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How To Get Different Kinds of Currents in a Cheap and Simple Way for Experimental Work.

BY LIEUT. F. JARVIS PATTEN.

It often happens that the practical man, who, perhaps, runs an electric light plant or through other means has access to a station or a source of direct current, would experiment for himself if he could easily get the various kinds of current he would require for different experiments.

Probably few of these practical men in the electrical field have sufficient theoretical knowledge to do this for themselves unaided, and it is for the many who do not possess such knowledge that this article has been prepared and written

In order to clear the electrical atmosphere, as it were, we should define what we mean by many-phased alternating currents.

First, a single alternating current is one that has a continuously fluctuating or changing value, and is generally represented by a sinuous line like *a*, *a*, Fig. 2, indicating a current that has alternating positive and negative values with intervening zero periods.

Now if we had two such currents in which the negative values of the one, as *a*, *a*, always corresponded in time to the zero values of the other, as *b*, *b*, then such currents are known as being "in quadrature" and are called "two-phased" or "biphase" currents; and if there are three such alternating currents equally spaced with reference to time, or having their maximum values occur

money, because of its varied and extreme usefulness in all lines of experimental electric work.

About the direct current motor itself there is only one special and necessary requirement to be observed. It must have a comparatively long commutator, as indicated in Fig. 3, so as to admit of putting three sliding ring contacts on the commutator and still have room enough left for the brushes. This is not difficult to find, for the writer has observed quite a number of dynamos and motors that are so built.

The alterations in the machine to be made will be understood from Fig. 3, in which *A* is the armature of the motor lying in the two-pole field *N* and *S*. Its commutator is indicated by the part *C*, and the ordinary brushes bearing on the commutator are indicated at *B*₁ and *B*₂ connected to the line of current supply *L*₁ and *L*₂.

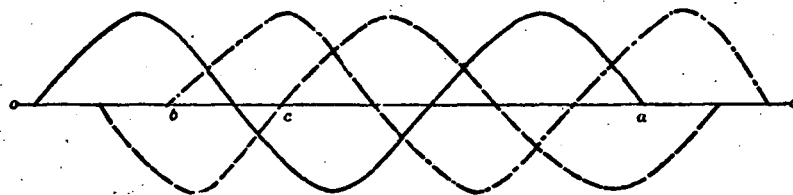


FIG. 1.

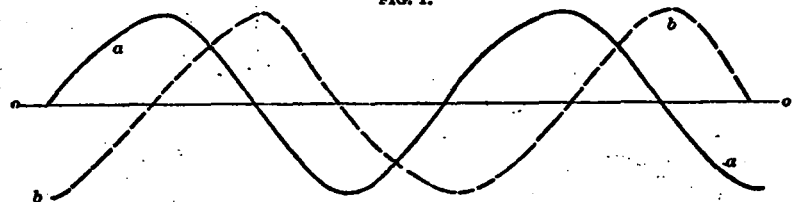


FIG. 2.

in a way, it is hoped, that will make this matter clear to them and strip the subject of any apparent mystery.

What is generally first asked for is polyphased alternating currents of some description or other, say, two-phased or three-phased currents, or even a "single phase" alternating current may be desired—all at the command of the would-be experimenter being a direct or continuous current of fixed voltage.

Now it is fortunate in such cases that a direct current is at hand, for inasmuch as a direct current is in fact made up of many alternating currents rectified and superposed or bunched together, one can, by tearing the direct current to pieces, as it were, get almost any kind of alternating current we want, and generally as many of them as circumstances are likely to require.

ring in rotation, as in Fig. 1, *a*, *b*, *c*, then such currents are called "three-phased" or "triphas" currents; and, in general terms, when an alternator delivers two or more alternating currents they are styled "polyphased" currents.

With such different alternating currents—single, two-phased and three-phased—a great many very interesting and instructive experiments can be made.

All that is required in order to get any of them is a direct current motor of suitable size and output and which will admit of the simple and comparatively inexpensive changes indicated in the figures; and what is known to laboratory workers as a universal or double wound Gramme ring transformer, which the experimenter can generally make for himself, and which, if he does, he will find a most satisfactory outlay of time or

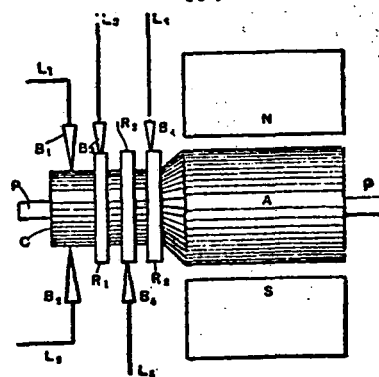


FIG. 3.

Now the parts *R*₁, *R*₂ and *R*₃ of the same figure indicate three continuous brass rings as sliding contacts that are slid on over the commutator, being placed as near to each as possible without danger of causing the brushes bearing on them to interfere. They might not be more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide on the face, and, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ in. between, they would only take up $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the commutator, which is not excessive.

It should further be observed in selecting a motor for such a purpose, to choose one with a commutator having a number of segments divisible by three, such as twenty-four, forty-eight, sixty or seventy-two segments.

When the rings are put in place they must be all securely insulated from all the commutators except the particular segment which it is to be connected with and represents. To effect this, each ring, which is simply a continuous round

brass ring of nearly square cross section, has an interior core of fibre or wood, which latter fits on tightly over the commutators and serves to hold the ring firmly in place. Practically, each ring represents one particular commutator segment continued all around the commutator, so that a brush bearing on a rim is in effect simply bearing on the same segment all the time as the commutator turns.

To effect this the rings are drilled and a connecting plug or screw is driven in through the insulating part and into the particular segment to which it is desired to permanently connect the ring. Now it will be found simplest and best, as will appear later, to use these rings connected to three segments equidistantly spaced around the commutator, as indicated in Fig. 4, which shows ring R_1 connected to a segment at the top of the commutator ring, R_2 connected to another a third of circumference around from it, and R_3 connected to another segment a third of the circumference further around in the same direction, or one-third back from the first, which is the same thing.

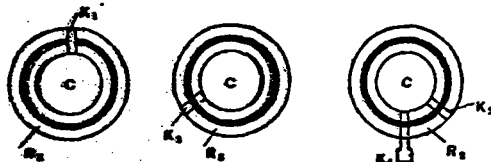


FIG. 4.

This arrangement will suffice for most anything desired, as it is, but it will be found convenient in some cases to have one of the rings, as R_2 , arranged with a second hole, as K_2 , so that if desired it can be connected to a segment just half the way round or diametrically opposite to the segment to which R_1 is connected.

Equipped thus we are ready for work with single, two-phased and triphased alternating currents of high or low voltage, besides the direct current we originally start with.

Thus, to begin: The motor running on direct current supplied by the main leads $L_1 L_2$; then the leads connected to the brushes bearing on all three rings will yield three-phased currents like those shown in Fig. 1, to any three interconnected circuits. This last term may puzzle the practitioner, and so it is perhaps best to explain what is meant by three interconnected circuits. To do so, consider Fig. 5, which is intended to represent a Gramme ring, which is given two independent windings, each alternate coil being in one winding, as the outer one, $w_1 w_2$, and the other connected separately as an independent winding, $w_3 w_4$. Now if we tap the outer winding, $w_1 w_2$, at three equidistant points, as $L_1 L_2 L_3$ —that is to say, connect wires on to the winding at these points without breaking the winding open—then the outer winding will constitute three interconnected circuits; and if to these points $L_1 L_2 L_3$ are connected the corresponding leads, $L_1 L_2 L_3$, from the motor rings (Fig. 3), then, when the motor is running, two-phased currents will flow in these leads and through the interconnected circuits of the winding $w_1 w_2$, producing therein a rotary field—the first essential feature of a rotary field transformer or “universal ring” transformer, such as Fig. 5 represents, or of a Tesla rotary and commutatorless motor, which it likewise imperfectly represents.

This rotary field is passing through the inner winding, $w_3 w_4$, also, setting up just such a field in it, and if we connect two leads to opposite points, 1 and 2, of this winding, then in these two leads we shall have a single alternating current like A (Fig. 2), as the result of putting triphase currents from the machine into the winding $w_3 w_4$.

So we get a single alternating current from our apparatus one way. If, on the other hand, we connect one pair of leads to the points 1 and 2 of

the inner winding, $w_3 w_4$, and a second pair to the points 3 and 4 of this same winding, then in the two pairs of leads considered separately, or in interconnected circuits connected to all four of them, we shall have two-phased alternating currents or two alternating currents in quadrature as indicated in Fig. 2.

It must be understood that the ring transformer Fig. 5, does not move; it is a fixed transformer and may rest on a table where it is convenient to make different connections. It would appear that so much is enough to expect from such simple apparatus, and by altering the relative number of total turns in the two windings of the ring transformer, voltages may, of course, be changed up or down at will, at the same time the other transformations are going on.

There is one other very interesting current to be derived from the motor transformer. Thus,

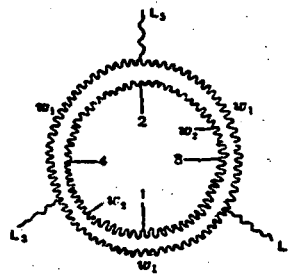


FIG. 5.

let a lead, as L_3 , be connected as shown to its ring, R_1 , and a circuit made from it to another brush which shall simply bear upon the commutator proper itself. What then will flow in such a circuit? It is not difficult to figure this out and it is left for the student.—*American Electrician*.

Organizations of Employers.

The building trades offer the best possible facilities for adjusting differences between employers and workmen upon an honorable and just basis, because of the fact that union of action is more easily attainable on the part of the employers than in almost any other trade. Organization of employers is a condition which the employees should most desire, for out of united action much more justice will ultimately prevail to both sides than where many on one side act against a single individual upon the other.

Notwithstanding the fact that primarily many organizations of employers are established for the purpose of combating the action of the union, good will ultimately grow out of a consideration by all concerned of the question at issue. This fact, while it may appear detrimental to the accomplishment of the immediate desire of the workmen, should not, however, be considered as such, for it must be remembered that while the workmen have been organized much longer than the employers and become more familiar with the machinery and operation of organized effort, the employers have been struggling to maintain an equal relationship of one against many, until in sheer desperation they have formed themselves together for the purpose of establishing an equality of power.

It is impossible, as is constantly being proved, that where the best elements of both sides form the component parts of careful organizations, unjust conditions could be very long maintained by either side, for it is evident that as soon as equality in power is established arbitration must follow, for there is no longer ability on either side to maintain unjust or unequal conditions. The immense importance of every successful case of amicable relationship maintained between organizations of employers and unions of workmen cannot be overestimated, not only from the benefit to the community in which such conditions exist, but on account of the value of the example.

The establishing of responsibility on the part of organizations of this character, whether employers or employed, cannot fail to result in an improvement in the condition which exists for all concerned. Action will become more conservative and both sides will realize more fully the benefits to which organized effort can be carried without infringing upon the rights of others. The recognition of a limit in this respect will be an added factor in bringing about a recognition of the importance of mutual action which includes consideration of both parties to any given condition or relationship.

Already in the relationship between employers and workmen in the building trades, the change for the better is becoming more radical and rapid as the employers become more widely organized and better able to treat as a whole with the workmen on subjects of mutual concern. The individual and arbitrary action which formerly existed on the part of the employers is fast disappearing under the beneficial influence of organization. The more fully the functions and powers of legitimate organizations are understood the better will be the conditions of both sides.

Again the compulsory recognition that there is a limit to which the members of an organization as such, can go, will foster and assist the establishment of means for bringing more equitable relations between both parties upon the basis of arbitration or mutual settlement, for, as soon as both sides comprehend that their organization can be dealt with as though it were an individual, the members will be less inclined to advocate hasty or unjust action.

