THE ASBESTOS WORKER



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Number 5

MAY, 1929

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

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DO NOT PRAY FOR EASY LIVES. PRAY TO BE STRONGER MEN, DO NOT PRAY FOR TASKS EQUAL TO YOUR POWERS. PRAY FOR POWERS EQUAL TO YOUR TASKS. THEN THE DOING OF YOUR WORK SHALL BE NO MIRACLE, BUT YOU SHALL BE A MIRACLE. EVERY DAY YOU SHALL WONDER AT YOURSELF, AT THE RICHNESS OF LIFE THAT HAS COME TO YOU THROUGH THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

—PHILIPPS BROOKS.



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The Asbestos Worker

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The Challenge to Progressives

A GROUP of "progressive" labor people have issued a Challenge to Progressives in the labor movement, which has been printed in the *Labor Age* (February, 1929) and reprinted and quoted widely in other labor papers. Those who formulated this document say that it is for the purposes of calling attention to present conditions in the labor movement and of inviting criticism and discussion. They say they believe that the situation "is a challenge to all honest, militant, progressive elements—to all those who are in accord neither with Communist tactics nor with reactionary elements and policies which so largely control the labor movement — a challenge to clarify their thinking, define their purposes, and organize their efforts."

In contrast to present labor tactics they point out that seven or eight years ago "there were militant, progressive elements in the American labor movement that had to be reckoned with." These elements engaged in aggressive efforts to organize the workers in the basic industries, notably among the workers in the packing-house and steel industries. They carried resolutions in the A. F. of L. Convention for the nationalization of railroads, founded the workers' education movement and thought of the labor movement not only as an instrument for gaining better wages, hours, and working conditions "but as a great social force having for its ultimate goal the achievement of the good life for all, in a world controlled by the workers."

But "today this militant labor progressivism has ceased to exist as a movement, as an effective influence in the American scene." Regardless of whether the lefts, rights or progressives are responsible for the present situation the "progressives" regard it as a challenge "which cannot and must not be evaded." When they survey present conditions they conclude that four million organized workers represent a liberal estimate of the numbers in the labor movement of the United States. Three million of these are in the A. F. of L. and the remainder are found chiefly among the railway and clothing workers. Thus they estimate that the organized workers are only 12 per cent of those gainfully employed or 20 per cent of those in occupations generally considered, organizable. In contrast, they claim that in Australia over 50 per cent of the gainfully employed are

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members of unions, in Austria 40 per cent, and in countries like Sweden, Great Britain and Germany about 35 per cent. Furthermore, they say, during a period of relative prosperity the unionists of the United States have met with serious setbacks, particularly in the steel strike of 1919, in the attempt to organize the textile workers of the South in 1920-1922, in the railway shopmen's strike of 1922, in the break-up of important needle trades unions, and during the last few years among the miners of the bituminous coal industry.

"While trade unionism is relatively strong in the building trades and printing trades, the transportation services on the railroads, and some miscellaneous, chiefly skilled trades, it is weak or well-nigh non-existent in textiles, steel, automobiles, oil, rubber, public utilities, manufacturing of electrical supplies, the metal trades generally, mining—in other words, in our great basic industries, among the masses of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. We are the only important industrial country where labor has not developed to considerable strength its own political party. The consumers' cooperative movement is relatively undeveloped. The same is true of workers' education. Social insurance against sickness, old age, unemployment, etc., is also in a most backward state, and in the United States is for the most part in the hands of employers instead of in the hands of unions or the state or both, as in other industrial countries."

As the result of this situation the "progressives" feel that the labor movement suffers morally and spiritually. Members do not attend meetings and the "old fire and enthusiasm" which was common seems to be at a low ebb. Bitter factional strife exists in some quarters where one faction tries to destroy another "regardless of whether the union itself survives or perishes in the process." And many unions seem to be satisfied "with organizing small sections of the skilled workers, a sort of 'aristocracy of labor,' and leaving the great masses in basic industries to the company unions and open shoppers. . . . Every union leader admits that the organization of labor must be expanded into the basic industries — steel, machinery, automobiles, electrical supplies, etc. But at the first encounter with the difficulties of the task . . . or in many cases even before such an actual encounter, union officers and organizers lose their heart for the task, and rarely proceed beyond expressions of good intentions." And, in the opinion of the "progressives," the present union leaders show their ineptitude by appealing to employers to deal with unions on the ground that the standard trade unions can be more useful to them in securing production than "company unions." This, in the opinion of the "progressives," makes the trade union a "personal agency" rather than a "fighting organization."

The "progressives" say, however, that they present the facts as they see them "not in order to suggest an easy, off-hand, indiscriminate condemnation of trade union leadership, not to hint indirectly at praise or blame for what has happened, not in order to cry down the American labor movement in comparison with the movement in other countries. We realize that the American movement is in a measure the product of the conditions under which it has developed and had to operate, the same as the movement of any other country. We are not blind to the achievements and the glories of its past. We simply believe that loyalty to the movement and its fundamental aims requires that we see the facts of the situation today as straight as we can."

To meet this situation the "progressives" believe that the labor movement should make every effort to organize the unskilled and semi-skilled in the basic industries into industrial unions. It must appeal to the workers to join the union as an agency to improve their welfare rather than to plead with employers for recognition and for

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their assistance in inducing their employes to join because the union "can do as much for the boss as the company union can." The "progressives" believe that the labor movement must "banish from the labor movement the all too common conception that it is perfectly all right for labor people to hobnob with bankers, open shoppers, company unionists . . . but that a unionist who in any circumstances has anything to do with a radical loses his standing in the movement."

The "progressives" contend that membership in unions should not be denied on the ground of race or of political, social, economic and religious views and affiliations, and that minorities must have recognized rights since new ideas must be heard, if the labor movement is not to stagnate and die.

The "progressives" advocate, furthermore, that the labor movement should fight injunctions, yellow dog contracts, and "judge-made law by mass resistance of the workers on the picket-line and not only through lawyers and legislatures." It should also campaign for the five-day week and for social insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age and should encourage genuine cooperative enterprises among the workers. It should insist that "labor's goal" is "a social order controlled by the workers" and "work out effective methods of collective bargaining and of union control, without sacrificing the union's independence." It should support a broad workers' education movement and "develop a labor party based on mass organization of industrial workers." Finally, the labor movement should be anti-imperialistic, anti-militaristic and international in its spirit and activities. It should advocate the recognition of Russia and oppose the "efforts of reactionaries and imperialists to throw a smoke screen around their own designs and activities" by pinning "communism" on "anybody who refuses to take an attitude of blind hostility to the Russian workers and their government."

