THE ASBESTOS WORKER



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Number 8

AUGUST, 1929

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

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OF THE

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

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

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

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E. A. JOHNSON, *Editor and Publisher*
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A MAN ASKED TO DEFINE THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A GENTLEMAN—USING THE TERM IN ITS WIDEST SENSE—WOULD PRESUMABLY REPLY, "THE WILL TO PUT HIMSELF IN THE PLACE OF OTHERS; THE HORROR OF FORCING OTHERS INTO POSITIONS FROM WHICH HE HIMSELF WOULD RECOIL; THE POWER TO DO WHAT SEEMS TO HIM TO BE RIGHT, WITHOUT CONSIDERING WHAT OTHERS MAY SAY OR THINK."

—JOHN GALSWORTHY.



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The Asbestos Worker

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THOSE LABOR SPIES

ON April 4, 1929, at a hearing before a committee of the Pennsylvania State legislature on a bill to regulate the use of detectives in industrial plants, the secretary of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers presented a statement which not only embodies the experience of that union but brings out strikingly the economic, ethical, and social import of the practice of espionage in industry.

"The public has no realization," he said, "of the manner in which employers of labor are being victimized by a horde of professional labor spies, who usually 'sell' their services through a species of blackmail or intimidation, and who are actually creating most of the unrest and lack of confidence between management and men that exists in industry today.

"These private detective agencies often insinuate themselves into big establishments for some legitimate purpose, such as the prevention of petty theft, and once there, make it their business to carry to the employer lurid and vicious lies regarding conditions in his plant. The employer, who is too often necessarily out of touch with his employes, frequently believes these reports from the undercover men in the shop or mill and is persuaded to have a whole force of these spotters or stool pigeons added to the payroll disguised as ordinary workers. Then, if no trouble has actually existed in the mill before, these men set to work to stir up strife and unrest by various means, meanwhile posing to the employer as his protector.

"In many strike situations the private detectives act simply as provocateurs—that is, they deliberately provoke disorder or violence, so that peaceful strikers will be discredited or arrested. Injunctions against strikers have in many instances in recent years been granted entirely on evidence manufactured by professional trouble makers on the payroll of some employer.

"It is seldom that a labor spy tells the truth, either to his agency or to the firm that employs the agency. The

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type of man usually hired to carry on this sort of espionage is a shady character, or is slightly abnormal in some way. No true picture of the actual state of mind of employes or shop conditions can be had from persons of this type. The employer, however, when once he has these people on his payroll, finds it very hard indeed to get rid of them. Strikes have been caused in some cases by private detectives whose services are about to be discontinued. Important trade secrets obtained by these parasites in the course of their activities are carried to competitors as a means of intimidating the company executive or out of sheer spite.

"Competition between detective agencies, as between bootleggers, has been so keen in the full-fashioned industry in recent years that the crews employed in different agencies will 'squeal' on each other in an effort to spoil the business of the concern successful enough to 'sell' a certain employer. Many amazing and unsavory revelations have been made to union officials in this way. We know that literally hundreds of men in our Philadelphia union alone are on the payroll of some detective agency and make reports regularly to whoever pays them. We have seen many of these reports, all of which are either so entirely inaccurate and misleading or so hopelessly disconnected, as to be actually worthless to a really competent employer who maintains a sensible relationship with his workers. Other reports from stool pigeons in the mills are more cleverly prepared and contain a good deal of information, which is more or less true, but which could easily be obtained in an above-board manner by any employer who cares to get it in an open fashion. John J. Leary, labor expert of the New York *World*, tells how a noted American capitalist was duped into paying $50 a copy to a labor spy for the verbatim reports of the proceedings of an American Federation of Labor Convention, which anyone can get merely for the asking.

"Right here in Pennsylvania we have known of cases where mill owners were asked fat sums for reports of public meetings staged by the Hosiery Workers' Union, where every single speech was broadcast from a local radio station to the whole world! . . . There are much more sinister aspects to this business, however; not only does it become a tremendous task to keep peace in a strike situation where these professional trouble makers are introduced, but during ordinary times it is becoming increasingly difficult to inculcate ethical principles among young workers, when they see that the stool pigeon plays a larger part than the technical expert in guiding the labor policies of a given firm.

