



# Shall the river workor shall you? 



Back of every great step in woman's progress from a drudge to a free citizen has been some labor-saving invention. Back of most inventions in electricity's progress from a mystery to a utility has been the research of General ElectricCompany scientists and engineers.

Too many women, abroad, are still washing clothes in this way.

They go to the river. Our American rivers are being trained to come to us. Water-wheels drive electric generators - thus water is supplied to your home, and electric current runs the washing machine which has banished so much toil.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

## PUBLISHED MONTHLY

CHAS. P. FORD, Editor, Machinistr' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date ; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Contents




THE POT AND THE KETTLE

# THE JOURNAL OF <br> Electrical Workers and Operators 

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR COUNCIL MEETING, MONTREAL, CANADA 

By Jas. Brodrick

STARTING from May 9, and lasting until May 15 the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was in session here at the Mount Royal Hotel. They were met by delegates from every craft in this city, and by representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and others who are interested in the welfare of Organized Labor.

Most of the sessions were held behind closed doors, and a great many problems of mutual and individual interest to labor were discussed.

Especially warm was the welcome given to President Gompers, the veteran Chief of the A. F. of L., on account of his advanced years, and also because of the remarkable vitality and vigor shown in his speech which was delivered in fine style.

A very happy event in connection with this meeting here in Montreal, was the banquet given to Mr. Gompers and the visiting members of the Executive Council at the Mount Royal Hotel. It was attended by representatives of every craft of International character, and it was a great display of genuine loyalty on the part of those present towards the Organizations they belonged to affiliated to the A. F. of L.

At each table was the International VicePresident of his Brotherhood and the local officials of various local unions, which went to make the gathering one of the best ever held here, and when some of the readers of this humble effort of mine will remember the night of the Red Rebels in the same banquet hall during the Convention last summer, they will no doubt reflect upon the good things that were there; viz: Frontenac, Black Horse and other brands of lubricants, familiar to many of the boys who had the good fortune to be here last August.

Mr. John T. Foster, the genial President of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, made a suitable and sound speech on labor as he saw it in Canada.

Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, dealt extensively
with immigration, dwelling upon the need of Canada and the United States to stand solidly together, so that the ideals on this side of the water, and the standards accompanying them, in contradistinction to labor progress and conditions in Europe, might be preserved against all incoming tides.

The many toasts offered were answered by Messrs. Morrison, Green, and Ryan on behalf of the Executive Council and by the Press, but an outstanding speech was made by our recently elected Alderman, Joseph Schubert, of the Ladies Garment Workers, who delivered a rousing speech and was easily one of the best delivered during the evening, and was received with rousing cheers from everyone present on account of the sincere effort made by him in his remarks.

There were about 300 guests seated, and it was as I said before, very representative, as all crafts were represented.

During the week, Mr. Gompers gave an interview to one of the leading papers in which he explained very clearly how the International movement was a great help to Canada and the reporter made him say something which he did not say at all, namely, that Canadian labor was a "Burden" to the United States. Mr. Gompers promptly denied having used such an expression, and everyone who knows him would be astounded if he did say such a thing.

The visiting Executive Council was entertained at lunch by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, and a visit paid to the Port of Montreal by the President and Executive Council members which was deeply appreciated and the remarks of President Gompers in replying to the toast in honor of the visitors was characteristic of him.

The labours finished on Thursday and the visitors departed carrying away with them no doubt recollections of a very pleasant visit.

# REFERENDUM RESULTS ON AMENDMENT TO ART. 22, SEC. 1, PROPOSED BY LOCALS 12, 83, 111, 113, 122, 291 AND 415 



## END OUR OFFICIAL SPY SYSTEM!

W. J. Burns has followed his former chief, Harry Daugherty, out of the Department of Justice. We wish he had been publicly dismissed as he richly deserved rather than allowed to resign, but that is secondary to our satisfaction that he has resigned. It is a comfort that our dollar-a-year spies like McLean have been dismissed.
Unfortunately the departure of Burns does not mean the end of the system which he incarnated. We have the confession of himself or of his agents that he sent detectives to Montana to help the Republican National Committee "get" Senator Wheeler; that his agents searched Senator La Follette's office when the Senator first attacked the lease of Teapot Dome, and that Senator Caraway's office was also searched. Those agents are still in office. Under another chief than Burns, will they not do the same thing? What guarantee have we that they will not work in collusion with Burns' private detective agency-the same private espionage agency which Burns ran in conjunction with his bureau in a public department? What we want is a housecleaning in the Department of Justice, not merely the departure of one or two men.
An absolutely essential requirement of a first-class house-cleaning is to cut the socalled Bureau of Investigation to its prewar size and abolish its function of political and industrial espionage. The Bureau of Investigation at present has five times as many employees as in 1913. It spends about five times as much money. At present this one Bureau costs the taxpayers about $\$ 2,250,000$ annually.

But its defenders say it has more work to do than in 1913. Let us see. Outside the cases under the narcotic and prohibition laws with which the Bureau of Investigation is not concerned, the gross number of criminal cases prosecuted in the United States District Courts in 1923 was only

1,000 more than ten years before, and the convictions were actually less. A comparative table runs like this:

|  | Prosecutions | Convictions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913 | ....... 16,753 | 11,474 |
| 1923 | ..... 17,633 | 11,205 |

Evidently this swollen Bureau (which was not created by Mr. Burns or Mr. Daugherty, but by their Democratic predecessors) does not justify itself by its ordinary work before the courts. What do its employees do with their time? Simply this: They constitute an American replica of the famous secret service agencies of Europe. They emulate as far as possible the Russian Okrana under the Czar and the Prussian secret police of the Kaiser. They make investigations of alleged radicals at the request, as Mr. Gaston Means has told us, of big business interests, or as we now know, of the Republican National Committee. They spy even upon public officials. Mr. Burns testified that his system of espionage extended to churches, schools and colleges as well as to strikes in the search for radicals. As far back as 1920 , the Department reported that it had cardindexed 200,000 "radicals." Many of the readers of this article, free born American citizens, are doubtless upon the Department's lists, and what is recorded against them is by no means necessarily the truth. The public statements of the Department of Justice before and during Mr. Burns' term of office with regard to radicals are a tissue of lies, half-truths and misrepresentations, often very humorous but not very clever. In order to persuade the patient taxpayer to stand the expense of maintaining this spy system every May Day we have some cock-and-bull story of a "Red Menace." Agents of the Department of Justice are willing to create a red menace in order to continue to hold down their jobs. And this is the America of Thomas Jefferson!

# TYRANNY OF PROHIBITION BREEDS LAWLESSNESS 

## By Matthew Woll, President, International Photo-Engravers' Union

Laws should be instituted not to keep men from choosing between good and evil, but to punish them if they choose wrongly. In this way self-reliance and self-control, essential qualities in character building, are developed in man.

The "Prohibition" amendment and the Volstead law, enacted under its provisions, are a departure from this principle and as a consequence the nation is suffering the penalty for its folly and disregard of human promptings.

Only a few years ago it was fully within Christian morals and the laws of our land for the people of America to choose that form of drink desired. The forces for temperate drinking and the elimination of the "saloon"
evils were making rapid strides. Christian intolerance and an inordinate desire of rich manufacturers to improve the productive capacity of the human slave of toil, however, spurned the idea of freedom of choice and by subtle propaganda and devious channels of political cajolery, succeeded in converting the appeal to the conscience of man to the power of state and the policeman's bludgeon. As if overnight the conduct of the American people, deemed perfectly lawful a few years ago, was made immoral and a crime and as a result disorder rages the nation over.

It is this same class of our citizenry, who are so largely responsible for this unnatural law, are loudest in their declamations that the nation is headed to ruin and that im-
morality and a constantly increasing disregard for law is damning our present day civilization. So intolerant has this band of white ribboners become that even those who would point out the folly of the course pursued and who would recommend a moderate procedure out of the present day dilemma are denounced in the most vituperative terms and threatened with expulsion from their various activities of mankind.

All fairminded and competent observers will agree that the attempt to obtain total abstinence by force of law is a total failure. To maintain the present stringent prohibition laws is but to invite a growing disrespect for law and to defeat the effort to promote temperance by the cultivation of self-respect
and of strength of character through education and religion, which had been slowly but surely making our nation sober and temperate.
Prohibition in its present form goes on breeding disorder and contempt for law. We are not astonished that official Washington should be contemptuous of the laws which it enacted in compliance with a fantastic demand which Congress did not have the moral courage to resist, laws which the officials find more profitable in their disregard than in their enforcement and obeyance. The Volstead law, instead of ushering in a heaven of peace and delight, is building a habit of lawlessness that is spreading like a forest fire.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1, 1924, TO APRIL 30, 1924, INC.

| L. U. | Name | Amount Paid | L. U. | Name | Amount Paid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 754 | C. W. Kunk | \$1,000.00 | 178 | Wm. Trimble_ | 1,000.00 |
| 713 | August Kulling | 1.000 .00 | 134 | F. E. Coleman | 1,000.00 |
| 508 | J. B. Roberson | 825.00 | 288 | H. L. Bloom | 1,000.00 |
| 716 | Frank Johnson | 1,000.00 | 3 | E. J. Hogan | 650.00 |
| 1151 | Gilder Payne | 1,000.00 | 130 | (r. Seibert | 825.00 |
| 9 | G. H. Henderson | 1,000.00 | 89 | Frank Glynn | 1,000.00 |
| 703 | R. O. Bley | 300.00 | 3.88 | A. Conquest | 1,000.00 |
| 195 | J. J. MeGrath | 1,000.00 | 397 | N. F. Emmons | 1,000.00 |
| I. O . | J. T. Brown | 1,0010.00 | 134 | Anton Wollitzer | 300.00 |
| 134 | F. J. Andrew | 825,00 | 134 | A. W. Martison | 825.00 |
| 3 | C. Winkenlach | 1,000.00 | 134 | Chas. Darling | 825.00 |
| 134 | Leon C. Compton | 475.00 | 1002 | S. S. Townsend | 300.00 |
| 134 | Barney Marcus | 1,000.00 | 42 | F. W. Higgs | 475.00 |
|  | T. S. Reilly | 1.000.00 | 207 | R. W. Warne | 1,000.00 |
| 292 | J. F. Quinn | 1,000.00 | 21 | Harry Ritter | 650.00 |
| 38 | M. M. Mason | 1,000.00 | 20 | C. H. Arnold | 300.00 |
| 134 | Wm. Huber | 300.00 | 3 | F. Felio | 1,000.00 |
| 127 | M. H. Forbes | 1,000.00 | 124 | C. F. Bright | 1.000 .00 |
| 39 | J. J. Walters | 300.00 | 2 | Edw. Travis | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | S. Mctovern | 1,000.00 | 102 | F. Schappe | 650.00 |
| 134 | James Murph | 825.00 | 3 | Geo. W. Werne | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{5} 0.00$ |
| 226 | J. P. Tutt, J | 300.00 | 1 | R. W. Dodson | 1,000.00 |
| 103 | A. Williams | 1,000.00 | 285 | Chas. Cassel | 1,000.00 |
| 43 | Wm. MeNally | 300.00 | 476 | Gco. Inglis | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. | J. J. Meyer- | 1,000.00 | 134 | Chas. Grippo | 300.00 |
| 396 | E. S. Cameron | 1,000.00 | 3 | Albert Allswo | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | F. L. Tracy | 827.00 | 608 | T. J. O'brien | 1,000.00 |
| 182 | F. Donoghue | 6.0 .00 | 151 | P . I. Wiget | $1,000.00$ |
| 134 | Ray Meciregor | 1,000.00 | 214 | Arthur Leland | 1,000.00 |
| 195 | James Lraid | 1,000.00 | 18 | C. L. Mundell | 1.000 .00 |
| 694 | Norman Myers | 1,000.00 | 9 | Henry Kaiser | 1,000.00 |
| 39 | Chas. C. Carm | 1,000.00 | 28 | J. H. Slimmer | 1,000.00 |
| 76 | Roy Hunt | 1,000.00 | I. 0 . | H. B. Thurmond | 1,000.00 |
| 17 | Chas. Eastla | 825.00 | 758 | Thos. I. Wells | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | J. J. Taugney | 1,000.00 | 315 | Michael O'Brien | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | Oscar Olsen | 1,000.00 | 416 | Ir. M. Ramsey | 1,000.00 |
| - | Jno. Finn | 1,000.00 | 3 | George Ostmeie | 475.00 |
| 765 | Fred Sayies | 1,000.00 | 134 | Joseph Murray | 1,000.00 |
| 103 | J. W. O'Jonn | 1,000.00 | 3 | J. Y. Willet | 1,000.00 |
| 383 | Austin Whitt | 300.00 | 64 | Bert Walsh | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | L. Fielder | 825.00 | 134 | If. J. Vitzgerald | 1,000.00 |
| 22 | Geo. W. Yopat | 1,000.00 | 477 | Adolph Dixon | 825.00 |
| 292 | Ira W. Miller | 1,000.00 |  |  |  |
| 312 | E. S. Price | 1300.00 |  | Total | 80,875.00 |
| 18 | P. W. Douglas | $1,000.00$ $1,000.00$ |  |  |  |
| 3 7 | F. L. Me'augh <br> I. F. Lavalett | $1,000.00$ <br> $1,000.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cana, } \\ & 1924, \end{aligned}$ | $\text { inc., } \Delta \text { pril } 30,1924 .$ | January 1, |
| 134 | Edwin Hanke | 1590.00 | Local | Name | Amount |
| 134 | Harry McKenzie | 1,000.00 |  | J. S. Richardson | \$650.00 |
| 1.0. | Chas. J. Ross | 1,000.00 | 103\% | J. L. Mellonald | 6in0.00 |
| 134 | Robert Mccauley | 1,000.00 |  |  |  |
| 267 | Jno. Cougblin | 1,600.00 |  | Tutal | \$1,300.00 |

Yes, the Howell-Barkley bill has been put to sleep.
What the stand-patters hope is that the people also will be found asleep when they get back home.

But, perhaps, when the voters begin to think things over they'll decide not to go to sleep this fall.

# DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD 

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1924

Decision No. 2386
Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L., (Federated Shop Crafts)
v.

Hocking Valley Railway Company
Question-Shall the officers of the Hocking Valley Railway Company negotiate at this time an agreement with System Federation No. 51 of the Federated Shop Crafts for the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, coach cleaners, and their apprentices and helpers?

Statement-The submission contained the following:
"Joint Statement of Facts-The only rule of the present agreement dealing with the above question reads:
" The foregoing rules and schedule of wages shall become effective December 20, 1922, superseding all previous rules and schedules of wages, and the rules shall continue in full force and effect for a period of one year and thereafter for successive periods of one year, except that either party signatory hereto may withdraw at the end of any year after the first year upon serving written notice upon the other party of its intention to do so not less than ninety ( 90 ) days prior to expiration of any year.'
"Conferences were held during July, 192:; amending this agreement by increasing the wages three cents (3c) per hour, effective July 1, 1923.
"On September 11, 1923, System Federation No. 51 filed proper notice with the president of the carrier of desire for conference to amend the present agrement and to negotiate an agreement governing wages and working condltions; proper written proposal was also submitted.
"In conference January 18, 1924, the question of what organization the employees desired to represent them arose, and it was agreed that a vote as per Decision No. 218 (II. R. L. B., 207) would be taken to settle this matter.
'This vote was taken on March 5, 1924, and each of the six shop crafts involved by a sub-
stantial majority selected System Federation No. 11.
"Both parties hereto agree that proper notice of desire for conference to negotiate an agreement has been given by System Federation No. 51."

Opinion-The parties to this dispute jointly agreed to the statement of facts above quoted. In the opinion of the Railroad Labor Board the duly-authorized representatives of the majority of a craft or class of employees directly concerned have the right to negotiate to a conclusion all questions affecting rates of pay and working conditions. Title III of the Transportation Act, 1920, clearly establishes the principle of negotiation and the Supreme Court of the United States has just as clearly sustained a decision of the Board in regard to the procedure to be followed in determining the selection of representation.

All the requirements of the law, including the rules of procedure promulgated by the Board, having been complied with in the present instance, the Board is of the opinion that the representatives of the respective crafts or classes of employees and the representative of the carrier are not violating any principle of this form of contract in opening said contract for purposes of revision. The law specifically provides that where a dispute arises conferences are to be held and every available means employed to adjust said dispute. The case in question is of the character the Board is required to pass upon.

Decision-The Railroad Labor Board decides that the carrier and the duly-authorized representatives of the employees directly concerned, parties to this dispute, are within their rights in proceeding with negotiations the purpose of which is to modify the existing agreement.

## By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD
(Signed) Ben W. Hooper, Chairman.

## Attest:

L. M. Parker, Secretary.

## UNION

Union is the heart that sends lifeblood gushing through the world of labor.

Union is the great reform that kills the spirit of "To hell with the other fellow," and materializes our moral obligation to him.

Union is the force that halts the prog-
ress of a fraudulent and selfish world Union is the mediator that removes from the heavy side of the scales and adds to the light.

Union is one of God's greatest agencies.
Union is, brother, you and me.

# RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT ADOPTED BY SYSTEM FEDERATION NO. 103 


#### Abstract

Whereas in the death of Brother James W. O'Donnell, International Representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, The Shop Crafts of the New York Central Lines as well as other roads of the country and the Labor movement in general, have lost a valuable friend and assistant, who always had the interests of the Labor people at heart, and who was loved and respected by all:

Therefore be it Resolved, That this system Federation No. 103 now in convention, express their sympathy to the family of the late Brother James W. O'Donnell and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to the International Presidents of each craft affiliated with this System Federation No. 103, with the request that it be published in their respective journals, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this convention and copy sent to Editor Keating of Labor.

Respectfully submitted, Wm. Jenkins, R. D. Jones, J. J. McCullough,

System Council No. 7, Electrical Workers.

J. H. Vance,<br>Secretary.


Whereas in the death of General VicePresident Fred C. Bolam, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, the Shop Crafts of the New York Central and Allied Lines, as well as the other roads of the country and the Labor movement in general, have lost a valuable friend and assistant, who always had the interests of the laboring people first in his heart, and who was dearly beloved by all,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this System Federation No. 103, now in convention, express their sympathy to the family of the late Brother Fred C. Bolam, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to the International Presidents of each craft affiliated with System Federation No. 103, with a request that it be published in their respective journals and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this convention.

Respectfully submitted,
J. Rieber, President.
J. Nerf, Sec.-Treas.
C. V. Shellman,

System Council No. 45, I. B. of B. D. F. \& H.
J. H. Vance, Secretary.

