

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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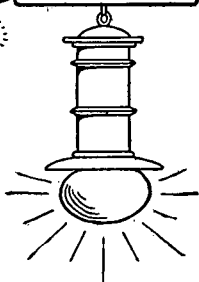
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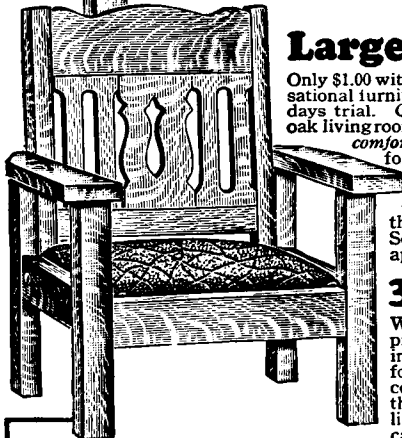


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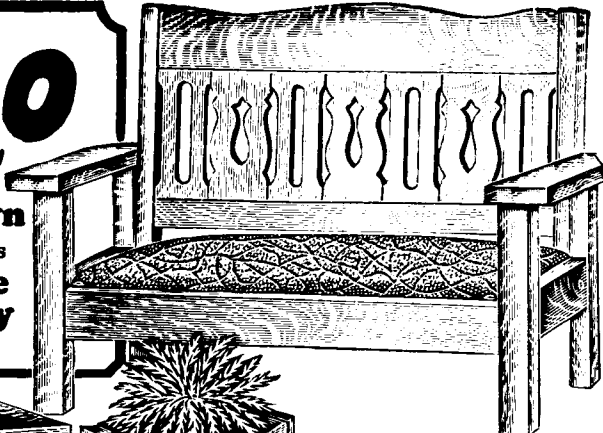
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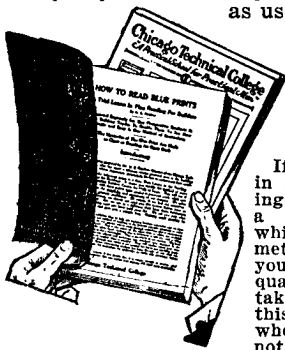
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NO. 2

THE ONTARIO HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM A REVELATION

By CARL D. THOMPSON

THE province of Ontario has started something. It is very wonderful. It will pay everybody to look into it. At a cost of 3 cents a day a home in Toronto can buy electric current sufficient to light, cook, iron, wash, sew and clean house. At 23 cents a day in certain rural districts of Ontario, a farmer can get electric power enough to light his house and barns, operate an electric range, washing machines, flat irons, toasters and other conveniences in the house—pumps, grinding machines and other light power implements outside.

In the province of Ontario over a million people, in 247 cities and 77 rural communities, are using electric current at an average cost of 2½ cents a kilowatt hour. The people in American cities generally pay from three to five times that much. In Chicago the maximum rate is 10 cents, or over six times as much.

Electric Power at a Cent an Hour

These Ontario rates are the lowest on the continent. There is nothing like them anywhere else in America except in a few of our cities where a similar system to that of Ontario has been established.

And what is more, low as the Ontario rates are they are steadily going lower. The system is operated on the principle of service at cost, the cost including a proportionate payment on the original investment. This original investment, however, is being rapidly paid off. In twenty years it will be wiped out. As it is paid off the interest burden is reduced and thus every year the cost of current is reduced. So that under the Ontario system it is obvious that a maximum rate of 1 cent a kilowatt hour is very certain to be attained within the next decade or two.

With electricity at 1 cent a kilowatt hour, we are in the beginning of a new era. For at that rate it comes within the reach of all. It is cheaper than gas or coal and will be rapidly substituted for both for all domestic uses. Moreover, with rates proportionally lower still for power, electricity

will rapidly displace steam and oil in the industries and especially so in view of the vastly greater efficiency, flexibility and possibilities of electric power.

How Ontario Does It

The state of Ontario has the greatest electric light and power system in the world. It is publicly owned. It is operated at cost without dividends or profits to anyone.

There are 247 cities and 77 rural communities cooperating through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in this gigantic public ownership enterprise, including practically the whole state, although it began as a cooperative enterprise on the part of only ten cities.

It is now supplying a total load of 389,000 horsepower, serving 265,000 customers, and has in course of construction additional power plants which when completed will make a total generating capacity of approximately one million horsepower!

The Ontario system is composed mainly of great water power plants, but these are supplemented in many cases by steam plants. There are now in all fourteen different systems set up and serving various sections of the state, but all are united or coordinated through the one central Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The system is thus what is now coming to be known as a super-power system, using steam power where coal is available and water power where water is available, and coordinating the several plants or systems of plants.

Lowest Rates on the Continent

Operating at cost and upon the principles explained above, this Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission is able to deliver power to the cities and rural communities at rates so low that the cities in turn are able to give the ultimate consumer electric current at the lowest rates on the continent, if not in the world.

Under this system three cities, viz., Brantford (Pop. 32,159), St. Catharines (population 19,195) and Welland (popula-

tion 9,135) have a maximum retail rate of a trifle over one and one-half cents (1.6 cents) a kilowatt hour. Forty-six cities in the province have retail rates that average less than 3 cents a kilowatt hour.

And these rates, it must be remembered, are the maximum rates, i. e., the highest rates charged the ultimate consumer. Moreover, it is certain that these rates are fixed so as to pay not only the actual cost of producing the current, but in addition to pay for the original cost of the system and to keep it in repair besides. And since, under present conditions, nearly forty per cent of the total cost of the system is now made up of interest on the capital account and the sinking fund to pay it off when it comes due—items which will not have to be carried when once the system is wholly paid for—it is certain that a further reduction will ultimately be possible which will bring the maximum retail rate down to as low as 2 and possibly 1 cent a kilowatt hour.

Electric Service Within Reach of All

In other words, Ontario has discovered and applied the principles that make it possible to bring the cost of electricity down to such a point that it is cheaper than coal, cheaper than gas and much cheaper than oil. And this in turn means that electricity is certain to become from now on, where these principles are applied, the source of light and power and, to a considerable extent, of heat also.

The Ontario system brings the cost of electricity down to such a point that its use is within the reach of all. Every home and every citizen can now have the help of this mighty wonder worker, this great servant of man.

Tremendous Possibilities

Moreover, these revolutionary reductions in rates mean a recasting of our whole social and industrial order. Cities can secure current for light and power for their public utilities at a cost heretofore unheard of. Industries will no longer be subject to the limitations of waterways, nor of coal shipped long distances at great cost, and will spring up everywhere. Railroads will be swiftly electrified, thus greatly reducing the cost of transportation, which in turn, if properly controlled, will be reflected in the reduced cost of all commodities of every sort. At the same time, the efficiency of our transportation system will be greatly increased. Mines and mining, as well as manufacturing, will be tremendously benefited and expanded, and even agriculture is certain to feel the effects of this transforming agency to its very great advantage.

Here, then, is the method by which we can bring the cost of electric service down to such a point that it is cheaper than coal or any other known source of light and power, make it possible for every home, industry, city and state to have and use it, and thus electrify America.

A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MR. HARDING

THE Committee of 48 has taken President Harding's message to Congress as the text for some searching questions, which are set forth in a letter to the President signed by its chairman, Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins. The letter reads as follows:

December 12, 1922.

President Warren G. Harding,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President: In your message to Congress you very properly call attention to some of the vital problems which concern the welfare of the American people.

You emphasize the fact that our Government has utterly failed to realize that we are a country of natural resources and that we have been foolishly neglectful of our agricultural problems.

You very properly refer to our labor question as a problem which is very far from a satisfactory solution.

You state that our alien population must be taught to respect our institutions; but you fail to point out that our Government officials themselves, through their failure to enforce our existing laws as against "malefactors of great wealth" and the arro-

gant abrogations by these officials of the civil rights guaranteed to the people of the United States by the Constitution, have set an example of lawlessness in high places not only to the foreigner who comes to our shores but to our native population as well, which is undermining our institutions and creating a disrespect for law and order, the danger of which can hardly be overestimated.

Do you claim that the present administration has, since it took office on March 4, 1921, made any serious attempt to reestablish law and order, or that it has made any material progress towards solving the problems to which you refer? Is it not more correct to say that, through the utter failure of your administration to uphold the law and to recognize the humanity which underlies all of these problems, it has on the contrary aggravated them and ignored the demands of the American people as expressed at the polls and elsewhere?

Is there in your opinion no significance in the fact that the most complimentary references to your recommendations emanate from members of the Senate and House who have just been retired from office through the overwhelming mandate of the

voters on November 7, such as New of Indiana, Poindexter of Washington, Calder of New York, Pomerene of Ohio, and Mondell of Wyoming?

You state that the Federal Reserve system and the Federal Land Banks should have their powers enlarged to provide increased farm credits. Are you not aware of the fact that the so-called Federal Reserve system is in effect not a Federal system at all, but a system of private banks designated as Federal depositories controlled by precisely the same Wall Street clique which has for years exploited the country for its own personal benefit?

Do you know that the Federal Reserve Banks in distributing the loans allocated to each State have arbitrarily favored the large commercial interests centered in our great cities to the distinct disadvantage of the agricultural districts?

Has it occurred to you that what the farmers really need is not simply the privilege of borrowing money at the option of the Federal Land Banks through mortgaging their lands thus encouraging bankruptcy, but to have the right to borrow money direct from the Government itself as loans against their crops until the crops are marketed, thus affording a reliable supply of capital at minimum rates during the periods of production with which they may finance their operations year by year?

You state that the coal and railway strikes had no excuse for their beginning and less justification for their delayed settlement because labor "was insistent on holding on to the war height" of wages. Is it possible that you do not know that the railroad wages were never unduly increased, and that at the present time the railroad employees are receiving an average of \$1,500 per year as against an estimated cost of living of at least \$2,000 per year? Is it equally possible that you are unaware of the fact that the miners' strike came about because the miners, while nominally receiving \$7.50 per day, were only allowed to work for a limited period so that their yearly income did not average more than perhaps \$1,000?

With these facts before you, may I ask whether you still contend that there was no excuse for these strikes?

You state that "theoretically a fair and living wage must be determined quite apart from the employers' earning capacity." Why theoretically? Is it not apparent to every thinking man that unless our wages are standardized upon a basis that will at least equalize the cost of living with a margin for comfort, the laboring man will go bankrupt, and that strikes are inevitable? And in the face of these facts, can you seriously demand legislation which prohibits strikes?

Is it not plain to you that the determination to strike on the part of a workman or group of workmen primarily arises from the fact that it has been found impossible

under the conditions then existing to live in decency and comfort? The right to strike is fundamental, and the determination to strike, even in cases where perhaps the facts do not justify such action, is a human reaction which cannot be denied nor prevented by any legislative measures.

I am not particularly concerned with those who criticize your demand for such legislation on the ground that you will lose the labor vote, for I do not believe any such consideration should enter into the recommendations submitted by the President of the United States to the members of Congress. But I am very much concerned with the fact that the remedy you suggest is not only subversive of human rights but is impossible of accomplishment, and if attempted will surely lead us into even more dangerous paths than those we are now treading.

As you say, the Railroad Labor Board has not functioned very satisfactorily. But do you really believe that this is due to the fact that one-third of its members represent the railroads and one-third the railroad workers? Is it not fairer to say that the remaining one-third which represent the public do not properly represent the public sentiment? Is it not at least in part due to the fact that the Railroad Labor Board have allowed the railroad executives to flagrantly disregard their mandates while they have strenuously demanded that the Railroad Brotherhoods should strictly obey them?

As you say, "there is no problem exceeding in importance this one of transportation," and it is undeniably true that "in the last half of the year now closing the railways, broken in carrying capacity because of motive power and rolling stock out of order, though insistently declaring to the contrary, embargoed the farmer's shipments or denied him cars when fortunate markets were calling. Too frequently transportation failed while perishable products were turning from possible profit to losses counted in tens of millions."

But upon what possible grounds do you argue that it was "government operation which brought us to the very order of things against which we now rebel?"