"In some mills the entire personnel management is being turned over to private detective agencies, who pose as efficiency engineers, 'industrial councilors,' or what not. Agencies which are convicted of jury 'fixing' one day are hired to help manage an important industrial establishment the next day.

"The labor group in this state does not seek to hamper the legitimate protective or crime prevention agency. In fact, we believe our bill will be a benefit to such concerns. We are convinced that the private detective engaged in industrial espionage is a real menace to industrial peace and prosperity. The undercover operative should be curbed in much the same way as the Governor of Pennsylvania proposes to regulate and control the coal and iron police—by a rigid system of character examination and through state licenses."

The bill under consideration provides that all operatives employed by private detective agencies doing business in the State of Pennsylvania must be licensed and bonded, after a rigid examination regarding their character, and the operatives must be endorsed by reputable citizens. The bill would penalize any detective agency which hires men or women for any sort of secret or "undercover" work who are not licensed by the Secretary of State.

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INGERSOLL'S NOTED LETTER AND THE REPLY

DEAR BUCKLEY: I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever drove a skeleton from a feast or painted landscapes in the brain of man. It is mingled souls of wheat and corn; in it you will find the sunshine and shadows that chased each other over billowy fields; the breath of June; the dews of the night; the carol of the lark; the wealth of summer and autumn—rich content all golden with imprisoned light.

Drink it and you shall hear the voices of men and maidens singing the Harvest Home, mingled with the laughter of children.

Drink it and you shall feel within your blood the starred dawn, the dreamy, tawny dusk of perfect days.

For forty years this liquid joy has been confined within staves of oak, longing to touch the lips of men.

Your friend, Rob't G.

To which Dr. Buckley replied:

Dear Bob: I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever brought a skeleton into a closet or painted scenes of lust and bloodshed in the brain of man. It is the ghost of wheat and corn, crazed by the loss of their natural bodies. In it you will find a transient sunshine, chased by shadow as cold as an Arctic midnight, in which the breath of June grows icy and the carol of the lark gives place to the foreboding cry of the raven. Drink it and you shall have woe, babbling and wounds without cause; your eyes shall behold strange women, weeping, and worse than orphaned children mourning the loss of a father who lives. Drink it long and deep and serpents will coil themselves around your neck, hiss in your ear and seize you with their fangs. At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. For forty years this liquid death has been confined within staves of oak—harmless there as purest water. I send it to you that you may put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your brain; and yet, I call myself your friend.

Buckley.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS!

The new address of The Asbestos Worker is 142 Berkeley Street, Room 201, Boston, Mass. Address all communications, local union correspondence, membership address changes, and all official business to the new address.

THE EDITOR.

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THE HUGE WASTE IN OUR MERCHANDISING

IN a radio address on May 4, 1929, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, stated, as reported in the *New York Times*, that from $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 is wasted annually in the distribution of goods, an amount about equal to our foreign trade in 1928. He regards this waste "as the gravest issue now before the industrial and commercial interests of the country," and urges a re-vamping of our entire system of merchandise distribution in the interest of economy for every consumer.

The waste comes about from "excessive expenditures in sales promotion without adequate information as to prospects in a given market, unwise credit methods, unfair grading practices of small trading minorities, disorderly marketing, particularly of perishable goods, careless and injudicious procedure in the retail trade, high cost of unsystematic warehousing, extravagant delivery services, ill-judged advertising, unwise instalment methods and packing, and handling and transportation of merchandise."

"For instance," said Dr. Klein, "it has been found that goods can be handled much more economically through the use of 'skid platforms,' a device which assembles boxes or other containers on a movable board or base. It is utilized in conjunction with trucks or cranes and does away with the need for handling each individual package separately. Direct savings through the use of such simple devices range from 25 per cent to as high as 90 per cent. It looks as if, with standardization and interchangeability, we might save ultimately anywhere from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year in thus simplifying handling. And that is merely one phase of physical distribution."