Whereas in the death of Brother Nolty, International Representative of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, The Shop Crafts of the New York Central Lines as well as other roads of the country and the Labor movement in general, have lost a valuable friend and assistant, who always had the interests of the Labor people at heart, and who was loved and respected by all,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this System Federation No. 103 now in convention, express their sympathy to the family of the late Brother Nolty, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to the International Presidents of each craft affiliated with this System Federation No. 103, with the request that it be published in their respective journals, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this convention and copy sent to Editor Keating of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,
Thos. H. Hart,
Chairman.
B. D. Barnes,

Vice-Chairman.
J. E. Kelly,

Sec.-Treas.
N. Y. S Carmens' Joint Protective Board.
J. H. Vance,

Secretary.
Whereas in the death of Brother John Coots, International Vice-President of the Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, the Shop Crafts of the New York Central Lines as well as other roads of the country and the Labor movement in general, have lost a valuable friend and assistant, who always had the interests of the Labor people at heart, and also was loved and respected by all,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the System Federation No. 103, now in convention, express their sympathy to the family of the late Brother John Coots and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to the International Presidents of each craft affiliated with this System Federation No. 103, with the request that it be published in their respective journals, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this convention, and copy sent to Editor Keating of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. Bowen,

President.
J. Oswald,

Vice-President.
S. A. Getgen,

Sec.-Treas.
District No. 12, Boilermakers.
J. H. Vance,

Secretary.


Dope Suppose an American corporation were formed to carry on a wholesale opium business with China. Suppose a chain of steamships were chartered, storehouses erected in San Francisco, and great piles of the deadly drug heaped up ready for distribution.

Then suppose that this vicious narcotic was being sold to big employers in the United States to be handed out to the workers to make them groggy, to paralyze their minds, and to prevent them from becoming self-respecting, self-supporting citizens, what would you say and do? What would respectful citizens everywhere say and do?

Well, there is just such a corporation in operation, and for just this purpose-to peddle dope to American working men, but it is not opium!

The National Foundation, Inc., does business at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The National Foundation, Inc., in turn owns and operates the International Educational Society, and the International Educational Society is in the dope peddling business, according to a late issue of the New Republic.

Agents are sent out by this "educational society" to big employers of labor. These agents in substance say: "Give me 8 cents a week for every workman in your plant, and we will send him 'Man to Man Talks.' After taking this wonderful course we guarantee your worker to be a rabid booster of the 'American Plan' of Labor, to be agitator-proof-in short, a regular dope fiend."

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company are among the big corporations that have fallen for this high-powered sales talk of the new firm of Bunkum, Chicane, and Dope, Inc.

The dope pamphlets peddled by this firm of propaganda artists carry on their beautiful first page cartoons, showing, one, the noble workman, Joe, who never smokes, who conducts himself Sundays so that Monday goes by without a yawn, who is always at work before anybody else, and who quits his bench only after the whistle has blown-a model boy; two, the boss, noble, patriotic, benevolent, a red-hot 100 per center; and three, the agitator, with a twisted, dirty face, sullen, dangerous.

Of course, the idea is: "You be like Joe, and have hopes of some day being as fine and noble as the boss."

And the amazing thing about this twaddle is that it seems to take.

Carl G. Pfeiffer, manager of Fredericks, Inc., Peekskill, writes a patent medicine testimony for "Man to Man Talks" in the manner of "Dear Doctor, after using three bottles of your wonderful panacea upon my workmen, the workmen are all asleep, and the factory is still there."

Manager Pfeiffer says in his letter:

[^0]deemed necessary, we consider your educational propaganda served in their homes particularly valuable. At such time, when conditions cause dissatisfaction and unrest, your literature constitutes a natural antidote, making the workers less susceptible to the radical influences sure to be exerted upon them."

The American worker is subjected to all kinds of indignities: to injunctions from the mouths of constitution-breaking tyrants; broken heads from the clubs of paid thugs; annoyance from the gumshoe "detectives" of the Burns and Baldwin-Felts crowd; lies, insults, from the American press. But his intelligence has never been so grossly insulted as by the firm of Bunkum, Chicane, and Dope, Inc., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Bossism vs. Bossism-the application of the theory that votes can the Primary be delivered by one powerful man in huge blocksreached its flower in Pennsylvania under Boss Penrose. Penrose developed the political machine to its highest perfection. He became the god of the National republican machine. His machine in Pennsylvania was held up as a model for all other States, and the one ideal which seemed to quicken wheel-horses of the republican party-Lockwood, Adams, Daugherty and the rest-was to build up at Washington a machine as people-proof as the one Penrose had built in Harrisburg.

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, smashed the Penrose machine, and he did it through the Direct Primary. Without the Direct Primary Penroseism would still be riding the high horse in that great State, trampling labor, and all social laws under foot.

That is why we listen with interest to what Pinchot says about the Direct Primary, just now, while all the oil-smeared romancers of the republican national machine are prating about killing the Primary.

Ned McLean, editor of the Washington Post, close friend of Fall and Daugherty, has this to say about it:
"The Welfare of the United States demands strong and vigilant parties The Primary can be dispensed with but political parties can not."

Of course, McLean and the rest of the gang want strong and vigilant parties without the primary-so strong and vigilant that the oil reserves and everything else can be stolen while the peopie are asleep and helpless.

Now hear what Governor Pinchot has to say:

[^1]The voters of the country will do well to think over carefully the problem involved in the abolition of the Direct Primary. What can they put in its place? Surely not the old days of the vest pocket conventions!

No doubt, in those States, where the workers are most active politically, they will work out a plan by which they can name their own candidates at the primary polls-not the bosses!

Carpentier and Paris, France, is 3,500 miles from Chicago. Georges a New France Carpentier, ring idol of the Paris boulevards, on his way to Michigan City to box Tommy Gibbons, made a record-breaking trip across the Atlantic. He left Paris Wednesday noon, May 6, for Cherbourg, leaving that port shortly before midnight. At noon the following Tuesday-only 144 hours later-he arrived in New York City-and a day later he was in Michigan City sparring with an American boxer.

That brings France mighty near to the heart of the U. S. A.
But Paris has been much nearer to the heart of the U. S. A.much nearer to the worker on the job, and the farmer behind the plow-than six days' distance. What the government of Poincarethe French steel trust government-has been doing for the last five years has affected the man on the job in America much more than he imagines.

Poincare has followed a policy of bitter and black reaction. He has outdistanced Gary and Morgan in the United States in his bourbonism. He has kept alive the animosities of war time, kept Europe in a turmoil, and pursued a policy of imperialism worthy of a Napoleon.

It is significant, therefore, that the people of France went to the polls May 11-five days after Georges left Paris for Michigan Cityand swept the Poincare government into the scrap-heap. The people of France-the peasant farmer and the city worker-spoke in no uncertain terms. They said: "We are sick and tired of this lying, corrupt, vicious, imperialistic government of war-loving scoundrels. We want a new deal all around."

These four interesting facts stand out clearly. First, the people of France won the election despite the newspapers. Every big newspaper, as in America, was on the side of Poincare and reaction. Second, the loan of $\$ 100,000,000$ by Pierpont Morgan, several weeks ago, did not bribe the people of France into voting for reaction. Third, the new French government will take a position about where the British labor government stands; and will bring Europe nearer to peace than at any hour since 1918; trade in Europe will improve, bringing some help in time to the American farmer. Fourth, with Poincare gone, the United States has the most reactionary government in the world today.

## Another Goes Down

Another good man gone wrong. Another executive that abused his power has laid down the gavel and the pen and entered the solitary confines of a tiny cell at a federal prison. So loudly have the drums of publicity beaten at Washington that they have drowned out, for the time, the sobs of shame and guilt that Governor Warren L. McCray, of Indiana, emitted as the federal jury at Indianapolis found him guilty of using the United States mails to defraud.

But though Governor McCray's little drama is minor as compared to the stage displays of ability by Fall, Daugherty, Denby and Burns, still it is no less important-important if only to stress the fact that this business of plundering the public by private individuals in high public places has taken on the dimensions of an epidemic. The plunderers, imitating the course of American business, refuse to operate on a small retail scale. They insist on doing a wholesale business; no sooner than in office they hurry to make use of their
positions for private gain. They make looting an institution, a mere adjunct of private getting.

Governor McCray's case, though less sensational and not of the exact degree and kind as those of Fall, Daugherty, Denby and Burns, is still significant. It focuses attention upon the low ebb of public morals. It brings our minds back to the ever-present fact that the dog-eat-dog profit system, so glorified by our press, pulpit, school and public platform, eats its ulcerous way deep into public morality.

McCray's case, like the others, again calls attention painfully and vividly to the need of a new deal all around, if American institutions are to endure!

## Lingering There are some diseases that attack the human body Illness sneakingly, and the deeper they eat into the organism,

 and the more tissue they destroy, the more optimistic the poor victim becomes. Such is the case of the present national (republican) administration.The bally-hoo boys continue to write cheeringly of the great man who occupies the White House. They speak glowingly of the promised recovery of lost prestige about next November, etc. But when a diagnosis is made, the case is almost hopeless.

Where is there a normal person that does not recall the high promises of this "business" administration-this bunch of "super minds" who promised to do away with "wiggle and wobble." The business cabinet was praised as a super-cabinet. The dear people were tired of one-man rule, and now at last in the year of grace 1920 this group of best brains was to restore representative, honest and efficient government to the American people.

But alas! who can forget Fall and Denby, who turned over the oil reserves to public plunderers, and Harry M. Daugherty, champion fixer and pardon peddler; and Will J. Burns, his high henchman?

And we still have Charles Evans Hughes, another leader of this brainy, honest and efficient "business administration"-who, as Secretary of State, has forwarded the imperialistic schemes of Wall Street in Haiti; and has continued to encourage the few remaining survivors of the Czar's government-semi-officially recognizing a government that has been dead five years.

Then there is Andrew Mellon-the Pittsburgh millionaire banker, shielded by the President-with his unexplained relationships with booze-runners and tax thieves.

And there are other members of this so-called super "business administration," against whom many charges have been leveled.

So the point is, the present (republican) administration is sick, very sick. It is not likely to survive. It is ill with a deep-seated malady, namely, that of turning public offices to the ways of private gain-and doing the job on a big scale.

[^2]experience knows the troubles of beginners as well as the faults of those who feel they are finished speakers.

Everybody has a tongue-and everybody has an instinctive desire to move others to action and convince his fellows. And certainly there is a great need in the labor movement for such a specially designed course as Brother Broach has prepared. Men with good clear heads are often compelled to remain silent and allow ill-advised, disastrous actions to be taken, simply because they can not stand up and express their thoughts aloud. They have to sit anchored to their chairs while some one advocating something contrary to their views holds the floor.

And it is a well-known fact, as the writer of the course says, that our members and others, often lose out in conferences. They are defeated, humiliated, and misunderstood, times without number, simply because they have not equipped themselves with the proper kinds of arguments, and because they have not learned how to talk convincingly.

So we feel a real service has been rendered the whole labor movement in bringing out this work. It is simple and understandable. It gives a definite, concrete and workable method, and is something that all of us can understand and use to great advantage. It is free from all high-flown, meaningless cant that fills most of the written matter that comes from the big profit-making schools. The price of this course is especially low and within the reach of everyone, and one of the most refreshing things about it is that it doesn't come from a class-room, but from the pen of one who experienced and went through the fire.

The Speakers' Service Bureau informs us that Brother Broach's course in Speaking and the vast amount of speeches and addresses, and speech-making material that goes with it, are attracting wide attention from educators, political leaders, and labor officials throughout the country, which is indeed gratifying.

Information regarding the course can be secured from the Speakers' Service Bureau, Duley Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## CHILD LABOR IN CHINA


#### Abstract

Since the establishment of the International Labor Organization the movement to better conditions of life and labor for the wage-earner has been accelerated particularly in the field of children and young persons employed in industry. Child labor legislation has been established in practically every civilized country, and a movement is now on foot in China to protect the young in industry.

It will be remembered that it was through the medium of the International Labor Organization that the conditions of the child workers in the carpet manufacturing industry in the Kernan district of Persia were ameliorated. Where formerly the children started working at the looms in their fifth year, they can not now be employed before their fourteenth birthday.

Conditions in China are somewhat identical with those in Persia as regards child labor. Modern machinery has reduced the skill needed for operation so that women and children, who are cheaper than men, may be employed. It is estimated thit in the cotton


mills in China $40 \%$ of the employees are women, $40 \%$ children and only $20 \%$ men. In the silk industry in Central and South China nearly all the workers are women and girls. The estimate for all branches of industry in China shows $20 \%$ boys and girls under 14 years of age.

Although labor legislation has heretofore been non-existent in China, many organizations, including the newly organized labor unions, have attempted to establish standards of working conditions comparable with those adopted at the various International Labor Conferences.

The first attempt at State regulation was recently made when the Board of Agriculture and Commerce published 28 articles governing the conditions of employment. Among the main features may be mentioned the pro hibition of child labor under 10 years for boys and 12 years for girls; and the institution of less strenuous working conditions of junior workers, boys 10 to 17 and girls 12 to 18. Furthermore, employers are forbidden to employ junior workers at night, i. e., from 8 o'clock p. m. to 4 o'clock a. m,

## We Owe a Debt of Gratitude to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' BROTHERHOOD

Ten years ago the Brotherhood gave a "green" boy a chance. He became a business agent, then an organizer, then an International Vice President.

Today he is counted by critics one of the foremost labor representatives and speakers in America.

## NOW IT is OUR TURN

The Brotherhood gave H. H. Broach a chance-he "made good."
Mr. Broach, in turn, prepared for the Speakers' Service Bureau "A Short, Simple Course in Speaking"-a model of simple, easy instruction.

The Speakers' Service Bureau now wishes to thank the Union for its contribution, and offers each member a chance to do quickly what it took Broach years to learn.

## IN BIG DEMAND

Men who can speak with force are in great demand. The labor movement is crying for them.

Locals want resourceful business agents, officers, and committeemen who are informed and can speak out convincingly.

Your wife, your friends, your children don't want to see you stop growing.

## POSITIVELY EQUIPS YOU

Ten lessons, simple, clear, easy, show you how to speak; how to deal with an opponent; how to speak on all occasions; how to move others to action.

The new easy guide method positively removes all fear and gives confidence and force.

It rids you of all nervousness and embarrassment; fits you for ready debate.
No longer need you depend upon a faulty memory.
It makes you more than a mere talker. You become a thinker, a planner, a doer.

The Course is short. You get it all at once. It is designed for the person with little time. It doesn't require months to complete it. No padding. No dry-rot. A child can understand it.

A big Speech Book-200,000 words-five volumes in one-a whole library _-goes with the Course. It contains all kinds of speeches; suggests live and interesting things to talk about.

## MEETS URGENT NEED

The Speakers' Service Bureau-a labor institution-is founded on the conviction that men will equip themselves to be good speakers, if they are given the right kind of assistance.

The Course, the big Speech Book, and continuous Membership in the Bureau, with all that it means, that is, personal assistance in preparing speeches and briefs, to all labor unionists and members of farmer and cooperative organizations, are offered at $\$ 14.00$; to all others $\$ 22.00$.

Easy payments can be arranged, if desired. Money returned if not satisfied after you have examined the Course.

Write for further information

SPEAKERS' SERVICE BUREAU<br>M. H. HEDGES, Director



Bro. John W. Carrell, L. U. No. 6
Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, John W. Carrell, and

Whereas Local E'nion No. G. I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., hereby extend their deep sympathy and beartfelt condolence to the wife and family of our late Bro. John W. Carrell; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this union, and a copy be sent to the official journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in respect to the memory of our late Bro. John W. Carrell.

> ALBERT E. COHN,
> WM. H. URIIY,
> FRED. DESMOND,
> H. P. BRIGAERTS,
> G. L. FERGUSON,
> Committee on Resolutions.

## Bro. James Dorsey, L. U. No. 28

Whereas the Lord has taken from our midst. Bro. James Dorsey, a loyal member of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that we stand in silence for two minutes, in remembrance of our dear brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the hereaved family, and one to our journal for publication.
H. C. RUDEL,
S. G. HATTON,
c. A. BRELSFORD, Committee.

Bro. Barton Gendle, L. U. No. 65
Whereas it has been the will of the Supreme Ruler of the lniverse to take from our midst our beloved brother, Barton Gendle; and
Whereas Local Union No. © $\overline{\text { ju}}$, of the I. B. E. W. has lost one of its honored members; therefore be it
Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 65 hereby express their sincere sorrow and sympathy for his wife and relatives, in their great grief; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape the charter for thirty days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy be sent to his wife, one to the official journal for publication, and one spread upon the minutes of this meeting.
D. B. HOPKINS,
L. P. SCHMID,

CLEM BLRKARD,
Committee.

## Bro. Cecil W. Beard, L. U. No. 94

Whereas Almighty God in His Divine wisdom has called to his heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, Cecil W. Beard, it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 94, record the loss that has come to us in the death of our associate; therefore be it

Resolved, That to those bound to him by the tender ties of home we extend our deepest sympathy; and be it further.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved fumily, and one to the International office for publication in our official journal.
O. G. SMITH,
C. M. HOUSTON,

ED. ENGLISH,
Resolution Committee.

## Bro. R. R. Devere, L. U. No. 124

Local Union No. 124, of Kinsas City, Mo., decply regrets the sad incident that took from our midst Bro. R. R. Devere, who was a member of Local Union No. 124 at the time of his untimely death.

Whereas his fearless, loyal and true union principles have won a place of admiration in our hearts which shall remain in our minds, an everlasting monument; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most sincere sympathy to his mother and relatives in this hour of sorrow, commending them to the Divine for consolation; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in due respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his hereaved mother and a copy to be mailed to our official journal for publication.

FRED H. GOLDSMITH,
Committee

## Bro. Chas. Bright, L. U. No. 124

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 124, Kansas City, Mo., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our brother, Chas. Bright, whom the Almighty in His wisdom has seen fit to take from us; though we question not the Divine calling we deeply regret the untimely demise of Brother Bright; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized him as a loyal and true brother, unseltish and always ready to share the responsibilities of the Brotherbood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 124 extend their most sincere sympathy to bis wife in her hour of sorrow, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal; 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 and a copy to our official journal for publication.

FRED H. GOLDSMITH,
Committee.

## Bro. Warren Chaix, L. U. No. 130

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from our midst, while in the prime of life, our beloved Brother Warren Chaix; and
Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of the companionship of a faithful brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a Union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory; that a copy be sent to the vereaved
family; a copy be sent to our official publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.
T. E. TODD,

Secretary.

## Bro. Ora J. Lee, L. U. No. 153

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, Ora J. Lee, on the 18 th day of May, 1924, and

Whereas Local Union No. 153 has lost a true brother and an untiring worker for our cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union extend their deepest sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records and that our charter be draped for 30 days.
L. SHANNON,
J. L. WACHS,

IRA S. MCKEF,
Committee on Resolutions.

## Bro. F. M. Sheldon, L. U. No. 209

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, F. M. Sheldon, and

Whereas Local Union No. 209, I. B. E. W., of Logansport, Ind., has lost one of its true and loyal mem ers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local 209 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and family of Brother Sheldon in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved ones, and a copy sent to the ofticial journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

PAUL C. LAMBORN, H. E. WHIFPLE, D. E. BROWN,

Committee.

## Bro. William Ryan, L. U. No. 212

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst, on April 25, 1924, our esteemed brother and fellow worker, William Ryan, whom we have always recognized as a true and loyal brother, a good citizen and a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 212 extend to his bereaved family our most heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 212 be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the International office for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union.
E. SIMONTON.

