THE ASBESTOS WORKER



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APRIL, 1929

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

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A PRAYER

Louis Untermeyer

God, though this life is but a wraith,
  Although we know not what we use,
Although we grope with little faith,
  Give me the heart to fight—and lose.

Ever insurgent let me be,
  Make me more daring than devout;
From sleek contentment keep me free,
  And fill me with a buoyant doubt.

Open my eyes to visions girt
  With beauty, and with wonder lit—
But let me always see the dirt,
  And all that spawn and die in it.

Open my ears to music; let
  Me thrill with Spring's first flutes and drums—
But never let me dare forget
  The bitter ballads of the slums.

From compromise and things half-done,
  Keep me, with stern and stubborn pride;
And when, at last, the fight is won
  God, keep me still unsatisfied.

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The Asbestos Worker

VOLUME VIII. APRIL, 1929. NUMBER 4

The Quarterly Report of the General President

GREETING: The activities of your President during the past quarter began with a trip to Syracuse, in which city a strike was averted by Local 30 accepting the Employer's Compromise offer of 6¼c ($1.31¼). Then on to Toronto and attendance at the scheduled conference held between the Employers and Local 20 Officials that listened to your President interpret disputed clauses of the recently signed International Form of Joint Trade Agreement, in addition to advising upon future procedure affecting certain trade issues.

The next jump was to Washington and a visit of executive nature to the Building Trades Department. Then came another trip of executive nature where the officials of a Local were given some badly needed advice that saved it much future trouble and lawyer's fees.

Cincinnati came next, where your President conferred with and advised the officials of Local 8 on certain Local issues, one of which will engage the attention of the General Executive Board. The next stop was Charleston, where your President conferred with the officials of Local 80 and later advised and gave decision at a Local Meeting that was attended by some forty "travellers" at work in West Virginia territory. This meeting's adjournment found your President the guest of honor at a banquet at which "a good time was had by all."

Louisville was next in line, where your President conferred with Business Agent Clark and later attended the meeting of Local 51. Then came Chicago and a day with Business Agent Mulligan of Local 17 on which occasion certain pending craft issues in Illinois were considered from an International standpoint. Then a jump to Detroit, and a conference with Business Agent Cole and later a meeting with the Local 25 Executive Board, where your President gave advice and decision on many questions and issues, upon one of which (SHOP) final official instructions for future action was outlined.

Then came another stop of executive nature at Plattsburg, New York, where your President attended a conference to protect our work on certain State Institutions.

Albany was the next city visited, where a meeting of Local 40 gave your President more than sufficient

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reason to have the General Executive Board give its attention to existing conditions in the Albany-Troy territory. Baltimore was then visited and a conference with the officials of Local 11 and later with them to a Joint Meeting of the Employers Association and Local Committee, that listened to your President detail the procedure that should be employed in the regulating of the Apprentice System in addition to reviewing certain craft happenings for the benefit of the Employers Association.

Then came White Plains, New York and the preliminaries incidental to the instituting of a Local Union (Charter No. 91 now issued) in Westchester County. Next came Meriden, Conn., and a conference with Business Agent Sickels, and later attendance at a meeting of Local 33, where your President advised upon local conditions.

Then to Cincinnati, the city from which this report is submitted and attendance at the Session of the General Executive Board, the minutes of which are to be found elsewhere in this Journal Issue.

During the Board sessions, your President found time to attend an Executive Board meeting of Local 8, as also a meeting of the Cincinnati Joint Trade Board, in addition to holding conferences with Business Agent Dalton (3), Frooks (8), Wickersham (40), Reed (22), Feier (18), and Neil (44). These Business Agents, as also Business Agent Rust (2), were in attendance at the Board sessions. Your President concludes his report by expressing his thanks to Business Agent Frooks, the Executive Board, and General Membership of Local 8, for the consideration and courtesy shown him during his stay in the Queen City.

This report would be no way near complete if it did not make special mention of the banquet, at which your President and the General Executive Board members, as also the Cincinnati employers were honored guests. This banquet, in addition to furnishing a first-class professional vaudeville show, also included constructive expressions by all those mentioned, and adjourned at midnight with all in attendance in closer harmony and spirit than they were at the time they entered the Grand Hotel.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

Cincinnati, Ohio
March 15, 1929

SOME MIGHTY GOOD ADVICE

Learn thoroughly the thing your organization stands for. Read the laws by which your union is governed. Participate in the deliberations of the meetings. Get acquainted with your officers. Attend to your duties as a member.

If you do these things you will be a member enjoying benefits from having a trade organized.

There is no room for lax officers in an organization consisting of live-wire members. Take your stand in the front lines, understand the responsibilities of officers, and work for all that you will share in the making of a union, of which its membership may well be proud. Get the habit of seeing things a little more optimistically. More sunshine and less gloom will make us all feel better.

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

METROPOLE HOTEL, CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE General Executive Board held its regular semi-annual meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio. The session was called to order in the Metropole Hotel at 9:30 A. M., Monday, March 11, by International President, Joseph A. Mullaney. International Vice Presidents, E. A. Johnson, Henry J. Oliver, Hugh E. Mulligan, and Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas J. McNamara were present and answered roll call.

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

The Board arranged its schedule of hearings, appeals, etc., in connection with the work to be disposed of.

Adjournment was taken at 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Monday Afternoon, March 11

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

A telegram from Business Agent John Murtha, Local 14, was received, wishing the Board a successful session. The Secretary was instructed to answer the telegram expressing the thanks of the Board members.

Business Agent, George Frooks of the Local 8, Entertainment Committee, appeared before the Board and acquainted the members with the social schedule for the week.

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

Adjournment came at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Tuesday Morning, March 12

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

The appeal of Brother W. G. Wade against conviction and penalty imposed by his Home Local 22 of Houston was heard. The Board sustained the Local action.

The appeal of Brother E. O. Greiner against conviction and penalty imposed by his Home Local 22 of Houston was heard. The Board sustained the Local action.