Everything that contributes to the development of the comprehension of the rights which belong to a body of men acting in concert cannot fail to be of great benefit, no matter how severe the cause of that development may be, for out of the increased knowledge thus obtained the equity of their relationship to others becomes so clearly apparent that unwise or unjust action diminishes in proportion as the laws which bound the rights of others became more distinctly visible.—*Carpentry and Building*.

Permanent and Growing Trade-Unions.

BY A. STRASSER.

One of the most important problems which confronts the majority of trade-unions is the adoption of a system which will secure a growing and permanent membership. The solution of this problem is the pressing need of the hour; upon its success depends the future welfare of the working classes.

The past history of the trade-union movement was marked by ups and downs, by rapid increase of membership in times of prosperity and by losses in times of depression. The periodical increase and decrease of membership affected to a large extent the rate of wages, hours of labor and other conditions. Wages increased and hours were reduced during favorable seasons. In many instances these advantages were lost during subsequent periods of depression. The financial and industrial panic of 1873 and the stagnation that continued till 1877 was a sad lesson in this respect. It was an era of low wages, long hours and scarcity of employment. Organization reached the lowest point, barely 50,000 could be mustered all over the country. The majority of national and international trade-unions had ceased to exist; the remaining ones were in a deplorable and crippled condition, mere skeletons and shadows of their former existence. It took years of effort and hard work to reorganize, to restore lost confidence and to regain the wages and hours of labor that prevailed prior to 1873 in some trades.

The losses sustained by the working classes in wages alone during the period of disorganization, if it were possible to compute, at the present time would amount to at least \$2,000,000,000.

The financial and industrial depression of the last three years is another severe lesson to those

unions that failed to profit by past experience. It is needless to make statements, the facts are still fresh in the memory of the leaders and of the rank and file. It is simply a repetition of past history in a modified form due to a change in conditions.

To profit by past experience is the duty of the hour. What are the lessons of the past?

The trade-unions, both in England and in the United States, paying their members out-of-work, strike, traveling, superannuation, sick and death benefits, hold their members intact. They are not affected in the same degree by periods of depression, as the unions which do not pay these benefits. At the first signs of a revival of trade they are ready to take advantage of the situation by demanding an increase of wages or a reduction of the hours of labor. They usually possess the financial strength to maintain it.

The trade-unions built on old lines, for trade purposes only, cannot accumulate a large fund. They cannot hold their membership intact because the average union man will not contribute unless the amount is returned to him from time to time in the shape of benefits.

The want of steady employment, caused by the fluctuations of trade and the inability to earn wages, endangers the existence of his family. Old age and sickness make his condition still more helpless. He is anxious to obtain some assistance and protection in the hour of need. The union must come to his rescue. It must protect him against want and degradation and help to maintain his manhood. The more numerous the benefits the stronger will be his attachment to the union. This insurance, guaranteed by a permanent reserve fund, will make him a permanent and faithful member, thus insuring a permanent and growing membership. This will make the trade-unions the sheet anchor in times of distress, the hope of present and future generations. The time now wasted in a continuous campaign of reorganization can then be utilized in a different direction and for more useful purposes.—*American Federationist.*

Transmission Line from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, N. Y.

The construction of the much talked-of long-distance transmission line from Niagara Falls to Buffalo will soon be under way. White-Crosby Co. of 29 Broadway, New York City, have the contract for the complete construction of the line. Work will be commenced at once and when finished the line will have cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. This is one of the most important electrical engineering contracts ever begun and the reputation of the firm which has it in charge assures its success.

The poles are of round cedar, shaved and painted, with nine and ten-inch tops. The length will vary from thirty-five to fifty feet, depending on the soil and requirements of the line. The cross-arms are of hard yellow pine, 4x6 inches by twelve feet, chamfered and painted. In addition to the two twelve-foot cross-arms for the power wires, there will be one regulation six-pin arm for private telephone wires. The cross-arm braces have been specially designed and possess several points of novelty. They are made of 2½ x ¼ inch angle iron, formed hot and bored for lag screws. The angles weigh about twenty pounds apiece and are primarily designed to act as trusses, the bearing surface being on the under side of the cross-arm.

There are steel guard pins at the end of the cross-arm to prevent any of the conductors from falling, in case a tie wire, pin or insulator breaks, and the one on the top arm also carries the galvanized iron barbed fence wire which will be used as a lightning conductor. Another similar conductor will be carried on top of the poles. On every fifth pole these lightning conductors are grounded to a coil of wire buried at the foot of the pole.

Each conductor of the transmission line is 350,000 circular mils bare copper wire. When the line is completed there will be twelve of these conductors. Each pole will then carry a weight of 1,200 pounds of copper.

The transmission line will run over a private right-of-way from Niagara Falls to Tonawanda and thence down one bank of the Erie Canal to Buffalo. The entire line will be fenced in. The induction effect will be overcome by a transposition of the conductors from pole to pole. The phase of



THOS. H. FORBES.

this transposition is such that the entire line is shifted on five poles.

A special porcelain insulator so designed as to protect all weak points, will be used. Along the lower edge of the outside petticoat is a gutter designed to drain away water on each side clear of the cross-arm. The construction of the insulator and gutter is such that icicles are compelled to form at only two points, both clear of the cross-arm.

The total capacity of the transmission line will be 20,000 horse-power. The current will be three-phase alternating and each half of the long cross-arms will support three wires carrying 5000 horse-power. The contract calls for the completion of this line by November 15th, but the White-Crosby Co. expect to be able to deliver 5000 horse-power of current in Buffalo on or before November 1st. The arrangements have all been made by which the Buffalo Railway Co. will take the first 1000 horse-power delivered in the city.

Agitate for Government ownership of telegraph.

Thomas H. Forbes.

Thomas H. Forbes, President of Union No. 17, Detroit, Mich., and a charter member of same, whose portrait adorns the Journal this month, was born in the town of Ayr, Canada, twenty-eight years ago. He passed his boyhood on the farm until he was 16, when he concluded that wages were too low over there under the Union Jack and he struck out for Uncle Sam's domain. He drifted into the electrical business ten years ago and trimmed lamps until the big strike of the trimmers a few years ago put him in the way of starting line work. He helped install the public lighting plant and is now foreman of line work for the Citizens Street Railway Co. He was married when 19 and is the father of three bouncing girls. The "Spokane Indians" will now understand why he took the position he did on the telephone girl question in the Union, that was discussed some time ago, and in which the Spokane Secretary differed with him about admitting them into Unions. The readers of the Journal will remember Bro. Forbes' breezy letters when he was Press Secretary and wrote under the *nom de plume* of Joe Bedore. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, standing six feet four inches in his stockings, and is well known in labor circles as an aggressive and progressive advocate of unionism.

The Pull of a Horse.

It is stated of Watt that in fixing the size of the mechanical unit to which he gave the name Horse-Power he added 50 per cent to the power which experiment had shown an average horse could exert for several hours. It is known, however, that for a short time a horse can exert a much greater effort than that required of the mechanical horse-power of Watt, or 33,000 foot lbs. per minute, and this is the explanation offered in answer to the question, "Why, if a given car can be pulled up a certain grade by two horses, so much excess of motive power is required when it is mechanically propelled?"

Mr. A. L. Stevenson, writing to the *London Electrical Review*, gives some results of tests made some thirteen years ago with horses 16½ to 17 hands high, which he thinks probably show the best work to be got from any horse. In one case a mine horse did the work of 5.44 conventional horse-power, and he thinks that street car horses often exert 3½ horse-power on starting.

An earlier investigator, Morin, found that a little over 5 horse-power overstrained the horses even when they exerted themselves only for a short time.

But even these figures do not answer the question why our electric car, for instance, is equipped with 30 or more horse-power of motors.

There are in fact several reasons for this, the chief of which is that the starting of a car from rest is very much less a question of horse-power than of pull or torque. The horse will give his maximum pull when the car is at rest, but a motor does not give its maximum output of energy at slow speeds. That is to say, a 1-horse-power electric motor will only exert that power when running at a certain specified speed. At the moment of starting from rest it will give but a fraction of that power, and if it is required that energy be expended at the rate of 1 horse-power at very slow speeds, motors of several times the rated horse-power must be employed.

Another reason is that electric cars are required to run at very much higher speeds than horse cars, and therefore when under way require a more rapid expenditure of energy. Electric cars, too, are very much heavier than street cars of the old type.—*Electricity.*



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St. Louis, Mo., August, 1896.

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HERR MOST and Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge have joined the gold forces. This should greatly assist the cause of free silver.

BRADSTREET'S says: "Labor continues to do best where it is best organized. A great advancement is being made in the wage labor movement."

THE labor organizations of Kansas City have decided to build a Labor Temple and the Labor Temple Association has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

THE report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that 1,811 railway employes were killed in one year, or five every day. The number injured was 5,696, or 15 every day. One employe was killed for each 133 employed, and one injured for each 31 employed.

At a recent trial of the Holman friction locomotive on the South Jersey Railway, a distance of eleven miles was covered in ten minutes. Part of this distance was made at the rate of ninety-four miles an hour. Promoters of long distance electric roads if they expect to compete with steam must go this one better to get a hearing.

St. Louis has lost its reputation as a summer resort and ran a close race with Little Rock in the direction of Hades. The electrical workers have stored enough heat to run them next winter so won't be bothered about the coal trust.

ACCORDING to a press dispatch from Chicago, the Trades and Labor Assembly after a review of the evidence against Henry C. Payne in regards to his labor record, has decided to drop the matter and will not ask for his removal from the National Republican Executive Committee. We rise to ask if this represents the sentiment of organized labor of Chicago, or is it a few labor skates who have decided to do the dropping after an interview with Mark Hanna's agent. Only a few months ago the great labor organizations of Chicago contributed generously to carry on a fight against Payne and his monopoly. What has caused this change of sentiment?

THE Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. of San Francisco has decided to place a telephone in the kitchen for 50 cents a month. There are in San Francisco 1,659 residences connected with the exchange and the company thinks that two or three thousand more householders who really need telephone and do not know it, never having used one regularly, will take advantage of this offer. The telephone placed in the kitchen is for outward service only and can be used to call up the butcher, grocer, physician or druggist, but no call can be received. By the payment of \$1.75 per month the subscriber can have unlimited switching from this telephone to all subscribers connected with the exchange. The regular rate in San Francisco is \$5.00 per month, or \$2.50 per month and 5 cents for each outgoing switch connection.

BANKERS, capitalists and corporations are beginning to take a deep interest in the dear working people. How kind and considerate of them! Of course they are acting from a disinterested motive. The dear workingmen must not vote for Bryan and free silver, or they (the capitalists) will feel hurt at such base ingratitude. Pullman, Armour, the Standard Oil Co., the sugar trust, the match and biscuit trust, or what is left of it, the telephone and telegraph monopolies, the electrical trust, and all other trusts, have informed their employes that they must vote for McKinley and sound money. Do working men need any stronger reason why they should vote for Bryan and free silver? The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. has sent a circular to its policy holders stating that if Bryan is elected its policies would be worth only 50 cents on the dollar. If this were true and the company could pay its obligations at 50 cents on the dollar the circular would never have been issued. They would simply do like all trusts and monopolies do—freeze on to the change

and let the people be d—! The coming campaign promises to be one of bribery and intimidation on one side, with the people on the other, but this is one of the times the people will not be fooled or coerced by the glitter of foreign gold.

