ASBESTOS WORKER



JANUARY, 1936

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7

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OFFICIAL QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF, AND PUBLISHED BY,
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST

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Happy New Year!



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The ASBESTOS WORKER
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT ROOM 211, MACHINISTS BLDG., WASHINGTON, D C
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Vol. X WASHINGTON, D, C., JANUARY, 1936 No. 22

Labor Joins in the President's Birthday Ball

President Roosevelt has approved the suggestion that 70 per cent of the funds raised at each ball on January 30 in honor of the President's birthday be retained in the community to be disbursed to local or adjacent orthopedic hospitals or for the treatment of local infantile paralysis victims.

Representatives of labor on the National Committee are delighted with this arrangement because it brings home to every person who participates in the 1936 crusade the benefits of this great humanitarian enterprise. Children and adults who are struck down by this plague through no fault of their own are largely to be found in the ranks of workers. Infantile paralysis is no respecter of persons, as the President himself can testify, but because there are more people without funds to fight it than there are persons with adequate incomes, most of those who suffer are in the ranks of labor.

Those who contributed to labor's participation in the Birthday Ball for the President in other years have helped build up a national foundation which makes local preventive and curative work possible. In these two years more than two millions of dollars have been raised and expended, a large part by the more than 5,000 communities themselves upon local infantile paralysis cases, and the balance, under the direction of the President, for the work of the President's Commission on Infantile Paralysis Research, and for the great work of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

No community is immune from an epidemic of the disease. Labor is doing its part to help these communities to provide themselves with both money and knowledge to provide after-treatments that overcome some of their handicaps. Only orthopedic hospitals or the doctors trained in them can supervise these treatments adequately. Money for braces or mechanical appliances for home treatment is essential to treatment in a large number of instances.

Responses received from labor representatives throughout the United States indicate that the public patronage of the 1936 Birthday Ball will be even greater than the previous celebrations. There is great public consciousness of the need for carrying on the work against infantile paralysis, a consciousness which has been brought home to the public by the work done in individual cases.

One of the most gratifying evidences of support of the celebrations this year has been the acceptance as chairman of the Birthday Ball of

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nearly all those who served last year. For the amount of work and personal sacrifice involved are often enough to discourage the average person unless he is really enthusiastic about the objectives of the crusade. Also, there is never as full expression of appreciation for services contributed as there should be.

While 70 per cent of the funds will be used locally, the 30 per cent of the proceeds remaining will contribute materially to the work of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation in the national fight against infantile paralysis.

Thousands of new victims of infantile paralysis were added in 1935 to the enormous number already existing. Epidemics struck in all but a few of the counties of North Carolina, in Virginia, in Maryland and in the District of Columbia. Its spread is so wide, so serious that the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service caused the President to call off the Boy Scout Convention in Washington. This undoubtedly broke the hearts of many thousands of Boy Scouts who had been looking forward with keen anticipation to their jamboree. After hitting the south, the epidemic continued through New Jersey and New York, hitting 2,100 persons in New York City alone. The epidemic then jumped to Connecticut, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Michigan, California, Massachusetts. The places missed in 1935 may be hit in 1936.

While the 70 per cent of the funds help care for those hit by the plague, the 30 per cent is devoted largely to seeking the cause and prevention of the disease. Money provided by last year's celebration of the President's Birthday has gone in the form of grants to many of the leading research laboratories, including Hooper Foundation, San Francisco; New York University; Western Reserve University, Cleveland; University of Chicago; University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; University of Pennsylvania; Harvard University; Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.; Yale University. Scientific research men in these laboratories are struggling valiantly to discover the virus and bring it under control. Many of these research workers have died as a result of contacting the virus in their work.

The Georgia Warm Springs Foundation used the money from the 1934 celebration to develop its own studies on after-treatment and the whole nationwide fight against infantile paralysis. Its national program includes the following agencies: American Medical Association, American Orthopedic Association, American Pediatric Society, U. S. Public Health Service, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American Academy of Pediatrics, President's Birthday Ball Commission for Infantile Paralysis Research, National Committee for the Birthday Ball for the President, Orthopedic Advisory Committee, the Foundation's Institution at Warm Springs, Ga., and the Committee Against Infantile Paralysis.

One of the outstanding features of the celebrations of the last two years was the manner in which organized labor throughout the United States joined in the crusade. Where the trade unions in a community did not organize their own celebrations, they contributed to the success of general community celebrations. This year the chairmen are busy building up their committees to make the event more successful than ever. Publications of all kinds are contributing space and thought to get the message of this humanitarian enterprise before the people. The date, Thursday, January 30, is one to remember.

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Labor Board to Appeal Decision Voiding the Wagner Act

The National Labor Relations Board announced that it would appeal as soon as possible the decision handed down by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis in Kansas City on December 21 holding the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act unconstitutional and enjoining the board proceeding with its announced hearing in the case of Majestic Flour Mills of Aurora, which had been cited for alleged violation of the unfair labor practices section of the Wagner Act.

The unfair labor practices by employers which are banned by the Act, include:

1. Interfering with, restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights of self-organization.
2. Dominating or interfering with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contributing financial or other support to it.
3. Discriminating in regard to employment terms to discourage or encourage membership in any labor organization.
4. Discharging or otherwise discriminating against an employee for filing charges or giving testimony under the Wagner Act.
5. Refusing to bargain collectively with representatives of employees.

Although the Wagner Act prescribes definite procedure by the Labor Board, including a review of the Board's orders by the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals, Judge Otis ignored this procedure, and despite the fact that the Labor Board had not even heard the case, declared the entire Act unconstitutional on the ground that it exceeded the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the states, and enjoined the Board from holding a hearing on the complaint.

In announcing that Judge Otis's edict would be appealed, the Labor Board stressed the point that it had made no decision under the Act in Majestic Flour Mills case. "The Board had proceeded no further," the statement said, "than the calling of a hearing to examine the facts involved, both as to whether the company is actually engaged in interstate commerce and whether it had committed unfair labor practices as charged by its employees."

The Board also said the Act itself provides for appropriate recourse to the courts in regard to the Board's orders, all of which are subject to judicial review.

In explaining Board procedure under the Act, it was pointed out that a labor organization, to which Majestic Flour Mills' employees belong, had filed charges alleging company interference with its right to self-organization. A preliminary investigation having been made, the Board's Kansas City office issued a complaint and set a date for a hearing on the facts. This hearing was stopped by a temporary restraining order granted by Judge Otis.

"Had the hearing been held," the statement said, "the Board would have been required to dismiss the case if it had appeared at the hearing either that evidence of unfair labor practices was lacking or if the company is not engaged in interstate commerce.

"If, however, it had developed at the hearing that unfair labor practices had been committed, and that such practice burdened or obstructed interstate commerce, these findings would have required the Board to order an end to the specific practices for which the company was cited.

"The intervention of the temporary restraining order, at the stage when the Board had gone no further than providing for a hearing, prevented inquiry into both the labor practice matter and the question of facts regarding the company's interstate operations."

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Drawn and submitted by Bro. C. Spicer, Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AUGUSTA A. & P. STORES REMODELED BY UNION MEN

The ability of organized labor to secure higher wages was well illustrated here recently in the controversy with the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company over the remodeling work on the company's stores.

At first the company paid the workers only from 40 to 60 per cent of the organized building trades scale. The Central Labor Union joined with the building trades in opposing this policy.

The combined action was so effective that the company took all non-union workers off the jobs and put on union men at the union wage scale.

Now the possession of a union card is absolutely necessary for a building trades worker to secure employment at any of the A. & P. stores in Augusta.

WAGNER SAYS 14,000,000 NEW HOMES ARE NEEDED

Declaring that large numbers of the American people live in houses which are unsanitary and not well adapted to decent living conditions, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is sponsoring a bill which calls for a Federal appropriation of $800,000,000 to assist local housing groups in carrying forward a large-scale national housing program.

"It is reliably estimated," he stated in explaining the necessity for an extensive housing plan, "that during the next 10 years we shall require 14,000,000 new homes to provide adequately for normal population increases, for obsolescence and for the demolition and abandonment of millions of dwellings that are totally unfit for human habitation."

In describing his housing bill for remedying this condition, Senator Wagner said:

"Through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration, the Government has provided the initial impetus to home building and renovation for people of moderate incomes. To round out that work, but more particularly to care for that third of our population whose dire needs have been overlooked, I have introduced a housing bill which I expect will be passed at the coming session of Congress.

It carries an initial appropriation of $800,000,000 for Federal subsidies to local housing authorities, in the form of grants up to 30 per cent of labor and materials, and in the form of loans at very low rates of interest.

While Federal action will thus supply the ignition for a housing program, practically all land acquisition, construction, supervision and financing will be entrusted as largely as possible to local agencies and private capital.

Such a housing program will appeal to the banker, the tradesman and the industrialist as a sound business proposition. But above that, its social and humanitarian aspects will appeal to every sensitive person."

HIGH RAILROAD EARNINGS

Reports by competent statisticians indicate that the railroads of the United States earned a net income of about $32,000,000 for October, compared with $13,542,000 for September. The October income is the best result for any October since 1930, and compares with $5,716,000 in October, 1934, and $13,913,000 in October, 1933.

In this connection it is instructive to note that the executives of the major railroads are using a sizeable chunk of these profits to attempt to persuade the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the railroad retirement legislation passed by the last session of Congress setting up a system of old-age pensions for railway employees financed by equal contributions from the railroad workers and the railroad owners.

