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NUMBER SEVEN

OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF, AND PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

JULY -- NINETEEN -- THIRTY

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A Man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else, on frequent self-examination, and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right without troubling himself about what others may think or say or whether they do or do not do that which he thinks and says and does

George Long

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ASBESTOS WORKER

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Samuel Gompers...Man of Character

"We believe this man was 100% honest. We do not think that a self-seeker leaves as a post-mortem message these words: 'Say to them that as I kept the Faith; I expect they will keep the Faith,'" says Frederick Russell Pope, M. A.

IN the mid-year of the last century, on the twenty-seventh day of the first month, a young Jewess brought forth a son, upon whom was bestowed the forename of Samuel, Israel's righteous judge. That, of course, was not an event of any particular interest to the mighty city of London, for Spittlefields was a mile from the Ghetto, and what went on in Spittlefields was of no concern to the rest of the world-metropolis on the Thames.

Yet, sixty-eight years later this little Samuel was to be ceremoniously driven through the gates of Buckingham Palace and for an hour was closeted with His Majesty King George V. It's a long, long way from Spittlefields to Buckingham! Let us mark the journey.

The Gompers ancestry is an interesting illustration of what unforeseen results may arise from minor events. When Napoleon dispatched his armies to the Lowlands he did not dream, of course, that he was to furnish the Republic of the Western World with a leader of men whose achievements may be well compared to his own—with this to the latter's greater glory, that he shed no blood, made neither orphans nor widows.

But, as it happened, a certain soldier of the army of occupation took himself a wife by the name of Rood, and Samuel's mother was a Rood. His father's line, as the name implies, was Austrian, though both parents were actually born in the city of Amsterdam.

The Gompers children spent much of their time on the streets—of necessity, for eight humans in two rooms is somewhat more than enough. Indeed, it was there that the lads' wits were sharpened, and he himself has paid tribute to "the street" as a powerful factor in his education.

But great was the influence of Grandfather Solomon on the growing boy; two key-lessons in character did the old man teach him: first, to hold his tongue; second, to hold his temper.

"Samuel," he would say, "if you wish to keep a secret, tell it to no one —then only 1 knows it," and he would

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write down the figure I. "If you tell it to another then [marking down II] this many know it; and if he tells another, then this many—III."

The instruction in self-control, the old man, unfortunately for himself, impressed upon the boy by the "horrible example" method, for he was accustomed to fly off into furious outbursts of passion, whereupon the grandson would gaze at him, wide-eyed, and say to himself, "Sam, that's you and it ain't good."

It has often been observed that men rarely outlive the influence of childhood and there is one event in the boyhood of Gompers that cut deep. Opposite his home stood a silk mill. The operators of it were largely descendents of those French Huguenots who had settled in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, that modest violet of French imperialism who remarked "I am the state."

The introduction of machinery turned hundreds of these thrifty workers into the streets and the vision of their hopeless, dejected faces lingered in Samuel Gompers' soul for many a year after they had long since passed from an earth that begrudged them and their children bread.

Yes; times were hard and at the age of ten the lad was put to work. "I had no understanding of the wrong done," says he, "but the inhumanity of it I have felt very keenly every year of my life."

But his nature craved knowledge. "Mental hunger is as cruel as physical," so he wrote. There were night schools. The Talmud "unlocked a literature of wonderful beauty and wisdom." And always there were clubs, groups of eager debaters, parliamentarians, the forum of workers, often men of keen mentality, upon whom anyone might sharpen his wits. To one of these workmen—indeed, to whom his autobiography is dedicated — Ferdinand Laurell, a Swede, may well be ascribed the honor of setting the young immigrant's feet on the path they were ever after to follow. And in the New World Cooper Union's gates were open, and through them he walked for over twenty years.

It was in the year 1863 that the Gompers family sailed for the United States, then torn by dissension, age-old, over the question as to whether man must make bricks without straw. Moses in Egypt had once protested to Pharaoh that they should not; Pharaoh, loath to lose the cheapest-priced labor known—slavery—had clung to it until the plagues loosened his grip. Lincoln in America had duplicated divine precedent by the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation the very year this young descendent of Moses set foot in the United States. And his days, too, were to be a devoted continuation of the faith, the fighting of a good fight, the proclaiming of an eternal, everlasting "No" against the exploitation of Blood by Greed.

The new arrivals settled, of course, in New York City. Suffice it to say that there was a slaughterhouse across the way from their lodgings and a brewery in the rear! Neighbors—English, Irish, German and Dutch.

A citizen at the earliest opportunity, 1872, when he had already been married five years. People did not wait to start at the top in those days!

For ten years after his marriage Gompers worked at his trade, a cigar-maker, as did many another youth. But there was a unique "sociability" about the man; over and over again in his autobiography one reads the simple statement, "I love men," "I like to be with men." None of them seemed unimportant to him.

We hear of a group called "Die Zehn Philosophen," the ten philosophers, meeting, strangely enough, at the Tenth Ward Hotel. And the ten philosophers believed what Alexander Pope and Socrates had told them that the proper study of mankind is man; and, though proud universities would never have given them credits or points for their discussions, the ten philosophers produced the germ of

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what no proud universities could produce, to wit, the germ of the American Federation of Labor. "To them," says Gompers, "life was an adventure, not a tragedy."

It was in 1876 that Samuel Gompers was elected to his first official position, President of Local No. 144. The following year he found himself with a strike on his hands at the conclusion of which, he tells us, he was heavily in debt, with most of his little stock of valuables in pawn.

Now we are quite certain that at this point someone will be asking, "And what did he 'get' out of all these jobs?" for devotion to an ideal is considered a medieval virtue today; the world is always thinking in terms of "get," not give.

Samuel Gompers gave. "The labor movement," he writes, "is fundamentally spiritual, inspiring dedication as completely as any religious movement. We placed Labor before everything, personal advancement, family, comfort."

Let us examine that statement in detail—"The labor movement is fundamentally spiritual." "I failed to see," he protested, "how men who claimed to believe in conventional religious standards, Christian or Jewish, could profit through the misery of human beings." (We should love to know just exactly how Mr. Gompers felt in 1902 when a certain mine owner exclaimed, "The rights of the laboring man will be protected not by labor agitators but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the public interests of the country." Are these, we wonder, the same Christian gentlemen who today control a certain public utility that recently decreed no men over forty should be employed by that company?)

