Great Britain $1.61 to $1.64, and the United States $3.28.

Monthly wages of able seamen were—France $17.00, Germany $22.00, Great Britain $44.00, Italy $20.00, United States—private vessels $60.00, and United States Shipping Board vessels $62.00.

Wages were at their peak in the United States in 1920. A combination of all wage data available, exclusive of agriculture, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in 1920 wages per hour were 134 per cent higher in 1920 than they were in 1913. The depression of 1921 brought the average down and it dropped still lower in 1922, but in 1922 wages were still more than twice as high as in 1913.

Since 1922 there has been a steady increase in wages per hour until in 1926 wages were 129 per cent higher than in the pre-war year, 1913. Similar summarization for 1927 is not as yet available.

While wages were high in 1920, so was cost of living. In 1920 cost of living was 109 per cent higher than in 1913, but because of the higher wages the worker was still 12.2 per cent better off in his living than he was in 1913. In other words, his hourly wages would buy 12.2 per cent more of the necessities of life than in 1913.

Cost of living dropped in 1921 and in 1922, and rose comparatively little up to 1926. In 1926 with wages per hour 129 per cent higher than in 1913, cost of living was only 75 per cent higher than in 1913. Thus in 1926 for his hour of work the worker could buy 30.7 per cent more than he could in the pre-war year, 1913.

Between 1926 and 1927 cost of living dropped about 1½ per cent.

In general, the labor union member fared even better than the average worker. The building, printing, stone and other organized trades working on time rates did not suffer a wage cut in 1920

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and 1921, but did in 1922 when the wage dropped from more than twice the rate of 1913 to a trifle under twice the rate of 1913. From 1922 union wage rate steadily increased up to 1926 and again in 1927. In 1926 wages per hour of these organized workers were 150 per cent higher than in 1913 and by 1927 they were 160 per cent higher. Cost of living in 1927 was 72.7 per cent higher than in 1913. Thus the organized worker had a 43 per cent higher real income in 1926 than in 1913, and a 50 per cent higher real income in 1927 than in 1913.

The actual construction of housing accommodations by labor organizations has been undertaken in only three instances although a number of trade-unions have promoted the organization of associations for financing the purchase or construction of homes for their members. An account of the housing activities of labor groups in the August issue of the Monthly Labor Review gives in considerable detail the results of an interesting experiment by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the construction of a group of apartment houses in New York City. The apartments occupy two city blocks and the group of buildings of which six are completed contain 303 apartments of from 2 to 7 rooms each. The rooms are large and each apartment faces on a street on at least one side. The union in undertaking this project was actuated by the desire to show that low rental housing was possible if undertaken by a group. The purchase of these apartments is not confined to members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, but is open to any trade-unionist in New York City. A similar development which has already provided living quarters for 1,185 families has been put under way by the United Workers' Cooperative Association, a group of unionists of various trades. In both of these projects less than half the land is utilized for the buildings, leaving ample space for playgrounds and other recreational features. Cooperative buying and many other features of communal life are carried on in connection with the projects. Although the numbers housed are few compared with the total number of workers in New York City, the experiment is important as showing what can be done by the workers themselves in improving their conditions of life.

ALTHOUGH extensive commercial use of asbestos dates back not much more than 60 years it has been known and put to some curious uses since the early days of the Roman Empire. Distinguished persons at that time were buried wrapped in an asbestos cloth of coarse texture, though with what object or hope it is not clear. In modern times plumbers, glass makers and other trades employing great heat use complete asbestos outfits, jackets, trousers, boots, gloves, helmets, and face masks. Probably the first authentically recorded suit of this kind was worn by a Frenchman named Chaubert, who about a century ago, wagered he could enter an oven along with a steak and stay there until the meat was cooked. He surprised the scoffers who gathered to witness the test by appearing in an asbestos lined robe, which, of course, they thought would be quickly consumed, and entering without hesitation the smoking hot oven. "In 12 minutes," says an account of the occurrence, "the steak and Chaubert emerged—the former cooked, if a trifle overdone, the latter uncooked, but well warmed up."

—Amasco News.

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YOUR BROTHER'S KEEPER

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill,
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Did you help him along? He's a sinner like you,
But the grasp of your hand might have carried him through.
Did you bid him good cheer? Just a word and a smile
Were what he most needed that last weary mile.
Do you know what he bore in that burden of cares
That is every man's load and that sympathy shares?
Did you try to find out what he needed from you,
Or did you just leave him to battle it through?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight,
When a lift just in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means—just the clasp of a hand,
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?
Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip,
And the glistening tears down the pale cheek that slip?
Were you brother of his when the time came to be?
Did you offer to help him, or didn't you see?