The Department of Commerce seeks to curtail distribution losses through trade surveys, two of which have been completed, one for New England and the other for six Southeastern states.

These surveys analyze "the buying power of each community, its marketing methods, and all factors affecting trading within the region. They show just how people buy, and when, and why, and how much. These studies promise to be invaluable to traders of every class."

The Department also carries on what Dr. Klein calls "large-scale 'clinics' for distribution ailments." For example, a grocery survey in Louisville, Kentucky, "determined how much it costs to sell groceries, analyzed the eccentricities of consumers, the reasons why grocers fail and succeed. Every one of us who buys groceries has a direct interest in those questions.

"It has been described as the first comprehensive inquiry ever attempted as to actual wholesaler-retailer-consumer relations, an effort to get to the bottom of the plight of the retailer; in particular, to answer the question, 'What ails him and what can be done about it?'"

The Department is also making an extensive study of credit conditions in cooperation with the National Retail Credit Men's Association. In cooperation with 18 large stores in Baltimore a study is being made of the "grave and vexatious problem of returned goods," and the chief lines which evince this "'refusal-to-stay-sold' are furniture, carpets, Oriental rugs and women's ready-to-wear clothing, in that order."

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW FOR JUNE

PROGRESS in the establishment of the 5-day week has been rapid in certain industries in America during the past few years. An article in the June issue of the Monthly Labor Review which presents a brief survey of the prevalence of the 5-day week at the present time shows that while the most rapid progress in the adoption of the shorter week has been made in the building trades, the men's clothing industry, and the automobile industry, it is of growing importance in many other industries. Something of the rapidity of its extension in one industry alone is shown by the fact that in 1925, when a similar survey was made by the bureau, only 1.5 per cent of the employees in the automobile industry were working a regular 5-day week while in 1928 this percentage had increased to approximately 30. Of the larger industries, the men's clothing continues to show by far the largest number of establishments and the largest number of employees working on a regular 5-day week schedule.

A relatively large number of fatal and serious cases of poisoning from the radioactive substances used in luminous paint have occurred in establishments manufacturing luminous watch and clock dials. A survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed a total of 33 either suspected fatal or living cases, all of which had developed since 1922, among persons who had been employed as dial painters, these cases occurring among a total of not more than 2,000 individuals who had been employed in this work in the 16 years since the industry started. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics states in a foreword to the report that in view of the subtle action of the material, the length of time elapsing before the appearance of symptoms, and the lack of uniformity in measures of protection, that probably the only method of safety which will convince every one is to give up entirely the manufacture of luminous objects.

A recent study by the bureau of the wages and working hours of common street laborers in 2,626 American municipalities shows that 23 per cent were paying 40 and under 45 cents per hour, 34 per cent paid under 40 cents per hour, and about 15 per cent paid 55 cents or more. The working week was reported to be 48 hours or less by 53 per cent of the 2,619 municipalities reporting, while in 13 per cent of the cities the laborers had a 60-hour week.

The common assumption that labor turnover is costly to workers as well as to employers seems to be somewhat disproved by a study of turnover among a group of Philadelphia workers. While change in the place of employment did not result in all cases in improved economic status, and while there was no uniformity in the gains among those whose weekly earnings were increased, it still appears that to an appreciable degree rolling stones did gather moss in the sense of improving weekly earnings.

The report of the committee on recent economic changes, an outgrowth of the President's Unemployment Conference of 1921, reviews the far-reaching changes in the industrial life of the United States which have occurred during the past few years. In the period from 1922 to 1927, according to the findings of the committee, prices declined on the average 0.1 per cent a year, while the purchasing power of wages increased 2.1 per cent a year.

