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GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, *President*
15 BENHAM STREET
ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

E. A. JOHNSON, *Vice-President*
66 WALKER STREET
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1371 WEST 89TH STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

HUGH MULLIGAN, *Vice-President*
179 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THOMAS J. McNAMARA, *Secretary-Treasurer*
918 HOLLAND BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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

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A LESSON OF FRIENDSHIP

H. J. K., in London "Answers"

Ev'ry morning, when we rise,
Under gray or sunny skies,
Be it early, be it late,
On the humble breakfast plate
There's a lesson we can learn
Ere again to work we turn.

'Tis a lesson all should heed,
Old although it is, indeed.
Seems to say in accents clear:
"When you have a friend who's dear
Stick to him with all your heart—
Stay quite close and never part."

All the dreary winter through,
Spring and summer, autumn, too,
Still the moral's just the same—
"Keep together! Play the game!"
Old or youthful, poor or great,
Heed ye well the breakfast plate!

Friend, don't say farewell to friend,
Own you're wrong, and make amend.
Pals, don't let each other down
Just because of Fortune's frown.
Try to be as true, I beg,
As the bacon to its egg!

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The Asbestos Worker

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Bush Terminal, Brooklyn—A City Itself

BROOKLYN, which divides honors with Brazil in having the greatest number of unique communities within its boundaries, independent of the city as a whole in manners, customs and business, has recently developed a city within a city. It is Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn, where ships from every corner of the globe bring sandalwood necklaces, mahogany logs, chicle for gum, rubber, chrome ore — every product, in fact, that enters into commerce.

Thirty-five thousand people inhabit this city within a city. They work at receiving these goods from many lands, then at storing them, at manufacturing them into finished products and at distributing them again throughout the world.

Courts even iron out disputes and disagreements and settle the blame for any accidents. Operation of these courts was described by Col. P. L. Gerhardt, vice-president of the Bush Terminal Company.

FOUR COURTS HANDLE CASES

Four standing tribunals, he explained, handle all ordinary cases, while a "supreme" tribunal takes charge of those of an extra-ordinary nature. One court automatically handles all cases arising among the marine employees—those charged with the welfare of the ships at the eight piers and their cargoes of spice and cocoanut hair doormats from every quarter of the globe.

The railroad tribunal has jurisdiction over disputes among the workmen and between the bosses and workmen connected with the 35 miles of track at the Terminal. Trucking and mechanical employees each have tribunals of their own, and the fifth is the supreme tribunal, which regulates interrelations of the departments.

Cases that come up include disputes of both a "criminal" and "civil" nature. They are handled and settled by the courts in the great city within a city.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO BUSH

All employees have the right of direct appeal at any time to Irving T. Bush, the president, even as condemned persons may appeal to the Governor of a State. In the "criminal class" belong cases like the short delivery of goods. A civil case would be that of determining the responsi-

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bility for an accident or the appeal of an employee against demotion or discharge.

A "supreme court" case would be some interdepartmental dispute such as must happen even in the best-regulated industries.

Colonel Gerhardt told how he had received his inspiration for this elaborate and smooth-working court scheme from an experience of his own while a clerk on the docks 15 years ago.

"I was a tracing clerk, receiving $13.85 a week, and don't forget the 5 cents," he said. "Somebody had a friend for whom he wanted a job, so I was demoted, and my salary was cut to $12. I objected and won out.

"It was then that I conceived the idea of what a system of trial by one's peers might mean to the employees of a great organization. And I have done everything I could to help perfect the scheme we now have."

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

A unique legislative body also has grown up and is called the Pivot Club. This organization lately received credit for having made the waterfront a "safe place for women" and for having replaced the longshoremen's mouth-filling oaths with the more courteous interjections of advanced civilization.

"Pivot men" make up the Pivot Club. Many of them are foremen. Others are different types of executives and leaders. They hold meetings twice a week and actually legislate.

Suppose traffic has become a trifle too congested at certain times of the day and week in one section of the Terminal. The Pivot Club will study the matter scientifically and endeavor by legislation to ease the situation.

While no hefty legal documents called "laws" are drawn up, the club's minutes serve to show what rules have been adopted and what new programs of industry laid out.

The Pivot Club and the courts of Bush Terminal are characteristic of a recent trend in American industry, as a whole.

AN ENORMOUS CITY

Any one who has visited the Bush Terminal docks in South Brooklyn and walked down street after street taken up with huge loft buildings, each containing many factories and much storage space, will get an idea of the complicated nature of the enormous city within a city that Irving T. Bush has built up in a few decades from what was once a worthless piece of shore property.

In the 35,000 or more workers who daily enter and leave the Bush Terminal city there are not only the direct employees and executives of the terminal company, but also the personnel of all the tenant factory owners, including many of the largest manufacturing and distributing corporations in the Nation. All of these businesses have found that the particular section of South Brooklyn where they are located is ideally close to all forms of transportation by ship, rail and motorcar. They thus have the quickest access to raw materials from every corner of the globe and to the markets for their finished products.

The difference in tradition, ideas and habits of government of the 35,000 and those who come to deal with them is enormous.

Moslems on Pier 1 kneel down and worship Allah. Their officers can govern them only through the native boss or serang. These, of course, do not come under the Bush Terminal courts and legislation. Every maritime nation is represented in the crews of other ships, each carrying out pretty much the customs of their own lands while on shipboard.

