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THE TRUE STRENGTH OR THE VALUE OF AN ORGANIZATION CANNOT BE DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF ENROLLED MEMBERS, BUT MUST OF A NECESSITY BE DETERMINED BY THE CHARACTER OF THE MEMBERS AND MANNER IN WHICH THEY RESPOND TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THEIR ORGANIZATION.

—*Sheet Metal Workers' Journal.*



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The Asbestos Worker

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LABOR DAY'S ORIGIN

WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

SO MANY DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THE ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY HAVE BEEN PRESENTED IN THE PAST THAT PRESIDENT GREEN SEEKS IN THE ACCOMPANYING ARTICLE TO SETTLE FOR ALL TIME THE FACTS IN REGARD TO THE ADOPTION OF LABOR DAY. IT IS AS FOLLOWS:

THE forty-eighth anniversary of Labor Day will be celebrated the first Monday in September, 1929. Although it has been made a legal holiday by legislative enactment or by governmental proclamation in all the States, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, there is much misinformation as to its origin. Every year many newspapers throughout the country, and some of them labor publications, credit the origin of Labor Day to the Knights of Labor or some individuals who were members of that Order.

It is my purpose to give facts that once and for all will end this controversy. Labor Day has become such a part of our lives that future generations should not be misled as to its origin.

May 18, 1882, Peter J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arose in Clarendon Hall on Thirteenth Street in New York City, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union, and moved that a day be set aside "as a festive day during which a parade through the streets of the city would permit public tribute to American industry."

He said that there were other holidays representing the religious, civil and military spirit, but none the industrial. He also suggested that picnics should be held at which there would be speechmaking by trade unionists and sympathizers. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed to prepare for Labor's first Labor Day celebration.

The first Labor Day celebration was held Tuesday, September 5, 1882. The Sunday previous the Central Labor Union held a meeting to complete all arrangements, at which John Graham presided.

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On the morning of September 5 the New York World printed the following:

"It is believed that from 20,000 to 30,000 men will take part in the parade that is to take place today under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the different trades unions of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark will send representatives."

The World of Wednesday, September 6, in referring to the parade said:

"The great Labor demonstration and picnic yesterday under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, composed of the various trade and labor organizations of New York City and neighborhood, was very successful. Mr. John Swinton, Louis F. Post, C. A. Beecher of Newark, P. J. McGuire and others were speakers."

The New York Sun of September 5 also referred to the demonstration to be held that day under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, while the New York Herald for Wednesday, September 6, told of Labor's "dress parade" the previous day. The New York Times also mentioned the labor parade editorially.

The second Labor Day was celebrated Wednesday, September 5, 1883. The New York Herald in its account of the parade declared it was an "imposing demonstration of the Central Labor Union." The New York World on the same day also referred to Labor's demonstration, and said among other things:

"The monster demonstration and parade of the trades and labor organizations yesterday was an immense success. The parade was participated in by the trades unions of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other adjacent cities."

In 1884 the New York Central Labor Union decided to hold the Labor Day celebration on the first Monday in September, which was September 1. It also communicated with central bodies of other cities to urge them to celebrate the first Monday in September as "a universal holiday for workingmen."

The New York Herald in its description of the 1884 Labor Day Parade called it "a great outpouring from the Central Labor Union."

The World said that speeches were made by Louis F. Post, Edward King, Alex. Jonas and Henry Emrich, all trade unionists except Mr. Post, who was a great friend of Labor. The next day the World editorially said, under the heading, "The Great Demonstration":

"Yesterday's labor demonstration was a great success. It was not political in its character. Indeed, the attempt of a few persons to invite Ben Butler to review the procession was indignantly denounced and repudiated as liable to political misconstruction."

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Chicago October 7, 1884, Mr. A. C. Cameron, a member of Typographical Union No. 16, representing the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, The the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

And that day has been celebrated as Labor Day ever since.

A close reading of the New York Herald, World, Times and Sun during the agitation for the Labor Day celebrations in 1882 and the years following, shows that not a Knight of Labor was in line and neither the organization of the "Knights of Labor" nor any of its members were men-

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tioned in any way in any of them, although the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor had met in New York September 5, 1882, the date the first Labor Day demonstration was held.

Year after year since then Labor Day parades, picnics at which speeches are made and sports enjoyed, have been the rule throughout the entire United States.

The program of celebrating Labor Day has been based on the suggestions made by Mr. McGuire in that memorable meeting of the Central Labor Union in New York, May 18, 1882—first a parade, then picnics and speechmaking.

It is, therefore, an historical fact that Labor Day was conceived by trade unionists; that no other organizations or individuals other than P. J. McGuire, a trade unionist, made the first move to have a day set apart for Labor to celebrate.

The newspapers of those days tell a story that cannot be denied. Therefore, I hope in the future that there will be no further misinformation regarding the origin of Labor Day.

It is a great day for Labor and also a great day for the whole American people.

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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EXPERIENCES OF A PIONEER WOMAN UNIONIST

AGNES NESTOR
Vice-President International Glove Workers Union

THE past twenty-five years marks a very interesting period of growth and development in the movement of trade unions among women. I am glad I came into the trade union movement just before that time so that I could experience working through that time. I joined the glove workers union in the early part of 1902.