To return to the statement quoted. "We placed Labor before everything, personal advancement, family, comfort."

"Before personal advancement." A few facts: In 1914 the then Governor of New York, Glynn, offered Mr Gompers the chairmanship of the newly formed Workmen's Compensation Commission, at a salary of $10,000 a year. It was refused. We will not enumerate the many other honorable offers that were made and rejected. Other men accepted. They were well within their rights in doing so. "It was not," exclaims Gompers, sadly, "that they were corrupted; they were weaned away." Yes, weaned away by political jobs, by corporation executiveships, by one or another mess of porridge.

As for dishonorable offers, they were many. Feathering his nest would have been but the trouble of raising his hand—$10,000 for a mere list of names and addresses of the delegates to the Labor Convention at the time of the notorious ship subsidy bill of 1899. How did he answer that? By hobbling to the hall in arctics and on crutches, and seeing to it that the proposal was buried deep in the mud whence it sprang.

"Before family." A few extracts from the story of his life: "My mother died while I was in Omaha delivering a Labor Day address." And again: "When in Des Moines and while on the platform, speaking, I received a telegram stating that Rose, my eldest daughter, was dead. I tried to finish my talk but could not." And again: "My daughter Sadie died while I was in Italy during the War. Somehow I felt it was hardly just compensation for the service that I had tried to render."

"Before comfort." "I traveled on immigrant trains, cheap boats and freight cars." "We carried our offices in our hats and earned our living by our trades." "When my shoes needed repairing, I wore old slippers." And finally—and this should convince the most skeptical anti-laborite — Mr. Gompers never owned a dress suit till 1902! An amusing sidelight is this: He had been invited to address the New York Board of Trade and Transportation—the Brahmens, as he called

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them. Should he or should he not wear a dress suit? Big question this. (You remember Gann versus Roosevelt?) Note the solution: "I finally concluded that nonconformity to convention would only make me conspicuous and would not help my cause, so I bought my first evening suit."

We believe this man was 100 per cent honest. We do not think that a self-seeker leaves as a post-mortem message these words: "Say to them that as I kept the Faith; I expect they will keep the Faith."

Yes; to him the labor movement was fundamentally spiritual, inspiring dedication as completely as any religious movement. And he did place Labor before everything, personal advancement, family, comfort. And our answer to the question "What did he 'get' out of it? is: "He did not 'get' -- he gave."

Our next glimpse of Samuel Gompers is in the guise of a book agent, peddling the works of his illustrious compatriot, Charles Dickens. To whom? To tenement house cigarmakers, not likely prospects as the supersalesman would say. But Mr. Gompers, to tell the truth, is not using his mouth in this campaign so much as his eyes, and what he sees of tenements converted into pigsty "factories," he jots down in a little notebook. The contents of this notebook he divulges to another young man, a "silk stocking," who at that time was serving his first term in the New York State Legislature. Rather interesting, these two people talking over that notebook. The young legislator thinks it grossly exaggerated, refuses to believe.

"Come and see," urges Gompers.

They go; the young assemblyman is persuaded; he promises to champion a regulatory bill and he keeps his promise. Theodore Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers were to meet on many a future occasion; doubtless each recognized in the other that most attractive of masculine virtues, aggressiveness. "But I am President of the United States," once roared the former assemblyman, now become Chief Magistrate of the Republic. "That is true, Mr. President," retorts the undismayed Gompers, "but I am President of the American Federation of Labor and as such I shall insist upon our right to pursue a lawful course."

We know of no man so little impressed by what the world calls great as was Mr. Gompers. His perfect, matter-of-fact attitude toward names which dazzled was astounding. Was it because he had ever so clearly in his mind's eye the masses of those who toil so that the splendor with which this or that king or president was surrounded seemed so negligible? Through every chapter of his life resounds the simple call, "I love men."

The first and, with the exception of one year, the perpetual President of the American Federation of Labor, was Samuel Gompers—elected, 1882; salary, $1,000; full-time to be devoted to the Federation which, be it noted, was a rather decentralized body at that date! "The American trade-union movement," Gompers wrote, "had to work out its own philosophy, technic and language." Elaborate offices—consisting of one room, ten feet by eight, furnished with a kitchen table and a soap-box for a chair—were set up in East 8th Street, New York. Seated here on the soap-box Samuel Gompers started to work out the philosophy, technic and language of American trade-unionism. We very much doubt whether the shrewdest man in the United States looking in at East 8th Street those days, would have gambled one cent on the success of that enterprise.

But Gompers was no "wheel-chair" general. Up and down the city and country—impossible to follow his pilgrimages those years. We hear an amusing incident upon the occasion of his first speech. He was being heartily congratulated. Finally a certain old and trusted friend reached out his hand: "That was all right, Sam. You

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will yet a good speaker be." "I was a bit crestfallen," admits Gompers.

"The last speaker," said an ultra-conservative New York paper, "was Mr. Gompers, who made a miserable fist of it." "Then," comments Mr. Gompers humorously, "they concluded, as a gracious afterthought, 'The meeting broke up peacefully'."

The growth of the Federation during the nineties was not spectacular. "We plodded on," says he. And there is just a world of meaning in that simple statement, "We plodded on." Time and again one runs across that sentiment. It takes fortitude to continue hammering away at a project year after year with no visible results." "The patience of Labor is one of the most remarkable features of the whole struggle." There is something tremendously convincing about slow growth. This is nature's way—this is how all that is has come to be—coal and iron, oaks and man. "We plodded on."

But not dumbly. The man on the soap-box chair was a seer who foresaw. Industrial centralization — the "trust," as it was called—must be countered by a parallel development in Labor. "The trade union is Labor's constructive suggestion to democratic regulation of large-scale production. I will not join the howl against trusts; all I ask is to give us freedom to work out our own salvation, and give industry the same opportunity. The economic world is essentially scientific; politics is the field of contending forces."