## Bro. Andrew K. Boehmler, L. U. No. 461

Whereas we, the members of Local Union 461, of Aurora, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed brother, Andrew K. Boehmler, who departed from our midst May 3, 1924, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 461, I. B. E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the records of our local union, and that a copy
be forwarded to our international secretary for publication in our montbly journal.
C. A. SELOOVE,

President.
A. C. FITZGERALD,

Secretary.

## Bro. Elzear St. Marseille, L. U. No. 492

Whereas it has been the will of Providence to take from us our esteemed brother, Elzear St. Marseille; and

Whereas this Local Union 492, I. B. E. W., of Montreal, Can., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 492 extend to the family of our late brother their very deep sympathy and heartfelt condolences in this their sud bereavement; and be it further
resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the father and family of deceased brother, a copy be sent to the International offce for publication in the Worker, and also spread on the minutes of this local union, and that our charter be draped for a period of one month.

> J. T. SAUVE,
> Recording Secretary.

## Bro. John S. McDonald L. U. No. 1037

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 1037, I. B. E. W., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, John S. McDonald, who departed from us on February 14, after a week's illness, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so faithful a brother, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local 1037, of I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his mother in her hour of sorrow, commending her to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal; 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 our official journal for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.
E. BONNETT,

Press Secretary Local Union 1087.

## Could Love but Rule

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn"-
How true these words have proved to be, How many made forlorn.
How lack of love and charity
Have filled the world with woe.
Oh ! would that men could ever learn
Christ's mercy sweet to know.
How souls, so innocent of crime, Have such injustice known,
And those who held controlling hands so little mercy shown
'Tis sad how avarice and greed Have so much sorrow brought,
When all might be such happiness, Were Christ's sweet lessons taught.

Oh! when shall love e'er rule the world, And make life sweet, indeed,
To fill our lives with peace and joy And blessings that we need?
When shall man's inhumanity
To kindness e'er be changed,
So that for love and happiness
Our lives may be arranged.
MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.


## UNIONISTS BOOST COOPERATION

THOUGH ignorance is bliss, it's not always folly to be wise. When a slick-tongued salesman comes around to flatter your generous concern for human happiness by selling you stocks in a "cooperative" concern, then it's worse than folly to be ignorant. The only wise thing is to be so familiar with the principles of genuine cooperation that you cannot be tricked into any gilt-edge cooperative fraud.

That's the advice which the Bureau of Cooperative Societies of the Illinois State Federation of Labor has issued to the members of affiliated trade unions. In an appeal for workers to acquaint themselves with the Rochdale cooperative system, the Bureau proposes a close working arrangement with the Educational Department of the Central States Cooperative Wholesale Society. This Society serves a large num-
ber of retail cooperative stores in and around Chicago.
As the sentiments for cooperation grow, the trade unionists show, efforts will be made by self-seekers to capitalize this sentiment by setting up various schemes on promises of wonderful returns. The trade unionists declare a better understanding of the Rochdale system of cooperation is necessary. This knowledge will aid genuine cooperation and prevent confusion, deception, and division within the workers' ranks.

If you want to know how to distinguish between a real and a fake cooperative, write to the All American Cooperative Commission, 806 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. This Commission has stacks of information on genuine cooperation in 30 countries of the world all written in simple, attractive form.

## RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE BEATS ROCKEFELLER BANK

At last, somebody's beat Wall Street. It was a cooperative, too; one of those organizations of the common people for which Wall Street has such scorn.

Almost $\$ 2,000,000$ have been paid to the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies (Centrosoyus) by the National City Bank (Standard Oil), New York, as the result of the decision of Federal Judge Augustus $N$. Hand in the case brought against the Bank by the United States government for the release of Centrosoyus deposits. The government receives \$968,256.08, which had been assigned to it as collateral security for war supplies, such as textiles, food stuffs and machinery, purchased by Centrosoyus before the Russian Revolution.

The hitch in the business was this: The bank questioned whether, in view of the intervening revolution, the present Centrosoyus was legally the same organization which deposited the funds. The question of ownership and authority turned on the continuity of the legal existence of the cooperative organization as an independent corporation from the time of its incorporation under the Czar in 1898 until the present. A government committee was sent to Russia to gather data. This information proved the legal continuity of the organization.

Besides the payment to the government, the court required the bank to pay Centrosoyus $\$ 1,946,774.50$.

## WHAT'S BEHIND FINNISH COOPERATION IN AMERICA?

If we were to offer a prize to the nationality most active in the American labor movement, who do you suppose it would go to? To native Americans, with their fine ideals of democracy and happiness for all? Or to the comradely Germans, or the efficient British, or the matter-of-fact Danish?

Our guess is that the prize would go to the Finnish workers. All over the country their little cooperative stores can be found. They are the backbone of the consumers' cooperative movement in America. How did they "get that way?"

Finnish workers are loyal cooperators in America because they refuse to give up the
cooperative principles they learned in the old country. To understand their spirit here you have to know something about their work at home.

Twenty years ago the "S. O. K."" which is the Wholesale Cooperative Society in Finland, began business with a capital of 6,000 Finnish marks. At the end of its first year the sales amounted to $1,004,000$ marks, with a surplus of 17,000 marks. Last year its sales totaled more than $517,308,204$ marks, with a gross profit of more than $25,000,000$ marks.

That is the record of Finns in the home land in running cooperative stores. They al-
so have done brilliantly in cooperative factories. Opening their first factory in 1914, the S. O. K. now carries on a business in cooperative production which is almost an even $42,500,000$ marks. The most important of the productive works is the match factory which, besides two privately owned, is the only one in Finland which is not controlled by the Swedish match combine whose activities embrace nearly the whole world. Twenty years ago there were four employees of the S. O. K. Today there are 1,281 .

Making and selling is not the only business of these cooperators. They believe in applying cooperative principles to every-
thing in life. A special department of the S. O. K. has large sums of money appropriated annually to its public periodicals, to send advisors to cooperative stores, to give all the information local stores need. A cooperative school has also been established to give workers the opportunity to equip themselves for management in cooperative industry.

With a background of such cooperative zeal is it little wonder that the sons and daughters who sail to our shores should be such enthusiastic champions of the cooperative commonwealth?

## MAMMOTH INTERNATIONAL TRADE DONE BY COOPERATIVES

More than $\$ 140,000,000$ passed through cooperative hands in the international trade carried on last year by the European cooperative movement, reports the All American Cooperative Commission. Of this huge total, approximately $\$ 115,000,000$ represents the foreign business of the English Cooperative Wholesale Society, while at least $\$ 9,500,000$ was the value of the trade of the Scottish Wholesale Society. Eleven other countries subscribed the rest.

These $\$ 140,000,000$ included about $\$ 50$,000,000 worth of purchases from cooperative
factories, farms, and shops. One of the factors contributing to the increasing international trade is the interchange of articles between Great Britain and Russia. Using the agency of the newly organized RussoBritish Wheat Export Company, of which it is one of the partners, the British Wholesale Society has already imported from Russia more than 100,000 tons of wheat. From 200,000 to 300,000 more tons are awaiting shipment. Other products are being developed for international trade by Russian cooperators.

## NEW JERSEY PASSES NEW COOPERATIVE LAW

New Jersey has recently enacted a statute providing for the information and regulation of cooperative associations. The statute provides for the formation of stock and non-stock associations to engage in any activity in connection with the marketing or selling of agricultural products or in regard to their production, manufacturing, harvesting, possessing or utilization. Wide latitude is permitted in the functions of the cooperatives by this statute which provides that the certificate of incorporation may contain "any other provision not inconsistent with law which the association may see fit to adopt governing the regulation and conduct of its affairs."

The statute also provides that coop-
eratives formed thereunder may contract and deal with non-members, provided that the cooperative shall not charge a nonmember for services performed by it more than it charges a member for similar service, Every cooperative is required to have its affairs completely audited at the close of each fiscal year, and a copy of the audit is to be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey.

Perhaps the most important provision of the new law is the protection given genuine cooperatives. The use of the word "cooperative" by any person or corporation as a part of its corporate or business name is forbidden except to those associations formed under and adhering to this statute.

## COOPERATIVE MANAGERS CONFER

More than sixty managers and directors of cooperatives affiliated with the Cooperative Central Exchange of Superior, Wisconsin, recently held a conference at the headquarters of the Exchange to discuss cooperative problems. This is the second year in which the Exchange, which does a wholesale business for its 100 member societies amounting to half a million dollars yearly, has arranged a meeting for the managers. So successful was this year's conference that a motion was unanimously passed to repeat it twice a year in the future.

Some of the big cooperative questions with
which these managers came to grips in their conferences were: the danger of chain-stores to cooperatives, why the cooperatives must support and develop their own banking institution (The Workers' Mutual Savings Bank of Superior, Wis.); the centralization of cooperatives by districts; why the cooperative movement must function hand-in-hand with the other branches of the labor movement. In addition brief talks on coffee, canned goods, seeds and farm machinery were given by representatives of various* concerns with whom the Exchange has business relations.

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOTHING COOPERATIVE A LUSTY YOUNGSTER

In four short months the Associated Textiles, Inc., a wholesale and retail cooperative distributor of clothing with its headquarters in Minneapolis, did a business of $\$ 29,044.60$, with a net earning of $\$ 5,018.93$. These earnings are sufficient to pay two quarterly dividends of 2 per cent each, place in the permanent reserve fund an amount equal to 25 per cent of the entire net earnings, and still pay a $11 / 2$ per cent patronage dividend. That is the reward of just four months' work.

This remarkably successful cooperative has restricted its sales to clothing, but hopes to branch out soon into other lines of merchandise. It has acquired the entire business, both country and city, of a private clothing manufacturing concern, the Woolen Mills, which has grown from $\$ 2,061.32$ in September to $\$ 11,181.09$ in December, and all indications point to its continued expansion.

In its official statement sent to the All American Cooperative Commission, the Associated Textiles claims current assets of $\$ 172,185$, of which $\$ 131,536$ is merchandise, inventoried at wholesale prices, and worth approximately $\$ 226,000$ when converted into retail sales. Against these assets are only $\$ 76,497.38$ current liabilities, of which $\$ 74,-$ 897 is a balance on the purchase price of the business that is not due for some months, and will be paid for the sale of shares. With assets more than three times greater than liabilities, the financial soundness of the cooperative cannot be questioned.

Associated Textiles hopes not only to cut materially the cost of living by cooperative economies in distribution, but it also aims to influence the wage standards of the clothing workers. In this second end, it has decreed that all goods marketed by its salesmen shall bear a union label.

## COOPERATION BOOSTS INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES

Locomotives, ocean liners, telegraphs, cables, and radios are all trying to bring the people of the world closer together, but when they do get close together they can't understand themselves! Everybody talks a different language. Cooperators know this perhaps better than anybody else, for when their representatives, coming from 30 different countries, gather at an international conference, it's like a veritable tower of Babel.

That's why so much interest is being taken by the cooperators of Europe in popularizing an international language. They have chosen Esperanto, an international tongue which has been studied for the past 36 years, as the best and easiest one to learn. Many cooperative guilds in Great Britain are now maintaining classes in Esperanto for their members. British cooperative papers have numerous refer-
ences to children's classes in Esperanto run be cooperative education committees. The Women's Cooperative Guild of Great Britain at its last two conferences has passed resolutions indorsing the movement, and is now preparing an international song and badge in Esperanto.

For trading purposes, as well as for personal and intellectual intercourse, Esperanto would be a boon to the international cooperative movement, remarks the International Cooperative Bulletin. The Bulletin urges cooperators who are planning to attend the World Cooperative Exhibition at Ghent, Belgium, this summer to get to work and learn the new language. Since Esperanto can be learned in a few months, the effort required is very slight compared with the valuable results secured by the ability to hold international communication.

## RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE RUNS TEA-SHOPS

Running restaurants and tearooms is one of the latest achievements of the Moscow Union of Consumers' Cooperatives. The organization has taken over a number of the restaurants and tearooms which were favorites before the revolution, renovated them, and is offering light lunches and meals on the non-profit cooperative plan. Then meals cost from 30 to 40 per cent less than in the same type of private house.

Of the 22 bakeries in Moscow under the management of this cooperative, those in workers' sections sell bread cheaper than
those in the center of town. The organization has a string of food shops in various sections of Moscow. Here again prices are from 5 to 20 per cent cheaper than private merchants demand.

To acquaint the public with the desirability of trading with the cooperatives, the board of directors has received permission from the government to keep the shops open at night and on Sundays, when the private shops are forced to be closed. Overtime wages are, however, paid the employees whenever this privilege is made use of.

## TURN PRIVATE SHOE FACTORY INTO COOPERATIVE

When Cushing Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Lynn, Mass., went bankrupt, the union workers employed by the defunct company took over the plant and decided to oper-
ate it on a cooperative basis. The new company, financed by the workers as preferred stockholders, has been incorporated for $\$ 50,000$.

## CHICAGO COOPERATIVE CLOSES RECORD YEAR

Hardly anybody would dispute a net profit of $\$ 7,939$ made on a total investment of less than $\$ 7,000$ was mighty good business. That is the record of the Roseland Cooperative Association of Chicago for the past year. But this ambitious cooperative is not satisfied. It is off on the highroad for even greater achievements.

All kinds of groceries pass through the hands of the Roseland Cooperative. During the past year a beginning was made in buying produce through the FarmerLabor Exchange of Chicago and farmers' cooperatives in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Florida. From them the Chicago cooperators received eggs, potatoes, honey, oranges, green peas, etc. In a short time they hope to extend their operations still wider and establish a cooperative bakery as well as a coal yard and other departments.

After setting aside enough to pay a six per cent interest dividend on the capital
stock, a rebate of 3 per cent to members and $11 / 2$ per cent to non-members has been paid on purchases made during 1923. Here is the big difference between capitalistic corporations and cooperatives. If the profits of this cooperative were divided among the stockholders according to their investment, it would mean that over 100 per cent dividend would be paid. Cooperative stores are not operated to pay big dividends on capital, but to reduce the cost of living. This means that those who trade most at the store get back the largest rebates.
The Roseland Cooperative Society proves that cooperation is a sound investment proposition. If all its profits were turned into cash at the appraisal value and divided among the members, the members would receive back $\$ 2.60$ for each $\$ 1.00$ they have invested, in addition to receiving cooperative patronage rebates of over $\$ 15,000$, plus six per cent on the capital they invested.
"A cooperative society's premises should be the real social center of the community. From there should radiate a knowledge of what the movement really means in this and every other country where it is genuinely represented. A cooperative store which begins and ends with trading in nine cases out of ten does not survive five years even for that purpose."

July 5th has been set aside as Cooperators' Day by the International Cooperative Alliance as a means of demonstrating the strength of the world wide cooperative movement. Thirty million workers from Japan to Chicago and back again, in 28 different countries, will celebrate the movement which is doing so much to liberate the common people from economic bondage.

## NOTICES

Pay no attention to advertisements for men, nor work reports from Denver, or Colorado. Work is very scarce; many members are out of work, and the influx averages about ten a day.

Many locals sent in requests for copies of Denver's ordinance. Am sorry to say they cannot be filled at present, as there are no available copies at City Hall.

Our city electriciau is having the ordinance revised. As soon as it is published I will send copies to the locals which have requested them.

## Fraternally yours,

F. C. McCartney,

Recording Secretary, Local No. 68.
Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Jack Rohinson, formerly a member of Local 931, of Lake Charles, La., and who was located in that city in 1919, will confer a much-appreciated favor by communicating with Miss Barbara Long, his cousin, at (ieneral Delivery, Detroit, Mich. Miss Long has important information for him.

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. L. Penningston, Card No. $53 \tilde{j} 727$, last
heard of from Los Angeles, kindly communicate with Bro. W. E. Weber, 822 Union St., New Orleans, La.

If this comes to the attention of James Thomas Morrison, formerly of Local No. 14, of Pittsburgh, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, they are asked to communicate with Mrs. Margaret Allender, 2523 Cabrillo Ave., San Pedro, Cal.
Mr. Morrison's mother is very desirous of hearing from him as she has recelved no communication from him since October, 1922.
Morrison is a lineman, twenty-four years of age, red hair, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, about five feet five inches tall.

This is to advise all members that the diffculty with the Monongahela West Penn Fublic Service Co. has been officially terminated and the job is now open to union men who care to accept emplosment for the above mentioned corporation.

> J. H. BUCY, President.

HERBERT MANLEY,
Secretary, Local Union No. 756.

On account of unsettled conditions in our jurisdiction, and having a large number of unemployed members, all members of the Brotherhood are requested to avoid this locality until further notice.

FRANK B. MERIAM,
Rec. Sec., L. L. No. 164.
Jersey City, N. J.


## L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:
The time is ripe for all working men and farmers alike to have a complete understanding of misgovernment as is now dished out to us by the political barons of Washington. Time and again we have had evidence forced in our minds that the kept press gave us only news they wanted us to have. We know that through no other channel but papers of our own can we expect the truth. The Worker advertised and advocated just such a paper to us in "Labor," but let me explain-there was lots of confusion over this paper because of its name. For instance let me call attention to a paper here called "Labor" which is a Socialistic organ and has been located in St. Louis for years. Of course, it caters to the working class, but its opinions and editorials are all for the Socialist party. I was talking to one of our oldest members and asked him if he subscribed for "Labor." He said, "Yes," but had quit as he wasn't a Socialist. He as well as others thought the Worker was boosting for our home town Socialist paper, "Labor." But that is not so. The "Labor" the Worker was so interested in is published at Washington, where it gets the dope and the real facts of political eruption at Washington just as it is. It is non-partisan but stands pat for a Democrat as quickly as a Republican who is the people's friend. We get a lot of good dope in our own editorials in the Worker. It couldn't cover it all unless it devoted every page to politics from now on to election, and we owe it to ourselves to get this paper for real information and an education that both old parties are one and the same. But a few honest men just seem bound to get in and we want to know who they are. This "Labor" you are vitally interested in is gotten out by the sixteen railroad organizations and through our shop craft railroad locals we are part of that sixteen.

Don't hesitate if you are not getting it. Send Brother Ford \$2, or give it to Dan Knoll, if the proposition for subscriptions is still in the hands of our Secretary. We ought to subscribe as a whole, for mine comes in so well thumbed that $I$ know it is of interest to even every postal clerk along the road; in fact, when I had called for my mail on Saturday the clerk called me back and said, "You have a paper here I didn't put up. I was interested in an article in it, but didn't have any right to read it." I asked him if he finished it and if not keep it and put it in my box when he had. He looked relieved and said he was through with
it, but said it sure handed it out strong to some of those higher ups. Now, if a mail clerk is that interested, surely it's time for you if you are not already taking it, for believe me, brother, we have one big question to decide and let's not always plead ignorance.

No, I can't give a lot of local news or color to this letter, for there is none such at the present time. The city employees got a big surprise in getting all they asked for, and glory be, of course we are sorry for the maintenance men, but they could not expect more than was being paid by the highest paid local in town-No. 1-and if the rest get something better and the highest as much as they get, so they are still among the highest paid, let's rejoice over what we can get and all hope for more.

Fraternally,
Solliday,
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

## Editor:

The May issue of the WORKER was a good one as most of the articles were on subjects of interest to the Brotherhood as a whole.