No names are signed to this manifesto but it is regarded in official A. F. of L. circles as one more attempt on the part of intellectuals to dictate to the labor movement. William English Walling, who is a recognized spokesman of the A. F. of L., writing in *International Labor News Service* for March 15, says: "The 'big idea' of the intellectuals is to build up a 'minority movement' or 'left wing' inside of the American labor movenient, as was done in England by Emperor Cook, Hicks, Purcell and others. Undismayed by the fact that radicalism had at times only one vote and never more than half a dozen spokesmen at New Orleans, these intellectuals and the handful of labor officials that support them are determined to try to reduplicate the great British leftist experiment in this country. And we must remember that, while the British left wing minority only secured half a million votes against three million at the last British trade union congress, the minority movement raised hell for ten years in that country, often electing officials and putting through revolutionary resolutions and temporarily paralyzing the labor movement."

Magistrate: "Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?" Prisoner: "Well, the only thing I'm kicking about is being identified by a man who kept his head under the bedclothes the whole time!"

Reporter (to oldest inhabitant): "To what do you attribute your great age?" Oldest inhabitant: "Well, fer the first 70 years of my life there wasn't no motor-cars, an' fer the last 30 I've been confined to the house."

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that the Ohio law be strengthened by giving the Industrial Commission of Ohio power to refuse a license to a private employment agency, if upon investigation it is found that the number of licensed employment agencies in the community where the applicant intends to open an office is sufficient to supply the needs of the employers and employes. For a number of years Wisconsin has had such a provision in operation and has found it effective as a controlling measure. New Jersey has recently adopted it, and the Consumers' League regards it as an important means of reducing the economic waste often resulting from the activities of private employment agencies.

UNION LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION

In striving to improve its own lot, union labor has aided in the establishment of conditions of benefit that are shared by the whole American people, declares an item in the Monthly Bulletin issued by the Baltimore Typographical Union. Because of union labor every American is better paid, better housed, better clothed, better fed, better educated, better safeguarded in his constitutional rights, enjoys less hours of employment and obtains more pleasure.

The United States is a better place in which to work and live as a result of organized labor's consistent, courageous and intelligent fight for the common decencies of life.

Unionism has challenged organized wealth and every time it has won a victory the public as a whole has been the gainer.

Union labor has made its mistakes and is frequently misunderstood; but its spirit and purposes are wholesome. Its errors committed in the effort to elevate the standing of the American worker may merit explanation, but not apology.

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The Union Label: Labor's Punch

WALTER MACARTHER
In the Canadian Congress Journal.

THE power of the union label is proved by its progress. The union label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life—cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry toward women, and care for the young.

Originating in 1874, in the white label of the San Francisco cigarmakers, followed in 1875 by the red label of the same craft in St. Louis, and permanently established in 1880 at the convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union by the adopting of "the other color in the flag"—the familiar blue label of today—the union label has become the emblem and guarantee of fair labor in three empires, the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

During less than twenty-five years' use in national trade unionism the scope of the union label has extended from a single industry so that it now includes more than fifty crafts in North America, whose products enter into almost every article of household and personal use.

The union label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance."

Stated in concrete terms, the union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible.

The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society — namely, the women and children. The instincts of women and the interests of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, the sanctity of the home; both stand against strife and force. The union label makes woman the strongest, as she is the gentlest of God's creatures. The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label. With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the union label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation. To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all. By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmate of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop from which she is otherwise totally excluded. The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' places may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label. The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often

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Abuses of the Employment Agency and Proposed Remedies

THE criticism of practices of private employment agencies and recommendations for the regulation of their activities by the New York State Industrial Survey Commission again call attention to the way persons needing jobs are preyed upon just at the time that they most need help. The commission "believes that the matter of procuring employment for the residents of the state and procuring employes for the industries of the state is a matter of concern to the state itself and should not be delegated to the various localities. It is just as much a matter of state concern as is factory inspection or the requirements for safe and decent working conditions."

Among the important recommendations of the commission for the improvement of existing conditions are that each agency be required to post a $3,000 surety bond and that a license fee of $100 be required; that licenses be granted only after a public hearing, and then only after "adequate investigation" of the applicants; and that no agent be allowed to charge fees in excess of a schedule filed by him when applying for a license.

The commission found that present laws have failed to terminate the "contract labor" or "padrone" system. "It was found that men in great numbers are shipped out of New York City to these labor agents, or to labor camps. It was found that here they were, in some instances, at least, farmed out by the labor agent to whom they were consigned; that they worked for one contractor on one day and possibly for another contractor in a different place on another day; that they never knew in the morning, when they were piled into motor trucks and taken away just where or for whom they were to work.

"These labor agents collect from the various contractors to whom they supply labor the wages for all of the men supplied. From these wages they deduct the amount of their commissary charges for board and lodging, as well as moneys advanced during the week for the purchase of 'extras.' Among these extras, in one camp at least, it was testified there was charged not less than three drinks of liquor per day for each man. The conditions in this camp can better be imagined than described. Men, it was testified, were kept virtually as prisoners in the camp for the reason that their wages never paid more than for their commissary charges and extras and such money as might be advanced to them for the purchase of shoes and other articles of clothing. Unless a man was clear with the commissary on pay day he would have to stay over and work to catch up."

The Consumers' League of Cincinnati, Ohio, has also made a careful study of conditions in that city and has outlined a significant program for dealing with the problem of placement of the unemployed. This study, besides dealing with practices of private employment agencies which need correction, is concerned with the advantages to employers, unemployed workers, and the community, of a centralized clearing house through which employers and workers can be brought together.

The findings of the League show that some agencies were charging ex-

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orbitant fees for the jobs secured and that in some instances they retained initial registration fees whether or not they rendered any services. Where records are available the relative numbers of casual and unskilled laborers are shown to be high, and it is among these that private agencies do a thriving business in fees. One agency reported that out of an estimated 96,000 applicants a year it placed 5 per cent.