Don't you know it's the part of a brother of man
To find what the grief is and help where you can?
Did you stop when he asked you to give him a lift?
Or were you so busy you left him to shift?
Oh, I know what you say may really be true,
But the test of your manhood is—What did you *do*?
Did you reach out a hand? Did you find him the road,
Or did you just let him go by with his load?

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Report of the General President

GREETING: The activities of your President during the past quarter began with a trip to Youngstown, Ohio, where he met a Committee of Employers and Local 35 on the subject of wage agreement renewal including wage increase. This Conference agreed on terms of settlement and adjourned to meet later for Agreement signatures. Then came a meeting of the Local, where Your President gave advice and decision on subject matters vital to the progress of the Local.

The next stop was Cleveland and a Conference with Business Agent Dalton and later attendance at the Local Meeting that elected its officers, who were pledged by your President for the ensuing term.

Detroit was the next stop-off and a conference with Business Agent McElroy and later attendance at the meeting of the Executive Board of Local 25, where trade questions were passed upon and certain of the membership who appeared before the Board advised on the several subjects they brought to the attention of your President.

Then on to Toronto, where your President conferred with Business Agent Cullin and also attended the meeting of Local 20.

The next jump was to Richmond, Va., where your President succeeded in getting Local 88 off to a running start by bringing the Southern Asbestos Shop in line through the medium of an International Form of Joint Trade Agreement. Next came the meeting of Local 9, at which time your President gave the membership and scores of "floaters" a Trade talk conducive to harmony and progress on the various operations including Hopewell, Va., within the jurisdiction of Norfolk.

Then came three short trips that had to do with advising upon the procedure of certain of our Locals in re Trade Agreement interpretation. One of these Locals could profit by a more intelligent Executive Board while the progress of another is hampered instead of aided by the lack of understanding existing between the Business Agent and the Trade Agreement he is supposed to interpret.

Then came Albany and a conference with Labor Leaders of New York State on the subject of Progressive Labor Law Legislation for 1929, particularly the one of Workmen's Compensation. Then came a start for Montreal only to be overtaken by the telegram that sent your President hurrying to Chicago, where he represented our International Association at the Church service and interment of Mrs. Isabel Mulligan, mother of International Vice-President and Business Agent Hugh E. Mulligan of Local 17. Only once in the life of your President has he attended an occasion such as this where the floral offerings, funeral cars and numbers at services were exceeded and that was when the leaders of Organized Labor laid their beloved Chief Samuel Gompers away for his last sleep. The funeral of Mrs. Mulligan spoke volumes for the high esteem and affection in which her son-Hugh is held by all who know him (and they are legion) in all walks of life in the City of Chicago.

The next stop was Cleveland, where your President conferred with Business Agent Dalton on certain Local issues. Then came the Church service and interment of Brother Harry V. Flynn, Business Agent of Local 12, New York City, who followed his

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predecessor, Dan Neary within a few short months. Brother Flynn was laid away by the hands of his fellow workers, who marched behind his body to the Church and the grave at Calvary Cemetery.

Next came a conference with Mr. Cotton of the Weber Brothers outfit at Chicago at which time your President explained the workings of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement. Then came two trips within short intervals to Washington on Business of Executive nature at the Building Trades Department.

The next jump was to Rochester and the Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor. Your President met Brother DeMallie representing Local 26 and Brother Morse representing Local 30 at this convention. During the session Local 26 tendered a welcome to your President in the shape of a banquet and professional vaudeville show with the Rochester Employers in attendance, as also Business Agent Harmon and Brother Kohl representing Local 4, Buffalo. Your President takes this occasion to congratulate the officers and membership of Local 26 upon the amicable relations existing between the Employers and the Local as also to convey his personal thanks and appreciation for the consideration and courtesy showed him during his much too short stay in Rochester.

