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

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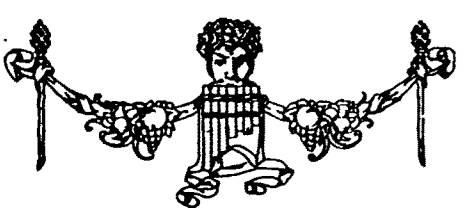
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An Old Friend

Oliver Wendell Holmes

There is no friend like an old friend
Who has shared our morning days,
No greetings like his welcome,
No homage like his praise.

Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold,
But friendship is the breathing rose
With sweets in every fold.



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The Asbestos Worker

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THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND ITS PREDECESSORS

A BRIEF AND INTERESTING HISTORY BY FRANK DUFFY, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

IN the declining days of the National Labor Union the men of the labor movement got together to consider the advisability of establishing some other form of organization to protect them in their daily toil. Several meetings were held and suggestions made, but nothing tangible resulted therefrom until the Garment Cutters Association of Philadelphia dissolved on December 9, 1869. Soon after a few of its members got together to study the best means to start a new organization on somewhat different lines than the previous one. It was claimed that open and public organizations had been failures in one way or another, that members had been exposed to scrutiny, talked about and found fault with, that some had been admitted who should not—such as detectives, politicians, lawyers, saloon keepers, etc.—and then used the organization to their own advantage and interests. In order to avoid a repetition of this state of affairs, it was decided to organize a secret organization and thus exclude those not eligible.

On December 28, 1869, a meeting was held at the home of Jos. S. Kennedy—a Garment Cutter of Philadelphia—of men of the trade only, and an organization was formed under the title: The Knights of Labor. The Philadelphia Branch to be known as Garment Cutters' Assembly No. 1.

Uriah S. Stephens was elected the first Master Workman of the assembly for the year 1870.

The secrecy of the order hampered its growth and development for it was later found to be a slow process to propose, investigate, elect and initiate

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a candidate. It therefore did not grow as fast as it was expected and it was not until the assembly six months later voted to admit men of all callings that it really began its career. From that time on both "Trade" and "Mixed" assemblies were organized and in a few years the order spread and developed.

In the fall of 1873 the different assemblies in Philadelphia, Pa., found it necessary to get together to discuss matters of interest and importance to the labor movement, and this led to the formation of a District Assembly. In 1875 a District Assembly was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., and others elsewhere.

The National Labor Tribune of Pittsburgh, Pa., under date of March 13, 1875, carried the following statement:

"The organization of the various trades into a secret labor organization has been conducted in the east to very satisfactory results. In Philadelphia all trades are united. They are able to turn out twenty thousand at twenty-four hours' notice without public notice. The principles of the organization are such as to allow all who toil, in it, without reference to craft. It is the latest and most successful effort of labor to combine for its own defense. The obligation of secrecy gives it permanency and safety. Nothing is required but that a man earns his living by labor and desires to unite with his fellow men for their common good. The organization has spread through several eastern cities and sweeps in all who have any desire to see labor bettered."

The same paper under date of April 24, 1875, says:

"When men cannot assert their rights and resist a wrong perpetrated by an employer, for fear of discharge, it is time to devise some plan for the better protection of our labor.

"When men are persecuted for unionism, when they are robbed of the true value of their labor, when they feel it unsafe to speak in their interest, it is time to look farther and deeper for some means of defense.

"When monopolies become stronger than the law, when legislatures become the servants of monopolies, when corporations can successfully bid defiance to public good and trample on individual rights, it is time for the people to come together to erect defenses for personal rights and public safety.

"When the commercial interests combine to exact the greatest share of profits of labor and give labor the least, even to the verge of starvation, when all attempts of labor to openly oppose and defeat the efforts of these combinations are made the pretext for still further oppression and persecution, it is time for the people to unite together for their individual and common safety. These considerations have prompted men in all trades to have recourse to secret organizations, not for wrong doing, but to bring about a better state of affairs.