To show the questions raised at that time on women joining unions, Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known newspaper correspondent, in writing an article to syndicate on the subject of working women, sent out the following questions to some of the women interested in organizing women. "What should women do to help their sex as to labor matters? Are unions a good thing for women? Do they tend to unsex them—make them masculine? Will women stand by their unions in strikes? What should be done with the non-union girl? Do you believe in the closed shop? What has your union done for the women in your trade? Will women ever have the same pay as men and the same hours? How far will women's union extend—to factories, to clerks, to typists, servants?"

Answering these questions was a very serious matter to me and I concluded with this declaration: "We will keep our womanly dignity through it all. We have our own unions and we have shown that we can be as business-like as the men. We are sure the time will come when the women will have the same hours of work and receive the same pay for the same work performed."

That was in 1904, just twenty-five years ago and we still have the issue of equal pay for equal work.

We can rightfully say that the big movement to organize the women in Chicago started in 1902. Many of our well established unions of women were organized that year. The bindery women, the waitresses, the glove workers, and women selling tickets on the elevated roads were among them. The rubber workers, cracker packers, candy workers, box makers, twine workers, horsenail makers organized that year. With the great influx of women into the labor movement in that year of upheaval it would not be expected that they would all survive the difficulties ahead. It is the first year when newly organized unions have the real fight for the life of their organization. Some of the women's unions went down but with them the union of the men in the same trade went down, and perhaps some separate men's unions too. But because it was a women's organization that failed it was recorded and remembered while the failure of the men's union was lost sight of. I am sure that it was only in proportion to their numbers in this new membership did the women's union fail.

The rubber manufacturers moved to Detroit, the cracker packers had a big strike that only a well organized union could survive and so one after another of what seemed a failure could be explained.

That was a great year to remember. Organization seemed in the air. Trade after trade organized and so fast that the Organization Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor

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with our pioneer brother, John Fitzpatrick as Chairman, could barely manage the meetings to which they were called. The Labor Day parade that year was about the largest in the history of the Chicago labor movement. There was a good showing of women because all the new unions turned out. They wanted to show they were organized.

The next year, 1903, the National Women's Trade Union League was organized and soon after, January, 1904, the Illinois Branch, which later became the Chicago League, was formed. It was fortunate that the Women's Trade Union League came at that time because they brought a new element of strength to the movement to organize women just at the time when it was most needed. They greatly stimulated and helped the work and brought notice to the needs of trade unions to the public and the labor movement too. They furnished a common meeting place for the women in the trades already organized, most of them still very young. I remember with what enthusiasm and interest we attended these meetings and exchanged experiences with our fellow unionists. If furnished fellowship and counsel that we needed so much in these days. This we find the league still giving to new unions as the years pass on.

The corset strike at Aurora was the first opportunity of the Illinois League to rally to help. They sent a letter to all the women's clubs in the state asking them to boycott the Aurora corsets. The officers were threatened with law suits but they went on with their work. This was the first time that club women had given to them first hand the story of working conditions surrounding the making of their garments and felt a responsibility towards the girls striking. The next year they amended their constitution so that an organization like the Women's Trade Union League could affiliate and they placed a trade union girl on their program to tell the benefits of trade unions. It was a brave stand for them to take then, but now it is an accepted subject for them and they are represented on committees for protective legislation such as the eight-hour day for women and have actively backed women in their strikes. Mary McDowell brought the question before the General Federation when she was working for the investigation by Congress, on the conditions of women and children.

There were few women organizers then. Here and there women were active. Few women were sitting in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and I attended my first one in 1907. At that convention a delegation from the Women's Trade Union League asked the Executive Council to appoint a woman organizer. It may be surprising now to know that this request caused a very embarrassing situation. The resolution committee did not know what to do with the resolution because the work of an organizer was not considered the proper position for a woman. Action on it was laid over but in 1918 the Executive Council in its report to the St. Paul convention boasted that they had eight women organizers on their staff. The attitude changed because women proved that they could do the work and today an international union planning work in a field where they are to organize the women engages a woman to take charge of the work.

WOMEN'S STRIKES

It was in 1908 and 1909 that the trade unions grew in the women's garment trades. The strike in the shirt waist industry, since replaced by the dress industry, marked the struggle to standardize the sewing trades, considered then the sweated trades. The Women's Trade Union League in New York threw its whole strength into that strike. It spread from New York to Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Raymond Robins, the devoted president of the National League, and I went to Philadelphia the week before Christmas and stayed through the entire strike until late in February when a settlement was obtained. Here I experienced daily contact with the strikers and had charge of attending the courts which began at 8 o'clock in the morning and we had to see that bail was on hand. These girls were new recruits to the labor movement. There was such a fine spirit all through. They were out on the picket line on the coldest days during the cold winter months and facing arrests and charges in court. It was easy for the people in Philadelphia to believe these girls were lawless and that there was reason for their arrests, but when a well-known woman of that city was arrested because she went around the shops just to see what was happening and a young college girl from New York was arrested and sentenced because she was not known, then the citizens of Philadelphia began to understand the injustice of it all. They raised funds and picketed and defended the girls in court and furnished bail. This happened in New York, too, and it was the first time in an Eastern city that outside assistance was enlisted in that way. Of course, it was a picturesque strike and thousands of young girls on strike could not but attract attention.