A periodic study by the Bureau of

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Labor Statistics of the building activities in representative cities which has been carried on since 1921 shows that the average expenditure for one-family dwellings increased nearly a thousand dollars between 1921 and 1928 in 257 cities having a population of 25,000 and over. During the same period the wholesale price of building material has decreased 3.8 per cent and union wage rates in the building trades have increased 29 per cent. The same study shows that the trend toward apartment houses as dwelling places continues without abatement. Nearly 54 per cent of the family dwelling places provided for in the building permits issued in 1928 were for this type of dwelling. This is the third consecutive year that more family units have been provided in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings. The movement is more marked in cities having a population of a half million or over than in the smaller cities.

As a means towards the prevention of accidents the Commissioner of Labor Statistics urges in an article in this issue of the Review that the recognized national or local safety codes should be written into all labor agreements and into all building contracts. Safety codes are available, many of them having been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in many industries but if there is no national or local code for a particular industry, such a code can be agreed upon by the employer and the employees or their respective organizations and written into the contract. By following such a policy the courts will gradually drift into the attitude that failure to do this is deliberate and that the parties guilty of such neglect are culpably negligent. In this way the practical elimination of industrial accidents might be brought about.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

General Executive Board

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

The General Executive Board will hold its next regular semi-annual meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The Session will open at 10 A. M. on Monday, September 9, at the Knickerbocker Hotel, and continue until such time as all Official Business has been considered and acted upon with probable adjournment Friday evening, September 13.

All communications in relation to appeals, decisions, etc., should be in the hands of Secretary McNamara at General Office not later than Friday, September 6.

Communications mailed later than September 6 should be addressed care of Secretary McNamara, Knickerbocker Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J. McNamara.
Secretary-Treasurer.

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PALMETTO SCRIBE SCORNS "SCAB-HERDERS"

ROBERT QUILLEN, nationally known newspaper humorist, and publisher of The Fountain Inn Tribune, in South Carolina, has recently printed a bitter attack on the "scab-herders" of his State.

His attack on "scab-herders" follows in part:

"South Carolina's legislative body does many foolish things and is properly scolded and ridiculed. Last week, however, it was scolded unfairly. It had before it a measure requiring cotton mills to install sewerage systems in mill villages. That is so logical and sensible and so wholly in keeping with modern standards of sanitation that nobody would anticipate objection.

"Surely it behooves South Carolina to protect her most unhealthy citizens from hookworm, typhoid and kindred diseases. But dollars come before people, and at once a great outcry arose. 'Quit it!' the boosters yelled. 'Here we are trying to get Northern capital to invest in mill property down here, and you are making things hard for us. We can't get mill men interested in South Carolina if you are going to make mill ownership expensive.' Well, that's a good argument from a Chamber of Commerce viewpoint. But do we want more mills if that means keeping more people poor and unhealthy?

"The pet argument used to induce mills to move South is that wages are low here. In other words, we say to rich men up north: 'Our people are ignorant and easily imposed on. They have not organized to protect themselves. Come down and exploit them. You have been paying an average wage of $16 up there, but down here you can treat people even worse. Come and get rich by pauperizing and degrading our people.' It's a lovely argument if you don't look into the future.

"What is a 'living wage?' Well, there is one family in town that lives on four dollars a week. The bread winner is a young widow. Her old mother and two children depend on her for food and shelter. When she is able to work, the family seems to get along all right—at any rate, nobody heard from them until flu got them down in bed and their income stopped. That was three weeks ago. Last week the woman was again able to work at the mill; but she received little reward in cash, for the mill authorities thoughtfully held out enough to pay her landlord, and that left only sixty-five cents for her. Neighbors provided meat and flour, however, and nobody went hungry. In the 'destitute' mining district of England, the men who have no work get a kind of pension from the Government. Last week the world was asked to shed tears because a miner with a family of ten received only eight dollars a week. There are many families in the South that would be glad to have as much."

Unemployment in the United States is remarkably low, according to Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who paused in New Orleans en route to Atlanta from Houston. At the same time, in the opinion of Secretary Davis, immigration restriction must be maintained if we are to make room for the two million annual increase in native born craftsmen. Not only that, said he, but there are 250,000 farm boys and girls growing up and moving into industrial centers each year. Secretary Davis planned to return to Texas for additional conferences on labor and immigration laws.