Don't allow the merchant to filibuster when it comes to Union-made products.

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MINUTES OF MEETING OF NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF ASBESTOS WORKERS

Syracuse, N. Y.,
October 19, 1935.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New York State Conference of Asbestos Workers, was held on the above date, at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

The meeting was called to order by International President Jos. Mullaney at 10 p. m. The following delegates were present: C. C. Rice, of Buffalo; A. Gebhard, of Buffalo; G. Cook, of Rochester; J. Albert, of Syracuse; F. Brown, of White Plains; J. C. Fallon, of Albany; E. Redmond, of New York City; Geo. Rider, of New York City; International President Mullaney.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and upon motion were ordered adopted.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Typewriting	$2.75
To Representative to State Convention	25.00
Express	.80
Registered Mail	.21

Reports of Delegates

Delegate Rice, of Local No. 4, reported that about 40 per cent of the local were working, also that there wasn't much change in work around Buffalo.

Delegate Redmond, of Local No. 12, reported that about 20 per cent were working in his local, that was including the WPA work.

Delegate Cook, of Local No. 26, reported that about 80 per cent of his local were working.

Delegate Albert, of Local No. 30, reported that about one-quarter of the local were working. He also asked Brother Mullaney to assist Local No. 30 in its negotiations for a new agreement for the coming year.

Delegate Fallon, of Local No. 40, reported everybody working in his local and things looked good for the future.

Delegate Brown, of Local No. 91, reported that about 75 per cent of his local were at work and the outlook was very promising. He also reported that the case of Brothers Donnahue and Meehan was acted upon and turned over to President Mullaney.

The following credentials were received and upon motion the delegates were ordered seated: A. Gebhard, of Buffalo; John C. Fallon, of Albany, and Frank M. Magill, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Brother Mullaney suggested a special meeting to be held with Elmira Local No. 46, with representatives of Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse attending, to try and straighten out the situation which exists in Elmira.

The following officers were duly nominated, elected and installed: President, C. C. Rice, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, John Albert, of Syracuse, N. Y.

No other business appearing the conference meeting adjourned.

Expenses, $29.26.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN ALBERT,
Secretary.

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Appropriate resolutions have been adopted by the Local Unions and copies of same forwarded to the General Office.

Bro. John Gavin, Registration No. 162, Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bro. George Miller, Registration No. 1154, Local No. 12, New York City.

Bro. John Kerr, Registration No. 6722, Local No. 12, New York City.

Bro. L. M. Tiefer, Registration No. 1592, Local No. 16, San Francisco, Calif.

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The Asbestos Worker

The Official Journal of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

C. W. SICKLES, Editor

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department

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C. W. SICKLES
Secretary-Treasurer
Room 211, Machinists Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

To insure publication, copy should be at the office not later than the 1st day of January, April, July, October.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1934.

Vol. X JANUARY, 1936 No. 22

Building Starts Back

There is good news from the building construction front. For the first 10 months of 1935, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announces, permits were issued for buildings valued at more than $674,000,000. This is an increase of $264,000,000, or more than 64 per cent, over the figures for the same period in 1934. Residential construction begun in October totaled $34,312,021, or 146.7 per cent greater in volume and 197.7 per cent in value than for similar building in the same month last year. Residential construction for the first 10 months of the year totaled $232,000,000, or 162 per cent more than the same period last year.

These large amounts and high percentages of gain are impressive figures. They represent merely a moderate revival, however, and fall far short of recovery. To appraise them at their true value, the figures must be compared with past records of building. It then becomes obvious to what an appalling extent the building industry has been beaten down in the depression years.

In 1928, the peak year, total construction in the country was estimated at more than $11,000,000,000. Residential building alone reached a total of $3,095,000,000, or about three times the probable value of all construction in 1935. In 1932, residence building was down to $311,000,000, a fall of almost 90 per cent. In 1933, total construction fell to $2,960,000,000, a loss of about 75 per cent from 1928.

It is true that a large part of the building in boom years contributed to an unhealthful surplus. Too many hotels, office buildings and large apartments were put up, and mortgage holders still are paying the price of over-expansion. As to dwellings, however, the same cannot be said, for the supply seldom was far ahead of the demand. The five years of almost complete home-building cessation produced a situation that means a housing shortage even with normal demand. The past average of 400,000 new houses a year has provided only for replacements and the normal needs of families. The figure fell to 50,000 annually in the more severe years of the depression.

The building industry thus has far to go before it becomes its normal self again. The rising figures are a healthful sign, pointing as they do to greater employment, both on the building sites and in the manufacture of materials. The building business went down such a long way, however, that it has a great distance to return. There is cheer in the news of its progress along the comeback trail. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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NOTICE OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

This is to officially notify the officers and membership of our International Association that the next regular meeting of the General Executive Board will be held at General Headquarters, 211 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., beginning the Second Monday in March, 1936.

The session will open at 10 a. m. Monday morning, March 9, and will continue until such time as all official business has been considered and acted upon.

All communications in re: Charges, Appeals, Decisions, etc., should be in the hands of Secretary Sickles at the General Office not later than Friday, March 6, 1936, to insure consideration at this session of the Board.

C. W. Sickles
Secretary-Treasurer

Washington, D. C., December 27, 1935.

To the Officers and Membership,

Locals No. 4, Buffalo; No. 30, Syracuse.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Upon the recommendation of President Mullaney, the General Executive Board has revoked the charter of Local No. 46, Elmira, N. Y., as of December 31, 1935.

All future work in the territory formerly controlled by Local No. 46 shall be performed in accordance with Section 10, Article XIII.

The resident members in Elmira shall be given cards by the nearest Local Union, Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.

Fraternally,

Joseph D. Mullaney
President

Attest:

C. W. Sickles
Secretary-Treasurer

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Washington, D. C., December 31, 1935.

To the Officers and Membership, Affiliated Locals:

Greetings:

The activities of your Secretary-Treasurer away from the General Office, in accordance with the instructions of President Mullaney, started with a series of meetings with our Virginia State Locals, the first of which being with our Richmond Local No. 88 which disclosed the fact that our craft was not being given their proper trade recognition and classification by certain Governmental Agencies of that State. This condition your Secretary-Treasurer was able to have corrected upon return to Washington with the cooperation of President Joinville of the Virginia State Conference of Asbestos Workers to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Next came a special meeting of Local No. 52, Newport News, and Local No. 9, Norfolk and Portsmouth, held in the city of Portsmouth. A conference being held after adjournment between your Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent Souder and Secretary Mesic of Local No. 52, Newport News, resulting in the adjustment of various discrepancies between the records of our Local No. 52 and the General Office.

Next came the first regular meeting of the Virginia State Conference of Asbestos Workers at Portsmouth, Va., at which time the officers were installed by President Mullaney and were properly advised by our President as to their responsibility and method of future procedure as a State Conference that our Virginia membership would reap the full benefits of the Conference to which they were entitled.

Then came New Haven, Conn., and represented our craft at the testimonial dinner given to President Henry Tierney of the New Haven Trades Council, in recognition of his years of faithful and militant representation of the Organized Labor Movement, not only in the city of New Haven but throughout the State of Connecticut, where all connected with the Movement will testify to the benefits derived through his activities.

I have during the past quarter spent considerable time at the PWA, WPA, Labor and other Departments of the Federal Government in the interest and at the request of many of our Local Unions, in reference to interpretations of Rules and Regulations, protests of violations of these Rules, predetermination of rates of wages, etc., and want to call the attention of the officers of our affiliated Locals that when communicating with the General Office in reference to any Federal work being done under the PWA, WPA, or any other branch of the Government that you

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submit all the detailed information possible in connection with the operation in which you are interested. By so doing the exact Department having supervision over the operation in question can be immediately contacted and results will be more quickly obtained.

Fraternally,

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

Charter Revoked

Local No. 46 ---------- Elmira, N. Y.

New Members

7859 Will Sharpe ---------- Richmond, Va.
7860 Carl Anderson ---------- Providence, R. I.
7861 William E. Elliott ---------- Kansas City, Mo.
7862 Louis Kline ---------- Toronto, Can.
7863 William F. Patterson ---------- Toronto, Can.
7864 Baxter Bullington ---------- Evansville, Ind.
7865 John C. Myers ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
7866 Orin Lieb ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
7868 B. N. Fautheree ---------- Shreveport, La.
7871 S. G. Anderson ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
7873 Bob Alford ---------- Indianapolis, Ind.

Suspended Members Reinstated

7022 D. L. Austin ---------- Charleston, W. Va.

Lapsed Members Reinstated

7867 Patrick Franz ---------- Baltimore, Md.
7869 Jasper Lundberg ---------- Boston, Mass.
7870 John Kelly ---------- Boston, Mass.
7872 C. C. Ballard ---------- San Francisco, Cal.

Members Returning Withdrawal Card

6566 L. F. Hughes ---------- Norfolk, Va.
6595 Albert Racich ---------- New York City
636 R. J. Ebert ---------- Philadelphia, Pa.
2902 Joseph Heck ---------- Philadelphia, Pa.
2344 E. Anniboli ---------- Philadelphia, Pa.
3226 J. N. McGhee ---------- Detroit, Mich.