The spirit of the strikers was well expressed when the first settlement was proposed and was recommended by the officials. These girls pleaded against accepting it because they said they had not reached the starvation point and to them a compromise settlement could only come as a hunger bargain.

This crusading spirit has been seen many times since then. The following year we had the big strike when 50,000 garment workers left their shops. This strike lasted all through the winter and caused great hardship because it involved the men as well as girls and women. Again we got a public backing for the strike in Chicago.

Women are good strikers and this applies to American women as well as the foreign born. They are sometimes considered hard to manage because they are a determined group. If they feel a thing is right it is hard for them to understand why they should compromise as long as they believe they can win. Their idealism carries them through much and they bring loyalty and enthusiasm to the movement.

LEGISLATIVE WORK

It was in 1909 the trade union girls, almost single handed, secured the passage of the women's ten-hour law with all the forces of the employers allied against them. It was our first legislative experience and we battled a long number of weeks to outwit the employers and win votes for this bill. It was in the last week of the session that the bill passed. The Waitresses' Union officials brought the first eight-hour bill for women to Springfield that year with the Women's Trade Union League joining forces with them at the start. Then in order to pass a bill so that we could get a legal limitation of working hours for women established and have a good test case for the Supreme Court, these girls, the waitresses who worked throughout the entire session, had to be stricken from the bill but they continued to stay by. In 1911 they were included with another large group of women when the law was amended. We had the same hard struggle to get that bill passed and Elizabeth Maloney of waitresses' union, Lulu Holley of the laundry workers, Mary McEnerney of the bindery women and me were the quartet that carried on that special campaign. It was known as the "Girls' Bill" and our victory stood out as girls' work.

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From 1909 to 1915 laws limiting the hours for womens' work were passed in most of the Middle West and Western States. The pendulum has since been swinging the other way. We have kept up the agitation for the eight-hour day and we feel that while no further bill has been passed that we have won the shorter day in a large measure through our constant agitation. After each session of the legislature more concerns put the eight-hour day in effect and now while Illinois permits the long working hours, it ranks second in the list of states as investigated by the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor, for the short working hours. In these later campaigns Mrs. Mary V. Halas of the Post Office Clerks Auxiliary and President of the Illinois Women's Trade Union League has joined the legislative work and like the rest who have worked for it, determined to see Illinois have an eight-hour day.

Within this period of twenty years the working hours have changed from the regular 10-hour day and sometimes 11, and 12 hour day to the 8, 8½ and 9. The week has been shortened through trade union effort to the 44 and 48 and in some cases to the 5-day week with the 40-hour week. Of course, there are some women still working the 10-hour day, but that should be outlawed, but the influence of the employers are still strong enough to permit some women to work the 10-hour day and 7-day week.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

About 1908 the interest was centering around the subject of industrial education as it was called. At the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor I acted as secretary of the Education Committee and one of the recommendations made by the committee was the appointment of a special committee to study the subject and report to the next convention. At that time the trade unionists were inclined to oppose industrial education because of their experiences with the private trade schools so it was important for the labor movement to take a position on and get it started right. When the committee was appointed the following year Mrs. Robins and I were made members and John Mitchell was chairman. Again I am grateful for the opportunity of working on a committee with Mr. Mitchell and to learn to know him well. Our report was published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and it was considered one of the important documents on that subject. The Illinois State Federation of Labor has a special committee on Vocational Education and I served on that committee. There were national associations formed to further the movement and Congress was asked to give aid to the states to stimulate the work throughout the country. After much disagreement in Congress over these bills a commission was appointed by President Wilson as directed by a resolution passed by Congress and the commission had two women members, Miss Florence Marshall and myself. It was a most interesting experience because we worked for two months in Washington at the Capitol with four members of Congress. It was a commission of nine members to consider federal aid for vocational education and the work resulted in the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

Then came the movement for workers' education as it was called. The women pioneered in this and back in 1915 in Chicago we began holding evening classes and attracting large groups of women. Three years later we asked the Chicago Federation of Labor to join us in this work so that it might be a joint movement and since that time have conducted the Chicago Trade Union College.

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The trade union women are likely to start out with the belief that they have much to learn so naturally they join classes. The Bryn Mawr experiment came next with their plan of a resident summer school. This has many advantages because the girl had a chance to study without home and city distractions. Some of them had been out of school a long time so they had to learn again how to study so that they might get the most out of the printed page. I was at the Bryn Mawr summer school the second and third summers in 1922 and 1923. It was demonstrated how minds could be opened and viewpoints changed through contact on the campus as well as through lectures in the class room. The girls leaving the school understood that they were only starting to study and went home feeling a sense of responsibility for sharing what they had gained in the school. It is hard to measure the full value of the summer school work and the evening classes because the work is so new.

WAR WORK

Because the trade union women were trained for responsibility in their own unions and through the Women's Trade Union League, they were ready for important positions connected with the government, to which they were called, when we entered the World War. Their influence did much to keep up the standards in industry when the clamor was so great to let down the bars and suspend the labor laws. We knew that was not the way to get production and that was what the government was concerned about at that time. We knew about the experiences of Great Britain, who under the stress of war demands worked her women such long hours that a decreased production resulted. They learned that overtime did not pay.