Local 87, San Antonio vs. Brothers W. G. Wade, Jack Comeaeux, H. P. Simpson and A. A. Stone of Houston Local 22, was heard. The evidence of appellants in form of copy notice

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mailed Local 87 together with sworn affidavits in support of same, favored them. The Board upheld the appeal and the Secretary was instructed to so notify the Local.

Local 40, Albany, N. Y. vs. Brothers Charles Kalcoonis (40), Stanley Switel (30), was heard. The Board sustained the charges and penalized the former in amount of $25.00, including a $10.00 international cost and the latter in amount of $12.50, including a $5.00 international cost.

Local 12, New York, vs. Brothers Joseph Ross (40), John Steinback (40), was heard. The evidence supported the charges. The Board penalized each in amount of $12.50, including a $5.00 international cost.

The Board then reviewed the Albany, N. Y., craft situation and referred action on same to President Mullaney.

Adjournment at 12:45.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Tuesday Afternoon, March 12

The General Executive Board was called to order at 2:00 P. M. by President Mullaney. Board members: Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara answered roll call.

The Board decided to adjourn its executive session in order to permit its sub-committees to continue the Local Union and General Office financial audit.

Adjournment was taken at 2:20.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday Morning, March 13

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

Business Agent Neil of Local 44, Columbus, was heard on certain issues affecting Ohio territory. The Board advised on same.

The complaint of Local 2, Pittsburgh, vs. the Armstrong Cork Company alleging trade agreement violation was considered. Mr. Aiken (Armstrong) and Business Agent Rust were heard. The Board decided that Local 2 be upheld in its contention for possession of the work incidental to the insulating of circular tanks connected with refrigeration as outlined and understood in Article 1 of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement. The Secretary was instructed to furnish the Armstrong Cork Company and Local 2 decision copies.

The complaint of the Thurston Shop of Norfolk, Va. vs. Local 2, Pittsburgh, Pa. for failure to observe Article 1 of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement was considered. The submitted brief of the Thurston Shop was read. Business Agent Rust appeared for the Local. The Board sustained the Shop complaint and allowed its claim for wages and board paid the Local 9 membership for time lost through the action of Local 2. The Secretary was instructed to furnish the Thurston Shop and Local 9, as also Local 2, decision copies.

Adjournment was taken at 1:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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Wednesday Afternoon, March 13

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

The Board decided to adjourn its executive session in order to permit its sub-committees to continue the Local Union and General Office financial audit.

Adjournment was taken at 3:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Thursday Morning, March 14

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

Upon recommendation of Board member McNamara, the Dayton Frigidaire job original verdict penalty imposed upon Brothers Horter and Reep of Local 25, Detroit, was modified in amount of $15.00.

The appeal of Brother Leatherman against decision of his Home Local 21, Dallas, was referred to President Mullaney.

The appeal of Brother Otto Herman against decision of his Home Local 32, Newark, N. J., was referred to President Mullaney.

The Board dismissed the charges preferred by Birmingham Local 78 against Brother Roy Miller of Kansas City Local 27, for lack of supporting evidence.

The complaint of Local 19, Milwaukee, against certain of the San Antonio Local 97 membership was dismissed as being outside Board jurisdiction.

The complaint of Local 19, Milwaukee, against Local 45, Toledo membership in re. Sprinkman, Toledo operation, was dismissed as improperly filed. The Secretary was instructed to notify the complaining Local that the Board only has jurisdiction in instances where defendants are specifically named and direct supporting evidence submitted.

Local 83, Atlanta, vs. Brother Goodwin, Birmingham, Local 79, was heard. The Board imposed penalty in amount of $25.00 including $10.00 international cost.

The craft conditions as existing in Birmingham together with a communication from Local 79 were considered, after which the Board declared the Dixie Shop "unfair until such time as it observes the letter and spirit of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement."

Local 33, Connecticut, vs. Brothers Thomas McCartney, Fred Watson, J. Vodopia and Mike Rocovich, Local 12, was heard. They each were penalized in the amount of $25.00, of which sum $10.00 was included as international cost.

Local 26, Rochester, vs. George Gran, Chris Frazer of Local 4, Buffalo, was heard. The brothers named were each penalized in the amount of $12.50, including a $5.00 international cost.

The appeal of Brother Frank Ivester against decision of his Home Local 14, Philadelphia, Pa., was sustained. The Board found the admitted action of the Local clearly unconstitutional.

Brother George Davis, Local 3, Cleveland, appealed for a reconsideration of previous Board penalty decision upon claim that his Home Local failed to (a) acquaint him with pending charges, (b) give him reasonable time and opportunity to present defense. The Secretary was instructed to have the Local file answer for the consideration of the next Board meeting.

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A communication of protest in re. the recent elections held by Local 35, Youngstown, was received from Secretary Leavitt. This, together with a statement from President Mullaney in re. craft procedure of the Local, was considered. The Board referred the entire subject matter to President Mullaney to take whatsoever action he deems best for the interest of our craft in the territory mentioned.

The Board found itself without jurisdiction in the Crawford Shop vs. H. A. Taylor, Denver Local 28, by reason of the fact that no International Form of Joint Trade Agreement is functioning in Denver territory.

The Milwaukee craft situation in re. the Gillen non-union shop was reviewed, after which the action requested by Local 19 was taken and said shop "declared unfair until such time as it observes the letter and spirit of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement."

The Board considered a communication from Local 2, Pittsburgh, in re. the eligibility of certain of its membership for elective office. The Secretary was instructed to furnish the information desired.

The Board upheld the appeal of Brother R. L. Olsen and instructed the Secretary to notify Local 50, Tacoma, to immediately accept the withdrawal card of said Brother.

The Board sustained the charges preferred by Dayton Local 79 against Brother Schwab, Local 8, Cincinnati. He was penalized in the amount of $12.50, which sum included a $5.00 international cost.