THE street railway monopoly of Milwaukee will probably not be so independent in future and will have to squeeze some of the water out of the stock if it ever expects to pay another dividend. A new company, the Milwaukee and Waukesha Electric Railway, was granted a franchise on July 29th, and work on the new line will commence immediately. The new company is given the right to lay tracks on about fifty miles of the streets of the city, and the right of way parallels the tracks of the Milwaukee Railway and Lighting Co. (the monopoly road). The new company will sell commutation tickets at \$1.00 good for twenty-five rides, and a 3c fare is also required at certain hours in the morning and evening at the time working men are going to and from work. The new company is the outcome of the strike which has been in progress in Milwaukee since May 4th and which involved over 1,000 street railway employes and over 200 electrical workers. Henry C. Payne, manager of the monopoly, refused to arbitrate or treat with his employes, and his general manager, Weyman, was going to down the Dutch in Milwaukee as he had the Irish in New York, but the Dutch would not be downed, and a new company paralleling nearly all the lines of the old company with a 3c fare is the result, and Payne's scabs will not have much trouble in gathering up the nickels for the monopoly when the new road is in operation. The Street Railway Employees' Union has already signed a contract with the new company at 21 cents per hour, which was one of the demands made on the old company, and the road will be strictly union and built by union labor. Who said the strike was a failure?

Henry Miller.

Every movement, whether revolutionary or peaceful, every organization established, no matter what may be its object, has associated with it the name of some individual whose mind conceived and whose energy and perseverance established it; and thus the name of Henry Miller will forever be associated with the organization of the Electrical Workers of America.

Born on a ranch near Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Tex., on January 5, 1858, of German parents, he passed his boyhood days on the ranch, with little opportunity for attending school.

His first introduction into electrical work was in the employ of the United States Government, building a telegraph line from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort-Clark and intermediate points, connecting all military posts along the Rio Grande, starting in as a water boy, at the age of 14; and at

the age of 17, in 1875, when he quit the employ of the Government, he was considered a good lineman. He next worked for the Western Union, then as line repairer for the Morgan road in Louisiana, for the Santa Fe Railroad and for the Erie Telephone Co. in the Southwestern district, as assistant superintendent, remaining with this company for six years, until 1885.

After being employed by different electric light companies he landed in St. Louis in June, 1886, securing employment with the Municipal Electric Light and Power Co. and remained in the employ of that company until 1890, when he started out to work in different cities, organizing a Union in each city he worked in. The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the result, and for four years to write the history of Henry Miller was to write the history of the Brotherhood.

Henry Miller had his faults; and who has not? But his were of judgment and not of the heart. He was generous, unselfish, and devoted himself to the task of organizing the electrical workers with an energy that brooked no failure.

Those who criticize him can afford to be just to his memory. Let them consider the good the organization he founded has accomplished and will continue to accomplish, and then ask the question "Is not the world better because Henry Miller lived in it?" and take care that if the same question is asked when they pass in their checks that the answer will not be a negative one. Had there been more Henry Millers in our organization our progress would be greater in proportion to the number. *Requiescat in pace.*

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 1, N. B. E. W., held July 21, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on learning of the death of Henry Miller, which occurred in the city of Washington on July 10, from the effects of a fall from a pole, caused by an electric shock, while working for the Potomac Electric Light Co.:

WHEREAS, The circuit which held the vital spark in the body of Henry Miller has been rudely broken, and his liberated spirit taken flight to the Great Beyond, where the lineman, as well as all mortals, ceases his weary toil, and

WHEREAS, Henry Miller, by his keen foresight, early saw the necessity of organization among electrical workers, and by his ability, perseverance and courage organized Unions in St. Louis and other cities from which was formed the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, which he served faithfully for two years as Grand President and Organizer, and

WHEREAS, Henry Miller, a charter member of Local Union No. 1, devoted his whole energy to the cause of organizing his fellow-craftsmen without compensation, and, though often in need, cold and hungry, never despaired about the future of the organization he so nobly sacrificed his time, health, and personal comfort to build up, and who, through all his hardships as well as triumphs, was as proud of Union No. 1 as a father is of his first child; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Henry Miller Local Union No. 1 mourns a loss that will be felt by every Union in the Brotherhood, and although Henry Miller has not been a member of our Union for several years and was personally unknown to a great many of the present members, yet his work and self-sacrifice in organizing the electrical workers is familiar to all, and all feel proud to belong to a Union of which he was first President and devoted member;

Resolved, That the charter of the Union be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that an enlarged picture of Henry Miller be procured and hung in our lodge room, and that copies of these resolutions be spread on our records and published in the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

L. WILLIAMS,
ED. HART,
J. T. KELLY,
Committee.

A Tribute to Henry Miller.

The announcement of ex-Grand President Henry Miller's death will carry with it a sense of personal loss to hundreds of electrical workers throughout the country. Many a heart will be wrung with sorrow when the sad message is read in this



HENRY MILLER.

month's Journal. There were many things to admire about our dead ex-President, that one cannot give in detail in a brief and impromptu tribute. The pen of another, no doubt, will give more than a passing notice in an extended resume of his services to the Brotherhood. The axiom, "Death loves a shining mark," was never more strikingly exemplified than when the news of his sudden death was made known. Bro. Miller to be sure had faults, grievous faults, faults that marred the harmonious symmetry of his character. To deny this in a spirit of sycophancy would be appreciated by himself least of all men, but of these human frailties no one could complain more seriously than Henry Miller himself. He had enemies too, perhaps. All men of decided convictions, physical courage and fearless utterance have them, yet no member of our Brotherhood had more loyal friends and for every fault he possessed a dozen virtues. In his rugged breast a manly, generous heart beat time to the best interest of his craft and his

fellow-man. His memory will be an incentive to others to add dignity to their calling, their chosen profession, by using their best endeavors and brightest attainments towards increasing the prestige of the N. B. E. W. of A.

Vale, vale, Henry Miller.

"You need no slab of Parian marble,
With its white and ghostly head,
To tell the wanderers in the valley
Of the virtues of the dead."

The fact that you were a leader among the few but determined pioneers who met in the Emilie Building in St. Louis, Mo., November 21, 1891, is a monument to your zeal, an evidence of your fealty to human kindness. J. H. MALONEY,

Second Grand Vice-President.

On a Cross of Gold.

Emblazoned on our banners high,
Behold the legend grand;
Attracting by its honesty
The millions of our land,
To once again proclaim the truth—
In accents loud and bold—
"Mankind cannot be crucified
Upon a cross of gold."

This legend is our battle cry,
'Twill guide us night and day;
'Twill lead our hosts to victory,
Our foemen to dismay.
But friends from every rank of life
"We welcome to that fold,
"Where man cannot be crucified
Upon a cross of gold."

What though the power of wealth ordains
The people to deride;
Enough true manhood yet remains
To sweep that power aside,
And in its place again proclaim
That truth so sobly told—
"Mankind cannot be crucified
Upon a cross of gold."

Night's sable mantle disappears,
The morning beams are bright;
The cherished hopes of waiting years,
Triumphant, loom in sight.
Then nail our legend to the mast,
Let every eye behold!
"You cannot crucify mankind
Upon a cross of gold."

All hail the advancing hosts of right,
All hail the hero grand
Who bears our legend through the fight
Which shall redeem our land;
When class and caste shall cease to be,
Nor men be bought and sold,
But live for higher aims in life
Than worshippers of gold.

ROBERT ASHE, in *Machinists Journal*.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 2, 1896.

Messrs. Hamilton Carhart & Co., No. 479 Michigan avenue, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIRS—Replying to your letter of the 26th ult., you will please find our order for delivery August 15th.

We had no idea of the volume of business to be done in your particular line until we began to handle the goods of your make. We make a special effort to get the goods introduced to all classes of people who wear them, and at the same time keep up a full line of sizes so that we can fit most anybody that comes in. Your promptness in executing our orders has pleased us very much, and if at any time we can serve you in any way, command us.

With regards, we are, yours truly,

E. KIAM.

FROM OUR UNIONS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It has been so very hot of late that almost every one who could afford to laid off from work. Not only has the weather been hot but politics are at a fever standard and still growing hotter. Every workingman should read and reflect on the issues of the day. Everyone cannot be expected to think the same, but should such a difference exist it should never affect harmony of action among Union men. If one thinks he is right let him remain as he is if by your arguments you cannot convince him otherwise; but when you have an opinion work it as hard as you can. I feel that if a man does this in all things he will be a number one man to have with us. Every Union man should study his own interests and when the time comes to cast his vote let him place it according to his convictions.

Local Union No. 1 has been booming, and St. Louis, and in fact the whole country, will be proud of the mother Union if the boys hold together and work with as much harmony as has been manifested of late. There are a few good men outside of our ranks but from the looks of things they will be with us soon.

There is an effort on foot to establish a school of instruction whereby every member can be informed on any point pertaining to electrical work. The best man in the business is by no means perfect and any of them may get pointers from someone else.

Work is generally slack but only a few of the boys are loafing.

The Union has a very fine picture of our late ex-Grand President, Henry Miller, and it is to be hoped that all Union electrical workers will look at it with a charitable eye. Don't think of his shortcomings but let your mind revert back and you will see the effects of his noble and untiring efforts to benefit the men of our craft.

Bro. Frank Kinsley, our local President, is very energetic and deserves the assistance of all members.

The health of the brothers seems to be very good. Meetings are exceedingly good under the circumstances and some of the boys will have to retire from the arduous work of electrical appliances and take the stump for one of the political parties, as they are becoming orators of the first water.

Bro. Wills is with us again and finds it impossible to keep from having his say. He is true blue. There are a number of the members deserving of mention but may not like to see their names in print, so I will refrain. I have not heard of any of the boys being overcome by heat as yet.

I hope all Local Unions will work as No. 1 is now at it, and the N. B. E. W. of A. will become one of the leading organizations in the world.

Manifestations of appreciation being in order, Local Union No. 1 decided that Miss Mary Honzik was deserving, and so resolved to make her a present to liquidate to a certain extent their indebtedness to her for services so cheerfully rendered. Bros. Roth and Casey were appointed a committee to make the purchase. The Chair made a very good selection, as they are really the two most handsome and vivacious men in No. 1. They did their duty after several reminders by an old, bald-headed stager, and purchased a beautiful silk umbrella, and with much stammering and many blushes, presented same to the young lady. She very becomingly blushed and murmured her thanks, which embarrassed the committee all the more. The amusing feature was to see the young men after they had run the gauntlet; any one would have thought they had placed a silver President in the White House. Miss Mary has at numerous times been of valuable service to the Union with no recompense but the thanks and good wishes of all, and is still perfectly willing to do all she can for us, even to jumping on a table and waving the stars and stripes on the nomination of Bryan at the Populist convention.

The Western Electric Engineering Co. have made their shop strictly Union, and so expressed themselves in a communication to Local Union No. 1, which was received with cheers, and ordered noted in the minutes and filed.

Wishing the brothers all they can expect, I am, W. S. PEEBLES, *Press Sec'y.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

J. T. Kelly, Grand Secretary:

It is my painful duty to inform you of the first death in No. 6, Bro. Dawson, one of our hardest workers, who was killed on June 29th while working on an arc circuit. Bro. Dawson was working for the Edison Electric Light and Power Co. on a pole in front of 741 Market street. He was on the top crossarm and came in contact with a grounded guy wire, receiving a shock which threw him to the ground, forty feet below. He never spoke after receiving the shock, and died before he reached the hospital.

The funeral occurred on July 2nd. He has not a relative that we know of, but we gave him a fine funeral. The members turned out in a body, showing how much he was respected by all. All the men working for the Edison Light Co. turned out, excepting four non-union men.

Bro. Dawson was 26 years of age. He had just returned to work, having been under care of a doctor for two weeks for injuries received by a fall. Fifteen minutes before climbing the pole he said to Bro. Desmond, who was with him on the pole when he met his death: "I hope I will not fall this time, Dan. If I do, it will be good-bye."

When the body was examined, it was found that the flesh on the chest was scorched and the legs and hands badly burned, thus proving that it was the shock and not the fall that killed him.