The important positions throughout the government dealing with problems affecting the working women were held almost entirely by the trade union women. Mr. Gompers recognized the trade union women when he selected Melinda Scott and myself as members of the first trade union mission that was sent to Great Britain and France during the war.

I had the opportunity of seeing the war labor administration planned sitting on the Advisory Board to the Secretary of Labor as the only woman. One service we set up—that of Women in Industry, was the only war service to hold over and it later was made a bureau by statute and our own trade unionist, Mary Anderson, was made assistant director, with Mary Van Kleeck, as director, and later Miss Anderson became the director and has held that position for ten years with distinction. Again here were our own women ready to take this important position.

I am very grateful for the rich experience that has crowded into my years in the labor movement and especially so early in my own trade union. It happened that we came into the union about the same time as the men in our trade so we meet them very much on an equal footing. We started with representation on the Executive Board of our International Union which was organized that same year and soon had equal representation. My first great thrill was traveling to Washington as a delegate to our convention when we organized our international union. The next year I was elected president of my local union and in four years secretary-treasurer of my international union. I left the factory in 1906 to take charge of that work and held it until 1913 when I was elected president of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago. The position stayed in the hands of a woman, my close associate, Elisabeth Christman, succeeding me, and she still holds that position. I later served as general president of my international and am now vice-president.

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All through from the beginning we had to share the big responsibilities of our union affairs, negotiating agreements as well as making gloves. Our local union work was always done through committees so in that way more of our members gained experience in collective bargaining and assuming responsibility. The strength of the organization was considered in the "Girls" local so the men depended upon us helping them to get their demands. We took just as active part in the negotiations when their prices were under discussion as when our prices were up. In this way we learned about the prices in the entire industry, which proved helpful to me later when I had to handle much of this work through the international office.

Where the women have locals of their own greater interest is shown because they have full responsibility for their own affairs. In these unions women leaders have developed because they were forced to assume responsibilities and develop leadership. Just as a strike brings out leadership when they are called into action.

WOMEN ORGANIZERS

Organizing is a difficult job and oftentimes very discouraging. A woman going into a strange place to break ground for organization, if she has no local group of women to work with, has a very lonely time. I have met with these organizers and have been in the work too. It is a field where women must serve and are needed. I hope that sometime we can manage our work so that we can send two women together into a new field. It would pay in the end because more and better work would be done in this team work. We owe our young women some consideration for the difficult work they are doing. They cannot go out and mix as men do. They have to be most careful and, of course, they want to be.

We have new conditions today and more complicated problems than just asking for more wages and less hours. The industries are getting bigger and business in every line is consolidating so on our side we must be equipped for the task. Perhaps as raw material in the labor movement twenty-five years ago we were able to cope with it but we are finding today, as in all things, it is getting more difficult. Facts and figures have to be analyzed, our case proved instead of just won, so we must be ready to measure up to the new requirements.

It is hard to foresee what is ahead. One thing certain, the trade union woman is here to stay and she has established her place in the labor movement. Women must be organized. There is no longer the question of whether she can be organized—that has been settled long ago. But now the question is what forces can we muster to quicken this work. The Women's Trade Union League is here to do their part in the work and they should be supported. Forward, trade union women, organize and take your place in the movement.

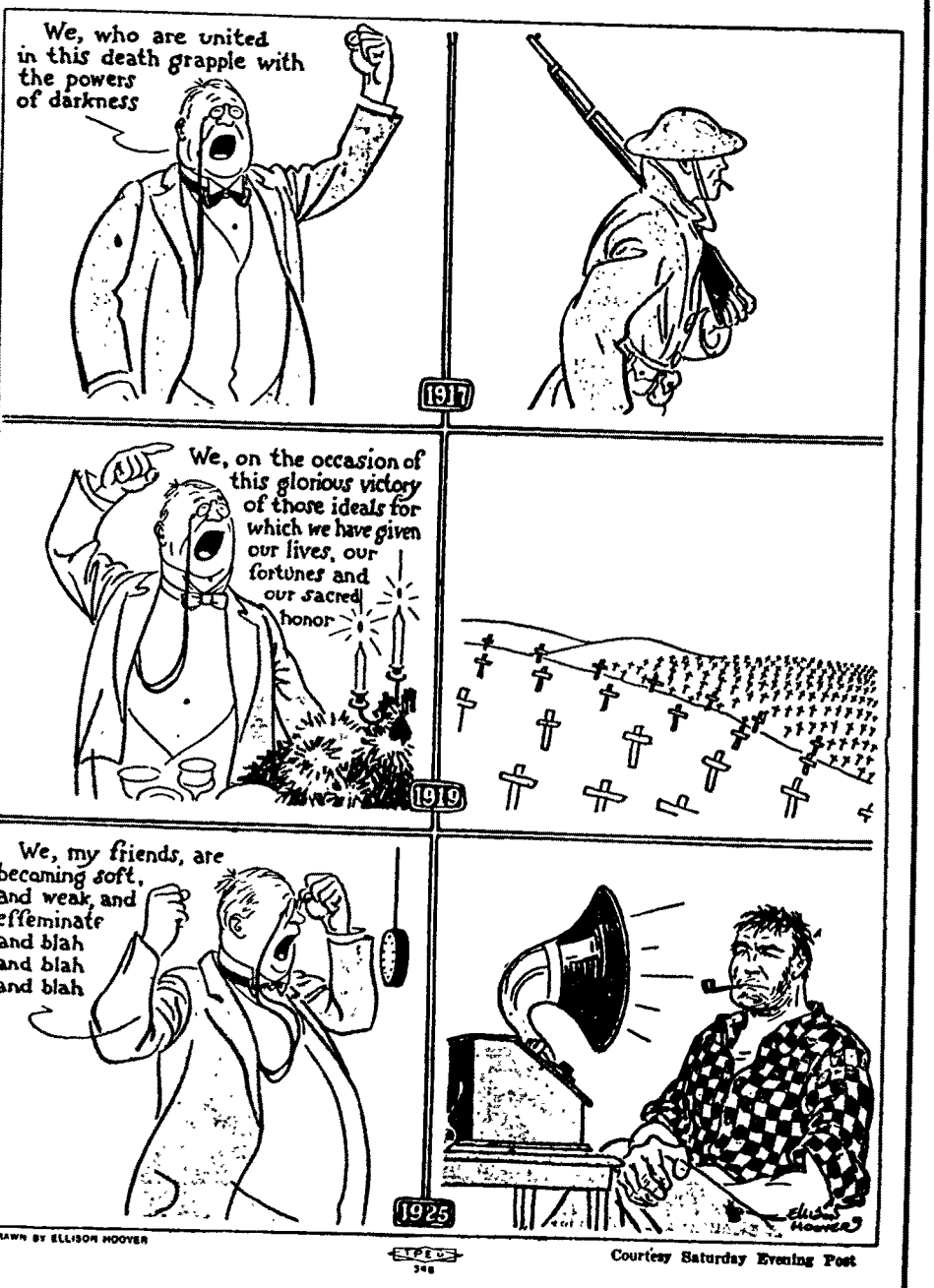
ATTENTION, MEMBERS!

