THE ASBESTOS WORKER



REGISTERED

Volume VIII
Number 1

JANUARY, 1929

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

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THE ASBESTOS WORKER

January, 1929

VOLUME EIGHT :: NUMBER ONE

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The Official Monthly Journal of and Published by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers. Published from the office of Lopez Company, Incorporated, 3 School Street, Boston, Mass.



Entered as second class matter July 8, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Monthly subscription rate, Ten Cents. Yearly subscription rate, One Dollar and Twenty Cents.

Printed on Union Watermarked Paper

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21394/3

THE AVERAGE MAN

Van H. Eshelman in The Boston "Post"

When I was a youngster I always aspired
To athletic fortune and fame;
My youthful and juvenile fancy was fired
To witness a contest or game;
I was quite ambitious to rise to the top
In any old branch of the sport,
But I never reached it—they forced me to stop
And so my ambition fell short;
But it's just as well that I never began,
'Cause then I could not be an average man.

I dallied with baseball and football as well,
Lawn tennis, croquet for a while;
And even for boxing and rowing I fell;
At golf—I could hit it a mile;
But I've never won in a tournament yet,—
As champion I never shone;
However, in spite of that, I never fret
Though I never won fame alone;
I'm glad that I'm only a plain "also ran"
And known to my friends as an average man.

It's nice to excel in a game or at play,—
A winner commands much respect;
And though I have never won out, I must say;
It isn't because I object
To those who've a tendency and who desire
To fight or contest for a prize;
I'm satisfied that of such honors I'd tire
And, though at the top I don't rise,
I'm glad it was not the Omnipotent plan
'Cause now I can be just an ordinary man.

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The Asbestos Worker

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Central Heating and Power Plants Are Coming Fast

A REPRINT FROM THE BOSTON "GLOBE"

COMMUTERS going to and from the North Station have been climbing over ditches and fussing about the delay from having the streets torn up all Fall. Now the trenches are filled in again. The commuting throngs have seen the installation of a new central heating district for that end of Boston.

The new North Station has been connected to a central steam heat plant, and now that the steam main is all laid the new station becomes the largest customer for steam heat in Boston. Steam heat engineers of the Boston Edison Company, which makes steam heating a side line to the electricity business, estimate that the station with its area and stores and expected hotel will use 107,000,000 pounds of steam heat a year.

The new North Station now becomes the chief example in New England of heating a large building from a central heating station. The old North Station had its own power plant at Minot st. The Edison Company has taken this over and is making it into a station for steam-heating only The Boston & Maine has a 25-year contract for its 107,000,000 pounds of steam a year. The same contract calls for delivery of 10,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year. The steam will flow as constantly as the electricity, 365 days a year, to heat trains and waiting room, to provide hot water in the barber shop and the drug store.

With a customer that size for a starter, the Edison people have felt justified in taking over a new central heating plant and laying extensive steam mains down Friend and Portland sts. from Causeway. They are betting on a substantial development of that end of the city now the new station is done.

While they were laying their 14-inch mains from the Minot-st. power house down Nashua st. to the station, the heating engineers took the opportunity to extend 12-inch mains down Portland st. half the distance to Traverse st., and eight-inch mains down Friend st. all the way to Tra-

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verse st. These steam mains can be extended in any direction, as the district develops.

The laying of a steam main is among the heaviest of pipe-laying jobs. A 10-foot section of pipe will weigh around 1500 pounds. This has to be laid on a concrete base six inches thick to insure a rigid foundation. They will go four to ten feet under the street surface to get room for the big mains in the tangle of gas and water and sewer mains, which have to be avoided.

The concrete base has to include tile drains to keep water out of the system. A cast iron coffin construction is the outer layer of the steam pipe. Its joints are made water-tight with a composition poured into the joints.

Inside the coffin the steam pipe itself is wrapped with three inches of asbestos insulation and this in turn is wrapped with waterproof paper, and the whole is painted with waterproof paint.

"Services" for lateral pipe connections are provided every 80 feet along the main steam lines, so that future customers can be taken care of without opening up the carefully sealed coffin.

Live steam flows through 1700 feet of main from the Minot-st. power house to the North Station, without appreciable loss of heat. This is no distance at all to carry steam from a central heating plant. In St. Louis they carry it a mile. In New York city 2500 large buildings are heated from one central plant. Right here in Boston steam heat is carried all the way from Tremont and Boylston sts. down to Summer and Kingston sts., with practically no loss of heat.

The possibilities in central steam heating have been revolutionized in the years since the war by the development in practical large-scale installations of a new and immensely efficient insulation. A composition of asbestos and magnesia laid three inches thick around the pipes reduces heat loss to a negligible amount. The total loss over the whole steam system of the Boston Edison's central heating mains is only 5 percent.

