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SPARE AND HAVE IS BETTER THAN SPEND AND CRAVE

FROM THE SAYINGS OF POOR RICHARD



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ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME IX. MARCH, 1930 NUMBER 3

Just Turn on the Heat

A new and fast growing business is the manufacture and distribution of steam by public utilities.

IT is a matter of rather common knowledge that the public utilities are making rapid strides in taking over the lighting and power service of relatively modern office buildings, hotels, apartment houses and industrial plants which were originally provided with facilities for generating their own light and power. It is not as generally known, however, that a similar situation is rapidly developing in our larger cities in respect to steam for both heating and process use.

Today there are well over thirty companies, most of them in the central and northern states, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of steam. For reasons which will be discussed later, this business is mainly in the hands of either the electric light and power companies or interests closely affiliated with them.

Such a system is particularly suited to the conditions prevailing in our congested metropolitan districts where ground values and the tremendous construction costs of skyscrapers or tower buildings place a premium on literally every cubic foot of space within the building.

This service is proving so attractive to operators of property in such sections as the Grand Central district in New York City that new buildings are almost without exception being designed for this steam service, thus releasing for other use the space previously required for coal bunkers, boiler rooms and chimneys, even the space required for the latter having substantial renting value when calculated for the entire height of these multi-story buildings. Such a system also relieves the building administration of the operation and maintenance of this boiler equipment as well as the expense of the salaried and licensed personnel now required by state law for the operation of these individual plants. While it is true that similar personnel is required at the central station, their time is obviously used to better advantage in these larger units and supplemented by economies in the way of automatic stoking, ash handling and other labor-saving equipment not usually found in the isolated smaller unit.

The elimination of a multiplicity of these relatively small and frequently inefficiently operated heating plants contributes much to the general cleanliness

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of the district served by the central steam plant in ridding it of local smoke and the dirt incident to coal or oil delivery and ash removal. The central heating stations, which are generally located outside of the district of extremely high rental values, are on the other hand provided with the most modern equipment to insure complete combustion and consequent smoke elimination. Their situation usually permits the economies of rail or tide water delivery of coal and ash removal.

GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

When overall costs are considered it is estimated that service of this type can be furnished to a new building typical of present construction in the uptown New York business district at a cost of one-half to two-thirds of that for which the building could supply its own heat. While similar savings are not, of course, possible in the case of buildings which already have their own plants, the service is sufficiently attractive to bring about a steady gain in this class of business as well. The New York Steam Company reports an average annual increase of 12% in its business and is the fastest-growing utility in New York City. Its sale of steam for the current season will exceed 10 billion pounds, and the peak load capacity of its station is well over 4 million pounds per hour.

While most of this service is supplied by the electric light and power companies, one especially interesting angle of the present situation is that many of the most modern units are operated practically independently of the steam units used for the generation of electrical energy. The business owes its early growth, however, to the efforts of the electric power companies to sell current to the operators of those large buildings which were originally constructed with self-contained light, heat and power plants. In many such instances, as an inducement to the sale of current, the public service corporation offered to take over the operation of the steam units of these individual plants which were becoming an increasing burden, from an administrative point of view, as the regulations regarding this equipment and its operating personnel became more stringent under the pressure of state regulatory boards and casualty insurance companies. When such individual plants were relieved of the load incident to the power and light in their own building, it was a very natural step for the power companies to seek to bring the boiler capacity up to its maximum by taking on the heating load from other buildings in the immediate neighborhood by relatively short underground mains.

Another element which soon came into the picture was the gradual replacement, so far as active operation was concerned, of many of the public service company's smaller electric generating units by larger and more modern stations. Many of these older stations contained boiler installation which, with comparatively slight alteration, could be brought up to reasonable efficiency, in point of steam generation, and, where these were so located as to offer a market for the sale of steam in the surrounding district, the progressive power companies took advantage of this situation to expand their business in this direction.

A third factor contributing to the inception of this business was the belief that the exhaust steam, from steam-electric generating units, could be distributed and sold more advantageously as steam than by condensation and direct return to the boilers. While there may be special conditions under which this interconnection of electric power generation with the sale of steam may show an overall economy, the general engineering trend of the district heating business is not in this direction.