"We have noticed from time to time the growth of one of the most powerful of these orders. It is especially deserving of notice and confidence as being exclusively composed of workingmen. Its number and the harmony and unity produced entitle it to our attention. It is rapidly extending and will, ere long, number its hundreds of thousands, all guided by one common impulse and for one common end. It numbers in its ranks our best men. In it all are equal, in it all are heard, respected and benefited. We learn that it is rapidly becoming a national organization."

Irrespective of all that had been said and done in favor of the secrecy under which the order worked and transacted its business, dissatisfaction and discontent prevailed.

Attempts had been made from time to time to make the name of the order public, but without success.

In 1877 these demands became so prevalent District Assembly No. 1 of

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Philadelphia, Pa.—which was looked upon as the parent body—was appealed to, and after mature consideration that body issued the following circular:

"Philadelphia, August 2, 1877.

"To the Officers and Members of ——

"Notice is hereby given that a Convention for the purpose of forming a Central Assembly, will be held in the city of Reading, January 1, 1878, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and also for the purpose of creating a Central Resistance Fund Bureau of Statistics, providing Revenue for the work of Organization, establishment of an Official Register, giving number, place of meeting of each assembly, etc. Also the subject of making the name public, together with all business appertaining to the perfection of a National Body, all of which assemblies shall vote upon, and instruct their delegates to report to the District Assembly. Each District Assembly shall be entitled to three delegates. States having no District Assembly shall be entitled to three delegates each, who shall be the members of the Organizing Committee in such states; they to receive the instruction from the assemblies in their respective states. The action of the convention shall be final, hence the importance of all assemblies discussing at once the subject-matter contained in this circular. Such assemblies shall take a vote on the subject of making the name public, and report the result for or against to the District Assembly and organizers, the delegates and organizers report to the convention. Two-thirds vote of the membership is necessary to declare the name public. By order of District Assembly No. 1.

"Frederick Turner,
"C. and R. Secretary."

The convention was held in Reading, Pa., from January 1 to 4, 1878. Thirty-two delegates were present. Uriah S. Stephens, a Garment Cutter of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected Chairman, afterwards known as Grand Master Workman.

Charles H. Litchman, a Shoemaker of Marblehead, Mass., was elected Secretary.

It was decided that the convention be known as the "General Assembly" of the Knights of Labor.

The following declaration of principles was adopted, which included many of the main features of the old Industrial Brotherhood.

PREAMBLE

The recent alarming development and aggression of the aggregated wealth, which, unless checked, will invariably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of life, that check should be placed upon its power and upon unjust accumulation, and a system adopted which will secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil; and as this much desired object can only be accomplished by the thorough unification of labor, and the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction that "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," we have formed the ——— with a view of securing the organization and direction, by co-operative effort, of the power of the industrial classes; and we submit to the world the objects sought to be accomplished by our organization, calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number" to aid and assist us:

I. To bring within the folds of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action, and industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

II. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they create; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them; more societary advantages; more of the benefits, privileges, and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of en-

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joying, appreciating, defending, and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

III. To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral and financial condition, by demanding from the various governments the establishment of bureaus of Labor Statistics.

IV. The establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive.

V. The reserving of the public lands —the heritage of the people—for the actual settler; not another acre for railroads or speculators.

VI. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration of justice, and the adopting of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing or building pursuits.

VII. The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes weekly, in full, for labor performed during the preceding week, in the lawful money of the country.

VIII. The enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on their work for their full wages.

IX. The abolishment of the contract system of national, state and municipal work.

X. The substitution of arbitration for strikes, wherever employers and employes are willing to meet on equitable ground.

XI. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines and factories before attaining their fourteenth year.

XII. To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

XIII. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XIV. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by the labor-saving machinery which their brains have created.

XV. To prevail upon governments to establish a purely national circulating medium, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, and issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private.

* * *

In adopting much of the Declaration of Principles of the Industrial Brotherhood, the convention clearly realized that the reforms therein asked for could only come through political action. It was intended to keep these measures constantly before the eyes of the workers and thus educate them in the science of politics and their duties as citizens. It was urged that inasmuch as the Declaration of Principles dealt with questions involving legislation the order should become a political party. While this suited some it displeased others.