Adjournment came at 1:40.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Thursday Afternoon, March 14

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

The appeals of Brother Goodall (87), Fallis (21), Heins (22), Greiner (22), and Wade (22) against conviction and penalty imposed by Local 22 was heard. The Board sustained the Local action.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer McNamara, as submitted, was then considered, discussed and approved. Certain of the references in this report were referred to President Mullaney.

Adjournment was taken at 5:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Friday Morning, March 15

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

The report of President Mullaney, as submitted, was considered, discussed and approved, after which he received instructions from the Board in re. same.

Adjournment was taken at 11:50.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Friday Afternoon, March 15

The General Executive Board was called to order at 1:15 P. M. by Presi-

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dent Mullaney. Board members Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara answered roll call.

The Board sub-committees reported their findings on the Local Union and General Office financial audit. The Board considered the many references contained therein and after full discussion, instructed both President Mullaney and Secretary McNamara in re. same.

The Board then instructed the Secretary to convey an expression of its thanks and appreciation to Business Agent Frooks, the Executive Board, Entertainment Committee and General Membership of Local 8, in addition to any and all others who contributed to make the stay of the Board in the Queen City the very pleasant one it proved to be.

Final adjournment was declared at 3:30. Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer.

.....

CINCINNATI NOTES

During the meeting of the General Executive Board, some of the visiting delegates were invited to attend a house party given by Brother William Burdsall, assisted by his wife. Brother Burdsall is Vice-President of Local No. 8 and is considered a top notcher when it comes to entertaining. Mrs. Burdsall entertained the company, rendering several well executed piano selections; Brother Burdsall favored with a series of popular songs, then Brother George Frooks, Business Agent of Local No. 8 obliged by reciting two classical pieces that were well received. Mr. and Mrs. Burdsall were ably assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Burdsall's mother, Mrs. H. Hauensten. During the program much surprise and delight was occasioned by the unique manner in which the numbers were announced, by having a traffic policeman's whistle giving the stop and go signal. Brother Fred C. Nehls, member of Local 8 Executive Board, who arrived late, gave an exhibition of fancy step dancing that brought down the house. After an enjoyable evening the party voted unanimous thanks to the host and hostess and her mother. The following evening the same group were entertained by Mr. Turner of the Kramer Co. and also enjoyed an entertainment unequalled by any ever given. Many thanks to our hosts and hostesses.

WHY NOT GO ALL THE WAY?

If you have a grievance, broadcast it. Don't nurse it.

If you have a remedy, cite it. It may clear the atmosphere.

If you make a mistake, admit it. Every one makes them at times.

If you are a union man, brag about it. Don't make a secret of it.

If you do not demand label products, how can you expect others to do so?

If you do demand the label, tell the dealer why. The information may add greater interest to the movement.

If you are indifferent—well, you shouldn't be. And you know it.

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The Canadian Labor Movement

TOM MOORE
President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

LIKE the United States of America, Canada, is more than a country, being practically a continent containing within its boundaries communities of various nationalities and racial origin almost as different in their outlook and development as those constituting the population of the numerous countries forming the continent of Europe. Basically, Canada is peopled by descendants of the British and French pioneers who first opened up the country for settlement, but in more recent years there has been added to these immigrants from other nations many of whom have established their own settlements covering large stretches of territory and maintain to a very large degree the original habits and customs of the countries from which they came.

Canada is an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and as such its government and political institutions are founded in accordance with British democratic ideals, though in the Province of Quebec, where the descendants of the French pioneers form the majority of its population and the French language is the most commonly used, some of the laws are still founded upon those of old France and the outlook is very often more that of the Latin than the Anglo-Saxon character. Nevertheless a mutual respect of the traditions and characteristics of each other has enabled both races to work harmoniously together for the development and building up of their common country.

Industrially, Canada is more closely allied with the United States, a great majority of its factories being branches of United States concerns, whilst all operate along the same lines as those of the republic to the south. Mass production and the intensive use of machinery, the continual effort towards standardization, and industrial inefficiency are the same in both countries and unfortunately many of the less favorable practices of industrial corporations are also to be found equally in both Canada and the United States. This, briefly, is the background in which the organized labor movement of Canada has to operate.

It is but natural that under such circumstances the workers find their greatest solidarity and strength lies in their joining forces with the workers of the United States and forming and maintaining international unions. Practically from its inception the organized labor movement of Canada has, therefore, been international in its character but this has in no way lessened allegiance of the members to their own country or submerged their desires to see Canada developed to the full and taking its rightful place as one of the leading nations in the struggle for social and economic betterment.

As early as 1883 it was realized that in order to give full scope to these legitimate patriotic desires, and yet not to weaken their solidarity in the industrial economic field, it was necessary to create some organization through which their views could be expressed upon matters which affected their interests purely as Canadian citizens and provide a medium by which they could cooperate with others in building up the country in which they lived. This then was the motive for the establishment at that time of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which has continued to function since then as the

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national trade-union center for Canadian workers, members of international unions, enabling them at the same time to maintain the international form of their industrial organizations. As in every other country there has always been dissentient groups in Canada. Some of them, allowing a false patriotism to distort their vision, have been led into trying to divide the organized labor forces on national grounds and for about twenty-five years there existed a dual national body known as the Canadian Federation of Labor. This provided a temporary home from time to time for those who, either from selfish or misguided motives, would not accept the discipline of the regular trade-union movement and founded secession or dual organizations.

Two years ago this Federation was superseded by the "All Canadian Congress of Labor" which, receiving the active support of the Communists, the One Big Union and others, is following largely in the steps of its predecessor. Another group, confined mostly to the Province of Quebec, seeks to divide the workers on religious lines and operating under the title of "The National and Catholic Unions" claims a membership of approximately 25,000. They exploit to the full the love of the French-Canadian for his own language and secure many adherents by leading them to believe that the recognition of their language would be endangered by them becoming members of the international movement. Then there are those who would substitute force for constitutional development and, by taking advantage of the general spirit of unrest existing in the years immediately following the conclusion of the war, succeeded in bringing into being a revolutionary form of organization known as the "One Big Union." Though this has largely spent its force as an industrial factor, it is still financially powerful and able to send its agents into any field where likelihood exists of trouble occurring and the possibility arising of destroying the international movement.