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ASBESTOS HAS MANY NOVEL USES

ASBESTOS is one of the most important fireproofing materials known, and it is largely from the best chrysotile that heat and fire resistant textile products are made, says the Department of Commerce in a report recently issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. Asbestos yarn is spun and woven into incombustible cloth, which is made into curtains and scenery for theatres and other amusement places. Asbestos cloth covered with rubber cement is made into gaskets—a use that consumes a considerable part of the production of crude asbestos. About 70,000,000 feet of brake lining is made of asbestos annually in the United States alone. The highest grades of crude asbestos are used for these purposes. Asbestos cloth is made into lining of various kinds, blankets, mattresses for insulation, and fireproof suits used by firemen and others. Asbestos is also made into aprons, gloves, mittens, leggings, and helmets, braided and woven tapes, woven sheet packing, wick and rope, clutch facings, and listings; is used for filtering purposes, and in laundries on mangles; and is employed in many other ways.

In respect to quantity consumed the chief use is probably in the manufacture of paper goods for building purposes, millboard, and asbestos shingles. Short-length fiber, the production of which far exceeds that of "crude" asbestos, is used for these purposes. Asbestos paper and millboard are used for heat and electric insulation in various ways. Asbestos sheeting paper is used between floors on account of its fire-resisting qualities; as a lining for stoves, heaters, filing cabinets, soldiers' helmets, mufflers of automobiles, drum controllers in sulphite mills, and automobile radiator covers; for filtration purposes; in the manufacture of tubes in the electrical industry, and of papers used for chemical purposes. Millboard is used for making fireproof wall board, as a joint packing for steam pipes, etc., as a lining for safes, stoves, and heaters, electric switch boxes, garages, washers, hoods of automobiles, and ovens. The use of asbestos shingles, composed of asbestos fiber and Portland cement, is increasing, as is the demand for asbestos cement materials.

Other uses are as an ingredient in fireproof paints, for making asbestos washers, for covering hose, and in the manufacture of gas burners and of boots and shoes.

—Reprinted from "Asbestology" and Canadian Mining Journal.

Shorter periods of daily labor for men and women are proved by carefully collected statistics and the testimony of employers of labor in many branches of industry to be conducive to the health and comfort of employes, more production in output and less disarrangement of routine. Long hours and monotonous tasks, we are told by scientists who have given the subject deep study, create a mental and physical condition of fatigue, which in turn saps vitality and becomes exhaustion, leading eventually to acute disorders of more or less severity. It follows in view of these corroborations that the shorter workday and workweek is necessary for the good and welfare of labor and industry—personally and economically.

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

THE
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E. A. JOHNSON - - - Editor

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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
142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL

"So Many Slaves, So Many Foes" a Roman Maxim

WHEN Rome was most successful commercially, not the slightest attempt was made to attach the slaves to their masters by any bond of sympathy. Slaves and cattle were placed on the same level. Both were fed to keep them in condition for work. When they wore out, they were disposed of just as today we get rid of unprofitable machinery. The slaves were looked upon as foes. In fact, it was part of the game of management to promote dissension among them. Slaves of the same nationality were kept apart.

Comparatively young men today can remember when manufacturers in our own country, right here in New England, encouraged the Tower of Babel mixture of races that made up the populations of such cities as Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, etc. They argued that the more ignorant the workers were, and the greater the number of languages that divided them, the more desirable they were as employees.

Time and experience, however, have proven that the workers found that they were being used against one another and that their racial and religious prejudices were being traded, that hate begets hate, so when they became enlightened and the language of their adopted country came easier to their tongue, they found that they belonged to a common brotherhood and that their industrial and social lot could be bettered by organization and as a result we find the trade union of today functioning without thought of race or creed, with one aim only, for the good of all. So the only slave is the man or men that still believe that the Boss is Supreme and that the workers have no rights; such a person is a slave to the old order of things and a menace to the free men of our present day.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHERS B. BLACKBURN — CHARLES HORRA

Local No. 3

Whereas: Almighty God in His Divine wisdom took from us our beloved Brothers B. Blackburn, and Charles Horra:

Whereas: Brothers Blackburn and Horra were active members of our local and were always ready to do what they could to advance the interest of all our members; and,

Whereas: The deaths of these brothers will be a great loss to their wives, relatives, and their many friends and brothers in Local 3; therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Local No. 3, feel keenly toward their loss in our battle to better the conditions of the workers, and join with their wives and relatives in holding sacred forever their good qualities and using them in the future for our own advancement; and be it further resolved that we instruct our secretary to spread this resolution on our minutes, and send a copy to our International Journal, and drape our charter for thirty days in memory of our departed brothers.