Large independent factories, which are tenants manage their businesses in their own ways.

All, of course, live as an orderly whole. The terminal even has its own fire department, with an exceptionally fine record; its own post-office, telegraph office, its own railway and a wireless station.

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How Much Coal is Enough?

AN an attempt to answer the question "How Much Coal Is Enough?" in the *Atlantic Monthly,* December, 1928, George J. Anderson, president of the Consolidation Coal Company, paints a vivid picture of the problems of production, distribution and consumption in a basic industry. Admittedly, there are too many mines and too many miners, for the present productive capacity is able to supply twice the amount that consumers demand. But if a dictator were appointed to coordinate supply and demand he would not only have to deal with a surplus of mines and miners but with the habits of consumers. Statistics show both a seasonal and a cyclical variation in consumption. In April, 1923, and November, 1926, there was a demand for from 60 to 67 per cent greater daily production than in the same months in 1921, while there is a seasonal variation of from 30 to 50 per cent within calendar years. From July, 1926, to June, 1927, coal production was over 107,000,000 tons greater than in the same period of 1927-1928. These variations require a reserve army of miners and a surplus of mines.

Although consumers are chiefly responsible for these variations, the problem of regularizing production and consumption is complex. It is difficult to store bituminous coal because of a fluctuating market, danger of spontaneous combustion, and expense and loss from handling. Coal varies greatly in sizes and seasonal demands, for different sizes do not always coincide.

A dictator would not only have to deal with these factors, but he would have to adjust wages which frequently are two-thirds or more of the cost. There is great variation in wage rates and in earnings per day, per week and per year as affected by mining conditions and opportunity to work. If consumers demand a reserve army of 150,000 miners to supply coal when they want it, the miners likewise demand enough to live on during the year. Thus if the dictator were conducting the industry merely on a self-sustaining basis he would have to fix prices which would enable him to deal with variable conditions both in production and consumption.

"During the war we had a semi-dictatorship in the Fuel Administration. Ten years ago, after an examination of hundreds of mine costs, with due regard to the consumer, it fixed prices at something like an average of eighty cents a ton above present rates. Consider what has happened to many items of expense since that time. Consider the cost of coal as our dictator has just computed it, in his efforts to 'work justice to the miners, consumers and producers.' For so runs also the gospel according to the Republicans. Consider, in brief, the unhappy dilemma of our dictatorial friend. Either he will conduct his enterprise with $400,000,000 less than his forerunner considered equitable in the light of conditions now ten years past, or he will announce the unwelcome news that the consumers must contribute that much more, at least, than they now pay under the present 'disordered public service.'

. . .

"Finding coal in chaos, priest and Levite have passed by on the other side; what it needs is the understanding of the good Samaritan.

"For the rest, I believe the industry

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must look largely to self-help. It is my own opinion that the keys to the quickest, though not to the most complete, relief are in its own hands. Closer cooperation between districts, mergers of existing properties, a new attitude of mind—these can all be vital elements in the cure of the industry. And the greatest of these is a new attitude of mind. Better means of cooperation may involve a long process of education in an enterprise noted, even notorious, for its individualism. Mergers, especially in the ownerships of natural resources, require difficult appraisals and prolonged negotiation. But for a new attitude of mind all a normal man should need is a few frank hours with himself."

Some time ago the Consolidation Coal Company announced a policy of reducing the number of mines and the number of workers. Other companies have regarded this policy favorably, but it is questionable how far coordination of production and consumption can be effected by this means without dealing with other factors which enter into the situation.

Obviously, says Mr. Anderson, "coal is the lifeblood of industry" and "we in the coal industry are not merely capital and labor." So "when next our troubles burst upon you beneath a barrage of headlines, as they often have and as they sometimes will, do not think of us merely as 'too many mines and too many miners.' Try to envisage us as human beings, perhaps with too many burdens, but surely not with too many friends."

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

General Executive Board

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The General Executive Board will hold its next regular semi-annual meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Session will open at 10 A. M. on Monday, March 11, at the Hotel Metropole and continue until such time as all Official Business has been considered and acted upon with probable adjournment Friday evening, March 15.

All communications in relation to appeals, decisions, etc., should be in the hands of Secretary McNamara at General Office not later than Friday, March 8.

Communications mailed later than March 8 should be addressed care of Secretary McNamara, Hotel Metropole, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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The Monthly Labor Review for January

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

A STUDY of the relative cost of material and labor in the building industry in three representative cities which has recently been completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is summarized in the January issue of the Monthly Labor Review. It is shown by the study that labor accounts for only 41.8 per cent. of the cost of erecting an average building while material accounts for 58.1 per cent. The largest single labor item in residential building is the carpenter work, which takes 32.7 cents of each dollar spent, and in nonresidential building the largest single expenditure is for concrete work, which takes 18.5 cents of each dollar expended.

.....

An article reviewing the existing legislation regulating the hours of labor of men and also reviewing the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of such legislation shows that in general, the Supreme Court in recent years has upheld the right of the State to place reasonable restrictions upon the number of hours per day which adult males may work.

.....