I was much gratified to read that so many locals were in favor of the national home proposition. Consistent effort will have to be put forth by the majority of locals to keep the ball rolling. Now that we have it started again don't let's quit this time, but keep at it until a fund is started and a location is decided upon to build the first unit. Ten cents per month per member or $\$ 1.20$ per year for our membership would in two years create a fund sufficient to start operations with an elegant unit. That same 10 cents per month would operate this unit after it is built, with some left over to start a further fund for additional units as needed.
Think of it, brothers, a measly 10 cents per month, what it would accomplish and what it would mean to the needy and practically helpless members. You don't think anything of spending 10 cents for cigarettes, shows and many other less important things. No, brothers, it is not that you feel it would be an imposition on you for the 10 cents assessment-it is simply that it has never been talked over seriously by the Brotherhood as a whole to instill sufficient enthusiasm to really make a start. There is no better time than now to make that start. Let's hear more through the Worker from all Locals. If any are not in favor of such a home, explain your reasons
and let's see if all of us can't get together. Those who are in favor, put it in print so we can see where all of us stand. It will take a united effort to put this over just the same as it takes united effort to get better wages and working conditions. It has to come some day, and the sooner the better. Think this over seriously, brothers. Let's go now.

The working conditions and wages in the Brotherhood as a whole are similar to the automobile laws throughout the country; most every local has its own laws, conditions and wages, as well as most cities having their own laws, examinations for journeymen and special construction ideas; all of which is confusing to traveling brothers as well as the Brotherhood, because nothing is standardized. For the same kind of electric work why is it not worth as much in wages in one location as in another? Also, would it not be more practical to have the same laws in all States for electrical construction and fittings? The necessity for safety and appearance is present whether it be a small city or a large one. There would be far more work throughout the country and more journeymen employed if less nob and tube construction was used. We not only would have a better constructed job, but there would be far less work done by kids, property owners and others, that now find it very easy to add on to a nob and tube job, and there is plenty of this kind of construction work done throughout the country yet. What is your opinion of standardization?

> W. L. Nelson,
> Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

## Editor:

There is no more news of Omaha than there is work, so this letter must needs be a short one. If there is not much here we will all have time to read the Worker and see that we are not alone enjoying these prosperous times. There seems to be a general depression in the Middle West owing to the fact that the farmer loses on every acre that he plants and the farming communities are all hard hit. Also the backward spring is holding back the work here.

When the gang gets loafing they look for a goat and then is when the business agent and the executive board come in for a call from the panning committee.

Local No. 22 appointed a by-laws committee on the meeting night of May 13 and they were ready and accepted for the first reading at the meeting of May 20 through the efforts of Bros. Housch, Ratliff and Murphy. Good work, brothers, the local appreciates your efforts.

The Massachusetts Law in the last Worker looks good to me. Think the next legislature of Iowa will have a license law to consider, as the city ordinance in Council Bluffs has been knocked out for some time.

The political situation is a topic that should be of interest to all of us. In this state we have special privilege making a determined fight on Senator Norris, and in our sister city over the creek, we read the Republican scandal sheet and find that Senator Brookhart is not a Republican and asking all good party members not to vote for him. We hope for the interest of the country at large that the workers are not all good party members.

See Bro. Bill Gaunt, of Local No. 322, has a line in the WORKER every once in a while, and a funny thing, they don't smell a bit like where we used to work (Armours). Wonder why Bro. R. C. Collier, of Local No. 83, don't drop a line once in a while telling us about the wonders of sunny California? The old gang here would like to see a line from him once in a while.

Said this would be short, so will. end it now. Regards to all the gang.

K. E. Riley, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y. Editor:

Just a few lines from Local Union 20. We have had so much rain around this part of the country the past month that it would be quite a surprise to have one fine day.

I believe the ads are working overtime again in cities and towns throughout the country. One of the largest contractors in the country has started operations in our jurisdiction, and has imported for the occasion, some very dark skinned gentlemen from the south. Still he finds himself in a position where he has got to use the want columns of the daily press to complete a force in order to carry on the work. But I don't think the work will be carried on as smooth as he thought it would. This contractor has been misled by some of our public utility corporations around here, who assured him that as linemen were a class of men who were continually moving from one city to another, the moment he started work on this job, he would have to put guards on the door to keep them out of the office. But a cog has slipped somewhere and instead of a crowd applying for a chance to labor 48 hours per week for this firm, one or two men have been on the job, and if looks count for anything, he need never worry about the number of pike poles they will break or not having a time-keeper fast enough to keep track of their work, and I will also state for the benefit of the brothers who might start toward New York, when they happen to read in the daily papers that linemen are wanted; if you come in here get in touch with the local union before starting on any job. Then you will be safe and it will probably mean that explanations will not be necessary in the future.

While reading the correspondence from the several locals in the May Worker under the title, Local Union 112, Louisville, Ky., the writer signs himself "Dutch;" giving his card number and informs us that if we doubt his word about conditions as he found them in the different States he traveled through, he can produce statisties to prove his statements. Brother, as far as New York is concerned no statistics are necessary; we will take your word for it. Conditions are rotten and will stay rotten, not only in New York but in a lot of other States, until the linemen start to help themselves. When the lineman stops being the good fellow, gets right down to business, attends his meetings regularly with the idea in mind that he is battling for his home, his future and everything that goes to make life worth while then, and not until then, will he take his place in this greatest of industries-the electrical tradeand stand not as he does today, below common labor, but in a position second to none among the different crafts in our country. I believe that every brother has come in contact with, or has heard something about the so-called company union or American plan of organization, but $I$ wonder how many of the brothers know that at this very moment they are perfecting plans to go that company union one better. Men have already been selected to draw up plans, committees have been appointed and every little detail is being worked out to draw you farther into their meshes, if that is possible.

No doubt some brother will say that is bunk. How can they do this or that; we are licked already. We are not licked by any means. If the men who climb poles and the men who splice cable in dirty, wet manholes under the streets would only realize that the day of super-power is at hand; that soon high-tension wires and cables will be linking every State in the Union and that it takes more than a suit of overalls and a few picture books to make mechanics, then they will take an entirely different view of the matter and not envy the bricklayers, the plasterers or any other craft, but, instead, will decide that the time has arrived when we must all put our shoulders to the wheel, and get out of the rut that has held us for years while other trades marched steadily on.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. Martin,

Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CALIF. Editor:

I am sorry to advise you that we have lost one of our best members in the last few days. Bro. Wm. Streepy was called to the Great Beyond Saturday, May 24. While working on the city fire alarm he got in contact with a P. G. and E. 4,000 volt wire as he was putting his safety around the
pole. The jolt, however, caused Bill to lose his hold and he landed on his head on the ground and broke his neck. Local No. 36 will sure feel the loss of Brother Streepy, as he was our Financial Secretary and no better union man could be found anywhere. May the Almighty God rest his soul and comfort his widow and friends.

Work here is about the same, and men coming and going; mostly going. Brother Roberts quit the city, so that made two openings in the city force. Heard today the places had been filled this morning.

Going to have an open meeting next Thursday, June 5 , and see if we can induce some of the men working for the power company and telephone company to come up and take out a ticket and at the same time get some of the brothers to come up also.

Would like to hear from Brother Tom Burchfield. Tom, if you read this write me, as I have some news for you.

Well, I don't see any reason why I can't dead end here, as I am running out of material.

Fraternally yours,
P. H. G.

## L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

 Editor:I mentioned in the last Worker that Local No. 40 was about to stage a ball and if it failed we had better dig for the woods. Well, I am very pleased to say we don't have to dig, as our first annual ball was a very big success; it went over with a bang! and so did the punch that was served, from what I could gather. I was not present, I am sorry to say, as I had to work. Bro. R. F. Murray, who started the ball rolling, was called away a few days before the ball and Bros. F. Mayock, B. Sisley, A. Franklin, F. Freedenthal, D. Gibson and Romeo Mahoney picked up the trail where Brother Murray left off and put their shoulders to the wheel and made the ball a big thing. Many famous film stars were present, such as Miss Irene Rich, Miss Priscilla Dean, Miss Laura La Plante, Miss Ruth Roland and many others too numerous to mention. Mr. Herbert Rawlinson was master of ceremonies and many male stars were present. Bro. Al Franklin did his stuff with illuminating the ball room, and later in the evening he illuminated himself so badly he could not find the rail to the stairway. Bro. Romeo Mahoney, who was on the floor committee, hid his badge under his lapel and began to sheik the ladies. Finally he had to procure a club to beat them off. Brothers Emmons and Campbell came in on a swell feed after the ball. It was furnished by the chief engineer who presented Bus Emmons with six pies. Bro. Patrico Michall Murphy intended to pull his high frequency outfit, but she wouldn't frequent. Brother Moran was strutting his stuff in "fish and soup" and caused many fair hearts to flutter. Bro. Mike Ellison
showed them how he can put on the dog and look like an oil king or diamond king. But Bro. Pat Murphy is after Brother Ellison's hide for taking a tire from the rear wheel of his Silent Knight and putting it on his own puddle jumper and leaving Pat with only three tires. Pat says he uses parachute tires; they're always going down. Now we will get back to the ball.

The hall was so packed they had to turn them away from the door. Brother Monahan is going about with a large chest expansion from being the first one of the boys to take Miss Rich around the floor. She was chosen our queen for the evening. Each star was presented with a large bouquet of American Beauty roses as she was announced. The manager of the Hotel Biltmore was highly pleased and amazed at the way it was handled and remarked that it was one of the finest affairs he had seen in the ball room. So you see, we have made a big success of our first ball but we will make a bigger one of our second.

I must give the boys credit for cleaning up the office. Bro. Dan Gibson showed his ability at swinging a mean mop. Brother Stohl did good work with the hose. Bus Emmons was handy with the broom and Brother Heno did the shouting. We have to hand it to Bro. Joe Lapis for selling tickets; he's a champ. He sure did his stuff.

I carr't say anything very good as to the activities of the Studios, as they are just as bad as I mentioned in my last letter, and I still advise all brothers to stay away from California.

I guess I have said about enough for now so will pipe down.

Fraternally,

> D. H. Forbes,
> Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editorial: To comment on the very able editorials appearing in our official Journal would take too much space. Let it suffice to say that all who receive the Journal should read and profit by them. If you are interested in the well-being of yourself and your fellowmen you will not want to be interrupted until you have completely read, reread and absorbed all that appears on the eight pages.
L. U. No. 12: The State Conference Board, my parent local, is a move in the right direction; that is cooperation in disguise. Your plan to exchange cards is another idea which we approve and your idea of the home for the poor old devil who has outlived his usefulness is just fine.
L. U. No. 20: We notice that you are afflicted with the same trouble that we, in the heart of America, are troubled with. Utilitinitus. They have their graded men on up from nothing almost through the entire alphabet and the one having the highest grade, as a rule, is only an ordinary apprentice. Just recently we tried to have a
conference with the BIG I AM of the Light and Power Company but nothing doing. The editorial in the last number will help you think of the proper way to finally get the goat of such concerns.
L. U. No. 30: Don't worry, brother, all locals have "Simple Simon" members who can, but will not see what they should do, anyway, they don't do it, and in very few cases the fine plan will not bring the fat tires out to meetings. Those gas wagons mentioned are no doubt owned by your live wire members.
L. U. No. 40: How do you do it old top? Fifteen members at one haul? My, my, that is just fine, let us in on your plan.
L. U. No. 42: Yes, that wonderful company union accomplishes much for the slaves who are daily taking their lives in their hands. Their families will probably get a sympathetic look and the price of one or two meals when the bread winner is called to that long sleep. We are blessed (?) with them here too. Some of their slaves are waking up, but you know some people learn slow and others never learn.
L. U. No. 103: We are surprised at you for permitting this concern to work the "con game" on you. I thought all Bostonians were live wires, but it seems that that company very nicely worked their skin game on contractors, workers and all. Oh, well, you will know better next time.
L. U. No. 104: "Brevity is the soul of wit," seems to be your idea. What you did say was all right as far as it goes, but go further old timer and tell us something.
L. U. No. 106: Your letter was just fine for your members; however, you did finish up with a touch of the right stuff We sure like your idea of "just keep right on after them and get them in." The dumb bells have to be educated you know.
L. U. No. 112: Yes, it is a lamentable fact that the poor fellow who has so many ups and downs in earning shekels gets so little for not only what he does but what he knows as well. The International can help us very little to boost the pay of the linemen; they must help themselves and can do so better than any one can help them. Of course an organizer can do much good, but the good he does in a locality will not last if those most interested don't keep continually hammering away and not only keep up the enthusiasm in the members but make those who are not members want to get in with the bunch. You've got to keep right after them all the time. Yes, much care should be taken in selecting a delegate to a convention and always try to get one who has ideas and is not afraid to tell them.
L. U. No. 117: Just fine old top, make them come up or pay up. Many good members were unconcerned about what was going on in the local until in some way they happened to attend a few meetings right in "suction." Not only non-members have to be educated but members also. A plan to not accept dues only at meetings is very good and we have known good results from such plans. We
do not see the proposed amendment to the constitution regarding death benefits in the same way that you see it, but then if we all saw things in the same way we would all want the same wife.
L. U. No. 122: Go to it, W. H., we're with you, punch the A. P. once for us if you get a chance. There is no argument against the necessity of unions. You will find even some preachers, who try to line up with the A. P. bunch, but if they believe in what that great Holy Book says how can they dispute the rights of organized labor? Union labor dating back, according to the only authentic history we have, to four thousand years before Christ, shows that it was necessary to be organized even in the old biblical times. At that time capital was against it, and history teaches us that they have always opposed the organization of the workers. Many times and in many places meetings had to be held in absolute privacy, even in some instances the members would go back into the hills and hold their meetings. Possibly five thousand, nine hundred and twenty-four years hence the same struggle will exist, but we should never become discouraged, while in some places we can not prosper, in other places we can at least partially get what is coming to us, so let's always keep on the alert and try to make our condition the best. Let us continue to try for what we want and then we will very probably get at least a part of it.
L. U. No. 125: We do not always get what we want or expect by arbitrating, but in our opinion that is the best plan for all concerned. If you don't get what you like then try to like what you get. There is always consolation in knowing that you can try again.
L. U. No. 135: Your letter brings good news to all who read it and should be read by all who get the Journal, but can't you get out a little more? Your letter is too local.
L. U. No. 140: A splendid review of political trickery, give us more like it.
L. U. No. 143: Just don't you let up on that sermon you started to preach, let's all get busy and get the other fellow busy, for you know that once every four years the people have the balance of power and if the workers would wake up we could do something.
L. U. No. 150: Your good wishes for prosperity is very good and your letter is very optimistic, but what are you doing to help?
L. U. No. 184: All right Brother Maze, the political gains you have made is indeed encouraging, but don't stop to rest, keep going.
L. U. No. 187: Now say, is that fraternalism? You very nicely invite the boys to stay away from Oshkosh.
L. U. No. 210: You gave us a very nice letter Bachie, the comedy was very good and you relate incidents very interestingly. We agree with you regarding the little narrowmindedness of some of the members of the "rough neck" and "narrow back" locals.

Those who know will tell you that the inside men get a better wage on account of the work not being regular, not because they have a better job, or a job that necessitates more gray matter. Most all line jobs are regular and most all inside jobs are very irregular. That was the original excuse for demanding a higher wage, then you know that the contractor can bid on a job high enough so the other fellow pays the bill, consequently it is immaterial how much he pays, just so they all pay the same and all have to make high bids, that is why it is easier for the narrow back to get a better wage than the rough neck can get. We have carried a combination card for several years and we can't feel any difference in our dignity in either branch.
L. U. No. 212: So you read the articles of O. O. McIntyre, do you? You are a splendid copyist all right.
L. U. No. 218: Now don't be a pessimist, old fellow, try to look on the bright side sometimes.
L. U. No. 238: Like L. U. No. 104, you believe in brevity, but say, brother, why not be more optimistic? Even though your letter was short, pessimism stands out very prominently.
L. U. No. 252: While your letter is brief and pessimistic, your appeal to the members to use their power at the coming election is good.

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Niagara and Hudson Sts., Bufralo, N. Y. Send free trial of your method to:
L. U. No. 255: Did you imagine that you were sending in the settlement news to your home paper? Composition all right but be more general.
L. U. No. 291: Your letter, Brother Smoot, is splendid, come again. Such letters as that should be read and the subject seriously considered. Space forbids us giving your letter a lengthy comment. Give us more of the same kind of dope.
L. U. No. 297: Hello neighbor, glad to hear from you, especially such encouraging news. It is true your letter is strictly local, but we all love to hear of progressive movements and the cooperation of wives of the boys in boosting the movement.
L. U. No. 322: Again space will not permit the expression of our opinion of your good letter. The response to your appeal shows conclusively the ready response that would be given to a movement for a home to take care of the worthy brothers who are not able to care for themselves.
L. U. No. 405: Fine Jack, "hit 'em again," and maybe some of the dormant press secretaries will wake up. Your letter is fine, as usual, and has the right touch of optimism.
L. U. No. 443: Righto, Woody, it is too often the case that secretaries delay their reply to communications. We never know how important it may be that an immediate reply should be made.
L. U. No. 494: "A constant drop of water will wear away a stone." Your fight against that chocolate bar manufacturer shows what vigilance and perseverance will do and should be a lesson to all who have struggles to keep right on; never give up, for right will eventually prevail.
L. U. No. 584: Right, Jack. All who prove themselves to be unworthy should be exposed to the Brotherhood at large. Don't wait about starting your next letter until you have to go to bed. That is like a school kid with their lessons, put it off till the last thing then too sleepy to finish.
L. U. No. 596: We are always glad to read such letters as yours, it shows what can be done. We believe that you are about right in your suggestion to publish wages, conditions, \&c., in all localities, in the Worker, then the strong can help the weak more intelligently.
L. U. No. 675: "A little nonsense now and then ?" \&c. Please note the one expression, "A little."
L. U. No. 723: You get the prize for brevity, but we will say that what little you did say was good information.
L. U. No. 756: It is regretable that some brothers show a weakness in getting peeved and doing an injury to both themselves and the organization by trying to do something spiteful, but after all, Brother Wilson, don't you believe that the little things really show the real principle of a person? Your letter is very informing.
L. U. No. 763: Now don't let your "first attempt" be your last effort. Your letter is well composed, touching on local and gen-
eral interest just enough to give it a good blend, just keep coming. We were once the publicity man for old 162, which was then the brand number of the Omaha hikers.
L. U. No. 1037: What are you trying to do Brother Bonnet, get yourself assassinated? Don't you appreciate the fact that the laws of the United States will now not permit the looking upon the wine when it is red, or the blowing of foam off the top? Your letter brings back such fond memories and then to know that we are deprived of those luxuries without having any chance to express our own views makes the deprivations doubly hard. That's all right, come again with a real newsy letter, we are always glad to hear from our cannuck friends. We served L. U. 213 one term as both recording secretary and publicity man, so we feel very near to all locals in your Dominion.

Publicity Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 81, SCRANTON, PA.

## Editor:

It has now been quite a while since anything concerning Local No. 81 has been seen in the Worker and I am hereby, at the request of the boys, endeavoring to let the outside world know where we stand.

