FEBRUARY NINETEEN THIRTY

THE • ASBESTOS • WORKER

VOLUME NINE - NUMBER TWO

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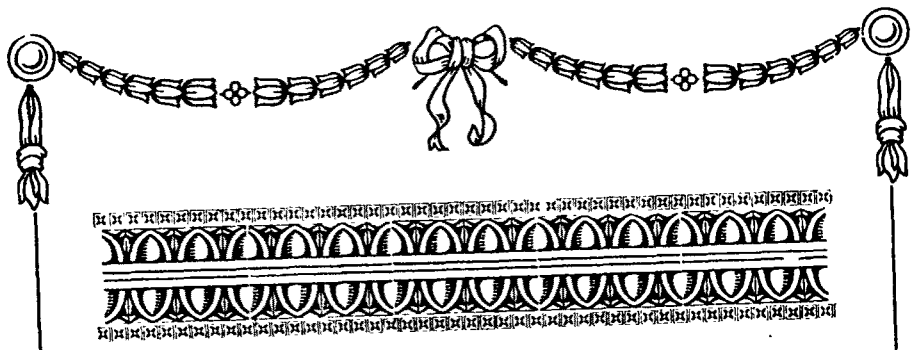
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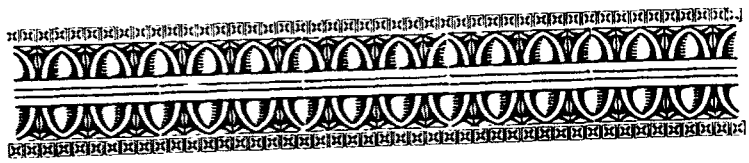
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THE QUESTION IS NOT, WILL MEN HONOR YOU FOR YOUR WORK, BUT, DOES YOUR WORK HONOR YOU? YOUR CONCERN IS NOT ONLY TO CREATE PROFITS FOR YOURSELF, BUT TO MAKE THAT WHICH WILL PROFIT THE MANY BESIDES YOURSELF.—*O. S. Davis.*



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ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME IX. FEBRUARY, 1930 NUMBER 2

Employees of the Chain Stores

William Collins, Organizer, of the American Federation of Labor, Writes of a Phase of a Fast-Growing Organization.

WHEN the chain store system was first introduced, it was largely to compete with the individual owner of a store. The prosperity and future for the chain store was based upon a buying public of about ten thousand. During the past ten years, because of the competitive chain store systems now operating, the buying public of the average chain store has been reduced to about one thousand.

The keen competition by the various chain store systems for corner stores and other profitable locations has increased the real estate values of these properties to such an extent that the chain store systems have been compelled to meet the increased overhead cost with new lines of goods. Some of the new lines include meats and vegetables.

The employee in charge of the chain store (mistakenly called a manager, because he has no control) finds that the new lines, particularly vegetables, are a great source of loss to his already limited salary. He finds that the crate of string beans that weighed twenty pounds when brought to the store, shrinks or evaporates, because of drouth or other reasons, when they cannot be sold in twenty-four hours. The employee finds that many of the chain store corporations make no allowance for this loss. However, some of the corporations operating chain store systems allow for what is called a differential loss which is limited strictly to 5 per cent. It must be realized that corporations do not look upon the employee who utilizes these differentials with any kindly sentiment. This is quite effective when brought to the attention of the employee by the district inspector.

One of the protests of the employees placed in charge of a store is that very often the store is handed over to them by a division inspector with an inventory that they personally never took. Often-times because goods are charged for, months after the inventory, discrepancies may arise for any reason, for which the new employee in charge of the store is charged.

In many cities in New York State the working day for managers of chain

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stores consists of eleven hours daily for five days a week, and a fourteen-hour day on Saturday.

It is remarkable when we think of the intelligence a man must have to operate a business and make a success out of it, yet the conditions under which he allows himself to be employed prevent him from enjoying the ordinary amenities of life that are necessary for the ordinary American family. This is no reflection upon the chain store employee, or manager as he is called, but it brings forcibly to the attention of the buying public the autocratic attitude of chain store corporations, who absolutely prohibit any employee from forming or joining a union that will protect himself and his family.