The League found that in some cases employers' associations maintain employment agencies which are the only source of supply of labor for their members and which hire only non-union labor. "The files of the association usually contain full information on the applicant's previous connections and wages, and it is difficult for him to get work at a higher rate of pay than he has earned with another company in the same industry."

Some of the agencies pay their placement clerks on a salary and commission basis. In their desire to increase their earnings these clerks are likely to place as many applicants as they can without due consideration of the applicant's qualifications or the employer's demands. The result is increased turnover and additional cost to the employer as well as to the employe.

Of the 45 business concerns interviewed, 26 said they did not use the private employment agencies to obtain help. They claimed that the agencies made no effort to place the right man on the right job, did not have the right type of applicants to send, and charged larger fees than the applicants could afford to pay. One concern said that private agencies had suggested that applicants seeking employment directly from the firm should be required to register with the agencies. These tactics were not approved because they suggested splitting fees with the employer. The head of one concern found that a subordinate official was regularly splitting fees with an agency. "A complaint made in several instances was that men apparently recommended and hired in good faith were let go when an agency could supply the foreman with lower-wage employes. The agency would, of course, collect fees from each of the groups placed."

To regulate the private agencies and extend the services of the state-city employment service the League recommended that fee-charging employment agencies should be controlled by a city ordinance providing for their licensing, regulation and inspection and that the state-city employment bureau be developed to the utmost. The ordinance which has been drafted raises the license fee and requires a surety bond of $500 to protect those who are injured by violation of the ordinance. It regulates the forms of contracts, the refunds on registration and other fees and requires that applicants be given receipts, "referral" cards and traveling expenses when an applicant sent to a position outside the city does not obtain it. It defines temporary employment as any employment lasting less than 90 days and limits the fee to 10 per cent of the amount earned. It provides that no agency shall offer a position to an applicant without a definite order from an employer. This provision is aimed at the practice of collecting fees merely for sending applicants to answer advertisements for positions.

The state-city employment service is affiliated with the Federal Employment Service. "This connection is a distinct advantage to employer as well as worker. If the type of employe needed is not registered with the local office, the employer's order can be transmitted to any or all of the other ten state-city offices in Ohio, or to other public offices outside the state. Both employers and employes benefit by this system of clearance."

Since the United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional state laws which regulate the size of the fees charged by private employment agencies, the League recommends

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elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

The union label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employes. The demand for the union label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, insanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor, and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidate in the union label.

Each circle formed in the interests of a particular reform expands toward the others, until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence and concentrated with unerring precision. The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trademarks, and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union, and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always—namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops and good workmanship.

The union label stands always for the facts of today, never for a tradition of yesterday.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry" or other shibboleth of business in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride. The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

The distinguishing characteristic of the union label is its assurance against deception. When an article ceases to be union-made it ceases to bear the union label.

In a word, the union label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.

THE LONG ARM OF POWER

Hearings before the Federal Trade Commission recently brought to light some things of a rather startling character, but none more so than the evident scope of control exercised on writers and writings intended for public consumption. It has long been established that school text books have been edited, college courses prescribed, news censored and the lecture platform swayed by the power trust and its numerous ramifications. Now it appears considerable more territory has been added to the field of activity. A popular fiction writer whose serial was purchased by a non-union weekly publication was chagrined to discover that his tale had been edited to conform to the views of a representative of the power trust, which objected to references claimed to reflect on the doings of the combine. When even fiction is not immune to the attacks of the combine, what may be expected for the army of readers who seek the truth? It would appear the only field remaining is the labor press.

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And Now . . . Asbestos Wearing Apparel

INTERVIEW BY NEWTON NEWKIRK
Boston "Post" Humorist.

CHEMIST from Philadelphia proposes to make men's clothing and ladies' gowns out of asbestos, and predicts a great future for this material. He says it is possible to fashion men's attire in various shades from asbestos, also the most delicate tints in women's wear.—News Item.

"Professor, I congratulate you."

"Thank you, sir,—but, really, I only saw my duty and did it."

"Ah, yes, professor," said I, with a slight tinge of rebuke in my voice, "but there are so many people who see their duty and don't do it. You'll have to admit that."

"I will admit it," he said, bowing, "rather than have an argument."

"Tell me, Professor, something about asbestos?" I asked, whipping out my pencil and notebook.

"Well, asbestos is grown on the eucalyptus tree, as you perhaps know, and . . .

"But I didn't know that . . . Why, I thought asbestos grew on asbestos trees."

"No; asbestos grows on the eucalpytus tree, and eucalyptus grows on asbestos trees."

"You don't mean to tell me, Professor, that all our little eucalyptuses come from asbestos trees!"

"Precisely. There are four crops of asbestos each year."

"How perfectly prolific!"

"That is what makes asbestos such a dependable commodity for the manufacture of clothing. Heretofore, asbestos has been used chiefly for the manufacture of stage curtains. Doubtless you have seen the word 'Asbestos' on drop curtains in theatres? May I ask what you are laughing at?"

"I am laughing, Professor, because, do you know, I used to think that word 'Asbestor' on the stage curtain was the name of the play! Tee-hee!"

Well . . . the professor and I got into a perfect titter over that. You know—the idea of my thinking that "asbestos" was the name of a play struck him as being so quaint that he quite lost control of himself and began to choke. I struck him violently on the back, however, and he regained his composure.

"And do you mean to tell me, Professor, that you propose to manufacture clothing out of asbestos?"

"That is my intention—asbestos will replace wool, cotton, and silk."

"But," said I, blanching a trifle, "that will put the silkworm out of business. Have you considered the great army of silkworms that will be thrown out of employment?—little starving baby silkworms calling for bread?"

"'The early silkworm catches the bird,'" he quoted, grimly; "let 'em eat English sparrows."

"But the poor sheep—going about with wool a foot long on their backs—in hot weather—their overheated condition—no use for their wool, et cetera. Think of that!"

"To the victor belong the spoils," he said in a hard-boiled tone; and I knew the sheep were doomed.

"Do asbestos undies scratch?" I asked the professor, suddenly, "Now, I want the truth about that, because if

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they scratch, I for one, shall not wear them. I hate scratchy underwear."

"My dear sir, asbestos is as soft as silk."