More than 100 of the largest buildings in downtown Boston are customers of the several district heating plants operated by the Edison Company within the area lying between Boylston and Tremont, Winter and Washington sts., and running down between Summer and Bedford to Kingston st. Within this area the utility company has 10 steam heating plants in as many different blocks, with pipes connecting with the surrounding buildings.

Since the recent development of efficient insulation, making long distance transmission of steam practicable, all these stations have been tied together to form a single system. Any one of these central heating stations can now send steam through any part of the system. In Summer, when the use of steam is greatly reduced, one plant is made to feed the whole steam system. If any single plant gets out of order, the steam mains are fed from one of the interconnected stations.

Modern insulation has thus made possible for steam heating the same sort of interconnection with long-distance transmission which has featured the recent development of the power industry.

Central station steam heat was originally a by-product of the electric industry. Exhaust steam resulted from electric generation, and was sold cheap. But the steam plants have long had to stand on their own feet and compete with coal and labor cost to get customers and earn profits, though most of the steam-heating stations in the country are still controlled by the electric utilities from which they are offshoots.

New utility companies are constantly entering the steam-heating business, and the field is rapidly growing, according to the National District Heating Association, which has 110 active operating steam companies in its membership. The largest of these, the New York Steam Corporation, sold $6,500,-

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000 worth of steam to heating customers in 1926. Other cities in which central steam-heating stations have developed an annual business of more than $500,000 are Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Seattle, Pittsburg, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dayton and Rochester.

The steam-heating engineers feel that it is quite a feather in the hat of their industry to get a big railroad station for a customer of central heating. Nobody can buy coal any cheaper than a railroad, and this railroad had its own heating plant. The railroad has balanced the cost of purchased steam heat against the inconvenience and cost of hauling coal and ashes, the labor cost of operating the heating plant and the capital saving from shifting the investment in a heating system to the utility company.

The North Station adds about one-fifth to the total consumption of steam heat from central heating plants in Boston. Heating engineers see a potential development to six times the present consumption of central station heat within the present downtown area of the city.

Wanted : : A Business Agent

ONE who is capable of creating jobs for the membership when there are none to be had. He must be especially fitted to have a job ready for a member when he reports out of work. He must have ability to defend himself on all occasions physically and otherwise. Applicant must have influence to get all members out of trouble at all times. He must have sufficient real estate unincumbered so as to be in a position to sign personal bonds. He should also have sufficient ready cash to insure the membership small loans, meals, street car fare, lodging, cash checks, etc. He must furnish his own car and a telephone in his home and he must be available to the membership at all times. He must keep himself posted so as to know where every member can be located on a minute's notice.

He must also be capable of defending a member before all employers when discharged for a good cause and force employers to maintain men in employment. He must be able to collect all wages for members which conscientious scruples forbid individuals to ask for themselves. When sending members to a job he should have sufficient vision to give member correct number of days of employment and amount of overtime that can be earned.

He must visit the sick, purchase tickets for bazaars, raffles, picnics, dances and all other worthy causes from his personal funds. He must keep posted as to the conditions of work in all cities and be personally acquainted with all business agents, so as to insure a transfer being accepted promptly. He will be held responsible for all new members accepted into the local. He must have a pleasing disposition, keep posted on the weather conditions so as to tell in advance whether the sun will shine and whether it shall snow or rain. He must be up on all current events, know how to get the best results from radios, automobiles, etc. Salary to start, $30 a week. If applicant can have the wages increased for the membership during his tenure of office, further consideration will be given. He must take any and all insults from the members and learn to like it.

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The Light Weight Diesel

THE Diesel engine is no newcomer in the power field, but from recent developments it seems about to extend its usefulness considerably. So omnivorous is this interesting motor that it is able to run satisfactorily even on powdered coal. It can also utilize fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin, although heavy mineral oils probably will be its staple diet for some years to come. On any kind of fuel it gives a better average thermal efficiency than any other combustion engine.

The inconvenient bulk and weight of the Diesel engine have recently been notably reduced without sacrifice of efficiency, partly by improved design and use of better materials, and partly by increased speed. It is now a real contender in the field of transportation. The Royal Automobile Club of London, England, reports excellent results from tests of Diesel-driven trucks. Diesel engines, burning heavy oil, are now in experimental use on Russian railroads. Diesel-driven pleasure cars and even airplanes are now entirely possible. The Sperry Diesel developed especially for airplanes, weighs only about two pounds per horse power. Meanwhile the light stationary Diesel is already on the market in the United States. Evidently a widespread adoption of the heavy oil engine would have a profound effect upon the petroleum industry, especially upon refining technology. Its high efficiency would tend toward a lower consumption of fuel for a given power requirement, while its ability to utilize lower grades and less volatile fractions would reduce the necessity for "cracking" and other complex refining operations.