☞ 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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"WE"



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BUILDING CONDITIONS ARE VERY SOUND

FRANK E. PERLEY
In Forbes Magazine

AS the end of the first half-year period approaches, it becomes more than ever apparent that 1929 must be regarded as an unusual year in the construction industry in the United States. During the early months the financing of building projects was hampered by the widespread speculation in stocks then prevalent. When that condition improved new problems arose as to wages and hours, and now, with peace restored on the basis of shorter hours and higher wages, the question arises as to how the public and the industry will react to what seems an inescapable increase in the cost of building.

Some leaders in the industry, and particularly leaders of employee groups, profess confidence that higher wages will not check the nation's volume of construction, basing their view on the fact that no retarding effect followed any of the wage increases which were made year after year during the last decade. While wages went up and higher costs for residential and commercial building followed, these developments had no appreciable effect on the tenant market. Almost without exception the new buildings, both residential and commercial, have been rented promptly, and in New York City scores of the more expensive structures have been leased fifty to sixty-five per cent from the plans when actual construction had hardly started. This confirmed the belief of less conservative builders, as well as labor leaders, that there is a steady market for up-to-date accommodations, even if such quarters do cost ten to twenty per cent more than tenants have been paying heretofore. This is not true of all the larger cities, to be sure, but it applies to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis and San Francisco.

In some of the leading cities, notably Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago, building construction seems to have proceeded in excess of the immediate demand, particularly as to commercial structures. But through the United States generally rental conditions are found satisfactory despite the tremendous volume of building which has been carried out in recent years and there is nothing in the vacancy situation to warrant a checking of further activity.

VOLUME HOLDING UP

Construction reports show a heavy volume of commercial building now under way, especially in New England, New York and New Jersey and in the Central Western States outside of Chicago. Industrial projects also are going forward on a large scale, while residential work, always leading in each month's records, continues to maintain a steady volume. There was only a slight falling off in contracts awarded during May as compared with the same month a year ago.

In view of the unsettled conditions which have prevailed in New York, Chicago and other important centers, the F. W. Dodge Corporation statistics for May are more than usually significant, indicating as they do that the nation's total of contracts awarded during the month aggregated about $650,000,000. This total was held down by what probably was a temporary decline in New York City due to the diffi-

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culties between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council. With these differences now adjusted, an increased volume of construction is expected during the summer months. The new peace terms in the metropolis gives assurance of stability in the industry both to employers and workers, and John Halkett, president of the Building Trades Council, declares that the recent settlement of differences was a sound one and that peaceful conditions may be expected from now on.

CONDITION OF INDUSTRY SOUND

The Associated General Contractors of America see in the developments during May evidence of the basic soundness of the construction industry. Speculative building, the Association believes, is on the wane and the release of funds for investment in sound construction enterprises is becoming sufficient to warrant the belief that the volume of contracts awarded may soon return to normal.

Decline in contracts let during recent months has been largely in the field of residential projects, apartment-house financing having been more than usually difficult because of the speculative fever. Notwithstanding this condition, however, residential work has maintained a very large volume. During May alone the nation's contracts for residential building aggregated more than $215,000,000, of which $46,200,000 was reported in New York and New Jersey, nearly $17,000,000 in the New England States and about $24,000,000 in the Middle Atlantic States.

A continued increase in building activity was reported in the Central Western States during May. In that section contracts totalling $64,570,000 were awarded for residential work alone. The same upward trend in activity was shown in the Northwestern States, although in that section residential contracts held second place, representing 18 per cent of the total.