Are you not aware that during the period of government operation, handicapped and misrepresented though it was, the cost of transportation, the condition of the roads, and the practical results secured, were infinitely superior to what they have been since the roads were returned to private ownership?

And do you venture to assert that our arteries of distribution, the only channel through which the necessities of life can reach 110,000,000 people, should be farmed out to private corporations and operated for individual profit instead of being recognized as fundamentally a public function and a sovereign right which should be owned by the people themselves and admin-

istered through their public representatives to render service at cost?

As a citizen of the United States and as chairman of an organization having for its purpose the enlightenment of the American

people, I ask that you favor me with a reply to these questions.

Yours respectfully,
J. A. H. HOPKINS,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

ROMANCE OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR

By C. M. RIPLEY

A GENERATION ago electric motors were little more than toys. Today they are the driving engines of the civilized world. They vary in capacity from 1-200 part of a horsepower up to ten thousand horsepower. The smallest is the size of a spool of thread and the largest will reach from the ground to a second story window.

Many millions of motors are used to turn the wheels of modern industry and to lessen the work of the housewife. They serve you when you ride in a street car, or in an elevator, when you step on your self-starter, when you clean your carpet with a vacuum sweeper. Even when you want a drink of water it is a motor that pumps it ready to your hand. But as familiar as this faithful servant is, few people realize that the four quarters of the world were searched for the materials necessary to produce it.

For in order to make even the simplest kind of a motor over a hundred different materials are required. No doubt among those who read this there are thousands of workers of hand and brain who themselves build electric motors; and other thousands who help to provide many of these materials. But further away still, in foreign lands, there are other thousands of men, working in a score of different countries collecting still other ingredients for making electric motors. Many of the workmen are dressed in strange garb, they speak a strange tongue, and many are burned with the tropic sun. They dig in the mines. They harvest in fields, they pick, gather and scrape to provide the materials for building a motor.

Then these 111 materials must be carried 250,000 miles, a quarter of a million miles on sea and on land, on elephants and on camel's backs, and on peons' shoulders before they arrive at the electric works in the United States. No doubt hundreds of you readers have assisted in applying material used in an electric plant, or you have designed, tested or built electrical machines and devices. You should have the satisfaction of feeling that you have played your part in making the electrical industry what it is. You even helped to make possible radio—that marvelous method of sending messages speeding to you through the air.

In the next ten minutes let us build an imaginary motor. As you will see, it is necessary to obtain some of the materials from the animal kingdom, and some from

the mineral kingdom. Let us go back to original sources in mother nature.

First, consider the wires that carry the electric current in the motor. These wires were made from copper ore mined and melted in Montana, refined in New Jersey, and drawn into wire in Rome, N. Y., or in the Ansonia Works, Waterbury, Conn., or in Elizabeth, N. J. In the electric works some of the wires are covered with silk originally made by yellow men who unwound the cocoons that worms spun on mulberry trees in China. After crossing the Pacific ocean the thread was finished in Connecticut. Other wires are covered with rubber. It is really a compound made of rubber that brown men tapped from the trees of Ceylon, mixed with zinc from Missouri, whiting from France, and vulcanized with sulphur from Sicily or Louisiana. Still other wires defy the heat with a covering of asbestos, mined in Quebec and refined and spun into yarn in New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

These wires are wound into coils and covered with cotton tape. The cotton picked by the black men in Texas, spun in North Carolina, woven in Pawtucket, R. I., and given a finishing treatment in Utica, N. Y.

The coils are then soaked in a varnish compounded of copal nubs from the Philippines or kauri chips from Singapore. These are fossilized gums exuded from trees long-buried under the earth in these far tropic lands; to these ingredients are added raw umber from Cyprus or Turkey, linseed oil made from flaxseed grown in the Argentine Republic and refined in New York. But still more is needed to complete the varnish. To these are added China wood oil from China, spirits of turpentine made by black men in Georgia, and also petroleum products from Oklahoma, which were refined in Texas or New Jersey. That is the story of one type of insulating varnish. But still the coils are not finished.

They must be baked in furnaces burning fuel oil piped in one long pipe half way across the continent. For it is pumped 1,320 miles from Texas to the New Jersey refinery, whence it came by rail to the electric works.

The ends of the wires are soldered together with solder which is made of lead from Colorado or Mexico, mixed with tin from the East Indies.

Then the terminals received a coat of shellac. How many of you realize that shellac is an animal product? It is deposited

by tiny insects on the twigs of trees in India. Brown men climb high up in the trees and break off the twigs, then scrape off the shellac, which in the United States is dissolved in grain alcohol from Michigan.

Then the iron and steel.

The iron in the motor was made from Minnesota ore, smelted in South Chicago with Michigan limestone and coke made from Pennsylvania or West Virginia coal.

The round steel shaft was once iron, but in roaring Bessemer converters or in white hot open hearth furnaces, the iron was changed into steel, poured into ingot moulds and rolled time and again until it became a red, from which the shaft was cut and sized in the electric works at Schenectady, N. Y.

Now we will have to take an ocean steamer half way around the world, in order to obtain metals for the bearings in which the motor shaft rotates. We must get tin from Singapore, antimony from China and copper from Montana.

The coils of wire are hidden in slots in the armature or rotating part of the motor. The armature is made up of hundreds of sheets of special silicon steel, little thicker than a sheet of heavy butcher's wrapping paper. After the wires are hidden away the rotating part is bound with phosphor bronze wire. Each ounce of this wire involved the carrying of its ingredients almost 16,000 miles; for the Montana copper traveled 2,745 miles, the zinc came 2,000 miles from Oklahoma; the tins 11,000 miles from Singapore, the finished wire was then brought 314 miles more to the electric works.

What a remarkable accomplishment in transportation and manufacture; that those 111 materials are gathered in the four quarters of the world by white, black, yellow and brown toilers; then carried a distance equal to a trip to the moon; then assembled into simple and reliable electric

motors; and that these motors are made available to the public on such favorable terms that in addition to their universal use in industry—millions of women have learned to operate them for lessening drudgery in the home. Practically the same materials are required to make radio apparatus and electric meters and transformers, even the complete electric locomotives that now haul railroad trains across the Rocky Mountains, one mile above the level of the sea.

Just stop and think a few minutes about what a wonderful thing modern industry is. Think, not only of the inventions themselves, such as radio, but think of the scientists who delved down deep into the electrical mysteries. Remember that—unconsciously cooperating with them, are thousands of men who work in distant lands, and who find, box and carry the raw materials. Picture the reddish brown Hindu with perhaps no clothes above the waist except the turban on his head. He is working today to help insulate the electric apparatus of 1924. He is a partner of the inventor and the engineer.

Remember, that 12,000 miles away a brown man in Ceylon, two or three years ago got out of a tree the very rubber that now covers the wire a few inches distant from your hand. Recall that a yellow man made the silk, and that a black man picked the cotton. And in closing I want to remind you of those right here at home, the thousands who are working with hand and brain in research laboratories and in shops. They are making more electric motors and still more electric wonders. These men help make the world a better, a more human and a more interesting place to live.

That ends the story of how, by means of organization, a vast number of men of many, you might say of all races, cooperate to build that faithful servant of the twentieth century, the electric motor.

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Erie, Pa.



A story here that should appeal to every working member. If you can picture yourself in Daddy's place you will dig down into your jeans and help give "Daddy" a small pay day once in awhile. If you can't, you are hopeless.

—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

	<h1 style="margin: 0;">EDITORIAL</h1>	
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Expect No Signs of Penitence Though administered a stinging rebuke, and with political crepe now hanging on the White House door, Mr. Harding and his administration cannot be expected to show any signs of penitence. They are sullen and resentful rather than remorseful. Like all unthinking and uncomprehending stand-patters and flat failures, they are ignoring the expressed will of the people and apparently clinging to the belief that though chastised, they were right, not the mass of the people; that it is the voters, not they, who are out of step.

So sad disillusionment is to be suffered by anyone who expected anything different from what remains of a group whose program has been "Normalcy," negation, soup kitchens, injunctions, tariff, ship subsidy, etc., and who have let the plunderers run wild.

Now we are to have Harding liberalism in place of Harding conservatisms, the Republican Party is to be liberalized, the political powers assure us.

Bunk! This is old stuff and is intended as a sleeping powder to keep the wage workers and farmers from following up their recent gains. The best we can hope for is that Mr. Harding and his associates will become less reactionary. But nothing less than a clear-cut demonstration of courage, honesty and sincerity will suffice. And Mr. Harding and his "best minds" have shown themselves totally incapable of making such a demonstration.

By a clear-cut demonstration of courage, honesty and sincerity we mean, among other things, the immediate:

Release of all political prisoners.

Abrogation of Government by injunction.

Resignations of Daugherty, Burns and others on account of ill health or for other reasons. And since Newberry has accepted a ticket to Detroit, his defender, Mr. Hughes, should also be provided with transportation back to New York along with Fall who has followed the example of Newberry.

Shifting of the weight of taxation on to those who should and are best able to pay.

Restoration of freedom of speech and the press.

Scrapping of the Ship-subsidy.

Repeal of the Esch-Cummins Steal and all other similar legislation.

Abolition of the Railroad Labor Board which, after fleecing the workers, declared the living wage a fraud and a humbug.

Bonus for ex-soldiers, to be paid out of the pockets of those who looted the Government and the people during the war, and the prosecution of these fake patriots and highwaymen.

Enactment of legislation that will remove from toil the million and a half children of school age.

Prohibition of the use of private guards, gunmen, deputy sheriffs, the militia and Federal troops during industrial disputes.

But will any of these things be attempted by the repudiated powers and their servants before their time expires? They will not! Reaction does not allow men to act that way. Its agents who have been chastised never become chastened. So there can be little hope

for a change, as far as legislation is concerned, until the new Congress convenes.

In the meantime there must be no let-up on our part. The work recently begun must go on. The educational work must continue. Careful preparation must be made to enter the next campaign, the most important of all. Note must be taken of and we must profit by the lessons learned in the last election. We do not pretend to be able to point out all of these, but there are a few things of which we may be reasonably certain:

That the working people generally refuse to longer recognize old party lines; that the organized workers, with members of their families, have enough votes to decide any political struggle in this country; that despite the opposition of newspapers and political machines; despite all the gold, ability, influence, bribery and corruption at the command of privilege, the wage earners and the farmers CAN put in office anyone they get solidly behind. And if they can do this, they can do more. They can positively regain all the powers of government.

But the thing made clearest of all was that we are absolutely certain to have a different President just as soon as it is time to ballot again. God hasten that time!

Disgusted and Discontented Never were the intelligent and self-respecting citizens of the country so completely disgusted and discontented as now. And never were their blunders of the past brought home so clear to them as now.

This is principally because our public officials, with a few striking exceptions, instead of defending and advancing the interests of the people, have shamelessly ignored and betrayed them, and have been walking arm in arm with reaction and bending their knees to the privileged few.

The present Federal administration, which has become notorious for its inefficiency, destructiveness, and bitter hostility to organized labor, farmers, and other wealth producers, has eagerly exhibited the strong arm and the big club when dealing with the common people, but has shown itself to be spineless and cowardly, and allowed itself to be bluffed off its feet when dealing with the mine and railroad executives, and those who looted the Government during the war. It offered nothing but bullets, bayonets, injunctions and jails to the rail and mine workers when they sought fair treatment. And while it denied a reasonable bonus to maimed and crippled soldiers it engineered a tariff through Congress which will mean a bonus of billions to a ring of wealthy manufacturers, and which it is estimated will add at least four billions to the cost of living each year.

The managers of the railroads and the mines, and other favored interests, have been and are still permitted to retain private armies made up of failures, slackers, cast-offs, degenerates and criminals, armed to the teeth to club, brow-beat, and shoot peaceful and law-abiding citizens in our various communities.

And the judges, too, with few exceptions, have played their parts well—have lived up to their general reputation, have committed about all the legal violence against labor that they are capable of committing, have shown themselves to be the worst violators of the law, and have graciously allowed their courts to become strike-breaking agencies.