Will start off by saying that the boys of No. 81 are receiving $\$ 9.00$ per day since May 1, but conditions are not the best at present, owing to a slump in work. We have ten or fifteen men idle at present, with no big work in sight, but hope things will be brighter in a short time.
The wage agreement committee, consisting of Billy Daley, Business Agent; John Daley, President; G. Edwin Mitteer and the writer had an easy time with the contractors, but. in the meantime Brother Goble was in our jurisdiction and gave them a very interesting lecture concerning conditions. I want to say that the latch string is always on the outside for Brother Goble, an International Officer, and must say that if the I. B. E. W. had some other men of his caliber the I. B. E. W. would be a great big organization, commanding' the respect of the world.

Brother Ed Miller, our former president, left us to take a far better job as foreman near Philadelphia, Pa. We have not heard from him yet, but I hope we will in the near future. If they go through with their building program he will be sitting pretty for a couple of years. The best of luck to him.

I also met a former member of Local No. 81, Chas. Hutchinson, but now a member of the Panama Canal Local, looking in the best of health. He expects to step into a very good job soon, which is a habit of all Local No. 81 boys.

We are going to try to have a licensing system in this locality if possible, as one is needed badly. The carpet baggers, mostly all crockery workers, and pea dust snuffers are at it from the time it is light enough to go to work until all hours of the night,
which is unfair competition all around. Jobs are being taken away from contractors for the difference of 25 cents. That kind of competition is hard for everybody concerned.

Brother Ed. Mitteer was elected Vice President at our last regular meeting. He is an old timer at the game and is getting along good. We also decided to get Business Agent Billy Daley a runabout to chase a few snakes we have in this vicinity. His duty will be to so train the runabout so it will sneak up on them and bite them and then be off to bite some more. He can do it all right.

We had a few former members of Local No. 81 go "skunking" on us, but as we stand just now they will never be missed, but when they want to get in out of the rain again they will have to tell us a few things.

This will let you know how we are at this time, so I will bring this letter to an end, hoping to see more locals sending in letters. Yours as ever,

RUSTY.
L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Editor:

To correct any misunderstanding that may exist relative to the new building now in course of erection in this city for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," and on which a member of Local No. 21 recently lost his life while at work, we regret that we are compelled to make known the fact that with the exception of the bricklayers and elevator constructors, the entire job is nonunion. The late brother was not employed as an electrical worker. The owners of this building have been notoriously antagonistic to organized labor for years and it is only by accident that the above mentioned unions are on the job.
While we are on this subject it might be well for us to mention the fact that recently a non-union electrical contracting
company of this city were successful in underbidding a number of firms who are fair to the Brotherhood throughout the country, for a good sized job in a city not very distant from here. We notified our local in the city in question of the reputation of the company referred to and requested the local to advise us if they could be of any assistance to us. Up to the present they have evidently not thought it worth while to answer our communication, as none has reached us so far. Our surprise may be imagined when we recently learned through another source that the job is now manned by the local mentioned, under the superintendence of a man who has been fighting our local for years. We are also advised that the specifications of the job called for the employment of union labor, and if this company could not get union men to work for them, the job would in all probability have been awarded to a fair firm. In the constitution of the Brotherhood there is a section which guarantees fair treatment to contractors who are fair to the Brotherhood in their home cities while they are engaged in work elsewhere, and this law is presumed to be retroactive in cases of an opposite character. To our mind it would be time well spent for some of our locals to familiarize themselves with it.

In a previous letter to the Worker we stated that if the "Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition" which it was proposed to be held in this city in 1926, was favorably decided upon, we would advise the Brotherhood of the fact through the Worker. In line with this we regret to state that the original plans for a celebration along the lines of a world's fair have been abandoned. The reasons given are that it would increase taxes to pay for a lot of papier-mache buildings which would be of no use to the city after the affair was over, and it would

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aiso mean the expenditure of large amounts of money which would be of more lasting benefit to the city if applied to permanent improvements. This sounds all right, but to our mind the real reason was that the opponents of the exhibition feared that organized labor would gain too much in the way of higher wages and better living and working conditions, as a consequence they have succeeded in influencing public opinion against the world's fair idea, and if they have their way the celebration will assume the aspect of an "Old Home Week Celebration" with a plaster of Paris colonnade around Independence Hall (designed by a French architect) to be employed by one of our patriotic (?) citizens, boat races on the Schuylkill River and athletic events in a stadium maybe, in Fairmount Park, and there you are. A fine way to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the independence of our country.

We are at present carrying on a campaign to build up the morale of the building trades unions of this city through the council of the Associated Building Trades. A number of the trade unions were very nearly destroyed through the war of extermination which has been directed against us by the Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated organizations for over two years. A few of us have managed to hold our own by careful management and have succeeded in holding our Building Trades Council together in spite of the fact that the bricklayers and plasterers are on the outside through withdrawal, and the carpenters, who were suspended for refusal to obey a strike order, they have been getting along after a fashion and are about convinced that they cannot get very far going it alone, and it is beginning to look as if we will soon have them back where they belong. The seed of dissension has been sown in some of the local unions and as a result one of them, the plumbers, has been split into two factions, neither of them gaining anything, but making it harder for the rest of us to rebuild. However we are going forward with our campaign for a bigger and stronger Building Trades Council than we have ever had, and if hard work and conscientious effort will bring it about we will soon accomplish our desire; provided always, that the rank and file give us their undivided cooperation and support and cast aside all petty jealousies and personal ambitions for the good of the movement.

Fraternally,
James S. Meade, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS. Editor:

In this locality we are not over-burdened with an abundance of work, but we are very fortunate in having the largest job ever constructed under union conditions in this jurisdiction. It is the new Edison

Electric Power Station at North Weymouth, Mass., about 15 miles from the heart of the city. There are at present about 300 Brotherhood men at work. Stone \& Webster Engineering Corporation, are building the plant. This job has been running since last November and the peak will be reached about August or September, when, it is rumored, that the gang will be cut. This local has assisted many New England local unions by placing many of their members on the above job, granting them a permit without any fee. It is also understood that the permit men will have to vacate the job before the members of this union. Therefore would advise any traveling brothers who have no doubt heard of this job, to act accordingly and not give up all their surplus cash to railroad companies with the hope of obtaining a long job. By the rate that our members are being laid off on other operations we will have to make provisions for them.

It is the policy of the officers and committeemen of this union to keep the entire membership employed as steadily as possible and have them contented and feel proud of their membership in the I. B. E. W. With the full membership at work and new fields to conquer, our organization should prosper and control more work, and bring more shops into the fold, so as to give the members a greater number of concerns to work for.

The agreement that we are now working under expires on April 1, 1925. Many active members of this union are of the opinion that with the proper methods used this organization can obtain a substantial increase in wages to at least $\$ 1.25$ or $\$ 1.35$ per hour for journeymen, in the new agreement.
The apprenticeship committee, composed of Martin T. Joyce, chairman; John J. Regan and Geo. E. Capelle have for the past number of months been trying to have the contractors' committee meet and agree on an apprenticeship plan. Very slow progress has been made owing to the contractors failing to cooperate with the above committee and the apprenticeship commission of the Boston Building Congress. Chairman Joyce has arranged for meetings with Mr. Pynchon, secretary of the Congress, for the first week in June, in regard to this subject, with the hope that the contractors will be shown the advisability of training our apprentices, who will be the future electricians of the city.

At a recent meeting of the union amendments to the by-laws were acted on, and several changes were made, among them increasing the number of business agents to two, and the election to be held at the annual election, Wednesday, June 25, 1924. Polls are to be open from $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to 9 p . m. Members entitled to vote will have to have their cards with them and dues paid for the month of April. An assessment of $\$ 1.00$ is levied on all members not voting.

Hope that the women folks will allow the stronger gentry a little time off for the above occasion, so that they can vote and do a little electionering for their favorite candidate.

Fraternally yours,
Geo. E. ("Major") Capelle,
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

## Editor:

Another month gone and still no summer weather in Boston, but it must be hot enough in Washington with all the G. O. P. investigations.
A lot of our boys are busy trying to figure up what is coming to them from the new bonus. They say it is as hard to figure as the income tax.
All the boys are working and business looks good. Of course that means small meetings, for when all are working they are too tired to attend union meetings. But when it is time to have a contract signed we see a lot of birds come in and make demands that they know cannot be put into effect.
A new wage scale has been put up to the Fred L. Ley Co., and the B. E. Road. A wage scale committee is working with our business agent and no doubt we will hear some good news at our next meeting.
We will have nomination and election of officers next month. It looks as if our old officers will handle the reins for another year.
Some of our boys are making a fuss over not getting the Journal. Some say they haven't received any for two yeavs. This should be remedied.

Fraternally yours,
D. A. McGillivray, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

## Editor:

Just a few words from Local Union No. 120, of London, Ontario, for publication in the Worker. How it all came about that you hear from this local once again is this: I happened to be reading the Worker before going to the last meeting and seeing no word from here I made inquiries and found out that things had been let slide in this direction for some time. Any how, the upshot of it was I was elected to the honorable position of letting the boys down there know there is such a place as Canada, and a town called London.

We had some trouble here last June. We were out about 10 days and got a fairly good settlement (considering wages up here) 70 cents per hour; double time for overtime; nine hours, six months; eight hours, six months and Saturday afternoons off. Since the signing up again we put it to a vote whether to go on the nine hours again or stay on eight hours. The eight hours carried, so everything is moving smooth again. I would like to let you all know, that there is one, or perhaps two, of the guys who
"scabbed" here, who have gone down your way. One is Alfred Case. He left here and went to Detroit and got a job. He did not last long there, as through information from the local, he was found out to not be needed in the "border metropolis." We have heard since then that he (Case) is working as "electrician" at the Ford plant at Windsor. Any how, you may look out for him.

The other one is Roy Thomas. From last reports he is in Toledo, Ohio, with the "Bell." This is not confirmed, as we haven't been able to get in touch with anyone who knows where he really is.
In this city we have the Public Utilities


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Commission in the light and power field. We have the linemen on this 100 per cent organized. The inside wiremen and operators are not organized at all. Seems as though the only time we hear them "Holler" is when we get any little concession. Perhaps some day they will get wise to themselves and get away from this fear of getting fired, and organize with us.

We are all hoping for good things and times coming up our way from now on, seeing the sun has broken through. It will take a lot of work and hardships to bring all we expect, but we have stood it all before and are willing to sacrifice ourselves some more for the good of the union.

Now, brother, this is about all I can think of now, as this is my first attempt in this line I will try and write you more and better news for the next edition of the Worker.

Fraternally yours,
D. E. D.

## L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

 Editor:I was very much interested in the editorial on Child Labor in the April Worker. It is a subject which we should all take an interest in. We may not have children of our own but we have brothers and friends who have.

While we do not want to bring up children to be loafers, we do not want them put in the fields and factories before they have a little schooling and before they have attained sufficient growth to withstand the hardships of labor.

As I understand it now, we can have no child labor laws until the Constitution of the United States is amended, which is going to take some time. What are we going to do in the meantime to prevent child labor? Here is one thing that will help a little.

The pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city is taking an active part in this Child Labor Movement. I don't know if that is because he has a boy himself or not. At any rate, in speaking before the members of a Parent-Teachers organization here a month or so ago, he gave them this thought to take home with them. Whenever you buy any kind of goods, if you want to be sure that they were not made by the hands of children or that children had nothing to do with the making of the material in the goods, look for the Union Label. That will be a sure indication that child labor was not employed.

Now, we, all of us buy label goods when we can, but we all have friends who do not belong to organized labor who are not so particular. Let's mention this to them and by so doing help kill two birds with one shot. Help stop the practice of child labor and help to bring about the fair shop in all industries.

I would also like to say a few words about insurance. I judge from what was written
in the Worker that the amount of insurance the brothers can carry may be increased in the near future. This will be fine and dandy, provided it is not made compulsory. A good many brothers voted against the insurance measure in the first place because they had all the insurance they needed or all they could afford to carry. If we increase our insurance let it be optional.

Another thing that has been suggested by some of the "Old Timers" in the Brotherhood is this: When a man gets to the point where through age or injuries he can no longer work at the business he is forced to either give up his insurance or else deposit his card in the International Office which will cost him one dollar a month extra for his insurance. Of course, I know that a man in the fifties or older will probably be getting a cheap insurance at that, but can there not be some way whereby a man, who has been in the organization say twenty or twenty-five years, may be allowed to carry his insurance at the regular or at least a slightly increased rate when he is forced to quit the electrical game? It won't do any harm to think this over.

That was a fine letter of Brother Solliday's, of Local No. 2, in the April Worker. If the brothers haven't read it, look it up and read it before you put the Worker, on file. Let's have some more, Brother Solliday.

Fraternally yours, W. H. Thompson, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.

## Editor:

Local Union No. 125, of Portland, Oreg., wishes to report the strike still on against the Northwestern Electric Company. The chief weapon now used is in boycotting their service. Northwestern consumers are being appealed to by advertisements in the press, by personal letters, and by calls from committees representing the union. In addition to this we are receiving valuable assistance in this work from our friends in and out of the labor movement.

We are receiving better support from the labor movement in this city than has been accorded any other local fight carried along similar lines. That we are getting results is evident by the attitude of the open shoppers and strenuous efforts that are being made by company solicitors to misrepresent us to the publie.

We wish to call the membership's attention to the importance of winning this fight and to notify them that we are in a position to continue it indefinitely.

Whenever the company recedes from its position and signs an agreement with the union, such information will be published in the Worker. In the meantime it is desired that all traveling members take notice of strike conditions here and not come this way
looking for work. It may come to a point soon where it will be necessary to close the charter, a situation we hope can be avoided. Clarence H. Nortin,

Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 137, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:
Just a few lines from this neck of the world to let the brothers know that this local is still doing business in the same old place.

The strike at the Municipal Gas Company is still on and it has lasted for over two years. The boys are still loyal to the union and the "rats" are doing their poor work but getting away with it.

There are quite a bunch of floaters at present working in this locality on a job for the Ed Joy \& Co., of Syracuse. They are in the charge of "Jim" Fitzgerald, former Recording Secretary of Local No. 79. He is the main "gazabo." His right bower is "Silent" Marty Boyland, of Local No. 328. Left bower is Frank "Harp" Whalen, of Local 79. The rest includes "Baldy" Evans and Ed. Ceratt, of Local No. 79.
"Box Car" Leon Ellison stopped off in Sharon, Pa., and visited Local No. 218 on his way from Portland, Oreg. We had another brother here but will not mention his name until we get a picture of him and his little kitty.

Lucas, from Local No. 738, is trying to flirt with all the girls (old or young) in this town, so don't be surprised if you see in the papers that he is spending a vacation at the city's expense. The "Swan" from Local No. 328 has deserted the "Wild Union" to be with us. "Flat Wheel" Kingan blew in the other day and looks the same as he did ten years ago. Marty Halacy, of Local No. 392,
is the proud father of a new daughter, making an even half a dozen. The chief "whistle pig" is "Mike" Guilford, of Rome, N. Y. He is hustling all the time so the linemen do not have to wait for material.

The following brothers of Local No. 137 are working on the same job: Gordon "Sheik" Kelly and his little partner, "Needle Nose" Adams; "My Tom" Millerick, "Deutch Grandpa" Stubert, Geo. "Smiler" Stangle, "Pop" Dave Tietz, Frank "Trolley" Murphy, John Chickering and Otto "Square" Johnson, former "Judge" of the A. P. \& L. high line.

I hope to see this in print as we never see anything from this local in the Worker. Отto L. Johnson.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

In going over last year's work of this department and viewing our local organization's advancement since the first of May, when our last agreement went into effect, and we created the business department, we have seen 15 of our helpers go up to journeymen. We also have placed on an average of 15 men to work a month and have gained in a better relationship with those who have misunderstood that we stand for cooperation, efficiency and service (all for one and one for all) in the electrical trade.

And now we are coming to another end of the pipe dream, as some may say. So let us see that in running over the threads that we are going to have a good tight fit and that no water can get in, and that all the hot air has a chance to get out before the insulation is all melted off the wires and we have a ground to clear up and perhaps all of our former work is either de-
stroyed or we have to go all over it again.
Up to the present time the life of our organization has been built on, and from the spirit of brotherly cooperation, partly from a sentimental reason and unreasonable misunderstandings between two or more human beings, who should cooperate 88 one Organization for a given object, which some day will be realized.

Electrical work for the electrical workers is our standard, and we should appreciate that every worth while effort in life must depend upon honest fraternalism. The unreasonable misunderstandings, as quoted, we hope to see in so broad an understanding of their interference to the objects and desires of the religious teachings of the mother who brought you into this world. She had no expectations that you or I, which means every human being on this earth, should lean towards any law but the "Golden Rule."

Money may be the means to put butter on your bread, and sometimes pays for fraternalism for a given object, but through understanding with proper cooperation, honest endeavor and value received for the objects to be gained, by the employer and employee, which means the results of following the golden rule, and the said results means for all time. That is the foundation of the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of the Electrical Workers, which principles are up to you to protect and advance to the other electrical workers already in the trade and to those now and hereafter coming into the business.

Our part of the industry is being lost sight of by our contractors in competition of prices on contracts for the following reasons: The manufacturers of electrical washing machines, vacuum cleaners, irons and many other electrical appliances are educating the public to the usefulness and economy of using electrical machinery and other electrical appliances. That the gost of the equipment in money is nothing to the benefits that the users of the machines, appliances and equipments received in prolonging life and giving service, removing drudgery and slavery to the satisfaction of all the members of the household. It is unnecessary to go into the details of all the benefits derived from the uses of the electrical current in its many forms of application.

We want the contractors to follow the makers of the electrical equipment so as to educate the public to the fact that the most important item of this improved condition is the wires, outlets, switches, sockets and the equipment put in and connected up to the wires that the linemen and the inside wire men have already installed on the outside and on the inside before any washing machine, vacuum cleaner, iron or any other equipment is in use. The whole equipment that the inside wireman installs will outlast the other equipment.

A washing machine, to outlast the con-
tractor's installation, would cost two or more times the cost of the wire and fixture installation, and you can't buy any kind of a machine for less than $\$ 100$. Now consider your vacuum cleaners, irons, your lights and all the attachments, no dangerous kerosene oil or gas and a hundred and one comforts you never had before and can have only from the use of electric current. The people couldn't have all these comforts and blessings if it wasn't for the electrical workers and electrical contractors, and neither one of us are getting credit or value received for our knowledge or the result of our work in bringing these conditions about.

If the electrical workers, inside and outside, would all stop work and some one wanted their house wired, so as to install a new washing machine or other electrical equipment, could they do it themselves, or have a carpenter, a plumber or some other tradesman to install what is known as a dangerous installation? No. Because there is a law that requires a man to take an examination before he can install any job and then the job is inspected by an inspector of the Fire Underwriters Association. Not to see if the job looks like nature's sunset, but to see if the job is electrically safe.

The plumber's trade is better protected by the master plumbers than is the electrical trade by the electrical contractors, for the protection of life and property.

There is only one answer to the question, and this is it: Lack of a proper understanding and organization between the three interested parties-the public, the contractors and the electrical workers-and for this misunderstanding in values and protection we all lose.