The Diesel is preëminently a high compression engine, but on account of its own distinctive methods of carburetion and combustion, it does not "knock." A difficulty not entirely overcome is the comparative inflexibility of the Diesel engine, which runs best at constant speed. Moreover, there is difficulty in starting, and high maintenance cost. All these problems nevertheless seem in a fair way toward solution.

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics made a survey of 319 sawmills in which 58,007 workers are employed.

The average full-time work week is 56.6 hours and the average full-time earnings per week is $21. The lowest hourly rate is 29.8 cents.

There is no information on the number of workers who are paid an insufficient wage, but government reports and even reports of employers' organizations refute the consoling theory that "high" wages is the rule in this country.

Emphasis is always placed on groups, like the building trades, which total several hundred thousand workers, while the millions of so-called unskilled or semi-skilled low-waged workers are ignored.

Our trade union movement is not a select group of highly-skilled workers. It is all-embracing and includes every imaginable craft and calling in which organized workers have proven the value of unity. Its historic mission is to elevate all workers.

To expand the power and influence of organized labor we must reject the deadening claim that the American worker is paid "high" wages.

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Long Range Planning

During the afternoon of November 21st Mr. John Frey, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, came before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans and made an address. Because of the character and importance of the subject covered by this address, we are going to publish it in the Journal:

ADDRESS BY JOHN FREY

Secretary A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department

AN event occurred this morning while you were in session which carried special significance to the American trade union movement. When the American public pick up their newspaper tomorrow morning, from one end of our country to the other they will read a statement bearing upon the question of wages and unemployment which will receive more interest than most statements that have been read since the election returns.

Coming into contact with what has taken place this morning, and talking to those who are responsible for what occurred, the information was conveyed to President Green, with the result that I again have an opportunity to call your attention to a question which has interested all of you and which interested me very much while I was a delegate to conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Before calling your attention to what occurred, it may be advisable to preface the incident by recalling your attention to some things which affect our movement, so that what follows may have its full significance conveyed to you and conveyed to readers of America's newspapers, so that tomorrow morning they will see that in these United States of ours an understanding of economic problems has been reached such as never has existed in any other country, including our own, and which would have been undreamed of on our part a year ago. And as I desire to be accurate, you will pardon me if I follow somewhat the preliminary statement.

Our trade union movement has invariably grasped the sound economics which relate human beings to industry, before the professional economists and business men have grasped the truth. We have been the pioneers in interpreting what was transpiring industrially, through the application of fundamentally sound economic thought. Time has demonstrated the soundness of our economic policies, even though at times, the recognition may be somewhat belated.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of our movement was its economic interpretation of the fact that national prosperity depended upon the volume of wages. That the great economic problem facing American industries was under-consumption.

In 1925, the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, adopted a basis for wages which was revolutionary in its conception. It held that the real wage must increase in proportion to man's increasing power to produce, otherwise serious injury would follow to industry and commerce. The Convention declared that the country suffered from under-consumption—that so-called over-production existed only because the aggregate wages of the mass of the people were insufficient to enable them to purchase and make full

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use of the products of our industries.

The action of the Atlantic City Convention did not meet with a prompt response on the part of many leading economists, and business men, but as time passed, it was recognized that the American trade union movement had placed its philosophy of wages upon an absolutely sound economic foundation.

While the convention was in session this morning, an event took place which, in addition to placing the stamp of approval upon our basis for wages, and which also constituted what may be a turning point in the history of American industry and the relationship we have to it.

At the conference of the governors, who were assembled in the Roosevelt Hotel, this morning Governor Brewster of Maine, delivered an address which was of outstanding importance to our welfare, as well as that of the country as a whole. Governor Brewster's address dealt with the question of wages, of under-consumption, due to insufficient wages and idleness. Its substance was not only a complete endorsement of our trade union basis for wages, but in addition was an endorsement of one of the policies of this Federation for the purpose of relieving unemployment through the utilization of a reserve accumulated in times of plenty.

Of greater significance than the approval of this address by the Governors Conference, is the fact that the President-elect, Herbert Hoover, specifically requested Governor Brewster to expound these principles before the Conference of Governors and request the co-operation of States and other public authority in putting those principles into practice. The economic understanding of the relationship of wages to the prosperity of industry and commerce which we expressed at Atlantic City, has now received the authorized approval of the President-elect of the United States.

In other words, the governors of thirty States assembled in this city received the endorsement of the President-elect to the basic economic philosophy which guides our movement and which we have officially expressed. Before Governor Brewster delivered this address a thousand-word telegram had been forwarded to him containing its substance. Last night I understand a telegram was received from the President-elect by Governor Brewster, empowering him in his name to give authority to this statement.

I have never seen a document from a public official containing a clearer grasp or a more effective expression of opinion than is contained in this address of Governor Brewster. If it had been made before election it could be discounted; made after election, it has a significance which not only you will grasp, but the American people as well. So that you will understand what occurred this morning, I will read to you the address of Governor Brewster—and may I say that Governor Brewster had no idea we would be interested in his paper. It was by the merest accident that we discovered what was transpiring.