A WIDE DIVERSITY

From an engineering point of view, the conditions under which this business has grown up have resulted in a wide diversity of operating conditions, so that no generalized statement can be made of average operating condi-

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tions throughout the country. The rapid growth of the business and its apparent value both to the generating companies, and to building owners, have resulted in a number of recent new installations from which a few general conclusions can be drawn regarding engineering trends. While many of the older lines distribute at pressures ranging from 5 to 15 pounds, line pressures in some of the newer installations will run as high as 125 pounds. In a general way these line pressures have a direct bearing on the radius of economic distribution. At the present time this radius may be set at perhaps under one-half mile from the central station, although a new 16" line recently completed in Detroit, to supply the General Motors and Fisher office buildings, is well over a mile in length from the central station. Condensate from steam supplied to consumers is ordinarily run to the sewers, as the carrying charge on a return system rarely falls below the cost of make-up water for the boilers.

RELATION TO OTHER UTILITIES

The majority of the newer installations are independent of the electric generating units of the power company operating them, and, in fact, in some instances are operated by either subsidiary or affiliated companies.

In spite, however, of this increasing independence from an operating viewpoint in the generation of steam and electricity for public sale, there are sound reasons why the public service corporation should retain these activities under closely coordinated management. These are found, however, on the distributing and merchandising side. The sale of these two commodities to the large building operator is mutually supporting in that it puts the public service company in a position to offer the building owner the advantages of a single service for his heat, light and power, and permits the handling of its metering and billing with a single staff. As the distribution of both of these services must make use of the city streets, which are becoming increasingly congested with underground construction of many types, the dealings of the public service company, both with the authorities and interests similarly using our public ways, are materially expedited. It also offers the public service company an opportunity of prolonging the useful life of equipment which would otherwise have to be scrapped, or, at best, carried as a stand-by expense in their books.

District heating has made some headway in residential communities of the suburban type, where, under special conditions, installations appear to be giving satisfactory service and to be operating with profit. The distribution costs and losses under these conditions are very high and this handicap, coupled with the rapid increase in the use of gas and oil heat for residential service, appears to limit the general application of district heating to the closely built up locality.

SEVERAL thousands of sprinkler-fitters are affected by a recent pact between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada and the National Automatic Sprinkler Association providing for a five-day work-week with an increase in wage of $1 a day for journeymen and 55 cents a day for helpers. This is the first agreement of the kind with a national scope and will add to the prestige of the shorter workweek movement.

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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, for those who are interested in the trend of wages from 1620 to 1928.

[Concluded from the February issue]

A VIRGINIA contemporary states that the labor servants are put to is not so hard nor of such continuance as husbandmen or handicraft are kept at in England. None ever worked before sunrise or after sunset. Indentured service in America is compared with conditions in England by an early historian who states that all the labor of the country, which consists chiefly in tilling, manuring the ground, sowing and planting tobacco, is so easy that as hard work as 'tis represented to be, the day laborers in England are much the greater slaves, if hard work and hard living are signs of slavery. Speaking of a little later date the bulletin states that in the South white servitude went down before the black man's superior endurance, docility, and labor capacity, and, from the planters' viewpoint, more important still, the black man's inability to escape from a servitude which, far from being limited to a few years of his own life, outlived him and descended to his children.

Clearly defined wage data for the early years are hard to find. In Virginia about 1624 the price of bricklaying was fixed at 40 lbs. of tobacco ($2.43) per thousand brick. Early in the seventeenth century daily wages in Massachusetts probably were 3s. (73 cents) a day. An agreement in 1629 between Massachusetts BayCompany and a carpenter specified that the immigrant's debt to the company should be discharged by crediting him with 3s. a day for his work. The pay of bricklayers in New York City in 1637 was 80 cents a day, and for laborers 40 to 50 cents a day. In 1648 laborers working for a carpenter building a school house were paid 1s. 8d. (28 cents) a day. In Virginia in 1662 the wages of a carpenter were not to exceed 30 lbs. of tobacco (42 cents) a day. In 1673 a man contracted to serve the honorable governor of New Amsterdam as carpenter for a year and to receive a salary of 30 florins a month, without board, equal to $12. The usual rate of pay for building craftsmen in New Jersey in 1680 was 2s. (40 cents) a day. In Pennsylvania in 1698, carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons got between 5 and 6s. ($1.00 and $1.20) per day. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century carpenters in Massachusetts received 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. (58.4 and 61 cents) per day. Bricklayers received 4s. (66.7 cents). In 1712 carpenters on the Boston town hall were getting 5s. (83.3c) per day, but "all cash" and bricklayers 6s. ($1.00) a day. Common labor was paid 2s. 6d. (42 cents) a day. In New York at this period, carpenters, joyners, masons, and bricklayers earned 5s. New York money (62.5 cents) per day, and com-