If it be objected that there is a certain vagueness to Mr. Gompers' Labor creed at this time, we can only reply that assuredly there was. We have already stated that; and at no time in his life could he have produced what he rather sardonically termed "blue-prints and specifications for a labor movement." This man was not a philosopher; he was a general. "All my life," says he near the close of it, "has been a fight." And—let us not deny it, for he did not—partisan fighting for one cause. "If I can not defend an error, I shall try to find an excuse for it." And a hard fighter. "In any contest in which human interests are involved I have never given nor asked mercy; the issue is the thing. It is a clean fight and a man's fight." He took his work and himself seriously. There is no flippancy in the man, no bravado, a grim humor, at times. To a millionaire steel man who claimed that "his men" had acted very undiplomatically, in the matter of calling a strike, Mr. Gompers replied, "But we don't grow diplomats on 12, 13 and 14 cents an hour, Mr. H." And to another who asserted that those who work with their heads are superior to those who work with their hands, Mr. Gompers answered by reminding him that his generalization had overlooked hogs who do all their work with their heads.

Yes; he took his work seriously. The cries of the starving Huguenots of Spittlefields were still resounding in his ears; and—whether in Egypt, London or the New World—still there were and still there are those who would willingly have others make bricks without straw.

He charted his course, as a practical sailor does, from day to day. A good captain does not run his ship against a reef to prove that his vessel is staunch and will not spring a leak. "There is nothing to be gained by taking an immovable stand for an impossible cause." It is statements such as these, so illustrative of the man's generalship, that arouse animosity in the minds of those who feel it more glorious to dash out their brains against stone walls than to scale them in order to attain an objective.

But when Samuel Gompers knew his ground, his rights, he stood firm. The Bucks Stove and Range Company case is now history, but it is not so well known as it fully deserves to be. We will not here rehearse the affair, but we will transcribe Mr. Gompers' memorable reply to the accusing judge

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—for such he was. After hearing his conduct described by the learned (?) justice as "coarse, unrefined and insolent," the accused answered. "If men must suffer because they dare speak for the masses of our country, if men must suffer because they have raised their voices to meet the bitter antagonism of sordid greed which would even grind the children into the dust to coin dollars, I shall not only have to, but be willing to submit to whatever sentence your honor may impose" Bang! goes the gavel. "One year!" And yet, if we recall correctly, Mr. Lincoln's second inaugural contains some phrases perilously like these.

So for seven years Samuel Gompers went about his business with a jail sentence on his mind. But finally, in 1914, the sentence was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States under the Statute of Limitations. The man stood his ground. "We were not lawyers but we had learned the principles of human freedom in a school that burned them into us and no one could shake our grasp of them." And still the Huguenots of Spittlefields go marching on!

If there was any one event which might symbolize the success of Samuel Gompers in a material sense it was the dedication in 1916 of the Labor Temple in Washington, D. C. A long way now from East 8th Street, the kitchen table and the box! Surely he must have been thinking of that one little room that day when he escorted the President of the United States to the platform. And surely, for he was a human being, he must have felt a deep satisfaction — and Labor must have felt it no less—when Woodrow Wilson said, "I want to express my admiration for his [Gompers'] patriotic courage, large vision and statesmanlike sense."

The dedication of Labor's beautiful home in 1916 may, in a sense, be said to mark the close of Samuel Gompers' career as a Labor leader proper. Soon were unchained the ancient dogs of war. And overnight the whole aspect of society had changed. The primal instinct of the herd to protect itself quickly seized on all; and Labor was no exception to the rule. At the beginning of the conflict Samuel Gompers was what he had been for many years—a doctrinaire pacifist. In this he was in most excellent company, as anyone knows, for we do not doubt that practically the whole working world was similarly minded. At the same time it never occurred to him to question his Americanism. That we will accept at face value. His activity throughout the struggle was an inspiring example of undivided loyalty, although, even after his appointment to the Council of National Defense, he was conscious that the other members of the committee regarded him with suspicion or reservation. It is still very true, as was sorrowfully said by another, that a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country. Could there be a more beautiful illustration of this than an incident that occurred in London, August, 1918? Lloyd George was speaking at the Carleton Hotel; beside him sat Samuel Gompers. "Mr. Gompers," said the British minister, whose countrymen likewise—many of them, at least, in the past—had found no language bitter enough to describe the little Welshman—"Mr. Gompers, we were not always accepted as we are now but we have never wavered from the ideal of Justice, Freedom and Humanity."

Let us not linger on his war mission, his broadcasting of American Labor's message to European workers. Marshals, emperors, presidents and parliaments hailed him; but somehow we can not escape the feeling that for him, as for millions of others, the fact that war shattered so many fond ideals as to cast a shadow over life ever after.

"There will yet be a World Parliament of Man," he insists.

Somehow, writing from the viewpoint of one who served as a youth in

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the trenches, we sense in Mr. Gompers' story of the war, a profound sadness as though there had been piled upon his shoulders an incredibly heavy load. In the twinkling of an eye the world is turned upside down. Perhaps the past had been all wrong—perhaps new visions are needed. "Well, if so," we fancy this man of seventy saying to himself—he and many others—"if so, the burden of it rests on these millions whom we saw in khaki. Perhaps—perhaps, they will bring back a message from No-Man's Land."

Was it, we wonder, the prompting of some such vague reflections as these that made him write: "When I am gone, I want someone to do me the justice to let the world know that I was never in entire accord with my colleagues upon the withdrawal from the International Federation of Trade Unions" (in 1919).

The long day closes. The name of Gompers was as familiar in Mexico as in the United States. Calles is to be inducted into office at Mexico City. Gompers must be there. He goes. The ceremonies are over. In the beautiful sunken garden behind the National Palace a luncheon has been served. The diplomats, the "great," have left. It is sundown. Gompers remains for a moment, gazing interestedly at a group of barefooted peons, coming down the path. What are they doing here? As they approach him they fall at his feet and kiss the old man's hands. There have been many miles and many years traveled from Spittlefields!

And the years were all but seventy-five. All journeys end; and Samuel Gompers' ardent wish that he might be permitted to labor until he went out into Silence was granted.

Perhaps we do not yet know what the War has swept away of what was old and what of new must now be built. The radical of yesterday is hailed by the conservative of tomorrow. But whatever shall be done, whether by plagues of Egypt, by evolution, or by revolution, by peace, or by war, nothing worth-while can be done save by men with as deep a love for their fellows as Samuel Gompers' love. Turn the pages of his life and read it again and again: "I love men—no human being is unimportant."

THE expansion of the natural gas industry in the past few months has been phenomenal. Natural gas can now be piped from the Middle West to the Atlantic seaboard. Great economies will result from the combining of natural gas with manufactured gas for fuel purposes. But getting heat units out of natural gas is only one of the possibilities. Some gas wells will produce "dry ice," that is carbon dioxide for refrigeration. One well is now producing carbon dioxide which will show a temperature of 110 degrees below zero. Thus from natural gas we may, in a short time, get both heat and extreme cold.