Then came another trip of Executive nature followed by the meeting of the General Executive Board in Atlantic City, the minutes of which will be found in this Journal issue. While in Atlantic City, your President conferred with the Local 85 Executive Board, Secretary Mohsberg of Local 11 and a committee comprising Business Agent Murtha and Brothers Roselle and Scout representing Local 14, all of which had to do with their respective locals' Trade Agreements.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

Elmhurst, Long Island
September 15, 1928

ATTENTION, MEMBERS

Greeting:

Under instruction of the General Executive Board in Session at Atlantic City September 14, 1928, I call the attention of the Officers and Membership of our affiliated Locals to the fact that the Minutes of the General Executive Board Sessions will be deemed sufficient official notification of any and all action taken by the Board without further communication on the part of the General Secretary-Treasurer.

The further attention of the Local Union Officers and Membership is called to Section 3, Article 10, of our Trade Law which reads "initiation fees, registration, FINES, assessments and dues are payable in order as herein mentioned to Local Unions, into whose funds they shall go."

Fines imposed by the General Executive Board should be collected from the member or members penalized by the LOCAL UNION SECRETARY, who should forward same to General Office, where it will be credited to the account of the complainant Local.

Yours fraternally,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Report of Proceedings of the Semi-Annual Meeting of the General Executive Board

Hotel Knickerbocker, Atlantic City

Monday Morning, Sept. 10

THE General Executive Board held its regular semi-annual meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where the opening Session was called to order in the Knickerbocker Hotel at 10 A. M. Monday, September 10, 1928, by International President Joseph A. Mullaney. International Vice-Presidents E. A. Johnson, Henry J. Oliver, Hugh E. Mulligan and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas J. McNamara were present and answered roll call.

The several communications were read, discussed and the Secretary instructed in re same.

The Board arranged its schedule in accordance with the work to be disposed of.

Adjournment was taken at 1 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Monday Afternoon, Sept. 10

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

Business Agent John Murtha appeared before Board as Chairman of the Local 14 Entertainment Committee and announced that the Board was in his keeping during its stay in Atlantic City.

The Chair sub-divided the Board and assigned them to their different tasks in the audit of Local Union and General Office finances.

Adjournment was taken at 2:30 in order to permit committee Aulliting.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11

The General Executive Board was called to order at 9:30 by President Mullaney. Board members Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara answered roll call.

Certain communications of Executive Nature were received and Secretary instructed in re same.

The Chair declared charges and appeals as the order of business.

Brother William Jones of Local 33 was charged with a violation of Section 8, Article 12, by Local 12. He was penalized in amount of $12.50 including $5 International costs.

Charges preferred by Local 31 for violation of Section 8, Article 12, against Brothers John Anderson, Louis Dahlberg and Stanley Shute of Local 6 were dismissed upon recommendation of Board Member Johnson, who reported his investigation failed to find sufficient evidence supporting the charges.

Charges against Brothers Stone, Nygren, Franklyn Johnson and John Carlson of Local 43 for violation

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Section 8, Article 12, preferred by Local 31, were dismissed upon recommendation of Board Member Johnson, who reported his investigation failed to find sufficient evidence to support the charges.

Charges preferred against Brothers Frank Miller and Leonard Johnson of Local 4 by Local 26 for violation Section 8, Article 12, were sustained by the Board. The Brothers named were penalized each in amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs.

Charges against Brothers William Colbrook, Earl Tunnell and Charles Hern of Local 4 preferred by Local 26 for violation Section 8, Article 12, were sustained by the Board. The Brothers named were penalized each in amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs. Improver Leonard Johnson also included in these charges drew a suspended sentence.

The case of Brother Roy Miller, Local 27, under charges preferred by Local 78 was laid over pending further investigation.

Adjournment was taken at 1 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 11

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

A petition from certain of the Local 25 membership was received and referred to President Mullaney for whatsoever action he might deem necessary.

Communication from Local 4 in re Erie, Pa., jurisdiction was received and referred to President Mullaney for decision.

The Board adjourned at 2:30 P. M. so as to permit its sub-committees to resume the Financial Audit.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 12

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

Charges preferred by Brother Ed Swan, Local 35, against Local 2 for violation of Section 1, Article 11, laid over for further investigation.

Charges preferred by Local 40 against Brothers E. McGregor and Dan Mains of Local 12 for violation Section 8, Article 12, were sustained by the Board. Brother Mains was penalized in amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs, and Brother McGregor (second offense) $25, including $10 International costs.

Charges preferred against Brothers Henry Zendel and Wilbert Thies of Local 2 by Local 4 for violation of Section 8, Article 12, were considered. Secretary McNamara stated he had received no response in answer to his three communications requesting the defendant members to make answer to charges. The Board sustained the charges and penalized the defendants each in amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs.