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mon laborers 2s. 3d. (28 cents) per day. Rates in South Carolina in 1710 for bricklayers were 6s. ($1.00), carpenters and joyners 3s. to 5s. (50 to 83.3 cents), and laborers from 1s. 3d. to 2s. (21 to 33.3 cents) a day with lodging and "diett". In 1731 a "skilful" carpenter in South Carolina was not ashamed to demand his 30s. a day besides his diet, and the common wage of a workman was 20s. a day, provided he spoke English. But this was Carolina money which at that time was worth about three cents a shilling.

Passing to a later period, the bulletin states that masons' wages had advanced in Massachusetts from $1.50 a day in 1795 to $2 in 1815. Plastering was 50 cents a square yard, and slate roofers received $2 a day. This rate is higher, however, than the prevailing rate at the time. Another source of information shows an average rate of $1.21 a day for masons over the entire State. A writer of 1815 gives wages of bricklayers as $1.50 a day in New York and South Carolina, $2 in Pennsylvania, and $1 in Ohio. Carpenters received $1.50 per day in Maine and New York and $1 in Ohio. Another writer quoted gives the general average for the whole country as $1.45 a day for carpenters and $1.62 for masons. In 1832 carpenters in Boston were offered $2 a day to break a strike for a ten-hour day. What the hours actually were when the carpenters struck for a 10-hour day is not stated. Records of an iron works for 1652 quote a payment for 26 "weekes worke" at forge at 16 pounds 6s. ($54.33). For five days "worke" and setting an anvile, 15s. ($2.50), and for 14 days work at furnace 1 pound 15s. ($5.83). The average daily earnings of shoemakers in factories in Massachusetts was 73 cents in 1791-1800, and $1.06 in 1821-1830. A weaver in Maryland about 1812 was earning 50 cents a day.

In 1786, twenty-six journeymen printers of Philadelphia, probably comprising a majority of the competent men in the city at that time, met and unanimously resolved to resist any attempted wage reduction and agreed not to work for any printing establishment under the sum of $6 per week. The rate in New York was substantially lower than in Philadelphia at that time, evidently, 87.5 cents a day being paid, and not until 1795 did the journeymen of New York succeed in raising their rate to $1. Journeymen blacksmiths were paid 1 florin (40 cents) a day in New Amsterdam in 1637. The legal rate fixed for farm work in Massachusetts in 1630 was from 6d. to 1s. (12 to 24.3 cents) per day and board. The act of 1633 raised the rate to 8d. (16 cents) with board, and 1s. 6d. (36 cents) without board.

As the workingman of to-day reads these few extracts from this bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and looks back over the three centuries, he will hardly consider the Colonial period of our country as the "good old days."

Part One of the bulletin is more descriptive than statistical, while Part Two is almost entirely statistical; but these figures teem with life to the reader who realizes that the wages quoted bear so directly on the toil of the worker.

Of course, all of the wage data available for recent years can not be reproduced in the limits of one book of five hundred pages. Of necessity selection had to be made of the most important material, and it has been necessary to vary the form of tabulation to suit the data.

Even the period 1840 to 1860 is remote so far as present-day industrial conditions are concerned. A few comparisons are given. Carpenters in Massachusetts in 1840 earned from $1.17 to $1.67 a day, with an average of $1.25, and their regular hours per week were from 60 to 84 with an average of 65. In 1928 the Boston carpenter received $1.25 an hour and had a 44-hour week.