"But how about laundering?"

"There is where millions will be saved. When asbestos garments become soiled, instead of sending them to the laundry, they are thrown into the fire and thus cleansed. Asbestos, you know, is impervious to fire."

"When you get to manufacturing asbestos clothing, Professor, I shall buy a pair of asbestos pants. I have always cherished an ambition to don a pair of asbestos pants and sit on a red-hot stove."

"After you have gratified that ambition once, I predict you will not repeat the experiment."

"I thought you said your old asbestos pants wouldn't burn or scorch."

"So I did, but they are not non-conductors of heat."

Non-conductors of heat, indeed! I knew there was a catch somewhere in this asbestos propaganda.

STICK

Just Stick.

This is the essence — the beginning and ending — of Success.

Stick.

The Sticker is the "getthere" man.

Stick.

Everybody begins—but not all Stick. Yesterday you failed, maybe, but to-day you can Win—if you Stick it out. All achievers wear a badge labeled "STICK".

You Stick—to-day.

When you feel like quitting—Stick! If the other fellow is getting the best of you—Stick. He will if you don't.

Stick.

The great successes of business and life are but repetitions of the same story—to story of men who knew HOW to Stick.

Stick.

You may not like your job, but think before you change it. So few know HOW to Stick. So few learn WHEN to Stick. So few care WHERE they Stick. You think it out with patience. Then—whether it be a job or a task—Stick it out.

Stick.

To-day—start things and Stick to each until finished—completed in the best way you know how.

Just Stick.

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Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer

TO the Officers and Members of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Executive Board Meeting, Metropole Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Greeting: I hereby submit my report since the last Executive Board Meeting, which was held at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 10, 1928:

Visits

After the meeting of the Executive Board, I proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, and straightened out several matters there. While in that city I met Business Agent Frooks and Secretary Thomas of the Cincinnati Local, and upon their request, after finishing my work at Dayton, I visited Cincinnati.

While at Dayton the question of fines of two members for working on Sunday was taken up, and it was proven to my satisfaction that an error had been made in fining these two members; namely Wm. Horter and O. E. Repp, and therefore recommend that the amount of their fine be refunded to them.

After finishing up several important matters at Dayton, I proceeded from there to Cincinnati. While in Cincinnati I met the Executive Board members of the Local, and also attended the regular meeting. Leaving Cincinnati I returned home.

On October 24th I visited Kansas City for the St. Louis Local affairs, but remained over the next day, at the request of Business Agent Thompson, to take up several matters pertaining to the Local. I also attended the meeting of the Executive Board of the Kansas City Local, and straightened out several kicks.

On November 12th, as per the request of Frank Finley, I visited Memphis, and organized that city, which now has a charter and is known as Local No. 91. From all accounts and reports coming in, they have at this date about 75% of work coming within their jurisdiction.

On December 18th I visited Indianapolis, as per the instructions of our International President, on the jurisdiction dispute of the Carpenters, Painters and Asbestos Workers on the Acoustic work, of which a report in detail is attached.

Registered System

Since the new registered system went into effect our membership has increased considerably.

Finances

Our International Association is in a better financial condition to-day than at any time in the history of our Organization, although there are still a few of our Locals who are delinquent on their strike assessments, and would request that these strike assessments be paid up, as I wish to balance up these accounts as soon as possible.

Request from Local No. 19 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Article to be published in Journal relative to The Gillen Company being "unfair."

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Request from L. M. Crawford Asbestos Company

L. M. Crawford Asbestos Company vs. H. A. Taylor, member of Local No. 28, Denver, Colo.

New Members

Reg. No.

6201 William Fluharty ....Philadelphia
6202 William Fink, Jr. . Philadelphia
6203 Harry H. Weill . Philadelphia
6204 Lewis Haubois, Jr.. Philadelphia
6205 Anthony P. Fister Philadelphia
6206 James W. Vondran Philadelphia
6207 John F. Swiss . Philadelphia
6208 E. Marstaller Philadelphia
6209 Martin Stanley ... Philadelphia
6210 Charles Getzinger . Philadelphia
6211 Edward Connelly Philadelphia
6212 John J. Irwin ..Philadelphia
6213 Ferdinand Schoenborn, Philadelphia
6214 Leonard F. McCarron, Philadelphia
6215 Joseph J. McIntyre .Philadelphia
6216 John A. Coll, Jr. ..Philadelphia
6217 David D. Garlanger.Philadelphia
6218 Jesse Ridling .. Philadelphia
6219 W. R. Ridling ..Philadelphia
6220 R. J. Sikes . Atlanta
6221 Russell Fort Indianapolis
6222 Joseph F. Fort . Indianapolis
6223 M. P. Midgett . . .. Charlotte
6224 Milton O. Lee ....Charlotte
6225 C. E. Middleton ..... . Charlotte
6226 J. F. Packer .... Charlotte
6227 Ed. Robe . ...Winnipeg
6228 James D. Maine... . . Winnipeg
6229 Tom Ellinthorpe ....Winnipeg
6230 J. D. Pomay . .....Los Angeles
6231 Raymond Dean. New York City
6232 John Sullivan, Jr., New York City
6233 A. E. Oliver . Charlotte
6234 Chas. R. Prim . Charlotte
6235 Otto Schieber .. Philadelphia
6236 John Braham . ...Philadelphia
6237 John C. Nicholson Philadelphia
6238 H. Hattaway . .. . Atlanta
6239 C. S. Durban ....Birmingham
6240 Herman Crocket . . Atlanta
6241 Elmer Zinn . Dayton
6242 Ed. Weisenberger .....Dayton
6243 B. A. Rogers ..... Atlanta
6244 Walter Mercer .. ..Toronto
6245 Walter Garinger .....Wilkesbarre
6246 Francis Conway .....Wilkesbarre
6247 J. N. Watts.....Charleston
6248 J. C. Javins.....Charleston
6249 Chas. Dement .....Charleston
6250 S. M. Skaggs..... ..Los Angeles
6251 L. V. Pratte.. .....San Francisco
6252 James Allen ..... San Francisco
6253 L. C. Wright..... .....Atlanta
6254 E. J. Ridling ....Atlanta
6255 W. J. Jones.... ... . Atlanta
6256 Nalle Bell .. ..Charlotte
6257 C. J. Roscoe .. ..Charlotte
6258 Robert Lee .. .. .. Providence
6259 Einar Swanson .....Providence
6260 P. Robitaille ....Montreal
6261 J. Leforce . ...Montreal
6262 W. M. Clark . . ..Atlanta
6263 Harry S. Sprague, New York City
6264 Daniel Walsh .. New York City
6265 Henry Tinker ... .Wilkesbarre
6266 Chas. Emmons .....Louisville
6267 James A. Geiger .. .. Louisville
6268 Floyd Smith . . ....Philadelphia
6269 Cleo Ingram . . . . . Atlanta
6270 T. E. Evans ... . .Atlanta
6271 Christ Slettin . ...Los Angeles
6272 James Dunphy..... Los Angeles
6273 W. H. Hawley.. ..... Seattle
6274 Ed. Gillespie . .....New Orleans
6275 John Hohn .. ..Detroit
6276 Joe Faule . ...Detroit
6277 Howard Lightner, Essex and Hudson Co.
6278 Laurence Lupton..San Francisco
6279 O. H. Plunkett.....Atlanta
6280 Walter E. Winslow..Washington
6281 Loyd W. Berryhill..Des Moines
6282 Thomas Gereard.New York City
6283 Johnston Little .... .Toronto
6284 Frank Nevers. . ...Los Angeles
6285 R. E. VonHagel. ... Birmingham
6286 Earl Jones .. ..Cleveland
6287 William L. Klotz, New York City
6288 Emil Tokstad .....Portland
6289 Frank Elliot.....Los Angeles
6290 Fred Elliot . ..... Los Angeles