Let me say here that the statement I had prepared, so that I might express my own thoughts clearly, was read by Governor Brewster before I came to this hall, so that the linking up of our economic basis for wages has the approval of the man who stirred that Conference of Governors as it has not been stirred since they have been in session. Governor Brewster said:

"In Egypt people suffered when there was a famine. In America people suffer when there is a glut.

"What is called over-production fills our storehouses. Factories close down. Men walk the streets and starve, not because there is too little, but because there seems too much.

"Supply outruns demand. A seeming surplus spells disaster to producers everywhere. Civilization may appropriately ask itself how far either supply or demand may be controlled. It may also ask how far our troubles

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may be attributed to over-production or under-consumption.

"America emulates Tantalus of old. Threatened by a flood of plenty, men are doomed to want. The organizing genius of America faces another supreme test.

"To what extent production may be regulated by voluntary action as a result of trade reports is still undetermined. Recommendation of a ten per cent reduction seems often to ultimate in a ten per cent increase as each producer seeks to bootleg on the trade. Control apart from combination has not thus far been achieved in any major field. Governmental restriction America is not yet ready to consider, although the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution may finally be found the key.

"So much for supply. Demand is a bird of another feather. There is almost no limit to our wants. Purchasing power has been thus far the only limit on American demand.

"Unemployment at times has meant a decline of five billion dollars in the capacity of the American people to buy. No one wants this. No one profits by its operation. Factories want work. Laborers desire employment. Merchants wish to clear their shelves.

"Meanwhile the vicious cycle is increased in its downward plunge by the lack of purchasing power of the ever-broadening groups who find themselves without opportunity for employment of any kind. With their pockets bare they enter upon a starvation existence that very greatly prolongs the period within which the surplus materials may be consumed and the wheels of industry again begin to whirl.

"Such conditions constitute a tragedy and a travesty upon the organizing genius of American business men.

"There is much to indicate that the expansion of capital facilities at appropriate periods may furnish a means of regulating in substantial measure the variations in demand.

"With an annual expenditure of seven billions upon construction, America is in a position to stabilize prosperity to a most remarkable extent. Public authority spends more than a billion and a half. With this we are here primarily concerned. Private business will soon follow such practical demonstration as government may make since the great commercial interests of the country have the most vital stake. This may apply not alone to construction, but to the renewal and extension of capital facilities of every sort. It is the considered recommendation of the one who has received the overwhelming mandate of the American people to guide and guard their progress in the next four years that a construction reserve may prudently be accumulated in time of plenty against the lean year that is to come.

"This involves simply the provision of the necessary funds or credit to be released when indexes shall indicate the need and such designation of projects as may commend itself to the authority concerned.

"No infringement of legislative prerogatives is involved, since no project may be carried out except as the legislature may direct, although the rapidity of the construction program within defined limits may be accelerated or retarded to synchronize with the national and local need. Creation of such a construction reserve is one of the best forms of insurance against the panics of our past. It may not be a cure-all, but it certainly will alleviate our ills. In some measure it is possible to do for employment what the federal reserve system has done for finance and with equal advantage to the country as a whole.

"Picture the approach of an economic crisis with unemployment threatening on every hand. The release of three billions in construction contracts by public and quasi-public authority would remedy or ameliorate the situation in the twinkling of an

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cyc Federal indexes are already becoming available that remove the problem from the domain of speculation or opinion and place the need upon a basis of simple facts.

"No centralization of authority is proposed, but merely the creation of a condition by concerted action that shall make possible a remedy that will appeal persuasively to all. Follow the flow of those three billions to the contractor, to the laborer, to the material men, to the factory, to the factory employes, to the merchants, to the farmer. It goes like the house that Jack built and unemployment is at an end.

"These views of the way in which the states and other public authority may co-operate with the Federal government in controlling in some measure construction work for the common good are presented to the Conference of Governors at the request of Herbert Hoover as an authorized exposition of a portion of his program for stabilizing the prosperity of the United States.

"In requesting the presentation of this project to the Conference of Governors, Mr. Hoover emphasized the importance of establishing co-operation between federal, State, and municipal governments. Neither ruthless competition nor blighting monopoly with its inevitable public control is the goal of America. Co-operation is the keynote of the new economic day. Co-operation implies individual units that spell incentive to achieve.

"Organization for prosperity is the next lesson that America may teach the nations of the world."

It seems to me that Governor Brewster's speech is in itself a complete endorsement of the efforts we have made to educate the wage-earners, the employers and the public that the basis of prosperity in this country depends primarily upon the wages which the masses of the people are able to spend, and I felt, because of the national attention which will be paid to the action of the Governors' Conference this morning that it was advisable that this same American public should know that it constituted in part the approval of the President-elect of the basis for wages which has guided this movement. It seems that for the first time in the history of any country at any time the chief executives of a number of States, considering industrial problems, have endorsed the philosophy and the understanding which the wage earners had first of all worked out.