In 1847 the bricklayer in New York received from $1.75 to $2 a day and worked 10 hours a day six days a week. In 1928 in New York City he received

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$1.75 an hour and worked 44 hours a week.

In 1855 the shoemakers of Massachusetts earned $1.50 to $2.40 a day, with an average of $1.95 and it was a 12-hour day and a 72-hour week. The McKay sewer, putting the sole on a shoe, in Massachusetts in 1928 received an average of $1.058 per hour with an average of 46.8 hours per week. To show how rapidly wage history has been made in very recent years, it is interesting to see that the corresponding figure for 1910 for the McKay sewers in Massachusetts was $0.327 per hour coupled with 54.9 hours per week.

The male cotton weaver in Massachusetts earned but 33 cents a day in 1841, and he worked 14 hours a day, 84 hours a week. In 1860 he averaged 91 cents a day and worked 12 hours. In 1910 he earned 16.3 cents an hour with a 56-hour week, and in 1928 he earned 43.1 cents an hour, with a 50-hour week.

What a change between the Colonial period of our country when wages were commonly fixed by law and the present time when the worker can speak for himself.

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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Savings Bank Life Insurance

This form of insurance would reduce the agent's commission and protect the policy holder against loss through lapse.

THE increase in life insurance furnished by savings banks in Massachusetts is the result of a dramatic struggle over an idea and a principle. James H. Powers in an article entitled "Massachusetts' Great Insurance War," (*New Republic*, January 8, 1930) tells the story. At the time the Armstrong Committee was investigating the practices of insurance companies in New York in 1907, Louis D. Brandeis, now an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, introduced a bill in the Massachusetts legislature providing, as summarized by Mr. Powers, that "any savings bank in the state, with the approval of both the Bank Commissioner and the Commissioner of Insurance, might acquire a license to operate a department for the sale of savings bank life insurance policies over the counter." The bill provided further that the banks should employ no solicitors, that policy holders must share in net profits, that legal reserves must meet standard requirements, and that policy holders must be guaranteed a cash surrender value after premiums had been paid for six months. The terms of policies and premium rates were to be fixed by an actuary employed by the state. "The insurance departments of the banks were to be placed under the joint supervision of the Commissioner of Banks and the Commissioner of Insurance."

The principal purpose of this legislation was to reduce the cost of insurance by eliminating agents' commissions, to offset the practice of overpersuasion and to protect policy holders against the loss accompanying the lapse of weekly premium policies, which had no cash surrender value until the policies had run a considerable time. Another purpose was to retain Massachusetts money within the state instead of permitting the state to be drained of capital badly needed for local development. The bill became law only after much opposition on the part of insurance companies. It was supported by the Savings Bank Insurance League, organized for the purpose, and by Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, who attacked the wastes and abuses of private insurance.

The law was merely permissive and the savings banks responded to their opportunity very slowly. However, through the interest and support of business men who saw in savings bank insurance possible benefits for themselves and their employes beginnings were made at Whitman and Brockton. In spite of continued opposition by the insurance companies, says the writer, the savings banks have gradually discovered from experience that the insurance plan is a good business getter and that it has curtailed the withdrawal of deposits and thus increased the funds available for profitable investment. For example, "one bank in the system reports that 82 per cent of the funds deposited within the past three years as life insurance premiums have stuck."

By July 31, 1929, the ten banks in

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the plan had $68,000,000 of insurance in effect. During the 21 years that the law has been operative the banks have issued 84,000 policies at an average cost of 26 per cent below that of insurance companies. Between August 1, 1928, and July 31, 1929, the ten banks issued 14,510 new policies valued at $12,410,352. During the 21 years $3,200,000 in dividends have been paid. Dividends have been paid every year, and the buyers of policies during the early years of the scheme received in dividends last year approximately 62 per cent of their annual premiums. Assets exceed $8,000,000 and premium income in 1928 approximated $1,900,000.