Now it is our aim to see these conditions removed and to bring closer together the men of our trade who finance the jobs and the men who install the jobs for the benefit of the public, who pays for and expects a good safe job from fire risk, but, who is buncoed by the contractors with the present system of price competition, and we all know that the Electrical Workers can not do the work and meet in its entirety our policy of cooperation, efficiency and the service that proper time to do the job can render.

We submit this question and believe it to be one for consideration, along with an electrical department in our city building department, which we are now endeavoring to assist in forming. We are asking you to carefully analyze these two important measures, along with a needed union contractors' department of the National Contractors Association, so that we can then work out the proposed measures for the benefit of our contractors, the electrical workers and the public.

We also would advise that your deliberations on the wage scale for 1924 and 1925 be considered not on a money value, but base it on the value of organization, for
that is the basic principle of life, and perfect life means perfect organization. Sane legislation brings results and that means money.

In submitting this report to you I want to thank you for your hearty cooperation since taking charge of this department and we hope that through the efforts and results gained since we have been functioning, gaining knowledge from experience, and by staying on the job the experiment so far has been worth the money and time expended for a brighter future.

I am your humble servant.
Fraternally,

> W. F. Barber,
> Business Manager.

## L. U. NO. 188 , CHARLESTON, S. C.

 Editor:Here I am again and no news. We have just about recovered from our pienic, which we could call a success in hard times like these, for everybody in this burg is dead and what are alive will soon be dead.

Bro. Simon Jones is on the sick list with a bum eye. We hope it is not serious.

We changed our meeting nights from the first and third Friday to the first and third Monday.

Here's hoping things will pick up some and I will have more news next month.

> W. B. Warren,

Press Secretary.

## L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. <br> Editor:

I am feeling pretty fair today after a big night, the wife and I danced together five times and we are still friends. Ain't love grand? We attended a meeting for the employees of the Atlantic City Electric and after listening to an address on "Perseverance," were entertained by the Wildwood Glee Club and other home talent. Then the orchestra started some jazz that only a wooden Indian could resist and soon the large floor was filled with the adherents of the fair Terpsichore. Last but not least came the eats-ice cream, lady fingers and other fancy cakes. Can you readers picture me juggling a plate of cream and gurgling lady fingers? But I made the grade and didn't spill a drop nor a crumb.
Now to tell you about a real party. On Thursday evening, May 15, Local Union No. 211 staged its annual banquet at the El Kadia Gardens, one of the niftiest cafes in the city. The committee in charge, composed of Brothers Cameron, chairman; "One Round" Chambers, vice chairman; Harvey, Hurley, Bennett and little Bert Martin did themselves proud and received the thanks of the entire 150 who attended. The menu was exceptionally appetizing while a 15 -piece orchestra kept the party enlivened with the latest of syncopated melodies.

Chambers and Hurley were the wine stewards and lived up to the name in its entirety; they surely took the "stew" out of steward.
The large dining hall was artistically decorated and the tables were resplendent with their white linen and glistening silver. Excellent addresses were delivered by President Eger and Chairman Cameron, but the next day neither could remember what they had said. All of which reminds me that I did the same thing once but my awakening cost me twenty-two iron men.

The party broke up about one a. m. for us respectable married men, but some of the care-free, single birds were submerged for the following three days. It was, without a doubt, the most elaborate and successful affair ever put over by the local.

Brother Chambers has tired of the electrical game and is taking a special course


## Smoker's Teeth Bleached White in 3 Minutes

## New Safe Method Removes Stains -Makes Teeth Flashing White

No matter how much you smoke-no matter how stained your teeth may be-a new safe treatment has been perfected by prominent dentists, which bleaches away tobacco and other stains, leaving teeth wonderfully clear and white. This new discovery is called Bleachodent Combination. Consists of a mild, harmless liquid which softens and breaks up the stains, and a new kind of paste. The paste not only quickly and gently removes the softened stains-but used daily prevents the formation of new ones. You'll be amazed to see how quickly dark teeth are made flashing white and lustrous. Bleachodent Combination is safe and harmless to use. No effect on enamel as its mild ingredients are especially designed to act only on surface stains-not on enamel itself. Originally prepared for whitening children's soft, sensitive teeth which are so easily injured by harsh, gritty pastes and powders. Get Bleachodent Combination today. Costs only a few cents. Distributed by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories and sold by drug and department stores everywhere.
in banking and is having his eyes treated at the same time. It seems that he cannot tell the difference between a trust company and a national bank; also confuses South Carolina Avenue with Texas Avenue, although they are 14 blocks apart.

I heard that "Bill the Hepp" is misbehaving and also keeping very late hours. When he arrived home the other morning some one yelled out the window, "No Milk Today." Watch your step, William!
"Baldy" Salzman is the president of the C. L. U. of Atlantic County, and "Slim" Hurley is the financial secretary. "Fats" Bennett is a trustee in both the C. L. U. and the B. T. C., so you all can see that little ole 211 is a strong power to be reckoned with among the labor organizations throughout the county. The State B. T. C. just adjourned after a lively three days' convention.

It is my sad duty to relate that the good Bro. Parson Jones is no longer eligible for the Bible back society. For some unknown reason he stepped out and accumulated a couple of the prettiest packages ever seen in P'ville or elsewhere. But age is showing on him and he gets sleepy very early. However, as Jonesy owns one of the finest and coziest bungalows to be found in South Jersey, I presume he is entitled to stub his toe now and then. But listen, Ed., let me know when you are due again.

Jakie "A." Baruch, of No. 210, the Balto Crab, was appointed steward of the old plant crew. His middle initial stands for "Argue," at which he is nothing else but. His tobacco habit has necessitated the wearing of rubber goods by all those who are within a mile of him on a windy day. That hiker sure can argue and seems to grow fat on it. We only have one argument per day, but that is continuous. Thank heavens, he is going down home to see Mrs. Jake and the five little ones so I will have a rest until Monday.
"Pud" Hartman and I are back on the job. He had nine weeks vacation while I only had three, but I am not envious of him in the least. I have heard it whispered around that the pusher of my outfit is wondering how he can secure about three weeks off with pay. If said whisper is correct I can easily supply him with a good excuse-jump off the end of the steel pier three times and come up twice.

Last week the 47 th annual convention of the National Electric Light Association was held on the Million Dollar Pier and the display of electrical appliances and construction hardware was well worth seeing. Those of us who were fortunate enough to secure admission buttons, had the pleasure on Wednesday night of hearing an address by Senator Capper, of Kansas, also one by Secretary Hoover, who radioed in from Chicago. Thursday evening was entirely given over to pleasure and there were some exceptionally fine big time artists as well
as Paul Whiteman's famed New York gang of synchronizers.

In June the car-builders arrive with their massive display of modern machinery, the same meaning plenty of overtime for the electrical squeak. As a rule most conventions that are held on any of our piers require heaps of extra power and light. That is where we shine and some of the boys made so much dinero on the electric light convention that their wives hired cars to see that the checks and envelopes got home safely.

Atlantic City has just emerged from one of the hottest municipal elections ever held in this vicinity. Mud slinging was indulged in by both sides until it became tiresome and disgusting. The slate that should have been supported by all unionists was defeated as usual, although we were successful in electing one of the group for city commissioner.

Some folks may rave about life in the open, others will tell you concerning life on the ocean wave, but neither has a thing on this living in a big apartment building. The weather being warm, I have several windows open and from across the areaway comes the strains of "Linger Awhile" a la victrola. From the apartment on the other side a barrel-tone songster has burst loose with, "You're the Kind of a Girl That Men Forget." Ye Gods and little fishes, Mrs. Bachie has joined the melee with a selection from "Little Nellie Kelley." That settles it. I am going to move bag and baggage out to the 400 block, South New York Avenue. What care I if the basements are somewhat damp in that locality. I simply gotta have peace and quiet.

Will Rogers came down the other day and offered to double with me in a twentyminute sketch-2 aday. He to throw the rope and I the bull. Was promised fortyfive weeks on the big time at 250 per, but after careful deliberation I refused the offer for two perfectly good reasons. First, I couldn't leave friend wife and the assured three squares, and feathery flop. Secondly, was afraid I couldn't put it across when facing my victims. Distance lends enchantment.

How about all of us pen-pushers forming a protective press secretary association; then when our respective cash customers start in to ride us or threaten to give us the gate, we can retaliate by calling a nation wide strike. We can affiliate with the A. F. of L. the Associated Press, Capper's Weekly, the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, the War Cry and last, but not least, the Gridiron Club of Washington, copyright our stuff and demand larger salaries and royalties.

At last it has arrived-a letter from a Canadian local and Brother Bonnett is to be congratulated for breaking the long silence maintained by the locals over the line. Hot dog! what a wonderful letter I could write, were I in the land where real "Inspiration" comes in liquid form. Think of the
pleasures derived from the little brown jug, and the headaches-but a little bit of honest to goodness liquor now and then is relished by the best of men.

The law as it is enforced today is a huge joke, as there are more saloons in operation than ever before in the history of our fair city. Men, who were never known to use anything stronger than beer have become confirmed hootch hounds. Why? But to get back to the main line, I wish to get acquainted with all of you Canadian scribes, as I may be drifting your way one of these warm summer days, but not in winter. Cuba for mine.

For a point of information, Brother Editor, haven't any of the feminine locals a press secretary? Surely among them could be found a Gertrude Atherton, a Nina Wilcox Putnam, or a Mary Roberts Rinehart, and I have an idea that a letter from one of the gentler sex would go big with our readers.

Brother Forbes, of Hollywood, slings a mean pen, but then he should; just look at the wonderful local color and material he has at his finger ends. The new member in his family should be an incentive for him to do his best. Man, if I lived out there I sure would call all those movie queens and some who ain't, by their first names. The nearest I have been to his beautiful city since 1908 was at one of the local theaters that was showing "Hazel from Hollywood." Get behind me Satan-and shove me where I want to go.

Brother Armstrong, of Cedar Rapids, didn't do ten-sevenths of the worrying that I did there for a while, as it sure looked like Iwould become an electrical tourist again, However, everything is quiet and peaceful along the Atlantic just now and I am sitting pretty again. It was very nice to learn that he was, to a certain extent, sharing with me, my sorrows and woes, but I hope not the headaches and anytime you are in need of similar consolation, old timer, just send out the S. O. S. Us secretaries must stick together.

I thank you, Brother Gleason, for those few kind words and am sorry to learn that you are still under the hammer. Those Henry Pecks are tough babies to handle; so give them the air.

Boy, page Senator Smoot, of Idaho. Pardon me, I mean the Goat of 291. His article for May is worthy of special mention, but don't take it so hard in regards to the position you occupy. The first twenty years are the hardest. Also don't class me with the greasers, because I only herded the woolies for a few days when an old ewe decided she wasn't going into the corral without her offspring. The boss just happened to see me knock the aforesaid critter cuckoo and I went on down the road towards the railroad. That was nearly twenty years ago, long before $I$ cut my wisdom teeth; so you can't hold that against me. Will answer your welcome letter before this is off the press; so get out your specks and hip boots.
"Stop-Look and Read" carefully, you
members of No. 210! The one dollar assessment is due July 1, and from that date on it must accompany all dues. So don't let me have to hark on this subject again.

It is time to take the family over to see Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy" and my kid says if I don't quit pretty sudden, I'll have to send this by parcel post. To you western readers, I will say, Adios amigos $y$ hermanos, mas el proximo mes. You easterners will be contented with "quien sabe?"

## Bachie.

International copyright applied for-May, 1924.
P. S.-That should stop any plagiarism by these budding young writers and playwrights.

## L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

## Editor:

We are still on the map and doing pretty well at present. All the boys are getting in some time. Business around here is very poor. It must be blamed on the politicians I suppose, for it seems that when it gets around to Presidential year everything goes flat until the different parties name their candidates. Well, I hope when the time comes to vote the boys will watch their step and vote for a man who will think of the worker some time, anyway. It seems to be the same old cry, "Out of sight; out of mind." That goes for the "birds" that tell you what they are going to do for you, and when they get in they seem to forget you.

Well, Brother Loftus is back in the chair again after his vacation. Brother Maynard must have forgotten where the union rooms are. The dogs must be keeping the brother busy. Bro. Bill Mathews seems to have his hands full now with his teeth. Buck up, Bill, just think Bro. Art Gleason went all through the mill and now he is getting along fine.


Yes, STANDARD makes-GOODRICH, GOODYEAR, KELLY, FISK and others-actually priced less than half. Slightly'used tires thoroughly reconstructed by our gee\begin{tabular}{|lll|l|}
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I see Brother Kelly in town for a short stay. Kell cannot stay away from the big city. Pat Brennan was in town to his pal's wedding. Brothers Schofield and Adams are working up in Taunton. They are working on a new power house that is about the only big job around here now.
I hope all the brothers will take time to read the WORkER. It sure has some good reading matter in it.
I notice a few of the brothers are boosting the home for the electrical workers. I think it is a good plan. Many other unions have a home for the old timers. I think we should have one where a brother can spend his last days in comfort without being a burden or depending on anyone to take care of him. I like to read the different correspondence every month from the different places.

It seems that there is a slackness in the electrical trade throughout the country. All we can do is hope for the best to happen. I noticed Brother Forbes, of Local No. 40, failed to have an article in the WORKER for March. Brother Forbes had a bum excuse, but everybody will forgive him and wish Mrs. Forbes and daughter the best of health.

I am writing this article Sunday afternoon and the sun is shining for the first time in two or three days, and I am thinking how many of the worthy brothers would like to be with the brothers in Local No. 1037, where Press Secretary Bonnett says, "Why shouldn't we be happy when it is legal to buy beer and liquors in Manitoba?".

If Brother Cliff Hatch reads this letter I hope he will write and let the brothers know how he is getting along. Cliff and the writer were good friends and we had some arguments over different things, but we are still good friends. This local would like to hear from you, Cliff.

I guess it is nearly time to get some of the free sunshine, for it is the only thing besides air we get free. So I will close asking all the brothers in the U.S. A. to try to attend your meetings as often as you can and help a good thing along.

> Fraternally yours,
> Harry Gleason, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## Editor:

Just a word from Local Union No. 238. Things are rather dull here for the present time of year. The two big hotel jobs are almost finished, which will put several more men on the unemployed list. We haven't taken in any new members lately. Things are on somewhat of a standstill.

How about the home? Let us get busy; let's get together at the next convention and start something.

I was certainly glad to see so many letters in the Worker the last issue. I think every local union should be required to write a letter every month.

Brother Murdock has resigned as financial secretary and has accepted a position out
of town. We regretted to give Brother Abe up, but we hope to have the old war horse back with us again soon.

Bro. Van Hays has been elected financial secretary.

Bro. Jack Matthews, we are glad to say, is out of the hospital and will soon be on the job again.

Will close hoping to see more letters in the June Worker than were in May's issue. Fraternally yours,

> F. A. Neese,
> Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

## Editor:

Just a few lines for the June Worker. There is not a great deal going on among the linemen and we still take in a new member now and then; average about one for each meeting.

As far as work is concerned, there are not many signs presenting themselves yet, and do not look for much of a boom until after the 15 th of June, which is the time our contract with the Toledo Edison Co. expires and then we anticipate there will be work here and we all know there is a lot of it needed, but would advise the brothers that are traveling to defer their trip for a few months at least, and maybe we can give them something definite by that time.

Local No. 245 is having real good turn outs at our meetings of late, at least when they have something to eat in sight. On Tuesday night, April 22, through the efforts of a few of the brothers and their wives the local had doughnuts and coffee and all had a good feed and a good time.

Well, will ring off for this time.
William Barger,
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.

## Editor:

Owing to weather conditions it is very hard for some of the members to get out and attend our meetings. I am going to bring the matter up next meeting and see what can be done toward furnishing some of the members with rubber boots, raincoats and the like so that they can get out and be present when our meetings are called. I believe we ought to go a little further with the boys and furnish them with taxi cabs so as to transport them to and from the meeting hall. I am a little doubtful then, they might take sick on the date of our meeting and the cab would make a trip for nothing. A fellow would naturally think that in order to make the local's business a success they would make it a point to be there. But no, they seem to think that George will do it all, but some day George will take out a traveling card, and what will become of the union? My advice is to attend your meetings and take active interest in all the business that comes up for action and when the meeting
is over you'll feel better for doing so. Some of you fellows who do not attend meetings and happen to read this please take notice.

The weather has been something out of the ordinary. It seems that we are going to have another winter. Just the other day I overheard a neighbor of mine remark to a stranger who recently moved into the city about the weather. The stranger asked my neighbor what kind of weather prevailed in this section of the country, and my neighbor replied that we had six months of winter and six months of very poor sleighing. The way the weather keeps up it seems that my friend neighbor was about right.

It has been reported that our vice president, Brono Malek, had his foot crushed a week or so ago and from latest reports he is getting along pretty well. He missed something at our last meeting. We had the cigars on Brother Shore's little girl.

I note where the Wisconsin locals' press secretaries are getting very active the last month or so. I sure am delighted to see that there is some one on the job to take care of the different locals' publicity. We never hear anything from Local No. 276. They used to have some pretty good members there years ago, but it seems that their secretary has fallen by the way-side. Sometimes they run short of ink, but, of course, that is the fault of the organization. I remember a year or so ago we elected a press secretary to write up a few letters for the Journal. After a few months we noticed no letter in the Worker and several of the members inquired of the secretary why he had no letter published in the Journal. He replied that Superior, Wis., local had no letter for publication, and he didn't see any reason why he should have one. A fellow will run across a dumbell once in a while. Won't you, Boswell?
I enjoyed reading the May letter of

Bachie of No. 210. He gets by with a lot of funny stuff. If he keeps on we may see him in the funny pictures. That's right, Bachie, old boy, you're the guy that can make them smile. Come across with some more.

I see by the papers where the Green Bay boys are on strike. I hope they will come out winner. Stick to the ship, boys, it's worth while.

I expect to do a little writing next month, so will cease for this time, wishing all the members of the I. B. E. W. the best there's to be had.

## Fraternally,

S. J. Talaska,

Recording Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 291, BOISE, IDAHO

## Editor:

Well, brothers, darned if I ain't stuck for copy this month. Before attempting to write anything though, I expect that a public apology is due our worthy Vice-President from me. In enumerating the respective official chair warmers of No. 291 in my last letter I clean forgot to say that the VicePresident was Bro. A. R. Flagler. Now, having gotten that load off my mind, I'll see what I can do towards taking my usual two columns and a half.

I hope that none of you are afraid of facts and figures because that is what you are going to get in this letter, so, if you don't like them, tain't no use to read any more of this.

Some time ago I addressed a circular to various locals in the seventh International Vice Presidential District asking for information concerning the wages paid power linemen, the rates charged for power, and the average living costs. In connection therewith I desire to publicly thank the following locals for their instant cooperation in securing such data:

EXACT
SIZE

Nos. 11, of Denver; 122, of Great Falls, Mont.; 125, of Portland, Oreg.; and 415, of Cheyenne, Wyo. For the benefit of the membership I am setting forth the facts so gathered.