It is such conditions as these that are mainly responsible for the burning resentment, disgust and discontent that has taken possession of the intelligent wage earners and other citizens today. And it is

against such conditions that the people are in revolt. Our labor organizations are a challenge to them. We are struggling to have our Government, the Courts and the law-making bodies function squarely in the interests of all the people, as their founders intended that they should, and not in the interests of a few men who are sucking the very life-blood from the veins of the nation. We are trying to rescue our Government from the control of such men before it is too late; and we are doing our best to prevent our flag from being used as a refuge for fake patriots, hypocrites and tyrants.

So this discontent is a good sign. We are glad to see it. Without it there would be no hope. Every great move forward has been built on discontent. It was such discontent of the thirteen colonies that led to the revolt from England and the establishment of this Republic. It always gives promise of the next step forward. And the problem of our serious-minded and constructive men and women in the labor movement is to see that it is sanely organized and directed in the way most effective.

**“It Never
Did Anything
for Me”**

How often have you heard this about the Union from certain types of electrical workers, and others who claim to be intelligent. They might as well say that civilization never did anything for them.

Do you remember when not so long ago the electrical worker was voiceless in industry, and entirely without redress? When he happened to meekly complain about unjust treatment he was promptly discharged? And, when he was injured he received no compensation from any source whatever, but was told “It is your tough luck?”

Do you remember when all tools were paid for out of the meager pay envelope and the worker had to wait for long periods for what was left? When he took the place of the truck horse or “flivver?” When ten, twelve, and sometimes fourteen hours work brought only \$2.00 or so? When overtime rates of pay, and extra pay for Sundays and holidays were unknown in the industry and when no consideration whatever was given to health or safety?

Have you forgotten, or do you know, that there was a time in this country—and it was not so many years ago—when all workers were in a state of bondage? When the bosses stole their wages at will? When the little tots, with their mothers and fathers, were forced by brutal slave-driving foremen to work from sunrise to sunset in places we now call hell-holes? When only a few workers were allowed to vote on account of property qualifications? When compensation and safety laws were unheard of? And, when no public schools existed and ignorance was outrageous?

All of this, and much more, has been changed—not only for the Union worker, but for all.

The eight hour day, one day’s rest in seven, and a half-holiday on Saturday, are now enjoyed by millions; means have been set up to adjust grievances in thousands of cases; much has been done to abolish the dog-eat-dog competition between the workers and jobs; wages, with overtime rates of pay, have been pushed up and up; thousands of anti-union and “hard boiled” employers, to keep their employees out of the Unions, have been forced by this fear to grant all kinds of concessions and improvements; free education prevails; Compensation laws, Lien laws, Child Labor, Sanitation, Safety, Health, Education, and many more beneficial laws are now operating.

And yet there are still some blind, selfish ignoramuses in and out of the unions who say: “It never did anything for me.”

Present conditions are by no means ideal, and yet as bad and disagreeable as they may be with many, they represent a decided change from those of former days. And who caused this change? Was it just an accident? Or, did it simply happen? Indeed not! If you are informed you know that it was positively brought about by protest after protest and struggle after struggle on the part of the unions, in spite of all their mistakes and blunders. They, and they alone, can be thanked.

It will not do to say that the employers would have brought about the change. "They are employers," says Clarence Darrow, "and are victims of the market in which they operate. The market is not patterned after the best employer, but is as stupid and brutal as its worst."

It was not the church, or the fraternal organizations, or any of the so-called forces of good who ever dreamed of compelling the change—always it has been the unions who blazed the trail and kept up the crusade. And every informed and sensible person knows that had it not been for them we would still be in the jungles.

The plain facts prove, despite the hypocritical mask of benevolence worn by certain employers, that every improvement and benefit enjoyed by those employed in our own industry, in and out of the Union, is directly and wholly due to the activity of this and the other labor organizations.

So any electrical worker, or any other wage earner, who says: "The Union never did anything for me," utters an untruth, either knowingly or unknowingly.

Becoming Home of Reaction's Dead Wood First it was Taft, then Sutherland, and now, with the approval of the corporation lawyers dominating the Senate, Harding places Pierce Butler, for life, on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, the last remaining citadel of privilege.

More appointments are coming, with other favorite "dependables" in line who have earned their laurels as unwavering pleaders of privilege, bigoted partisans and professional flag-wavers.

Who will be next?

Taft, Sutherland, and now Butler—what a holy trinity of judicial guardians of the people! What better fortune could the favored interests ask? What could better make the Supreme Court of the United States more reactionary than the British House of Lords? And what greater contempt could Harding have shown for popular government and the will of the people than by appointing these pronounced reactionaries who, before appointment, were known to possess a one-sided attitude, and whose opinions on all issues involving the rights of the people can almost positively be predicted in advance?

There is no need to again discuss Taft and Sutherland, who were so decisively repudiated and thrown out of public office by the people. About Butler, these outstanding things were shown by those opposing his nomination; that he possesses a narrow and intolerant mind; is a domineering bully and reactionary of the worst type; a bitter antagonist of the workers, and that he has almost exclusively defended and served the railroads and other favored interests in controversies with the public and labor.

It is such men who are to administer "Justice" to all—the very types who filled the Supreme Court when it sanctioned and perpetu-

ated slavery, who have invariably decided against labor with a "sincerity" that is remorseless and crushing, and who have proved by an almost unbroken line of laws and decisions, since the corporation lawyer became dominant in legislation and the judiciary, that they are totally unfit by training, environment and temperament to render fair and humane decisions.

And some people still wonder why the mass of people have little respect for, and are so completely disgusted with the Supreme Court—and most others—when it is being loaded up with the dead wood of reaction and the enemies of the people.

"There is danger, real danger," said Judge Seymour D. Thompson to his associates, "that the people will see at one sweeping glance that all the powers of their Government, Federal and State, lie at the feet of us lawyers; that is to say, at the feet of the Judicial Oligarchy. There is grave danger that the people will see these things; see their enrobed judges doing their thinking on the side of the rich and powerful; see them look in solemn cynicism upon the sufferings of the masses.

But the people are criminally slow to "see these things;" to see the remedy at hand and apply it.

In some circles much complaint is voiced against public ownership of public utilities; however, those who voice the complaint raise no objection to private ownership of public officials.

WALSH GIVES FAIR WARNING

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, addressing an audience in the Bronx, declared he had been "profoundly stirred" by the sights he had witnessed during a recent trip through the West.

"I found the farmers interested," he said, "in only three facts. They were able to prove, first, that beyond question they were producing their products at a loss to themselves. I saw men and women leaving the farms of the West in wagons which carried only themselves and their children and a few sticks of furniture, going God only knew where, looking for a place to earn a livelihood.

"Secondly, they point out they are obtaining for their product 25 per cent of the cost the consumer pays, and they are demanding that the waste between producer and consumer be eliminated.

"They are asking the Republican party to find a solution, and they are asking the Democratic party to find a solution, and unless these parties respond with a solution what other alternative is there but radicalism and socialism for the farmer?

"What can we say to the working people," he demanded, "who say to you: 'How can you justify compelling me to pay 400 per cent more for the things that my family eats than the producer obtains for these very same products?'"

"What can you say to the working people who say to you: 'We are the victims of a system which is seeking to destroy the natural laws of supply and demand by producing unemployment whenever it is unable to make sufficient profits?'"

"These are serious problems, grave problems."

WAR AGAINST WAR

Lord Lansdowne, the British statesman, has recently summarized the effects of the world war in the following words:

"We realize that the results of the war are revealed not only in the total of lives lost or wrecked, not only in the millions wasted on purposes of pure destruction, but in the ruin of the fabric of society, the brutalization of human character, the release of passions which refuse to be imprisoned, the arrestation of progress, moral and material, and the handing over of vast

areas not only to disorder, but to pestilence and famine."

According to the calculations of Professor Bogart, of Illinois University, the direct costs of the war amount to about 210 milliards of dollars (\$210,000,000,000).

What could not have been done with such a sum in promoting the progress of civilization, art, education and public health?

But, for such objects, there are never sufficient funds forthcoming in our civilized world!



IN MEMORIAM


Bro. Walter Barleon, L. U. No. 581

Whereas in His infinite wisdom and mercy it has pleased God to take from our midst our esteemed brother, Walter Barleon, be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 581 express to his bereaved widow and family their heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official journal for publication and a copy sent to his widow and a copy spread on the minutes of our local union.

E. SIMONTON.

Bro. Irwin Seeds, L. U. No. 39

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, after a long period of sickness from time to time, to remove from our midst by death, our friend and life long brother, Irwin Seeds. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 39, of Cleveland, express their most sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also be sent to our general office for publication in our official journal.

HERMAN DEROLPH,
H. RECTOR,
W. L. COZBY,
Committee.

Bro. W. W. Hampton, L. U. No. 1151

Whereas God, our Creator, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed brother, Wesley W. Hampton, who was a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 1151, I. B. E. W. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at our loss and extend to his parents, brothers and sisters, our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 1151, I. B. E. of W.

ED. McDANIEL.

Bro. D. J. Enyart, L. U. No. 713

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has deemed it advisable to call from our midst, on this day, November 21, 1922, Bro. D. J. Enyart; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 713, I. B. E. W., do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their time of sadness, and be it further,

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family, and one copy to be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

ROBERT GUY,
THOS. SULLIVAN,
THOS. SASS,
HENRY ALTSCHULER,
Committee.

Bro. E. F. Potter, L. U. No. 702

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has deemed it advisable to call from our midst on December 11, 1922, Bro. E. F. Potter; and

Whereas Brother Potter has only been with us since September 17, coming here on a traveling card from Local Union No. 364, Rockford, Ill., and while with us he has proven a loyalty that should, and will be remembered; and

Whereas his memory will always be cherished by the many friends and brothers who knew him, be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Marion, Ill., do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this time of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of Brother Potter, one copy to the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication, and that one copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

MADISON KNIGHT,
EUGENE E. SCOTT,
Resolution Committee.

Bro. Rufus A. Bryan, L. U. No. 345

"The Lord gaveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." It so pleased the Giver of all good gifts and blessings to call from our midst our true and loyal brother, R. A. Bryan, on November 26, 1922. The Lord called and he answered, as no one else could do for him. He is gone but not forgotten, as his memory still lingers with us.

Resolved, That in respect to our departed brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 345, express to our departed brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and we pray our Heavenly Father to comfort them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to the official journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of the local. Let us bow our heads in silence in memory of the departed. A man is born of a woman, his days are few; he riseth up like a flower and is cut down.

A. D. DENNEY,
Recording Secretary.
C. H. LINDSY,
W. J. WATSON,
Committee.

Bro. R. L. Byrd, L. U. No. 443

Whereas our Bro. R. L. Byrd was electrocuted December 6, at 2 p. m. we, the members of Local No. 443, do sincerely regret the loss of a loyal brother. Therefore be it,

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 443 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and mother; be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be given to his family, a copy sent to our official journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

A. D. SAMLER,
J. H. REW,
E. A. WOODWORTH,
Committee.

Bro. Chas. F. Filer, L. U. No. 349

Whereas our Creator in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Charles F. Filer, of Local Union No. 349; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, in this her hour of bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow and to our official journal, for publication.

H. W. FERGUSON.

Bro. Reuben H. Dotter, L. U. No. 675

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has deemed it advisable to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Reuben H. Dotter, while in the prime of his life and blossom of manhood, devoted to the best of moral principles in furthering the welfare of his beloved wife and friends, we have recognized him as a loyal and true brother, a loving husband, a good citizen, patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his country and his duties as a kind and honest brother. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 675 extend to his bereaved family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

THEO. ROLL, Jr.,
Business Agent.

Bro. Dennis J. Cleary, L. U. No. 694

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst Bro. Dennis J. Cleary; and

Whereas, Local Union No. 694, I. B. E. W., lost a faithful and honored brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to our official journal for publication.

C. H. GARDNER.

Bro. J. M. Mahoney, L. U. No. 18.

Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our brother and fellow worker, J. M. Mahoney, therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., That we do most solemnly mourn his untimely loss, and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon our records, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
C. L. LOVE,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

The I. B. E. W., Greetings:

It is with a spirit of sadness, but with heartfelt appreciation that I wish to express my gratitude to the members of L. U. No. 39, and other members of the brotherhood for the kindness shown me during my sad bereavement.