THE Tobacco Workers' International Union is conducting an aggressive publicity campaign against the anti-union policy of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

This concern manufactures Camel Cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco. Employes are denied the right to organize and speed-up systems, with intensive mechanization, is the rule.

The financial loss that has come to the company through its present labor policy is shown by President Evans of the Tobacco Workers' Union. In 1919, when this concern dealt with the union, and employed 15,000 tobacco workers, its profits approximated $16,000,000.

"During these intervening years," said President Evans, "the wage range was steadily forced down until the last estimate shows that wages average $11 a week."

A man told his son that two things were necessary for success. "And what are those?" the boy asked. "Honesty and sagacity." "What is honesty?" "Always keep your word." "And what is sagacity?" "Never to give your word!"

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The New Bedford Pictures

SADIE REISCH
New York Women's Trade Union League

A PICTURE comes to my mind which seems to me to express all the patient endurance and all the deep determination which the New Bedford textile workers showed in their twenty-six weeks strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. This picture has lived in my mind through long days of daily contact with the strikers.

Imagine a spotlessly clean but very bare kitchen. A table, a cook stove, too few chairs for a family of mother, father and seven children. It is twilight and there is neither gas nor electricity. The early biting cold of Autumn is in the air. There is no wood, no coal. The family from daddy to the baby are gathered close around the stove hoping to catch its meagre warmth and the fuel is newspapers gathered through the day by the older children! And the children, barefooted, their summer clothes clean and patched, waiting—for what?

When I saw the cheery smile of the mother, the firm mouth, the steady eyes, I knew that here lived a faith, a determination which would yet make of New Bedford a place where children would not accept as a matter of course the absence of both father and mother in the mills, where the children would not look forward to entering those same mills at the earliest legal age in order to have the barest necessities of life, food, shelter, and clothing.

There are many other pictures in my mind, happier ones, some of them. On the picket line, the police discouraged noise. Pickets were admonished not "to sing, or talk, or smile." "Just walk." And so this steady tat tat of marching feet on pavement would echo over the quiet street. But this was sometimes too much quiet for the younger girls—and at least once in my observation for an older "girl." The youngsters would step off a little dance as they kept in line, hum a labor song and just naturally smile so hard it became a laugh.

One day a policeman solemnly warned a picket, "If you don't stop singing, I'll have to arrest you."

Came back her ready response, "I am 65 years old and I never sang in my life until Sadie taught me how to sing labor songs and now I am going to sing until I go to my grave!"

With the slogan "No reduction" ringing in our ears we went about the business of the women's part in the strike. In point of numbers the women were about 60 per cent of the strikers. The city is so built that there is a natural division between the north end and the south end, so there were two strike headquarters in addition to the Labor Temple.

Generous contributors made of these headquarters comfortable places boasting radios, victrolas and even pianos. Here meetings of the women were held, picket plans made, social affairs arranged and held. Kitchens were fitted up and women strikers prepared food for the pickets morning and evening. Early picketing was the fashion. Five o'clock found the picket line alive and alert; by eight o'clock they were eager for food. Again the line stirred to life about 3 p. m. and at six there was supper for hungry pickets.

The textile workers are so inured

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to privation, so accustomed to strict economy that everywhere there was the most spotless cleanliness; both the houses and the children were often bare but always patched and clean. There was a dignity, an aloofness about those New Bedford strikers which may have been absorbed from the austere New England soil, but poverty there was, privation, starkest want; but poverty was never worn on their sleeves, so to speak, and to my big, city-accustomed eyes the caliber of the people with their calm determination hid more than the slums of a city or noisy protestations would ever tell.

The bread line told the most pathetic story, as bread lines do. Children were in the majority, but grown-ups and children alike in long lines passed daily. They carried 57 varieties of pails in which to "collect" the soup—thick, nourishing, oh very good. A small pail carried by an old man for himself and an old wife. Large pails carried by tiny tots for many brothers and sisters. To each a full pail of soup and a loaf of bread. No short measure here! But one could not stand stolidly by when the long, long line was passing—two hours of it. There I saw children not over two years old carrying away the family bread allowance, and I thought of the first lesson of life these mere babies were learning—and would go on learning for 10 per cent more for mill owners.

There on the bread line one saw human emotions, the proud old men and women self-supporting all their lives, savings used up, forced into the bread line. Who will ever know the humiliation, the sacrifice of these workers—supposedly free citizens of a mill town. Oh the pity of it!

Almost the country over the first of the month is rent day but not in New Bedford. There landlords have had to suit arrangements to conditions and so rent falls due weekly. This is in itself a commentary on the hand-to-mouth existence of many of the people of the mills. Some of course own little homes, some own radios and even little cars, but we trade unionists are taught that a chain is as strong as it weakest link and the bread lines measure the financial strength of mill operatives.