ALBERT DALTON, Business Agent.

—o—

BROTHER WILLIAM BIENZ

Local No. 12

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother William Bienz, apprentice, who departed from this life July 8, 1929. To the family and relatives Local No. 6 extends its heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

JOHN HASSELBACH
President

FREDERICK C. HYSLER
Secretary

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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. 3, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local Union No. 3, Asbestos Workers of Cleveland, is progressing in fine shape, and the members are taking more interest than ever before in the affairs of the local. No doubt this new interest that is being manifested by the membership can be attributed to the activity of the officers of our local, who are using their best efforts to make our local one of the best and most progressive in the International.

Despite the fact that work is slow we succeeded in getting another increase for our members since our last communication. While only five cents an hour more was received, it shows that we are doing all we can to make our wages better. Our present wage scale is $1.42½ per hour.

One of the largest attended meetings that we have ever had was when we held our annual election of officers. The following were elected:

President, Geo. Measor; Vice-President, Tom McIntyre; Recording Secretary, George McArthur; Financial Secretary, M. O. Taitle; Executive Board, John Kelch, Joe Tafe, A. O'Donnell, Tom Collins, and Bill Hamper; Sergeant-at-Arms, Marvin Galvin; Trustees, Tom Kelly, Pete Jacobs, A. Hamper; Business Agent, Al. Dalton.

The only contest was for the job of business agent. The result was that Al. Dalton received 87 and Oliver 9 votes.

The Business Agent was elected for a term of three years. Those who know the caliber of the men who have been elected can vouch for the assertion that our union was never in better hands than it is today.

Yours fraternally,

ALBERT DALTON, *Business Agent.*

LOCAL NO 12, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a line or two for the Journal to acquaint our membership with the results of the Local No. 12 elections.

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There was but one change made in the official family wherein Brother Joe Walsh replaced Brother Tom Gorman (candidate for Business Agent) as Executive Board Member.

The following are the officials elected for one year terms: President, John Hasselbach; vice-President, Lester Duddleston; Secretary-Treasurer, Frederick G. Hysler; Recording Secretary, George Kaiser; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Hannon; Executive Board, Edward Moran, Joseph Walsh, William Mundy, James O'Donnell, John Monahan; Trustees, Albert Casten, Walter Duddleston, Marty Cass. The Business Agents elected for a three year term: Thomas Curry, Edward Redmond.

Local 12 uses the Official New York State form of ballot. Three hundred and forty-three members voted.

Yours fraternally,

FRED. C. HYSLER

LOCAL NO. 25, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to state at this time that the $20.00 gold piece that was raffled for the benefit of our unfortunate Brother, Mr. Gus Meek, was won by Miss Ethel Adams, 20,099 Pelkey Avenue, Detroit. Thanking the locals who contributed for this cause, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH E. COLE, *Business Agent*

LOCAL NO. 26, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly publish the following in the earliest edition of the Journal?

Just a few lines concerning our recent strike in Rochester, N. Y. First, it is the desire of Local No. 26, through the Journal, to thank our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, for his untiring efforts and to all sister locals for their great help in winning our strike. It was only after thirteen weeks of the hardest kind of a fight that Local No. 26 has again returned to the International form of agreement after a lapse of nine years. We are now enjoying a $1.80 a day increase, making us $11.00 a day or $1.37½ per hour. Again we wish to thank all for their great help extended to us during our strike.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. G. SULLIVAN, *Secretary.*

LOCAL NO. 89, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

At the regular meeting of this local on June 18, 1929, there was an election of officers. They are as follows: President, Michael Baumgartner; Recording

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Secretary, Anthony Theer; Treasurer, George T. Moffett, Jr.; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. Oswald.