An article concerning wages and wage legislation in colonial America suggests that the tradition of "high American wages" is as old as the country. The scarcity of labor, especially of skilled craftsmen, in colonial times created a wage scale which was considerably higher than that of European workers, and which colonial legislation fixing a maximum wage tried in vain to control.

In a discussion of accidents in the construction industry by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, it is stated that the two problems which to-day occasion the gravest concern among administrators of workmen's compensation laws have to do with the small plant and the building construction industry. While in the manufacturing industries as a whole accidents have been decreasing, the opposite is true in the construction industry according to such records as are available. There is need of new building codes since most of the State codes are out of date and Mr. Stewart considers that now is an appropriate time to call a council of all the States to review their building laws in order to adjust them to the new methods and types of building.

.....

A summary of a recent bulletin published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the beneficial activities of American trade-unions reveals the extent to which these organizations have developed beyond their original field of wages, hours, and working conditions. These activities begin generally with benefits for strikes, death, sickness, etc., and their scope has been steadily widened so that now union owned and directed enterprises include labor banks, credit unions, home-loan associations, insurance companies, health services, recreational activities, etc., and labor unions are also taking an interest in the conditions of industry and in broad social and economic problems.

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For some months the Federal Trade Commission has been investigating the propaganda issued by public utilities. The Information Service of the Department of Research and Education of Federal Council of the Churches, is to be credited with a digest of the more important evidence brought out at the hearings. This material was taken from the record as printed in the "United States Daily".—The Editor.

Public Utilities Propaganda

THE propaganda disclosed by the hearings is carried on by a network of organizations from the officers of national associations down to local executives. At the head are the national associations and the Joint Committee of National Public Utilities, composed of representatives of the National Electric Light Association, the American Gas Association and the National Electric Railway Association. This joint committee was organized to "represent the industries that make it up in connection with pending legislation" in Washington. Its major activities have been in connection with the Walsh resolution for an investigation by the Senate of public utilities (which, as passed by the Senate, ordered the Federal Trade Commission to make the investigation here discussed), the propositions for the development of the Colorado River, regulation of interstate power transmission, taxation matters, development of water power, etc. There are some 30 state or regional joint committees for public utility information serving at least 40 states. The Illinois committee, formed in 1919, was the first of these, and most of the others were developed on the same plan. The tie-up between the Joint Committee and the state committees is usually very close. The state associations of public utilities and the regional sections of the National Electric Light Association, particularly the latter, are frequently very active. Finally, there are the power companies and their local representatives. All these various groups work very closely together. Sometimes the regional director of the Electric Light Association is also director of a state committee, though, perhaps, more often he will hold some other office on the committee. The directors of these committees are, for the most part, former newspaper men, though several still are or have been college professors.

The propaganda activities of these groups cover a wide range. The Illinois committee states that, "Almost everybody in the state is reached who can be reached by the methods we use." Usually these committees do not attempt to circulate material below the eighth grade in the public schools. The methods used include sending out quantities of news bulletins and pamphlet material; making addresses before schools, colleges, Chautauquas, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, Rotary Clubs and other civic associations; moving picture exhibitions; radio addresses; on one occasion, helping to organize a ministerial alliance; securing the elimination of "objectionable" textbooks from schools and recommending "good" ones; discovering the attitudes of professors of economics; maintaining contacts of various sorts with educational institutions; preventing, when possible, addresses on public ownership, etc. Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association explains that ". . . every means which is available for diffusing

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information with regard to the electric light and power industry is being used and is to be used in increasing measure . . . ." Sky-writing is said to be the only method which has not been used.

In all this work the individual power companies and their employes play a very important though less conspicuous part. The local companies are urged to advertise widely in order to win the goodwill of the newspapers. Local executives make addresses, are very helpful in getting "objectionable" books removed from the school curricula and in introducing the pamphlets. In many sections of the country the women employes are specially organized and trained for public speaking. Much of their work has to do with "home service," etc., but in at least one case the bibliography listed in the speakers' handbook given the women to assist them in preparing their speeches was largely devoted to political and economic subjects. The purpose of the women's committee is, according to the managing director of the National Electric Light Association, to "educate the women of the country in the fundamentals and economic principles of the electrical and power business and the entire interdependence of the public and the industry." The director of the New England committee estimated that there are 200 utility executives and employes in New England organized for publicity.

Substantial assistance has been given the General Federation of Women's Clubs for certain projects: the National Electric Light Association contributed $30,000 to the survey of home equipment and $20,000 a year for two years to the Federation's better homes campaign. The Ohio committee cooperated with the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs in the home equipment survey. It helped the Federation to prepare certain pamphlets and published one of them at the cost of about $11,000. About 62,000 copies of this pamphlet were distributed by the Ohio committee. The testimony, as printed in the *United States Daily*, does not discuss the contents of these pamphlets. The Louisiana-Mississippi committee issued a "program" for women's clubs and civic associations which contained sections on "Public Regulation of Utilities," "How You Can Cooperate with Your Utilities," "Real Public Ownership" (*i.e.*, customer ownership).

The attitude of some of the leaders in publicity for utilities is, no doubt, reflected in a comment by Major J. S. S. Richardson, director of information of the Joint Committee, that ministers and educators have a "sour outlook" and "warped judgment" because of "personal disappointment."