Members Issued Withdrawal Card

244 Sam Nelson ---------- Boston, Mass.
187 Otto Anderson ---------- Boston, Mass.
1496 Jesse Root ---------- Baltimore, Md.
1357 William Heath ---------- Baltimore, Md.
5648 Nicholas Barbis ---------- New York City
7261 Francis Doyle ---------- New York City
6131 Abe Rudolph ---------- Philadelphia, Pa.
2585 T. C. Addison ---------- Chicago, Ill.
514 H. French ---------- Detroit, Mich.
5689 D. Angell ---------- Detroit, Mich.
4954 James Fitzgerald ---------- Newark, N. J.
4642 Frank P. Fitzgerald ---------- Newark, N. J.
2437 Alfred Tomney ---------- Newark, N. J.
7069 Frank Frulio ---------- Brooklyn, N. Y.

Members Suspended
(Pending Trial)

2725 Michael Guinia ---------- New York City

Members Lapsed
(Non-Payment of Dues)

7496 A. M. Patterson ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
5188 John Ratzloff ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
7186 James H. Weber ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
5914 H. L. Weidenbacher ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
6292 S. R. Sebby ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
3210 Richard Dunbar ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
4662 John Fitzpatrick ---------- Cincinnati, Ohio
6968 Joseph Kain ---------- Cincinnati, Ohio
5762 Al. Specht ---------- New York City
4041 Arthur Hansen ---------- New York City
6780 Arthur Schlamp ---------- New York City
5590 Arthur Beinz ---------- New York City
4638 David Brown ---------- New York City
6683 Frank Rauscher ---------- New York City
6316 William Newberger ---------- New York City
5558 A. M. Bielawski ---------- New York City
7473 Frank V. Brill ---------- Philadelphia, Pa.
6188 Harry Rodrigo ---------- Philadelphia, Pa.
6877 W. J. Williams ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
7730 H. Williams, Jr. ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
6890 F. J. Williams ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
4797 J. Carolan ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
7151 Frank Lowe ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
4895 Arthur Sturgeon ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
7854 J. Copland ---------- San Francisco, Cal.
4518 C. Albrecht ---------- Rochester, N. Y.
4857 J. Burns ---------- Newark, N. J.
7727 E. D'Agostino ---------- Newark, N. J.
7813 Charles Martin ---------- Evansville, Ind.
7598 P. J. McGinnis, Jr. ---------- New Orleans, La.
6525 Ollie Stein ---------- Atlantic City, N. J.
6337 Wm. McKinley ---------- Atlantic City, N. J.
4699 Charles A. Norman ---------- Atlantic City, N. J.
6594 Clarence McKinley ---------- Atlantic City, N. J.
7527 L. V. Anderson ---------- Mobile, Ala.

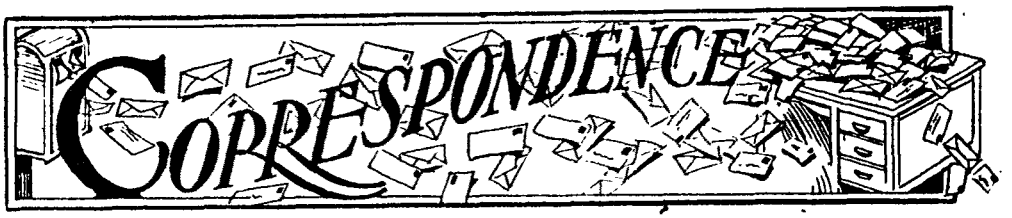
(Non-Payment of Withdrawal Renewals)

6241 Elmer Zinn ---------- Dayton, Ohio

Members Expelled

6314 Guy H. Carawan ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.
7563 Hugh G. Carawan ---------- Los Angeles, Cal.

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Richmond, Va.,
Dec. 16, 1935.

Editor, The Asbestos Worker,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On November 14, Local 88 was honored by a visit of our International President, Jos. A. Mullaney, and Secretary C. W. Sickles.

At our special meeting called for this occasion, both our International officers gave us valuable advice and help in our problems confronting Local 88.

The following day a committee of Local 88, composed of President Parker and Brother Cardey and myself, accompanied our President and Secretary to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and on the 16th both our International officers put their stamp of approval on our newly-formed Virginia State Conference of Asbestos Workers, composed of Locals 9, 52 and 88.

It's needless to say, both our International officers gave us some needed advice and help.

Local 88 wants to thank Secretary Sickles for his help and needed advice to us from time to time.

Local 88 wishes our International officers, as well as all locals, a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Fraternally yours,
J. F. JOINVILLE,
Business Agent, Local No. 88.

Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.,
Dec. 9, 1935.

Editor, Asbestos Worker,
211 Machinists' Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On November 15 and 16 Local No. 9 was honored with a visit from our International President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The joint meeting was held between Local 52 and Local 9 on November 15, at which time President Mullaney and Secretary Sickles settled a few questions pertaining to local matters and also gave those present their advice and experience in a talk that was enjoyed by all.

On the following day, the Virginia State Conference met, at which the President and Secretary-Treasurer were also present.

At this time I wish to extend our thanks to both Brothers Mullaney and Sickles for their visit and hope to have them with us again in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. SAWYER,
Secretary, Local No. 9.

LABOR ADVISORS ARE NAMED BY MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA

A labor advisory committee consisting of trade union members has been appointed by Mayor-elect S. D. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pa., to assist him in handling labor questions which come up in connection with the administration of the city government.

The group of labor men who will advise Mayor Wilson includes: M. Herbert Syme, local attorney for the American Federation of Labor, counsel; Daniel J. McCauley, Typographical Union; Louis G. Hines, local A. F. of L. organizer; Frank Burch, secretary, Central Labor Union; James L. McDevitt, president, Building Trades Council; Samuel Otto, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Charles Weinstein, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Robert Block, secretary, Joint Council of Federal Workers and representative of the Radio Workers' Union.

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Child Labor Increasing

Child labor exploiters throughout the United States have taken advantage of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Schechter case abolishing NRA codes, with their child labor restrictions, to chain increasing numbers of children to the wheels of industry, according to the annual report of the National Child Labor committee, issued by Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary.

In New York city alone, the report said, "during the month of September, 1935, there were 1,428 permits for full-time work granted to 14 and 15 year old children as compared to only 390 in 1934" under the NRA codes.

The report claimed the increase in child labor abuses in the nation's metropolis since the high court decision is typical of conditions throughout the country and stressed in particular an investigation of four silk mills in Paterson, N. J., which revealed that employers were working children 13, 14 and 15 years of age.

The report said the committee's constant contacts with actual home work conditions in tenement areas "have shown the continuance of abuses wherever home work is permitted or exists," and emphasized the importance of the committee's efforts for the "complete abolition of this farming out production in homes, which is an anachronism in our industrial life."

According to figures submitted by the committee, industrial home work is carried on in 77,000 homes in the United States. The earnings of the children in this type of work were found to be "extremely low and hours inhumanly long." The report claimed that since the destruction of the NRA codes there is a definite trend by subversive employers toward building up home work business by mail.

"The gainful employment of nearly 1,000,000 children of 15 years or younger during the expiring years and months of the recent era of business expansion pointed directly to one of the weakest spots in our defenses against an economic breakdown," the statement continued.

"Rightfully interpreted, this exploitation of children, without a shadow of necessity, was an evidence of unsoundness at the very core of our shiny apple of prosperity.

"Children with their readiness to work for low wages were not only keeping adults out of employment but were acting as a sharp brake on the distribution of wages and purchasing power so essential to any sound flow of goods and of business.

"While these truths were far from obvious to most persons before the depression, they were revealed with startling sharpness in the economic debacle of 1929-33.

"With 12 to 15 million adult breadwinners out of employment, children were being snatched from school at the earliest ages permitted by law, put to work at starvation wages, actually replacing adults in many cases.

"So crudely was cheap child labor used to drive down the pay of their elders that it became evident to many, even among those to whom the science of economics is an impenetrable jungle, that the labor of immature children was a most potent destructive force sapping the foundation of our national security."

To combat the tendency of profit-mad employers to chain children of tender years to the crushing wheels of the industrial juggernaut, the committee urged the prompt ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, which it said would be a means toward the "elimination of child labor from our industrial life forever."

The recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor made the ratification of amendment one of the major demands of the Federation and urged intensive campaigns for its adoption by the Legislatures of the states which have not yet acted favorably upon it.

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Strikebreaking and Spy Activities Outlined

Editor's Note.—In an article by Edward Levinson, entitled "Strikebreaking, Incorporated," in the November Harper's the following account is given of the Bergoff Detective Service, notorious for its use by anti-union employers as a spy and strikebreaking agency against the workers.

Today the best known, though no longer the most extensive, of the strikebreaking agencies is that operated by a gentleman named Pearl L. Bergoff, whose bare offices and waiting room full of eager strikebreakers are located behind the ornate facade of a Fifth-avenue building in New York. In the past 12 months, Mr. Bergoff has managed in one way or another to get himself into the public eye.

As one of the outstanding strikebreakers (Bergoff lays claim to being the third and reigning strikebreaking king) his methods richly illustrate the technique of the profession. His direct and thorough manner with strikers somewhat justifies the title of "Red Demon," which the newspapers bestowed upon him 25 years ago.

The Red Demon has divided his men into three principal departments, in reality selling points rather than actual divisions of his organization. These have been the "Undercover Department—male and female mechanics and work-people . . . to furnish accurate information of the movements and contemplated actions of their fellow employees; Open Shop Department—to keep the wheels of industry moving during a strike; Protection Department — composed of big disciplined men . . . for the protection of life and property."