In this line of endeavor the Communists are also an active force and these two latter, though disagreeing violently as to the form of dictatorship that they would establish over Canadian workers, are working together through the All Canadian Congress of Labor to the end that the present form of organization maintained by the A. F. of L. and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada may be superseded by the "industrial" form of organization and a proletarian dictatorship.

At the present time, according to the latest reports of the Federal Labor Department, approximately 200,000 of the 290,000 workers organized in Canada belong to the international unions or other organizations chartered directly by the Trades and Labor Congress. This position is somewhat weakened, however, by the fact that, though having the same objects and ideals, approximately 60,000 of these are not in affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. These belong either to one of the four railroad brotherhoods—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, who maintain separate Canadian legislative organizations and officers; or to those international unions who, whilst affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, have not yet realized the necessity or accepted the duty of affiliating their Canadian membership to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in order that the interests of the international movement, as a whole, may be properly protected.

Whilst primarily a legislative body, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has had to bear the brunt of attacks upon the international trade union movement not only from employers but from those who seek to establish other forms of organization within Canada and it can be readily

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seen how much more effectively this work could be done if the Congress received the whole-hearted support of all international unions having membership within Canada.

In Canada, as in the United States, progress can only be made in proportion to the will of the workers to secure the same and therefore it is necessary to carry on a constant campaign of education as to the objects and purposes of the trade-union movement, not only among the unorganized, but also within the ranks of the organizations themselves. It is also necessary to create a strong public opinion before success can be achieved in securing progressive legislation and in this work the Congress is constantly actively engaged. As a means towards this objective it issues a monthly publication, *The Canadian Congress Journal,* circulating into every affiliated local union and also to the public at large, and making known through its editorial columns the aims and purposes of the international trade-union movement, especially in relation to Canadian conditions.

Another means of furthering its objects and also for providing opportunities for the trade-union movement to participate in numerous national activities is its active participation in the work of numerous organizations aiming to better the conditions of life in Canada. Amongst these in which the Congress holds membership might be mentioned the following: The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, the National and Provincial Safety Leagues, League of Nations Society in Canada, Social Hygiene Council, Dominion Fire Prevention Association, National Research Council, Frontier College, Dominion Council of Health, the Employment Service Council of Canada, Canadian Council on Immigration of Women, National Council of Education, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, etc. Some of these are official advisory councils to government departments, whilst others are voluntary organizations carrying on work which directly or indirectly interlocks with that of the labor movement.

Again, it is necessary in order to make Labor's projects as widely known as possible to accept invitations to address service clubs and similar public bodies on such important social problems as unemployment, immigration, old age pensions, and similar matters. By all these methods the Congress has sought to, and we believe successfully, establish the international labor movement as an integral part of the social and economic life of the Dominion, and thereby added to the number of measures, federal and provincial, which have made possible freer organization, greater activity for the trade-union movement, and higher standards of life.

It is unnecessary for me to detail the numerous achievements of this nature, but I believe that though there is still sufficient work ahead in this direction to occupy all the efforts of the trade-union movement, past accomplishments will bear favorable comparison with any other industrial country in the world.

As stated in the beginning of this article Canadians of today are a composite race drawn from many countries and it is but natural that there should exist in Canada an inherent international outlook. Reflecting this, the trade-union movement of Canada takes an active part in international affairs. As a signatory to the League of Nations, Canada became a member of the International Labor Organization, founded in accordance with Part XIII of the Versailles Treaty, the first session of which was held in Washington, D. C., 1919. Since then the Trades and Labor Congress, as the organization most representative of the workers of Canada, has been called upon to nominate delegates and advisers to each of the annual conferences of the I. L. O. Through participation at these conferences the Secretary and President of the Congress have alternately held membership in the governing body

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of the I. L. O. since its inception, the Congress thus being able to play its part in helping to establish measures of social justice and improve the conditions of workers generally throughout the world.

The employers' representatives attending the International Labor Conferences are well-organized in an international federation and this federation exercises a considerable influence upon the policies of employers attending the annual conferences of the I. L. O. In a similar manner the International Federation of Trade Unions plays its part on behalf of the workers, and the Trades and Labor Congress, recognizing this, considered it essential to become a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions and support it financially and in every other way to enable it better to fulfill its full duties as representative of the workers at the International Labor Conference.

In addition, through this means the Congress has been able to give effect to the international aspirations of its own members for the building up of trade-union solidarity in every industrial country.

Of recent years there has been the development of bringing together the labor forces, trade-union and political, from different parts of the British Empire, and the Congress has endeavored to be represented at these Commonwealth Labor Conferences and given its support to them.

Constitutionally the Trades and Labor Congress functions along much the same lines as the A. F. of L. It holds its annual conventions, meeting each year in different industrial centers throughout the Dominion. Each affiliated national or international union is entitled to one delegate as representing the organization as a whole, in addition to which every local union or branch in Canada of these organizations is entitled to send extra delegates for each additional one hundred members or major portion thereof. Trades and Labor Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor are entitled to three delegates each. All delegates whether representing local unions, trades councils, federations of labor or national and international unions must, however, be resident and hold their membership within Canada, which provision assures the public that the Congress, dealing with Canadian affairs only, is a really national organization and truly reflects the opinions of Canadian workers. Between conventions the business of the Congress is carried on by an Executive Council composed of the president, secretary-treasurer, and three vice-presidents, all of whom are elected at the annual conventions. In addition provincial executive committees are elected at these conventions each being composed of a chairman and three other members. These committees deal with the presentation of legislation to their respective governments in all except two of the Provinces of Canada in which there has been established Provincial federations of labor, chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress. The Congress also issues charters to Trades and Labor Councils in the industrial centers many of which also carry charters from the American Federation of Labor.