An organization composed of men of such noble character, is an organization that is well on its way to reach the very highest pinnacles of success, and to be most highly respected by all.

Very truly yours,
MRS. O. B. THOMAS.

Bro. Geo. R. Warren, L. U. No. 18

What greater love has any man for his country than he who lays down his life for it.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from this earthly sphere Geo. R. Warren to that bourn from which no traveler ever returns and in that bivouac he will sleep until that great reveille is called which will join us all together in that promised land beyond the grave.

There is no death, that which we call death is merely transition. Gone from earthly trails and from our sphere of acquaintances we will miss you, but we would not wake you from your sleep.

In mark of respect and remembrance of our beloved brother, the charter will be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
C. L. LOVE,
L. P. MORGAN,
Committee.

Bro. Michael Riley, L. U. No. 392

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Michael Riley, and

Whereas Local Union No. 392 has lost one of its true and loyal members; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

I. S. SCOTT,
FRED LINK,
WM. RYAN,
Committee.



Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brocky Brooks, it will be appreciated if they will advise his relatives at No. 6 Trombo St., Charleston, S. C.

Information is desired concerning the whereabouts of Russell K. Brown, who recently transferred from Local Union No. 38, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Local Union No. 58, of Detroit, Mich. Any information concerning him should be forwarded to the International Office.

This is to advise all members that Local Union No. 101 is involved in strike against the Cincinnati Traction Company.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of Jimmy Ford, formerly a member of Local No. 17, it would be appreciated if they would communicate with Ray Duty, General Delivery, Birmingham, Mich.

For the information of his friends, this is to advise that Brother Frank H. Lange has been working in Tokio, Japan, for over a year on a large office building being erected by the Geo. A. Fuller Company. He is expected back in the States about March.

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to be without them, and you don't take
any risk at all. The coupon brings the
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free examination. Use the books a week
and notify us to get them back if they
don't please you. If you like them send
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**THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL
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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

New Haven, Conn., December 4, 1922.

To the Members of the Trade Union Movement:

Early in this year, the firm that extensively manufactures brushes of all description, and known as the Fuller Brush Company, of the City of Hartford, Conn., had in contemplation the erection of a large set of new buildings within the jurisdiction of the Structural Building Trades Council of Hartford, Conn.

Following out an established custom, the Council, through its Secretary, Bro. George Watson, sent a letter to Mr. Alfred C. Fuller, president of the Fuller Brush Company, and requested him to give consideration to the employment of members of the trade union movement on the proposed building operations, and in this letter of Brother Watson's it was guaranteed to Mr. Fuller that there would be an extensive advertising of the Fuller products by members and friends of the trade union movement if Mr. Fuller would employ our men.

On May 1, 1922, Bro. Watson's letter was answered to Secretary William A. Dermont, of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and this letter was signed by Mr. Alfred C. Fuller, President Fuller Brush Co., and certain paragraphs of the letter from Mr. Fuller we quote as follows:

"There is one phase of this question that is very serious, that is the labor unions are attempting through force and coercion to gain certain ends, many of which are extremely unethical, and are bound to have a very unfavorable reaction to the interest of labor in general. It makes very little difference to me that in certain instances the employer of labor has resorted to the same means."

"The thing which I personally object to above anything else in organized labor is the fact that they refuse to work in the same building even though, working for different people, if there is a non-union man working. That policy or principle is entirely wrong from every standpoint, and so long as such a rule is in effect, I feel very reluctant to use union men, if for no other reason it has a direct effect and a detrimental effect on the rights of our own organization."

After receiving Mr. Fuller's letter there was convened a special session of the building trades men of Connecticut, and it was voted that a circular letter be sent out to all of our friends informing them of the attitude of the Fuller Brush Company and requesting in the letter that all honorable means be restored to, to induce the company to employ organized workers on the work for the Fuller Company. This letter was sent out and dated June 20, 1922.

The Quincy, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, after receiving one of the above letters, appointed a committee to interview the manager of the agency of the Fuller Brush Company, in Quincy, Ill., and according to events the manager sent a request for information to Hartford, Conn., relative to the complaint of the committee in Quincy, Ill., and on September 23, 1922, a gentleman signing himself (J. C. Altrock) Divisional Sales Manager, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. Ellsworth Staver, the agent in Quincy, Ill., sent a letter, part of which reads as follows:

"As a company we feel that we want to save money wherever possible and it so happened that a non-union concern made the lowest bid and got the contract. This concern has nothing against the union and nothing against any individual's personal faith or creed or policies. It simply accepted the lowest bid."

We ask all members and friends of the trade union movement to read over the paragraphs in the letter of the president of the concern, Mr. Alfred C. Fuller, and then to read over the one sent by his sales manager to Quincy, Ill., and compare them. You will observe that Mr. Fuller "positively refuses to have anything to do with organized wage earners" and his manager says, that it was the low bid that prompted the work to be done by non-union men.

You can readily understand that Mr. Fuller's letter is the one that displayed the attitude of the company, and the letter of the manager is the one that is trying to deceive you.

As this fight of Mr. Fuller's against Union Labor is yours as well as against the building trades of Connecticut, we are asking you to please read this communication over carefully, and if an agent of the Fuller Brush Company approaches you to buy the products of the Fuller Brush Company, which is also styled the "Hartford Brush," will you ask him or her, please, why Mr. Fuller is fighting organized wage earners of this country, and please pay no attention to excuses and polished talk on the part of agents as to why this immense building program was erected by non-union men.

Thanking you for all your patience, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

P. O. Box 617, New Haven, Connecticut.

FRANK A. FITZGERALD,
President.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. No. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The first WORKER to start the new year should contain articles from a great number of unions of the I. B. E. W. Therefore as press secretary of Local Union No. 1 I will endeavor to carry out my own suggestion.

The year just passed was fraught with many changes, and conditions looked very unfavorable for a while, but finally shaped themselves so that the year of 1923 was ushered in under very flattering conditions. The wage question is not the only one to be O. K.'d, but other questions have been hashed over so that jurisdictional questions are almost fully settled. The electrical worker must keep his eyes on the gun. Electricity is fast becoming the light and power of commerce. Therefore it behooves the brothers to study every feature of advancement. Steam has held sway for many years as a power factor. Electricity is fast encroaching on that field and in order to keep the enterprise in the hands of electrical workers the brother must study and make improvements on whatever service he may be employed. The steam engineers have made advancements in the steam power, its control and utility, but you brothers are taking their places. Electricity is still an unknown quantity, so you are in the swim, and it is your duty to advance it. The greater the demand the greater the possibilities of the electrical worker. Study your craft and you will not have to accept just what the employer chooses to pay you. If the contractor accepts a job it is his fault if he takes it too cheap, and he should not try to make up his shortage on his employee. You, as electrical workers, must keep posted, as changes on the old systems are being made every day. You cannot sit and rub your hands and smile the smile of confidence unless you keep up with, and make improvements in your craft. It is up to you to advance with the times, and if you are ahead of the times, no matter how old you live to be, you are not too old to learn. So do your learning while you are able to retain the peculiar features of the electrical craft. My days of learning are over, but I am not a crank. The conditions that I am forced to contend with are just what all of you may live to thoroughly understand, and when you improve while young the improvement helps you in your old age. I earnestly hope that none of the brothers will feel that I am throwing slurs at them. I have almost outlived my usefulness, and know that study and fair dealing

while you are young will boost your chances when you get old.

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., are well provided with officers and members. There are no jobs that come our way but that we are capable of carrying them to a successful finish. There have been a number of brothers from other locals here on jobs and all of them go back home well pleased with the treatment of Local Union No. 1, and some of the members of No. 1 find that they have rubbed off some of the rough places by coming in contact with the visiting brothers.

Let the year 1923 be a banner year for our noble I. B. E. W. Wishing all members a happy and prosperous New Year I remain,

Yours fraternally,

"BALDY."

L. U. No. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Of course, we are all more or less happy, or at least Number 2 wishes the entire Brotherhood to have had a happy New Year and that the following year will be a prosperous one to the I. B. of E. W., its officers and members, and that all striking members will win and be taken care of in a way so that they will not suffer until they have won.

We in Number 2 have had the usual election of officers and it will appear that at least we have a pretty fair line-up for another year, as all those who were elected are, so far as I have personally noticed, earnest and conscientious workers, and though I am sorry to say I have heard some complaints, yet we all hear them, and let me say right now, surely, we as brothers in a fraternal organization, where we are all banded together for the benefit of all and no one in particular, that if some have made mistakes there is not one amongst us who is infallible, and that goes for us all, and if we as brothers cannot forgive some petty deed that some have committed away off when the date can't even be remembered, especially when those brothers have repeatedly made good and showed by their willingness to do and help, then something is getting wrong with that individual.

I won't attempt to send in a list of the officers until after the installation of officers, as Number 2 is as changeable as the weather where I came from in Oklahoma. They say that when they used oxen out there a farmer started for town with a load, and on the way one of his oxen became overheated and laid down, but before

he could get the harness off the other froze to death.

Oh, yes; I don't want to forget Baldy (the ladies' man). Of course you are, Baldy, even if you are always trying to lay the gentler sex on the rest of your family in Number 1. Did I forget how you posed around at the convention and tried to make eyes at the whole howling hippodrome? We'll have to get you a skirt sometime so you can wrap it around your pillow and have sweet dreams all the time. All of this isn't what I intended to say. What I mean is your discourse on my knees, they are all right, Baldy, for some purposes. I will have them worked on so they won't get in that deplorable condition you mentioned again.

Fraternally,

H. J. SOLLIDAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 82, DAYTON, OHIO

Editor:

A happy New Year to all officers and members of the I. B. E. W. from Local Union No. 82, of Dayton, Ohio.

Well, boys, I am back on the job as press secretary after an absence of several years, and I will try to give No. 82 a little publicity each month.

We had a wonderful turnout at our last meeting, being election of officers and a special meeting for educational purposes. I might state here, that at the first meeting of each month we have what we call a school, which I shall go into later on and explain.

The result of the election follows:

President, Frank Lowery, re-elected; vice-president, Chas. Hepler, re-elected; financial secretary, Robert Brown, re-elected; treasurer, Gust Wertholter, re-elected; trustee, Carl Neutzenholser, re-elected; Executive Board Members (two), John Breidenbach and Ben Horne, re-elected; foreman, Brother Delaney, re-elected; First Inspector, Pat Breidenbach, re-elected; Second Inspector, Russell Glotfelter; press secretary, Earl A. Frederick.

Well, boys, you can see by the results of the above what the membership think of their officers, and as a member who gets in touch with all the other members of our Local as I do (being electrical inspector for the city of Dayton), I can say without a doubt that Local Union No. 82 is one of the best inside locals in the Brotherhood for loyalty and cooperation with their officers. Boys, that is the thing that counts in this game if you want to hold your organization intact.

Working conditions in Dayton are as good, if not better, than some of the larger locals. Thanks to our able Executive Board. Only last month a committee from the contractors' association called a meeting with our Executive Board and gave the Local Union notice that starting November 6, 1922, they would establish a rate of pay for journeymen-wiremen of \$1.00 per hour instead of 95 cents, our former scale; in other words, they gave us a voluntary increase of 5 cents per hour. Brothers, that is the fruit of organization. Where there is unity there is strength. We have had a very large building program in Dayton the past summer and at the present time we have several good jobs in course of construction. Among them are the following:—Dayton Power and Light, Miller-Ford Central Station, \$1,500,000; three apartment houses, estimated cost, each, \$300,000; N. C. R. school house; the finest industrial theatre of its kind in the world, estimated cost, \$1,250,000; re-location of McCook Feild; Delco Light, addition to present factory, occupying one entire city block; new B. F. Keith Theatre, \$1,000,000; ten large school houses; new \$1,000,000 high school; Convent of The Sisters of the Precious Blood; Terminal Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Now, for the school. I am proud to say that the membership as a whole have taken hold of this opportunity to attend these educational meetings, and can say that we of the inspection department are getting good results from the same. I would like to state here that Bro. Arthur Wall, chief electrical inspector; Bro. Geo. Linville, assistant electrical inspector, and yours truly, alternate in instructing the classes. We pick out sections of the code and dwell upon them from a practical point of view. One night we take power work, three-phase squirrel cage type induction motors; their installation, such as size of feeders, branch feeders, fuse ratings, and overload conditions, such as arise from additional power being added to the original service after the job has been O. K'd. to the central station for service. Another night we take up knob and tube work, which any of you boys who have worked in Dayton know there is a lot of. Then another night we dwell upon conduit work, slab work, etc. At our last meeting we took up the installation of the standardized entrance switch, which, by the way, went into effect January 1, 1923, in Dayton, Ohio, and from then until fur-

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their notice all installations for light and power within the corporate limits of the city will be the standardized externally operated type. At our next school meeting I want to devote some time to Article 15-A, N. E. C.; something we have had quite a bit of trouble over since we discontinued the neutral ground.