Wage Scales

Colorado-Public Service Corp.: Linemen, $\$ 6.25$ per day; troublemen, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 6.25$ per day. Denver Tramway Co.: Linemen, $\$ 6.25$ per day.

Idaho-Idaho Power Co.: Linemen, $\$ 5.40$ per day; troublemen, $\$ 132.50$ per month; operators from $\$ 115$ to $\$ 140$ per month.

Montana-Montana Power Co.: City foreman, lineman, $\$ 7.00$; city linemen, $\$ 6.50$; combination troublemen, city, $\$ 6.50$; country foreman, lineman, $\$ 5.50$; country linemen, $\$ 5.00$.

Oregon-Pacific Railway Light and Power Co. and Northwestern Electric Co. (the latter has stated that it will pay the same as the P. R. L. \& P., therefore is included herein although to date as far as our information goes the strike of 125 is still on against this company: Linemen, $\$ 7.56$; journeymen meter men, $\$ 7.56$; apprentice linemen, start, $\$ 4.78$, after 36 months, $\$ 7.56$; troublemen, split under various heads; operators range from $\$ 5.70$ to $\$ 7.42$ according to classification.

Wyoming-Cheyenne Light, Fuel, and Power Co.: Linemen, $\$ 6.00$; meter and service men, $\$ 130$ per month.

## Power Rates

In many instances these rates do not cover all instances due to inability to secure same because of inaccessibility in some cases.

Colorado-Public Service Corp. and Denver Tramway Co. use steam as motive or generating power (emergency connections with the Colorado Power Co. which is hydroelectric): Light rates, 9 cents per k.w; power, 4 cents per k.w.

Idaho-Idaho Power Co., hydro-electric: Light rates, 10 cents per k.w. for first 10 ; 8 cents per k.w. for next 30 ; residence, heat, and power, 3 cents per k.w. for first 50, min., $\$ 1.50$ per month; next $50,21 / 2$ cents, excess, 2 cents; commercial light, min., 10 k.w. at 10 cents, next 50,9 cents; excess over 1,210 k.w., 2 cents; power rates unavailable.

Montana-Montana Power Co., hydroelectric: Schedule D lighting, heating, cooking and appliances. Available for residences, flat and apartment domestic use. First 25 k.w. per month, 8 cents; next 25,4 cents; next 100, 3 cents, excess, 2 cents. Schedule CL, general lighting and appliances, metered service. First $100 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{w}$. per month, 8 cents; next 100, 6 cents; next $1,500,4$ cents; excess, 2 cents. Power rates unavailable.

Oregon-Pacific Railway Light and Power Co., and Northwestern Electric Co., combination steam and hydro-electric: $662 / 3$ per cent hydro-electric and $331 / 3$ per cent steam. Schedule A5, metered service residential light, heat and power. First 13 k.w. per month, $\$ 1.00$; next 13 k.w., 7 cents; next 50, 3 cents; excess, 2 cents. Schedule A6, commercial lighting and heating, primary
schedule. First 13 k.w. per month, \$1.00; next 66, 7 cents; next 100, 6 cents; next 720, 5 cents; excess, 4 cents. Secondary schedule. First $600 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{w} ., 3$ cents; next 1,000 , 2 cents; next $2,000,11 / 2$ cents; excess 1 cent. Schedule H2 power, metered rate. Primary schedule. First $500 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{w}$. per month, 5 cents; next 500, 4 cents; next $4,000,3$ cents; next $10,000,2$ cents; excess, $11 / 2$ cents. Secondary schedule. First $4,000 \mathrm{k} . \mathrm{w}$. per month, $1^{1 / 3}$ cents; next $100,000,1$ cent; excess, 8 cents.

Wyoming-Cheyenne Light, Fuel, and Power Co., steam. Residence lighting, 11 cents per k.w.; commercial lighting, 8 cents, residence power and heat, 3 cents; industrial power, 3 cents.

While this may seem dry reading to some of you I have given it for one purpose, to show the value of organization. You will note that while Idaho is one of the poorest organized of the states mentioned, the Power Company receives almost the highest rates and conversely pays the lowest wages. The average living cost for these states would run about $\$ 130$ per month for a family of five, so one can readily see where the Idaho power linemen get off in their sadly disorganized state.

Some might attempt to say that the fact that the Northwestern Electric has agreed to pay the same scale as the Portland Railway is proof that men can secure better wages and conditions without joining the International Brotherhood, but that is clearly a misunderstanding of actual facts. If the Northwestern lives up to its word, the "rats" working for it are receiving the increase due to the efforts of the I. B. E. W., because it is the policy of the company to meet the labor competition.

No. 291 fully realizes the importance of organization and the fact that, as a part of the I. B., it is under certain obligations to all unorganized electrical workers in that it is its duty to do all that is possible to organize those men. We have opened our charter for thirty days and are endeavoring to bring the city of Boise to a state of 100 per cent organization in order that we may devote our time and energy to our outlying territory. In this work we have received the full cooperation of the International Office wherever it was possible for it to help us. To the individual local, however, devolves the main burden of organization. International organizers are practically helpless if they do not secure the full cooperation of the local membership. Each member should constitute himself an organizer and strive to bring in at least one application a month. If each member of the International Brotherhood would bring in one member a month it would not take many months until there would be none left outside of the International Brotherhood. Then we would be in a position to negotiate one national power agreement and one national phone agreement instead of the many agreements which we now negotiate.

If this should be read by any member of No. 944, of Seattle, please advise your sec-
retary that I am still patiently waiting for the data that I requested more than a month ago, but never heard from. The same applies to No. 57, of Salt Lake City, and to the Arizona local. International Vice-President Vickers compiled a report on the Californian wage situation some time ago and sent a copy to each local of this district but same has been misplaced and therefore data on California is not available for publication at this time.

With best wishes to all until next month.
R. E. Sмоот.

## L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

In my letter to the Worker for the April issue I announced that Vice President H. H. Broach had filed or would file and be a candidate at the June primaries for nomination on the Farmer-Labor ticket to Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District.

It is now a certainty that I was premature in making the above statement. Certain things have happened in connection with the race in the Fifth Congressional District which have created a situation which Brother Broach considers has made it impracticable for him to enter the primaries. He, therefore, has not filed and will not be a candidate at the primaries or the general election, but has announced that he will work for the candidate chosen by the FarmerLabor voters at the primaries and do everything he can to have all Farmer-Labor candidates elected. The members of No. 292, along with Brother Broach's many other friends, are sorry the situation arose as it did, but under the circumstances we feel that Brother Broach has taken the correct position and that it will redound to his credit in the future.

Brother Broach has been spending his spare time writing, compiling, and editing a short simple course in public speaking. I understand it is ready for distribution and while I have not as yet had the opportunity of personally reviewing the work, I have heard only praise for it so far, and from what information $I$ have $I$ believe it will be a great help to the active workers in the labor movement as an aid to them in putting their knowledge and thoughts into words. Particularly will it aid business representatives and others who are or may be called upon to talk to gatherings outside the labor movement. I understand the course is to be distributed through the Speakers Service Bureau, Duley Building, 727 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., and a card to the above address will bring full information.

At the last meeting of Local No. 292 we had a very good attendance, that is compared to what we have had in the past several months, and it seemed to put new life into the local, and if a few more meetings with as good or better attendance can be had I think it will help to encourage your officers to do even better in the future than they have in the past.

It appears now that the electrical work on the Ford plant will be done by members of our Brotherhood, but we have some unemployed members here yet and we ask the brothers not to come to Minneapolis on the strength of the Ford job as very few electrical workers are employed on it yet and will not be possibly for some time.

The railroads in the Northwest are laying off men in some departments and cutting others to five days per week, and there is quite a lot of unemployment here already, with good prospects of it getting worse.

While I dislike writing about myself some of the members of the Brotherhood might be interested in knowing that $I$ have received the endorsement of the County Convention of the Farmer-Labor federation as a candidate for the nomination for State Representative from the twenty-ninth district at the June 16 primaries, and while it is a long ways from an endorsement to a nomination and again from nomination to election, particularly for an avowed Communist and member of the workers' party, I want to assure you that the workers and farmers will suffer no reverses through any action of mine and if I do not get the nomination I will support the candidate who appears to be the most favorable to the Farmer-Labor federation at the election. Fraternally yours,

Oscar Coover, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO. Editor:

Since my last letter things about Casper have taken a slump and are pretty quiet for the inside men, and there is a surplus of linemen. Ex-Bro. Tom McKee is one of the gaffers on the job with a number of old timers. Brother Jackson has been with us for a few weeks. He and Brother Carr made the oil fields and received a number of applications and got some of the boys to deposit their cards in No. 322. Bro. Vick Rudin, organizer for the painters, has been doing splendid work in the way of breaking up a dual organization of painters here. Brother Jackson and Brother Rudin have done splendid work in straightening up the Building Trades Council by a complete reorganization of the Council, and we hope in the near future to have a good Council again.

Our raffle is doing nicely, but not as well as we expected. So boys, do your best to sell the tickets we have sent you and return your stubs. Thanking all for their help in making this raffe a success, we hope to announce the winner of the fishing outfit in our next letter.
I notice some of the boys are writing of the Home in their letters to the Worker. Let's keep it up, boys, as through the continual hammering at our membership we will not let the boys forget we are trying to make it a reality. I feel that every member in the Brotherhood wants one, and like everything else it takes publicity and opinion of the members to accomplish our end. Now, boys, if your Press Secretary does not write to the WORKER take it upon yourself and let's hear from as many next month on the Home as can possibly write in.
I guess I will cut the string for this time.

One thing we will have to do before Brother Jackson leaves us is to give him a little of our alkali water to tune him up for the next job.

> Fraternally yours,
> WM. Gauntr, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 383, GILLESPIE, ILL.

## Editor:

Well, here I am again trying to find some news from Local Union No. 383.

Work here, at present is not so good. We have four men loafing around. That is not many, but enough for a little local of fortyfive members.

I hear the Illinois Traction Company is going to put on five extra gangs about the fifteenth of May, but don't know this to be true, as the line foreman, Mr. Abbott, will tell you anything but what he means. The job is open shop and Mr. Abbott says the company will pay 85 cents per hour.

The Illinois Power and Light Corporation had a big picnic at Fairy Dell, twelve miles north of Centralia, Ill., and the linemen and office force motored down from Gillespie, Inl.

All of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation line jobs are 100 per cent I. B. E. W. and that gets us to knowing each other better.

Bro. Fred Koepp has gone to work at Collinsville, Ill., as switchboard instructor for the Illinois Power and Light Corporation. He is really our press secretary, but has been so busy, he hasn't had time to write for about seven months, so I took it on myself to write a few lines.

Don't know anything more of interest so will ring off.

> W. H. Collins,

President.

## L. U. NO. 485, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

## Editor:

You know 'tis always the unexpected that happens, and this can be applied in the case, as being press secretary of Local No. 485 and never furnishing any dope until last chance before a new press secretary is installed.

Well, here goes. For the first time in the history of this locality the electrical workers got an agreement signed up for ensuing year before the majority of building crafts had their agreements signed; but, as conditions in general in this locality do not look very good for this time of year, with factories running with small forces, especially implement factories, where the general wage for mechanics is very poor, and this is the biggest industry in this locality and has a big bearing on business in general. The banks are not inclined to loan money for building and the manufacturing interests are strong for applying the pressure that they think necessary for the desired political effect this fall. So all in all, the building mechanics here in this locality are paid the best wages in any of the various lines. Still we do not get as high a rate as do the building tradesmen in cities of our surrounding vicinity. But Locals Nos. 485 and 635 are signed up for an increase from $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per hour, taking effect July 1, which we managed to get after going on a strike May 1 and staying out till May 7, during which time we had no "rats" to contend with and met the committee of contractors several times, always finding a very friendly feeling existing. So we do not think we did so bad at this time, getting a raise of $\$ 1.00$ per day in wages, several changes in working rules and still retaining the general good will of the bosses which is found always goes a long ways.

The prospects for big work here in TriCities seems as though most of it has been tabled. Still there is a new power house under course of construction, being built by the United Light and Railways Co., on the Iowa side of river. As yet we have not managed to get same lined up. But as we are blessed by the return of our former business agent, Hans Johnson, of

St. Paul, whom all the tradesmen in this locality are strong for, we know that all will be done that is possible for the benefit of the electrical workers when he is on the job, and we are sorry he was not with us when the time came for a new agreement.
Brother Chiles was here on the job during our trouble and came in class with his Stearns Knight and remained during negotiations, later heading for Galesburg, where the boys are having some trouble.
If the press secretary of No. 103 sees this article, I trust he will know I am still looking for that picture the delegates returning from convention had taken at Nantasket Beach; as I sent No. 103 my receipt as per an article in one copy of the WOrker, and never saw any picture as yet, and I wonder how many of the other delegates got fooled. It seems as though the camera man must have been a slicker.

Well! I will subside and refrain from expressing my sentiments further as I do not care to get in too deep, as my oratorical qualities are lacking. So trusting our big brother-Brother Broach-will soon be well and feeling as good as ever and always to the front, I ring off.

We have another brother-Bro. G. 0 . Wilson, our future press secretary-who writes a word or two occasionally to the Worker, and I hope he writes this time as he sure will tell some things I have side tracked.

> E. L. Smith, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 405, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA Editor:

As it is getting along about the last of the month I am due to send in my report for No. 405 or get fired.

Work in this locality is very slack this spring. I suppose we can expect that as it is nearly always slack during presidential year. Wall Street wants to scare the working man so he will vote the way they want him to. But it is getting harder every year to fool the worker. He has started to do his own thinking and not vote for any one just because he is a Republican or because he is a Democrat, but votes for the man who will carry his banner no matter which party ticket he may be on. One thing we hear out here in Iowa that sure is funny to a non-partisan, is to hear those old hard-head Republicans rave because Brookhart is breaking all the rules of the dear old Republican party. That sure is too bad. We hope he breaks some more.

The writer has just finished reading the letter of Brother Bachie, the scribe of Locals 210 and 211, in the May Worker. His argument about the inside and outside men is good. The writer can't say much on the matter because he is a scribe for a narrow back local and will get but on the carpet if he knocked the narrow backs. But all the same, we still maintain that a line-
man knows more than a narrow back any day in the week. I know that is what Bachie wants to say, but he is afraid to owing to the joint office he holds. The writer don't care, because he would like to get fired anyway. Local 405 has one narrow back with brains, anyway.
Bro. Hall Jennings, our financial secretary, has quit the trade and gone back into Uncle Sam's mail service.

Last month I promised to tell you about our blowout, but I can't do it, boys. I wasn't present and the boys who were won't tell me anything about it. But I guess it was good. You can't put out much about such things any more.

I guess this will be about all for this time and it may be the last, for, unless things pick up No. 405 will have to get a new scribe, as the writer will have to again join that terrible element of the Brotherhood that some of the scribes are so afraid of, namely, the floater. Well, so long.

Jack Armstrong.

## L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

## Editor:

As June and our annual election of officers occur simultaneously, I am becoming somewhat apprehensive as to my candidacy for this office of press secretary. My nomination for this much-sought office will, I can assure our boys, draw much opposition, providing I am present, and fearful of the result but with heartfelt sympathy for my successor, I am already establishing this letter as my farewell appearance in print.

This is not an appeal to organize a campaign in my interest, but to set a good example for my successor, to enthuse him into believing that it is a cinch to sit down for a few minutes only, once a month, gaze abstractly into space and chronicle the details of our local in a manner sufficient to interest even a few of the readers of the WORker.

## Mr. Electrician Hore is besu what you Pig Tail Pot ctor .

 An Indispensable Part of Your Kit This pot eliminates burning of installation and smoked ceilings, also dropping of solder on finished floors, which usually happens with soldering iron or blow torch. Dealers-Jobbers-Agents Wanted Geo. W. Bradley, 2909 St. Vincent, St. Louis, Mo.

So presently I shall lay down my pen and check the magic flow of inspirations.

Whoever shall be fortunate (for me) to succeed me in this high office is welcome to my pen, my advice and vast experience, but his inspirations and his "line" will be dependable on him, for in this respect I am bankrupt, though financially, thanks to the monetary consideration that accompanies the office, I am a little better. However, I have no real regrets accumulated in the two past years. Being more or less interested, I have noted that many of the boys are reading the Worker and it has been brought to my attention that several of the lady folks at home have been known to glance at the column from No. 567. Possibly from curiosity to check up on some husband or to wonder who is fool enough to waste perfectly good time to write such junk, I'll never know.

Anyway, perhaps some good has been done, some interest stimulated, and I don't know of any harm done.

Our Business Agent, Joe Weaver, is forsaking the hustle and go of humdrum city life and removing himself and family to what is a little more than a suburban district and will locate on a vast ranch of eighty-seven acres in Gray, Me.

Bro. Jas. Nicholson, proprietor of The Radio Shop and incidentally one of the most enterprising and successful young men in the radio game in this section, has kindly donated office space for Joe in his rooms, so with this assistance and the trusty Annette, whose wheels are turning for the last time at my instigation, Joe expects to keep in touch with his numerous duties.

Bro. Philip V. Libby, who in the past has been of much assistance to me and the cause of much copy for this column, is due for a parting shot and it is a hot one.

Phil was innocently the instigator of a fire in the Cleveland's Service Station, where many of us are employed. Considerable damage was done in a few minutes, mainly the destruction of shop equipment, generators and starting motors, but no one was hurt.

When Phil made a hasty exit from the cloud of smoke and flame with his overalls and one arm afire he needed only a pitchfork to complete a most diabolical picture. In addition to his many known capabilities we learned that he is a quick change artist who can never be equalled, yet extremely modest and retiring on the subject; that he asserts is not art, but a necessity.

The boys are preparing for a field day July 26, and with attractive promises by the committee are anticipating an even better than our customary good time.

Well, brothers, as before mentioned, this is my farewell letter and I won't prolong this by saying for the last time in this capacity.

Yours fraternally,
M. M. McKenney, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 711 , LONG BEACH, CALIF.

 Editor:As I was appointed press secretary guess it is up to me to let loose of some news from this section of the country. I do not like to put in the first letter from this local that things are on the bum here, but such is the case and as the flow of humanity to Southern California is continuous summer and winter I might be the means of saving some brother a hard trip and a lot of disappointments. Everything is at a standstill here and has been since the first of the year. Our members are getting out of here as fast as they can get the gasoline to start on. This local has made a wonderful growth in the last year; from a membership of fifty in April, 1923, we now have a membership of 190, and in that time have initiated 126.

This is the grand presidential year, brothers, and I suppose we will all have to move some time in the year so as to lose our vote. It is funny that work gets slack in the year of election. Labor in this town is very much enthused with the coming election of councilmen and mayor, May 13, as we have some of our own choosing in the race. This local is working on a license and examination ordinance, which we hope to have in effect in the next thirty days. Then the shoemakers can go back to their own trade.

As this is the first letter from this local guess I will give it up for this time.

Yours fraternally,
H. H. Jackson, Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

## Editor:

Just a few lines from No. 716 to let you know that we are still doing business at the same old stand.

Business has been very good with us for the past six months but is slacking up quite a bit at present and would advise any brother who is contemplating coming this way to write to our business manager before doing so, as we have a surplus of men here now.