A. F. IRWIN.

TOLEDO, O.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Once more it is time to again cut in and let the brothers know that No. 8 is still on top. Our circuit is burning brightly and is getting brighter right along. We add new lights at nearly every meeting and hope soon to have all the linemen in Toledo in No. 8. We held our semi-annual election of officers two weeks ago. If No. 8 doesn't flourish now with the set of officers she has got, she never will. Bro. Crowley was re-elected President. It was a nice move on the part of the boys, as Pete is a good man wherever you put him and is well liked by all the boys. Bro. James Slaterry was elected Vice-President. Jim is a hard worker and a Union man from the ground up. No short circuits in him. Bro. Wm. Welsh was elected Financial Secretary, which office he will fill admirably. Billy has done much to make No. 8 what she is now. Bro. Jim Burns was chosen Recording Sec'y. Everybody knows Jim and what a good scribe he is, so that office is sure to be well taken care of. Bro. Alex Emanuel was elected to officiate as Foreman, and it is an assured fact nobody will enter that is not entitled to admission. Bro. Wm. Callahan will be our trouble shooter, or Inspector, for the new term. If there is any trouble Billy will be sure to find it.

At our last meeting it was decided to give a picnic some time in August. It will undoubtedly be a success, as everything we have tackled so far has been. A sixty-foot pole will be raised, as a very interesting program has been arranged for the boys, such as climbing, putting on cross-arms, throwing hand line, etc. Some good records are anticipated, but we do not expect to beat those, at least some of them, that were made in San Francisco. The boys here would like to know what kind of a watch was used in timing—especially on the cross-arming and country climbing exhibitions, as they were very low. For my part I would hate to follow the brothers who made those records.

Bro. John Bramsch is lying very sick at his home on Jerome street. We all wish him a speedy recovery as we miss him at our meetings.

Work here is slack and not likely to improve before fall.

JOHN VODERMARK, *Press Secretary.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Election and installation of officers has placed your humble servant in the position of Financial and Press Secretary; this being the case, he must hustle or pay a fine.

Well, here goes. The switch is closed and Inspector reports a few lamps in need of repairs. The new password is a dandy, and unless some of our lamps that need repairs, pay up, they will not be able to get the dandy.

We initiated one new light last night and two others were granted traveling cards to move to some other grand circuit.

Work in Chicago is very slack at present, with no prospects of betterment before fall. The Chicago City Ry., So. Chicago City Ry., and Calumet Street Ry. are doing some construction, but hiring no men. The North and West Chicago Street Railways are just keeping up repairs; Postal, Western Union and Telephone are only keeping up repairs and line orders.

A great many linemen drop in here, but failing to find work, soon move on where prospects are brighter.

The Lake Street Elevated Co. discarded the steam motors last month and adopted the third rail electric system, but owing to the fact of having equipped two new motors on a cheap plan, they only operated by electricity about a week, when they had to return to steam until they could change their equipment. They attached motors to the ordinary elevated railway truck, causing a few wrecks, one very serious. The company saw where they made a mistake, and proved the old saying "The cheapest is not always the best." They are now equipping their cars with the McGuire electric truck and will again be ready to turn on the juice about August 1st.

Our new President will keep us all busy listening to and reading in the *WORKER* his remarks and ideas on Free Silver. He is all right, warranted to be all wool, a yard wide, not to rip, ravel, or run down at the heel; he talks silver from morning till night, and when Saturday night comes in the future, he will get No. 9's boys together, in line like a company of regulars.

What do you think of him? His front name is Charles, and his handle or hinder (name) is Hatt.

C. W. BEACH, *Press Sec'y.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Two of the National Conventions are over, and the third will soon be held in St. Louis. Just see what a vast difference of opinion there is as to the way this country should be handled; see the Republican gold standard party, and then look at the Democratic free coinage platform. Any sane man ought to be able to judge between them as to his best interests. The platform adopted at Chicago is a second Declaration of Independence, while the one adopted at St. Louis is a declaration of monarchical views.

The People's Party, which is about to hold its convention in St. Louis, will in all probability indorse the Chicago platform and nominee, which every voter should do, and must do if he wants to live and

share some of the pleasures of life that he creates. We must unite all our forces. Every man who wants his freedom must make it his business to vote for the men and platform that works for his interests. Read the Declaration of Independence, and then read the Democratic free coinage platform adopted at Chicago, and see for yourself. Then read the life of the Hon. Wm. J. Bryan. He is a second Lincoln. That is why the gold standard-men call us anarchists. The free coinage people want free coinage of both gold and silver, and paper backed on both. We have about \$512,000,000 in gold, \$510,000,000 in silver, and \$521,000,000 of paper backed up by both gold and silver now, while the gold standard party want to back the silver and paper on the gold alone, which would be \$1,031,000,000 backed on five hundred and twelve million. This sounds like John Sherman's financiering so that Grover can issue more bonds, or in other words they want to take the purchasing power from silver and paper by discriminating against both, so the sharks can corner gold at will and thereby be able to rob the country as they see fit.

The entire press, including the Associated, of the country has been bought by the money power, and as Senator Windom once said, they are controlling largely the avenues of intelligence.

I also quote here a part of Abraham Lincoln's first message to Congress, as follows:

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor in the structure of the Government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which when surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all liberty is lost."

Such a warning from this great statesman should be sufficient. The gold people say that other nations will not take our money if tendered them in anything but gold. While they are talking for other nations they seem to forget that the interstate commerce of this nation is 400 times greater than the foreign commerce, and they seem to lose sight of that fact entirely. Let us attend to our business first, and foreigners afterwards.

What we need and must have is money, and the way to get it is to vote for Wm. J. Bryan for President, and we will be free once more.

C. D. HATT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I have been elected Press Secretary of No. 15 I will make it my duty to have

a few lines in the *WORKER* every month. No. 15 is not doing as well as it should be doing, but it is its members' own fault, because some of them do not attend the meetings once in six months. They expect six or eight members to keep the lodge going. If about one-fourth of the members of No. 15 would take an interest in the lodge, No. 15 would be a fine lodge.

No. 15 has a new set of officers now and they will make good ones too. Bro. Boyle our ex-Recording Secretary was elected President and is a man in the right place. We all know he will do his best to help build up No. 15. All the other officers will do their best for the Union and if all the other members will take a little interest and work for the interest of the Union, No. 15 will be one of the largest Unions in the circuit.

Philadelphia is not overrun with work, but all the boys seem to be working. Bro. Cavanaugh is out here in the village of Tacony with a gang for the Bell Telephone Co., building a line from Tacony to Torresdale and he is putting up some very high sticks in some places to clear their lines over trees. Tommy says there are too many shotguns around to trim trees.

Bro. Smith, better known as "Smithy, the push," has left Tacony to work in Cramp's ship yard wiring steamships. Smithy says the job is all right but he has to keep his head under water, and he says "lift me sky-piece, shut me shower-stick and gives her six, and goes down to Crowley's."

By the way, I noticed one of my ground-hogs had quite an item in last month's *WORKER*. Some of the boys think he was a little too fresh in using their names. Then he has a nerve to sign his name as an "Up and down man." Yes, he is an "up and down man," but it is with a bar and shovel. This would-be "up and down man" says Smithy's illness is one which puzzles all the physicians in the Quaker City. Now just reverse this subject; Smithy and all the rest of the boys can tell you this would-be "up and down man's" illness without going to a Quaker City physician. Why it is a case of a great big swelled head. Many a true word is said in a joke. Yes, who are we? Who is he? What are we doing? What is he doing? And where are we? And where is he? On the hog. At one time Smithy was the best friend this earth-worm ever had. Did more for him than any one ever had since he landed.

I notice in last month's *WORKER* where No. 60 has a baseball club that will play any electrical workers' club. If Bro. Ellis ever runs against the linemen's baseball club of Tacony they would beat him so badly that he would never play ball again. Little Willie, our catcher, says he could give you nineteen runs and then beat you. We have a "crackerjack" of a team. We have not lost a game in two years and we go against everything that comes along.

It is reported that the Standard Telephone will start its work in a short time; if they do it will make plenty of work in Philadelphia.

I hope all the newly elected Press Secretaries will have a nice letter in the WORKER every month so we can have one of the best journals in the country. It will only take a few minutes each month to write to the WORKER. No. 15 will fine its Press Secretary \$3.00 for every month he misses having a letter in the WORKER. If every Union would do the same, most of the Locals would be heard from through the WORKER. *Press Secretary No. 15.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

A greeting to all brothers. Did you get the last password? It is the unanimous opinion of the members of No. 17 that Grand Secretary Kelly is a dandy at getting out appropriate passwords at just the right time.

Electrical business is fairly good. There is not a Union man idle in the city to my knowledge.

The new Detroit Telephone Co. is hustling its conduit work so that they can start the overhead work outside the mile circle, as they want to get a large part of it done this year.

Two members of No. 2 of Milwaukee passed through here a few days ago, going down East they said, among the gold bugs; but they are both going to vote for free silver just the same. That's what we all want to do, and if we win, we won't have to ride in cattle cars when we travel, as so many of the poor boys have to do now.

A Metal Workers' Trades Council is being formed here to work on the same lines as the Building Trades Council. Electrical workers have appointed the following delegates: W. C. Shuart, G. H. Beamer and D. Ellsworth to attend the conference.

There are several non-union men in this city who have promised they would come into the Union, but never came, although they know they are drawing 25 to 50 cents more a day on account of the influence of the Union and the hard work of good, loyal Union men. We would like to have an X rays photograph of the brain of some of them. I think we would find them so warped and shrunken by selfishness that there would be nothing but just a little matter left, and not gray matter either.

And now, brothers, in conclusion, let us keep together and present a bold front; an arrogant foreman cannot bully the Union card near so easy as he can one man standing alone and no one to back him if he asserts his manhood. Let us get in such a position that when we show our hand it will be found that we hold four aces.

DANIEL E. ELLSWORTH, *Press Sec'y.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Your correspondent asks indulgence in that he failed in his duty last month, from

being sent in a sleeper to Port Huron to help trim the Harrington Hotel. He got badly sunburned on a boat ride with his foreman; spent his bottom dollar for wheel hire; was entertained and equipped with mementoes of her husband by Mrs. Edison in the house where they had lived twenty-four years; inspected the third electric railroad of the States (where span wires are No. 9 iron); and, not least, set his foot once again on British soil. —He likes Port Huron.

But about No. 19. The members are pleased with the headway made. The trimmers at the south Chicago plant of the Peoples' were each accorded a week's vacation on pay. They settled their turns among themselves and hurrah for Superintendent and Bro. McDonald. Three brothers with wheels have Detroit in their eye. Look out.

We have seen that an effort on our part will earn respect, for surely whether a man carries a number two on his shoulder or a Wheatstone in his buggy, he has his inalienable rights; that is if he don't get them mortgaged, and if a Union is not an anti-mortgage club, what is it? Our charter is just reopened for a month, and we don't so much look for a rush as to get solid. Meeting place now is 6512 Cottage Grove Ave., where all can get for one fare. Meeting nights first and third Tuesdays.

My list of new officers has rattled, so I can't fill the ticket, but the new men are pretty much the old, even to the Press Secretary.

The by-law committee has received no more replies except that from the General Secretary of the English union. It was brotherly, and was accompanied by their old and new rules. I hope our correspondence will continue. Francis E. Sims, Gen'l. Org. Secy., Club and Institute Bldgs., Clerkenwell Road, London, Eng., are his name and location.

I note Washington's Electric Club. Such a one would help us too, but two ventures that were launched did not answer helm, struck snags and went under. Can Washington teach us better steering?

Some of us would like to see better justice done New York No. 5 than a cutting secondhand, from the *Plumbers Journal*. Where is No. 5's Press Secretary? We hope he is not past service, but rather pretty smart at a pen scratch. Please send.

DUNCAN PEARCE, *Press Sec'y.*

OMAHA, NEB.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our sister Unions have no doubt long since come to the conclusion that No. 22 of Omaha was dead and buried. We are not dead, only sleeping, and have just been awakened and surprised by the nomination of our statesman Hon. W. J. Bryan, for President of the United States. He is the laboring men's choice, and we hope he will be elected. Hurrah for Bryan.