It appears that these groups sometimes work through other organizations such as the chambers of commerce and even civic associations when they do not wish certain actions to come directly from the utilities. Thus, according to the minutes of the National Electric Light Association at Chicago in 1923, a public utility law was drafted and "turned over to the Commissioners' Association who has promised to sponsor it so that it would appear that the law was the work of the Commissioners' Association rather than the utilities." The assistant director of the Illinois committee wrote to the Missouri committee on November 10, 1927, in regard to placing speakers in schools. "In strict confidence the Illinois Chamber of Commerce handled it for us during the last summer. We, of course, paid the bill. We try to keep away from announcing the talk to have anything to do with public utilities, our last talks being on government and business."

Judge Healy, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, brought to light the following from an address by the former director of the Arkansas committee in which he claimed that the committee is "reaching the newspaper, the editor, the reporter,

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the printer. We get to the minister, the lawyer, the farmer, and the physician. . . . There is no apparent propaganda in what we publish, or if there is, it is delicately covered with a spirit of boosting progressiveness so that its taste is not disagreeable."

Until June, 1927, the Joint Committee was spending a very small amount, but from June 1, 1927, to the time of the hearings (about 10 months) the Joint Committee's receipts were about $403,000. Apparently this was to be used for propaganda in one form or another. The National Electric Light Association's budget for distribution to its regional divisions was $237,000 for the year ending June 30, 1928. The total expenditures of the National Electric Light Association for the year ending June 30, 1927, were $993,000. How much of the amounts spent by the Association or distributed to the regional divisions was spent for the "improvement of public relations" it is impossible to tell from the testimony. However, $302,104.51 was spent for publications (including books, bulletins and proceedings) in the year ending June 30, 1926. Of this amount $175,269.05 was spent on a single item—printing one set of pamphlets for member companies. The 30 state and regional committees average about $18,000 a year each. One or two spend as high as $45,000 yearly; others spend only small amounts. Apparently the state associations of public utilities usually spend only small amounts.

E. Hofer & Sons, newspaper syndicate of Salem, Oregon, have been paid $84,820 a year for several years by the larger utility companies to circulate their material to newspapers throughout the country. The editor of the Florence, (Ala.) *Herald* testified that the Alabama Power Company had paid him $1,400 during eight months of 1928 for sending his syndicated editorials to newspapers in New England and in the South.

"Goodwill" advertising has already been referred to. The Public Utilities Association estimates that the utilities spend in advertising from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000 yearly. About $100,000 is spent yearly by the National Electric Light Association alone "to explain to farmers their inability to furnish this power under the same rates and conditions as furnished in the city."

In some of these organizations, notably the Joint Committee, the director has a large contingent fund which he may use as he sees fit: no strict accounting is required. The Public Policy Committee of the Pennsylvania Electric Association spent, from September 1, 1922, to March 28, 1928, $113,920.56, which was more than the amount spent on the Association's other activities. (It should be noted that this includes the period when Governor Pinchot's giant power proposal was considered in Pennsylvania.) Most, if not all, of this amount seems to have been spent in cash. The vice-president of the Association testified that he had paid in cash amounts up to $7,500 at a time to the chairman of the committee without knowing how it was to be used. The chairman of the committee testified that he made all payments in cash, that he kept no records of expenditures, no correspondence file and no minutes of executive committee meetings.

In reply to Judge Healy's questions why payments were made in cash, W. H. Johnson, chairman of the committee, replied, "Simply because we don't want people to know who gets the money," and a little later, "Because there was—well, it was not good policy, that was all." Mr. Johnson could not remember how any of the money was used but he was certain that it was all used "lawfully and honorably."

The evidence clearly indicates that a campaign was launched against public ownership. For instance, the chairman of the Public Relations Section of the eastern region of the Na-

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tional Electric Light Association wrote to the vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania Electric Association that the Swing-Johnson bill, the Walsh resolution for the investigation of the industry, ex-Governor Pinchot's proposal for giant power, Professor W. Z. Ripley's articles and books are "all aimed at the electric light and power industry" and that the public relations section recommended laying "particular stress on the development and organization of a well-planned public relations program."

On January 20, 1927, the executive committee of the Public Relations Section of the National Electric Light Association passed a resolution: "That it is the sense of this committee that every effort should be made to discourage the advocacy of government subsidy, ownership or operation of electric service and light, and be it

"Further Resolved that we hereby express our unanimous conviction that the advocacy of government subsidy or construction of facilities for rural electric service is unsound, uneconomic, unnecessarily discouraging to the efficient efforts now being made to extend rural service and as tending to disrupt those public relations so essential to progress."

The amount of attention paid to government ownership and operation varies with the locality. In some states the bulletins sent out by the state committees were largely devoted to the question, directly or indirectly. Several state directors could not recall any activities in regard to Boulder Dam or Muscle Shoals. One or two said that there was no sentiment for such ownership in their state. There are, indeed, three aspects of the ownership question at which the utilities propaganda has been directed: 1. federal ownership and operation (concerning, chiefly, Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam); 2. state ownership, as put forward, e. g. Governor Smith's proposal for the development of New York's water power, and, most important, the Ontario hydroelectric development, or more rigid state regulation as in Governor Pinchot's "giant power" proposal; 3. municipal ownership of utilities (chiefly electric lighting plants).