In Westchester County, New York, some of the grocery chain stores have introduced meat as one of their lines. The only way they could compete with the fair butcher shop in the county, which has established a shorter work day for its employees, pays them a living wage and deals directly with the union, was by increasing the store hours in the meat department. By this one line of destructive competition they attempted to break down all of the mutual relations that existed for thirty years between the butcher workmen and the owner of the store, by making the work day longer and the wage lower.

At the recent convention at Chicago of the chain store systems it was brought out very effectively that the chain store was looked upon by many people with disfavor. They usually do not enter into the community spirit. The hours and conditions under which the employees operate in many chain stores are a destructive influence upon the individual owner and local citizen who believes in treating his employees fairly.

The consolidations taking place in our American industrial life, that include banks, department store buying and the inauguration of the chain store systems, make their appeal to the public on the general economies effected. The promise is made that in these economies the consumer will benefit. However, the general public will not be satisfied with a promise of economies that does not include a living wage and a decent work day for the employee affected in the consolidation.

YOUTH is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. . . . . It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions. It is a freshness of the deep springs of life. Youth means a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old by deserting their ideals. . . . . "Whether seventy or sixteen, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the amazement at the stars and the starlike things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing childlike appetite for what next, and the joy and the game of life. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. In the central place of your heart there is a wireless station. So long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, grandeur, courage, and power from the earth, from men, and from the infinite, so long are you young."

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Starting Points to Great Discoveries

Casual Observations and Trifling Accidents Have Figured in the Development of Much of the World's Wealth and Wisdom.

ACCORDING to the legends and records, many notable discoveries and inventions have been traced to minor accidents and chance observations. And they are interesting merely as starting points to research work that has contributed greatly to the world's progress.

We are told that Sir Isaac Newton, snoozing under a tree one day, was struck on the head by a falling apple. He wanted to know why it fell, and his research led him to discover the law of gravitation.

A dancing lid on James Watt's teakettle, according to legend, fell on the floor. Noticing this phenomenon, he pondered the power of steam. Subsequently he gave to the world the first steam engine.

Galileo, observing the oscillation of a hanging lamp casually set in motion in the cathedral of Pisa, grasped the idea of the first pendulum-operated clock.

Richard Arkwright watched a red-hot iron bar as it was drawn through two pairs of rollers, the second pair moving more rapidly than the first, and it suggested to him that cotton, when cleaned and carded, might be spun in a factory. He invented the spinning frame.

Alfred Nobel, chemist, cut his finger. He swabbed the wound with some guncotton dissolved in ether-alcohol, and as the fluid hardened, he reflected that this material might be used to absorb and solidify nitroglycerin. Thus was the idea of commercial blasting gelatin born.

John Hyatt, printer, was sorting type with a sore finger that needed first-aid attention. So he went to a cupboard where liquid cuticle was kept only to find the vial tipped over with its contents hardened on the shelf. Examining a piece of the dry substance and noting its properties, he recalled that a prize of $10,000 had been offered to anyone who could produce a satisfactory material to take the place of tusk ivory for making billiard balls. He needed the money and began experimenting with cellulose compounds. The American pyroxylin plastic industry grew out of that incident.

Ninety years ago Charles Goodyear accidently dropped a mixture of sulphur and caoutchouc on the hot lid of his kitchen stove. Removing the material he observed that it was tough and elastic. He had discovered how to vulcanize rubber, the starting point of another great industry.

Many other men have scaled the heights of fame and fortune because of some trifling incident that inspired their interest in research. While individual activities may result in startling discoveries and inventions at any time, the probabilities are that in future the most fruitful results of scientific study will be attributed to groups of research workers rather than to individuals.

Herbert Hoover voiced this opinion in an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, some

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years ago, when he said: "The day is gone by when we can depend very much on consequential discovery or invention being made by the genius in the garret." He indicated that the fundamental source of invention and discovery today is a host of men, great equipment and long, patient scientific experiment.

In our day organized research is the backbone of industrial progress. Perhaps it lacks some of the old-time color and romance, but it is the approach to present-day problems. Chance or mischance may—and sometimes does—figure in this work, yet it is the exception rather than the rule. The work is planned with a specific objective. Experimentation is conducted directly to that end, even though it may require years of effort to bring the desired result. Progressive industrial organizations are liberally financing research activities. Significantly, those industries which have made the greatest advancement in recent years are the ones that maintain extensive research laboratories.—*Du Pont Magazine.*

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

General Executive Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The General Executive Board will hold its next regular semi-annual meeting in Washington, D. C. The Session will open at 10 A. M. on Monday, March 10, at the Harrington Hotel and continue until such time as all official business has been considered and acted upon with probable adjournment Friday evening, March 14.