Omaha is also going to have the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898, and are sparing no money or time to make it one of the greatest expositions the West has ever seen.

We thought we would wake up and let the readers of the WORKER know we are alive and are going to have good times here in the near future. All Nebraskans are putting their shoulder to the wheel and are pushing things along lively. It has been rumored in the East that Nebraska is drought stricken again. That is false. We have corn eleven feet high here in Omaha. There may be parts a little dry, but take it in general, we will have a good crop.

Electric business is very quiet here at present. All the boys are working and we will soon have to begin on the street illumination for the Feast of Olympia during Fair week, August 27th to September 5th, and it will be a grand affair. I suppose it will give plenty of work for a short time. There will not be a great deal of work here until they begin on the exposition for 1898, which will take in all the trans-Mississippi States.

One of our contractors, J. T. Burk, has gone into the ice machine business in connection with his construction work, and he has put in several plants here.

There is no building here to speak of, and consequently there is not much work in our line. But No. 22 keeps on top just the same.

We have just elected our new officers and I think we have a good set for the next term; and as for the Press Secretary, he will try and keep No. 22 represented better than it has been for the past two years.

The unions of Omaha have a Labor Temple now and we have just moved into new quarters, Patterson Block, 17 Douglas street, where it is very comfortably fitted up. You can go in any time from morning until eleven o'clock at night. There are three halls, a dance hall, reading, card and committee rooms and a ladies' reception room. It is very nice for men out of work, and the superintendent, Mr. Scott, acts as labor agent and finds a job for any men so desiring.

M. J. CURRAN, *Press Sec'y.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last letter to the WORKER death has invaded our ranks, taking from our midst Bro. M. I. Bland. In his death we lose one of our shining lights, and the writer's eulogy need only be "A most worthy member of the N. B. E. W." Local No. 26 called a special meeting on receipt of the news to take the necessary action in regards to the disposition of the deceased. The expenses of the funeral were assumed by the Local and the remains turned over to the Lee undertaking establishment, he having no near relatives in the city. The

Rev. W. H. Turner, assistant rector, Church of the Epiphany, officiated, and the poor brother was buried with the "great majority" and given a Christian burial, the members of No. 26 being very much in evidence. The Union's floral offering was especially fine, being a beautiful pillow with "N. B. E. W." worked in it. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his most infinite wisdom to call from our midst our friend and brother, Milton I. Bland, and

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 26, Washington, D. C., feel that they have received an irreparable loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also published in the official organ of the Brotherhood. Also that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

GEO. MALONE, *President*,

M. O. SPRING,

R. F. METZEL,

S. M. WILDER,

Committee.

I am pained also to announce to his many friends in the N. B. E. W. the untimely death of Bro. Henry Miller, the first Grand President of the N. B. E. W. While at work on a pole for the Potomac Electric Co. he came in contact with a high tension wire, carrying 2,200 volts, and received a shock knocking him off the pole, striking on his head. He died three hours afterward at his home, of concussion of the brain. No. 26 was notified of the accident, called a special meeting and wired Philadelphia, No. 15, for particulars of his family, but received no response. We then wired Bro. Kelly, stating his death, who notified us immediately "To see that he was buried decently." Local No. 26 taking this in consideration, coincided with Bro. Kelly's views, appointed a committee, secured carriages and saw that the late lamented brother was given a Christian burial. Mr. Purdy, Superintendent of the Potomac Electric Co., attended the funeral in conjunction with the brothers, he being a particular friend of Bro. Miller.

We would like to know the whereabouts of Bro. Henry Hatt.

At the last election of officers the following were installed: President, M. O. Spring; Vice-President, J. Brown; Recording and Press Secretary, Sydney M. Wilder; R. F. Metzel, "the Financial Bob," was unanimously chosen to keep the finances straight; Inspector, G. Beaton, and Foreman, D. Rabbitt.

Bro. Kring, a member of Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, arrived in Washington, presumably looking for work. He was greeted kindly by No. 26 and secured employment, being more fortunate than Bro. D. Rabbitt and T. E. Bessman, who went to St. Louis to secure work as inside-wiremen, and as good prodigal sons, returned to their parental roof, Local Union No. 26, who killed the fatted calf.

The underground system is a perfect success in Washington, and I hear all the cable roads are to be installed with the same motive power in the near future.

The many friends, who are legion, of Bro. F. J. Roth and J. H. Maloney (Texas Steer), are sorry to hear of their accident and hope they will speedily recover and continue as good, jovial union men as they were of yore.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the World held their convention here this week, and Washington did its utmost to entertain the 35,000 delegates in attendance. The initials stand for Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor. The Brotherhood was represented in the Society by Bro. Kinney, of San Antonio. The devotional exercises were held in three immense tents on the reservation adjoining the monument and White House lot. During the last week the city has almost been one huge Sunday-school. A chorus of 4,000 voices, accompanied by the United States Marine Band, sang on the steps east front of the capitol to over 150,000 listening ears Wednesday evening, a truly inspiring sight; according to representations made to the writer, the fairer sex outnumbered the males 16 to 1.

I notice the ELECTRICAL WORKER does not give the space to electrical subjects that it used to and ought to give. The articles on applied mechanics and electricity are somewhat diminishing, the issue to hand only having a continued article from the last number. I am sure a majority of the members of the Brotherhood coincide with me in saying they are of as much importance as some of the Press Secretaries' letters, which deal only in baseball and local puns and gags. It would be well if some of our Press Secretaries would devote their time to writing correspondences from their respective Unions to promulgate something to enlighten members of the N. B. E. W. in an electrical way than to transmit printed matter of a nonsensical nature through the medium of the official journal. Remember our journal is read by other people than "workers." Also, in my estimation and I know there are others who coincide with me, it would be wise to keep politics out, or any way not to make it the paramount subject at issue in a paper devoted to the interests of the electrical fraternity. We don't all live in one section of this broad land of ours. We are each entitled to our views on the tariff, gold, silver or any other question at issue, and I, as one unit in this Brotherhood, protest against our paper being brought into the political arena. I refer the brothers to their daily local papers for baseball, politics, etc., news.

Local No. 26 has added several new lights to its circuit lately, and the future looks promising for its welfare.

In looking over the correspondence column I see the Press Secretary announces his intention in the next issue of

giving us an article on the "Silver Question." Hope he will change it to the Electrical Question.

We have added a new light to our circuit at to-night's meeting, T. E. Lindner, lineman.

I will bring this to a close, Mr. Editor, hoping you won't use the pencil and scissors, and pull my switch.

JOHN H. LLOYD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I will begin my official term with a short letter. Local No. 27 has elected and installed its officers for the quarter. We hope the changes that have been made will be for the good of the electrical workers generally. Our President and Financial Secretary were so attentive to their duties, that they were both re-elected by a good majority of votes. We are sure we have some good men holding office now, and we expect to do some good work.

We had a good beginning the first meeting night in July, with a full attendance, and after we had finished with the large amount of business on hand, and installed officers, we had a big set out, consisting of ice cream and cake. I think the boys were agreeably surprised, for they ate four gallons of cream and quite as much cake in proportion. I think every one spent a pleasant eve, and returned to their homes without feeling hungry. We expect to have something of the kind quite often in the future, and we hope to get the boys to attend more regularly if possible.

Work is something now that the boys don't expect to get, for there is none to be had in Baltimore of any consequence. The Southern Electric Co. has all that is being done, except some small jobs. We are glad to know that the most prominent company in town is strictly a Union firm. We hope they will get their share of the work as long as they remain in the Union. There are other companies in Baltimore that have our wishes also, but there are some who say they will only pay \$1.00 a day for labor, and that they can get all the men they want for that, and they say they can get Union men too. But we are pleased to notice that there are no Union men working there and we are not much alarmed about Union men working there either. The company is the McCoy & Howard Eng. Co. who have always been directly against all Union principles. We think they have paid well for their preference, for I can't remember of any large job on which they got a clear underwriters' certificate. (I don't think they ever will.)

We hope the silver platform will give us more work. I tell you it is amusing to hear some of the boys discussing the two metals. Some say neither silver nor gold will protect them from 2700 volts on a wet day. I think one or the other might help them to buy more rubber for their safety.

Now, I will avoid talking too much, unless I can do better.

Hoping every month that Local No. 27 will be heard from with more good news each time, I will close.

CHAS. P. TAYLOR, *Press Sec'y.*

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions adopted upon the death of Bro. O. Stonesifer, by Local Union No. 27, Baltimore, Md.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His all-wise providence to remove from us, by death, our brother; and

WHEREAS, This Union has thereby lost a devoted brother, his bereaved mother a loving son; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, it is with the deepest sense of loss that we record the death of our beloved brother, that we respectfully tender to the bereaved mother our sincere sympathy and condolence in this her sad trial and affliction; and as a further token of respect for our deceased brother, that we drape our charter in mourning for sixty days, that these resolutions be published in the Journal of the Electrical Workers and spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

C. C. CURRY,
ROBT. B. WINTERS,
H. T. CULP,

Committee.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our election of officers took place July 7th. Walter Ross was re-elected President, E. O. Strong, Vice-President, our General King, Dick Fisk, Recording Secretary (won't lose him); Bro. Flanagan, Financial Secretary; Bro. Laine, Foreman; Bro. Jaunder, Inspector, and "yours fraternally," Press Secretary.

All the boys are working, and by the looks of things, will continue. Bro. Devine left for St. Louis or Chicago on the 16th inst. Bro. Olmstead no more than dropped his card in than he took it out again and left for Los Angeles. It grieves us to lose two good brothers so soon. We did not enroll any new members in June, but booked two in July, and more in sight. There are about fifty men working in town, and we have thirty booked at present.

Steam will soon be a back number in mills and factories in this city. The Buffalo Brewing Co. have installed in their big establishment a 100-horse-power motor; the Phoenix Milling Co., 125-horse-power motor; Moehr & Yoerk Packing Co., 125-horse-power motor, and many others. The town is about as well lighted as you will ever find. We have on an average in the business portion about twenty arc lights to every block. Every store and shop is lighted with incandescents. This is the result of cheap power and lights, and the power company is about ready to furnish the Southern Pacific shops with power.

The local telephone company is using a system called the Harmonic system, a slight mention of which was made in my last letter. The system is new to us, and perhaps to others, and a little explanation will do no harm. It is used in conjunction with our Express system on ten party lines

(5 on each side of loop). The idea is to ring each bell on either side of line separately. Bells are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and ringing out from the switchboard you can ring any one of the five bells without interfering with the others.

My stock of news is about exhausted, so I close, hoping to do better in my next.

R. M., *Press Sec'y.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this is my first attempt as Press Secretary I hardly know what to say, but as Cleveland has not been represented in the WORKER for so long, I cannot afford to lose the opportunity. Cleveland is holding its position and everything bids fair so far as pleasure is concerned, but there is not much new work going on. I have been told by traveling brothers that work is on the boom in Cleveland, but that is not the case. The telephone company is doing a little underground work, which is about the extent of new work.

I would say for No. 38 that most of the brothers are working and organization is on the boom. We have a walking delegate out, and he is meeting with great success.

I saw Bro. Quinlan, who had the misfortune to fall and sustained a compound fracture of his leg. He has been laid up for fifteen weeks, but is now able to be around on crutches.

Bro. Arty Milles had the misfortune of spraining his ankle. Our Vice-President, Bro. P. P. Hovis had a lucky accident the other night. While repairing a span wire, a motorman did not see his red lantern, and after the car went by Bro. Hovis was gathering his wagon out of the ditch. As luck would have it, Hovis saw him coming and got out of the road himself.

No. 38 is making preparations for Labor Day as the C. L. U. offers a flag to the best drilled Union in parade, and No. 38 is determined not to be out-done.