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One of the Ten...Thou Shalt Not Steal

Living up to this one of the Ten Commandments is "not so easy" as some people imagine, looking over this little story.

WHAT is to steal? To steal? It is another word to be construed; and who is to be our guide? The police will give us one construction, leaving the word only that least minimum of meaning without which society would fall in pieces; but surely we must take some higher sense than this.

The truly quaint materialism of our view of life disables us from pursuing any transaction to an end. You can make no one understand that his bargain is anything more than a bargain, whereas in point of fact it is a link in the policy of mankind, and either a good or an evil to the world.

If one man agrees to give another so many shillings for so many hours' work, and then willfully gives him a certain proportion of the price in bad money and only the remainder in good, we can see with half an eye that this man is a thief. But if the other spends a certain proportion of the hours in smoking a pipe of tobacco, and a certain other proportion in looking at the sky, or the clock, or trying to recall an air, or in meditation on his own past adventures, and only the remainder in downright work such as he is paid to do, is he, because the theft is one of time and not of money,—is he any the less a thief? The one gave a bad shilling, the other an imperfect hour; but both broke the bargain, and each is a thief.

If you forge a bad knife, you have wasted some of mankind's iron, and then, with unrivaled cynicism, you pocket some of mankind's money for your trouble. Is there any man so blind who cannot see that this is theft? If you carelessly cultivate a farm, you have been playing fast and loose with mankind's resources against hunger. And you must not hope to shuffle out of blame because you got less money for your less quantity; for, although a theft be partly punished, it is none the less a theft for that.

Have you a salary? If you trifle with your health, and so render yourself less capable for duty, and still touch and still greedily pocket the emolument,—what are you but a thief?

Have you double accounts? Do you by any time-honored juggle, deceit or ambiguous process, gain more from those who deal with you than if you were bargaining and dealing face to face in front of God?—what are you but a thief?

Lastly, if you fill an office, or produce an article, which, in your heart of hearts, you think a delusion and a fraud upon mankind, and still draw your salary and go through the sham maneuvers of this office, or still book your profits and keep on flooding the world with these injurious goods,—though you were old, and bald, and first at the church, and a baronet, what are you but a thief?

These may seem hard words and mere curiosities of the intellect, in an age when the spirit of honesty is so

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sparingly cultivated that all business is conducted upon lies and so-called customs of the trade, that not a man bestows two thoughts on the utility or honorableness of his pursuit.

Even before the lowest of all tribunals,—before a court of law, whose business it is not to keep men right, or within a thousand miles of right, but to withhold them from going so tragically wrong that they will pull down the whole jointed fabric of society by their misdeeds,—even before a court of law, our easy view of following at each other's tails, alike to good and evil, is beginning to be reproved and punished, and declared no honesty at all, but open theft and swindling. You thought it was easy to be honest. Did you think it was easy to be just and kind and truthful? - Stevenson, "Lay Morals"

The Convention Call

The Fourteenth Convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers will be held on Monday, September 8, 1930, at the Palmer House (State, Monroe and Wabash Avenue), Chicago, Illinois, and continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed, which will no doubt be Friday, September 5th.

REPRESENTATION

Affiliated Local Unions with all International arrearages paid up to and including the month of June can be represented by one (1) Delegate and by additional Delegates in the ratio of one (1) for every one hundred (100) of their good standing per capita membership or any fraction thereof, upon which said Local Union has paid the General Office each month for the six (6) months preceding the Convention.

CREDENTIALS

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated Locals; the original Credential must be given to the Delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the General Office.

RESOLUTIONS

For the guidance of Delegates it should be remembered that rules governing Conventions generally fix the hour of noon of the second day's session as the time limit for the introduction of resolutions, and that all resolutions must be presented in duplicate form.

HOTEL RATES AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Convention delegates should as soon as possible communicate with Hugh E. Mulligan, Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, Room 506, Roosevelt Bldg., 179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., and make their reservations.

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Grave Conditions of Unemployment

A timely article on an acute situation that now confronts the workers in all industries is here presented.

[Continued from the June Issue]

A CAUSE of unemployment which has recently received considerable attention is the practice of setting age limits at which employees may be hired. These limits range from 35 to 65 years of age. The fact that the nature of the work for which employees are applying may require relatively young and vigorous workers creates a problem for both employers and society. When employees reach the age of ineffectiveness at such work, the employer must either find other jobs for them, provide pensions, or discharge them. When employers provide pensions, they are subjected to heavy expense if they have a disproportionate number of elderly workers. On the other hand, workers discharged because of their advanced age who have reached an age equal to the age limit set by any employer and are discharged, frequently have considerable difficulty in finding another job.

The question of training such workers along new lines or providing old age pensions is at present one of the most important industrial issues. In this connection it is noteworthy that the United States Civil Service Commission recently announced an age limit of 48 years for navy yard employes engaged as unskilled labor, helpers and skilled trades, whose retirement age is 65 years, and an age limit of 53 for supervisors, clerks, engineers and others whose retirement age is 70 years. In justification of its ruling the commission claims that the action was necessary in order to set a minimum of 15 years' employment before the workers reach the retirement ages recently established by law. In contrast to this some industrial concerns have helped to meet the problem by giving employment to those who are beyond the established age limit and reducing the amount of their pension.

IV. Remedies

The extent and causes of unemployment are now well enough known at least to warrant more extensive use of remedies which have been devised and successfully applied by both industrial concerns and governments. As a result of its hearings the Senate Committee on Education and Labor recommended that a survey of unemployment should be made in connection with the census of 1930. This suggestion has been adopted by the Bureau of the Census. The committee also recommended that the United States Employment Service should be reorganized and should devote itself to the collection of statistics on unemployment, the development of employment exchanges in all the states and the coordination of their work. It stated that "the burden of assisting the unemployed to find work should be borne by organized society through the maintenance of efficient public employment exchanges. Efficient public employment exchanges should replace private exchanges. Private employment exchanges which merely attempt to make contact between a worker and a job, which are operated for profit and

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solely for profit, present a situation where there are conditions conducive to petty graft. Such practice at the expense of the unemployed is a crime which should not be tolerated."