All communications in relation to appeals, decisions, etc., should be in the hands of Secretary McNamara at General Office not later than Friday, March 7.

Communications mailed later than March 7 should be addressed care of Secretary McNamara, Harrington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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History of Wages in United States, Dating from Colonial Times

Some interesting extracts taken from Bulletin No. 499, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

THOSE interested in wage changes and conditions of employment in America from colonial days to the present will find a store of information on this subject in Bulletin No. 499, just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

This book, divided into two parts, deals with wages from about 1620 to the end of 1928. The data for the Colonial period and down to 1840 was compiled and prepared by Miss Estelle M. Stewart of the Department of Labor, while the data from 1840 to 1928 is a statistical compilation of the wage data, by States, industries, and occupations within the industries, made by J. C. Bowen, Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, from wage material in that bureau.

Part One is particularly interesting for it furnishes a picture of working conditions in our remote history and gives us a glimpse of the great change that has taken place in American working conditions since the founding of our country. The story is told in text and figures, and while the bulletin deals in facts, it reads with the fascination of a novel.

No better comment can be made of what is in this bulletin than to take some extracts from it.

As compared with Europe, America has always been a country of high wages; yet, looking back at the earliest American wage figures, they seem to us to-day pitifully small. Letters and reports from agents of British companies engaged in colonial settlement expressed consternation amounting to distress over the exhorbitant demands of craftsmen and laborers. A colonial treasurer of the Virginia Colony about 1625 declared that wages paid there were intolerable and much in excess of the sum paid to the same class of persons in England. In 1633 Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony noted that excessive rates charged by workmen grew to a general complaint which called for legislative action, and a Colonial governor in North Carolina complained that the price of labor was very high.

The Massachusetts colonies limited citizenship to landholders. Boston and Charlestown waived certain citizenship requirements in 1640 to obtain carpenters. As early as 1635 Lynn voted to admit a landless blacksmith, and later granted him 20 acres of land, thus keeping both the letter and the law requiring that residents be landholders.

When citizens of Haverhill raised a subscription to purchase a house and land in order that a blacksmith could come into the settlement, they required the smith to agree to remain seven years and would not permit him to work for any other than the 20 subscribers. In 1656 William How was granted 24 acres of land in Lowell

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provided he set up his trade of weaving and performed the town's work.

When help was needed craftsmen might be impressed for other work. As a rule it was only in harvest time that craftsmen were impressed into private service, but carpenters were sometimes drafted to build houses for individuals.

In these early days collective agreements were unknown, nor could the individual worker set his own price. About 1630 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, "it was ordered that Carpenters, Joyners, Brickelayers, Sawers, and Thatchers shal not take above 2s. (48.6 cents) a day, and 16d. (32 cents) a day if they have meate and drinke, nor any man shal give more under paine of 10s. ($2.43) to taker and giver; and that sawers shal not take above 4s. 6d. ($1.00) ye hundred for boards, att six score to the hundred, if they have their wood felled and squared for them, and not above 5s. 6d. ($1.33) if they fell and square their wood themselves."

"It was ordered that labourers shal not take above 12d. (24.3 cents) a day for their worke, and not above 6d. (12 cents) and meat and drink, under paine of 10s. (2.43)."

Employers were soon overbidding the rate and in a few cases they were presented before the court and fined for violating the law.

This is most interesting reading for both the employer and the employee of to-day.

The tendency for craftsmen to become farmers was frowned upon in New England, since it was more to the public welfare and "the glory of God" to hold them to their trades, and it was specifically legislated against in Virginia where agents of the company were instructed to establish tradesmen in town in order to remove them from temptation to plant on their own account.

Although wages were fixed in terms of money in the early Colonial statutes, money was not at first in any of the Colonies the medium in which the workers were principally paid. A system of barter existed throughout the first century of settlement, and the very scarce currency was little used in the payment of wages. In Virginia wages were quoted not in coin but in pounds of tobacco. The rate of 20 lbs. of tobacco a day, fixed by court order in 1666 to be paid on a certain job, converts into a trifle less than 30c a day.