Though an autonomous body, the Trades and Labor Congress has always acted in the closest harmony and cooperation with the A. F. of L., and recognizing the complications which might arise were it to attempt to deal with jurisdiction matters between its affiliated organizations, has freely accepted the decisions of the A .F. of L. on all such matters. By this means there has been retained uniformity of practice in trade matters throughout the entire territory covered by the international unions chartered by the A. F. of L. including the Dominion of Canada. On its part the A. F. of L. has just as freely recognized the autonomy of the Trades and Labor Congress, the 1910 and 1911 conventions of the A. F. of L. setting this out very clearly in the following decisions:

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"1. That the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada have the sole right to speak and act for organized labor in all political and legislative matters in the Dominion and all of its provinces.

"2. That the autonomy of international unions in trade matters be maintained as heretofore.

"3. That the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress shall have the sole right to issue charters (certificates of affiliation) to provincial or local central bodies in Canada.

"4. That Canadian, Provincial or central bodies holding charters from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress may at their discretion also hold charters from the American Federation of Labor."

"International unions having locals in Canada were urged to have them affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress."

Giving effect to the latter recommendation, the A. F. of L. since 1918 affiliated to the Congress all its membership within Canada in directly chartered federal unions and pays per capita tax on them in the same manner as international unions do respecting their Canadian membership.

The A. F. of L. also exchanges fraternal delegates each year with the Congress which practice is also followed between the Trades and Labor Congress and the British Trades Union Congress.

From this it will be seen that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is really a movement within a movement, operating independently in looking after the interests of Canadian workers as they are affected by purely Canadian conditions and yet maintaining the international solidarity necessary between the workers of the United States and Canada in the conduct of their industrial and economic affairs.

These close relationships so firmly established for over forty-four years have proven their value to the workers of both countries time and time again and it can be claimed have done much towards creating and developing an understanding between the peoples of the two great democracies—Canada and the United States—and thus in no small degree contributed to the maintenance of international peace, which is the pride and boast of both countries alike.

PROSPECTING FOR DIAMONDS AND ASBESTOS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Realizing that many thousand square miles of country must be searched, and that there were 8,000,000 natives and only 1,000,000 whites, of whom few were qualified and available to prospect for minerals, a plan to weld the native Zulu, Metabale, Swazi and others into a gigantic prospecting force was adopted in South Africa. The natives were instructed, by signs, to search the craws of the chickens and game birds, when killed, for diamonds, and report to the nearest store upon finding diamonds which had been picked up by the hens while feeding.

For the discovery of asbestos in the Carolina districts of the Transvaal and the Rhodesian deposits, the native chiefs were again utilized. The asbestos fiber of the Canadian deposit was secured and distributed among the natives and they were requested to report where a similar substance could be found.

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Cornell Leads in New Training for Industry

From "THE ELECTRICAL WORKER"

IS a younger generation of liberal employers coming on? Are these more scientific in their approach to all industrial, wage, labor and cultural problems? Certain hopeful business leaders think so. If fairer employers do arise, they must come through a changed emphasis in what they are taught, and how they are taught in the high schools and colleges. And what they are taught in high schools is determined pretty much by what is taught in the colleges.

From time to time this *Journal* has carried in its columns reports of the warped unscientific approach to labor's problems which prevails in many universities. It is a matter of common knowledge that certain universities are pledged to the spread of anti-union propaganda; have supplied strike-breakers to unfair employers; have abandoned their influence to the powerful and wealthy; have taught a lifeless absolutist system of economics derived from times long ante-dating the industrial revolution and labor unionism. Because we have not spared these fake factories of learning, we are glad to report the dawn of a new type of training at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

ALWAYS LIBERAL

Cornell was founded just at the close of the Civil War. Early in its career it was ushered into those stirring battles fought out between fundamentalism and modernism which began about 1870, and have not ended to this day. Goldwin Smith, a militant liberal, gave Cornell a leadership that has carried over to this modern decade, when new economic problems have brought new bitter clashes of opinion in college faculties. Unlike Pennsylvania, Columbia, Harvard, Minnesota, Leland Stanford, and a score of other institutions, Cornell has not fired professors because they failed to accept Gary's or Rockefeller's view of economics.

Now under the leadership of Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics, Cornell has established a laboratory of industrial relations. This is an experiment league in advance of the old methods of training for industry. We have asked a member of the Cornell department of economics to describe the work of this new laboratory.

STUDYING THE UNION

"The Cornell Laboratory of Industrial Relations was organized in August, 1922. It is a substitute for having our students study labor unions by joining them. If each member of the class in trade unionism could be a member of a labor organization for a few months and attend all its meetings, the laboratory would be much less necessary. Since this is out of the question, the next best thing is for him to study a union through its documents and publications. We have on hand copies of the constitutions of every international union in the United States. We receive regularly the magazines of all but two or three unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and practically all of the independent unions. We also have copies of the convention proceedings of practically

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all of the international unions, and we have three or four hundred trade agreements from forty or fifty different industries. We are now beginning to get the convention proceedings and legislative bulletins of the state federations of labor and thus far have about half of them. We receive the outstanding labor periodicals such as the American Federationist, the leading communist, socialist, and I. W. W. papers and a score or so of local labor papers which we are gradually adding to. On the employers' side we get the house organs of sixty or seventy of the leading business enterprises and the bulletins and publications of the principal employers' associations. Finally, we undertake to collect material on a large number of special subjects. Among those in which we have considerable classified material are: apprenticeship, child labor, employee representation (copies of about 200 plans), hours of labor, injunctions, labor banks, minimum wage, negro in industry, old age pensions, scientific management, unemployment insurance.