The committee further recommended that employers establish unemployment insurance funds and make every effort to stabilize employment on the ground that it improves the morale of workers, lowers the cost of production and reduces the cost of training unskilled recruits. Unemployment insurance if established by governmental agency should be provided by the various states rather than by the federal government. The committee also urged that there should be no delay on the part of the various governments, federal, state, and city, in formulating plans to carry on the construction of public works at strategic times Finally, the committee pointed out that further consideration might well be given to "the necessity and advisability of providing either through private industry, through the states or through the federal government, a system of old age pensions."

It is reported by Louis Block in the *American Labor Legislation Review*, December, 1929, that 10 free public employment bureaus in California in 1928 placed 180,000 workers in jobs which through private employment agencies would have cost the workers $600,000.

In an address before the divisional meeting of the Producers' Council, Chicago, Illinois, February 25, 1930, reported in the *New York Times*, March 8, John M. Gries, Chief of the Division of Public Construction, Department of Commerce, stated that public construction by federal, state, county and municipal governments would amount to $3,500,000,000 in 1930. He estimated that the expenditures for construction work by utilities and industrial concerns would bring the total to approximately $7,000,000,000. It is expected that these expenditures will encourage production and employment in almost every line of industry, and Secretaries Lamont and Davis have urged that every business concern and every householder should survey the needs for repairs, clean-ups and betterments with a view to relieving the immediate distress of unemployment.

Significant beginnings in dealing with local unemployment have been made by several cities. In this connection the work in Cincinnati and Philadelphia is outstanding. In *The Survey* for December 15, 1929, Ruth Brownlow states that in Cincinnati the city and county governments, welfare agencies and representatives of industry are cooperating through a Citizens Committee for Stabilizing Employment. There are ten sub-committees dealing with various aspects of the problem. For example, the fact-finding committee carried on a survey and found that in May, 1929, of the 106,000 "employables" 88.5 per cent were regularly employed, 5.9 per cent were unemployed, and 5.2 per cent were employed only part time. This summary represented the situation in a comparatively good year and during a period when unemployment would ordinarily be at a low point. The committee sends out its findings to 3,500 employers.

A State-City Employment Exchange is in operation under the supervision of the Public Welfare Department. "One hundred civic and welfare organizations," says the article, "have assured their cooperation with the committee on temporary employment in securing odd jobs around homes, factories and offices for those thrown out of work by temporary shut-downs and for those whose age makes the problem of continuous employment difficult."

Another committee "secures through the charities the number of families receiving aid because of the unemployment of the breadwinner and helps bring such cases to the attention of the agencies." The committee on public works encourages the construction of public buildings, streets, and sewers at times when unemployment is greatest.

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A committee on state and national co-operation stands ready to participate in any state or national plan to stabilize employment.

In Philadelphia the Chamber of Commerce has approved the plan of its Industrial Relations Committee to deal with unemployment as a community problem. Beulah Amidon of the *Survey* staff says in *The Womans Press* for March that the "plan is centered in a permanent organization to be known as the institute for the regularization of employment. The primary function of this institute would be to give technical advice on methods of regularizing industry at the request of individual businesses or of trade associations Its secondary function would be a systematic endeavor to educate employers in the importance and methods of regularization. The plan also provides for a better system of connecting workers and jobs in the Philadelphia district; prosperity reserves of public work that may be drawn on when private industry is slack; vocational training and vocational guidance in the public schools, to cut down the number of casual workers and of the unemployable; research projects in unemployment, broken employment and the regularization of industry; a permanent committee charged with general responsibility for putting the plan into effect."

In Lincoln, Nebraska, Dayton, Ohio, San Francisco, and Buffalo interesting efforts have been made to develop community interest in unemployment. Individuals and groups in any community, according to this article, can take hold of the problem through "the organization of a permanent committee to serve as a clearing house for projects and for information; a local employment census; a detailed study of the employment methods and the employment curves of important local industries; study of the methods of local fee-charging employment agencies; a growing collection of case stories of personal unemployment experience; presentation before clubs and study groups of the experiments of other communities in controlling unemployment. . . .

"Most of all, according to the experience of the communities that have taken the first steps, the need is for the realization of what broken work, insecurity, irregular income, speeded production and sudden lay-off, curtailed purchasing power, over-worked welfare agencies, mean in community terms—not only to John Smith who has lost his job, but to Smith's family, his butcher, his grocer, his church, his community chest, his trade union, the dealer from whom he bought his car, the bank that carries the mortgage on his house, to all of us who directly or indirectly share the good times and the bad of American industry. The responsibility for steady work cannot be left to John Smith or to the company for which he works."

It was pointed out by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings in *The Century Magazine* for July, 1929, that adequate consumption "does more than anything else to sustain employment. And nothing more is needed to achieve the right rate of consumption than the right flow of money to consumers. Now the largest part of this flow, and the part that is most promptly spent, is the stream of wages. Nothing, therefore, can go so far toward sustaining trade and employment as increasing the weekly payroll of the country fast enough, and not too fast. The right rate of increase, obviously, is the rate at which increases are brought about in commodities and services. Such an increase of payrolls will be fairly well maintained by business men as long as they *think* that business is going to be good; for in that state of mind, they will increase their own capital expenditures rapidly enough to *make* business good."

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The Report of the General President

TO the Officers and Membership, Greetings: The activities of your President during the past quarter began at a meeting of Local No. 88 in Richmond, Va., on which occasion many local problems received the consideration they deserved. Nothing, however, was mentioned of the Local's action previously taken for a wage increase demand of twenty-five cents an hour, effective July 1st. Had this been brought to the attention of your President, he would have disapproved it (as he later did) by reason of the fact that (a) it was an excessive demand (present rate $1.00) and (b) panic time is not strike time.

Norfolk was the next stop with a routine meeting of Local No. 9. Then came the jump to Atlanta and attendance at a meeting of Local No. 83. Next came Birmingham and a conference with Business Agent McEachern and later a meeting of Local No. 78. Then on to Nashville and a meeting of Local No. 86.

Cincinnati was the next city visited, where your President met with Business Agent "Al" Smith and later conferred with the Executive Board on certain issues then engaging the attention of Local No. 8. The next jump was to Montreal, where your President met with the Employers on the question of certain cooperation for the general trade betterment and later discussed the same before the meeting of Local No. 23. On this occasion your President left town in possession of a handsome set of cuff buttons, a fountain pen and pencil, all of white gold and initialed, with the well wishes of the membership of the now "one hundred per center."