Within the profession less formal descriptions are used. The men hired by a strikebreaking organization to keep the wheels of industry moving are "finks"; the guards are "nobles," while the spies are "boots." It was imaginative members of the I. W. W. who first called strikebreakers "finks." They borrowed this underworld term used to designate "a criminal who is dissatisfied with his loot" and gave it a new significance: one who betrays his fellow workers for money. The professional strikebreakers have accepted the designation with complete unconcern as to its implications.

The nobles, most of whom are gangsters, act as overseers as well as guards. Finks are frequently unreliable. Some will enlist as strikebreakers for the sake of free transportation and then try to depart. Others will flee at the first sign of violence, while still others will discover, belatedly, that the jobs for which they signed up are strikebreaking affairs. In these cases the guards have the additional duty of keeping the finks in line.

Bergoff has sent his army against workers in more than 300 strikes since 1907. Over a period of 10 years, from 1914 to 1924, the Red Demon and his partners divided $10,000,000 in income. In 1909 the Pressed Steel Car company at McKees Rocks, Pa., called the Bergoff bureau to its aid. The determined strikers staged a 50-day seige of the fink barracks, while inside, the nobles ruled a panic-stricken army with club and fist. Rebellion broke out within the stockade, while 11 strikers and guards were killed outside.

The Federal Department of Justice came on the scene and caused the arrest of Bergoff and his aides for peonage. Only the speedy settlement of the strike, in victory for the workers, halted the prosecution.

In Philadelphia a year later, Bergoff undercover men prepared a blacklist of 612 union men, of whom 125 were promptly discharged. A strike with more than the usual amount of

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"So Say We All"

Milwaukee — Employees of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co., under terms of a liberalized contract, are assured an income of 52 pay checks, each for 40 hours of work, in 1936.

Henry Nunn, president of the company, guaranteed his 850 workers an annual income in the belief that they were entitled to a fair share of their product's selling price.

He also suggested the general adoption of the plan as a possible solution of the capital-labor problem.

"Industry of the future, if it is to overcome the criticism that big business has been subjected to in recent years, must realize," he said recently, "that it has a moral responsibility not only to the consumer and to the stock and bond holders, but also to the plant workers who make it possible to create these values.

"It must see that the workers get not so much per piece or so much per hour merely to meet competitive conditions, but an annual income sufficient to enable them to live as we want all American citizens to live."

WHEN JUDGES DISAGREE

The fact that constitutional rights are not determined by the letter of constitutions but by the individual beliefs of judges regarding the rights people should enjoy is again clearly demonstrated by two judicial decisions in connection with the validity of the law recently enacted by the New York State Legislature prohibiting in certain instances price cutting below cost. The law was aimed at "loss leaders," a term applied to price cuts designed to lure customers to a store but always with the intention of making up the loss by the sale of other goods at a profit.

Under the New York law the manufacturer of a trade-marked article sold in competition with similar articles is permitted to fix a resale price for his product. If one retailer contracts not to sell the product below the specified price, that price must be maintained by other retailers even though they are not parties to the contract.

New York city department stores which apply the policy of cut-throat competition violated the law with impunity. The case involving the R. H. Macy company, a large department store, is a good illustration of this price-cutting policy, which the law sought to prevent. Doubleday Doran & Company, Inc., book publishers, contracted with Doubleday Doran Bookshops, Inc., its retail agency, to sell certain books for $2, $3 and $1.50, respectively. The Macy company, in conformity with its "loss leader" plan, sold the books for $1.76, $2.64 and $1.31, respectively. The retail agency sought an injunction to restrain the company from this price cutting. Other retail establishments sought to restrain other cut-throat department stores from applying the "loss leader" plan.

One of these injunction cases was heard by Supreme Court Justice Philip A. Brennan, in Kings county. With years of study of the New York state constitution as his background, Justice Brennan decided the Fair Trade Act was in harmony with the principles of the constitution and granted the injunction.

Another injunction case was heard by Supreme Court Justice Frederick P. Close. With years of study of the New York state constitution as his background, Justice Close decided the law was unconstitutional and refused to grant the injunction. The cases will now go to the New York Court of Appeals, which will very likely hand down a split decision.

The anomaly of the situation is that New York jurists who have devoted most of their lives to studying the constitution of that state diametrically differ as to the constitutionality of a law designed to enable a publisher to prevent cut-throat merchants from destroying a fair market for his products. When constitutional experts differ on such a fundamental question, the layman is certainly at a loss as to what his rights really are.

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RESOLUTION ON A PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

Unanimously Adopted at

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ATLANTIC CITY, OCTOBER, 1935

Whereas it is generally recognized that the dwellings available to the majority of workers are sub-standard, obsolete, and grossly inadequate, particularly when contrasted with our country's vast resources of land, labor, materials and skill; and

Whereas in spite of an acute impending housing shortage and rising rents, the building industry remains idle and the great majority of building workers are still unemployed; and this paralysis of the building industry, even in face of an acute housing shortage, is largely due to the long-standing inability of private enterprise to supply new or modern dwellings at a price within reach of the average worker; and

Whereas it has been officially recognized by Congress, by the Administration, and by many State legislatures that public aid and initiative are necessary if the housing problem is to be attacked effectively, and the Administration has repeatedly promised and even attempted to undertake an extensive program of planned large-scale housing projects; and

Whereas the Government's housing program has thus far been steadily compromised by the lack of a clear-cut long-term policy and legislation to effect it, and by the treatment of housing as a mere adjunct to a temporary, emergency relief program; and the entire public works program has now been reduced almost to the vanishing point, while vast funds are allocated to "make-work" projects of no permanent value at less than prevailing wages; and

Whereas an active, unified and informed demand on the part of workers and consumers, led by organized labor, is the only force which can animate and promote a permanent public housing policy, and compel the Administration to put its promises into effect;

Be It Therefore Resolved, That a long-term public housing policy must be adopted in order to guarantee a minimum standard of decency in housing for all families; and that by "housing" is meant not merely dwellings but planned neighborhoods, including adequate educational and recreational facilities and suitable meeting halls for community and social life; and be it further

Resolved, That the construction of sufficient low and medium rental housing to meet the present shortage and replace existing unfit habitations, whether on present sites or elsewhere, must be undertaken or assisted by public agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That in locating public-aided housing, **preference should be given to communities having a decent labor policy** and offering a variety of employment opportunities, to avoid any extension of the feudal conditions now prevalent in one-industry towns; and that **all public-aided housing must be built by labor working at union rates and under union conditions;** and be it further

Resolved, That permanent Federal, State and local housing authorities, implemented with adequate funds and the power to acquire land and to construct and manage large scale community housing projects, are the first requirements of an effective long-term program; and be it further

Resolved, That **there must be bona fide labor and consumer representation on all housing authorities,** and that sponsoring and management committees of all specific projects must include a majority of

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representatives from the groups for whom the housing is intended; and be it further

Resolved, That broad Federal, State and local legislation, establishing workers' housing as a public responsibility, setting up permanent machinery to effectuate the ends herein set forth, and providing adequate sources of funds, must be enacted as quickly as possible; and that all labor organizations should actively sponsor and promote such legislation, and should investigate and publicize the stand on housing of all candidates for office; and be it further

Resolved, That **local Labor Housing Committees should be set up, to take the lead in developing an active public demand for housing, to initiate suitable projects, and to represent, protect and promote the interests of labor and consumers in the location, design, construction and management of public housing projects;** and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, authorize the appointment of a committee to aid, direct and collaborate with the Labor Housing Conference or other suitable agency in providing information, promoting legislation, developing projects, and protecting the interests of labor and consumers in the housing movement.

Endorsed by the Labor Housing Conference, 1714 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

This resolution was also adopted by the Building Trades Convention and all delegates to local Building Trades Councils are requested to support the formation of active local Labor Housing Committees.—Editor.

STRIKEBREAKING AND SPY ACTIVITIES OUTLINED

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rioting and bloodshed followed. As a result of the disruptive work of Bergoff undercover men within the union, the walkout ended in defeat for the strikers.

The agency reaped its gains for years after. Bergoff sent his spies from city to city, ferreting out blacklisted Philadelphia strikers. When one of them was discovered, the agency immediately dispatched letters of warning to the traction managers. The former strikers lost their new jobs, and with their families moved once more in search of new employment. This service the Bergoff agency performed gratis as an indication of its efficiency and a sample of the type of work it was prepared to offer.

Bergoff has given freely of his men in service to American industry, yet the score is altogether in their favor. If the record of fatalities in nine major strikes which Bergoff tried to break were reduced to box-score simplicity, the table would show:

Strikers killed by strikebreakers, 17; strikebreakers killed by strikers, 6; men, women and children killed by strikebreaker-driven trolley cars, 21; bystander killed by strikebreaker, 1; strikebreakers killed at work, 3 (two of them on trolleys); strikebreakers killed by strikebreakers in barracks, 4; strikebreakers killed in Bergoff's New York office, 2. Total killed, 54.

Though the field for professional strikebreaking is today narrowed by company unions, by racketeers (themselves introduced into industry as gangster nobles), and by private espionage systems such as those maintained by the automobile industry and the United States Steel Corporation, there is not a large city in the country where private detective agencies will not be glad to furnish informers, finks and nobles. Of the 187 licensed detective agencies in New York, 55 make urgent solicitation for strikebreaking work. Their technique differs only in degree from that of the Red Demon, while half a dozen have had careers fully as violent as that of the Bergoff Service Bureau.