The Charges preferred by Local 78 against F. P. Livsy (withdrawn) and C. Fiduccia (suspended), members of Local 10 for violation Section 9, Article 15, were filed until such time as the brothers mentioned make application for working cards.

The Charges preferred by Local 22 against Brother M. Gravdall, Local 87, for violation Section 9, Article 15, were laid over for further investigation.

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Charges preferred by Local 27 against Brothers R. J. Hines, E. O. Creiner, W. C. Wade, Local 22, were laid over for further investigation.

Charges preferred against Brother Harry Kinkner of Local 14 by Local 11 for violation of Section 8, Article 12, were sustained. The Board imposed a penalty of $12.50 for each, including $5 as International costs.

Adjournment was taken at 1 P. M

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday, Afternoon, Sept. 12

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

President Mullaney brought certain trade matters (his regular report appears quarterly in our Journal) to the attention of the Board. The discussion on same occupied the entire session, which adjourned at 5 P. M

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer

Thursday Morning, Sept. 13

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

Communications received were disposed of and Secretary instructed in re same.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer was heard. It was discussed and that portion of it relating to finance laid over awaiting the final report of the Auditing Committee.

Adjournment was taken at 1 P. M

Respectfully submitted

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 13

The General Executive Board was called to order by President Mullaney at 2:30 P. M. Board members answering roll call were: Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara

The Audit Report of Local Union Financial Payments and standings at General Office was submitted. It was found to be correct in every particular with the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. It was on motion, unanimously adopted.

The Audit Report of General Office Funds, expenditures, etc., was submitted and found to be correct in every particular with the report of the Secretary-Treasurer and upon motion, was unanimously adopted.

The Board instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to include all General Executive Board Fines in Bills sent Local Unions by General Office and to call attention of all Local Unions to the fact that Fines are payable before dues.

Adjournment was taken at 5 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Friday Morning, Sept. 14

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

A communication was received from Local 79 requesting a Board Member visit Dayton. President Mul-

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laney instructed Secretary McNamara to stop off at Dayton on his trip West.

A communication from Local 21 was received and the Secretary instructed in re same.

The Secretary was instructed to issue a Journal notice to the effect that the minutes of the General Executive Board Sessions will in themselves be deemed sufficient official notification to our Local Union Officers and Membership of any and all action taken.

The Board then officially recorded the passing of former International Vice-President A. B. Wiggins of Local 7, Seattle, and Business Agents Harry A. Flynn and Daniel A. Neary of Local 12, New York. It also recorded the death of Mrs. Isabel Mulligan, the mother of our International Vice-President, and instructed the Secretary to convey its sympathy and condolence in the name of the International Association to the families of all these mentioned.

The Board instructed the Secretary to communicate its thanks and appreciation to the officers and membership of Local 14 for the entertainment, courtesy and consideration shown it by Business Agent John Murtha and his committee during its stay in Atlantic City.

No further business appearing before the Board, final adjournment was taken at 1:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Cob Webs *By an Old Timer Still in Action*

The bugle call has sounded, for a gathering of the Clan,
Of the old "Asbestos Workers," upon whom there is a "Ban."
But in years gone by, when good work was needed, and the "Speed-ball" was hardly known,
Those were the happy days "Bo", when the seeds of our Craft were sown.
The wages were small, that's true, but it didn't cost much to live,
And when we went out on a "Job," we gave the best that we had to give.
But, as the years go drifting by, and times, and systems alter,
And the "call" for "speed" and sloppy work will surely make us falter.
We are not needed any longer, our usefulness is dead.
So, what's the use of hollering?
I think I'll go to bed.

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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

■ ■ ■

CHILD LABOR

AS time passes, since the defeat of the proposed Child Labor Amendment, there accumulates a mass of evidence, to accentuate the great needs for Constitutional protection of the children of the United States.

At this late date in many states little children stand in need of protection. Their parents, either through ignorance, or economic circumstances, or both, put them to work at tender ages. The dirt and grime of the factory instead of sunshine and play and the rasping voice of some hard-shelled foreman reaches their little ears instead of the instructive voice of the teacher in a school-room.

The Children's Bureau, of the Department of Labor, has made public a report which indicates much tinkering by some states with the child labor problem, but with a conspicuous lack of success. We suspect that this lack of success can be attributed to the insincerity of the law-makers rather than to their inability to devise proper measures. Particularly have the states fallen down in protecting youngsters in the "street trades" —bootblacking, selling and distributing newspapers and the peddling of candies, novelties, etc.