During the last fiscal year only 1.05 per cent of the policies lapsed. In contrast, Mr. Powers reports, the records of the state government show that "in 1928 the average lapse ratio on policies [outside insurance] written by these companies in Massachusetts, in their weekly premium departments (industrial insurance), was 59.59 per cent of the number of policies written during the year. Their ten-year average of lapsed policies of this type has been 52.66 per cent of all written. . . ."

The savings bank insurance plan functions "not only for the benefit of people of moderate means, offering policies with a face value as low as $250; it is also attracting buyers from the professions and among the wealthy, who are eager to avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 26 per cent in buying life insurance. Thirteen thousand dollars may now be written on a single life."

The total cost to the state for supervision of the savings banks insurance during the fiscal year 1929-30, Mr. Powers estimates, will be $9,800. It is claimed that "the concessions forced by competition through the savings bank insurance plan represent today a savings to Massachusetts people of about $11,000,000 a year."

THE theory that the unmarried woman who lives at home should be paid a low wage because she can live more cheaply is poor social economy," declares the United States Women's Bureau. Girls who receive "somewhat more adequate return," it is stated, aid the family in keeping above the subsistence level. While it is true that the family life can effect some saving, the amount thereof is greatly exaggerated. To the extent that the employed girl is unable to maintain herself entirely she becomes dependent upon her family, and thus contributes materially to any precarious financial condition existing within the family while actually spending her time and energy in work that should afford her a living. More than this, in the case of the girl receiving somewhat more adequate return for her labor it has been repeatedly shown that a large majority of these living at home must contribute to the support of others besides themselves if the family is to be maintained above the subsistence level." The Women's Bureau states that out of 3,047 women questioned, 92 per cent lived with relatives. In one State 85 per cent of the girls were daughters living at home. The Bureau's report is another refutation of the theory that women only work for "pin money." Various studies by this government unit show that grim necessity forces these women into the wage-earning class.

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Youth and the Labor Movement

Educating the youth of today in the labor movement is a big problem and needs plenty of thought and action.

SOME of the leaders of labor and educators sympathetic with labor have long realized that many of the children of workers are growing through the impressionable years without concept of the meaning of the labor movement or an understanding of its significance in their own lives. Moreover, it has been discovered on questioning them in groups that they often assume an unthinking and supercilious attitude toward labor and regard themselves as in a "middle class" superior to the social and economic group to which their parents are loyal. It is felt that the public school and other institutions dealing with children have for the most part ignored the problem of differences in economic interests, or rather have inculcated the vague, general, optimistic philosophy that derogates any suggestion of defect in the economic or governmental system. The mental habits, the method of approaching problems and the values attaching to cooperative efforts as they are taught to children in the several institutions maintained to deal with children, are not, in the eyes of some labor leaders, adequate to the needs of those who will be called upon to take part in the collective struggle. The usual influences, they believe, too often are conducive to ignorance of, and superiority or actual hostility toward the labor movement.

To supplement the training offered by the community with organized influences in the leisure time of the children of labor, Pioneer Youth of America was organized by certain unionist leaders and educators in 1924 after discussions that had lasted several months. During that summer and two successive summer seasons a camp was conducted on the campus at Manumit School and then transferred to the organization's own site at Rifton, N. Y. One season there were as many as 27 clubs in New York City. There is a group of lively clubs in Philadelphia where a branch was organized in 1926 and where a camp was conducted until the site was lost through the extension of a suburban line. The children served include others than children of trade unionists. In the summer of 1928, at the New York (Rifton) camp, regarded as the national experimental camp, 88 per cent of the children were from homes of trade unionists of 54 different local unions. The rates to children of unionists are lower than those for others. The camps are self-supporting, but the organization relies for its maintenance on contributions as well as fees. The adults who maintain the organization are composed of "labor men and women, educators, parents and others." The children enrolled range from nine to eighteen years of age.

Among the projects of Pioneer Youth is that of publishing books, as it proclaims in one of its prospectuses, "with a social purpose." The first is *Pioneers of Freedom* by McAlister Coleman. The intention and hope of the organization are to extend its ac-

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tivities and methods in labor groups through the country.