It is not altogether easy to ascertain the precise attitude of the utilities toward the Boulder Dam project as represented in the Swing-Johnson bill recently passed by Congress. Their opposition, however, is evident. J. T. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee, testified that the utilities were "opposed to anything in the nature of the Ontario system by which the government generates power, using the power of taxation and public credit." He also testified that the utilities oppose government operation of Muscle Shoals if the power is "put into unfair competition with the power generated by the utility companies." Though Mr. Newcomb would not positively state that the Joint Committee, as such, was definitely opposed to Boulder Dam, he did testify that the Joint Committee "has done its best to disseminate information on Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam." These activities were varied. Constituents were urged to write to congressmen and senators.

Richard Washburn Child was paid $7,500 to gather data for a book on Boulder Dam which was later edited and signed by Frank Bohn. (It should be noted in justice to Mr. Child that he later issued a statement that the book represented his personal conclusions and that he had always been opposed to government ownership.)

Several conferences of the seven states through which the Colorado River flows were held before an agreement could be reached as to water rights, etc. The Joint Committee engaged a New Mexican law firm to keep them informed about any action taken at these conferences. M. C. Meachem of this firm seems to have been, for a time at least, New Mexico's representative at these conferences. Mr. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee, admitted that, while

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he was employed by the committee, he had prepared a discussion of the authority of the Federal Water Power Commission at the request of O. C. Merrill, executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission. Either the Joint Committee or the National Electric Light Association assessed member companies for a fund to carry on the campaign against Boulder Dam. (The facts as to the assessment seem clear but it is not quite clear who asked for the money.) "Forcing government into industry," an analysis of the Swing-Johnson bill by A. O. Leatherhead, a congressman from Idaho, was sent to 300 dailies and weeklies and to 100 members of the executive committee. Various other articles on the subject were also sent out.

The women's committee of the National Electric Light Association were urged to make a careful study of both Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals. G. F. Oxley, director of publicity for the National Electric Light Association, sent telegrams to the various state joint committees asking them to work up public sentiment against the Boulder Dam bill both by personal contact with individuals and by sending out articles. The National Electric Light Association also distributed pamphlets on Boulder Dam to the state committees. The response of the state joint committees was varied. In some states a great deal was done. On the other hand, some committees thought they should avoid "political" questions. Some state committees persuaded the state chambers of commerce to pass resolutions against the bill. The former director of the Ohio committee, now employed by one of the large utility companies of the state, a member of the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce's Public Utilities Committee, testified that S. S. Wyer offered to make a study of Boulder Dam for this committee, clearly indicating that the results of such a study would be unfavorable to the pending bill. The "study" was made, the Ohio Chamber of Commerce voted to disapprove the Boulder Dam project, and on this basis other state chambers of commerce were asked to pass similar resolutions. In Connecticut, the resolution against the bill was introduced by the president of a large utility company. Members of the Connecticut League of Women Voters were asked to write to their congressmen and senators on the "check-back" basis.

In Colorado, the utilities urged the state university to appoint a "fact-finding commission" to study the Colorado River projects. A preliminary study was made by a fellow of the University in the extension department, half of whose salary was paid by the Rocky Mountain committee. Mr. Wolfe, the University fellow referred to, was later a member of the fact-finding commission. In Michigan, the director of the state committee testified that information on Boulder Dam has been sent to employes of utility companies, attorneys, bankers, heads of firms from whom the utilities buy their supplies, leading manufacturers and influential politicians.

But sending out articles, news releases, etc., has probably been the chief activity of some state committees against the Boulder Dam proposal. Practically all of them send out news bulletins at regular intervals and these have contained many articles on Boulder Dam. In Missouri, the main argument used was that in building Boulder Dam the farmers would pay taxes to irrigate arid desert land while there was plenty of good land for sale in Missouri. In the cotton-growing states, it was explained that Boulder Dam would irrigate the Imperial Valley and it would then produce cotton to compete with that grown in other states. In Florida, it was explained that early vegetables would be grown on Mexican land irrigated by Boulder Dam and these vegetables would compete with Florida products.

The campaign on Muscle Shoals was very similar. In Arkansas, the state committee persuaded several lo-

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cal chambers of commerce to send telegrams to the House Committee on Military Affairs or their representatives. In some cases these seem to have been sent without a vote by the organization. In 1926, a campaign in favor of the power companies' bid for Muscle Shoals was planned. A Washington representative of the Alabama Power Company called a meeting in Washington of state committee representatives to prepare for it. Mr. Newbern, director of the Tennessee state committee, testified that at this meeting it was decided that the first story should appear in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Commercial-Appeal*. Mr. Newbern testified that he dictated the story to the Washington representative of the *Commercial-Appeal,* the story was telegraphed to Memphis and he telephoned the editor at Memphis requesting that the story be given a prominent place. It appeared on the front page. A pamphlet on Muscle Shoals was sent to Tennessee newspapers, county, state and national officers of leading farm organizations in various states, though it was more widely distributed in the South. In the 13 southern states, a letter was sent to every daily and all weeklies of more than 1,000 circulation and to members of the state legislatures.