Washington was the next stop, where your President represented the International Association at the Jurisdictional Conference that adopted a progressive report on the work of the sub-committee and adjourned to meet again in ninety days, for further action calculated to create a Board for the final adjudication of jurisdictional disputes.

Baltimore was next visited, where your President conferred with President McGann and Business Agent Mohsberg and where he later advised on local issues at the meeting of Local No. 11.

The next stop was Youngstown, where at a meeting of Local No. 35 the membership indulged in an evening of charges and counter-charges and satisfied your President that this politically-torn and intrigue-battered Local can always be depended upon to have OUR trade agreement run a poor second to "our" shop. The charges referred to will receive the attention of the Convention.

The next city visited was Akron, where your President attended a meeting of Local No. 84 that was also attended by Business Agent Dalton and a committee representing Local No. 3, Cleveland. This meeting disclosed the fact that the Doherty shop (signed as the aftermath of the recent Carey non-Union subcontracts) had violated its trade agreement and was again working non-Union men on Carey contracts. The result was that the Cleveland and Akron membership struck all Carey "outside" work. Upon the adjournment of this meeting, Business Agent Dalton and your President furthered this issue with the Carey officials, with the result that the Carey Company (the day before all

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Carey "inside" work was to be struck) "took over" the Doherty shop. It is to be hoped that our old friend, "Boss Again - Gone Again - Foreman Again" Doherty realized a handsome profit on his original investment aside and apart from his invaluable experiences.

Chicago came next, where your President conferred with Vice-President Mulligan on certain International business of executive nature.

Then came Cincinnati, where your President attended a meeting of the Joint Trade Board, at which time the Improvers' rating and other craft questions received final settlement. Next, also in Cincinnati, came the conference between the officials of the Armstrong Cork Company and the representatives of Locals Nos. 8, Cincinnati, and 80, Charleston, W. Va., that reviewed and finally came to an understanding on long-disputed points in the operation of certain West Virginia contracts. Following this conference came a meeting of Local No. 8 that spent an evening in full discussion of craft questions, to which your President gave opinion and advice.

Dayton was the next city in line, where, with Business Agent Smith of Local No. 8, your President gave advice and decision on questions affecting Ohio territory. Your President then doubled back to Cleveland, where, with Secretary McNamara, he represented the International Association at the Second Annual Banquet of Local No. 3. This occasion found city officials, judges, lawyers, doctors and politicians in attendance, as also every Business Agent in the Cleveland Building Trades Council. They all made short addresses and turned the evening into a personal testimonial to the popular and progressive Business Agent, "Al" Dalton. It might also be mentioned that our Cleveland Employers and their office staffs were present. Your President spoke a few words that included his thanks after the membership had presented him with a real, "A-1" travelling bag and toilet set. This "Dalton Night" was climaxed when the toastmaster in the name of the Cleveland Building Trades Council presented "Al" with a two-carat diamond ring.

The toastmaster happened to be Brother "Harry" McLaughlin, the popular President of the Cleveland Federation, as also the State Federation of Ohio. The Labor Movement of Ohio is to be congratulated upon its choice for State President. McLaughlin is a real "go-getter" of the two-fisted type that pioneered the Labor Movement. It might be well for our membership to know that the "two Als" are organizing the "Ohio State Conference" of Asbestos Workers, which the International Association sanctions and will charter. It is organizing for the two-fold purpose of bettering the conditions of our Ohio membership as also to aid and support President McLaughlin in his highly progressive State legislative program. Al Dalton will be President, with Al Smith the Secretary. A good team.

Trenton, New Jersey, was the next city visited, where your President advised at a meeting of Local No. 89. Then came a jump to St. Louis and a day with Secretary McNamara at the General Office, followed by a meeting of Local No. 1.

Kansas City was the next stop, where your President conferred with Acting Business Agent Ingolia and later attended a meeting of Local No. 27.

Next came a visit to Excelsior Springs in company with Business Agent Ingolia in the interest of Local No. 27. Tulsa was the next stop, where your President attended a conference between the Employers and committees representing Locals Nos. 64, Tulsa, and 94, Oklahoma City, on the question of expense and travel time to and from "locations" in the oil country not served by transportation lines. This conference was followed by a meeting of Tulsa, Local

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No. 64, that received the terms of settlement.

Then came Oklahoma City, where, with Business Agent Anderson of Oklahoma City, Local No. 94, your President conferred with the officials of the Blodgett shop, now under agreement. This conference was followed by the meeting of Oklahoma City, Local No. 94, that gave consideration to working conditions in the oil fields in re Joint Trade Agreement.

Dallas was the next stop, with your President in attendance at a conference between the Employers and Local No. 21 Trade Agreement Committee. A meeting of the Local that followed this conference accepted the offer of the Employers, $1.31¼ (6¼c hour increase). This agreement, identical with Houston, standardizes our wage scale in Texas territory.

Then on to San Antonio, where your President conferred with Business Agent Doyle and later attended a meeting of Local No. 87. Our "San" membership is working under the same agreement as Houston and Dallas.

Houston was the next city in line, where in conference with Business Agent Obenouer, the latter called attention to the none-too-rosy and fast-complicating oil and power work conditions now existing in the Southwest. Your President passed no opinion on this subject in the general talk he later gave the membership of Local No. 22 in special meeting.

The next stop was New Orleans, where your President failed to meet with any of the former members of the now-defunct Local No. 10. Then on to Birmingham, where your President, in company with Business Agent McEachern, visited the Local shop of the Taylor-Sidenbach Company, the manager of which gave assurance that in future, as at present, he would run Union within his territory of one hundred miles (including Montgomery and Gadson). Our membership may work INSIDE this territory for this Birmingham shop, but nowhere OUTSIDE this territory, particularly the New Orleans district, where the Taylor-Sidenbach shop operates non-Union and where it was directly responsible for the disbanding of Local No. 10.

Atlanta came next, where your President failed to meet the officers of Local No. 83 as per official advance notice of arrival. Then to Washington and a visit to the Building Trades Department on jurisdictional questions involving two of our Locals.