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6295	A. J. Woods... ....Akron
6296	Lawrence Killgallon . ... .. Akron
6297	N. B. Abbey. ... .Akron
6298	Robert D. Elmore .. ..Akron
6299	James M. Reed . . ..Akron
6300	Joe Harvey . . . .Akron
6301	Raymond Folder . . .. Akron
6302	J. T. O'Connor New York City
6303	Neal Rice ....Akron
6304	Fred A. Tyrol . ..Connecticut
6305	Floyd Jones .... Connecticut
6306	Edmund Karkut .... Connecticut
6307	Ed. J. Mullaney.....Albany-Troy
6308	C. G. Davis ... ... Tulsa
6309	Carlton Edmonds, Washington, D. C.
6310	Terrance O'Day, Washington, D. C.
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6313	Jack Williams .. Wilkesbarre
6314	Guy H. Carawan.. Los Angeles
6315	C. F. McEllroy .... Los Angeles
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6319	Walter M. Hughes . . ...Akron
6320	Frank Koenig ..... . Pittsburgh
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6329	E. B. Demarah . .. .Kansas City
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6358	Thomas Hughes Nashville
6359	James W. Davis Nashville
6360	Frank B. Yeargin Nashville
6361	Aubrey P. Earheart Nashville
6362	W. H. McKinney Nashville
6363	D. Mulledn New Orleans
6364	J. Wilbert . New Orleans
6365	Chas. T. Zimmerman Charleston
6366	Robert McCarthy Connecticut
6367	David F. Gagne Connecticut
6368	Raffaele Carazza Connecticut
6369	Richard Sweeney Connecticut
6370	Patrick Murphy . Connecticut
6371	Thomas F. Hospod Connecticut
6372	Al Evans Portland
6373	L. A. Etherton . Portland
6374	Herbert Lamont Toronto
6375	Alexander Barbour Toronto
6376	W. Hart .. .. Toronto
6377	Richard Lanigan.New York City
6378	Edwin J. O'Donnell, New York City
6379	Otis R. Miller.. New York City
6380	A. W. Gamble Akron
6381	H. Gross . . .... Akron
6382	Fred Hohl .. . . Cedar Rapids
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6401 Richard L. Barry Connecticut
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6403 Harry Shepherd.....Dayton
6404 Lawrence A. Davis.....Dayton
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6407 Edward Curtin.....St. Louis
6408 Edward J. Dwelly.....Cincinnati
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6411 Charles E. Biland.....Montreal
6412 Nelson Bidard.....Montreal
6413 G. Flemings.....Montreal
6414 Wilbrode Savord.....Montreal
6415 A. St. Louis.....Montreal
6416 W. Lawron.....Montreal
6417 Christie Munay.....Montreal
6418 Donald Muncie.....South Bend
6419 Charles Bennett.....Tulsa
6420 Franklin Kerber...Atlantic City
6421 Ernest Howard.....Columbus
6422 Eric Stenzel.....Detroit
6423 Harry Correll.....Detroit
6424 Everett A. Elking Detroit
6425 John Corbitt.....New York City
6426 Albert DeCosse, Minneapolis and St. Paul

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6427 Thos. Butterfeld.....Columbus
6428 Joseph North.....Columbus
6429 Joseph Lenz.....Connecticut
6430 Norman Jansen.....Connecticut
6431 Marvin E. Rice.....Louisville
6432
6433 Floyd Wilson.....Spokane
6434 M. S. Holyroyd.....Spokane
6435 James Murphy...New York City
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6437 Geo. W. Schroeder, New York City
6438 J. Viculin.....New York City
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6441 Henry Barschdorf.....Chicago
6442 Anthony Hubert.....Chicago
6443 Chris Hayes.....Chicago
6444 Christie Kilan.....Chicago
6445 Laurence M. Gibbins.....Chicago
6446 Henry Egan.....Chicago
6447 William B. Dunkin.....Chicago
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6450 Harry C. Smith.....Chicago
6451 Francis Gavin.....Chicago
6452 Harry McQuade.....Chicago
6453 Thomas Hart.....Chicago
6454 Kermit Seidell.....Chicago
6455 Wm. Bishop.....Chicago
6456 Melvin Medeen.....Chicago
6457 Elmer R. Corbeitl.....Chicago
6458 Lawrence Schnur.....Pittsburgh
6459 Daniel Rogers.....Detroit
6460 Thomas Whalen.....St. Louis
6461 John Wilders.....St. Louis
6462 Delmore D. Essary.....Dallas
6463 Wilbur Geoghegan.....St. Louis
6464 B. J. Hodge, Norfolk and Portsmouth
6465 Guy Wingo.....Akron

Members Lapsed

Reg. No.