The employes of the Brown Hoisting Works are on a strike, and the company is employing scabs, and one of them shot a Union man a few weeks ago, and organized labor turned out in parade, and it is estimated that 12,000 men were in parade while a number of Unions were not out. This opened the eyes of people in Cleveland.

As I am somewhat pressed for time today, I will throw the switch for this month.

IRA MISNER, *Press Secretary.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I will try to say something about No. 40. While there are quite a number of sick brothers, we have a fairly good attendance at our meetings. Bro. Bartlett is dangerously sick with rheumatism. He has been laid up for the last three months. His recovery is very doubtful.

Bro. Ed. Smith, employed by the Traction and Lighting Co., met with a painful

accident while repairing a broken trolley wire. He was on top of a twenty-foot ladder when the pulley blocks gave way and upset the ladder, and he fell to the pavement badly fracturing his foot. He is recovering slowly.

Bro. Buis and Bro. Stewart have been on the sick list for the past week.

Bro. Martin has started a gang of fifteen men stringing cable and building new lines for the Citizens Telephone Co. This company means business. They have about six hundred 'phones in operation and are adding to the number every day and giving excellent service.

The city plant has received a carload of poles. Prospects for work are somewhat better.

We have had a lamp in our circuit that has not been burning up to candle-power for some time and at last went out and also went out of the circuit and the city. We hope that it will be repaired so that we can put it back in the circuit in good working order once more.

Bro. F. A. Dunn has deposited his card and is now a member of No. 40. He has our hearty congratulations.

Bro. Johnson is happy now. He has a fine baby girl at his house. He walks so straight that he is bent a little back and says "Papa" down the rain-barrel — of course to hear the echo. He is waiting patiently for her to grow older, so she can say "Papa." We are waiting patiently for him to say "Cigars are in order, boys."

W. E. GORTON, *Press Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Thursday evening, June 25th, our Local held an election and we succeeded in electing a staff of officers which I take great pride in announcing to our sister Locals. Our circuit has been well tested and the following is its present condition: President, Geo. A. Neal; Vice-President, John Zahn; Recording Secretary, W. J. Marland; Financial Secretary, W. C. Fisher; Press Secretary, D. S. Locher; Treasurer, W. J. Donaldson; Inspector, A. T. Maybrey; Foreman, L. O. Lieber; Trustees, T. D. G. Smith, D. Griffin, W. Charlton; Delegates to Building Trades Council, T. D. G. Smith, E. H. B. Chew, A. T. Maybrey.

With these new and old machines in our plant, we propose to enlighten the world with the fact that organized labor must, will, and shall be preserved.

As you will see, our former President, Bro. Neal, has again been elected. By all means the right man in the right place. He tried to decline the nomination, but as it was the unanimous request of the Local that he serve us again, he accepted amid cheers that would have done credit to the Free Silver nominee at Chicago. On Thursday, July 2nd, the members of our Local presented Bro. Neal with a handsome gold badge. He has been a member and officer of No. 41 since it was organized,

first serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees. He has served three terms as President and is now serving his fourth. Grover can't touch him for terms, as "one good term deserves another." The badge is of solid gold and is two inches long by one inch wide. On the pin is his name, Geo. A. Neal. Suspended from the pin by two links is a Western Union splice; suspended from the splice by two links is a round badge, one inch in diameter. Within the center is the emblem of the Brotherhood. Surrounding the emblem is the following, "Presented as a token of esteem by the brothers of Local No. 41."

Bro. M. B. Gleason, E. E., made the presentation in a neat little speech. Bro. Neal responded with a few well chosen words, but as the badge was such a total surprise to him it knocked him out like five hundred volts behind a thousand amperes.

Bro. Leshar is on the sick list but is convalescing. We expect to see him out in a week again.



GEO. A. NEAL.

I am sorry to report that some of our brothers are out of work, but things are very dull here now. We expect another boom soon.

Some of the brothers would like to hear from Bro. Jos. Darneill; if he should chance to gaze on this I hope he will respond with some communication.

I herewith present a picture of our genial President for the benefit of those who are not familiar with his pleasant smile, and as this is my first offense as a suffering secretary I will now pull the switch until time shall again call me to duty as "an in and out man."

D. S. LOCHER, *Press Sec'y.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This being my first attempt as a Press Secretary you will please excuse this short letter.

No. 57 is doing fairly well but could be doing better. The boys here mean all right but they don't get around on meeting

nights. Now I would like to impress on their minds that just to join the Order doesn't make them members in good standing. They must pay their dues and come to meetings.

Bros. Little and "Detective" Francis have gone to California. Bro. Poland, who has been on the sick list for some time, will soon be able to work again if all goes well.

The officers for the coming term are as follows: President, Ralph Blayr; Vice-President, Chas. Melton; Recording Secretary, J. Poland; Financial Secretary, E. Mill; Press Secretary, N. Matthews; Treasurer, C. Craiger.

As it is getting late, I will open the circuit for this time.

N. MATTHEWS, *Press Sec'y.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It has been so long since No. 60 has been heard from that I suppose most of the Locals think that we have ceased to exist, which however, is a mistake. Our past scribe has just been sleeping.

Work here is very dull at present. There is no new work at all going on, and no prospect of any this summer, that I know of. Inside wiring is practically at a standstill. There is very little new work going on, and what little repair work there is, is done by boys from twelve to eighteen years of age. These same boys are wiring residences and business houses all over the city, for less than the actual cost of the material.

Our city ordinance demands all wiring shall be done in accordance with the Board of Underwriters' rules, and that all work shall be inspected by the city inspector. The latter part of which was for a time partially carried out, the inspection consisting of the inspector counting the number of outlets after the job was complete, and sometimes ringing out the different circuits with a magneto bell, but now any and every kind of wiring goes, just so the lights will burn. Two residences were burned a short time ago, the fire originating from defective wiring. We have tried every way that we could think of to remedy this evil, but so far our efforts have been in vain. We would be glad to have the advice of some of the other Locals that have gone through the same experience.

Bro. J. H. Maloney had a very painful accident about two weeks ago, while climbing a stepped pole; one of the steps pulled out, letting him fall backward to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet, breaking his arm and bruising him up pretty badly. The doctors say that he will be out in a few days, and I know all the boys will be glad to see him among us again.

As this is my first attempt at this business, I will ring off for the present.

W. M. GRAHAM, *Press Sec'y.*

P. S.—If Paul Markel, formerly of Chicago sees this, please write to me.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At a regular meeting of Kalamazoo Local last evening, July 22nd, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, A. D. Ayers; Vice-President, M. Meyers; Recording Secretary, Leon E. Bellman; Financial Secretary, Guy E. Tift. Our Treasurer is Geo. C. Milham, who was elected at our first election for one year, and fills the office very ably; Foreman, Arthur H. Pierson; Inspector, John Southerland; Press Secretary, your humble servant. We have also three delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, which is in a very flourishing condition, and embraces some twenty local unions, and is figuring on a smooth celebration for Labor Day.

Our Local is prospering very well for a place that has been "under the curse" for so many years, but we are pulling out now and prospects are brightening, and as soon as our present quarterly password is put into actual use there will be a brightening of pocketbooks as well as faces, and more for the "children" to eat.

The City Council has ordered that all wires be moved on a portion of one of the main streets, which makes plenty of work for a short time, and every one seems to be happy; but the wages paid by some of the companies are so low that our men cannot work for them, and the result is poor work and considerable fault finding.

Kalamazoo has in the past been noted for the poorest work of any of our cities, but as our organization grows and gets the community educated to the proper point, this will doubtless be corrected with the result of better dividends to the stockholders and better pay for the men.

We wish the Brotherhood all the success in the world and hope to see the back of the monopolies broken next November.

A. D. AYERS, *Press Sec'y.*

HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I write in behalf of No. 66. I am at present in St. Louis, Mo., and do not know what No. 66 is doing, but fearing that nothing would appear from her in this issue, I decided to write a few lines if for no other purpose than to let the boys know that I am alive and well, and also to let them know that they are not forgotten by me.

Well, boys, I am afraid my lights are not going to burn very bright this month. I promised last month to have in a larger wire by this issue, but I have been so busy hunting a job that I have not had the time to write until the last minute.

I arrived in St. Louis on July 15th all O. K., and at once went in search of Bro. Kelly. I soon found him, and making myself known to him, was received with open arms. I paid No. 1 a visit on the 21st, and met several of the boys. I deposited my card with No. 1 on the 28th

and so now am a member of No. 1. I wish No. 66 all the luck in the world, and assure the boys that she will never be forgotten by me.

I wish to thank Bros. Kelly and Short for the kindness shown me. I could not have been treated nicer by anyone than I was by these two big-hearted brothers.

If work does not pick up soon I am going to look for better hunting grounds. Work is very dull here at present, but there are hopes of it picking up soon.

I hope No. 66 will have no trouble in finding another to take my place as scribe, and I do not think they will, as there are much better writers in No. 66 than I am. Bro. Kelly sends all the members of No. 66 his regards in return for theirs, which were sent to him by me.

I will tell the Chicago brothers to look out for me soon if I do not strike something here, for I will be on the move if something does not turn up in this city, for I cannot stay where there is no work. I am hunting for work and must find it, no matter where I have to go.

Well, boys, as there is nothing left for me to do, I will close for this time, wishing you all every success; so good-bye boys until next time.

GEO. D. CROSSLEY, *Press Sec'y No. 66.*
St. Louis, Mo., July 28, 1896.

QUINCY, ILL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, here we are again with about the same old story: "Hot weather and items scarce;" but we will write enough to show that No. 67 is still in the ring.

We had the pleasure the other day of grasping the hand of Bro. A. B. Otis, and a good Union man he is, not only from the teeth out, but soul and body. A man that will not take \$500 in cash for his card in case he could not get another, these hard times, is the man that knows the real value of a good up-to-date Union card. We also met Bro. James Kane, the oldest lineman in the country. A man that has been in the Union for many years and is all O.K. Bro. Albert McIntyre made Quincy a flying visit but we did not see him.

Having been reliably informed about the matter, I wish to mention a fellow we once hoped would be a bright light, but he either short-circuited on a straight line or burned upside down. No matter which end you put up, he blew a fuse where there was none, or went out when you most needed him, so look out for him, brothers, and do not get caught like we did.

The T. & H. Light Co. are building an addition to their power-house and putting in some new machinery, but to what extent we are unable to say just at present.

The Empire Light and Power Co. are getting along nicely and are getting lots of business. Being only about one year in business they are getting a great deal of power and a good lot of lights. Two linemen are kept busy cutting-in new work.

Several of our boys are out of work just now, but they think the future looks brighter.

At our last meeting we reinstated Bro. Perkins, and do hope he will be more thoughtful in the future, for he is a good inside man and we want to keep him in the Union. We have a few applications to consider next meeting.

Our boys are all in good health at present, only the hot days are telling on them, especially our Vice-President, Bro. Dasbach. He played baseball the other day and mashed his finger. Perhaps that was the only kind of a mash he could make just then.

Well, brothers, I will close for this time, wishing you all good luck and lots of it.

C. H. MCNEMEE, *Press Secretary.*

SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As there was a little hitch in the installation of officers last month, I was installed too late to write, and as my predecessor depended on me to write, you received no letter from No. 73. However, everything is all O. K. now, and our plant is running smoothly again.

All our boys are at work with the exception of one or two. There is no new outside work going on at present. The telephone company and the electric light company are both putting their lines in better shape, and it looks as if they were preparing for better times. All our inside men are busy, very busy, installing lights and fans, and Bro. Brewer says they keep him jumping sideways on motors, and Bro. Denter is kept busy doing contract work.

We have just felt the first effect (bad) of our late difficulty in the dismissal of Bro. Thielman. Bro. Thielman was foreman in the Spokane Street Railway Co.'s shops and was dismissed ostensibly to reduce forces. The company said they were going to try to get along without a foreman, and so far they have done so in a way. By the way, Bro. Thielman is a most competent man, and a great loss to the company (even if they do not know it).