The currency in use fluctuated as between the Colonies and from year to year. Another difficulty in computing Colonial wages arises from the almost universal practice of providing workers with board at the place where they were engaged. That custom was always followed in the case of farm laborers and domestic servants, as it still is to a great extent. In the early days that was also true of tailors, shoemakers, and to some extent building tradesmen. Frequently the record says specifically so much per day "and found" or "with dyett". The liquor question cropped up in the earliest Colonial days. A statute of 1645 reads:

"Whereas it is found by too common and sad experience in all parts of the Colony that the forcing of labourers and other workmen to take wine in pay for wages is a great nursery or preparative to drunkenness * * * it is therefore ordered and ordained by this Court that no labourer or workman whatsoever shall after ye publication and promulgation hereof be inforced or pressed to take wine in pay for his labour."

Later, in 1672, another angle to this problem developed. Instead of "being pressed to take wine in pay for his labour," workmen were accused of "demanding an allouance of licquors or wines every day, over and above their wages, without which it is found, by too sad experience, many refuse to worke." It was "therefore ordered by the Court and by the authority thereof, and be it hereby enacted, that if any person or persons after publication hereof shall give wine or strong licquors to any workmen or boys that work with them, except in case of necessity,

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shall pay twenty shilling ($3.33) for every such offence."

Many of the early settlers of America, especially in the South, came as indentured servants. An indentured servant was one who came to the new world under a contract with either a planter who imported him to the colony, or with the ship owner or merchant who transported him for the purpose of disposing of his services as soon as he arrived. These indentured servants wanted to come to America and were willing to sell themselves for a time in order to get here. Transportation to the colonies was a legitimate means of diverting an unwieldy overflow of population. Some of these indentured servants were better and some worse. The first recorded instance of the indenture of a criminal was in Virginia in 1618 when a man convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be hanged was reprieved because he was a carpenter and the plantation needed carpenters. The Colonies became a dumping ground of English jails, which, however, the Colonies opposed by every means within their power, but their efforts were not at the time successful. Franklin fought it vigorously in his paper and in England. After the immigrating servant, whether indentured or kidnapped, a free-willer or a convict, survived the voyage he became merely merchandise when the ship reached America. An indentured servant became the property of his master as soon as the sale of his services was effected. He could at any time during his servitude be resold for the remainder of his term without his own consent. In Pennsylvania, however, the law did not permit his removal from the colony after resale without his consent.

[To be concluded in the March issue]

AT Omaha, Neb., recently a machine costing originally about $5,200 was replaced with a late model machine, the old "mill" being "scrapped", the broken bits bringing $7 net as junk. The incident points a moral, showing after a fashion that the most cleverly contrived mechanical device until and only when properly assembled and adjusted to unified and harmonious functioning is just so much material and worth little as compared with the finished and assembled product. So it is with all things. Carefully assembled and painstakingly aligned and adjusted, the mass operates as a unit, each part contributing to the success of the whole, and the resultant effect is unification in the highest degree. Individually the parts are but that, without cohesion and of little worth. This applies as well to amalgamations of humans, the greater the mass the more important the need of proper assemblage and concerted action. As units the men and women members of a great industrial organization are impotent; as a mass their power for good is unlimited. There was never a more expressive phrase than "in union there is strength."

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Unemployment . . . Have We a Remedy for This?

The Old Dread Bugaboo Is Constantly Cropping Up. What Are You Going to Do About It? And How?

FROM many discussions and many books it appears that a great dread, one might say *the* great dread, of any one who has to work for his living, is unemployment. Perhaps it is not too much to say that steady work is of more importance than a high wage scale. Certainly it is more important than merely increased wages.

It is imperative that the question of unemployment be persistently studied and if any method can be proved practical it should be tried in the hope that this dread may be ameliorated if not completely banished.

One trouble is the dropping age limit, and it is dropping quite generally. On a machine a man slows up after he is forty-five or fifty, perhaps even earlier.

Then the old recover from injuries more slowly than the young, and some of our states have enacted laws which require that compensation be paid during an entire period of recovery from an injury. Other states, like Massachusetts, have an experience rating, and this is affected by the amount of money an insurance company has to disburse.