5500 Jacob Nolte.....Milwaukee
6349 John Wyss.....San Francisco
5889 A. Rasmussen.....Winnipeg
6384 I. H. Fairchild.....Tulsa
6053 Jack Welch.....Dayton

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	E. Hockenberry	Dayton
2148	James H. Carson	Philadelphia
6301	Raymond Folder	Akron
6296	Lawrence Kilgallon	Akron
6297	N. B. Abbey	Akron
6381	H. Gross	Akron
1391	John Gilmartin	Connecticut
5329	Fred Hunt	Detroit
1733	Aug. Joers	Chicago
5378	Victor Davis	Detroit
5744	Emil Metzger	Detroit
5678	Toby Davis	Detroit
4693	Dayton Dean	Detroit
479	R. Riley	Detroit
5726	Ed. Warner	Detroit
4714	Louis Charbonneau	Detroit
4622	Thos. B. Inglis	Detroit
5561	Geo. Smith	Detroit
3174	John O'Connor	Detroit
5560	Ed. Mercier	Detroit
5735	Andrew Montgomery	Detroit
5380	Marshall McIntyre	Detroit
4727	R. Mitchell	Detroit
5090	Robt. S. Miller	Detroit
5402	Stanley J. Mantle	Detroit
5723	E. Miller	Detroit
5797	Jas. Mailloux	Detroit
5680	E. Langlois	Detroit
4876	Leo P. Lomasney	Detroit
5444	Harry Larr	Detroit
4728	Fred F. Gerhardt, Jr.	Detroit
468	G. Gasco	Detroit
5679	R. Purdy	Detroit
5407	James Postlethwaite	Detroit
5645	Hugh Burke	Detroit
5564	Albert Bourjer	Detroit

Members Expelled

Reg. No.		
5198	Jos. L. Sexton	Chicago
6400	Hugh McConnell	Louisville
6266	Chas. Emmons	Louisville
	A. Poulton	Winnipeg
4916	Tom Sewell	Detroit

Members Suspended

Reg. No.		
4305	Bartol Dujmovic	New York City
5980	A. E. Pross	Toronto

Reg. No.		
227	John W. Lyons	New York City
1238	A. J. Sapnar	New York City
6116	Robt. C. Tochterman	Chicago
4487	Norvin Cardwell	Louisville
6399	Wm. Krauth	Louisville
5981	Ray Misner	Toronto
6242	Ed. Weisenberger	Dayton
6277	Howard Lightner,	Essex and Hudson Co.
4329	Nick Lucich	New York City
6297	N. B. Abbey	Akron
6300	J. Harvey	Akron
6381	H. Gross	Akron
855	Thos. Olson	Boston
2136	Frank Krozka	Milwaukee
5065	Wm. Davis	Connecticut
6484	Harold Gilbert	Dayton
6518	Jack Durban	Birmingham
6517	W. A. Fason	Birmingham
5517	Edward Easter	Milwaukee
1540	Ed. Magin	Milwaukee
2540	E. J. Wahner	Milwaukee
6344	Leo A. Hayes	Philadelphia
6191	Harry Hilberman	Philadelphia
2148	James Carson	Philadelphia
4870	Chas. C. Ricker	New Orleans
6012	Walter B. Ratcliff	New Orleans
3031	Chas. A. Saux, Jr.	New Orleans
5536	N. J. Moore	New Orleans
3768	James Mehle	New Orleans
5978	Jas. J. Lally	New Orleans
122	Walter McDirby	New Orleans
5544	D. Louchie	New Orleans
6125	W. J. Murphy	New Orleans
5238	James J. Trainor	New Orleans
4568	Clarence Lodder	Detroit

Charters Issued

Memphis, Tenn.	Local No. 90
White Plains, N. Y.	Local No. 91

Locals Disbanded

Local No. 73	Portland, Me

Charter Revoked

Local No. 77.	Charlotte, N. C.

Applications For Charter

Duluth, Minn. (Re-organizing).
Springfield, Ill.
Charlotte, N. C. (Re-organizing).

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Wages of Various Locals

Local	No.	1, St. Louis, Mo.	$1.37½	per	hour
"	"	2, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.56¼	"	"
"	"	3, Cleveland, Ohio	1.37½	"	"
"	"	4, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.25	"	"
"	"	5, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	6, Boston, Mass.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	7, Seattle, Wash.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	8, Cincinnati, Ohio	1.30	"	"
"	"	9, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	"	"
"	"	10, New Orleans, La.	1.00	"	"
"	"	11, Baltimore, Md.	1.25	"	"
"	"	12, New York City	1.50	"	"
"	"	14, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.25	"	"
"	"	15, Winnipeg, Can.			
"	"	16, San Francisco, Cal.	.93¾	"	"
"	"	17, Chicago, Ill.	1.62½	"	"
"	"	18, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.25	"	"
"	"	19, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.15	"	"
"	"	20, Toronto, Can.	.95	"	"
"	"	21, Dallas, Tex.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	22, Houston, Tex.	1.25	"	"
"	"	23, Montreal, Can.	.75	"	"
"	"	24, Washington, D. C.	1.39½	"	"
"	"	25, Detroit, Mich.	1.25	"	"
"	"	26, Rochester, N. Y.	1.15	"	"
"	"	27, Kansas City, Mo.	1.25	"	"
"	"	28, Denver, Colo.	1.00	"	"
"	"	30, Syracuse, N. Y.	1.25	"	"
"	"	31, Providence, R. I.	1.25	"	"
"	"	32, Essex and Hudson Co.	1.25	"	"
"	"	33, Connecticut	1.25	"	"
"	"	34, Minneapolis and St. Paul	1.06¼	"	"
"	"	35, Youngstown, Ohio	1.25	"	"
"	"	36, Portland, Ore.	1.25	"	"
"	"	38, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1.25	"	"
"	"	39, Omaha, Nebr.	1.25	"	"
"	"	40, Albany-Troy, N. Y.	1.25	"	"
"	"	42, Wilmington, Del.	1.25	"	"
"	"	43, Springfield, Mass.	1.25	"	"
"	"	44, Columbus, Ohio	1.25	"	"
"	"	45, Toledo, Ohio	1.25	"	"
"	"	50, Tacoma, Wash.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	51, Louisville, Ky.	1.25	"	"