The delegates decided against making the name of the order public. This was another cause of dissatisfaction.

* * *

At the Second Annual Convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., January 14, 1879, it was decided to allow such localities as wished, to work openly, and while this action was to a certain extent satisfactory, it left in its wake the cloud of secrecy and misunderstanding.

* * *

At the Third Annual Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1879, T. V. Powderley, a Machinist of Scranton, Pa., was elected Grand Master Workman and held that position for many years afterwards.

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The Fourth Annual Convention was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 7, 1880. Forty-two District Assemblies and over four hundred Local Assemblies were represented. It was thought from the agitation going on for several years that something would be done to make the order public, but when no action was taken it caused much discontent and disappointment.

* * *

The Fifth Annual Convention was held in Detroit, Mich., on September 6, 1881, when it was decided that the name of the order be made public after January 1, 1882. It was not until then that the order grew and developed and became powerful and aggressive.

At this time and for several years previous thereto the monetary system, banking, currency, legal tender, medium of exchange, credits, price fixing, price fluctuation, greenbackism, etc., were very live issues in which the members were interested and involved.

Other political questions came up from time to time in which there was a diversion of opinion and understanding. Added to that, the Knights of Labor felt they should assert the right to take charge of and settle disputes between employers and workmen, and when they attempted to do so the Trade Unions strenuously objected, claiming that each Trade Union could handle its own affairs and settle its own disputes with its employers better and in a more satisfactory manner than could men who knew nothing at all about the trade involved.

This clashing of interests brought about misunderstanding, strife, jealousy, dissension, discontent and dissatisfaction. And so things went from bad to worse. Men active in the Trade Unions could see that something had to be done along different lines to protect and defend the workers in their daily toil, and so a new organization was formed in 1881, known as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterwards called the American Federation of Labor.

This organization entered the field in public view, open and above board, guaranteeing to each Trade Union autonomy over its own affairs and at the same time steering clear of the rocks and shoals on which its predecessors foundered.

THIS TIME THE ACTORS ARE SERIOUS

Doubtless most persons think acting is not strenuous and movie actors and actresses are envied by millions. News from Hollywood, where a virtual strike condition exists in this great industry, should dispel a lot of the illusion.

In making talking or sound pictures men and women frequently work 10 and more hours under blazing lights and in terrific heat. A double shift is not uncommon. And every now and then someone goes down under the strain.

It will not be easy, however, to dispel the glamor that has been woven over the movie industry by hokum writers and beautiful dumb bells who have got rich because they couldn't help it.

Actors' Equity is putting up a hard fight and newspapers that would give page one to a Hollywood divorce are silent while the great struggle goes on.

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

GREETINGS: Following the settlement of the Rochester, Local 26, strike, your President visited Chicago, where he conferred with International Vice-President Mulligan, together with Secretary McNamara, on international business of executive nature.

Then came a conference with Business Agent Dalton of Local 3, Cleveland.

Then a jump back to Rochester, and a conference with the Local 26 officers on certain detail of strike settlement.

Then home to supervise the elections of Local 12, the results of which, as already published in the September issue of our journal, record the reelection of that sterling old trade unionist, "Pop" Curry to the office of Business Agent, by a three to one majority vote.

Next came a conference with Business Agent Murtha, of Local 14, Philadelphia.

Then came the quarterly meeting of the Joint Trade Board of New York City and vicinity that agreed upon preliminaries to the Trade Agreement now operating. The representatives of Locals 12, 32, and 91 were in attendance. Business Agent Sickles, of Local 33, Connecticut, was also present. Next came the special meeting of the Joint Trade Board of New York City and vicinity that heard complaints of inferior workmanship and Trade Agreement violations (travelling time, car fare, etc.) and assessed money penalty for same.

Detroit was the next jump and a conference with Business Agent Cole followed by a meeting of Local 25.