Well, brothers, I will have to close for this time, but before doing so I will ask some of the other locals that have not tried this little educational proposition to give it a whirl. I am sure the International will foster such a movement, and as it doesn't cost anything but the time spent, you will be more than repaid in attendance of the membership.

Again wishing you all a happy New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,
EARL A. FREDERICK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

By the time this appears in print we will be occupying our new hall, which is now rapidly nearing completion, in the rear of our headquarters, 1807 Spring Garden Street. The appointments are to be up-to-date in every particular and the seating capacity will be approximately 400. It is the intention of the committee in charge to officially open it with a vaudeville entertainment, dance and buffet luncheon. The new building is being financed by the sale of bonds to the members and the bondholders and their families will be the guests of honor.

At the present time we have quite a number of men out of work. This condition has existed for some time past and the embargo on freight shipments has been the largest contributing factor. Every effort is being put forth to have it lifted, and once this is accomplished, work will be comparatively plentiful for some time.

It will be well for the members to take advantage of the improved conditions and lay aside at least a small amount of money every week, so that when the slump comes they will be prepared to withstand any attempt to tear down any beneficial conditions we have obtained. This may seem like a repetition of what the writer has already said in previous letters. Perhaps it is, but the reflections of the past year or so are so bitter that if constantly reminding our membership of what they went through will prevent a recurrence of those conditions, then it will be time well spent.

We have recently increased our wage rate to \$1 per hour, and the indications are that a further increase will become effective before next summer arrives, but living costs are also rising and great care must be exercised to not only keep the wages in step but somewhat in advance.

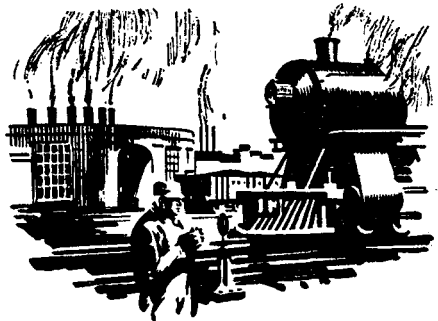
"Efficiency" and "production" are two words which have been very much over-

worked for the past year or two; that is, in a one-sided manner. Every speaker or writer for the employers, on the rostrum or in the public or technical press, has stressed the necessity of the workmen becoming more efficient and increasing their production, but not one word of criticism of the employers.

About a year ago a conference was held in this city on the elimination of waste in building construction, and invitations were extended to architects, engineers, general and sub-contractors and the various building trades unions to attend and take part in the discussion.

Several architects and engineers and one general contractor and all building trades unions were represented and took part in the discussion, which brought out the fact that management is responsible for 70 per cent and labor for 30 per cent of unnecessary waste in the building construction industries. When these facts were established the general contractor withdrew, stating that he did not agree with them, and therefore could not lend his presence to the gathering. This in spite of the fact that every one else present was ready and willing to lend his aid to remedy the conditions complained of.

We hear a great deal about cooperation between employer and employee. This is a beautiful and practical thought and if properly worked out to its logical conclusion will



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be productive of harmony and great financial gain to both, but first of all each must have the full confidence of the other. But the confidence of the men will not be gained until such time as the employers in their mad scramble for contracts, stop the practice of throwing all caution to the winds and take a gambler's chance on the labor of pulling the job through, and when this fails through delays in deliveries of materials, tools, etc., then the foremen and the men under him are accused of laying down on the job, and in a good many cases the man in charge, through unfair criticism from the office, becomes a driver and the morale of the men is destroyed and their efficiency suffers. Further than that, on future occasions the only time they will accept employment from a firm of this character is when forced to do so through dire necessity.

Another source of annoyance is overtime work. This class of work has never done anyone any good and the sooner it is eliminated the better for everybody concerned. If a man cannot meet his expenses under the existing conditions, without overtime work, then the thing to do is to increase the regular wage scale to a basis which will permit of proper living conditions, and make the rate for overtime prohibitive, for every hour a man works overtime his production and efficiency is lessened the next working day, to say nothing at all about his general health

and physical well-being. The eight-hour day was established to provide proper periods of rest and recreation for the worker, and if this theory is wrong, then the Steel Trust and other similar corporations must be right in their contention for the twelve-hour working day and the seven-day working week. The writer knows of a large number of instances where enmity has been caused and jealousy has arisen on jobs because one set of men worked a few hours more than others, and favoritism has often been charged in the allotment of overtime work and good fellowship and harmony have as a result been lost.

At a recent semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers, the subject of a State license law covering electrical contractors only, was taken up and discussed at length. The matter was introduced by Mr. A. M. Cover, of Pittsburgh, the idea being to license the contractor only and not the journeymen, for the reason, as expressed by Mr. Keppler, of Philadelphia, that if the journeymen were included the union might get control of and dominate the Board having the issuance of licenses in charge. It will be recalled that several years ago Local No. 5 tried to have a license law enacted by the Legislature covering second and third-class cities. Local No. 98 cooperated with No. 5, and the bill was amended to include the entire State; but the very same people above referred to were largely instrumental in blocking the measure. Now they want it because there are so many "gyp" contractors in the business. At the time we were working on the measure we conferred with various electrical contractors and tried to impress upon them the urgent necessity of having such a law for our mutual protection, but without avail. Now it is up to every member of the Brotherhood in this State to do everything in his power to prevent the enactment of any law which does not include the journeyman in its provisions. The Contractors' Association have referred the matter to its legislative committee with instructions to report at the semi-annual meeting in January, 1923.

The total membership of the State Association is 132; the balance in its treasury at the close of the last meeting was \$384.42. As a matter of course we will watch for any attempt to put over any legislation not in accord with the interest of the I. B. E. W., and we trust that every local in the State will cooperate with us. The personnel of their legislative committee is as follows:

Stewart A. Jellet, chairman, Philadelphia; J. F. McCarthy, Philadelphia; J. F. Buchanan, Philadelphia; H. G. Kepler, Philadelphia; A. M. Cover, Pittsburgh; John S. Musser, Harrisburg; L. Smith, Scranton; A. S. Prior, Williamsport.

Mr. E. R. Keller was also a member from Philadelphia; but he has since died.

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Speaking of legislation leads us to think of the efforts now being put forth to lift the ban against free and unrestricted immigration. The enemies of organized labor failing in their efforts of the past two years to crush us by means of the open shop and so-called "American Plan" propaganda, are now claiming that the shortage of unskilled or common labor is so acute that it is necessary to allow a greater percentage of admissions to this country of this class of labor. If success should crown their efforts along this line, it is only a short step to extend the privilege to skilled mechanics, and there are thousands of these clamoring to be allowed to emigrate to this country. Should this condition come about it is a strong possibility that there would be two or three men available for every job, and it does not require an exceptionally shrewd mind to figure out what this would mean to American labor.

JAMES S. MEADE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Once more the time has arrived to get a letter in the WORKER. I have missed the last three months, and the boys don't forget to remind me of it.

Everything seems to be progressing around this little burg. Nearly all of the boys are working. Bro. W. P. (Pat) Moran is working on the high line, and he tells me he never saw so much new leather in the tool box as there is on this job. It certainly looks like a lot of stump jumpers. Very few of them carry cards. We understand that this high line is also to be extended to Olean and Hornell. Lots of work for the next couple of years. They are paying \$6 per day, 9 hours, but those fellows are dissatisfied and are going to ask for \$8 for eight hours. Here's hoping some good men get on that job and make it a good one.

Vice President Webeck is working for Hitchcock and Nelson. Say, here is a good story on one of our members: One night recently he went home feeling fine (for prohibition days). His wife refused to talk to him, and his pet dog (he is a great dog fancier, and he has several) even refused to notice him. "God," he said, "it is time I took the pledge when even my dog can't stand my breath." Some hootch you must have had, Brother. None for mine.

Our meetings are very well attended and a general interest seems to be taken in the affairs of the Local. We raffle off an article at each meeting donated by the brother winning the prize. The writer seems to be the lucky one (three pair of pliers). They are talking of barring me from taking any more chances.

At our last meeting we took in one new member and received two more applications. Going some for around the holidays. We

held our annual election of officers at our last meeting and after a spirited contest the following were elected: President, Del. Greene; vice president, Allen Webeck; financial secretary, Frank Kruger; recording secretary, Paul Deull; treasurer, Elmer Strumdahl; inspectors, A. L. Shears, and Roy Sundquist; foreman, Bro. Willetts; trustee, Roy Sundquist; delegates to central body and building trades, B. O. Kinney, Spencer, Vail, Roy Sundquist and your humble servant. The latter also as press secretary. On January 15 our installation will be held with a banquet, and we expect our entire membership to be on hand to give the new officers a grand sendoff. At each meeting during the winter our worthy vice president, Brother Webeck, will give us some useful talks on practical electrical subjects. So it behooves each and every member to attend meetings and keep in touch with what is going on.

Bro. Ed. Smith received a bad burn on the face a few weeks ago. He is recovering nicely. Brother Ryburg is still in Casadaga Hospital and getting along as well as can be expected. Brother Harry Loop is laid up with a very heavy cold.

Let every member of Local No. 106 put his shoulder to the wheel and try to make 1923 a banner year and at its end say "Jamestown is 100 per cent organized for the electrical worker."

Wishing the whole Brotherhood a very prosperous New Year, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

"Peace on earth, good will towards men." That is the spirit that prevails at Christmas time and after that we settle down to mere routine, back into the same old rut. It seems to me that we need a little more sentiment injected into organized labor. We need to think and talk more about the humane side of life. Let us try some new method of winning the public's confidence and the good will of our employer. Let us put aside that antagonistic feeling that we so openly express towards our non-union brethren and our employers. Did it ever

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E. R. Page 307-B Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

occur to you fellow workers that sometimes we may be wrong? But we, as members of labor unions, should banish that thought from our minds, because we are never wrong. Organized labor is right at all times. We have no defects, and woe to the trade unionist who thinks otherwise. It were far better for him that a millstone were tied around his neck and he go drown himself. We assume the wrong attitude in our attempts to convert the non-union worker to our cause. We want him to join our movement, but we are bum salesmen when it comes to selling him the benefits of our unions. We go about it in the wrong way. We can not sell anything by employing the tactics that the majority of us do by despising the non-union workers and calling them loathsome, obscene, vulgar names. We only know them as scabs, rats, snakes and skunks. Now how do we expect these men to join us, if we persist in using those antiquated methods?

As we have created a great many "Curbstoners" in the past two years, we ought to have enough experience in salesmanship. When we want to sell a fixture order or figure a wiring job, how do we go about it? Do we approach our prospective customers by calling them names and telling them they are damfools if they will not buy from us? Certainly not; we act much to the contrary by putting on our most pleasing manner and try to be as nice as we can to them and in that way win their confidence. We should act the same way to the non-union worker. He is human even as you and I and he should be treated as such. We seem to have forgotten the teaching of the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

L. P. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the boys know that we are still alive and enjoying life as though we had a right to. In this life of moonshine, hair tonic, etc., why, a fellow is considered a lucky guy to be alive and don't see how some of our brothers keep alive. I am not mentioning names—Brothers Da Kota, Owens, Sammons, Van Hyer, Eckert are all my friends, but some day I am afraid I am going to lose them. Tomorrow night is election of officers and I think we will have another set of good

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SYLVESTER E. WILSON

Dept. A-12

Orlando, Florida

men elected, not including myself, because we have some good men nominated and any one if elected will make a good officer. I hope so, because 1923 is going to be a big year for the electrical worker and every year thereafter, because the electrical trade is the coming thing. Of course, it has already arrived, but not what it is going to be.