In the United States as a whole construction contracts for all classes of work awarded during the first five months of the year represented the impressive total of $2,750,000,000, which was between 10 and 12 per cent less than the corresponding total for the same period last year.

LABOR CALLS ON WHITE HOUSE

PRESIDENT Green and all members of the American Federation of Labor executive council called on President Hoover recently and were for some time in what was described as "a sympathetic" conference with him—that is, the President listened "with apparent sympathy and understanding."

Labor asked the President for fair judges on the Federal bench, calling his attention to abuses by federal judges, notably in issuing injunctions. More emphasis was put on this subject than any other in the conference. President Green went at length into the matter of abuse of power by judges and pointed out the need for a federal judiciary that will not go out of bounds set by the constitution and the law.

Labor took up with the president the question of unemployment, showing how men are rapidly being thrown out of work by new machines and wider use of power. In addition to this the President's attention was called to the recent Elizabethton rayon strike.

It was apparent that the trade union officials left the White House with a sense of having been given a cordial and sympathetic hearing.

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FROM STEAM TO ELECTRIC POWER CHANGE

UNDER the title "Technical Changes in Industry," L. P. Alford, engineering authority and vice-president of the American Engineering Council, gives some facts in the recently published report on the National Bureau of Economic Research which must be of interest to those who are searching for reasons for the shift from what is generally referred to as the change "from a machine civilization created by steam to a machine civilization created by electric power."

"The increase in the capacity of prime movers which supply power to manufacturing establishments is a rough measure of the increased use of machinery in those establishments," explains the writer.

"The electric motor first appeared as a factor in industrial power in 1899," Mr. Alford states further, "the amount of power purchased at that time and applied through electric motors being but 1.8 per cent. So rapid has been the increase, however, that in 1925, the last year for which we have statistics, nearly 45 per cent of the power applied in manufacture was by means of electric motors. It is probable that today the total is fully one-half."

The author points to the increasing use of purchased power as a trend that would doom the isolated power plant were it not for the fact that much steam is required for processing, a service which can not, in general, be supplied by the central station. "However," he adds, "the increase in purchased power from 9,284,499 horsepower in 1919 to 15,868,828 in 1925 is not only impressive but is indicative of the rate of growth. The effect of this change upon production and productivity can not be determined. However, electric power is making industry more mobile as regards location and is probably contributing to a reduction in prime cost.

"Unfortunately," continues the writer, "not much can be said in regard to changes in efficiency as regards the prime movers in use in manufacturing plants. Where new power plants are installed they make use of the most efficient equipment available. But many plants are old and are operating under disadvantageous conditions with low over-all efficiencies.

"As to industrial power plants generating energy for the use of the owners only and not selling it to the public, the reciprocating steam engine, once used almost exclusively, is rapidly becoming obsolete. It is still found in use in old concerns where such machines have been in service for years, or in plants and factories where large quantities of process steam are needed, such as paper mills, chemical manufacturing plants and laundries. The same reasoning also applies to large buildings that have to be heated in winter and at the same time use power, and which are so located that, all things considered, purchased power proves to be too expensive, when there must be independent generation of process or heating steam, or both. In other words, it is still good economy to use 'an engine as a reducing valve,' especially when the engine is already there and in good mechanical condition.

"Where process steam is not the determining factor, and the demand is merely for mechanical power, the choice usually lies between either purchasing from a steam or hydro-electric station distributing system, or using oil engines."

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MAGNESIA STUCCO

THE Greeks of the Age of Pericles employed white and tinted gypsum or lime stucco for indoor and outdoor use. Such beautiful effects could be obtained that they did not hesitate to apply stucco to the surface of marble. The columns of the Parthenon were at one time covered with white stucco, and pediment and frieze still show traces of colored stucco.

In the early Roman Empire stucco continued to be widely used. Petruvius describes the preparation of lime stucco in detail, showing the care that was taken to permit all the lime particles to become slaked in order that they might not swell after being applied to the wall. A great deal of labor was expended, too, in preparing a perfectly smooth and homogeneous mass. In later times lime stucco, tinted by the application of pigments while it was still fresh on the wall, became known as fresco. The dome of Saint Peter's in Rome possesses the world's most famous example.

In modern times the materials formerly used for stucco have been supplemented by Portland cement and magnesia oxychloride cement. The latter material is made from magnesite, of which about 600,000 tons a year are mined, chiefly in Austria, the United States, Russia and Greece. California and Washington are responsible for most of the American production of about 127,000 tons (1928) which is somewhat less than half the domestic consumption. Most of this magnesite is "dead burned," yielding magnesium oxide for the production of magnesia brick for furnace linings in the iron and steel industries. Heated to a somewhat lower temperature, magnesite yields caustic calcined magnesia. This, mixed with a solution of magnesium chloride, sets to a hard mass of magnesium oxychloride cement, sometimes called Sorel cement, which is used as stucco.

Recently the production of magnesium oxychloride cement has decreased. The building trades have felt that Portland cement stucco is more certain to give good results, since laborers are less likely to ruin this material by improper treatment. At present the uses of calcined magnesia are largely limited to floorings, sinks, bathrooms, and tack strips in concrete construction.