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Local No. 64, Tulsa, Okla.	$1.12½	per	hour
" " 70, Mare Island Shop Yard	.91	"	"
" " 71, Sacramento, Cal.	.93¾	"	"
" " 72, Bremerton, Wash.	.91	"	"
" " 74, Des Moines, Ia.	1.00	"	"
" " 75, South Bend, Ind.	1.15	"	"
" " 78, Birmingham, Ala.	1.25	"	"
" " 79, Dayton, Ohio	1.25	"	"
" " 80, Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	"	"
" " 81, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1.00	"	"
" " 82, Spokane, Wash.	1.12½	"	"
" " 83, Atlanta, Ga.	1.25	"	"
" " 84, Akron, Ohio	1.25	"	"
" " 85, Atlantic City, N. J.	1.25	"	"
" " 86, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	"	"
" " 87, San Antonio, Tex.	1.25	"	"
" " 88, Richmond, Va.	.87½	"	"
" " 89, Trenton, N. J.	1.25	"	"

Average wage per hour, $1.20.

Fines Collected and Credited for the Year 1928

	Amount applied to costs	Amount applied to Local
May 31, 1928. Local No. 40, Albany-Troy, N. Y., vs. Steve Smith, A. Knego, M. Litsch, J. Yelenich of Local No. 12, New York	$20.00	$30.00 (Local No. 40)
June 18, 1928. Local No. 40, Albany-Troy, N. Y., vs. O. V. Little of Local No. 12	5.00	7.50 (Local No. 40)
Aug. 28, 1928. Wm. Horter of Local No. 25, Detroit, Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	10.00	17.50 (Local No. 79)
Oct. 29, 1928. O. E. Repp of Local No. 25, Detroit, Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	10.00	17.50 (Local No. 79)
Oct. 6, 1928. Fine of J. Gilmartin vs. Local No. 33, Connecticut	5.00	
Oct. 16, 1928. O. Olson of Local No. 25, Detroit, Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	10.00	17.50 (Local No. 79)
Oct. 17, 1928. Wm. Lavender of Local No. 18 vs. Local No. 8, Cincinnati	5.00	7.50 (Local No. 8)

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Nov. 14, 1928. H. Kinckiner of Local No. 14 vs. Local No. 11, Baltimore	5.00	7.50 (Local No. 11)
Nov. 15, 1928. W. A. Furfy of Local No. 25, Detroit, Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	10.00	17.50 (Local No. 79)
Nov. 23, 1928. G. W. Bruckner of Local No. 25, Detroit, Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	10.00	17.50 (Local No. 79)
Dec. 14, 1928. Fine of E. McGregor and D. Main of Local No. 12, New York, vs. Local No. 40, Albany-Troy, N. Y.	15.00	22.50 (Local No. 40)
Dec. 17, 1928. Fine of W. Whitford and Geo. Taylor of Local No. 25, Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	20.00	35.00 (Local No. 79)
Dec. 20, 1928. Fine of W. B. Thomas of Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich., Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio	10.00	17.50 (Local No. 79)
Total	$135.00	$215.00

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Louis, Missouri,
March 8, 1929.

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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

■ ■ ■

Organized Labor Plays a Part

UNEMPLOYMENT, according to apparently authentic and accurately informed sources, will be given consideration by President Hoover at an early date—perhaps before the special session of Congress convenes.

A year ago President Hoover organized a committee on economic trends, himself serving as chairman. A report by this committee is expected in the early future and this report, it is believed, will establish to a considerable degree, the President's views regarding the issue that labor puts almost at the head of its list.

Labor has had active and constant participation in the work of investigation by this committee and in the formulation of its report. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the Hoover committee. Other members include Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O. railroad; Owen D. Young of General Electric, president of the American Radiator Company, and other industrial and financial leaders.

This will, it is said here, be the first time that a report will bear the signatures of the President of the United States and the president of the American Federation of Labor. This indeed is certainly a step in the right direction. Slowly but surely Labor's obvious place in the sun is being recog-

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nized, and by no less an employer than these United States of America—the largest employer of labor in the world. It emphatically thunders in no uncertain terms, that here is a situation that must be remedied, and remedied by the means of collective reasoning.

It is expected and predicted that President Hoover will take steps to put constructive remedies under way as soon as his report is completed and made public.

It is also predicted that the report will cover every phase of the unemployment issue, including the changing character of industry, due to installation of automatic and semi-automatic machinery, the business cycle, labor and its relation to industry, price movements and market changes. No inkling as to proposals is obtainable and probably will not be until the report itself is offered to the public, which naturally will be at a time and under circumstances chosen by Mr. Hoover. But, brother unionist, be assured of one thing: Whatever is ultimately done, that big organization, of which you and I are an integral part, will have played its role in the execution thereof. Mr. Hoover evidently intends so.

—THE EDITOR.

YES, WE HAVE MILLIONAIRES

Advance income tax speculations indicate that we now have among us a total of about 14,000 millionaires. Last year there were only a few more than 11,000. We are growing more millionaires.

That is not nearly as interesting as it might be. It will matter much more whether we have this year more men earning $5,000 a year than we had last year, more wage earners getting better wages and steadier work, more men working under conditions which they have a voice in making.

The matter of 14,000 men with a million each is relatively trivial. Once upon a time a dozen millionaires meant that the rest of the people were in poverty and were mostly retainers. Not so in this age of profligate production. But, be that as it may, we have still a long way to go before justice is done the masses of the useful, working people of the nation. We want a census that shows no poverty and no unemployment and an income tax that shows no pyramid resting on a base so poor that it can pay no tax.

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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. 23, MONTREAL, CANADA

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Local 23 wishes to thank Brother Mullaney and the International for the help they have given us in the past.

We have had a hard struggle for several years working what practically were open shop conditions.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Brother Mullaney, we have been able to obtain a signed agreement with four employers, also a 5c increase all around on July 1, 1929.

At our last regular meeting we passed a resolution of thanks to Brother Mullaney which was carried unanimously. The members also pledged themselves to do all possible to make a success of the local this time.

Wishing all local unions success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

A. PAIGHAN, *Secretary.*

LOCAL NO. 89, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

For future benefit to us and all affiliated locals, I am asking you to insert this in your Journal.