Then on to Toronto and a conference with Business Agent Cullen of Local 20. Our craft in Toronto is enjoying its best year since the war and the Local is more than holding its own, due in a large measure to the wise leadership of its Business Agent, who in addition to his manifold duties also discharges the duties of financial secretary with accounts always up to date with the general office and books ready for instant audit.

Philadelphia was the next stop and a meeting of Building Trades Council that took action against all operations of the United Engineering Co. Five of our shops were effected by this widespread strike that was settled satisfactorily after a three day tie up.

Next came a conference with Business Agent Murtha and the Executive Board of Local 14, and later with it to a meeting with the Philadelphia employers that heard the complaint of Local 14 against the K. & M. shop for Trade Agreement violation (non-union operation) at Reading, Pa. This conference resulted in the Local being awarded a membership wage loss of $193 plus $10 witness expense.

Next came the withdrawing of the Rochester, Local 26, membership from the R. H. Baker (steamfitter) work. Then came a conference with Mr. Tomkins, the representative of the Baker shop, toward the end of having our membership execute the work of this shop exclusively on all operations in the United States and Canada. The Baker operation at Rochester, as already referred to, is now finishing (Carey) by contract.

Then a jump to Washington and a visit to the Building Trades Department on business of executive na-

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ture. Then a jump to Albany and a conference with Business Agent Wickersheim of Local 40.

Then to Syracuse, N. Y., and attendance at the New York State Federation of Labor Convention. Next came a meeting with the Executive Board of Local 30 on the subject of newly proposed Joint Trade Agreement. Then also, at Syracuse, came a conference with Business Agents Abel of Local 26, Rochester, Stapleton, Local 30, Syracuse, and Wickersheim, Local 40, Albany.

Then to New York City on Saturday, August 24th to find the membership of Locals 12, New York, 32, New Jersey, and 91, Westchester, enjoying their first Saturday of leisure under the new agreement that in addition to the five-day week includes the $13.20 day for mechanics and $10 for the few that remain of the fast vanishing improvers.

The next jump was Detroit at the request of Local 25 where Business Agent Cole and your President met the employers and overcame the objections that caused disagreement at a previous conference. A special meeting of Local 25 later listened to your President report on the outcome of this last conference, and accepted the compromise that included the 12½ cents hourly increase.

Cleveland was next in line, where your President conferred with Business Agent Dalton and where the five-day week became operative August 31st. Then on to Washington and another visit to the Building Trades Department on business of executive nature.

Next came Albany and the (third) re-organization of Local 40 since its charter issuance. It is now up to the membership of this Local to progress sufficient to justify its existence.

Then came the semi-annual meeting of the General Executive Board in Atlantic City, the minutes of which appear in this Journal issue. While in Atlantic City your President attended a meeting of Local 85, where he advised and gave decision on craft questions brought to his attention. This report would be incomplete if it failed to extend thanks to President Trout, Secretary Scout and Business Agent Murtha, of Local 14, Philadelphia, for the courtesy, consideration and entertainment that made the stay of your President "in the playground of the World" a most pleasant one, and to the membership for the extra travelling bag he started home with.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

Atlantic City, N. J.
September 14, 1929.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS!

The Address Has Been Changed

☛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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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THE General Executive Board held its regular semi-annual meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The opening session was called to order at 9:30 a. m., Monday, September 9, in the Knickerbocker Hotel by President Mullaney.

The Board members present and answering roll call were: International President Joseph A. Mullaney, International Vice-Presidents E. A. Johnson, Henry J. Oliver, Hugh E. Mulligan and Secretary McNamara.

A calendar of proceedings was arranged and the communications, appeals, etc., were recorded and assigned.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge and answer certain other communications received, two of which were relative to subject matter without Board jurisdiction.

Adjournment 12:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Monday Afternoon, September 9

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

The Chair sub-divided the Board on the audit of general office and local union finance. Adjournment was taken to allow that work to proceed at 2:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Tuesday Morning, September 10

Session was called to order by President Mullaney at 9:30 a. m.

Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge and answer certain communications.

Business Agent John Murtha and a committee representing Local 14, Philadelphia, appeared before the Board and on behalf of the membership thanked the Board for co-operation and assistance, and presented President Mullaney with a traveling bag.