Activities in regard to state projects have been, of course, mainly local. The director of the New York committee testified that 239,000 copies of pamphlets on water power and river regulation had been issued in connection with the fight against Governor Smith's water power plan. For some years one of the main activities of the Georgia committee was fighting water power bills sponsored by the Municipal League of Georgia. (It is interesting to note that John J. Eagan of Atlanta was apparently the leader in the Municipal League. After his death in 1924 it collapsed.) Willard Cope, executive secretary of the Georgia committee, explained that the water power bills were fought, not to prevent their enactment but to "show the purpose of the people who presented the bills and that that purpose was insincere and did not have anything to do with the legislation." In a letter dated April 11, 1923, he summarized his committee's activities, saying: "Because of the far-reaching menace of the water power bills sponsored by the Municipal League of Georgia, the committee has been regarding as paramount the fight to prevent their enactment. The effort has taken two directions; . . . [we] have proceeded to inform the legislators and influential officials through personal contract, and we have conducted an educational campaign among the voters throughout the state, in the bulletin, and in the newspapers, and by pamphlets." It should perhaps be noted that Mr. Cope replied to Judge Healy's cross-examination that he had been "bragging" in that letter. One of the arguments used in this campaign was that the utilities paid in taxes the equivalent of more than one-tenth of the state's total income and this would be lost to the state if public ownership were adopted.

But campaigns against these state projects were minor matters in comparison with the efforts to discredit the Ontario state hydroelectric system. Most noteworthy in this connection is the pamphlet prepared by S. S. Wyer, while employed by the Smithsonian Institution, and later published by it. (It should be noted that the Smithsonian Institution is really a United States government institution since the United States gave the land on which its building stands and its board of regents is composed of government officials and American citizens appointed by Congress.) There is ample evidence that Mr. Wyer was engaged to make such a study for $3,000 and his expenses.

(To be continued in the March Issue.)

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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

JURISDICTIONAL disputes in the building trades still continue to be the disturbing element. Since the withdrawal of the Building Trades Department from the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, Local Councils have endeavored to adjust disputes of a jurisdictional nature by setting up local arbitration boards, the Executive Council and the recent convention of the Department disapprove of local council action stating that to allow local arbitration boards will create chaos and several decisions nationally, governing the employment of crafts on the same type or class of work, which will be of a conflicting nature.

In the face of disapproval voiced by the Department the local councils must depend on conciliaton of differences where and when possible and request long range intervention by and from the International Unions involved or the Building Trades Department officers. There has been no proposal made to institute a national agency for the adjustment of jurisdictional disputes, the Internationals are reverting back to the old method of conferences between the trades involved, and this method usually means that log rolling, vote swapping, and numerical strength counted by per capita payments, is the best evidence that can be presented as a claim for work involved, and the best man to do the work or the man with the rightful claim is a secondary consideration.

The numerically small trades have a hard row to hoe while this condition continues, we are part

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of a movement that cannot exist if the rule of might is right is tolerated, we are organized to combat organized greed, and to protect our membership from the combination of business for profit without regards for the rights of the employee.

In the present day of rapidly changing methods of erection, installation and application of building materials each and every trade must be on the alert to secure for its membership a continuance of employment at work and with materials, while used for a new purpose, nevertheless within the scope of their ability and their trade jurisdiction.

The writer has no fault to find with any trade that desires to argue or dispute the question of whether or not a certain class of work belongs to one trade or another, he does feel however that an equitable process for the adjustment of the claim or dispute should be afforded each and every trade regardless of numerical size, and that the matter should be decided in accordance with the facts.

The building trades can and must protect their affiliates, by setting up some tribunal for the adjustment of jurisdictional disputes, we stand indicted for inefficiency, unfairness, and the rule of might is right, until we do recognize and eliminate the growing evil of jurisdictional racketeering.

THE EDITOR

"TELL HIM NOW"

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work a man is doing.
If you like him or you love him, Tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation
Till the person makes oration
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow.

For, no matter how you shout it,
He won't really care about it;
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read the tombstone when he's dead.

If he earns your praise, bestow it;
If you like him, let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait 'til life is over,
And he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

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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. 4, Buffalo, New York

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am returning corrected list of our membership. Also list of newly elected officers for the year 1929.

President, A. Steinhalber; Vice-President, V. Coll; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Charles B. Rice; Recording Secretary, Lee Lines, 48 Alpine Street; Business Agent, James Harmon, office address, 145 Broadway; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Lonergran.

Kindly make note of Recording Secretary and Business Agent's address for change in Journal.

We have been very busy for the last few months, and prospects seem bright for the coming year.

Fraternally yours,

C. G. RICE, *Secretary.*

Local No. 5, Los Angeles, California

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to advise you that Local No. 5 elected and installed these officers for the current year: Brother S. R. Sebby, President; J. T. Nunley, Financial Secretary; George E. Brown, Recording Secretary; W. R. Michener, Business Representative. Please make the following change in Directory: George E. Brown, Secretary. Send all mail to Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue.

Craft conditions here at present are in an off-season slump but prospects for future are fairly good, operations of any extent are projected or in course of erection.