No. 73 will give a grand picnic at Twickenham Park on August 9th, and all the boys are invited to come and see the fun when Big Bob (Bro. Young) begins to make the splinters fly from that sixty-foot pole. We have not decided what kind of a contest we will have for the inside men yet, but it will be O. K. We will probably have a "tug of war" between the inside men and the outside men, providing we can induce the inside men to pull without blocks.

Well, No. 73 is growing slowly, 'tis true, but surely. We have installed one new light since last report, and another to turn on next meeting night.

Say, brothers, did any of you ever hear of a "scab" policeman? If you never did, I will say we had one to deal with here at the time of our strike. But our chief of

police is a good Union man, an ex-member of the Trades Council, and as soon as he found out that Davenport had "scabbed" on us, off the force he went, and if Nos. 23 and 24 keep their eyes peeled they may hear of him, for he went to St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is a "bum" machinist.

Now, brothers, this is all the news in this little corner of the United States as far as I can call to mind, except one item, the saddest of all.

The first death of a lineman in our city by accident, Alfred Milsbaugh, repairman for the District Messenger service for the last three or four years, and formerly with the telephone company here. A young man well liked by every electrician in town, as well as by every one who knew him. He went up one of the electric light poles to do some work on one of his wires which crossed our lead at just about the same height as one of the street railway auxiliary wires carrying about 650 volts. It is supposed he slipped on the step and grabbed hold of the bare auxiliary, having at the same time a dead ground on his own wire. It threw him to the ground, a distance of about twenty or twenty-five feet, alighting on his head and shoulders, fracturing his skull, and although he lived two days, he never regained consciousness. Every electrical worker in the city, except those necessary to run the plants, laid off and attended the funeral in a body. So the world goes. "Man riseth in his glory and is cut down." We leave home in the full vigor of manhood and are brought back on a shutter, and then the most liberal (to themselves) corporations say we are well paid, and Henry Ward Beecher said \$1.00 a day was enough for any laboring man. Thank God, I am only a lineman and not one of Henry Ward Beecher's laboring men.

Good-bye. The fuse has blown and it will be dark until I put in another plug.

T. T. KILBURY, *Press Sec'y.*

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Greeting: One more Union, and consequently one more body of men who will swell the army upon whom organized labor can rely. We started with twenty-four charter members and soon hope to swell the number.

The organizing was done in splendid style by Bro. D. B. McIntyre of No. 17, and lasted until midnight. There is no doubt that the seed sown here will bear good fruit, and it has proven to me that wherever there is a body of linemen and some Union man only takes the trouble to explain to them the reasons why it is, in our present system of society, necessary to organize; show them how capital is thoroughly organized, not to further the interests of the laboring classes, but to satisfy the greed of the stockholders; show them how wages have been gradually reduced among unorganized labor; show them that a Union man is always and everywhere

more respected by his fellow workmen, etc., etc., then it would be an injustice to the intelligence of the average linemen to suppose that a majority of them will not accept the motion to join and the minority will surely feel more friendly towards Unions than they did before.

All the members here are working like beavers, both on the lines and hustling for new members. Too much praise cannot be given our big Bro. McIntyre, the well-known Michigan wrestler for his good work in organizing the new Union, and when he presented the charter to President McGoran, wreathed in flowers, the occasion will long be remembered by the members, as tears came to the eyes of many present. The new Union presented Deputy Organizer McIntyre with a fine gold-headed umbrella as a token of their friendship, and he responded with a neat speech, wishing the Union all the success in the world.

Well, brothers, I will bring my long letter to a close, as my helper let a cross-arm fall on my sore foot, but will do better next time. **DOUBLE NELSON.**

SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At the semi-annual election, held Friday, June 26th, the following officers were elected: James Hodgins, President; Geo. S. Crabbe, Vice-President and Press Secretary; Robert Crawford, Recording Secretary; Chas. Ross, Financial Secretary; Walter Whitney, Inspector; James Niven, Foreman; Trustee for one year, Geo. S. Crabbe; Delegates to Central Labor Union, Robert Crawford, James Hodgins and Geo. S. Crabbe. The election of Treasurer which unlike that of the other officers occurs but once a year, was of course deferred until six months hence.

Louis Pfueger, to whom credit is due for his heretofore good conduct and hustling ability, but who has lately fallen into a state of lethargy, barely escaped being defeated for the only salaried position which the Union affords, that of janitor; a situation to which the erstwhile "hustling Louis" warmly aspires, and for the election to which he coldly trembles until he is made confident of the place by installation. It is whispered that Pfueger bolted every man who came up for office, and hysterically labored for some one else; which accounts for the reason that he was nearly defeated.

There appeared in the *Courier-Herald* of Sunday, June 28th, a half column article setting forth the objects of the Brotherhood, and giving No. 78 credit for the hustle it has always shown since its inception. The article gave an outline of the entertainment and ball which will be given by this Union in the early part of the fall. The *Courier-Herald* especially commends Bros. James Niven and John Strachan as the local projectors of the electrical display which will be held in connection with the entertainment.

The Interurban Street Railway which is to make the 14 miles run between Saginaw and Bay City, is about half completed, and already running two cars; each of which is propelled by two fifty-horse-power motors. A large force of men are at work, and longer distance, more cars, better time, etc., will probably be a fact ere the next letter.

Bro. Crawford, recently made ex-president of No. 78 by his own request and elected Recording Secretary, has lately resigned his position with the Swift Electric Light Co. and entered the employ of the Interurban, and a like action is expected of Bro. Ross. The Rapid Transit electric road is not so rapid in transacting as it calculates to be in transmitting; having encountered numerous obstacles in its trials to secure franchises, but the officers are confident that the clouds and cars will roll by soon, or at least before this time next year.

The Michigan Auxiliary Fire Alarm Co. is placing boxes in several manufacturing establishments. It is in the front rank among the finest inventions for attaining speed in the transmitting of an alarm of fire. Small boxes are placed all through an establishment. These boxes are in connection with the nearest street signal station, and by means of a pair of magnets when the circuit is closed by the pulling of the auxiliary, the clock work is set in motion and the alarm is turned in, thus saving the time formerly consumed in running a square or two, or perhaps three, to the nearest street station. All the circuits in the city are closed, and our galvanometers show but very slight ground troubles.

Manager Gates of the Bell Telephone Co. recently made a loop test which to many appeared quite novel, and may prove of interest to members of the Brotherhood. Friday, the third of July, he was notified of trouble on one of the aerial cables which could not be located by the usual means.

He had the length of the cable measured, then by means of a Wheatstone bridge and a mirror galvanometer he figured the trouble to a certain point. Feeling confident that he was nearly correct, he secured the assistance of fire chief Wallis, placed an extension ladder against the cable, and found therein a gunshot wound only three feet from the point to which he had measured. A small boy is supposed to have shot into it with a Flobert rifle.

GEO. S. CRABBE, Press Sec'y.

News, Views and Interviews.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I see inquiries about me in the *WORKER*, I will reply through the *WORKER*. I came from Philadelphia to Ohio to visit my old home, which I informally left nineteen years ago. I had them all guessing who I was. I remembered names and faces as though it was only yesterday; called them all by name and the circum-

stances under which I met them. Had a grand time and saw McKinley. I came to Chicago and met my brother who was running a gang for the Postal, but now is with People's Light and Power Co., in South Chicago. While there I met J. T. Kelly on his return from Milwaukee, Sam McCracken of the city of Mexico, A. C. McFarlane of Los Angeles, Rob Milton of St. Louis, Chas. Jay of Mariou, Ind., and Red Lucas of Baltimore. I spent three weeks horsing feed wire for Chicago City Railway, then came north to a more congenial climate. *Sheboygan*, the Indian said, when his squaw handed him a newborn girl. Its name belittles its location. Long Branch or Ashbury Park has no better beach and the weather is delightful. It is located on the west bank of Lake Michigan, which is exclusive American water. I am working on the rebuilding of the original telephone exchange. Frank Snyder, ex-Grand Officer, of Chicago, Sam McCracken and Rob Milton, who is on toll lines, are working here. The Northwestern Telephone Co. is also building an exchange here. The "opposition" is making great strides for business and has an exchange to build at Racine, Wis. Opposition telephones and electrical railroads seem to be the coming business of the electrical profession. Opposition telephones and the Bell are injuring the business of the W. U. Telegraph Co. so much that they have organized a company of their own in New York City. Electrical railroads are hurting the steam railroads in local passenger traffic. We may as electrical workers welcome the day when these parvenues and usurpers are set aside. Steam railways have assumed the powers of state to govern and do as they please. The W. U. Telegraph Co. uses the last resort of freedom, the "injunction," with the recklessness of a child playing with fire. It is at these usurpers and parvenues that the American people should stand aghast. When a man will go to the wall and create a panic for no other cause than to get elected to office, he should be elected to stay at home.

Lafayette who gave his sword, and life if need be, to defend American freedom, whom France honors to-day as she does Washington, belonged to the class who claimed Napoleon was a parvenu and a usurper, that he invaded Europe with large armies to square himself in the eyes of the French aristocrats, but himself died a prisoner in banishment. If a man with the powers of Napoleon was checked, there is a possibility of a return of the sovereignty to where it belongs in this country. If the sovereign powers of government rests with the people, then they are as competent to be creators as followers. Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce give values to stock and gamble in stocks. The powers of legislators are "creative" and can set values on anything from rag paper to silver money. Incidentally, I am for Bryan,

Directory of Local Unions.

(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.)

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at a. c. cor. 21st and Franklin avenue. P. P. Kinsey, Pres., 1911 Morgan st.; W. S. Peckles, R. S., 347 Wells ave.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 722 Spring ave.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 1 and 3d Saturdays at a. c. cor. 3d and Prairie sts., 3d floor. M. J. Quirk, Pres., 67 22d st.; J. W. Peterson, R. S., 430 9th st.; Geo. Poehlman, F. S., 671 21st st.

No. 3, Denver, Col.—F. L. Layne, Pres., 1011 19th st.; Geo. F. Manning, Sec'y, 1633 Lawrence st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. J. McGregor, Pres., 2111 Roosevelt st.; C. M. Hale, R. S., 630 St. Mary st.; R. H. Joyce, F. S., 331 S. Basin st.

No. 5, New York City, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at 85 E. 4th st. John F. Bergen, Pres., 323 Henry st., Brooklyn; R. J. Baker, R. S., 96 Henry st., Brooklyn; M. E. Bergen, F. S., 315 Henry st., Brooklyn.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 20 Eddy st. D. Keefe, Pres., 3845 Clementine st.; P. P. Gale, R. S., 1004 Larkin st.; A. P. Irwin, F. S., 425 Geary st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at room 31, Theatre Block. Wm. Gregg, Pres., 139 Fulton st.; Jos. McGilvray, R. S., 190 Chestnut st.; G. T. McGilvray, F. S., City Hotel.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Tuesday at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit sts. P. Crowley, Pres., 512 Vance st.; Jas. Burns, R. S., 1228 Broadway; W. Welch, F. S., 1907 Cherry st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 184 E. Madison st. C. D. Hatt, Pres., 2933 State st.; L. Christensen, R. S., 1043 Irving ave.; C. W. Beach, F. S., 361 N. State st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 29 1/2 W. Pearl st. John Berry, Pres., care of headquarters Fire Dept.; E. Dunslee, R. S., 80 W. Ohio st.; E. C. Hartung, F. S., Room 5-7 Cyclopedia Bldg.

No. 11, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8th and Main sts. C. D. Updegraff, Pres., 529 S. Ninth st.; M. Davis, R. S., 918 N. 9th st.; W. H. Schaffer, F. S., 114 N. 11th.