Communication from the Thurston Shop, Norfolk, Va., read, calling attention to the failure of Local 2, Pittsburg, to reimburse it in accordance with Board decision, March session, in Cincinnati. Communication from Local 2 read agreeing to meet wage loss claim, but objecting to "board" claim

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as excessive. The Executive Board met the local's objection by reducing the claim ten dollars and instructed the Secretary to notify the local to make full payment in amount of $145.10 within 30 days.

Request from Kansas City, Local 27, received asking endorsement and support for newly proposed wage scale of $1.37½ per hour. It was referred to President Mullaney.

Communication from Local 24, Washington, D. C., received asking advice on procedure in re Local Official's financial accounting. It was referred to President Mullaney.

Local 90, Memphis vs. R. V. Ballou, A. C. Compton, F. F. Yeargin of Local 86, Nashville, for violation Sec. 8, Article 12, was heard, sustained and penalty imposed on each in amount of $12.50, including International costs of $5.

Local 78, Birmingham vs. G. C. Ridling, Jess Ridling, William Ridling, Oscar Plunkett, Cy Plunkett of Local 83, Atlanta, heard, sustained and penalty imposed on each in the amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs.

Local 18, Indianapolis vs. John Ellswick, Sr., John Ellswick, Jr., Local 8, Cincinnati, violation Section 8, Article 12, heard, sustained and penalty imposed on each in amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs.

The Chair then declared adjournment 1:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Tuesday Afternoon, September 10

Session was called to order by President Mullaney at 2 p. m. Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Adjournment was declared in order that the Board continue its work of financial audit at 2:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Wednesday Morning, September 11

Session called to order by President Mullaney at 9:30 a. m. Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Telegram received from Mrs. John Murtha, Camden, New Jersey, wishing Board successful meeting. Secretary instructed to acknowledge same with thanks of Board membership.

Appeal of William Ryan, Local 75, South Bend, Indiana, against home local penalty of expulsion received and referred to Vice-President Mulligan for hearing and decision.

Appeal of George Davis, Local 3, Cleveland, against penalty imposed March Board meeting was heard. The previous action of the Board was affirmed.

The appeal of Herman A. Duhrkoff, Local 14, Philadelphia, against $10 penalty imposed by Chairman of Home Local heard and the action of the Chairman sustained.

Business Agent McEachern of Local 78, Birmingham, appeared before the Board and voiced the appreciation and thanks of the membership for International support and consideration given the Birmingham section of the Southland.

Anton Sevilius, Local 43, Springfield, Mass., appeared and made appeal against decision rendered by Vice-President Johnson on operation at

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Fitchburg, Mass. The decision was affirmed.

The Chair declared adjournment, 1:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Wednesday Afternoon, September 11

Board called to order 2:00 p. m. by President Mullaney.

Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was considered. It included among other suggestions, recommendations, etc., that the name of Brother Clarence Brierly be added to the penalty list as originally submitted by him on the Frigidaire operation, Dayton, Ohio.

Certain subject matter contained in the Secretary's report consumed the time of the afternoon session.

The report as a whole was adopted.

At 5 p. m. the Chair declared adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Thursday Morning, September 12

The Board was called to order by President Mullaney at 9:30 a. m.

Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Local 5 vs. A. Matson, Local 17, Chicago, for violation of Section 8, Article 12, also working non-union men in Los Angeles territory was heard and penalty imposed (first count) $12.50 including $5 International cost, (second count) $200 including $75 International cost.

Local 88, Richmond, Va. vs. Brother Meis, Local 32, New Jersey, was referred to Secretary with instructions.

Rochester, Local 26 vs. John Neadler, Local 14, Philadelphia, working non-union improver heard and penalty imposed in amount of $25, including $10 International cost.

Local 4, Buffalo vs. J. Dalton, J. Specian, M. Taitle, Tom Collins, M. King, J. Smith, H. Chamberlain, M. Barry, Tom McIntyre, P. Jacobs, and H. Jacoby of Local 3, Cleveland, violation Section 8, Article 12, heard and penalty imposed on each in amount of $12.50, including $5 International cost.