STUDENTS' IDEAS CHANGE

"Each student in the course on trade unionism signs up for a particular union which he is interested in studying. The first thing he does is to take the constitution and make a written report on it. At the beginning of the course his ideas on trade unionism, which have been mainly derived from hearsay and newspapers, are rather crude. He is likely to have the impression that the principal function of the trade union is to strike and that it is not really functioning unless it is striking. When he encounters the provision in the constitution regulating the calling of strikes, he begins to alter his impressions. After he has handed in the report on the constitution he takes out the magazine for the last three or four or five years and the convention proceedings for the last three or four conventions. He has these for about two months. From them he is expected to hand in a report on what the union is doing, what its problems are, what policies it is pursuing, what stand it is taking on employment issues and why. In other words, he is expected to get as complete a glimpse into the inside life of the union as he can and to tell what the organization is doing and why. Needless to say when he finds the Electrical Workers maintaining cooperative apprentice schools at thirty or forty different places throughout the country, or the Typographical Union running a correspondence course for 9,000 apprentices, or the Pressman's Union maintaining traveling technical experts to help newspapers with technical problems, or the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union running many cultural classes for members, providing them with tickets for opera and concerts at reduced prices, maintaining dental and health clinics, his ideas about unions again undergo considerable alterations."

A village grocer was worried by people coming into his shop merely to ask the time. He decided to stop the nuisance, and told a business friend to supply him with a clock. Upon receiving it he gave it a conspicuous place in the window. When next the friend called he inquired if the clock had had the desired effect. "Well, not quite," answered the grocer sorrowfully; "things are as bad as ever. The people come in now to ask if the clock is right."

Customer: "How is it that I have not received a bill from you?" Tailor: "I never ask a gentleman for money." "And what do you do if he doesn't pay?" "If he doesn't pay, I conclude that he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

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Three Record-Size Boilers for the New York Edison Plant

THERE has been announced recently by Matthew S. Sloan, President of the New York Edison and associated companies, the closing of a contract with the International Combustion Engineering Company for three boilers that will be the largest ever built. Each will be about as high as an average eight-story building. They are to be installed in the East River generating station of the New York Edison Company at Fourteenth Street and will supply steam to drive the largest single-shaft, single-unit electric generating machine in the world, a 150,000 kilowatt turbo-generator now being built by the General Electric Company.

Delivery of the boilers is expected to start in about three months, and the unit will be placed in operation about Sept. 1, 1929. The East River generating station, of which these units will form an integral part, will contain on completion the largest pumping station in existence.

The total capacity of the circulating pumps at the station will be 1,400,000 gallons of water a minute or 1,750,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This is double the quantity of water used by New York City for its water supply. The water used at this station, however, will be taken from and returned to the East River.

The over-all height of the new boilers, which are of the Double Ladd type with fin tube water walls, will be 95 feet, with furnaces 23 feet wide and extending back 65 feet. Each will supply a maximum of 800,000 pounds of steam an hour at a temperature of 700 degrees Fahrenheit, at 425 pounds a square inch pressure. The heighth of the boilers is approximately that of an eight-story building, allowing twelve feet for each floor.

With a heating surface of 60,000 square feet each, the compactness of the battery of boilers will make them not only the greatest producers of steam in the world but also the most economical for the space occupied and the coal consumed.

PROSPERITY (?) IN CANADA

Speaking in the House of Commons, W. R. Fansher, Progressive from the West, agreed that the much vaunted prosperity had not reached the small communities throughout Canada.

"Last year in western Canada we produced more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat," he said. "The revenue from that crop created prosperity in the upper strata of the financial world, but has not brought prosperity to the men who produced it. That crop in the aggregate is not paying the cost of production. I could name hundreds of farmers in my constituency whose first pool payment on wheat did not pay the cost of threshing, a minor cost. Overproduction was again the trouble," Mr. Fansher went on, "and yet we have an immigration policy which is bringing into Canada only farmers to produce more wheat to further flood the market and reduce prices. That, I maintain, is a fallacious policy."

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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

Canadian-United States Union Relations

THOSE who organized the trades union movement of North America showed far-sighted wisdom when they organized unions on an international basis having jurisdiction over workers engaged in the same work whether in the United States or Canada. The result was to promote cooperative relationships between the workers of both countries.

Since those early days of the beginnings of unionism, intercourse has become quicker and practically continuous through the development of railroad transportation, automobiles, aviation, the telegraph, telephone, and radio. Distances have become relatively unimportant. The problems of the workers of Canada are interrelated with those of the wage-earners of the United States, and vice versa. New high standards established in one country set the pace for the other. A menace to work standards on one side the border is a danger signal to those on the other side.

International unionism is based upon recognition of this interdependence of economic interests and problems. International unionism parallels the development of industries and commerce and the flow of capital.

International unionism holds broader possibilities than can ever come through nationalist undertakings advocated by some of more restricted vision and less constructive motives. Sporadic attempts to establish "Canadian" unions have been accompanied by appeals to feeling, and even passion. These attempts have sought to destroy the unity and solidarity of the workers.

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International unionism in no way questions the right of either Canada or the United States to enact legislation to promote the best interests of that country. Immigration legislation, inspection provisions, customs, etc., are essentially within the jurisdiction of any sovereign government. But quite apart from these political matters, there is an interrelation of forces which concern the well-being of workers. The agencies which deal with these problems must transcend national limitations.

The spirit which is embodied in international unionism is expressed in the tradition of peace between the United States and Canada. For years there has been unbroken peace between our two countries. The longest boundary line between any two countries in the world is quite free from forts, cannon, or any symbol of militarism. This is in no small degree due to the economic relationship between the workers of our two countries.

Our mutual interests are bound up with the maintenance of international unionism.