In agriculture this physical decline toward inability is not only more gradual, but it is a fact that even the very old are useful. In industry generally "economic superannuation takes place abruptly and earlier in life and stands like a specter before the industrial worker."

Even outside of what are termed industrial pursuits, clerks and salesmen in retail stores, for instance, find employment increasingly precarious as old age approaches and as new owners, chain stores, and aggresive methods become more and more dominant.

It is natural enough for those who are conducting a business to prefer what is called an "easy labor market" i.e. —when there are more men than jobs, and sometimes steps have been taken to maintain this condition, as when advertising for help in another place has been suppressed.

Of course the common use of the automobile makes for flexibility, especially in the East where a worker may be able to reach several sizable places without moving his home. Certainly among older workers, however, under any conditions steady work is of primary importance.

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The dominance of the dollar is another deterrent. Often young workers prefer to stay on one operation, running up production to maximum pay, instead of moving from job to job and becoming more all-round workers in one business. This means less flexibility, and unemployment finds such people stranded higher than those who can shift about in a factory among several different jobs.

It is true that there is ability to buy more than formerly, but both those who are conducting business and those working under them seem to be straining every nerve to earn enough to keep pace with even more rapid growth of their subjective desires.

None of this, however, affects the unemployment problem, the worst bugbear in the workers' lives!

What can be done about it?

There would seem to be no complete cure, especially as a part of it is due to ignorance, carelessness or laziness.

But whatever, after careful study, seems practical should be tried.

SERIOUS efforts are already being made to develop new sources of energy to which the world may turn when its supplies of coal shall have been greatly diminished. Claude has recently built a turbine which developed 60 kilowatts at 6000 revolutions per minute, when driven by water vapor taken from a boiler at room temperature, the vapor being discharged into ice water. This is a difference of temperature between boiler and condenser of only about 32° F.! He now proposes to develop energy by drawing heat from the warm surface water of the ocean, off the coast of Cuba, putting the vapor through turbines, and using cold water from the depths of the ocean in his condensers. Though the sponsor of this idea has brought out inventions in which a hundred million dollars have been invested in America alone, engineers have held his latest proposal to be preposterous. To their calculations that frictional losses would be so great that the turbine could not even start, Claude thinks it sufficient to reply with Galileo: "Nevertheless, its moves."

MR. WORTHY TIPPEY, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, an organization representing practically all Protestant denominations, in a recent letter to the American Federation of Labor, pledges co-operation in the campaign to unionize the South. He declares: . . . "The church will touch elbows with the American Federation of Labor in its fight to establish industrial justice in the South. We will increase our efforts for a shortened workday, for higher wages, for protection of the labor of women, for the protection of children, for the gradual abolition of the mill village, for a governmental investigation of the entire textile industry, and for the right and social necessity of labor organizations."

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN STARTS MOVING!

THE Southern organizing campaign is on! No trade unionist acquainted with Southern conditions will delude himself that this movement can be quickly brought to a triumphant end.

Many sections of that vast domain are dominated by a social outlook whose historical reasons can not fit into an industrialized community.

Old cultures, inseparable from slavery, are serviceable to the industrial autocrat. He would use this theory for selfish purposes. It is the work of trade unionists to demolish this theory and vitalize the doctrine of individual freedom that is given but lip service by those who oppose labor.

The new outlook can not be wrought overnight. Doctrines that are woven into a social fabric can only be replaced by long, tedious effort that will often be marked by discouragement and disillusion to non-thinkers.

Let no trade unionist imagine this struggle is merely "a fight for textile workers." It affects every trade and calling. Our success will not necessarily be judged by the number of members we gain in the South, but rather by the persistent effort and grit that a continent-wide movement backs the men and women who are carrying on down in Dixie.

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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. 2, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

The following were named as officers at the recent election of Local No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. Bricmont, President; A. Goldstein, Vice-President; J. C. Nehele, Financial Secretary; H. L. Klinger, Recording Secretary; A. F. Obenour, Treasurer; F. E. Rust, Business Agent; William Marshall, R. Kastner, F. E. Rust, H. Zindel, H. Burke, Executive Board; R. Kastner, W. P. Omslaer, F. B. Seiler, Sr., Trustees; F. B. Seiler, Sr., Central Trades; P. Schnurr, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Wishing you a happy new year.