A large manufacturer of calcined magnesia states that the recent decrease in popularity on the part of this material for use in stucco is not likely to continue, because mechanics are getting better acquainted with the proper methods for handling it and because recent work has led to the manufacture of magnesite cement products much superior to those formerly known. Laboratory experiments indicate that magnesium oxysulfate cements, which are made up with a solution of magnesium sulfate instead of magnesium chloride, may for some purposes be superior.

Among the improvements recently brought forward we note the use of a minimum amount of asbestos fiber in the stucco, to give good troweling properties and increased strength, density and resistance to weathering. The addition of a small amount of magnesium sulfate improves the strength and resistance of magnesium oxychloride cements by reacting with any free lime that may be present, thus eliminating any damage from swelling of free lime particles after applying the stucco to the wall. Small amounts of copper sulfate, disodium phosphate, and some other salts have been found to improve the properties of oxychloride cements made with certain varieties of calcined magnesite.

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POWER COMPANIES SHOULD LET NEWSPAPERS ALONE

THE power companies have enough to do in their legitimate field, without trying to own and dominate newspapers. If power companies make and sell power at proper costs they will be doing all they need to do, all there properly is for them to do; and the people will call them good.

* * *

A big power company uses advertising space to say that home use of power rose 134 per cent from 1920 to 1928, predicting a greater growth in the coming eight years.

The advertising further says that in half the wired homes the only appliance used is a flat iron. That shows clearly that power companies have all they can do in their own field.

Every home ought to have a dozen electrically operated appliances. There are vacuum cleaners, washing machines, percolators, curling irons, batter mixers, food grinders, fans, water heaters, toasters, pianos—all electrically operated. And not one of those things in half the homes that are wired.

* * *

Two things keep those wonderful appliances out of thousands of homes.

One is the relatively high cost of current.

The other is an average wage scale that does not permit purchase of the appliances.

Power companies ought to use their time, thought and energy in correcting those two conditions.

The field for electric power in the home is limited only by the ability of power companies to keep out of alien fields and to keep in their own field, using intelligence there.

* * *

If automobile makers were as stupid as power magnates, we should be confronted with no city traffic problems; there wouldn't be enough motor cars in use to make one good traffic jam.

Ninety per cent of our homes are without electric refrigeration and 95 per cent are without electric ranges.

Manufacturers of these modern home tools try to make purchase easy; but power rates stare at the purchaser in the face and he turns away regretfully.

Meanwhile power companies try to buy newspapers and maintain lobbyists so as to keep rates higher and keep the public still further away from use of electricity.

There is no such stupidity anywhere else in industry, unless it be in textiles.

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AN OLD FALLACY IS REFUTED

WE hear people say in a half-joking, half-serious manner, when the subject of insurance is brought up, "Oh, he's worth more dead than alive."

Perhaps he is, if a trial balance of assets and liabilities at a particular moment were used to measure his worth.

With a pencil and paper, however, it is easily shown by cold facts and figures that the average trade unionist, for example, a skilled worker in manufacturing, at an average age, say 35, is worth very much more than the average amount of insurance held by such workers in 1927. If we use $50 as the weekly wage—which is probably a fairly high estimate for a skilled worker in manufacturing—we have the following figures:

Weekly Income	$50
Annual Income (based on 50 weeks)	$2,500
Expectancy of Life	32 years
Expected Age at Death on: Expectation of Life of 32 years	Age 67
Allowing for the productive years to end at age 60, we take 25 productive years instead of 32 out of the expected length of life: 25 years at $2,500 equals a Total Income of	$62,500
Average insurance held in 1927 by skilled workers in manufacturing (from Report on Recent Economic Changes made to President Hoover's Conference on Unemployment)	$4,594
Comparing the annual income earned by the average insurance holding, we find it to be, at six per cent, only—or the equivalent of only six weeks' pay	$300

This is a situation which is very often overlooked, namely, the very large earning capacity of persons with a salary which would be considered today as a very ordinary one.

The theory of being worth more dead than alive is therefore very readily exploded.

THE 1930 CENSUS

THE Census Bill which just became law provides for the most extensive census in the history of our country. In addition to the usual population census there will be included a census of unemployment and a census of distribution.

The latter will be of importance to producers, indicating the commercial channels through which finished products move to their buyers.

Equally new is the census of unemployment. For the first time in our history we shall have data showing the number of persons unemployed. This will be a measuring rod that will help us to estimate other situations. Cumulative unemployment records are of course essential to full understanding of the unemployment problem and its control. This first unemployment census should be carefully planned to disclose the causes of unemployment as well as the numbers unemployed.

The American Federation of Labor regards this unemployment census as a most important step forward.

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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
142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

Editorial

TRADE UNION PHILOSOPHY

THE trade union movement is limitless in scope. Its field is the whole wide world. It has no place for national or racial prejudice. Its principles are broad enough to afford a place, in its plan of uplifting humanity, for all workers. It aims to make men, women and children better, brighter and happier by improving the social, moral and economic conditions which surround the homes of the toiling masses. It widens their intelligence, broadens their sympathies, confirms their morals, and builds up the spiritual in their lives. It has become the most practical exponent of the teachings of the great founder of Christianity; it practices them by feeding the hungry, caring for the sick, burying the dead and scattering seeds of kindness, which, taking root, have grown into institutions sheltering the weary and giving rest to the heavy laden. Its aims are benevolent; its principles are grounded in sympathy; its ideals are illuminated by the "Halo," of eternal justice; and if the means employed to ameliorate the working and living conditions of the masses appear drastic, it should be remembered there are no others to effectively do so and that "Charity, that thinketh no evil" should shield it from bitter

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criticism and vindictive denunciation.