[*Editor's note: The foregoing is a reprint from the February issue of the American Federationist, devoted to articles on Canada. We wish we might print the entire group they were all so good.*]

NOT AS "HIGH" AS SOME THINK

While it is the invariable custom of those opposed to increased wages to point to the high scales of certain branches of organized labor as "horrible examples" of the inflated financial condition of the mechanic, on the whole wages generally in America are far from "high." Building trades organizations, generally accredited with being the highest paid crafts, are, because of seasonal conditions, limited to an actual annual wage of $1,940 yearly, according to statistics, working but 63 per cent of the time. As the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has set a sum of $2,000 as the cost of a fair standard of living, the average shows the "high" wages of the building crafts are somewhat mythical. Computing the average daily wage of all workers, union and unorganized, this same authority fixes that of the toilers of California at $4.35 a day, which all will agree is not a fabulous amount on which to rear a family. True, organized labor is better paid than the other variety, but while every advance made by union men and women has bettered the condition of unorganized workers, there is yet room for improvement of conditions before we may justly boast of high wages in this country.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER JOSEPH KUBLY

Local No. 5

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Joseph Kubly, and

WHEREAS, he was a loyal member and supporter of our Organization, and

WHEREAS, as a body laboring together for the common good this Local desires to express their sorrow upon his death, be it

RESOLVED, that the Members of Local No. 5 keenly feeling their loss, do hereby tender to the Brother's family their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the Records of the Local, a copy sent to his family and a copy forwarded to the Editor of our Official Journal for publication, the draping of our charter for a period of thirty days shall be a mute reminder of the passing of a worthy Brother.

GEORGE E. BROWN, *Secretary.*

BROTHER HARRY ANDREWS
BROTHER MARK VODOPIA

Local No. 12

It is with deep regret that we announce the deaths of Brother Harry Andrews, who departed from this life February 15, 1929, and Brother Mark Vodopia, who departed from this life February 20, 1929. To their family and relatives Local No. 12 extends its heartfelt sympathy.

FREDERICK C. HYSLER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

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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. 6, Boston, Massachusetts

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother Carl Emil Anderson sends his appreciation of thanks to the members of the International Association and their friends for their kind donations. He is now walking around with a cork leg with the aid of a cane and still unable to do any manual labor. Brother Sevrin Peterson of Local No. 31, Providence, R. I., was the winner of the watch.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. HOFF, *Secretary.*

Local No. 32, Essex and Hudson County

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

The following officers were elected to serve Local No. 32 for a term of one year:

President, Michael Nolan; Vice-President, Frank Fitzgerald; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Fitzgerald; Recording Secretary, E. J. Dougherty.

Our Business Agent, Louis Reiss, was elected for a term of three years.

Our trade at present in this territory is very quiet, but we have bright prospects in the near future for a good season.

Fraternally yours,

EDWIN J. DOUGHERTY, *Recording Secretary.*

Local No. 33, Connecticut

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 33 wishes to take advantage of these columns in order that they may express their appreciation to Our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney for the visit which he gave to this local on Saturday, March the 2nd.

It is to be regretted that a blinding snow-storm prevented the entire membership from being in attendance as those who were present left with the satis-

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faction that their efforts to attend this meeting was well rewarded through the interesting and instructive advice from President Mullaney.

Connecticut is looking forward to the next visit from their President which they trust will be in the near future.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. SICKELS, *Secretary.*

Local No. 51, Louisville, Kentucky

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

In appreciation for the enjoyable evening spent with International President, Brother J. A. Mullaney, I take this means of thanking him, in behalf of Local No. 51, for his visit to our city.

After advising us regarding our local conditions, Brother Mullaney spoke of the advantages of a local union being in close touch with the International office, as it is through information received from them that we learn of work throughout the country where men are needed. This enables local union officers to place men where they are needed and keeps them off the streets.

This was Brother Mullaney's first visit to Louisville in several years, and, as is usual, it rained. It generally does on the days he spends with us. However we hope he enjoyed this trip more than his last, as on that occasion we were having considerable trouble with one of our bosses.

We regret that nearly half of our members were out of town, as work here is not very good, but we hope, they too, will have an opportunity of hearing Brother Mullaney sometime soon.

Thanking Brother Mullaney for his interesting talk and advice and with best wishes to him, I am,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE H. DREHER, *President.*

Local No. 89, Trenton, New Jersey

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir and Brother:

If this letter is not beside the regular order of business of your Journal, and which we hope it is not, we would greatly appreciate if you inserted this in your columns.

Our esteemed Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas J. McNamara is the creditor to a debt this local owes him, for his prompt action, by replying to a telegram this local sent him for some information we needed in a hurry.

He sensed the importance of our query and replied the desired information immediately, with which we cleared up our difficulty to the satisfaction of all concerned, thereby avoiding a great deal of trouble.

Therefore we want to extend our heartiest gratitude and thanks to Brother McNamara for the service he rendered us, through the medium of the press, so all affiliated locals may know what our International Secretary-Treasurer does in the way of extending decisions and service to his subordinate charges.

Hoping this will meet with your approval as an article of thanks for unselfish service rendered, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. OSWALD, *Business Agent*

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Stone Industrial Equipment Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
Dear Sir:

Thought you might make use of the following little article for *"The Asbestos Worker,"* as it strikes me that much good can be accomplished by the proper co-operation of labor and shops.

It is the writer's thought that much good can be accomplished, for the benefit of both employees and shops, by the proper cooperation of the mechanics sent to various jobs. There is hardly a job, outside of new work, where a great deal of bare piping and other apparatus won't be found bare. The mechanic in charge of the insulation could diplomatically broach the subject to the superintendent, or other responsible executive having these matters in charge, and if he was at all amenable to reason could undoubtedly sell considerable extra covering, which would directly benefit the workmen as it would mean more work, and at the same time benefit the shop in securing more business without an increase in overhead.

Often the factory executive would be more willing to listen to a disinterested story by a workman than he would a salesman, and as a matter of fact, there is no good reason why a mechanic engaged in the asbestos business should not know at least as much as the average salesman handling insulating products, or more so, inasmuch as he is constantly applying them. He should brush up on the theory of thermal efficiency and the possibility of fuel saving by means of insulation, and should take sufficient pride in his chosen vocation as to become intelligently informative when this subject is discussed.