The above date marked our first anniversary as an organization. It is one year since President Mullaney was in this city to organize us, and we take pride in saying it was a very successful year to us, and we do hope by the time our second anniversary rolls around we will be able to make the same statement.

We wish to thank those who have been of material aid to us in getting our organization.

Fraternally yours,

J. OSWALD, *Business Agent.*

NEW ENGLAND JOINT CONFERENCE

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Minutes of the regular meeting of the New England Joint Conference held at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 A. M. with President John Swinson in the chair.

International President J. A. Mullaney sends his regrets for being unable to attend, through the Conference Secretary.

International Vice-President E. A. Johnson in attendance.

Delegates in attendance: Brothers J. W. Hoff, Boston No. 6; Fred Johnson, Springfield No. 43; John Swinson, Providence No. 31, and C. W. Sickels, Connecticut No. 33.

Minutes of the last meeting approved as read.

Report of delegates:

Boston reports worse spring in many years, business picking up with about a dozen men idle. Prospects for the future are good. Boston further reports an increase in wages effective January 1st, 1930, to $1.50 per hour.

Springfield reports all men working and prospects good. Still working under old agreement which expired April 1st at $1.25 per hour and trying to effect a new agreement with employers.

Providence reports business fair through the spring, about a dozen men idle at this time with prospects for the future fair.

Connecticut reports business good through the spring through the co-operation of Local No. 12, New York City, and Local No. 91, Westchester County, N. Y. Prospects good for the future. Connecticut reports signing new agreement effective June 1st at $1.37½ per hour and the five day week.

General discussion by all delegates present re: Trade conditions in New England after which meeting adjourned at 12:15 P. M.

Next regular meeting of the Conference will be held at Providence the first Sunday in January, 1930.

Attest, C. W. SICKELS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

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Official Directory, Meeting Places and Addresses of Secretaries

No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 626 N. Vandeventer Avenue, Italian Fraternal Building. J. H. Fitzgerald, 6627 Clemons 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. H. H. Harcum, Secretary, 1601 Elm Avenue. W. M. Hughes, Business Agent, 407 Dinwiddie Street, 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. Paul Dunn, Business Agent and Secretary, 3370 School Street.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 808 Walnut Street. Henry C. Hug, Business Representative-Secretary, 20 61st Street.

No. 20—TORONTO, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Labor Temple. J. Cullen, 105 Bertmount Avenue, Toronto.

No. 21—DALLAS, TEXAS—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple. I. L. Coates, 2926 Alaska Street.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. Thomas B. Reed, Business Agent, 933 Allston Street. W. J. Kappe, Secretary, 1330 Omar 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 Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 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, 145 Elm Street, West 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. Frank E. McAfee, 402 W. Chalmers 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 City Hall Annex. E. F. Kammer, P. O. Box 1631.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 2nd and Market Streets. Ed Herbold. 529 North 17th 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.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA—Meets First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple, 1815 Fourth Avenue, N. W. G. McEachern, 111½ Walnut Street, W. E.

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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.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18½ Anderson Street. J. C. Javins, Nitro, West Virginia.

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Meets every Second Tuesday at Labor Temple, 90 First Avenue East. L. W. Berryhill, 1004 Second Avenue West.

No. 82—SPOKANE, WASH.—L. W. Curtiss, 2003 E. 1st Avenue.

No. 83—ATLANTA, GA.—Meets Second and Fourth Sundays at Labor Temple, 91 S. W. Trinity Avenue. L. C. Davis, Business Agent, 443 Woodward Avenue, S. E.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO—Meets First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple, 163 E. Market Street. 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 every Third Thursday at Paderatz Hall, cor. Whitcher and Beatty Streets. Jacob Oswald, Business Agent, 1514 South Clinton Avenue.