Local 4, Buffalo vs. Alvin Calhoun, Local 14, Philadelphia, violation Section 8, Article 12, heard and penalty imposed in amount of $12.50, including $5 International costs.

Local 78, Birmingham vs. L. S. Rivers, T. E. Evans, Local 83, Atlanta, Georgia, for working under non-union conditions in Birmingham territory heard and penalty imposed on each in amount of $25, including $10 International costs.

Chair declared adjournment, 1 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Thursday Afternoon September 12

The Board was called to order by President Mullaney at 2 p. m.

Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The President submitted his report, discussion on which consumed the time

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of the session. He was instructed and empowered to carry out certain of its recommendations after which the report was received.

Chair declared adjournment, 5:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * *

Friday Morning, September 13

Session called to order by President Mullaney at 9:30 a. m.

Board members answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge and answer communications received.

Local 19, Milwaukee, made request that Board name Milwaukee as next convention city. It was laid over for future consideration of Board meeting, March, 1930, at which time convention city will be chosen.

Request was made by Local 26, Rochester, that the Lindsay Shop be declared unfair. The Board declared the Lindsay Shop unfair and instructed the secretary to notify our General Membership not to work for any J-M approved contractor on any operation inside Rochester territory.

The Board then donated $500 to the Gompers Memorial Fund.

The Board then ruled (upon request) that superannuated members must pay death assessments but may be exempted from all other assessments should their home locals so decide.

The sub-committees on General Office and Local Union Financial Audit, then made report, after which the report as a whole was received. It showed all accounts regular and in every respect in accordance with International Law.

The Board then instructed the Secretary to convey its thanks and appreciation to the officers and membership of Local 14, Philadelphia, for the untiring work of the Local's committee in the entertainment and welfare of the Board during its stay in Atlantic City.

No further business appearing before the Board, the Chair declared final adjournment, 1:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer.

TIME BRINGS CURIOUS CHANGES

Strange things have happened and stranger things are apt to happen in this age of startling changes. The one who a few years ago had the temerity to declare that a taxicab driver would one day be treasurer of the royal household of his majesty George V, king of Great Britain and Ireland, would have been dubbed the "nuttiest of nuts." But it happened. Ben Smith, the new treasurer, was a taxi driver before he became a member of parliament. And a former "copper" is now vice-chamberlain to his royal majesty. John Hayes, once a police sergeant, lost his stripes and his job during a police strike, but he became a Labor member of parliament, and is now an official of high degree in the MacDonald cabinet. All this in staid old England. Add to these facts the information that Miss Margaret Bondfield, the woman minister of labor, ordered the representative of the new government in the International Labor Conference at Geneva to ratify the eight-hour-day movement, and one has a vision of the new Britain as it appears on the political horizon.

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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

LABOR SUNDAY MESSAGE, 1929

FOR two decades the churches of this country have been urging their members engaged in industry, employers and employes alike, to apply the spirit and principles of Christ in business relationships.

They have not only emphasized the need for cooperative effort, the sacredness of human life, the power of unselfish action, the social stewardship of property, and the subordination of the profit motive to the spirit of service, but time and again the churches have called attention to specific evils which are sacrificing human life. They have protested against the inhumanity and wastefulness of child labor, the unfair exploitation of the labor of women, unnecessary Sunday work and night work, an overlong work day not only in Southern mills but in other parts of the country; and they have protested that these hardships on the workers persist in the face of over-production. While recognizing the general prosperity of the country, they have called attention to persistent and serious unemployment, to the economic insecurity of old age among the workers, and to low standards of income and therefore of living in large sections of the population. They have pointed out that all are involved in responsibility for these evils and that, so long as a single worker suffers, all share the guilt. They have felt obliged, in loyalty to the gospel, to point out glaring and unjust inequalities in the distribution of national wealth and income, and that there is not as yet the dedication of industrial leadership and capital to human welfare which the law of God demands. They have persistently taught labor's right to organization, and the social importance of such organization in order to secure to labor a proper influence not only in industry but in national life.