There is a measure of criticism of other agencies carrying on work for children, at least a clear implication of their inadequacy for labor's children, in the organization of a separate institution. There has been little criticism expressed, however, in the efforts to build up Pioneer Youth. The program is positive, with definite aims. It differs from those of other child training organizations in the purpose, leadership and methods. Labor feels its responsibility for assisting in the organization of society and believes that the larger place it plans to fill in the future requires abilities and ideals consistent with its nature. It regards as essential in the citizens of labor for to-morrow a critical attitude and capacity as regards political and economic shibboleths and slogans, an ability to cooperate with others in a common project with fairness and a realistic sense of personal, group and social interests, with a realization of the value and use of science and an idealism that conserves and advances the common good.

The preamble to the constitution of Pioneer Youth states its specific purposes thus:

"1. To build strong, healthy and well balanced bodies and minds.

"2. To cultivate, through creative activity, power to think clearly and freely and to act courageously.

"3. To engender a love and understanding of nature.

"4. To acquaint them with the social and economic problems that face the world.

"5. To develop in them a sense of social responsibility and justice."

The organization, sharply to be distinguished from the Communist organization, Young Pioneers, is but a beginning as yet, more important in method and possibilities than in accomplishment. Several persons of considerable experience and authority in educational matters have expressed confidence in the plan and principles of Pioneer Youth, among them Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the New York Teachers' Union, and Professor William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College. Among the officers and board members are many American Federation of Labor officials.

A LONDON newspaper recently offered a prize for the best definition of "A Friend." Among the many thousand answers which were received, the one that was awarded the first prize was: "The first person who comes in when the world goes out." The second prize was given to the definition sent in by a small boy, who wrote: "A friend is a feller who knows all about you and likes you just the same." Everybody needs a friend at some time in life, "when the world goes out" through the death of a loved one, the wreck of hopes and the failure to achieve one's most cherished desires. In those moments, many whom we have considered to be our friends have forsaken us. With the loss of money our so-called friends have quickly melted away. It is on these occasions that the first person who is ready to lend a helping hand, to breathe a word of consolation in our sorrow, be he the acquaintance of a day or of a lifetime, is a true friend.

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The Workers' Share Is Not Limited

Industrial Committee of National Catholic Women hold that workers are entitled to receive enough to live in decent comfort.

WORKERS of every grade have a claim to an equitable share in the great wealth of our country and of the concerns in which they work," declares the Industrial Committee of the National Catholic Women in a report to the board of directors of that organization. The report follows a two-years' study of industrial questions.

A living wage is defined as something more than means to buy food, shelter and clothing for the immediate present.

"We hold," the report declares, "that men are entitled from their work to receive at least enough money to support a normal-sized family in decent comfort with the opportunity to provide for the normal risks of sickness, accidents, old age and unemployment."

Equal wages for women doing work similar to men was favored, as was a just wage for all working women. General prosperity is enhanced by high wages, it is declared.

The report asserts that organization of workers is a step toward a society "based on its work and its trade upon conditions that correspond to our worthiness as rulers of the universe God created.

"We seek, too, a higher status for men and women in their occupations. We wish to see their worthiness as human beings recognized in industry so that they will no longer be considered mere 'hands.' We wish to see them share, through their representatives, in the decisions of the concerns of which they are a part. We wish to see them share in the increased productivity of our country and of the concerns in which they work.

"We urge all this not solely because of love for abstract justice, abstract equity and abstract charity, but because we want justice, equity and charity to be the rule of everyday life. We can then better use material things as a ladder to the Kingdom of God on earth and in Heaven."

THE power and strength of the union inherently is vested in its members. If you do not manifest some interest in your own affairs all the loose criticism and kicking in the world will not improve conditions. It imposes an impossible task upon those who represent you when you fail or refuse to co-operate. Under such a condition it requires unusual courage and idealism to put forth a determined effort. Generals, captains and lieutenants would never win a war if the army remained in quarters and played pinochle while the battle raged.

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

Reaction and Revolution are Loyal Pals

DAVID CLARK, editor Southern Textile Bulletin, spokesman for anti-union interests in that industry, comes to the aid of Communists by ignoring "red" philosophy. He soft pedals their revolutionary purpose and innocently chirps that the "quarrel between trade unionists and Communists" is merely a fight over who shall collect dues.