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UNIONS ARE AID TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP

There is no school in which a man or boy can be better acquainted than in the school which admits of free discussion of all questions; where the individual has the opportunity to express his opinion and has the opportunity to listen to the opinion of others on the point he makes. Thus in the trade union movement we have an open forum where every member learns of many sides of a question that were dark to him before.

To stop and consider before doing makes the trade union movement one of the most conservative in the progress of nations. There are no wild theories advanced. Every argument is based on fact. There is a concrete subject to be discussed, and thus the mind is trained for better things.

In the general make-up of the trades union there are men of many minds, holding views opposite each other, and the membership, after a free discussion, adopts that which to them appears the most reasonable. Matters of public import are discussed from the economic import, not from an individual standpoint, and if you get into an argument with a member of a trade union on any question of public policy, you will find him, on the average, better informed than the average merchant, banker or manufacturer. The men in the professions are least informed on public questions, not excepting the lawyers, for the lawyer always views a question from the viewpoint of the interest employing him and seldom looks at the other side.

The equalization of wages with the cost of living is one of the functions of the trade union, and in that they maintain a standard not only for themselves, but for all the workers whether members of a union or not. A high wage means more money going into the local market for home-made goods; to the local business man; in the land, and enriches the community. With a low standard the profits of a business may or may not be larger, but it is a well-known fact that the men and women with a surplus amount of money spend that surplus in foreign cities and countries and it is just that much of the energy of the community gone never to return.

Unions teach obedience to the laws. The training in a union is a lesson in itself. To be a good union man you must obey the laws of the union. To be a good citizen you must obey the laws of the land. Having learned to obey the laws of the union, it is not a hard matter to obey any laws imposed by the city, state or nation. Union men seldom question authority given by the law. If it is a bad law, they seek to have it remedied. If a good law they try to have it enforced and maintained. In this regard we desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the initiative, the referendum and the recall have long been a part of the platform of the American Federation of Labor, and was a part of the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor before the American Federation of Labor came into being. Laws that appeared to be for the benefit of the few against the many, organized labor attempted to have repealed, memorializing the state legislature and Congress in that direction, but receiving little attention. It was then they sought bringing the power of government into the hands of the people. The action of legislatures during the past decade shows their efforts on that line bore fruit.

The labor movement is not revolutionary, but evolutionary. We want full protection for the weakest of our citizens regardless of affiliation with labor unions. We want the law applied alike to the man without a dollar and to the man with millions. The movement for better laws and a higher standard of citizenship will be kept up in the ranks of organized labor even though they

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Making the Town Behave

In recent years, a certain small town in the Middle West hit upon a brilliant idea. Local industries were languishing; unemployment stalked through the land. The town councilors advised, and discovered that a mighty industrial concern would consider establishing a branch in their particular burg, provided the municipality would do them the favor to build the local factory. Funds were got together regardless of expense, and the factory erected. Local money, private and public, was invested in improvements; homes for the workingmen, recreational facilities, etc. Employment was provided as a consequence, and all things were happy until wages were reduced and hours lengthened. The local Catholic pastor, a scholarly, charitable man, made a polite representation to the local representative of the company. He was received with equal politeness, but informed that the company was not interested, and if he, or any other citizen, made any further suggestions, no matter how cautious and courteous, concerning the company's treatment of its employees, the factory would be abandoned, the town's investment could go to naught, and a branch would be started elsewhere, since there were always plenty of municipalities ready and anxious to build factories in the hope of inviting the company to their midst. On investigation, the pastor found that recalcitrant towns had already experienced the same fate from the same industrial monarch. A modest attempt by the workers to establish a company union, to be controlled wholly by the management, merely as a means of making a few polite requests, was met with the same denial and threat. Any discussion, however considerate, of the workers' plight in the local press or even in ordinary conversation in the said town was frowned upon. Result; total subjection, under pain of utter disaster, for the entire citizenship of the town to the company, a condition which still persists. May not the constitutional experts determine a method whereby companies shall be restrained from accepting municipally-built factories or abandoning at will a territory wholly dependent upon them? More than any agitators, such a blinded policy is sowing the seeds of revolution.

PRISON GOODS CURBED

The decision of J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General of the United States, that no part of the $4,880,000,000 work relief fund may be used to purchase goods made by convict labor will be approved by all progressive citizens. His ruling upheld an order made by the Procurement Division of the Treasury last August that the big Federal fund was intended "to provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects," and therefore none of the appropriation could be paid out for goods manufactured in prisons.

The question came before the Comptroller General in the case of a 60-cent brush manufactured in a Federal prison and purchased for the United States army.

Although Mr. McCarl's decision was made in connection with goods purchased in Federal penal institutions, it was interpreted as being broad enough to include the products of every prison in the country, whether Federal, state or municipal.

Under Federal law, the Government is required to buy the products of Federal prisons to the extent for which it has use for them, if they can be supplied. Comptroller General McCarl decided that this Federal statute does not apply to the $4,880,000,000 emergency relief appropriation measure.

Buying under the Union Label makes the Union Card more powerful.

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GREED OF EMPLOYERS SCORED BY MGR. RYAN

Attacking the spirit of greed which animates employers, the Most Rev. John A. Ryan of Catholic University, Washington, D. C., told a meeting of 1,000 persons at the Roman Catholic Church of the Resurrection in Rye, N. Y., that the greatest danger which faces the people of the United States today is the policy held by influential business and political leaders who maintain that as economic conditions improve governmental or other restrictions on industry should be abolished. His subject was "The Industrial Outlook Today and Tomorrow."

In scoring "avaricious" employers in the United States, Mgr. Ryan said:

"The avariciousness which has again become alive in a great proportion of industrialists is only equaled by their stupidity. The masses of America will not tolerate a return to the practices of the 1920's. They will not indefinitely endure existence on relief and they will not be satisfied with poverty in a country which can supply plenty."

Mgr. Ryan criticized the policy of the NRA which refused the workers adequate representation in its administrative bureaus and code bodies, and declared that if this labor representation had been adopted the plan might have developed along the lines of an industrial order outlined by Pope Pius XI. He asserted that even if industrial conditions improve until they reach the 1929 level, the fundamental problem in the United States would not be solved because of the increase in productive capacity.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ATTACKS WAGNER-CONNERY LABOR ACT

A wholesale assault on the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery labor relations act was made by the Associated Press in reply to the complaint of the national labor relations board that Morris Watson, a reporter and vice president of the [illegible] guild for wire services, was discharged for his activities in connection with the guild. The Wagner act prohibits employers from using discrimination in employment terms against employees because of their connection with labor unions.

The Associated Press claimed there was no truth in the charge and then launched into a general attack on the constitutionality of the act. In support of the claim that in passing the law Congress exceeded the powers delegated to it by the Federal Constitution, the Associated Press held that the measure deprives officers and members of the Associated Press of liberty and property without due process of law; that it deprives the Associated Press of the right of jury trial; and that it attempts to regulate matters beyond the power of Congress.

ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

The repeated claim that there are from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 aliens in the United States is a gross exaggeration, according to Daniel W. MacCormack, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. In a recent statement he claimed the actual number is 4,922,000, of whom about 1,500,000 "have directly or through their parents applied for naturalization."

Commissioner MacCormack said the number of aliens coming into the United States has decreased from over 1,000,000 annually to between 30,000 and 40,000 in the past few years. During the year ending last July, 34,956 aliens entered the United States and 38,834 departed for their native countries, he added.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Button are the best accelerators of higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Button are perpetual boycotts against unfair employers.

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UNEMPLOYED 11 MILLION

With private industry deliberately closing opportunities for employment to 11 million working men and women, the only adequate remedy to provide jobs for this vast army of out-of-works is the shorter work week. This emphatic declaration featured a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the economic outlook for 1936.

Taking note of the fact that subversive groups opposed to Federal legislation in the broad field of social justice have taken all of this class of legislation enacted by the 1935 session of Congress into the courts with the expressed desire that the measures will be held unconstitutional, the head of the A. F. of L. said the importance of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on these questions make the coming year "fateful for Labor."

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The indications are that the improvement in economic and industrial conditions which set in during the present year will continue during 1936. The increase in the production and sale of consumers' goods will in all probability be further stimulated and accelerated by an increase in the demand for capital goods. The outlook for increasing activity in the manufacture of durable goods during the new year is excellent.

"Next year, however, will be fateful for Labor. The Supreme Court will decide the constitutionality of the Wagner Disputes Act, the Guffey Coal Regulation Act, the Social Security Act and other measures, all of which are of vital importance to all the workers of the nation.

"The momentous decisions of the nation's highest judicial tribunal in these important cases will have a profound effect upon the future policies and procedure of organized labor.

"Then there is the problem of unemployment. Production has increased and business improved, but approximately 11 million are still idle. That will be the nation's chief economic problem calling for solution in 1936.

"Labor will press for the acceptance and application of its remedy for unemployment, the shorter work day and shorter work week, with greater vigor than ever before. It is in the opinion of Labor the only plan which will provide for the absorption of the unemployed in private industry. Labor hopes its remedy for unemployment will be universally accepted and applied during the new year.