Brother Dunn is still in Galena, but the boys never hear from him. I guess his right hand has gone back on him or he is too busy telling stories to the natives. No one around here will listen to him unless it is Brother Payne. He has worked with him so long that he enjoys hearing Dunn talk.

Work is about the same here in Rockford—just keeping the boys busy. Brother Kingsley was in town for a couple of days. He has been working around Chicago for a couple of months and says there is going to be lots of work there this year, and they pay good wages, too. We haven't heard from Brother Sweeney in a long time; don't know where he is.

Well, Brothers, I think I will have to close so I can get this into the editor's office before the first or it won't get into the January WORKER. If any new work springs up and we need more men around here, you will see it in the WORKER. If you are thinking of coming to Rockford write to our secretary for information as to conditions here; it may save you time and money.

Well, boys, here's hoping you've made some pretty good New Year's resolutions and will stick by them. I have been trying to get some of the boys to swear off of "moon," but I can't do a thing with them. Here's for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Holiday spirit at present is extremely prominent above everything else. The big merchant who always does a good business is now unable to handle his trade. The little fellow who most generally struggled to keep his doors open is now working overtime. Show windows never before known to contain a single spray of holly or mistletoe are this year elaborately decorated. And the only honest solution of it all is that the working man is prosperous. In the face of it all we hear an occasional cry that wages in general are too high and must be reduced. I wonder if business would be half so brisk if all wages were reduced 20 per cent.

Even I have been able to completely cover my shopping list without injury to my chances of surviving the remainder of the winter. Yes, my shopping has been com-

plete. At this writing my gifts are all secretly laid aside waiting the grand surprise Christmas morning. But it "doesn't mean anything," for by the time this letter reaches you, dear brother, those same presents will have made their round trip, slippers will be exchanged for mufflers, "cut glass" wine sets for silk pettibockers, carving sets for Victrola records, and the original gifts will once more be returned to their respective shelves only to await a like experience with some other frantic shopper during the holiday season of 1923.

That humor is bound to exist under the most trying circumstances was proven to hundreds of Christmas shoppers during a rush hour at the Terminal, where a born and bred Kentuckian was trying to make the revolving doors after apparently having exchanged one too many holiday greetings with friends before starting on his homeward journey. His extensive vocabulary along lines of which our old friend Noah Webster never was authority, was his one achievement which any full-grown man could well be proud of, and caused me to decide without doubt that he had been the guy who for many years past was furnishing names for Pullman cars. He had been innocently furnishing amusement for the hundreds passing through when finally he was offered assistance by an inspector, whom he greeted as follows: "Never mind, Jack, I'll get through here all right as soon as that damn door stops turning around."

The above is only a sample of what you receive when purchasing the "Good Old Bourbon—Bottled in Bond" of today. I have many times recently been a party to small social gatherings where normally the mental ability of all present would be absolutely above reproach. Still I have seen two quarts of the above brand disposed of which contained ten different and entirely new causes of the late world war and as many reasonable solutions for the great current topic of the day, namely, "birth control." The "world is growing better" may be very true, but may the Lord have mercy if they don't soon change the present brand of wet goods.

Quite thrilling was a trip which I was forced to make to the General Hospital in a Burnet avenue street car recently. The motorman on this respective car alternately passed his time between eating an apple and reading the morning paper. The ease with which he passed intersecting streets without any reduction in speed furnished thrills which you don't receive on the blue streak at Chester. Very considerate in the Traction Company in placing this employee on the above line as any disastrous happenings could be hurried to the repair shop without any loss of time. I failed to find out whether the insignia "16" displayed on this employee's coat sleeve indicated 16 murders committed or 16 years of service. And rather to my disappointment we arrived at the General Hospital without accident.

Stopped in my favorite Chili parlor the other night intending to pick up something of interest for this writing, but failed miserably with one exception—discovered two entirely new Chili fiends, Rabb and Morris. It's hard to tell where you'll find 'em, and who they'll be after 12. Hope Frank took my tip about visiting the old home during holidays.

With only very best wishes to one and all for the coming year, I beg to remain,
Fraternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

Well, after letting a whole month slip by without giving any news and noticing the disappointed looks of the worthy brothers when they found no news in the December issue, I will endeavor to give them something to read in the January number. I hope all the brothers and sisters of the I. B. E. W. have enjoyed a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Before I give any news of Local Union No. 347 I will ease my mind of items that are interesting to a majority of the brothers of the I. B. E. W. As a press secretary, one almost has to be a reporter, editor and newspaper dinny, and when he has a bean full of dope to slap it down on paper to keep it from slipping by. Here



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is some good dope I might say two-thirds of the union boys don't see in the dailies, weeklies and monthlies, but when our little paper gets into their paws, they glue their eyes to the pages and never let up until they finish a very interesting item, oftentimes letting their supper get cold and therefore getting a thorough buzzing from the lady of the house, probably getting run out into the cold, cruel world, with the glaring optics of the Chamber of Commerce focused upon them.

The interesting item this time will be a general overhauling of Hank Allen and his industrious court, being probably the last of the famous Frohne edition, Vol. I, No. 12.

We hear a lot of wails from different sections of our great and glorious country regarding Henry and his law. That is as it should be. A noble-minded citizen would not be an American if he did not raise an objection. He simply refuses to become a slave and on top of that refuses to be run out of the country in which he was born to give place to a dollar-a-day hunkie who just landed; but they are the kind that "Hank" wants—no noble-minded and independent Nathan Hales and George Washingtons for him. Witness the following statement he made before the "Rotten" Club of Topeka, Kansas:

"I've dealt with many strikes and many strikers. The coal strike brought us into contact with strikers led by the foreign radical 'reds.' If I ever have to choose the strikers I have to deal with I'd rather have the foreign 'reds' than the American citizens. The foreigner hates the Government; but fears it. The tendency of the American-born strikers, like too many American citizens, is to have neither fear nor respect for his Government."

Now commenting upon this statement the Joplin Tribune asks a pertinent question, and at the same time furnishes an answer: "Why should any citizen fear his government?" For no other reason than that would-be czars of the Allen type desire to rule and themselves make the laws. Of course Allen would prefer foreign "reds" to American citizens. The "reds" would be

easier to handle. Witness big Thomas Murphy, of New York subway fame. Allen waited some long time to copy this big stick. The spirit that enabled our boys to smash the Hindenburg line, as well as Murphyism, is exactly the spirit that brings out the fighting blood that causes the workers of Kansas to refuse to meekly accept Allen's industrial court.

'Way back in '61 the fathers of those same workers kept a "Tryst with death" in order that the colored man might be free, and their sons and grandsons are determined not to shame their memories. As a matter of fact Governor Allen has paid the American-born workers of Kansas a great tribute.

Who was the man that gave his all to help free the colored folks and to keep Kansas in the lead as a progressive State; to keep the land of sunshine and sunflowers a smiling emblem of progressiveness? Was it not John Brown of Kansas? Most assuredly; and as the song goes, "His body lies a moulding in the grave." Now I presume his bones are rotting with humiliation because of the shameful enslaving of both the whites and blacks. Oh, woe is me; Brother John, all Kansas needs is another like you. It has its Nero, for in this Christian period we still have the slaves, bound securely by the chains of the industrial court law.

There is a case of a negro living at New Orleans who committed suicide after he had told the police his brother had taken a striker's place at the S. P. R. R. shops at Algiers, La., and that having been a strong unionist for many years he could not endure the disgrace and shame involved in his brother's conduct. What say, Hank? Yes; there are millions just like him—true unionists to the core, but I hope not as weak-minded as this brother. We are still living in hopes that some day the strike-breakers, that are lawfully made, by law will meet their Waterloo.

We have executives who make laws; we also have 'em who break 'em. We have American-born citizens who have voices, and the wherewithal that God gave them to say whether they shall be put into effect or not. But in Kansas it was neither year nor nay; the enslaving coils of the industrial court reptile encircled them so suddenly all they could do was gasp and with staring optics glare at the fangs. There were no two ways; "Hank" had that all cut and dried with his gang, or should I say his retinue of courtiers, at the Wichita Club before he became the big T. Murphy of Kansas.

Some time ago "Hank" had his friend, Editor White, pinched for getting sympathetic with the strikers. Right there White took a wallop at "Hank's" law and badly bent one of its teeth. But Mr. White's trial will never come up, for it was thrown out of court at Emporia. In one paper I found this item. It says:

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Amosol—The New Scientific Discovery kills Pyorrhoea germs and heals gums quickly. Guaranteed. Sore or bleeding gums and loose teeth, sure signs of dangerous Pyorrhoea, lead to loss of teeth, Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc. Send for

Free Trial Treatment

Write Today. Thousands are sending. Stop Pyorrhoea Now. Delays are dangerous. Simply send name and address and say:—"I want to Try Amosol."

STRONG'S LABORATORIES,

111 N. Market Street, Dept. 478, Chicago, Ill.

"This brand of justice which they dole out in Kansas would have come as no surprise from some divine right prince of Europe back in the dark ages, when it was the accepted thing for kings to jail subjects who thought independent ideas, denying them hearings and verdicts until such time as the king to chose to relent.

"That hard-boiled method of smothering opposition has no place in democratic America, even when administered in the guise of public policy by Governor Allen of Kansas, through his Attorney General. Editor White is right in refusing to tolerate this feudal justice.

"The Legislature that convened previous to October 25 appropriated \$302,800 of the people's money to pay the expenses of this court and commission, and to support a raft of judges, clerks, inspectors, deputy inspectors, accountants, reporters, marshals, examiners, filing clerks, engineers, rate clerks and secretaries, but with all this mob of courtiers this court has never settled a strike."

Well, one thing this court has done, as you will notice the titles, was to give the workless paupers of the Wichita Club positions (not jobs). Being as they were not successful in reaping a harvest through promoting big business in Wichita they must find other means of creating an income without decreasing their fortunes.

Mr. E. D. McKeever, an attorney of Topeka, asks: "If Allen's 'can't-strike law' is a success, why should \$100,000 be added to our taxes for the State militia in the recent strike, and why did not the Industrial Court end the coal and railroad strikes?"

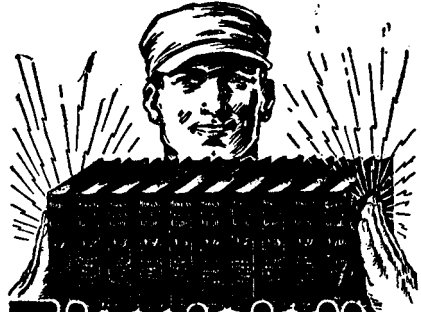
Probably, Mr. McKeever, Mr. Allen is perfectly satisfied as long as there is not much of a kick and all of his dear friends have steady incomes created by the taxation of the people. You know it takes money to run any business. Now, that the question of yours is answered, I will endeavor to give you a warning.

As there must be a few more jobs (positions, I mean) created for some more of his friends before he retires from office in March, he is getting ready to saddle some more taxes upon you by creating a new court to control the very naughty Ku Klux Klan. This new "boogey" man must be put within his lawful bounds, so that all belonging thereto shall be run out of the State. This new law, if made, will be the handiest thing yet to control the poor slave of a working man. It used to be "drive the radicals out;" now, it will probably be, we will drive these union officials out on claim that they belong to the Ku Klux Klan; or, is Allen afraid of his shadow, and does he see the hand writing upon the wall? You know a king is never so great but what he will take a tumble. I know it's very mortifying to him, but very gratifying to the poor slave.

Too bad President Diaz, of Mexico fame, is not living today. He could give out some

pointers on this matter. He had such a model method of making slaves, but, the Lord forgive his rotten bones, they are resting where his slaves wished them to be many times.