Fraternally yours,

H. L. KLINGER, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 8, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

At the regular meeting of this Local on December 17, 1929, there was an election of officers.

The complexion of the administrative offices was changed slightly to make way for a change in the policies of this Local, it being deemed necessary to combine the offices of Recording Secretary and Business Agent.

The following officials were elected for a term of one year: Presi-

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dent, R. Eppensteiner; Vice-President, M. Perkins; Financial Secretary, our old stand-by E. Fowler; Recording Secretary and Business Agent, Albert J. Smith; Executive Board, M. Perkins, Wm. Burdsal, J. Philips, N. Franks, F. Nehls; Trustees, N. Franks, J. Sullivan and F. Nehls.

Trusting this may appear in an early issue of the Journal, I am

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT J. SMITH, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 12, NEW YORK CITY

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly insert the following sent in by Brother James O'Donnell, Sr., in the next issue of the Journal:

> **SALAMANDER CAUGHT ON LONG ISLAND—A salamander, a small harmless reptile that looks like something nature has been trying to live down for some eons, was found yesterday by R. M. Barber at East Moriches, L. I. Salamanders are seldom seen north of Florida and how this one landed on Long Island is not known.**

Still alive and going strong.

Fraternally yours,

F. C. HYSLER, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 15, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

I am writing to you to give you the names and addresses of our new members, also the changes of address of some of the old members. On the first of July, 1929, we got a raise in wages. We are getting 95c per hour.

Hoping you will send the Journal to these members, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. E. GROVES, Secretary.

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LOCAL NO. 18, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to notify of changes of some of the Officers in our Local: Earl Kelley, President, R. R. 12, Box 21; Paul Dunn, Treasurer, 3370 School Street; A. J. Rice, Financial Secretary, 2040 Lincoln Street; Kenneth Ray, Corresponding Secretary and Business Agent, Box 195, Maywood, Ind.

Fraternally yours,

KENNETH RAY, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 18, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 18 wishes to announce through the Journal that on January 9, 1930, we had an election of officers and the boys all received a big surprise by an official visit of our International Vice-President Hugh E. Mulligan of Chicago. Am sorry to state that the conditions of our Local was anything but favorable to him and wish to say that he handled the situation in a very capable manner in having the Business Agent approved and bills paid that had been tabled by dissatisfied members of certain factions of the Local and then presided in the chair at the election of officers. I must say that the boys had one election and installation of officers that was to the satisfaction of the majority and here's hoping the newly installed officers will carry on in a capable manner and the International will have no more S. O. S. calls from Local No. 18. We brothers sincerely thank Brother Mulligan and will endeavor to function more harmoniously in the future.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM LAVENDER, Outgoing Sec. and Bus. Agent.

LOCAL NO. 23, MONTREAL, CANADA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 23 would again like to offer our thanks to President

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Mullaney for his help in securing two more shops with signed agreements. I have withheld this letter hoping to be able to tell you we were 100% strong in this city but the other shop who gave us to understand they would sign have withheld their signature up to the present but we have great hopes for a settlement in the near future. We have now six shops signed out of seven who amount to anything.

The latest shops to sign are the Asbestos Covering Company and the Cheesman Company.

Again thanking our friend "Joe" and wishing all locals and International officers a Prosperous New Year, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. PADGHAM, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 35, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

The enclosed newspaper clipping can explain better than I can of the sad ending of two of our Brothers,—Brother C. A. Swan, Reg. No. 4871, and Brother Albert Girst, Reg. No. 5519.

TWO YOUNGSTOWN MEN DIE IN GAS-FILLED ROOM—Charles A. Swan, 481½ W. Dewey, and Albert Girst, 27, of 351 Schenley, asbestos workers employed by the Smith-Faris Co., contractors working on a steam pipe insulation job in the plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Co. at Monessen, Pa., were found dead of asphyxiation in their room at a home there Sunday at 11 a. m. The men died of gas fumes escaping from a gas stove, according to Monessen police. They were found dead on the floor of their room by the owner of the home where the men were occupying a room. Police who were called at the home found the gas in the stove burning, the windows and door of the room closed. The men were fully clothed. The owner of the home told authorities that the two men went to bed early Saturday evening, and were not accustomed to keep the gas in the stove burning. After arising Sunday morning the men are believed to have turned on the gas in the stove to heat the room. Swan and Girst, with four other Youngstown men employed by the Smith-Faris Co. were sent to Monessen in November to help complete the insulating job in the steel plant. The four local men who accompanied Swan and Girst to Monessen are Robert Kerr, 1501 Hillman, Edwin Leavitt, Jr., 364 W. Chalmers, Walter M. Froggett, 201 E. Wood, and Harry Lutz.