Then to New York City, where a series of Employers conferences and Local meetings finally arrived at the ratification and signing of the Joint Trade Agreement by Locals Nos. 12, 32 and 91 that incorporates as a distinctive article the future "Code of Workmanship" that will govern the application of materials of all our shops and all our membership in Greater New York, Long Island and Westchester County in New York State and Essex and Hudson Counties in the State of New Jersey.

Then came Albany and a conference with Business Agent Wickersheim, later followed by a meeting of Local No. 40. Then came a visit to Napanock and attendance at a session of the Prison Labor Committee, where your President safeguarded the interests of our membership on certain State work.

Your President concludes his report with the hope that he will hear all Locals answer roll call at our Fourteenth Convention opening September 8 at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

Elmhurst, Long Island.
June 15, 1930.

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

WORKER'S RIGHT TO JOIN THE UNION

NATIONAL attention was dramatically centered on the right of workers to control their own lives, in the recent debates in the Senate on the "yellow-dog" contract. As analyzed by distinguished lawyers in the Senate, the principles involved stood out with unmistakable implications. There is involved the right of wage-earners to plan to promote their own interests.

The only way we make progress is by planning and organizing our resources so as to accomplish definite ends. That is the way professional groups make progress. That is the way industries are managed. That is the way financial concerns accomplish their purposes. Those with common purposes in all these groups unite to carry out purposes which concern their common objectives. Organized associated activity is the distinctive method of present life. Interdependence of interests is the basic fact which necessitates associated activity.

Employed in a world of powerful corporations, wage-earners, who get the smallest returns for their contributions and consequently have the smallest reserves to back their interests, are helpless to insist upon more advantageous work contracts unless they act together. Without a union wage-earners are on an unequal footing in dealing with their employers. Industrial managements, that either have a fundamental distrust of human nature or that are unwilling to give the workers a status that would weaken management's arbitrary control of the distribution of the returns to the industry, deny their workers the opportunity to belong to a union.

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Some managements require workers to sign contracts to give up the right to belong to a union as a condition of employment. Others aim at the same results by less crude methods and arrange some type of "employee representation plan" which workers call a company union. No representation plan limited to the employees of a single company is a fair substitute. Any company can break the backbone of a "company union" at will.

To deny workers the fundamental right of organization is a shortsighted policy. It creates a distrust and resentment inseparable from a denial of a fundamental personal right. It prevents an important and numerically large group from keeping pace with national progress. It slows down industrial progress, restricting a possible market for consumer goods. It denies to wage-earners the right to plan for intelligent progress.

The establishment and the maintenance of the right of all groups to organize to promote their own progress is in accord with intelligent public interest.

ALL persons domiciled in Canada shall, in the absence of reasonable grounds to the contrary, be regularly engaged in some useful occupation, on pain of fine or imprisonment.

So the government of the Dominion decreed in war time. If the Canadian (or United States) government enforced such a law today, it would provide a great deal of employment building jails.

When a government is organizing national energy to speed up mass slaughter, it is vastly concerned lest the country lose any possible service through the idleness of any able-bodied citizens. But it is little concerned about the great economic loss due to unemployment when the hardest problem most people have to face is that of obtaining the wherewithal to live.

If something of authority the state is impelled to exercise in time of national peril, could be utilized to assure employment, rather than to insure unemployment, the revival of the wartime law against idleness would be hailed with satisfaction by many people who are now involuntary slackers.

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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. 1, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following in the official Journal:

"At the regular meeting of Local No. 1 on May 20, our International President, Brother Joseph Mullaney, honored us with his presence and gave a very interesting talk, which was enjoyed by all those present, and we are all looking forward to his next visit in our city."

Hoping this will appear in your next issue, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. P. SLATER, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 14, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

I take great pleasure in writing to you to let you know that we have signed up A. H. Green, who has been on the unfair list for over three years. Please put this in next month's Journal.

Thanking you, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MURTHA, Business Agent.

LOCAL NO. 21, DALLAS, TEXAS

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

We are glad to advise through our Journal our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, with a Local committee, met with employers on May 24, and the credit again goes to our International President for

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out-talking and out-smarting our employers. By succeeding in getting a new agreement signed for $1.31¼ an hour, an increase of .06¼ cents per hour. With a sliding wage scale for Improvers: First year, .50c; second year, .62½c; third year, .75c; fourth year, 81¼c.

The members of Local No. 21 wishes to thank President Mullaney for his wisdom and guidance in getting an increase in pay at this time. Without him Local No. 21 would be helpless.

Yours fraternally,

A. J. ESSARY, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 50, TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly discontinue mailing the Journal to Frank Hughes and G. L. Morrison, as these men are no longer members in good standing with our Local, and we would suggest that information to that effect be placed in your next Journal, so that the Brothers with whom they may come in contact can be aware of their lack of affiliation.

Fraternally yours,

E. F. KAMMER, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 35, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish in the next Journal that at a recent election held by Local No. 35 the following officers were elected for one year:

President, Wm. Francis; Vice-President, Joe Weigand; Treasurer, Jack Lutz; Recording and Financial Secretary, R. J. Mohr; Business Representative, J. Meredith; Sergeant-at-Arms, Paul Weigand.

And also publish in the Directory, Local No. 35, Youngstown, Ohio: Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Hall, 33 North Hazel Street. J. F. Meredith, Business Representative, Maplecroft Drive; R. J. Mohr, Secretary, 1645 Oak Street.

Fraternally yours,

R. J. MOHR, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 6, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 6 has been working for some time on a Working Code and at the last meeting of the Local, held Wednesday, June 4, the following working standards were adopted.

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All members to receive copy of same with instructions to conform with them in every particular.

WORKING STANDARDS

1—On all standard thickness of covering there shall be no digging out for tees or fittings of any kind, excepting couplings and hangers.

2—On cork work particular care must be taken to make an air tight job; wires evenly placed no more than 6 inches apart, including one wire at each butt end to be 1 inch from end. Seam filler must be used in all seams. All cork covering should be given a coat of asphaltum.

3—On concealed work ripping open of sections with a knife (so called slashing) is prohibited, and work must be pasted and banded or wired properly. In severe cold weather knifing of sections is permissible.

4—All work specifying a canvas jacket sewed on shall be sewed throughout and not pasted. Sewing or pasting fittings optional. Lengths 18 inches or under can be pasted.

5—On risers where a canvas jacket is being sewed, covering must not be loose on pipe and seams must be properly hidden.