Now the time has come for insistence upon practice and actual experimentation in brotherly re-

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lations in business establishments. Discipleship to Christ in business must take this form. A new evangelism must come into being, an evangelism which impels men holding positions of influence or possessing great economic power to devote themselves and their resources to human welfare, as a part of the Christian program.

In this Labor Sunday Message we therefore turn from pronouncements to suggestions for action, to the end that Christian people shall be challenged to specific and practical undertakings.

First of all, every local church and organization of churches needs to examine its own practice as employer with reference to staff workers and caretakers, employes in denominational offices and publishing houses, and practices in building and letting of contracts for printing, repairs, equipment and all other enterprises. The churches must not compromise their own teaching out of a desire for economy. They cannot afford to contribute to the lowering of living standards, nor to the disorganization of labor. Rather the churches should take the lead in raising standards.

Each local church should address itself to industrial conditions in its own community with renewed energy. We suggest, in cooperation if possible with social agencies, that studies be made of the local industrial situation in one or more of its aspects in order to secure a working knowledge of facts. What are the local conditions as to length of the work day, safety and health? How do wages compare with the cost of living? How many mothers must work outside the home to supplement the family income? What is the effect on the family? What are the handicaps of women in factory, store and office? Are domestic workers employed on a schedule of reasonable hours and adequate wages? Do they have regular times off each week and are they furnished pleasant rooms? What are the labor policies of local stores and factories? Are the workers allowed organization, and are they dealt with collectively? Who are the employers and labor officials who are manifestly seeking to follow Christ in daily practice? Do pastors have contacts with labor as they have long been accustomed to have with the Chamber of Commerce? Are industries being encouraged to take forward steps such as providing unemployment insurance, vacations with pay and labor representation?

The gospel is for all mankind, for employed and employers alike. Labor leaders and the rank and file are as obligated to the principles of service, public spirit, earnest and skilful work and cooperative effort as are the leaders of capital. Labor also needs unselfish leadership. The true labor movement has a religious motive, in that it is inspired by a passion for human life and for social justice.

Christian people through the appropriate agencies should be interested in and promote social legislation. Has your state enacted laws forbidding child labor, night work and long hours for women, and providing adequate old age pensions and workmen's accident compensations? Is rock dusting in the bituminous coal mines required by law in order to prevent catastrophes from explosions? These are illustrations of what needs to be done in the field of social legislation.

We recommend most earnestly that pastors shall make more use of their buildings and property for these great and appealing human causes. An industrial relations dinner might be given dur-

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ing the year, inviting labor leaders and employers. It is well to bring in experts, men who have thought deeply or who have notable accomplishments to their credit, to discuss these social and industrial problems.

Church people should study the history of the labor movement so as to appreciate its significance in the struggle for better standards of life. Pastors and some members of each church should have personal acquaintance with the leaders of the labor unions in their community. There should be friendly exchange of visits with individual unions and central labor councils. In many cases church members who are also trade unionists will furnish a natural point of contact. It is neither partisan nor inappropriate to invite a labor representative to speak in the church on the ideals of the labor movement and the achievements of labor organization for the better life of the work people. Churches have a real opportunity to help in workers' education through assisting trades councils to obtain speakers when desired, possibly organizing classes or obtaining teachers, or offering the facilities of the church plant for such work. The churches should exert their influence to maintain the constitutional rights to freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assemblage in their own communities even in times of strike.

All Christians should become conscious of the basic social and ethical problems of our industrial civilization. They are human problems. They lie in the church's field of teaching and social effort. The responsibility of leadership lies with the pastor. The churches must be more aggressive, more informed, more willing to take hazards for righteousness, more swift to come to the help of the oppressed, if they are to fulfill the mission of Christ, and are to make that contribution to social welfare which can be rightfully expected of them.—*Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.*

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE

WITH changes in the laws of New York and Massachusetts brought about through its campaign in those states, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, through President Matthew Woll, today announced that it is ready to write group policies for union groups in both of those large industrial states, covering all union members, whether the members are employed or unemployed at the trade.