Wages is so important an issue that I dare not think what it means to my New Bedford friends to have finally to receive a 5 per cent reduction. I dare not dwell on the drain on their dear courageousness that another industrial struggle might mean. But this I know, the spirit of those textile workers is unbroken and slowly, perhaps, but nevertheless surely textile workers will take their place in the ranks of the workers who not only earn but receive a wage which will give to the mill towns really free citizens and workers—industry's first obligation and the nation's supreme asset.

REPORTS issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics do not uphold the claim that high wages is responsible for the high cost of building. The report shows that the cost of a one-family dwelling varied greatly between cities. The lowest was in St. Louis ($3,619), and the highest in Washington ($8,534). In Baltimore, 40 miles from Washington, the cost was $4,001.

Lawyer: "Well, Tom, I'll defend you if you've got money enough to pay my fees. Have you?" Local Scapegrace: "No. But I've got a horse, some chickens, an' a pig or two." Lawyer: "Those will do very nicely. Now let's see—what do they accuse you of stealing?" "Oh, a horse, some chickens an' a pig or two."

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Quarterly Report of the General President

GREETING: Your President began the last quarter's activities by journeying to Cleveland where he sat in and advised at the "Good Work" Conference held between the Cleveland Employers' Association and the Executive Board of Local 3 as also the meeting of the Local that followed and discussed this all-important question. In the opinion of your President, the "throw it on" shop is a thing of the past in Cleveland insofar as union recognition is concerned.

Then came Detroit and the meeting of Local 25 that helped your President establish a sound basis of future financial procedure. Then on to Toronto and a conference with Business Agent Cullin and later with him on a shop visit in the interest of Local 20.

The next jump was Baltimore and a conference with Business Agent Ed McGann and Secretary Sid Mohsberg of Local 11 after which your President visited the Reid-Hayden Shop and explained the working of our Apprenticeship System as incorporated in the Local 11 International Form of Joint Trade Agreement. On this shop visit, certain prospective contracts of special interest to our Southern Local membership, were discussed. This shop has closed its Norfolk Branch and will do all its Southern work out of the Baltimore Shop in the future. It might interest the membership to know that Mr. Palmer is no longer in the employ of the Reid-Hayden outfit. The next stop was Youngstown and a meeting of Local 35 that proved to the satisfaction of your President that if it was to ever receive either future recognition or wage increases from its present employers, it would first have to develop real leadership and discard its present-day policy of divided responsibility as to just how and why facts and statements "yes and no" themselves when occasion requires.

Philadelphia was the next city visited where your President conferred with Business Agent John Murtha and also attended the meeting of Local 14 that ratified the action of its Agreement Committee that reported a renewal of the present agreement for 1929.

Then to Petersburg, Va., and a "between-train" talk to our International membership (118) at work on the Hopewell job where your President found them trying to keep body and soul together on the measly weekly stipend that alternated between $90.00 and $106.00. This job pays $1.25 an hour and double time for overtime.

Then on to New Orleans and the Convention of the Building Trades Department at which the grievance of the Painter against the Carpenter and Asbestos Worker on acoustic installation was referred to conference between the three organizations. The Teamster was admitted to membership in the Department. The question of the Boilermakers' affiliation was referred to a craft referendum. The Asbestos Worker will vote in favor of the Boilermakers' affiliation.

The officers were unanimously reelected. The President and Secretary each received a wage increase of $1,000.00 (from $8,000 to $9,000). Then followed the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the proceedings of which, including action on the subject of the five-day week, abuse of injunction issuance, etc., were chronicled in the daily press and need no further mention here. International President John Coefield of the "U. A." and International President Wharton

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of the Machinists were elected Vice-Presidents.

Toronto was chosen as the Convention City for 1929. During his three weeks' stay at New Orleans, your President attended a meeting of Local 10 and advised on existing craft conditions. Then on to Birmingham and a conference with Business Agent McEachern and also attendance at the meeting of Local 78 where your President advised on certain inter-local relations and gave decision on membership appeals. Atlanta was next in line where a conference was held with Business Agent Davis of Local 83.

Then home for a three day period and disposal of accumulated mail and on the road again to Albany, N. Y., and attendance at the gathering of New York State laborites that discussed and adopted a legislative program for 1929. The next jump was to Montreal where your President found a hopeless division between the Executive Board of Local 23 and its membership on a so-called shop strike that is now getting the attention of your President. Then a start for Indianapolis to attend the Carpenter-Painter-Asbestos Worker conference on acoustic work.

Then a quick jump back home in company with a developed case of "flu" and to bed from which this report is submitted and where your President will be confined for the next week or ten days. He has deputized Secretary McNamara to represent our craft at the Indianapolis Conference referred to.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

Elmhurst, Long Island.
December 15, 1928.