Anyone in the future working in our territory should report to Jacob Oswald,

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1514 South Clinton Avenue, to avoid a great deal of confusion that we have encountered in the past.

In the past members of various locals have come to us with the excuse that they did not know who to report to. For that reason I would like this fact to be made known to all.

By authorization of this local. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB OSWALD, *Business Agent.*

LOCAL NO. 26, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

EDITOR ASBESTOR WORKER:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Kindly publish in the next issue of the Asbestos Worker that Local No. 26, of Rochester, N. Y., has been on strike since April 1, 1929. Thanking you, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

T. G. SULLIVAN

LOCAL NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

EDITOR ASBESTOS WORKER:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

This is to officially notify you that the St. Louis Local has entered into an agreement with their Employers for two years, as follows:

June 1, 1929, to June 1, 1930	$1.45 per hour
June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931	1.50 per hour

Also wish to state that Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., is still on strike.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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WORKING CODE FOR THE APPLICATION OF INSULATING MATERIALS

[Editor's Note: We are informed that the following Working Code for the Application of Insulating Materials has been approved by the Chicago Employers and Local No. 17. We believe that the adoption of this or similar codes by our sister unions would be of practical benefit to both employer and employees in any locality. What is your reaction?]

All flat surfaces such as boilers, tanks, heaters, ducts and breechings, also all cemented surfaces, including fittings must be finished with two coats of cement.

All fittings and irregular surfaces on cold water or soil lines which are covered with hair felt shall be finished with one heavy coat of cement.

All joints on all kinds of pipe covering must be carefully cemented.

In all cases, sectional covering shall be applied between fittings only, and in no case shall the covering be cut out or run over fittings.

On all surfaces where blocks and cement are used, the minimum thickness of blocks must be 1 inch thick. The use of wool felt or building paper over blocks on hot surfaces is forbidden. Therefore, members of Local No. 17 must not finish work in this manner.

The use of wool felt or hair felt covering on hot pipes or surfaces is prohibited.

All steam, hot water and other hot piping shall be covered with at least 1 inch thick covering.

All cold water piping up to and including 6 inch in size, shall be covered with at least 1 inch thick covering and all piping larger than 6 inch shall be covered with at least 1½ inch thick covering, applied in two layers with all joints broken. All fittings, flanges and other irregular surfaces above 2 inch on cold water piping must be covered with hair felt, coated with cement and finished in same manner as covering.

All soil, waste, downspout and drain piping shall be covered, thickness as called for by Architects' Specifications, and shall be applied under the rules governing cold water piping.

On all concealed risers or piping the fittings must be covered as outlined above.

The use of Air Cell Paper Blocks or sheets for covering smoke breechings is dangerous to Public Safety and Buildings and therefore is prohibited.

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The insulation of Brine Piping or other extremely cold surfaces is the most important part of our work. Therefore great care must be exercised in the application of material used and the rules outlined below must positively be followed:

All brine piping, fittings, flanges and other apparatus must be securely sealed and tied down at all hangers, fittings and flanges; further, the Mechanic must insist on having ample room for covering to be applied, as there must be at least one inch clear space around the outside of covering after work is completed and in any case where this space is not available the Mechanic in charge, before starting work, must receive a written order or letter from owner or architect relieving the Mechanic and firm from all responsibility.

All stubs from refrigeration risers or mains into boxes or refrigerators must be covered and sealed to point to extend inside of boxes before boxes are permanently placed; further, these stubs must be permanently placed before insulation is applied.

"PROPERTY RIGHTS" A FLEXIBLE TERM

Organized labor protests, and justly, against the usurpation of equity judges who class as "property rights" such intangible things as patronage and good will. A New York district judge of the federal court has but recently ruled, in effect, that members of the Equity Association can not select the labor agencies they would patronize in seeking employment. For years actors and actresses seeking employment through theatrical agencies have often been exploited by the gouging tactics of those who conducted those enterprises. Last September the Equity Association arranged matters so that members of that group of organized workers should patronize only the agencies endorsed by that body. The injunction prohibits this, the complaining agency manager asserting "property rights" in the patronage of men and women who seek employment and who agree among themselves to ask aid of only those in whom they have confidence, those who will render satisfactory service at a reasonable fee. Suppose, for instance, a group of manufacturers would decide to market their output only through reliable dealers to the public direct, without recourse to the middleman. What would happen if these same middlemen sought injunction? It is to laugh. But when workers are involved, that's "something else again."

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER THOMAS BUZOLICH
Local No. 12

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother Thomas Buzolich, who departed from this life April 9, 1929, in his thirty-ninth year. To the family and relatives, Local No. 12 extends its heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

FREDERICK C. HYSLER, *Secretary*

JOHN HASSELBACH, *President*

BROTHER HERBERT ROSS
Local No. 14

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst our Brother, Herbert Ross, be it

Resolved, that the Charter of our local union be draped in mourning for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

FRED RICOT, *Secretary*

BROTHER JAMES HOLT
Local No. 5

Whereas, it pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother James Holt and

Whereas, in life he was a staunch member of Local No. 5, and we mourn his passing to the Great Beyond; be it

Resolved, that the Charter of Local No. 5 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and be it further

Resolved, that these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a Copy forwarded to the Editor of Our Official Journal for publication.

GEORGE E. BROWN, *Secretary.*

BROTHER FRANK SCHULTZ
Local No. 39

It is with deepest sorrow that we announce the death of Brother Frank Schultz, a long-time member of Local No. 39, which occurred on April 3, 1929. Local No. 39 extends condolences to the family.

W. R. FORD, *Secretary*

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Official Directory, Meeting Places and Addresses of Secretaries

No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1000 N. Grand Boulevard. J. H. Fitzgerald, 1426 Rowan Avenue. Office, 918 Holland Building.

No. 2—PITTSBURGH, PA.—Meets First and Third Thursdays, at McGeagh Bldg., 607 Webster Avenue. H. L. Klinger, 91 Morrison Avenue, R. F. D. No. 4, Millvale, Pa. F. E. Rust, Business Representative. Office, 607 Webster Avenue.

No. 3—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1355 Central Avenue. Albert Dalton, Business Agent, General Office, 1355 Central Avenue. George McArthur, 1027 Oxford Road.

No. 4—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 145 Broadway. 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 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, 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. 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 and Third 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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