In nineteen states some form of direct or indirect regulation exists. "Five of them fix ten years as the minimum age for boys in newspaper selling, one, eleven years; twelve, 12 years; and one fourteen years. Of the five laws that have a minimum age of ten, four do not apply to boys delivering newspapers on routes. In addition carriers are not covered by three of the laws fixing a minimum age of twelve and they are given a lower minimum (ten years) by two laws of this group."

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Here is something that will be a plague-spot on American civilization. The people of the United States have the least excuse to tolerate child labor. The riches of this land are more than ample. The man who insists on children toiling here, is either a fool or an enemy of the race.

The Children's Department comments on the difficulty of enforcing laws governing child labor in "street trades." If a sincere attempt is made there should be no difficulty. The passive resistance of the employing class is one cause. They may receive no direct benefit from the labor of children in "street trades" for these youngsters can be said to "be in business for themselves," *but if children are not permitted in the street trades then certainly they should not be in the factories, canneries and mills.* So the employers soft pedal one phase of child labor in order to continue its still darker side.

In New York City, there can be seen each day and far into the night, children peddling sweets and selling papers in the subways and along the avenues. They see the coarse, the wicked, the seamy side of life when they should be sound asleep. They pick up a few coppers and sacrifice priceless health through loss of rest. What must the condition be in cities less wealthy than the metropolis.

How much longer shall we permit this situation to continue? Is there not sufficient courage in the land to demand the end of this crime against childhood? Labor has tried to end this disgraceful condition. It stands ready to renew the battle until victory.

How much better it would be, if it were possible to arouse but one-third the interest in the evil of child labor, that is shown in the drink problem.

Let all who wish to give every tot a real childhood and a chance in life stand forth to overwhelm the forces that still prey on the young.—*Upholsterers' Journal.*

THE paramount legislative problem of Labor is relief from abuses of the injunction process. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the platform committees of the Republican and Democratic parties and urged the parties to pledge themselves to enact remedial legislation.

The Republican platform contained this statement:

"We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused, and have given rise to a serious question for legislation."

The Democratic platform contained:

"We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

"The expressed purpose of representative capital, labor and the bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed."

Neither of these statements is a satisfactory reply to Labor's petition for relief. Labor hopes the candidates nominated to lead these two parties will interpret these two declarations so that Labor may know definitely the intentions of each party.

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IN MEMORIAM



Brother Harry A. Flynn

Business Agent Harry A. Flynn of Local No. 12, New York City, passed away in St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday, August 11, where he failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis. He was buried from the Church of St. Cecelia and interred in Calvary Cemetery. Brother Flynn was forty-seven years of age, twenty-five of which he spent as a member of his home Local. He served as Local Secretary-Treasurer and Acting Business Agent before his election as Permanent Business Agent in June. Among his survivors are two brothers, Charles and Joseph, both members of Local No. 12.

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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. 7, Seattle, Washington

Editor *Asbestos Worker*
Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a line to correct the statement that appeared in the trade journal *"Asbestos"* to the effect that the Pipe Coverers of Local No. 7, Seattle, were *still out.*

We were on strike from May 21, 1928, until June 11th, 1928, a period of three weeks, when we were ordered back to work by the Building Trades Council.

We hope that the editor of *Asbestos* will be so advised.

Fraternally yours,

T. E. ROE, *Secretary.*

Local No. 26, Rochester, New York

Editor *Asbestos Worker*
Dear Sir and Brother:

At the conclusion of the New York State Federation of Labor which was held in Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 26 held a banquet at the German House in this city.

The supper was a three course affair, consisting of soup, half a chicken, dressing, rolls and bread, mashed potato, gravy, celery, olives, salad, ice cream and coffee.

The tables were arranged in a large U shape letter, with the orchestra seated at one point of the U, thus leaving room for the singers and dancers to enter. In this manner every one could see without having his view obstructed. The singers and actors appeared while supper was in progress. The songs consisted of old as well as up to date ones, also a few snappy parodies. The dancers were

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of the warm variety, but very snappy. Cigars and cigarettes were passed throughout the meal.

At the conclusion of the meal, which was attended by the entire local and the employers, our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, was called upon by C. DeMallie, toastmaster, to give the main talk of the evening. Following him several of the employers gave short talks. Brother James Harmon, Business Agent of Buffalo, Local No. 4, who was accompanied by Brother V. Coll of same local, gave us a few words.