"Labor is conscious of the fact that it is facing a new year fraught with serious consequences and deep significance. It will learn when the Supreme Court passes upon the validity of the economic and social justice measures passed by Congress whether the Constitution of the United States will be so broadly interpreted as to meet modern economic and social needs.

"Labor faces the new year calmly resolved to meet whatever situation may arise, self-possessed and in a spirit of satisfaction, if circumstances warrant."

Unions Are Aid to Good Citizenship

(Continued from page 20)

are the only body of citizens working to that end.

The movement is not for today, but for always. A closer study of the labor movement by those not acquainted with it will reveal the fact that they have been working for the benefit of humanity in all lines of endeavor.—Organized Labor.

Not all Labor Unionists wear Party labels but all true Labor Unionists wear Union Labels.

Ol' Man Depression will hang around just so long as consumers buy foreign-made and unfair goods.

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San Antonio, Texas
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Virginia State Conference of Asbestos Workers

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314 W. Grace Street, Richmond, Va.

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Affiliated Cities:

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No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Italian Fraternal Bldg., 626 N. Vandeventer Ave. Office, 921 Holland Building, 211 N. 7th St. Chestnut 7323.

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Financial Secretary — Edwin Bennett, 6402 Morganford Road. R. I. 9722.

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No. 2—PITTSBURGH, PA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 607 Webster Ave. Office phone: Atlantic 2531.

President—M. F. McParland, 712½ Whitney St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Recording Secretary—W. P. Omslaer, 1927 William Penn Highway, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Financial Secretary—J. C. Uebele, 425 Vandalia St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Everglade 1775.

Business Agent—Geo. R. Hennig, 1119 Blackadore Ave. Churchill 2354.

No. 3—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 1355 Central Avenue T.

President—Thomas McIntyre, 1428 Wagar Rd.

Recording Secretary—Marvin Galvin, 2649 W. 18th St.

Financial Secretary—

Business Agent—Albert Dalton, 1355 Central Avenue, Cherry 5972.

No. 4—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 475 Franklin St.

President—Frank Callahan, 14 Fairview Ave.

Recording Secretary—Charles C. Rice, 51 Alexander Place. Grant 4621.

Financial Secretary—Earl Spicer, R. F. D. No. 2, Hamburg, N. Y.

Business Agent—Charles C. Rice, 475 Franklin St. Grant 1083.

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No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month at Labor Temple.

President—W. R. Michener, 1346 W. 25th Street. RO 2530.

Recording Secretary—V. B. Wicks, 733½ N. Robinson St. OL 4974.

Financial Secretary—J. T. Nunley, 1715 South Sichel St. CA 12371.

Business Agent—V. B. Wicks, 733½ N. Robinson St. OL 4974.

No. 6—BOSTON, MASS.—Meets 1st Wednesday at 40 Causeway Street.

Office—40 Causeway Street. Telephone: Capital 2964.

President—E. A. Johnson, 16 Tennyson St., W. Roxbury, Mass.

Recording Secretary—H. Lindquist, 1122 Saratoga St., East Boston, Mass.

Financial Secretary—C. S. Coughlin, 44 Stockton St., Dorchester, Mass.

Business Agent—J. W. Hoff, 211 Spring St., Medford, Mass.

No. 7—SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 6th Ave. and University St.

President—A. Harigel, 917 N. 48th St. Phone: Melrose 5855.

Recording Secretary—T. E. Roe, Rt. 7, Box 477-B.

Financial Secretary—T. J. Thompson, 5736 Juneau Terrace. Phone: Rainier 3210.

Business Agent—Wheeler J. Harigel, 4902 Phinney Ave. Phone: Melrose 7472.

No. 8—CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meets 1st Tuesday, at Room 311, 1015 Vine St.

President—Bernard Sorn, 19 E. Clifton Ave.

Recording Secretary—John Sullivan, 1212 Linn St.

Financial Secretary—Gene Fowler, 4326 Whetsel Ave.

Business Agent—John Sullivan, 1015 Vine St. Room 308. PA 4207.

No. 9—NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at C. L. U. Bldg., 305½ High St., Portsmouth, Va.

President—H. H. Harcum, 1910 Richmond Ave., Portsmouth, Va. Phone: 1791W.

Recording Secretary—W. J. Sawyer, 2319 County St., Portsmouth, Va.

Financial Secretary—C. C. Wilson, 1200 Prentis Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

Business Agent—H. H. Harcum, 1910 Richmond Ave., Portsmouth, Va. Phone: 1791W.

No. 10—TORONTO, CANADA—Meets 1st Friday at Labor Temple.

President—C. Westlake, 70 Seaton St.

Recording Secretary—H. Lamont, 216 Symington Ave.

Financial Secretary—R. Osborne, 15 Seymour Ave.

Business Agent—R. Misner, 48 Wallington Ave.

No. 11—BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 310 E. Baltimore St., 3rd floor.

President—Edward McGann, 1643 Gorsuch Ave. Phone: University 2592.

Recording Secretary—Charles Hoffman, 5630 Belair Road.

Financial Secretary—Harry Ryan, 3301 Ailsa Avenue, Hamilton, Md.

Business Agent—Edward McGann, 1643 Gorsuch Avenue. Phone: University 2592.

No. 12—NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 222 East 31st Street. Office, 222 East 31st St. Telephone Ashland 4-5071.

President—George Rider, 60-31 61st St., Maspeth, L. I. Hegeman 3-6306.

Recording Secretary—Harry Olsen, 460 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Financial Secretary—Jos. Flynn, 222 East 31st St., New York City. Ashland 4-5071.

Business Agent—Edward Redmond, 101-45 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Cleveland 3-8608.

Business Agent—Patrick O'Connor, 511 E. 83rd St., New York City. Butterfield 8-4312.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets 3rd Wednesday each month at 1807 Sp. Garden St.

Office—1807 Spring Garden St. Open daily. Bell phone Poplar 4319.

President—Chas. Trout, R. F. D. No. 1, Berlin, N. J.

Recording Secretary—Fred Ricot, 3220 North 7th St.

Financial Secretary—Wm. Scout, 713 Spruce St., Camden, N. J.

Business Agent—Joseph Hunter, 131 Maple Ave., Willow Grove, Pa.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

President—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

Financial Secretary—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

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No. 16—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.— Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Building Trades Council, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets.

President—P. C. Allen, 939 Buena Vista Ave., Alameda, Calif.

Recording Secretary—J. D. Brown, 637-A Castro St.

Financial Secretary—J. D. Brown, 637-A Castro St.

Business Agent—J. D. Brown, 637-A Castro St.

No. 17—CHICAGO, ILL.— Meets 1st Tuesday at Fraternity Hall, 19 West Adams St.

President—Al Burns, 8751 Harper Ave. Saginaw 7867.

Recording Secretary—C. P. Smith, 2040 East 82nd St. Regant 2398.

Financial Secretary—Arthur G. Anderson, Milwaukee and Oakton Sts., Niles, Ill.

Business Agent—Hugh Mulligan. Office: Room 412, 180 W. Adams St. Dearborn 3631.

No. 18 — INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Plumbers Hall, 312 East Washington St.

President — Ray Quackenbush, 1021 Ewing St. Cherry 1455.

Recording Secretary—John W. Grob, 2128 Broadway. Hemlock 2496.

Financial Secretary—John Grob, Sr., 817 N. Hamilton Ave. Cherry 4559-W.

Business Agent — Ray Quackenbush, 1021 Ewing St. Cherry 1455.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.— Meets 2nd and Fourth Fridays at 808 Walnut St.

President — Theodore Gottsacker, 7009 E. Chestnut St., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Recording Secretary—Frank Schneiberg, 1945 N. 29th St. Hopkins 6789-W.

Financial Secretary—Wm. Lutz, Route 9, Station F. Locust 3769.

Business Agent—Henry C. Hug, 324 N. 61st St. Phone: West 6903.

No. 21—DALLAS, TEX.— Meets 4th Tuesday each month at 213 W. Eighth St.

President—D. Reed, 700 S. Willomet. Phone: 9-8918.

Recording Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. 8th. Phone: 9-8582.

Financial Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. 8th. Phone: 9-8582.

Business Agent—A. J. Essary, 213 W. 8th. Phone: 9-8582.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS— Meets 2nd Wednesday each month at Carpenters' Hall, Capital and Carolina Sts.

President—T. L. Smith, 901 Walton St.

Recording Secretary—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston St. T. 1906.

Financial Secretary—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston St. T. 1906.

Business Agent—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston St. T. 1906.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA— Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month at Labor Temple, 415 St. Catherine, East.

President—Wm. Ryan, 4615 Franchere St.

Recording Secretary—

Financial Secretary—W. J. Yates, 6207 DeNormanville St.

Business Agent—

No. 24—WASHINGTON, D. C.— Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Pythian Temple, 1012 9th St. N. W.

President—R. Eames, 2149 N St., N. W. North 6241.

Recording Secretary—R. J. Needham, 1705 E. Capitol St., Apt. 22. Lincoln 5231.

Financial Secretary—N. Hoyle, 322 17th St. S. E. Atlantic 1687-R.

Business Agent—M. Warren, 928 K St. N. W. Metropolitan 5365.

No. 25—DETROIT, MICH.— Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Danish Brotherhood Temple, 12th St. and Forrest Ave.

President—E. Jubelt, 606 Oakridge Ave., Ferndale, Mich.