Clark is but an order taker who raises smoke screens to confuse the issue among elements that can be swayed without compelling them to think. The directing forces of reaction understand "red" philosophy, just as they understand trade unionism.

To question this statement is to ignore the corps of economists, historians, students, investigators and psychologists at the command of reaction. The latter always faces facts and shapes its course accordingly.

Reaction has one invariable policy—at every test it joins with revolution against the unions.

The objective of the two groups differ, but both know neither objective is possible if organized labor is a factor in our social and industrial life.

Revolution serves reaction by dividing the workers. Occasionally revolution becomes too bold. Its dupes are scattered while the "leaders" escape. This keeps the revolutionary spirit alive. It is an alibi to conceal understandings that are inherent in the two movements.

The anti-union employer, who is acquainted with social forces, knows there is nothing staple in "red" emotionalism. This employer also knows that the trade

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unionist believes lasting gains are only made as individual workers unite and expand their collective intelligence and capacity.

Communists preach that economic systems can be changed by group dictum. The "red" has no faith in individuals whose only part in his system is to obey orders. This policy is identical with reaction's philosophy.

Trade unionists should keep in mind the fundamental difference between trade unionism and Communism. They can then understand the historic unity between reaction and revolution.

They can understand why the Communist, with his next-century picture, is welcomed by anti-union elements and why the trade unionist, with his day-by-gain gains, is opposed.

The New England Joint Conference

Minutes of the regular Semi-Annual meeting of the New England Joint Conference held at the Hotel Biltmore, Providence, R. I., Sunday, January the 5th.

Meeting called to order at 9:15 A. M. with President John Swinson in the chair.

Delegates in attendance: Brothers John W. Hoff, Boston; John Swinson, Providence; M. J. Taft, Springfield, and C. W. Sickels, Connecticut.

International President Joseph A. Mullaney and International Vice-President E. A. Johnson in attendance.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read and approved as read.

B. A. Hoff of Boston reports business poor at present with about 20% of the membership idle. Prospects for the future good.

B. A. Taft of Springfield reports business good, all men working although the membership is dissatisfied with the agreement as they are still working under their old agreement which calls for $1.25 per hour.

Business Agent Swinson of Providence reports business good, prospects good. Providence feels about the same as Springfield local, as they are working under the same agreement conditions and at present negotiating with their employers for a change.

B. A. Sickels reports business good and prospects the same.

Finances of the Conference audited and found correct with balance on hand of sixty-four dollars and fifty-six cents ($64.56) and no outstanding obligations.

International President J. A. Mullaney advised at length as to policy to be adopted by Providence and Springfield locals in an attempt to effect an early and satisfactory adjustment of their agreement differences with their employers and the conference feels that if carried out under the supervision of International Vice-President E. A. Johnson as instructed by our President will have the desired effect in the near future.

Meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock noon. Next regular meeting in Boston.

C. W. SICKELS, Secretary.

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From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS—Items for the official columns of The Asbestos Worker should be prepared on a separate sheet and the style of the publication followed as closely as possible. Write as plainly as you can—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All items must be in the hands of the Editor BY THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH preceding publication, to insure insertion in the issue following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of items submitted.

LOCAL NO. 3, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Things are going along in fine shape in our Local Union and the members are enjoying the conditions that have been made by their solidarity and the able leadership of the Cleveland Building Trades Council.

Work is very good for this time of the year and, while some of our men are unemployed, this is what might be expected when we consider the weather we are having.

The meetings are being well attended and everything is looking good for the future.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT DALTON, Business Agent.

LOCAL NO. 4, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Wish to inform you that at recent election held by Local No. 4 the following officers were elected for the year 1930: President, Edw. C. Sheehan; Vice-President, Charles C. Rice; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles J. Hearn; Recording Secretary, Clifford G. Rice, 318 Potomac Avenue, and Business Representative, James E. Harman, 145 Broadway.

The members of Local No. 4 have enjoyed a fairly prosperous winter so far.

Fraternally yours,

CLIFFORD G. RICE, Secretary.