The success of the banquet was laid to the fact that it was a real family affair, employer and employee alike.

Local No. 26 wishes to thank the arrangement committee consisting of Brothers E. DeMallie, E. J. Krause and J. Reese for the splendid way in which the banquet was run off.

Thanking you for courtesies in the past, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. G. SULLIVAN, *Secretary.*

Local No. 36, Portland, Oregon

Editor *Asbestos Worker*
Dear Sir and Brother:

Replying to your enquiry regarding quotations from *"Asbestos"*, the article concerning this Local is nearly correct.

The decision of the Arbitration Board established by the Building Trades Council and the Associated General Contractors was handed down August 9, 1928, awarding us $10.00 a day to take effect January 1, 1929. This date was set to allow for the finishing of all outstanding contracts by that time at the old wages.

We have had the five day a week since January 1st, 1927.

We are in hopes that the scale we have now established will soon be universal on the Pacific coast.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD McELLIGOTT, *Secretary-Business Agent.*

Local No. 39, Omaha, Nebraska

Editor *Asbestos Worker*
Dear Sir and Brother:

We would thank you to have this in the next Journal. Brother Frank Schultz, who is a member of Local No. 39, Omaha, and for whose benefit tickets were sold on a $20.00 gold piece, was awarded same at the drawing last meeting night. Wishing to thank all brother members for helping Brother Schultz, but sorry to say he is still unable to go to work.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. R. FORD, *Secretary.*

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BROTHER ALECK WIGGINS
Local No. 7, Seattle, Washington

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst of family and friends our esteemed Brother, Aleck Wiggins,

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one, who in life was a true friend, always a loyal member of organized labor and a credit to his craft, being the one who organized Local No. 7, and its first President and past International Vice-President

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the members of Local No. 7, Asbestos Workers of Seattle, extend to his wife their deepest sympathy.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 7 and a copy be sent to the International Secretary for publication in the Journal.

RESOLVED, That the Charter of Local No. 7 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Committee,
ARTHUR HARIGAL
GUS SELANDER
T. E. ROE

BROTHER HARRY A. FLYNN
Local No. 12, New York, N. Y.

WHEREAS, The Great Almighty has seen fit to call home our beloved and esteemed Brother and Business Agent Harry A. Flynn, and

WHEREAS, His taking away has caused us all to mourn the loss of a fellow-worker whose personality radiated cheerfulness and who had an influence for good upon all with whom he came in contact, and

WHEREAS, In the passing of Brother Harry A. Flynn, Local No. 12 has lost a faithful, willing and successful worker whose activities as a Business Agent were highly productive to and appreciated by our membership,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the membership of Local No. 12, in meeting assembled, stand in silent reverence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of Harry A. Flynn, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a set of memorial resolutions be drafted, ingrossed and presented to his family with a copy forwarded our Official Journal for publication, and

BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Charter of Local No. 12 stand mourning-draped for a period of sixty days as a remembrance of one though gone, is not forgotten.

GEORGE KAISER, *Recording 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, 918 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. Edward E. Redmond, Secretary. Office, 230 East 58th Street.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Electricians' Hall, 1807 Spring Garden Street. Joseph Ewen, 1128 North 32nd Street. 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., Winnipeg, 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. William F. Feier, 1001 North Alabama Street.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 808 Walnut Street. Henry C. Hug, Business Representative-Secretary, 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. D. Reed, Secretary, 700 South Willomet Street. A. J. Essary, Business Agent, 213 West 8th 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. Robert Eames,2149 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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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 42 Exchange 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. P. A. Jentzell, 9 Lester Street, 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. Harry P. Lutz, 2641 Pearce Avenue.

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. William E. Clark, 3204 West Jefferson Street.

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. Fisher, 2829 Capital Avenue.

No. 75—SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 315 South Michigan Street. Edward Dohlke, 122 Adams 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. W. G. McEachern, 111½ Walnut Street, W. E.

No. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Plumbers Hall, Corner Main and Washington Streets. L. C. Hostetter, Secretary, 137 Montgomery Street. Ray Peeling, 30 Marion Street.

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. G. C. Ridling, 863 Bankhead Avenue.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO. Robert 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. at Labor Temple, corner Eleventh and Marshall Streets. Charles Owings, 3116 Floyd Avenue.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets Third Mondays of every month at 319 Market Street, Trenton, N. J. A. G. Maxwell, 357 Hewitt Avenue, Dueitzville, Trenton, N. J.

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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