Recording Secretary—Frank McElroy, 12755 Griggs Ave. Hogarth 0370.

Financial Secretary—W. Ashton, 816 Temple Ave.

Business Agent—Frank McElroy, 12755 Griggs Ave. Hogarth 0370.

No. 26—ROCHESTER, N. Y.— Meets 2nd Friday at 113 North Fitzhugh St.

President—W. H. Smith, 347 Broadway.

Recording Secretary—James Lang, 25 Frost Ave. Genesee 6623-R.

Financial Secretary—James Lang, 25 Frost Ave., Genesee 6623-R.

Business Agent—G. Cook, 42 Mapledale St, Culver 5221-M.

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No. 27—KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 1402 Woodland Ave.

President—C. Whittaker, 708 E. 30th St. Linwood 9558.

Recording Secretary — Wm. Barrett, 10101 E. 10th St. Independence 4817.

Financial Secretary—S. Ingolia, 3907 E. 26th St. Li. 7810.

Business Agent—Wm. Barrett, 10101 E. 10th St. Independence 4817.

No. 28—DENVER, COLO.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Room 323, American-National Bank Building.

President—John R. Walthen, Monroe Hotel.

Recording Secretary—W. F. Shurbet, 4125 E. 18th Ave. Ct.

Financial Secretary—H. A. Taylor, 260 So. Broadway St.

Business Agent—H. A. Taylor, 260 So. Broadway St.

No. 29—AMARILLO, TEX.—Meets 2nd Tuesday each month at Painters' Hall, 503 Van Buren St.

President—C. W. Fuller, 404 E. 7th St.

Recording Secretary—P. O. Purtell, 317 S. Fleming, Dallas, Tex.

Financial Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. Eighth St., Dallas, Tex.

Business Agent—P. O. Purtell, 317 S. Fleming, Dallas, Tex.

No. 30—SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets 1st Friday, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 622 S. Salina St.

President—Frank Magill, 536 Seymour St.

Recording Secretary—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

Financial Secretary—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

Business Agent—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

No. 31—PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets 1st Saturday, 6 p. m., 72 Weybosset St.

President—Walter Wright, R. F. D. 4, Attleboro, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Ernest Carlson, 184 Pavilion Ave., Rumford, R. I. East Prov. 2202-R.

Financial Secretary — George Olson, Chestnut St., Rehoboth, Mass.

Business Agent—Ernest Carlson, 184 Pavilion Ave., Rumford, R. I. East Prov. 2202-R.

No. 32—ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 262 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. Office—262 Washington Street. Telephone Mitchell 2-0326.

President—P. A. Conlon, 127 Beech St., Arlington, N. J. Kearny 2-5529-M.

Recording Secretary — Wm. Campbell, 159 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J.

Financial Secretary—H. K. Boyd, 999 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.

Business Agent—L. Reiss, 13 Marion Ave., Newark, N. J.

No. 33—CONNECTICUT—Meets 1st Friday at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn.

President—Harry Haake, 351 So. Main St., East Hartford, Conn. Phone: 8-0584.

Recording Secretary—John Murphy, 73 Bassett St., New Haven, Conn.

Financial Secretary—James Amellin, 253 Goodrich St., Hamden, Conn.

Business Agent—Direct all correspondence to Recording Secretary.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Hall-4, 614 First Avenue, North Minneapolis.

President—L. Wylie, 3240 38th Ave. So., Minneapolis. Dupont 4879.

Recording Secretary—L. Adair, 4400 Russell Ave. No., Minneapolis. Hyland 0422.

Financial Secretary—Lee Anthony, 1903 Park Ave. No., Minneapolis. Atlantic 7955.

Business Agent—Geo. Kingston, 4109 Jefferson St. N. E. Granville 4183.

No. 35—YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Building Trades Hall, 22 E. Boardman St.

President—Fred W. Hagenbring, 72 Falls Ave.

Recording Secretary—W. E. Latto, 2739 Glenwood Ave. Phone 26485.

Financial Secretary—W. E. Latto, 2739 Glenwood Ave. Phone 26485.

Business Agent—W. E. Latto, 2739 Glenwood Ave. Phone 26485.

No. 36—PORTLAND, OREG.—Meets 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

President—W. Juede, 5206 N. E. 14th Place. Trinity 6300.

Recording Secretary—Ted V. La Mear, 7707 S. E. 18th Ave. Sellwood 0809.

Financial Secretary—R. M. Chinn, 5235 N. E. 23rd Ave. Trinity 7703.

Business Agent—W. Juede, 5206 N. E. 14th Place. Trinity 6300.

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No. 37—EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets first Saturday, Labor Forum, 804 Main St.

President—Albert C. Cravens, 1714 E. Illinois St.

Recording Secretary—Robt. W. Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave. Indiana 3-2232.

Financial Secretary—Robert Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave. Indiana 3-2232.

Business Agent—Robt. W. Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave. Indiana 3-2232.

No. 38—WILKES-BARRE & SCRANTON, PA.—Meets 1st Monday at Union Hall, 12 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

President—Roy Garinger, R. F. D., Idetown, Pa.

Recording Secretary—H. C. Bressler, 59 Eley St., Kingston, Pa. Phone 78603.

Financial Secretary—H. C. Bressler, 59 Eley St., Kingston, Pa. Phone 78603.

Business Agent—Francis Conway, 130 South Grant St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Telephone 23541.

No. 39—OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Labor Temple, 19th and Davenport Sts.

President—L. H. Boon, 5626 N. 28th St.

Recording Secretary—W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport St. Walnut 9779.

Financial Secretary—W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport. Walnut 9779.

Business Agent—W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport St. Walnut 9779.

No. 40—ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets 1st Wednesday at Labor Temple.

President—Herbert Ross, New Baltimore, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—John C. Fallon, Frederick Ave., West Albany. Phone: 8-0445.

Financial Secretary—John C. Fallon, Frederick Ave., West Albany. Phone: 8-0445.

Business Agent—John C. Fallon, Frederick Ave., West Albany. Phone: 8-0445.

No. 41—FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St.

President—Marvin Bennett, 814 W. Superior St. Anthony 47452.

Recording Secretary—G. S. Pease, 421 E. Wallace St. Phone: H-68831.

Financial Secretary — Virgil Johnson, 1744 St. Joe Blvd.

Business Agent—Marvin Bennett, 814 W. Superior St. Anthony 47452.

No. 42—WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets 4th Monday at Christopher Columbus Italian-American Benevolent Society, 305 Walnut St.

President—Harry Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del.

Recording Secretary—Erby P. Davis, Route No. 1, Newcastle, Del.

Financial Secretary—David E. Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del. Del. 2-4496.

Business Agent—Edwin L. Wardell, Route No. 1, Newcastle, Del.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets 3rd Friday at Central Labor Hall, 25 Sanford St.

President—James J. Dunn, 399 Newbury St.

Recording Secretary—W. T. Drislane, 55 Leitch St. Phone 3-7196.

Financial Secretary—W. T. Drislane, 55 Leitch St. Phone 3-7196.

Business Agent—W. T. Drislane, 55 Leitch St. Phone 3-7196.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, Federation Hall, 8 East Chestnut St.

President—George E. Neil, 416 Wrexham St. Randolph 4632.

Recording Secretary—R. J. Hallarn, 1484 E. Fulton St. FA 2749.

Financial Secretary—R. J. Hallarn, 1484 E. Fulton St. FA 2749.

Business Agent—R. J. Hallarn, 1484 E. Fulton St. FA 2749.

No. 45—TOLEDO, OHIO—Meets 4th Friday at Labor Temple, Adams at 10th St.

President—Frank Kahl, 915 Coventry St. Forest 0200-M.

Recording Secretary—A. H. Ringel, 645 Falcon Road. FO 5262 W.

Financial Secretary—E. Hackman, 3138 Stickney Ave.

Business Agent—Emil Baumgartner, 417 Dorr St. FO 4677-J.

No. 48—ATLANTA, GA.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 354 Hurt Bldg.

President—J. W. North, 1072 Center St. Hemlock 8745.

Recording Secretary—F. E. Gorman, 473 Peoples St. Raymond 4426.

Financial Secretary—H. M. Hoffman, 242 Winter Ave., N. E. Dearborn 0171.

Business Agent—H. M. Hoffman, 242 Winter Ave., N. E. Dearborn 0171.

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No. 49—SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday 218 W. 78th St.

President—Edward Gillespie, Box 452, C. G. Station.

Recording Secretary—J. M. Branson, 2800 Devaughn St.

Financial Secretary—J. M. Branson, 2800 Devaughn St.

Business Agent—J. M. Branson, 2800 Devaughn St.

No. 50—TACOMA, WASH.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Building Trades Hall, 740½ Broadway.

President — R. L. Olson, 4523 So. Thompson.

Recording Secretary—G. E. Carr, 2818 East L St. Main 3529.

Financial Secretary—G. E. Carr, 2818 East L St. Main 3529.

Business Agent—M. M. Hemmings, 4418 No. 26th St. Proctor 3465-M.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Tyler Hotel. Room 900.

President—George H. Dreher, R. R. No. 1, Box 55, Pekin, Ind.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Ramp, 2211 W. Market St.

Financial Secretary—W. L. Dreher, R. R. No. 3, Georgetown, Ind.

Business Agent—Roy Stultz, 3208 W. Market St. Shawnee 6237.