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LOCAL NO. 11, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

On January 1, 1930, our new scale went into effect: $1.50 for Mechanics, $1.00 for Improvers. 100% Closed Shop. Union conditions are good. Seven (7) shops signed up to December 31, 1930.

Fraternally yours,

S. MOHSBERG, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 14, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly publish the following lines in the Asbestos Worker concerning the yearly election of Local No. 14 held December 18, 1929.

At the election of officers held in the Electricians' Hall, 1807 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 18, 1929, Charles H. Trout was elected President for his second term without any opposition, also as a delegate to the international convention.

John Murtha has been elected business agent for his sixth term. Vice-President, R. Ebert. Financial Secretary, Wm. Scout. Financial Treasurer, George Brumm. Recording Secretary, Harry Lewis. Executive Board, George Jakob, Joseph Elliott, Thomas Sullivan, Frank McCormick, Gearla Fitzmaurice. Trustees, Alvin Cahoome, John Fallon, Percy Williams. Sergeant-at-Arms, John Goodman. Building Trades Council, Grant Coward, Herman Durkhoff. Central Labor Union, Frederick Seidenburgh. Delegates to International Convention, John Murtha, Charles Trout, George Jakob.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MURTHA, Business Agent.

LOCAL NO. 23, MONTREAL, CANADA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 23 again wishes to thank President Mullaney and the International for their work on behalf of this local.

Brother Mullaney came into town and found an open shop con-

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dition on the Sun Life Building. He immediately got to work to change this condition with the result that we are proud to say that this town is 100% union for the first time since it received its charter in 1914.

We hope to keep Montreal union and intend to do all we can to make ourselves a credit to the International and Montreal.

Again thanking Brother Mullaney for his excellent work, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A.PADGHAM, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 31, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 31 wishes through your Journal to thank our International President, Brother Mullaney for his help in our strike.

We went out Monday, January 20, for $1.37½ and the five day week for the six summer months.

Brother Mullaney was with us on Friday, January 24, by request, and the next day we had our agreement signed. Our President sure is a fast worker. It is a sure bet that we would still be playing poker if he did not show up.

We would also like to thank our International Vice-President Johnson for his help.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY A. DYER, President.

LOCAL NO. 34, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Want to inform you that we have elected a new Business Representative and Financial Secretary-Treasurer, consisting of Harry Snyder, Business Representative, address, 4217 Central Avenue; Lee Anthony, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, address, 1516 2nd Avenue So.

Hope you will publish such at the earliest time possible, I remain

Fraternally yours,

LEE ANTHONY, Secretary.

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BROTHER JOSEPH PFEIFER
Local No. 3, Cleveland

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 3 has lost a loyal member in the death of Brother Joseph Pfeifer, who passed away on December 5, 1929, and

WHEREAS, Brother Pfeifer was an active member of our Local Union for many years prior to his being called from his earthly labors, and

WHEREAS, During his membership he made a host of friends in our local and other locals in our city, and it was only thru his death that we learned that he had no living relations; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 3, deplore the loss of our worthy brother, and feel that his work here among us will gain for him that reward in the hereafter that he so richly deserves.

GEO. MEASOR, President.
ANDREW O'DONNELL
WILLIAM HOWFER
THOMAS McINTYRE
ALBERT DALTON
Committee.

BROTHER JACK BARRY
Local No. 17, Chicago

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Jack Barry.

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

C. V. CONWAY, 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, 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. Clifford G. Rice, Secretary, 318 Potomac Avenue. James 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, 810 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. Osburn, 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 1201 Saint 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. Edwin A. Olson, 12 Redland Avenue, Rumford, R. I.

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 and Third Fridays at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn. C. W. Sickels, Business Representative and Secretary, 145 Elm Street, West Haven, Conn.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 601 4th Avenue, South. Lee Anthony, 1516 Second Avenue South, 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. W. J. Ryan, 410 West Wayne Street, South Bend, Ind.

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. Thomas Hughes, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

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, 2126 Hanover Avenue.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Third Monday at Paderatz Hall, cor. Whitaker and Beatty Streets. Jacob Oswald, 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 Tuesdays at Mechanics Hall, 31 Main Street. Harry 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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