May state that any matters from your office that should need attention between regular meetings of Local No. 5 sent directly to my address will receive prompt attention.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE E. BROWN, *Recording Secretary.*

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Local No. 6, Boston, Massachusetts

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

At meeting of Local No. 6 held Wednesday, January 2, 1929, the resignation of Brother Oscar W. Palm was presented and accepted by the Local Union. Brother Palm tendered his resignation and applied for a withdrawal card which was granted owing to the fact that he has accepted a position as shop foreman with the Hinman Asbestos Corporation, one of our fair firms. Brother Palm has been Business Agent of Local No. 6 since 1922, serving continuously in that capacity until his resignation. During his term of office he has rendered faithful and efficient service and has the well wishes of the entire membership in his new position.

The Local elected Brother John W. Hoff as Business Agent to fill out the unexpired term of Brother Palm. Interest in the election resulted in a field of six candidates, Brother Hoff finally being elected by a substantial majority. Brother Hoff has been a member of Local No. 6 for sixteen years and has served as an officer of the Union during that period, and represented Local No. 6 at the Washington Convention of our International Association in 1926.

We are making final arrangements for the Annual Banquet of Local No. 6 to be held in Elks Ball Room, Saturday, January 26th. Our membership look forward to this event, which promises to be a bigger and better affair than we ever staged. The committee reports that they have engaged a well known dance orchestra to furnish music and will introduce other novelties of a unique nature.

Yours fraternally,

SAM GOLDBERG, *Recording Secretary.*

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:

No doubt you know that our former Secretary, C. Thomas, has accepted the foremanship in Keasbey & Mattison's office here and taken out a withdrawal card.

At the regular meeting of December 18th the following officers were elected to serve Local No. 8 for the year 1929:

President, A. Ernst; Vice-President, William Burdsal; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Meyers; Financial Secretary, E. Fowler; Business Agent, George Frooks; Trustees, F. C. Nehls, N. Frank and J. Sullivan; Executive Board, William Burdsal, F. C. Nehls, J. Philips, R. Turner, and A. Ernst.

We have sold about all the tickets for the benefit of Brother Anderson of Local No. 6 and will forward the money as soon as we dispose of the remainder. Work has been rather good here this winter and I believe all men are working now that care to. If there is any information that I can give you or aid and assist you at any time I will be only too glad to do so. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

M. PERKINS, *Secretary Pro-Tem.*

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Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find corrected list of addresses of members and firms. Also a list of members who have been elected to office for the year of 1929, to be printed in our Journal. Would also like you to print in our Journal that on November 7 our International President was with us and gave the members a good talking to for one hour and fifteen minutes, which done us a lot of good.

Officers elected for 1929—President, Charles Trout; Vice-President, Thomas Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Fred Ricot; Financial Secretary, William Scout; Treasurer, George Brun; Business Agent, John Murtha, the old warrior; Executive Board, Joseph Galligher, George Jacobs, Robert Murphy, Alexander Dewey, Charles Schneider; Trustees, Grant Coward, Albert Gannon, Joseph Rayer; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Miller; Building Trades Delegates, Edward J. Yust, John Heick, Harry Wallace.

Local No. 14 extends to our international officers and all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Fraternally yours,

N. G. ROSSELL, *Recording Secretary.*

Local No. 17, Chicago, Illinois

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Under date of December 31, the Associated Press carried a news item printed in many cities throughout the country describing the murders of one "Gunner" McPadden and his pal "Stubby" McGovern in the city of Chicago.

This article referred to "Gunner" McPadden as the "business agent of the Asbestos Pipe Coverers."

For the information of our General Membership, Local No. 17 wishes it understood that neither of these men referred to was at any time affiliated with Local No. 17, nor did they ever work on a permit or have any imaginable connection with our craft.

As you should know, our Business Agent is Hugh E. Mulligan, whose only business is that of representing Local No. 17. He at no time in the past nor at present is in any way connected with the beer or any other "racket" and holds a place in the esteem of the Labor and Business world of Chicago second to none as regards honesty, integrity and clean living.

Trusting this will appear in the next issue of our Journal in order that it may be read by those of our membership who have been misled by the press article referred to. We have requested the Associated Press to correct its error. We remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. V. CONWAY, *Recording Secretary.*

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Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Indiana

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 18 is proud to announce that E. E. Kelley has been awarded a Certificate of Good Workmanship and a Gold Button by the Indianapolis Building Congress on the 19th of December.

Local No. 18 is proud of this Brother and feels that he has been rightfully rewarded, as he has always been a strong advocate of Good Workmanship.

Hoping you will publish this in the earliest issue of our Journal, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM F. FEIR, *Business Agent-Secretary.*

Local No. 30, Syracuse, New York

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a line to inform you that President Mullaney was called to Syracuse Sunday, January 6, 1929, in regard to our 1929 agreement, which was settled for an increase of $.06¼ or $1.31¼ per hour.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD STAPLETON, *Secretary.*

You cannot hide any secret. We are all physiognomists and penetrators of character, and things themselves are detective. There is no privacy that cannot be penetrated. No secret can be kept in the civilized world. Society is a masked ball, where every one hides his real character, and reveals it by hiding. If a man wishes to conceal anything he carries, those whom he meets know that he conceals something, and usually know what he conceals. 'Tis as hard to hide as fire. He is a strong man who can hold down his opinion. A man cannot utter two or three sentences, without disclosing to intelligent ears precisely where he stands. The universe protects itself by pitiless publicity.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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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. Lee Lines, 48 Alpine Street, Buffalo, New York.

No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue. George E. Brown, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue.