No. 52—NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets 2nd Tuesdays at Room 4, Central Labor Temple.

President—J. S. Stanaway, 240 38th St.

Recording Secretary—R. M. Mesic, 537 34th St. 1531-J.

Financial Secretary—G. C. Carmines. 629 29th St.

Business Agent—O. L. Souder, R. F. D. 2, Box 48, Hampton, Va.

No. 53—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 528 Bienville St.

President—W. C. Davis, 3016 Tulane Ave.

Recording Secretary—J. J. Lally, 2510 Chippewa St. Jackson 1735.

Financial Secretary—J. J. Lally, 2510 Chippewa St. Jackson 1735.

Business Agent—Richard J. Reames, 2614 Peniston St. Uptown 6068-J.

No. 54—VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets last Friday.

President—H. A. Meech, 4328 Oxford St.

Recording Secretary—R. L. Muir, 2732 W. Broadway. Bay 4297-X.

Financial Secretary—R. L. Muir, 2732 W. Broadway. Bay 4297-X.

Business Agent—

No. 55—MOBILE, ALA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 7:30 p. m., at 258½ Dauphin St.

President—C. C. Rich, 408 Marine St.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Faulkner, 503 S. Cedar St.

Financial Secretary—R. L. Pose, 503 S. Cedar St.

Business Agent—R. L. Pose, 503 S. Cedar St.

No. 56—WOODRIVER, ILL. (Oil Refinery Only)—Meets 4th Friday at Central Labor Union Headquarters.

President—Robt. W. Kennedy, 11 E. Ferguson Ave.

Recording Secretary—Geo. B. Graham, 612 Marsh Ave., Alton, Ill.

Financial Secretary—Geo. B. Graham, 612 Marsh Ave., Alton, Ill.

Business Agent—E. F. White, 278 13th St.

No. 57—SIOUX CITY, IOWA—Meets last Monday of each month at 413 16th St.

President—Wm. R. Axemaker, 316 Omaha St.

Recording Secretary — Alan Holbrook, 2009 Hamilton St.

Financial Secretary — Gordon Mason, 305 12th St.

No. 58—GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets 2nd and last Tuesday, 310 6th Ave. S.

President—P. J. Harmon, 310 6th Ave., South.

Recording Secretary—Axel L. Johnson, 308 8th Ave., South.

Financial Secretary—Axel L. Johnson, 308 8th Ave., South.

Business Agent—Ed. Walborn, 805 5th St., South.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets 1st Sunday at Carpenters Hall.

President—E. A. Wycoff, 518 East Young St. 3-8833.

Recording Secretary—Newell Stilwell, 1417 East King St. Phone 4-0700.

Financial Secretary—F. D. Furbeck, 2536 East Admiral Blvd. Phone: 4-5058.

Business Agent—L. C. Stilwell, 1417 East King St. Phone: 4-0700.

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No. 70—MARE ISLAND SHIP YARD, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Meets 4th Tuesday at Labor Temple.

President—Archie Bailey, 627 Maine St.

Recording Secretary—Warren B. Hackett, 614 Pennsylvania St.

Financial Secretary—B. C. Davis, 2315 Napa St. Box 800, Route No. 1.

Business Agent—

No. 74—DES MOINES, IOWA—Meets 4th Tuesday at Labor Temple, West 3rd and Locust Sts.

President—
Recording Secretary—C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Ave.

Financial Secretary—C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Ave.

Business Agent—

No. 75—SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets 1st Wednesday at Labor Hall, 103½ W. LaSalle Ave., 2nd Floor. Phone 3-0826.

President—Joe C. Prowell, 103½ W. LaSalle Ave.

Recording Secretary—E. J. Filley, 223 N. St. Peter St.

Financial Secretary—E. J. Filley, 223 N. St. Peter St.

Business Agent—E. J. Filley, 223 N. St. Peter St.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets 4th Monday at Trades Council Hall, 1823 5th Ave. No.

President—C. S. Durban, 1050 Caldwell Terrace. South 3-1626.

Recording Secretary—W. G. McEachern, 8119 1st Ave., No. Phone: 9-1841.

Financial Secretary—A. F. Brackett, 6020 5th St., So. Phone: 9-6063.

Business Agent—W. G. McEache[illegible] 8119 1st Ave., No. Phone: 9-1841.

No. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Meets 1st Thursday at Plumbers Hall, East Fifth and High Sts.

President—A. Bergloff, 2625 Springmont Ave.

Recording Secretary—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

Financial Secretary—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

Business Agent—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

No. 80—CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets 1st Friday at 18½ Alderson St.

President—

Recording Secretary — Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. Phone: 27133.

Financial Secretary — Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. Phone: 27133.

Business Agent—Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. Phone: 27133.

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Meets last Saturday each month at Labor Temple, 90 1st Ave., East.

President—L. W. Berryhill, Stanwood, Iowa.

Recording Secretary—J. C. McComas, 1247 4th Ave., S. E. Phone: 2-2320.

Financial Secretary—J. C. McComas, 1247 4th Ave., S. E. Phone: 2-2320.

Business Agent—D. L. Williams, 826 D Avenue, N. W. Phone: 2-0991.

No. 82—SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets 2nd and last Wednesday at 2028 E. Hartson St.

President—A. S. Dellwo, 526 W. Providence St.

Recording Secretary—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

Financial Secretary—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

Business Agent—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 184 W. Center St.

President—B. H. Worster, 319 Schawlm Ave. N. E. Canton, Ohio.

Recording Secretary—C. J. Kempel, 1762 Flint Ave. BL 4087.

Financial Secretary—C. J. Kempel, 1762 Flint Ave. BL. 4087.

[illegible]ness Agent—C. J. Kempel, 1762 Flint Ave. BL 4087.

No. 85—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets last Thursday at 303 North Vermont Ave.

President—David Ruhnke, 4201 Atlantic Ave.

Recording Secretary—Raymond Haigh, 406 Melrose Ave.

Financial Secretary—Raymond Haigh, 406 Melrose Ave.

Business Agent—David Ruhnke. 4201 Atlantic Ave.

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No. 86—NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets 1st Saturday each month at Labor Temple, 3 p. m.

President—G. B. Flippen, 1518 Hayes.

Recording Secretary—Tom Hughes, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

Financial Secretary—W. A. Chambers, Bellemeade Park. Phone: 76866 W.

Business Agent—W. A. Chambers, Bellemeade Park. Phone: 76866 W.

No. 87—SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets 2nd Monday at Labor Temple, 126 North St.

President—R. M. Dyer, R. R. 6, Box 416. Phone: 142F11.

Corresponding Secretary—L. M. Gravdal, 525 North St.

Financial Secretary—R. M. Dyer, R. R. 6, Box 416. Phone: 142F11.

Business Agent—L. M. Gravdal, 525 North St.

No. 88—RICHMOND, VA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Labor Temple, 11th and Marshall Sts.

President—B. P. Parker, 401 North 29th St.

Recording Secretary—J. F. Joinville, 314 W. Grace St. Dail 34137.

Financial Secretary—V. J. Sexton, 812 N. 21st St.

Business Agent—J. F. Joinville, 314 W. Grace St. Dail 34137.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets 3rd Monday at Hiel's Hall, corner Whitaker and Beatty Sts.

President—J. J. Oswald, 1514 S. Clinton Ave.

Recording Secretary—Stephen Kopp, 134 Ashmore Ave.

Financial Secretary—Stephen Kopp, 134 Ashmore Ave.

Business Agent—J. J. Oswald, 1514 S. Clinton Ave.

No. 90—MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

President — Arthur E. Crawford, 67 Marne, Route 6, Box 272-E. Phone: 4-9923.

Recording Secretary—Frank S. Finley, 777 Tate Ave. 8-3077.

Financial Secretary—Frank S. Finley, 777 Tate Ave. 8-3077.

Business Agent—Arthur E. Crawford, 67 Marne, Rt. 6, Box 272-E. Phone: 4-9923.

No. 91—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Meets 2nd Friday at Mechanics Hall 31 Main St.

President—Wm. Donahue, Box 756, Elmsford, N. Y. 8481-J.

Recording Secretary—Geo. Andrews, 495 Franklin St., Port Chester, N. Y. Phone: 2662.

Financial Secretary—Geo. Andrews, 495 Franklin St., Port Chester, N. Y. Phone 2662.

Business Agent—Frank Brown, 3489 Ft. Independence St., Bronx, New York City. Halifax 5-2998.

No. 92—DULUTH, MINN.—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Labor Temple.

President—Thos. Thorstenson, 631 W. 3rd St. Mel. 6932-W.

Recording Secretary—Hans Barnstorf, 316 E. 4th St. Mel. 4691-J.

Financial Secretary—

Business Agent—

No. 93—NAVY YARD AND HARBOR MARINE WORKERS—Meets 2nd Thursday, 381 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5:30 p. m.

President—Frank Rogers, 110 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Financial Secretary—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Agent—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 94—OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Meets 1st Sunday each month at Baltimore Bldg., Grand and Harvey Sts.

President—Geo. E. Guthrie, 1007 N. W. 7th St. Phone 74733.

Recording Secretary—J. L. Sullivan, 538 Southwest 32nd St. Phone 34807.

Financial Secretary—L. B. Robertson, 1007 N. W. 7th St. Phone 74733.

Business Agent—J. L. Sullivan, 538 Southwest 32nd St. Phone 34807.

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