The writer knows from experience that there is an enormous amount of work that should be done in old mills and factories. Some that I might mention was a case where the original contract was completed in about 3 weeks, and where our men later put in about seven months doing old work. Another, where we covered about 19,000 ft. of high pressure piping that had been bare for many years; another where we had three men for almost a year going all over a large mill covering bare apparatus, and recovering old lines. Another where we covered about 12 rotary rag boilers in five mills for a large paper plant, the boilers being uncovered for perhaps 20 years, and many more similar in character.

While I realize that the proper province of the shop is to secure the work for the mechanics, and the workers to competently execute it, it is no less true that co-operation of employees will materially increase sales. These extra sales will in the majority of cases be without competition, and likely on stock and time basis, which gives the shop a chance to make money, and the mechanics time enough to properly execute the job—a very desirable combination.

The time is long past when the employee took the stand that the Shops were bloated capitalists grinding out money from the blood of Workers, and the Shops have for years given thoughtful consideration to all Labor demands, and have met them when reasonable and it was possible to do so. I believe that both parties have confidence and respect for each other, and when they meet it is with the spirit of helpfulness and cooperation.

This cooperative spirit can be increased to our mutual advantage, and I suggest that each mechanic think this subject over, and on his next job where bare apparatus is observed make an earnest effort to interest the mill or factory in insulating same.

Yours sincerely,

T. D. STONE.

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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, Secretary, 47 Alpine Place. J. E. Harman, Business Agent, 145 Broadway.

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, 7020 Veronica Road, Stonehurst, Upper Darby; John Murtha, Business Representative. Office, 1807 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple. W. E. Groves, 234 Johnson Avenue.

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. P. O. Purtell, Secretary, 317 South Fleming 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. Joseph E. Cole, 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 every First Sunday at Labor Hall, 309 South Franklin Street. 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, 334 West Dewey 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 Street. Harry E. Mahan, 9 West Avenue, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, 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. Frank Kahl, 910 Coventry Street, and Emil Baumgartner, 1521 Roosefelt 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 815 Pacific 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 Boulevard and Clamp Avenue, Mayfield Park, Box 442 W., Route D, San Antonio.

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.

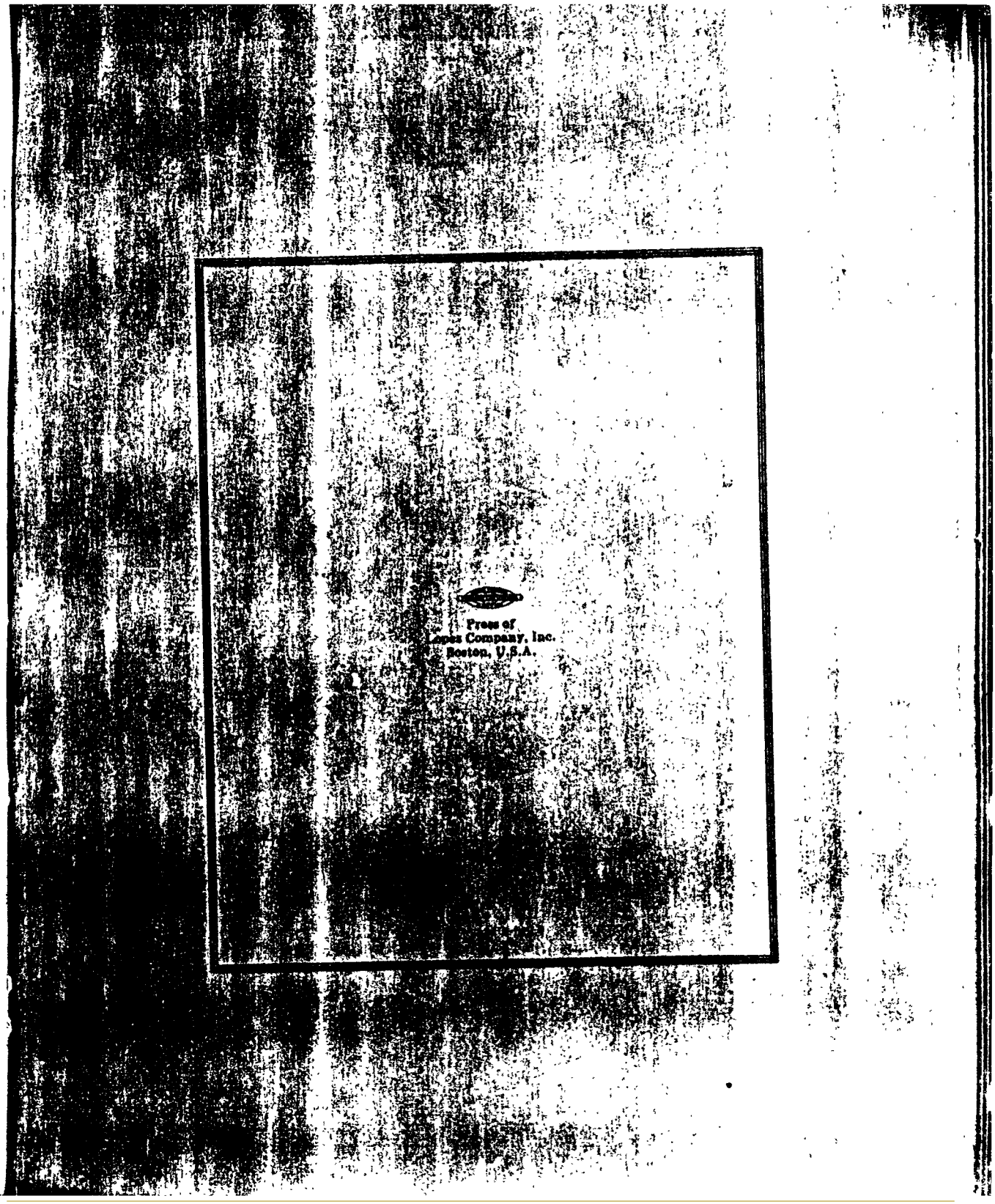
No. 90—MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at 119 Adams Avenue.

No. 91—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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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