These two Brothers were rooming together at Monessen, Pa., working out of Local No. 2 of Pittsburgh, Pa. I went to the job with them, but only stayed two weeks, then I was taken back to Pittsburgh to work in the city, therefore I was not on the job when this happened.

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Brother Swan leaves a widow and two small children, while Brother Girst was not married.

Would you please have the proper announcement entered in the Journal for me.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Fraternally yours,

HARRY P. LUTZ, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 70, VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

On Jan. 8, 1930, one of the oldest members of Local No. 70, Brother Geo. Heller was retired from Mare Island Navy Yard, having reached the year of retirement. Brother Heller was a Charter Member and Vice-President at time of retirement; he was a good loyal union man and always stood for union labor, never stood back and said "let the other fellow do it". Best wishes of all of the Brothers follow him for a long and happy life.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK CARVER, Secretary.

MID-SUMMER dullness in New York State factories appeared much less than usual this year. The employment decline which characterizes July regularly was smaller than any since 1922, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins. In fact the volume of workers has been practically the same for the past three months of May, June and July when the index of employment based on the three-year average of 1925-27 stood just under or at 98. Maintenance of this firm position caused the usual recession from the March peak to be noticeably less severe this year. From two to six per cent of the workers were laid off between March and July in former years compared to less than two per cent this year.

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In Memoriam

BROTHER JOHN BRODERICK

Local No. 12

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother John Broderick, who departed from this life December 12, 1929. To the family and relatives Local No. 12 extends its heartfelt sympathy and condolences, in their bereavement.

JOHN HASSELBACH
President

FREDERICK C. HYSLER
Secretary

BROTHER CHARLIE HESSELHOLDT

Local No. 17

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Charlie Hesselholdt,

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Charter of this Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Local 17 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

C. V. CONWAY, Recording Secretary.

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In Memoriam

BROTHER HARRY McQUADE

Local No. 17

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Harry McQuade,

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Charter of the Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Local No. 17 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

C. V. CONWAY, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER WILLIAM STEINHAUS

Local No. 19

WHEREAS, It has pleased The Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother William Steinhaus, and

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and credit to his organization,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Charter of Local No. 19 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and be it further

RESOLVED, That these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the Editor of the official Journal for publication.

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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, Obs. Station. 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. Victor B. Wicks, 735 Robinson Street.

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 1313 Vine Street. Albert J. Smith, Fenwick Club, 423 Pioneer Street.

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.

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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. Harry G. Lewis, 81 North 32nd Street, Camden, N. J.; 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. Kenneth Ray, Box 195, Maywood, Ind., Business Agent and Secretary.

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. A. J. Essary, Secretary, 213 W. Eighth Street. L. F. Ornburn, Business Agent, 2117 Prairie Avenue, Fort Worth.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. P. H. Obenour, Business Agent, 1631 Harvard Street, E. L. Comeaux, Box 222, Heights Station.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA—Meets First and Third Thursdays at 1199 South Dominique Street. A. Padgham, 3578 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. Charles J. Callahan, 334 Hillview 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. W. Wetle, Route 8, Box 6.

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. William A. Davis, 144 West Park 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, 210-86 Place South.

No. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Plumbers Hall, Corner Main and Washington Streets. Ray Peeling, 30 Marion Street.

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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. J. M. Reed, R. F. D. Route No. 3, Tel. County 46F41.

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.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 212 8th Avenue, North. F. L. Gunter, 1071 2nd Avenue, South.

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 Monday at Paderatz Hall, cor. Whitaker and Beatty Streets. Jacob Oswald,

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, 16 Bulkley Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.

No. 92—DULUTH, MINN.—Hans Barnstorf, 711 North First Avenue, East.

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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