6—All exposed tanks, boilers, flanges, flues and large plastic surfaces must be securely wired on and troweled to a smooth, hard finish in a neat, workmanship-like manner.

7—All exposed fittings of a plastic material must be made with not less than two coats of cement.

8—That all workmen receive written specifications from their employer, and the man in charge of the job must see that all work is in accordance with the specifications and be held liable for same.

9—The Business Agent shall judge all work and when necessary call in two members of the Executive Board. Members failing to live up to the Working Standards will be compelled to finish work properly, be suspended, or be fined the sum of $10.00 to $100.00.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. HOFF, Business Agent.

LOCAL NO. 27, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please publish the following in the Journal:

Local 27 wishes to thank, through your Journal, President Mullaney for his visit to Kansas City, Mo., on May 21, 1930, at which time a special meeting was held, where he gave us some very interesting facts.

We also want to thank Brother McNamara for his effort in trying to bring a settlement with the asbestos shops during the Building Trades' strike in Kansas City.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL INGOLIA, Acting Secretary.

AN ANSWER TO A MEMBER OF LOCAL NO. 43

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Relative to recent letter in Journal sent in by Bro. Anton Sevelius of Local No. 43 of Springfield, Mass., I hereby quote reasons why Inter-

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national Vice-President E. A. Johnson is considered the outstanding labor leader of New England. He is recognized as such by all the leading labor officials in this part of the country. In 1918 he was elected Business Agent of Local No. 6, also International Vice-President from that period up to present writing. In 1920 he resigned the Business Agent's office to become Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council, representing about 30,000 building tradesmen. That was quite an honor for the Asbestos Workers, being the smallest organization in the Council, to have one of their own elected to that position and still retains it with two years to go before election. In 1921 he was appointed as Labor's Delegate to the Boston Building Congress, composed of architects, engineers, contractors and labor.

In 1922 appointed to City Planning Board by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and still holds that position. Past President of Central Labor Union. Recently re-elected President of Mass. State Building Trades Council. He has always been appointed delegate to American Federation of Labor conventions and has recently been delegated to represent Boston Building Trades at Building Trades Department Convention in its creation of a new Jurisdictional Board of Awards. In 1929 appointed by Gov. Allen as a Trustee on the Boston Elevated Railway Co. He has devoted considerable time lobbying for measures at Mass. State House on bills pertaining to labor. He is considered by those opposed to labor's cause as an able, aggressive and worthy foe. At present he is President of Boston Labor Temple Corp., whose aim is to build the finest labor temple in the country. A man receiving such appointments must certainly be qualified for such positions.

In regards to the Boston Elevated Railway Co. situation, I would state that the writer of the previous letter is misinformed. In 1919 the Boston Elevated, which employs 9,000 workers, signed agreements with all trades at a wage scale of $.90 per hour for building tradesmen, guaranteeing steady work. Outside scale at the time was $1.00 per hour. In our craft before the signing of agreement, the previous scale with the company was $.49 per hour. Some increase, and Bro. Johnson represented the Asbestos Workers on this agreement. All agreements with all trades up to present time have been on a ratio of $.10 per hour difference on maintenance work. On new work outside scale is paid. At no time have any men working for the Boston Elevated requested Bro. Johnson to get for them the outside wages on maintenance work. Many of our men did not know what it was to pay an income tax until they went to work for the company. Only a man shorn of his intellect would request Bro. Johnson to get the outside rate.

As an International officer he has always conducted himself to the credit of the trade, using sound and sane reason in matters pertaining to the trade beneficial to the International Association. On the Springfield situation Bro. Anton Sevelius speaks for himself and not for the membership of Local No. 43.

Harmony has always existed at the New England Joint Conference meetings (an organization fathered by Bro. Johnson) and it is hoped that the Communistic letter of Bro. Sevelius will not affect its future relationship.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. HOFF, Business Agent.

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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. R. P. Slater, 5347 Labadie 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. Secretary and Business Agent, Albert J. Smith. General Office, 301 West Liberty Street.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Court 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. F. J. Lord, 947 Knox Court.

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, 303 Dodge Street, East Providence, R. I.

No. 32—ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Union Labor Hall, 81 Academy Street, Newark, N. J. John Clerkin, 89 Watsessing Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

No. 33—CONNECTICUT—Meets First Friday 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. Harry Snyder, Business Representative, 4217 Central Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Lee Anthony, 1516 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 35—YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Hall, 33 North Hazel Street. J. F. Meredith, Business Representative, Maplecroft Drive. R. J. Mohr, Secretary, 1645 Oak Street.

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 Christopher Columbus Italian-American Benevolent Society, 303 Walnut Street. Harry E. Mahan, 9 West Avenue, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Delaware.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets Second Tuesday at Labor Hall, 21 Sanford Street. Fred S. Johnson, Secretary and Business Agent, 178 School Street, Agawam, Mass.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets First and Third Fridays at 50½ West Gay Street. William A. Davis, 510 South Harris 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, Business Representative, 2213 Bank Street. A. Luker, Secretary, 813 Cecil Avenue.

No. 54—VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. A. Meech, 4328 Oxford Street.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets First Sundays at Carpenters' Hall, 5th and Cincinnati Streets. L. T. Devero, Secretary, 152 North College Street. E. A. Wycoff, Business Agent, 515 South Wheeling 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.

No. 80—CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18½ Anderson Street. J. C. Javins, Nitro, West Virginia.

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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 76 North Main Street. J. M. Reed, Business Agent, R. F. D. Route No. 3. A. W. Gamble, Secretary, 574 Christensen Avenue, Kenmore Station.

No. 85—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays, Room 1, Odd Fellows Hall, 24 South New York Avenue. David Ruhnke, Business Representative, 59 South Sovereign Avenue. Wilmer Kirber, Secretary, 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. J. F. Joinville, 1909 Floyd 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. Wallace Crawford, 1267 Faxon 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.—Meets Second Wednesday at Labor Temple. Hans Barnstorf, 711 North First Avenue, East.

No. 93—BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—Meets First Friday 13 A. D. Rep. Club Rooms, 247 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Peter Demeri, 774 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Officers and Members of the Locals: In order that the Directory and Membership List may always be up-to-date and accurate in all particulars, please forward immediately any changes in, or additions to same, to the Editor, E. A. Johnson, 142 Berkeley Street, Room 201, Boston, Mass.

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