LABOR is an attribute of human life; it is inseparable from the laborer, and while we sometimes loosely and inaccurately talk of labor contracts and of a laborer selling his labor, as a matter of fact the laborer sells no such thing.

Nobody wants to buy your labor, but men do want to buy the results of your labor. In other words, they buy property. Labor is a means whereby property is created, secured and acquired, and it is a sloppy and inaccurate mode of thought when courts of law regard labor as property. They are mistaking the means for the end.

Labor is an attribute of human life, and if you regard labor as capital and a court issues an injunction, let us say against men going out on strike, the court necessarily, by implication in that case, regards labor as property, and, therefore, by a further implication, regards the laborer as a slave.

For justification and proof of this doctrine I need only refer you to the magnificent minority report that Justice Brandeis made in dissenting from the majority of the Supreme Court in the Bedford cut stone case, where he distinctly lays down exactly the doctrine that I have enunciated here. The same is true of business.

A business is an activity whereby customers can be secured, but that restaurant keeper (Truax case) had no right to the custom of any customer before he had actually entered that restaurant and ordered his meal. When that meal was served there was a transfer of property.

Before any man enters a shop or place of business the proprietor of that place has no natural, no legal right, to that property before the customer chooses to give it to him.

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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

■ ■ ■

OUR APPEAL

Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, President, United Textile Workers of America, 609 Bible House, New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In the United States of America the one and only cotton mill that is 100 per cent organized is the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, Mass., the makers of "PEQUOT" sheets and pillow cases, and the only cotton mill in this country that is a signatory to a trade union agreement with our International Union.

It is worth while to repeat, that under the terms of this agreement wage schedules and working conditions are both higher and better than in any of the non-union sheeting plants. This is in accordance with the theories and policy of the great American Labor Movement. Contrast this with the low wage, longer work week and inhuman conditions found within the non-union mill, and ask yourselves what must be done to offset this unequal competition.

The United Textile Workers of America for ten years has maintained a membership of between 2,000 and 3,000 members in this mill and has aggressively and energetically devoted itself to the unionization of the non-union competitive sheeting mills in this country; and through it all has been unable to effect an efficient organization powerful enough to equalize wages and working conditions.

How have we been able to survive against such a condition? Only by co-operation. The union workers within the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, in conjunction with a farseeing and sympathetic management, have given their every effort towards a volume of production without waste. Every effort has been made towards producing a quality product that makes it second to none, but with all this, when we find our competitors further reducing wages and increasing

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work and hours, we must and can only continue to survive by the help and assistance of organized labor throughout this country.

In this conflict between PEQUOT—the union-made sheet—and the other non-union made sheets, we find we are now working part time.

Why? Simply because we are unable to sell our maximum production.

What does the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, a textile union-labor-baiting agency, have to say regarding this in a recent issue? "There is only one obvious condition in the Naumkeag that has had any critical discussion—and have it in mind that there are ninety-nine favorable conditions as opposed to this other one—and this one adverse condition may be more obvious than actual. We refer to the fact that the Naumkeag is the only 100 per cent unionized—under the American Federation of Labor—mill in the United States. **We understand that the Naumkeag management believe that they are ten jumps ahead of all competition in the fact that they are the only unionized mill, and that the strength of this unionism is in the fact that the hundreds and thousands of union labor folks all over the United States buy Pequot products."**

There is the challenge of the non-union element in the sheeting and textile business.

The trade agreement between the management of PEQUOT and the United Textile Workers of America is the faith in the appeal that organized labor can meet this challenge and can exert a profound influence in the furtherance of the trade agreement throughout the sheeting industry, if it will.

How so? Well, our production last year was approximately 32,000,000 yards. **If each member of the 5,000,000 within the American Federation of Labor would buy one pair of sheets and two pillow cases each year (approximately a $4 union purchase), our mill would have no surplus, no short time, and an extension of this purchasing power by the friends of organized labor, plus the nation's customers for over half a century, would entirely eliminate our non-union, low wage and long hour competitor.**

We know that the Detroit and Los Angeles conventions of the American Federation of Labor had a full realization of the purchasing power of its affiliated membership, were deeply devoted to the promotion of organization, and in the endorsement of PEQUOT sheets and pillow cases, were intensely desirous that the program of union cooperation be realized to the fullest.

Can we again ask that each member of organized labor buy a pair of PEQUOT sheets and pillow cases, or when making Christmas or wedding gifts remember PEQUOT sheets and pillow cases in plain white or colors, as a quality product made by 100 per cent union labor?

We would request that all International Unions appeal to their membership through their official journals.

Let us meet the challenge! Let us prove the faith in our unity. Let us go onward in the march of organization, so that the ideals of organized labor may be accepted as the means to make this a better world to live in.

JOHN P. O'CONNELL,
Business Representative, L. U. 33,
Salem, Mass.