No. 12, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Sycamore st. Harry Fisher, Pres., 200 Clark st.; A. L. Swanson, R. S., 1054 Water st.; A. N. Grant, F. S., 202 Clark st.

No. 14, Memphis, Tenn.—Chas. E. Blake, Pres., 70 Mulberry st.; J. A. Myles, Sec'y, 207 De Soto st.

No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday at 711 Spring Garden st. A. G. Boyle, Pres., Penna. Farmers' Hotel, 1st and Callowhill sts.; E. Hennessey, R. S., 1518 French st.; Chas. T. Laegre, F. S., 830 Race st.

No. 16, Lynn, Mass.—Meets at General Electric Band Room, 94 South st. Jas. Robson, Pres., 46 W. Neptune st.; C. W. Perkins, R. S., 6 Allen's Court; E. J. Malloy, F. S., 96 Cottage st.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, 224 Randolph st. T. H. Forbes, Pres., 1220 10th st.; F. Campbell, R. S., 405 Abbott st.; J. C. Forbes, F. S., 715 Milwaukee ave. W.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 1015 Walnut st. C. H. Adams, Pres., 612 Wall st.; T. W. Murphy, R. S., 716 Delaware st.; J. B. Lynn, F. S., 1632 Jefferson st.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6312 Cottage Grove av. F. Coulkin, Pres., 7022 S. Chicago av.; T. J. Fredergast, R. S., 7119 S. Chicago av.; J. Drouin, F. S., 912 S. Chicago av.

No. 21, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 11 E. Wyse, Pres., Box 111; C. L. Ulery, R. S., Box 111; W. J. Clark, F. S., McClure House.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Friday at Labor Temple, 17 Douglas st. J. W. Watters, Pres., 2211 Pierce st.; M. J. Curran, R. S., 1814 St. Mary's av.; W. J. Wales, F. S., 1614 Capital av.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Hall, 3rd and Wabasha sts. Jno. O'Donnell, Pres., 4th & Wabasha sts.; Thos. O'Toole, R. S., 333 E. 6th st.; F. Volk, F. S., 175 W. 6th st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 34 and 36 6th st. S. Geo. Heilig, Pres., 18 9th st.; L. R. Stevens, R. S., 18 Western ave.; A. Anne, F. S., 3129 Longfellow ave.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Room 6 Banning Bldg. R. Thayer, Pres., 25th ave. W. & 1st st. F. A. Schulte, R. S., Room 18 Norris Block; L. P. Runkle, Fin. Sec., Room 17 Norris Block.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Friday at 827 24th st. W. M. Spring, Pres., 815 11th st. N. W.; S. M. Wüder, R. S., 514 Third st. N. W.; R. F. Metzler, F. S., 309 11th st. N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park aves. P. H. Wissinger, Pres., 74 W. Fayette st.; M. V. Wright, R. S., 1427 Asquith st.; F. H. Russell, F. S., 1408 Asquith st.

No. 28, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Beck Hall, 1st near Jefferson st. Calvin Beach, Pres., 1020 W. Market st.; Ed. Herpt, R. S., 607 Magnolia st.; Jno. C. Deibel, F. S., 418 Fifteenth st.

No. 29, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Sunday at 61 1/2 Alabama st. Geo. Foster, Pres., 100 Walker st.; D. J. Kerr, R. S., 114 Richardson st.; Geo. Kaymer, F. S., 121 Rhodes st.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 156 E. Court st. W. Williams, Pres., 605 Broadway; H. C. Gerich, R. S., 403 E. 3rd st.; J. F. Harmuth, F. S., 2156 Vernon st., Clifton Heights.


No. 31, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 116 Newark ave. Thos. Watson, Pres., 513 Jersey ave.; F. J. Anderson, R. S., 53 Sussex st.; T. L. Jones, F. S., 36 Wayne st.

No. 32, Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at German Union Hall, J. F. Colvin, Pres., 963 Madison ave.; Jos. Maher, R. S., 348 Grand st.; Paterson Heights, Paterson, N. J.; John Kane, F. S., 274 Hamilton ave.

No. 33, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday evening at No. 58 Williams st. W. J. Curtis, Pres., 12 Beach street; J. M. Eder, R. S., 180 Market st.; W. E. Rosetter, F. S., 175 Sherman ave.

No. 34, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Peters Hall, 300 Fulton st. E. W. Latham, Pres., 151 Gates ave.; G. M. Leggett, R. S., 281 Adelphi st.; G. C. Payne, F. S., 151 Gates ave.

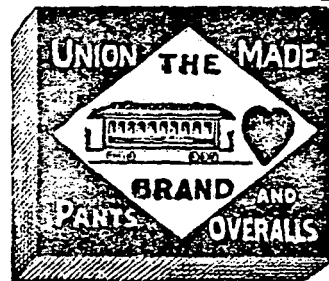
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No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Walter Ross, Pres., 1030 G st.; R. A. Fisk, R. S., 1121 3rd st.; Gus Flannigan, F. S., 1930 K st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets first and third Fridays at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. M. F. Owens, Pres., 61 Hawthorne st.; D. F. Cronin, R. S., 49 Windsor st.; C. E. Byrne, F. S., 16 John st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Thursday at Room 10, 158 Superior st. C. A. Hayes, Pres., Lake Shore House; B. F. Murrie, R. S., 288 Waverly av.; J. E. Suloff, F. S., 70 Frankfort st.

No. 39, Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Phoenix Bldg, 157 Westminster st. H. B. Kelly, Pres., 1950 Westminster st.; M. L. Carder, R. S., 40 Wilson st.; G. D. Higgins, F. S., 8 Carpenter st.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Monday at northwest corner 8th and Locust sts. "Brookway Hall." R. M. Martin, Pres., 1702 N. 3d st.; Wm. Dorsel, Rec. Sec., 1708 Calhoun st.; J. C. Schneider, Fin. Sec., 808 S. 5th st.

No. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at N. E. Cor. 8th and Callowhill sts. Geo. A. Neal, Pres., 3626 Wharton st.; W. Morland, R. S., Green's Hotel; W. C. Fisher, F. S., 2534 Park ave.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Room No. 5, Western Union Building. L. S. Ward, Recording Secretary, 221 Vermont avenue; Ed. McCoy, Financial Secretary, Room 5, Western Union Building; C. Richardson, F. S., Room 5, Western Union Building.

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No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 512 Washington st. Frank Hopkins, Pres., 81 Swan st.; J. O'Connell, R. S., 614 Fargo av.; C. E. Stinson, F. S., 21 Terrace st.

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No. 48, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Second and Ohio streets. C. F. Jackson, President; C. C. Ballard, Recording Secretary, 221 Vermont avenue; Ed. McCoy, Financial Secretary, 1210 E. Eleventh street.

No. 49, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall, C. F. Snyder, Pres., Box 1015; W. C. Corey, R. S., 409 S. Lee st.; W. F. Witty, F. S., 333 N. Main st.

No. 50, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets first and third Fridays at 301 20th ave. C. L. Montgomery, Pres., 620 18th st.; T. A. Thompson, R. S., 2020 10th ave.; P. P. Beatty, F. S., 311 26th street.

No. 51, Serranito, Pa.—Jas. Harding, Pres., 601 Meridian st.; P. Campbell, R. S., 1210 Irving av.; Ruben Robins, F. S., 1225 Hampton st.

No. 52, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. B. Coe, President, 411 N. River street; W. F. Barber, Recording Secretary, 415 Wyoming avenue; W. Pittman, Pa.; B. M. Lewis, Financial Secretary, American Tel. and Tel. Company.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—C. A. Swager, Pres., 115 1/2 Market st.; Jas. Emminger, R. S., 25 N. 15th st.; C. Anderson, F. S., 46 Summit st.

No. 54, Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 301 Main st. H. Scheerer, Pres., 219 W. Jefferson st.; Harry Dunn, Rec. Sec., East Peoria; L. C. Crawley, Fin. Sec., 115 Washington st.

No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall. L. M. Steadman, President, 114 E. Thirteenth street; Ed. Purcell, Recording Secretary, 1020 E. Sixth street; J. C. Dautremont, Financial Secretary, 316 E. Seventh street.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays. R. Bayr, Pres., 30 S. W. Temple st.; Jno. Poland, R. S., 36 S. W. Temple st.; E. Mill, F. S., 67 Main st.

No. 58, West Superior, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at rooms 3 and 4 1602 3d st. R. F. Pfeiffer, Pres., Superior Water, Light & Power Co.; G. C. Hehl, R. S., 405 Highgate ave.; H. Burdette, F. S., 1819 Banks ave.

No. 59, Paducah, Ky.—J. B. Ercits, Pres., No. 2 Engine House; W. S. Nelson, R. S., 220 S. 4th st.; W. A. Koenenman, F. S., 220 S. 4th st.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Meyers' Hall, Alamo Plaza. T. L. Rose, Pres., 215 Powder House st.; Alvin Ellis, R. S., 1414 Pine st.; C. A. Davis, F. S., 215 Travis st.

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No. 62, Kalamazoo, Mich.—A. D. Ayres, Pres., 534 S. Burdick st.; L. Bellman, R. S., 540 Pine st.; C. E. Tift, F. S., 1022 N. Park av.

No. 63, Tampa, Fla.—Theo. Glisan, President, Pt. Tampa City; W. F. Crofts, Recording Secretary, Lock Box 264; Arthur D. Henry, Financial Secretary, Box 220.

No. 64, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Monday J. W. Howard, Pres., 1212 Houston ave.; S. T. Sikes, R. S., 808 McKee st.; F. A. Peters, F. S., 905 Preston av.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—D. M. Mallinson, F., 1120 Vine st.; S. L. Pechehouse, R. S., 1413 Spring st.; W. F. Wagner, F. S., 1141 Chestnut st.

No. 68, Little Rock, Ark.—C. J. Griffith, Pres., 15th and Hooker sts.; C. W. Wilson, R. S., 826 Marshall st.; W. N. Drogood, F. S., 1622 W. 3rd st.

No. 69, Richmond, Va.—Meets 1st & 4th Wednesdays at 613 N. Third st. (in rear). E. Vaughan, Pres., 906 N. Seventh st.; J. A. Moss, R. S., 419 W. Duval st.; S. R. Kelly, F. S., 612 N. 3rd st.

No. 70, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, cor. Centre and State sts., 3d John Engel, Pres., 114 Barrett st.; Geo. Miller, R. S., 30 Ellis st.; J. D. Betting, F. S., 626 Villa road.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Oliver Lorenzo, Pres., 1606 Tremont st.; D. L. Goble, R. S., 3320 Ave. R 1/2; L. C. Casteller, F. S., 2222 Post-office st.

No. 72, Danville, Ill.—G. M. Gorton, Pres., 319 Franklin st. Jas. Merritt, Sec., care of Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Oliver Hall, 336 1/2 Riverside ave. C. C. Van Iowegen, Pres., 1504 Boon av.; T. H. Denter, R. S., Box 635; D. G. How, F. S., 0417 Monroe st.

No. 74, Fall River, Mass.—Meets every Monday at cor. Main and Bedford sts. F. W. I. White, Pres., 59 Bowen st.; Jas. Murphy, R. S., 100 Fourth st.; Thos. Bailey, F. S., 135 Suel st.

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No. 79, Austin, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Maccabee Hall. J. L. Vorkauer, Pres., 1226 San Jacinto st.; B. Y. Lovejoy, Sec'y, 109-111 E. 7th st.

No. 80, Newport, R. I.—Meets every Monday at the foot of Pelham street. G. B. Reynolds, Jr., Pres., 17 Green st.; W. Powers, R. S., A. S. Gerlee, F. S., 75 John st.

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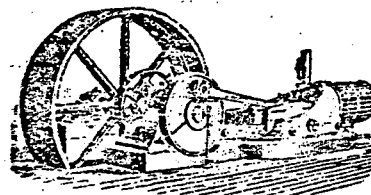
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