In view of the great benefits that trades unions have conferred upon millions of homes in America, the fact is astonishing that there should be any need of urging upon the workers the necessity of being true to a movement which has brought them out of the industrial working condition and "arbitrary command" on the part of employers and "servile obedience" on the part of the workers, so universal a few generations ago. Such a condition can only be accounted for by the reason that the generation which fought and won industrial emancipation for the workers of America has passed away and their descendants do not desire to "carry on" even for their own benefit.

BUYING LABEL PRODUCTS

A PLEA to trade unionists to concentrate their purchasing power on union label products was made recently by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Union Labor Life Insurance, in a radio message to the homes of thousands of Philadelphia's organized workers.

"Organized wage earners do not realize the significance of collective action," Mr. Woll said. "They have not developed group consciousness of their economic conditions. They do not realize what collective action may mean to them in terms of increased bargaining power, better statutes in the community and a voice in industrial matters."

Mr. Woll's message was given in connection with the radio campaign for union label goods now in progress in Philadelphia under the direction of the Union Label Trades Department of the Central Labor Union.

Speaking over Radio Station WCAM in the tenth of a series of fifteen nights, Mr. Woll told his listeners that American organized labor believes it is better to develop a strategy that will avoid a fight by concentrating on gathering of facts and following policies that will enable the workers to sustain their proposals in the conference and merit public approbation. "Employers, too, must also put their faith in intelligence and respond in like fashion," he added.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER JOHN D. MacLEOD
BROTHER FRANK PAULSON

Local No. 6

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler to remove from their sphere of usefulness our friends and brothers, John D. MacLeod and Frank Paulson;

WHEREAS, Brothers MacLeod and Paulson were true and loyal members of this Local, always ready to help those in need and at all times lending every effort to gain the rights for which we are striving for; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local No. 6, extend to the members of their families our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy to be sent to our Journal for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

JOHN W. HOFF, 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. 12, NEW YORK CITY

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly insert the following in the next issue of the Journal:

Just sufficient Journal space to inform the general membership that Local 12 held its annual outing at Duers Park, Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, August 10th. Busses to and from Park. Tickets $6.50, including two meals and liquid refreshments, a ball game (Apprentices 8 runs, Mechanics 2 runs), and program of foot races and field events for prizes filled out the day. The weather was ideal. President Mullaney was with us. He umpired the ball-game, started the races and on behalf of the Local presented the Outing Committee, Brothers Walsh, Gelish and Hannon with heavy solid link buttons.

At this writing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Council are a little nearer averting a lockout or strike by reason of the fact that the grievance (Union made fixtures) of the Electrical Workers has gone to arbitration and if no further complications arise, the "on-agin—off-agin" original agreement for the five-day week and $13.20 wage rate will go into effect August 24th, 1929.

Yours Fraternally,

FREDERICK C. HYSLER, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 39, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Would like this to appear in an early issue of the Journal:

Local No. 39, Asbestos Workers, Omaha, Nebraska, have just signed a closed shop agreement for two years with a wage increase

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of 3 cents per hour for the first year and 4 cents per hour for the second year, with a 40-hour (no Saturday work) week. This agreement goes into effect August 2, 1929. Shops here are Bennett-Allison Co. and Hall and Lumber Co.

The new wage scale:

First year, Mechanics $1.28—Improvers 80 cents.
Second year, Mechanics $1.32—Improvers 80 cents.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. R. FORD, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 85, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

We are moving to new quarters on the fifth of August and would like you to change the meeting place in Journal from 815 Pacific Avenue to read every first and third Monday evenings, Room 5, third floor, Odd Fellows' Hall, 24 South New York Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Would also like you to insert in your next Journal that all out of town members working in our jurisdiction are to report same to Local 85 before starting work.

Trusting you will take care of this matter. Thanking you for your past favors, I remain

Fraternally yours,

WILMER J. KERBER, Recording Secretary.

HUMAN NATURE GOVERNED BY LAW

WHEN men acquire wealth it is harder for them to put forth the same amount of energy which it was so easy for them to liberate in their days of poverty. An Arab raiding party will undergo great hardships and subject themselves to reasonable restraints until they win a victory. Then they become little better than a mob. Napoleon, whose ambitions had no limit, was bitterly disappointed in his generals who after their rise from poverty to riches no longer cared to undergo the hardships of military campaigns. Oftentimes it is better for a business to rid itself of executives who have achieved wealth and love to enjoy their ease and turn control over to young men who have their fortunes still to make and who are eager to work.

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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, 156 Tremont Street. Office, 156 Tremont 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 Carpenters Hall, 1228 Walnut Street. John 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 Kropp, Business Agent and Secretary, 302 East Eleventh 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. G. G. Cook, 274 Winton Road.

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, 181½ 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 at Odd Fellows Hall, 24 South New York Avenue, Room 5, third floor. 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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