We say to one another, "we have a model country." True, it's one of the most beautiful in the whole world, but lil' ol' Mexico has us beat in many ways in reform. They have *genuine* public schools, minimum wage laws, organizations of workers, child welfare, better housing conditions, municipal and governmental projects, land divisions, reduction of army and navy, and the money formerly spent in supporting a large standing army is diverted to other uses for the



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benefit of the people. But these reforms do not please certain interests, who are anxious to see the restoration of the constitution of 1857, and who are backing certain revolutionary patriots (?) of that country to bring these conditions to an end the same as they are trying to do over in this country with strike-breakers and injunctions.

Those so-called Americans would like to see the good old days of Diaz back again. Then they could exploit the country and people to their hearts' content. This for the benefit of governors of a model country; only if you love America, live for her; help build up the reforms of the people gotten up by the people, for the people, for the unification of all. Lincoln once said, "United we stand, divided we fall." As it is today, and easily seen, we are certainly becoming divided. This is no time to quibble; we are getting to be more modernized every day. Each day is a new one, bringing with it new expectations; therefore, we need modern methods in legislative bodies; new ideas and reforms. The days of the primitive passed when Christ was born. That was the alpha; what the omega shall be no one knows, but as the saying goes, it behooves us to improve each shining hour. If a fly falls into your coffee, throw it out; if a flea gets into your shirt, get rid of it; if the laws are no good, do the same, but keep pounding ahead with progressive ideas and methods. "Finis."

* * * * *

We have now got an agreement and conditions starting December 22. We advanced to \$7.50 up to April 1; then it will be \$8.00. We have a ninety-day hitch tangled up with it for negotiative purposes; also we have advanced so far that we have added to our election of officers a committee of three, with two alternates, to sit with a committee of the contractors once a month.

Everything is fine so far and we are steadily climbing in reorganization work. At present we are organized a little better than 50 per cent. We have, I think, about 65 dues-paying members out of 124 and about seven paying on application. Our building trades is getting better every month and gaining strength. The bricklayers cleaned house and have a bunch of progressive men at the helm, but the sawdust sprayers are still wooden-headed. Outside of that Des Moines is O. K., with one exception, our local has again made the lock fast for another 90 days. Let's hope it will be the last one, for

about May or June there will be plenty for all and then some, and we are preparing for one big drive. So everybody get busy and ram your manly shoulder (if you got one) against the wheel.

Election of officers for 1923 was held with the following result: Harry Gunn, president; Billy Schoen, vice president; Georgie Hobbs, financial secretary and business agent; E. R. Hawkins, treasurer; C. F. Frohne, recording secretary; J. H. Munsberg, foreman; G. B. Spangler, first inspector; E. Johnson, second inspector. On the building trades we have G. A. Hobbs, C. F. Frohne and W. B. Hassler. On the trades and labor assembly we have C. F. Frohne, A. O. Norman and H. Allen. Our executive board is composed of Bros. C. Page, C. W. Heatherington, F. Smith, C. Johns and Wm. Schoen. Our examining board, Bros. C. Page, A. O. Norman, Wm. Schoen, C. W. Heatherington and C. Johns. For trustee, three years, Bro. Munsberg. For press secretary, C. F. Frohne.

After the election of officers the boys all retired to attend our smoker, and some smoker it was. Local Union No. 347 invited all the fair contractors to participate in the fun.

Fraternally yours for 1923,

CHAS. F. FROHNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.

Editor:

I presume that this is the first letter you have received from Local Union 392 in quite some time, but in the near future we intend to keep you supplied with copy for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

We have been rather fortunate in keeping most of our members busy, and have just begun to experience a little slackness around the holidays, but we look forward to a very bright spring and summer.

We had election of officers at our last meeting, and the following members were successful in being elected: President, John Taylor; vice president, Edward Schwab; financial secretary, I. S. Scott; recording secretary, W. A. Ryan; treasurer, F. A. Link; foreman, James Dundon; inspectors, William Young, James Leary; trustee, Edward Brennan.

We have suffered a great loss in the death of Bro. Michael Riley. He was one of our most trusted members, and a very willing worker. I might state that he was one of the members of our local who was locked out by the Troy Gas Company in this city on April 1, 1922, and devoted most of his time from that date until he was taken sick winning the fight which the Troy Gas Company thrust upon us. He was taken sick about six weeks ago, and never recovered. He is certainly missed by the local, as good workers sometimes are rare.

We are having some real winter weather here just at present, and this has in a

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H. D. POWERS, Dept. 262
Battle Creek Michigan

measure helped to slacken the work a little, but the chances are that this will be only temporary.

Wishing all a happy New Year, I beg to remain,
 Fraternally yours,
 W. A. RYAN,
 Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

It is very seldom that Milwaukee has something to report in this space but sometimes it feels good to read about one's troubles, and if our worthy editor thinks that this case is as serious as it looks to me, he will possibly allow space for it somewhere.

"Schlitz, the Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous"—you have all read it in the good old days of John Barleycorn—advertised all over the country, is now being supplanted by "Eline's," printed on wrappers covering chocolate bars, etc. It has you guessing about the combination, but please read on. No sooner than Mr. Volstead got his now famous prohibition act on our statute books the attitude of most of our breweries here in Milwaukee towards organized labor changed over night.

The Schlitz Brewery Company, controlled by the Uihlein interests, started to fight labor and its organizations right and left. Not satisfied with fighting the brewery workers, but also commenced fighting the building trades to make Milwaukee an open-shop town. It has met with some success on buildings financed with its own capital amounting to millions of dollars. The Uihlein interests were successful in building a theater and a large so-called food product plant on the open-shop basis. The theater has been picketed by the Building Trades Council of this city from the day it was opened, apparently with much success, but the chocolate bar proposition lies somewhat different. This product is advertised all through the States and I believe a good many good union men buy it for their children, not knowing that they may choke on it.

Wages paid by this plant now are way below those paid by other factories in this city and the whole plant is operated strictly on a non-union basis. Much money has been spent by the Uihlein interests to fight organized labor in this city, and we hope that our brothers will refuse to furnish the money for their campaign by buying "Eline's Chocolate Bars" and other products. Not that most of the other candy factories are more favorable to organized labor, but they at least don't take the stand that they must fight unions and everything else organized for the betterment of labor, as this company does.

So if any of you brothers feel inclined to take home something sweet for the kiddies make sure that it is not "Eline's." An injury to one is the concern of all.

Fraternally yours,

P. C. FABERE.

L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, C. Z. PANAMA

To All Members of the I. B. E. W., Greeting:

We wish to advise any members contemplating coming this way to be sure of their conditions of appointment by the Washington office of the Panama Canal. This applies especially to wiremen who expect to work with the tools, for the following reasons:

The laws governing the canal and under which wages are determined, allow the local administration to pay 25 per cent more than is paid for similar work in the continental United States, but the local administration seems disposed to try to get men for less than this rate and in some cases have hired men for maintenance and operation jobs on a monthly basis and after getting them here transfer them to active construction work such as wiring meters in old houses which requires working in attics which needs no imagination to realize the heat encountered in such places here, and since this work is arbitrarily classified as maintenance work the wireman will be paid 90 cents per hour.

There are a few jobs on which a rate is paid on a construction basis, the basis for which is obtained from places in the United States where the army is still doing some construction work, but these jobs are fast being cleared up and none at this time would warrant the trouble and expense of coming to the canal for the short period unless they were willing to accept 90 cents per hour to stay longer.

The building trades organizations are protesting this matter to the Washington Office of the Canal, but this is necessarily a

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Mrs. Anna Schmidt writes: I weighed 178 pounds before I started your treatment and I now weigh 138 pounds. You may print this if you like. These are just examples of what my treatment can accomplish. Let me send you more proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician
 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk H-501

slow procedure and we take this method of advising the brothers to see that their condition of employment is satisfactory before leaving the States, as any dissatisfaction found after arriving will be hard to rectify, and probably the work on hand would be cleaned up in the meantime, and then of course you can do as you please.

All operation and maintenance men are required to work 28 days per month on a monthly basis; Sundays and holidays command no overtime, but the supervision can give you a lay-over day for such overtime worked at their discretion.

The prices of commissary supplies are more than 25 per cent over States prices in the majority of cities.

We pay 60 cents per pound for a species of packers' butter. We pay 62 cents per dozen for cold storage eggs. We pay proportionate prices for everything else.

LOCAL UNION No. 677.

L. U. NO. 791, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Just a few words to let the membership know that Local Union No. 791 is still doing business, and also still striking to the tune of about 92 per cent.

We had election of officers last meeting night and the result is as follows: E. E. Vertrees was elected president; J. C. Odewahn, vice president; Bros. R. L. Browder and W. J. Steinaur had no opposition for recording secretary and foreman, respectively. R. L. Browder was also elected treasurer; E. Simmons, first inspector; W. E. Ferguson, second inspector; A. O. Hauenstein, as three-year trustee, and your humble servant was re-elected financial secretary.

In regard to the strike situation, I will say that all the boys on the L. & N. R. R. are putting up a game fight, and all those that are out still have as much hope of winning as they did the first of July, and from all indications this hope is not a false one.

News is scarce and I will have to close by wishing each and every one a happy New Year.

Fraternally yours,

L. E. HAGAN.
Financial Secretary.

Pretty Rotten

They said that he was scabby,
As they threw him in the creek,
But he poisoned all the pollywogs,
And made the fishes sick.

They threw him in the sewer,
Said, we know what we're about,
But the sewer rats protested,
So they had to drag him out.

They chased him to the tall grass,
To live among the snakes,
But a snake said, "Take him out,
That guy gives me the shakes."

So then they held a meeting,
And all began to blab,
They decided he could go to H—1—
The best place for a scab.

"The Busy Operator."

(Air: "The Cuckoo's Nest")

Specially Written for the Electrical Workers Journal, for the New Year number.

I'm a busy operator, as busy as can be!
In the zone of operology, there's none can equal me,

With my batteries in order, I tap the circuits round,
To hear the magic music on the test board sound,

Oh! to hear the magic music on the test board sound,
On the test board sound,
On the test board sound,

First to the load dispatcher, I tell my tale of woe,
Then don my decorations, authority to show,
In full official fashion, like a monarch round I trot,

To play upon the wires where the juice runs hot,

Where the juice runs hot,
Where the juice runs hot,
To play upon the wires where the juice runs hot.

Then I hop around the station like a rabbit on a string

In joyous bounds I'm throbbing when the phone begins to ring,

With laudable facility I do the best I can,
To give genial occupation to the weary trouble-man,

To the weary trouble-man.
To the weary trouble-man.
To give genial occupation to the weary trouble-man.

I'm the greatest operator, that ever yet arose:
But for my great agility the works would have to close,

Replete with high ambition, I can sing and dance with glee,
To the music of the wires, when the lines run free.

When the lines run free,
When the lines run free,
To the music of the wires, when the lines run free.

In golden dreams I wander when vacation time is due,

Where the flies commence to murmur, and the lake a silver blue,

With a little nip of courage and my ever dear dudeen,

I'd repose amid the roses till the tide comes in,
Till the tide comes in,

Till the tide comes in,
I'd repose amid the roses till the tide comes in,

Sure it's sweetly I can revel through the dear vacation time,

Where melodious waves by radio can round my chamber chime,

Let the zone be cold or warm, Oh! it's there I could repose

Like a butterfly in clover where the sunshine glows,

Where the sunshine glows,
Where the sunshine glows,

Like a butterfly in clover where the sunshine glows,

Oh! what a great disaster if ever I resign,
In veils of mystic shadows the city will repine,

But to banish sad reflection and fill union hearts with cheer

Here's health to every brother and a Happy New Year!

A Happy New Year,
A Happy New Year,

Here's health to every brother and a Happy New Year.

PATRICK KANE,
Local 9, I. B. E. W.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER

ANOTHER year has passed and we begin the new year with thousands of men still fighting for democracy in industry although the American people were led to believe that the war which ended in 1918 had made the whole world safe for democracy. Evidently these so-called captains of industry do not believe the democracy the boys fought for in France should be applied in this country. Many of the railroad barons, however, are beginning to realize that the shopmen mean to have some of that democracy even if they must fight as long as the boys did on the other side. This is evidenced by the way they are gradually being forced to make settlements in order to operate their railroads.