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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. 11, Baltimore, Maryland

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Nov. 28 Mr. Stone, Mgr. Keasbey & Mattison of this branch, left our city to become manager of the Cleveland, O., branch. We have found Mr. Stone a friend to Local No. 11 in all of our dealings, and he is a gentleman of the first, and we commend him to the members of Local No. 3, knowing they will find him as we have.

Local No. 11 after two meetings, which were very pleasant, signed a two-year agreement, 1929—$1.37 mechanics, improvers .93½ cents; 1930, $1.50 mechanics, improvers $1.00, with the five day week, and adoption of the apprentice system. Business is only fair.

Fraternally yours,

S. MOHSBERG, *Secretary.*

Local No. 25, Detroit, Michigan

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I see you have Local 25 rating at $1.15, which is not correct as we get $1.25 and have got the same for five years.

Also wish to thank you for your prompt action in sending my Journal.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK McELROY, *Secretary.*

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Local No. 39, Omaha, Nebraska

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Would like this to appear in our next Journal. Vice-President Brother Hugh Mulligan was with us last night. Rendered decision in Brother L. C. Schulze's case in which a fine of $20.00 placed on Brother L. C. Schulze was suspended. Brother Mulligan gave us a very good talk along union lines which all the Brothers appreciated, and hope to have him with us again some time.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. FORD, *Secretary.*

Local No. 12, I. A. H. & F. I. & A. W. announce their removal to new office and meeting rooms at 222 East Thirty-first Street, New York, on January 1, 1929. Phone Ashland 5071.

FREDERICK C. HYSLER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

A SEATTLE judge refused to enjoin union bakery drivers soliciting patronage from an anti-union bakery. The drivers were employed by the latter concern until the management adopted non-union practices and the court was asked to restrain the unionists from soliciting the patronage of former customers.

The judge held that the non-union bakery has no inherent right in this business.

The decision runs counter to the United States Supreme Court in the Duplux and Truax cases that "plaintiffs' business is a property right."

The Seattle decision is in line with the theory that property is a tangible, definite thing.

Good will and friendly sentiment has only recently been classed as property, thus bringing under the jurisdiction of injunction judges any action by workers they believe interferes with that "property," even though it denies Constitutional guarantees.

"Once again my orders have been disobeyed," said the master in a certain school sternly. "Who is the miscreant?" There was silence. "This matter must be settled once and for all," he went on in the same icy manner, "and if none will tell, every boy in the class must be punished." The boys, therefore, were caned, but not one would disclose the culprit's name, until suddenly, as the last boy was about to receive his punishment, the cane was withheld. Fixing a keen look on the lad, the master said: "Now, if you will tell me who did this action I will not punish you." "All right, sir; I did it," came the hesitating reply.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ERWIN J. MYERS

Local No. 5

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from Our midst Our esteemed Brother Erwin J. Myers, and

WHEREAS, we mourn for the loss of One who in life was a loyal friend and a credit to Our Organization, be it

RESOLVED, that the Charter of Our Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a Copy of these resolutions be spread on the Minutes of Our Record Book, a Copy forwarded to Our International for publication in Our Official Journal, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a Copy of this Memorial Resolution be presented to the bereaved wife of Our departed Brother with the deepest sympathy of the Membership of Asbestos Workers Local No. 5.

GEORGE E. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

BROTHER FRANK C. SPEAR

Local No. 50

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Brother Frank C. Spear, who departed from this life December 7th, 1928. To his son Jean, Local 50 extends its deepest sympathy in the loss of his father.

E. F. KAMMER, 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, 91 Morrison Avenue, R. F. D. No. 4, Millvale, Pa. 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. M. Perkins, 1936 Courtland Avenue, Norwood.

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 222 East 31st Street. Frederick C. Hysler, Secretary-Treasurer. Office, 222 East 31st Street.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Electricians' Hall, 1807 Spring Garden Street. Nicholas G. Rossell, Secretary; John Murtha, Business Representative. Office, 1807 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple. William Joy, 471 Beverley Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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, 8119 Colfax Avenue.

No. 18—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Plumbers' Hall, 312 East Washington Street. William F. Feier, 312 East North Street, Apt. 14.

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. Edward A. Stapleton, 224 Nicholas 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, 288 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. Ziegler, 77 Spruce Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

No. 39—OMAHA, NEB.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 19th and Davenport Streets. W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport Street.

No. 40—ALBANY and TROY, N. Y.—Meets First Wednesday at Labor Temple, Albany, N. Y. John Wickersheim, 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. Alfred E. Hayes, 64 Walnut Street, South Portland.

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 Dahlke, 1122 North 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, 437 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.—Meets First and Third Mondays of every month at 19 S. Virginia Avenue. 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, E. A. Johnson, 66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

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Press of
Lopez Company, Inc.
Boston, U.S.A.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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