No. 6—BOSTON, MASS.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Boylston Place. John W. Hoff, 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. J. Meyers, 4271 Fergus Avenue.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Const Street, Portsmouth, Va. J. F. Joinville, P. O. Box 546, 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. Fred Ricot, 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 201 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. Frank Long, 1265 East Stark 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. 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. 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, Gillette and Clamp, Mayfield Park.

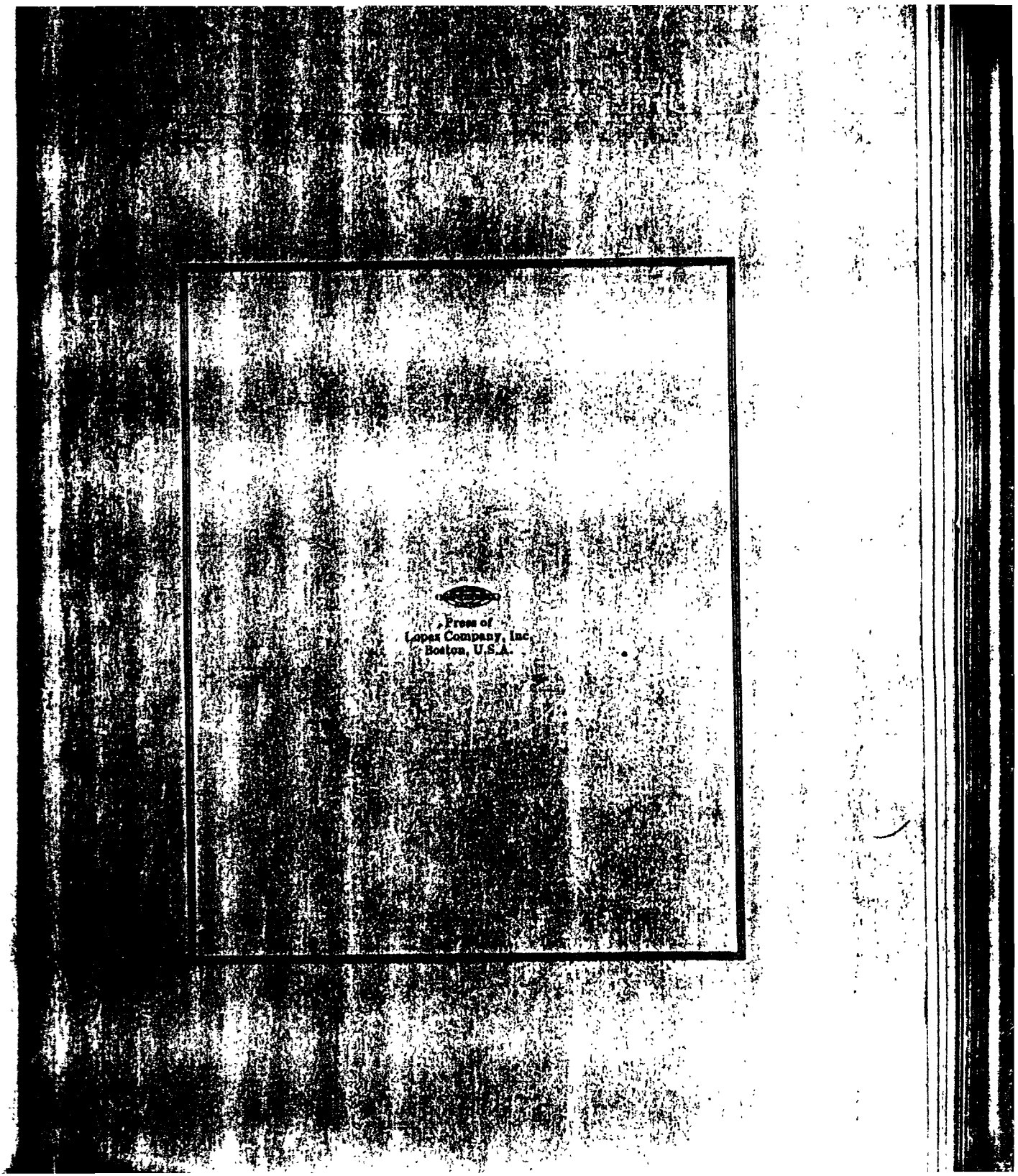
No. 88—RICHMOND, VA.—Meets First Mondays of every month. at Labor Temple, corner Eleventh and Marshall Streets. Charles Owings, 3116 Floyd Avenue.

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

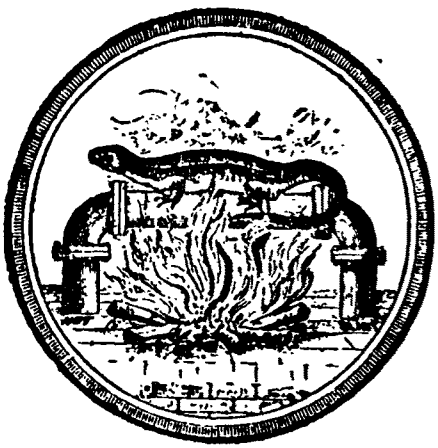
In order that the Directory and Membership List may always be up-to-date and accurate in all particulars, please forward immediately any changes in, or additions to same, to the Editor, E. A. Johnson, 66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

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