We believe matters are shaping themselves in such a way that even Atterbury may be forced to apply some of the principles of democracy on this system if he expects to continue operation. With the annulment of trains, the refusals to accept freight, the failure to move what they do accept, the inability to supply cars to keep the mines working more than two days a week, the delays and inconvenience forced upon the traveling public, this system has lost all claim to their pet title, "The Standard Railroad of the World." The condition of their motive power shows clearly just how things are going and why they are unable to meet the demands made upon them for transportation. The following was taken from the report of the American Railway Executives Association to the Interstate Commerce Commission under date of November 15 showing the Pennsy's condition on that date:

Number of locomotives on line.....	7,287
Number requiring heavy repairs.....	1,631
Number requiring light repairs.....	1,470
Total number out of service.....	3,101
Total number available for service.....	4,186
Percentage in bad order.....	43%

They admit 43 per cent of their power was in bad order November 15 and we know that if the I. C. C. rules had been lived up to at least 60 per cent would have been reported in bad order on that date.

On numerous occasions they have put back in service locomotives that have been condemned by I. C. C. inspectors without doing any work on them. In considering the above report we must bear in mind that they had about 1,020 locomotives in storage in June, 1922, of which nearly all were in good condition. They have long since used all of these and are now storing dead ones in their places.

The financial figures made public also give an idea of how the Pennsy is fast getting their share of normalcy. Their net operating income for October was \$4,190,096 as against \$6,298,532 for September, a decrease of over two millions, while in 1921 the October income was \$6,154,236 which was an increase over September of about two and one-half millions. Here we have the great Pennsylvania System earning about two millions less in October, 1922, than they did in October, 1921, and the whole world knows that business conditions in 1922 were far ahead of 1921. In the face of these admitted facts Atterbury and his cohorts, including the Rump committee, will try to make the public believe everything is normal.

'We believe the conferences that have been held between the Pennsylvania management and the Federated Committee with Senator George Wharton Pepper sitting in, will be the means of giving the public the true facts regarding the situation on this system.

Again we wish to remind our membership everywhere that the winning or losing of the fight on those railroads still out depends on the financial support they receive from their brothers who are working. That is the big question to meet at every point. Show the man who is getting weak where he can get food for his family and you do not need to urge him to remain out. They have the true spirit and the desire to finish this fight, but they must eat. Take another look at the picture of the tent colony at Soldier Summit, Utah, published in the December WORKER and make a New Year resolution to help those, and the thousands of others in similar circumstances, to win this fight.

He who loses money loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses his own self-respect loses all.

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BLAKE COMPRESSED CLEATS

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CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

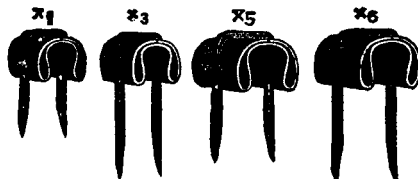
For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring where Blake Insulated Staples cannot be driven.

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4 SIZES

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For Twisted Pair and Single Wires
No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use
For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire
No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BOSTON, MASS.



\$ 215⁰⁰ In One Day

New Invention Sweeping Country Like Wildfire!

NO wonder this amazing new invention is bringing fortunes to agents. All over the whole country this new device is doing away with old-fashioned methods of heating with coal stoves, ranges and furnaces. Already over \$1,000,000 worth have been sold.

You can readily understand why this new invention—the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner—is sweeping over the country like wildfire. It does away with all the expense of coal—making every stove a modern oil-gas burner. Saves money, time and drudgery. Three times the heat of any other method. No wonder agents are riding in on the tide of big Oliver profits!

These men know the secret of big money. They know a good thing when they see it and they know that the time is ripe for this new Oliver improved Oil-Gas Burner. They know that this age of high-priced coal and wood makes it necessary for some substitute. They see ships and locomotives being run by oil and big buildings being heated by it. And they know that an invention that makes use of this cheap fuel for every home—and yet does it so as to give more heat than coal or wood—is the thing they want to tie up to.

OLIVER Salesmen Making Big Money

Big Profits Quickly Made

You too can use this secret of big money. You do not need to be a high-powered salesman. The Oliver's amazing features sell it for you. When people see it they know at once that it is the thing they want. You will realize that this is a proposition that will pay you as big money as it does others. We have a definite number of open territories which we are ready to dispose of to those who act quickly. Every territory allotted is filled with big-money opportunities. And this big money comes easily. Because not only does this invention practically sell itself on sight but when you have sold one this one will sell several others as soon as your customer's friends and neighbors see it. And thru our special plan you get credit and commissions for every sale in your territory.

You can also make big money just by using your spare time. Note how N. B. Chelan made \$43 in one evening.

Coupon Brings Full Offer

If you want to make at least \$5,000 a year easily, mail this coupon now for our offer. We are not making any extravagant claims about this. We do not have to. We believe that your common sense will indicate a good proposition to you when you know about it. We want to give you the facts. Won't you write us? And by doing so quickly you will be allotted an exclusive territory with private selling rights.

The coupon will bring you the facts and will save you writing a letter. But mail the coupon at once.

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER AND MACHINE CO.
2436-M Oliver Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SAYS F. W. Bentley of Philadelphia

"Ye Gods—some seller! I made \$215 today!"

Buys Car with Profits

"Have earned enough in one month to buy me a new auto."
S. W. Knappes, Cal.

\$7 Profit per Hour

"I started out and made \$21.50 in about 3 hours. The Oliver does the work." It certainly is the real thing."
L. Zucker, Ohio.

"Sells Like Beer in a Dry Town."

"Am sending today for 7 Olivers. This is one day's orders (\$85 profit). Selling like beer in a dry town."
W. L. Drew, Mich.

Mr. T's 28th Order in Six Months

"Ship 52 Olivers: 10 No. 20; 6 No. 1; 12 No. 2; 24 No. 4." (Mr. T's profit on this order alone is \$711).
G. T., Ottawa, Ont.

Russel Earned \$3300 in Five Months

"Have averaged \$660 profit a month for last six months."
A. M. Russel, Conn.

Carnegey—\$1000 a Month

"Am making \$1000 per month. I have made big money before but did not expect so much. Your Burner is just the thing."
J. Carnegey, S. D.

Berger—

\$258.50 per Week
"Send following weekly hereafter: 10 No. 1; 8 No. 2; 4 No. 5."
R. Berger, Ont.

\$11.75 in Ten Minutes

"I took order for a neighbor. \$11.75 profit in ten minutes."
Mrs. N. B., Hattiesburg, Miss.

\$43 in One Evening

"I made \$43 last night selling Oliver Burners."
N. B. Chelan, Wash.

It Sells Itself

Agents find it no work at all to sell this amazing invention—the Oliver new improved Oil-Gas Burner. They just show it—taking only one minute to connect it—then light it. And the sale is made! This new invention is its own salesman. It sells itself! The Oliver Oil-Gas Burner is the most timely thing that could be put out. It dispenses entirely with coal and wood when both are now high-priced. It burns the cheapest fuel—oil. It saves a woman work now in times when she is looking for just such things. Just as much or as little heat as wanted, off and on instantly by simply turning a valve.

The Secret of Big Money

Of course, now that you know the facts you yourself can understand why this

new invention is going over like wildfire! And you can understand why F. W. Bentley made \$215 in one day. Why J. Carnegey made \$1,000 in one month and why hundreds of other agents are cleaning up big too.

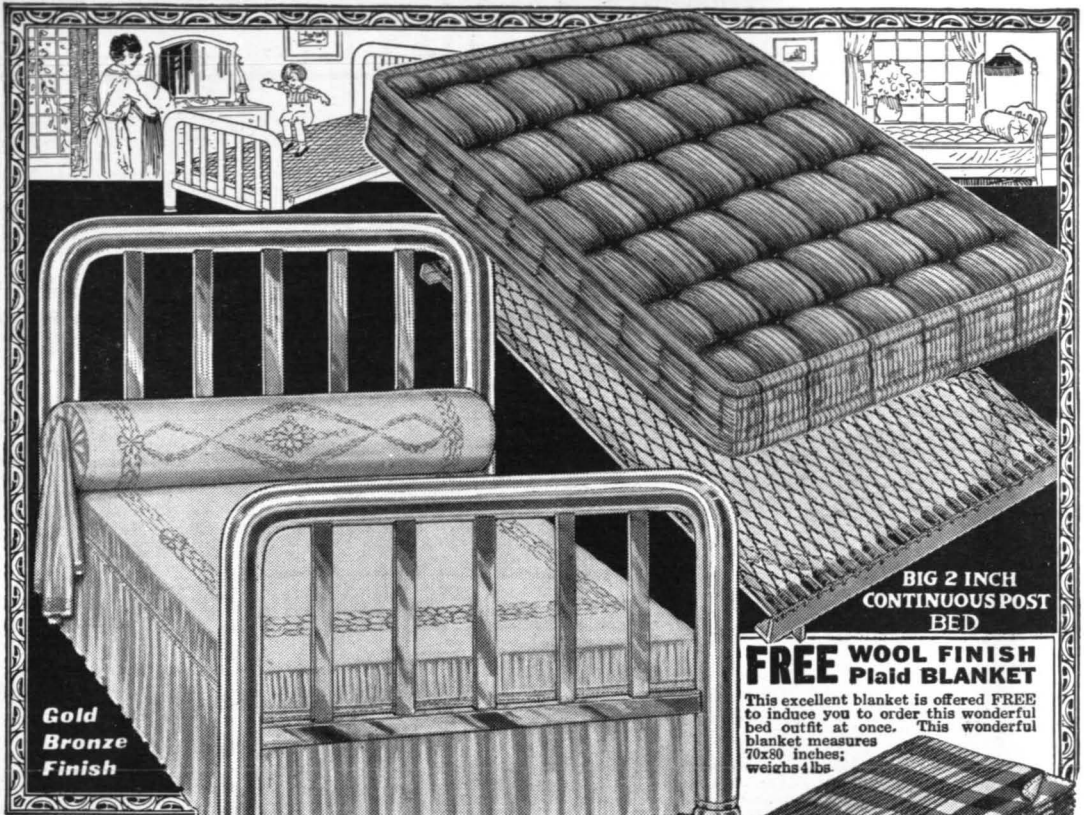
Oliver Oil-Gas Burner and Machine Co.

2436-M Oliver Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me full facts about how I can make at least \$5,000 a year representing you in my territory. Also your plan if I just wish to make big money in my spare time.

Name.....

Address.....



Gold
Bronze
Finish

BIG 2 INCH
CONTINUOUS POST
BED

**FREE WOOL FINISH
Plaid BLANKET**

This excellent blanket is offered FREE to induce you to order this wonderful bed outfit at once. This wonderful blanket measures 70x80 inches; weighs 4 lbs.



Comes
in assorted
color plaid.
**Weight
4 Pounds**

Size,
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**Brings this Complete
BED OUTFIT
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\$1 Most amazing bargain ever offered, and we will send with your order for the bed outfit, the above described fine wool finish Blanket absolutely FREE. Not a penny of additional cost above price of bed outfit alone. Send only \$1. Then enjoy 30 nights of restful sleep upon the most comfortable bed you ever slept in—ABSOLUTELY FREE AND AT OUR RISK. If not satisfied, send it back and we refund your \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If you decide to keep it, our small monthly payments give you

Nearly a Year to Pay

Solid construction—durable—amazingly low priced—easy terms!
2-in. Post Steel Bed Full size, massive 2-in. continuous steel tubing. Head 50 in. high; foot 34 in. Fillers and cross bottom rods, 1½x½ inches. Beautiful Gold Bronze Vernis Martin finish.
Spring—Flexible Strong, durable, flexible; distributes weight of **Easy to Sleep On** Interlaced fabric, famous Garry wishbone link style.
Mattress Reversible and of good quality. Heavy layer of cotton felt on top and bottom. Woven stripe ticking with 2-row stitched edge and strong tufts.
Order No. 160EMA33. Price only \$24.50, complete outfit. Send only \$1. Balance \$2.50 monthly.

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