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

No. 91—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Mechanics Hall, 31 Main Street. Henry Schultz, 23 Poningo Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

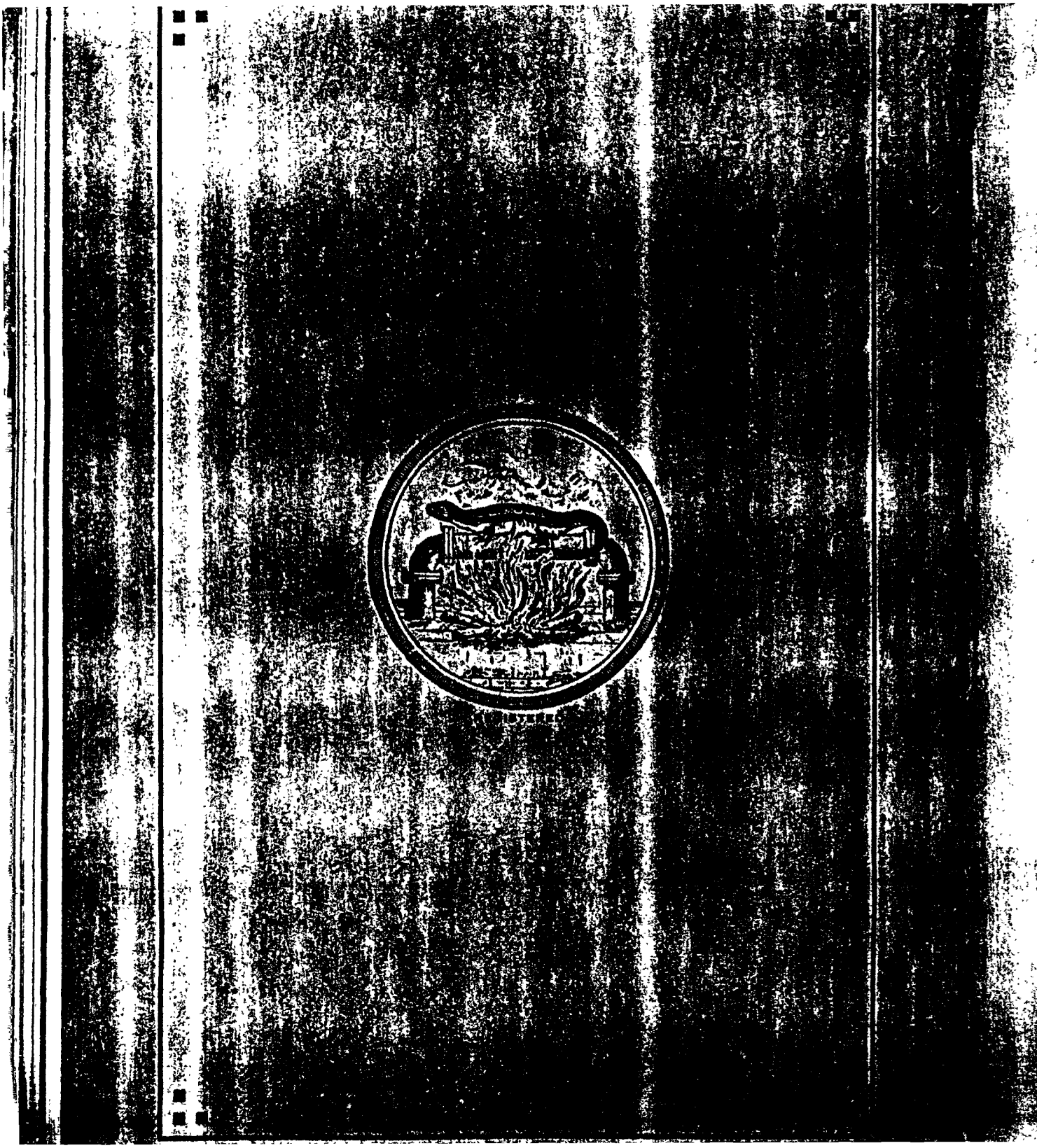
TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LOCALS

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, 142 Berkeley Street, Room 201, Boston, Mass.

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