Ability to do this follows the change of laws sought by the company and demonstrates the broadening field of service occupied by the company, in the opinion of President Woll.

The policies for use in these two States under the new laws have been approved by the insurance commissioners of the two States. The announcement is regarded as one of the most important issued by the company in recent months, inasmuch as it makes large numbers of workers in the two states eligible to group insurance which they could not get previous to the successful legislative campaign conducted by the company. "I am particularly pleased that we are now able to make this announcement," President Woll said.

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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. 20, TORONTO, CANADA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

I am forwarding you a photo of Local 20, taken on the morning of September 2, Labor Day, before moving off. There were no men dressed better than Salamander Joe's babies in that parade. The Johns-Manville Co., also R. T. Purves Co., distributor for the Carey Co., had floats in the parade. The competition between the men of the two firms was very keen. The bosses also did all they could do, to make our turn-out a success on that day.

On Saturday, September 7, we also held our first annual picnic at Port Dalhousie.

Embarking at 8 a. m. on the S. S. Dalhousie City, our enjoyment started then, and never ceased, until we arrived back that night.

The ball game was very keenly contested and finally won by the Carey team. Both teams adjourned after the game for refreshments, and gave the bartenders, Brothers Fred Collier and Frank Lord, a busy time serving out soft drinks and ice cream cones. After lunch the races started. Brother Westlake won the 100-yard dash, and nearly wrecked the barrier in front of the grandstand. His brakes could not have been fitted with Johns-Manville brake bands. Brother C. Beeton presented the prizes. No, I did not see any of the ladies kiss him. I believe they were anxious to see what they had won.

The special prize was drawn for on the return trip, and was won by the holder of ticket No. 48.

Yours fraternally,

J. CULLEN, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 22, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Here is news for the Journal.

In my last letter to you, I mentioned the resignation as President and withdrawal from our local of Brother Thomas B. Reed, and as I guess there are a great many who would like to know why, here it is:

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Brother Reed has been promoted to the office of manager of the Insulation Department of the Rogers Asbestos Co., Inc., of Houston, Texas.

Those who are acquainted with Brother Reed will join in with us of Local 22 in wishing him all the success in the world in his new job.

Yours fraternally,

E. L. COMEAUX, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 25, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly publish the following in the next edition of the Asbestos Workers' Journal.

Local 25 wishes to thank our International President Joseph A. Mullaney for his success in straightening out the conditions in the agreement between the bosses and Local 25, which gave the members an increase in wages of 12½ cents per hour with a six month's agreement.

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH E. COLE, Business Agent.

LOCAL NO. 85, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly insert in next month's Journal the following:

It was a great pleasure to have with us at our last meeting, September 9th, our International President, Brother J. Mullaney and International Secretary and Treasurer Thomas McNamara.

Brother Mullaney gave us a wonderful talk on the trade in general which was enjoyed by all present.

Many thanks to Brothers Mullaney and McNamara. Come again soon.

Fraternally yours,

WILMER KERBER, Secretary.

HINMAN ASBESTOS CORPORATION
Cambridge, Mass.

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir:

Our main office and warehouse is now located at the ocrner of Binney and Fifth Streets, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Our telephone number, PORter 3426, remains the same as before.

Our new location allows not only better storage facilities, but greater convenience to our customers as well as ourselves.

Trusting that our new home may be of some advantage to you, we remain

Yours very truly,

HINMAN ASBESTOS CORPORATION.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER WILLIAM ROBINSON

Local No. 14

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother William Robinson, a member of this Local, and we offer to the family and friends of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

FRED RICOT,
Secretary

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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, 456 Tremont Street. Office, 456 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. William Lavender, Business Agent and Secretary, 1045 Hervey 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. E. L. Comeaux, Business Agent, 1017 Lawrence 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 14 Woodland Avenue. 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. Harry P. Lutz, 466 Sherwood 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 Second and Fourth Tuesdays 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, Room 5, third floor, 12 South York 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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