Bro. "Slim" Keir took the big leap about a week ago and certainly is wearing a proud and happy look. Congratulations, Slim, and the best of luck.

Galveston staged their Annual Bathing Girls' Review on the 18th ult. and we had a sleepy bunch on the jobs the next day.

We are getting ready for our annual picnic (the last Saturday in July) and expect to have the biggest time we have ever had.

With best wishes to all I am,
Fraternally yours,
Chas. Storie,
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

 Editor:Well here it is June already and not any summer weather yet. What is this world coming to, anyway? Hope all the boys have plenty of work this year. Things are not the best in Fort Wayne as yet.

Our distinguished Bro. "Potato Bug" Wright is getting along fine, only he is running low on money; he just bought a new suit. Bro. "Cannon Ball" Fleming and his "Star Bronco" are still in town. Bro. "Jimmie" Dawson is still off sick and has been for the past two months. He has kidney trouble and cannot wear a belt. Bro "Sheik" Baker has left us and shied to Wisconsin. He worked in Milwaukee a few weeks and then left for La Crosse. Hope he does well and doesn't forget to write to me. Bro. "Jake" Madden is now in his glory as fishing season is here and he can sit on the banks of Pidgeon River and Hogback Lake and wait for a bite. Bro. "Firey" Johnson has a new Lizzie and says she is some hack. Bro. "Fat" Bogenschutz is still here and getting chubbier than ever. Bro. "Smoky" Offerle has been overhauling his Ford again. Bro. John Upheil is getting along nicely. Bro. "Merle" Teeters has gotten over the frozen fingers and says it isn't going to happen again. Say, brothers, see Bro. "Jud" Bickel for your flowers, as he has a regular florist's garden on his farm. Guess Bro. "Windy" Pickett is still at Garrett; haven't heard from him lately.

I must be careful what I say about the boys here in the Journal or I will probably get a term in prison or at least that's what some of the boys think, but I am just as good a man as any of them so I should worry.
Just one more thing, I want to give you a lineup of our ball team. We claim the Linemen's Championship of Indiana or anywhere else: Manager, Bro. "Baldy" Deel; captain, "Reached It" Hall, also 2d base; Bro. "Pleasant" Bond, 3d base; Bro. "Stubly" Stout, catcher; Bro. "Speed" Lotz, 1st base; Bro. "Potato Bug" Wright, rightfield; Bro. "Firey" Johnson, leftfield; Bro. "Smoky" Offerle, centerfield; Bro. "Merle" Teeters, shortstop; Bros. "Shorty" Pickens and "Breezy" Langstaff, pitchers. Utilities are Bros. Ben Dure Storey, Butler, Bogie, Norris, Wad, Bickel and Upheil, and we have some team. Let us hear from any local that has a club; we want action and plenty of it.

Yours in unionism,
Harry lotz,
Press and Recording Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 971, LAKELAND, FLA. Editor:

In reading the Worker have noticed the talk of there being a home built. In having a home we have strength. The Carpenters have selected a site here for their home and since then everything has been organizing.

This is the healthiest place in the good old U. S. A. and I think I have been to about all of them, and furthermore, when a man gets old and goes to the home to figure on laying down and passing out, he wants to pass out in perfect health. But laying aside the joke, we have the goods here; ask the Carpenters. Local No. 971 is coming; so is Lakeland. Some of the boys here have to be approached carefully in regards to organizing. They think it's good to eat; never heard the word before.
Things here are coming favorable; it's going to take work but it's up to No. 971 .

Yours in B. L.,
F. M. Lanius,

Recording Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 1144, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Editor:

Owing to the fact that I have never been able to see a letter from Local Union No. 1144, thought I'd let the Brotherhood know that there is a linemen's local in this locality.

Conditions around here are about the same as most places throughout the south. There are no members out of a job at the present time and prospects look good for the boys at the Light. Some talk of an agreement with the company, as it has changed over from the old B., R. L. \& P. and is now known as the Birmingham Electric Co.
The writer at present time is working on the city light job, who are doing some rebuilding and installing more electric traffic lamps uptown. Brother Brown has charge of the city job and you must have a paid-up ticket before you can land. Brother Baker, of the Narrowbacks' Local No. 136, holds down the job as city electrician and from all reports the inside men have things going their way just now. The scale is $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per eight hours and perhaps the scale will go to $\$ 1.25$ soon.
The pay here for outside men isn't so good, owing to the fact that the non-union crowd is in the majority in this locality.

## Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 2581 Fourth Street, Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 40 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.-Adv.

The steel companies here don't work union electricians, if they know it, and they take in the majority of work in this town.

Bro. Bill Tige Watson, from down Mobile, is working on the city job. Bill seems to like it here, but guess he will be blowing up country shortly, for the job will soon be completed.

How is Local No. 84 getting along since I left the burg? Let's hear from you, "Slim." The "Kid" is getting along nicely back home; said he almost made a trolleyman while working there.

Bro. Dan New is working down at the Light. Guess he will homeguard this job.

We are taking in new members all the time, but some of the old ones just keep in the three months' limit. We need "Shorty" Pollard, from Atlanta, over here for a few weeks, for Bill certainly knows his stuff when it comes to organizing the linemen.
The local gave a blowout some time past which was a success and the writer wishes the boys would open up again in the near future for another feed.
Brother Clark, our recording secretary, is a boy who certainly sticks to his job and never misses a meeting. $H e$ is also a delegate to Central Trades Council. Bro. "Shik" Wages, who pushes a gang for the Light, is always on the job at meetings. Said he would like to have me walking sticks for him, but don't guess there is any danger of that; the company don't seem to need me any longer and no doubt there are other jobs far better.

How is old No. 329, of Shreveport, La.? Never hear from the Oil Berg any more. Things must be dead or Carrol would write. Do you get me, Red? I take great interest in the letters from "Bachie." You sure had a time in writing "Red" Davies. How about it, "Red?" Would like to hear from you myself, old timer, if you still remember when we worked together in Shreveport for the Light. I just recall some of the old timers whom I have met-Jack Barbee, "Dutch" Snider, Norman Davies and others. Send your address N. C., for I'd like to hear from you.

I don't know how the boys of No. 1144 will take this, but I didn't have anything else worth while for the editor, so if this gets past the waste basket I'll try again. With

best wishes to the officers and members of the Brotherhood.

## Roy C. Johnson, <br> Card No. 250663.

## L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

## Editor:

I have been "panned" several times for not having a write-up in the Worker, so I will try and let the brothers know what is doing in this neck of the woods. To begin with, work is pretty rotten here at present and do not look for any change in the situation for several months to come. Certain individuals of the "open shop" movement have broadcasted the fact that there is plenty of work here and high wages, but we have been unable to find either, as several of the boys are walking the streets wondering as to where they are going to flop or grab off a feed.

In January of this year the pleasure pier in Ocean Park went up in flames and the district was flooded with all kinds of tradesmen of the various crafts, but as they have been slow in getting started on the reconstruction we have been able to hold our end up and still have members walking the streets, so I would advise any brother who is contemplating shaking the eastern dust off of his feet and departing for California to find out if there will be a job for him when he arrives here, thus saving the expense of taking out travelers.

Conditions are pretty good here as far as working is concerned if we just had plenty of work; out of a total of twenty-five shops only one or two have failed to agree with us in so far as an agreement is concerned, but we only hope to hold our own and in time we may be able to drown a few of the "rats" and then we will have it our way.

With best wishes, I am,

> L. H. Strickland,
> Recording Secretary.

## THANKS ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Reprint from "The Citizen" Halifax, N. S. April 18, 1924
The following letter of thanks has been sent by Mrs. Stanley Richardson to William Donnelly, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 625, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: .
"Dear Sir-I wish to tender my grateful thanks to you and the Officers of Local 625 for the prompt and faithful manner in which the Union looked after the payment of the death benefit of $\$ 650$ to me, due from the International upon the death of my husband, the late Stanley Richardson.
"To your noble Brotherhood, which has for its great object the betterment of the living conditions of its members and their dependents, and to see that in case of death of the breadwinner his dependents shall not be left penniless, I wish every success and prosperity. "Mrs. S. Richardson."


## SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

Geo. W. Woomer

IN some of our previous letters we have referred to the activities of the Federal Inspectors on the Pennsylvania and the conditions found by them. We now have a complete report of Chief Inspector A. G. Pack and believe it to be of sufficient interest to quote it in part:
"During the period January 7 to February 15 inspections were made at 69 of the more important points on the Pennsylvania System.
"The Pennsylvania Co. own 7,461 locomotives, 2,084 or 27.4 per cent of which were inspected and 1,592 or 76.4 per cent of those inspected were found with defects constituting violations of the law or so closely approaching violations that the defects should have been repaired before the locomotives were offered for use. 723 or 34.7 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service because of being in violation of the law. This shows that 27.4 per cent of the total locomotives owned by this company were inspected by our inspectors during this investigation and 9.5 per cent of the total locomotives owned were ordered out of service for repairs, many of which should only have required a few hours work to repair and return to service.
"A total of 10,153 defects were found and reported by our inspectors, only 3,166 or 36 per cent of which had been reported by the company's inspectors as required by Rule 104."

This will give some idea of the condition of the Pennsylvania equipment and the inefficiency of their present shop force. The following comparative statement shows the Pennsylvania continually getting worse while the railroads as a whole show an improvement in the condition of equipment:
"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, 59 per cent of all locomotives inspected by our inspectors on the Pennsylvania Railroad were found with defects constituting violations of the law or so closely approaching violations that the defects should have been repaired before the locomotives were offered for use, and 5.9 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service in accordance with section 6 of the law.
"Of all locomotives inspected covering the entire country during the same period, 48 per cent were found defective and 4.85 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service.
"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, 76 per cent of the locomotives inspected on the Pennsylvania Railroad were found defective and 12.6 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service.
"For the entire country during the same period, 65 per cent of those inspected were found defective, and 11.1 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service.
"During the period of July 1 to December 31, 1923, 76 per cent of all locomotives inspected on the Pennsylvania were again found defective and 14.1 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service.
"Of all locomotives inspected covering the entire country, during the same period, 56 per cent were found defective, and 8.8 per cent of those inspected were ordered out of service."

We have referred to the many accidents and wrecks on the Pennsylvania and this is what Mr. Pack reports regarding accidents:
"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, there occurred 69 accidents due to failure of some part or appurtenance of the locomotive or tender, resulting in death of 5 persons and the serious injury of 87 others.
"During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, there occurred 181 accidents, resulting in the death of 8 persons and the serious injury of 197 , due to the same causes.
"This shows an increase of 162 per cent in the number of accidents, 60 per cent in the number killed and 126 per cent in the number injured over the preceding year.
"From July 1, 1923, to date there has been reported to this bureau by the Pennsylvania Co. 126 accidents, resulting in the death of 4 persons and the serious injury of 177 others, due to the failure of some part or appliance of the locomotive or tender."

This is what we find regarding the passenger wreck near St. George, Pa., where the usual excuse of spreading rails was given by the officials:
"On January 30 Pennsylvania locomotive 379 was derailed near St. George, Pa., while hauling a passenger train resulting in the death of three persons and serious injury to 32 others. Investigation showed that one of the engine truck springs had 14 broken leaves and the other had 6 broken leaves.

The left spring had been reported on January 9 and again on January 13.
"The date on which the accident occurred the right and left engine truck pedestal brace bolts were reported loose. The lateral motion between hubs and boxes No. 2 engine truck wheels was reported on 17 days, between December 20, 1923, and January 30, 1924. On some of the reports the lateral motion was shown as ' $11 / 4$ inches,' on others 'Examine for lateral,' and on others 'Too much lateral.'
"After the accident one of the engine truck wheels on the leading pair was found against the wheel on the opposite end of the axle. A close examination of the wheel fit indicated that at the time of the original application a proper bearing was not ob-
tained. Whether or not this wheel was the cause or contributing cause of this derailment would be difficult of determination, but the defective conditions reported and disclosed by investigation at the time of the accident or immediately thereafter, clearly indicates that they were at least strongly contributory, if not the direct cause for this derailment."

This report demonstrates the ruthless disregard the Pennsylvania officials have for the safety of their employees and the traveling public. It is to be hoped that the day will soon come when even the Pennsylvania Railroad will have to abide by the laws of the land and properly protect the public who pay the freight.

# PERVERSION OF THE CONSTITUTION 

By John H. Walker

In labor disputes the injunction judge who takes away the personal rights and guaranteed liberties of our people not only abrogates the basic written law of the nation and state, and the federal and state statutes, and substitutes for them his own personal wishes or the wishes of the attorneys for the corporations who are in controversy with the organized working men and women, but in addition he sets aside declared and established policies of our government, nationally and within the states, and sets himself up personally as the government in all of its branches. There are no functions of our government which he does not by this process usurp.
Under the monarchical form of government in Great Britain (the country from whose constitution and laws, written and unwritten, ours were largely patterned) whenever a socalled revolutionary measure secures the votes of a majority of the members of Parliament, it immediately becomes constitutional.

Our injunction judges, by reason of this power (which they have unlawfully arrogated to themselves) interpret our constitution in such a manner that they not only prevent a majority of our people from enacting their will into law, but they, by interpretation or through the issuance of their personal orders (injunction writs), abrogate the basic law itself. They have just as much legal or constitutional authority to destroy the rest of our government as they have to destroy free speech, press, peaceful assemblage, jury trial, etc.
The simplest, most direct and effective remedy for this situation seems to lie in the election or appointment of judges who will be so influenced by the consciousness of their duty as American citizens that they will reestablish as government influences the constitution and the former policies of our republic, based on the Declaration of Independence, and undo the illegal and unconstitutional actions of these courts, which President Lincoln termed "perversions of our constitution."

## WHAT ABOUT UNIVERSAL CONSCRIPTION FOR WAR?

By Samuel Gompers

In theory universal conscription in time of war is correct. It is right that the government should take wealth as well as men. But I am unwilling at this time to be dogmatic one way or the other. I realize that not every theory can be applied in this world of human fallibility.

The problem appeals to me as one for the most profound study. It does not appeal to me as one on which hasty judgment, based on an altruistic desire, should be formed and set down as policy.

Surely we must be spared all profiteering in the next war-if there is a next war. We must be spared the hideousness of individuals preying upon other individuals or upon the government.

I should like to be certain that universal conscription will accomplish this and that it will not be a means of destroying our economic life and ruining our standards of life and work after war.

We must find a cure for such crimes as were committed in the World War, but in doing that we must be certain that we do not prepare for ourselves a worse evil.

In principle universal conscription is just. It is folly, however, to take an unqualified position in favor of universal conscription until we know definitely that we can apply universal conscription without creating a surety of greater evils that would come without universal conscription.
Universal conscription might dampen the
ardor for war. But even that is not sure. We do not go stalking about the world seeking war and it is quite probable that our resentment against wrong, or our resistance against attack, would be as filled with ardor in the one case as in the other. I think the great spontaneous outburst of resentment against the sinking of the Lusitania was in no way increased by any expectation of personal gain. Profiteering came as a development, largely. It did not get us into the war.

We do not want another war. But if defense of great principles requires such a sacrifice I believe our people will respond as they always have responded. We want to be sure that in preventing injustice and profiteering we do not build up something worse, something perhaps more hampering.
Advocates of conscription of wealth leave many loose ends in their arguments. First, I have not yet seen a satisfactory definition of wealth. Does it mean factories and raw materials and railroads? Or does it mean ALL wealth? Does it mean the $\$ 1,000$ savings bank account saved by a wage earner? Does it mean all money wealth? Does it
mean all credit? There must be a definition of wealth.

And what of the after-war period? What guarantees can there be of restoration of standards when the soldier-standard is removed? For the duration of the war we should completely abolish democracy, down to its last vestige. We should substitute the most complete and absolute autocracy. Could democracy and our present system of private ownership be destroyed and then replaced? Or would autocracy survive, with all of its powers and ramifications?

These are things to think about. I should like to see a commission, composed of men from all walks of ilfe, representing all forms of human effort, give study to this great question. We want no more war, but if we must have war we want to be as effective as possible and we do not want abuses and profiteering at home. What are the measures to be taken? We cannot determine that question according to emotional desires, probably not according to abstract principles, and probably not according to any prearranged formula.

## STATE SERFDOM IN GEORGIA

The State Federation of Labor convention denounced a Georgia law that prohibits workers from leaving the state except under certain conditions.

In interpreting this law state officials frankly express the serf ideal that labor must be held for the convenience of exploiters. This is the theory of injunction judges, who restrain those who "injure business" by inducing labor to quit employment.

The law provides that before any one can induce workers to accept employment outside the state, he must secure a labor-agent permit and furnish an indemnity bond sufficient to cover any valid debt owed by any or all of these workers.

Hal M. Stanley, State Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, has ruled that under this law no one can induce workers to leave the state unless county and municipal officials furnish him (Stanley) a written statement that this labor "could well be spared."

A local newspaper credits Commissioner Stanley with this statement:
"I shall not, by any act of mine, permit any additional labor to be carried from Georgia. If any is secured, it will be over my protest and after I have exhausted every possible means to prevent it."
Commissioner Stanley also ruled that no permit can be issued to a corporation, as the law only applies to "persons," and under the intent of the law a corporation is not a person.

The State Attorney General has upheld these rulings, which would make the wage workers of Georgia subject to the whim of those who exploit them.

In condemning this law the unionists de clared that it is not the business or the duty of this state to decide whether an individual's labor is necessary to the welfare of Georgia.

It was declared that the law is "a vicious attack on the liberties of the people" and that "every citizen should have the privilege of leaving the state on his own account."

No worker should be stopped from leaving if he is so disposed unless he is a criminal, the convention declared.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PAYS MILLIONS TN FIGHT UNIONS

The fake "union" established on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the hard-shelled General Atterbury cost that railroad the neat sum of $\$ 26,000,000$ in 1923 , according to the "reliable" Wall Street Journal.

Comparing the earnings of that road with those of the New York Central and the Baltimore \& Ohio Railroads, which operate under trade union agreements, the Journal notes that out of each dollar of gross income, the New York Central saved 16.8 cents, the $B$. \& O., 16.4 cents, and the Pennsylvania, 11.6
cents. The Journal goes on to point out that if the Pennsylvania had made as good a showing as the New York Central, its net operating income would have been increased by $\$ 26,000,000$ and earnings on its stock would have been around 14 per cent instead of about 9 per cent.

If it is worth $\$ 26,000,000$ to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to put across an Atterbury "Company Union," what would a genuine union be worth to the workers on that railroad?

# TEN REASONS WHY THE FORD OFFER FOR MUSCLE SHOALS SHOULD BE REJECTED 

By Carl D. Thompson

1. It is a grant for a hundred years-for four generations to come-contrary to all the settled policies and precedents of the country. It thus violates the letter and the spirit of the Federal Power Act which limits grants to fifty years.
2. It gives Henry Ford properties upon which the United States Government has expended $\$ 125,000,000$ for a paltry $\$ 5,000,000$.
3. It turns over to one individual and one corporation the greatest and most important natural resource in the whole southeast.
4. It would give Henry Ford a monopoly of the cheapest electrical power in the southeast, and thus a terrific advantage over every other competitor in the industrial field.
5. Neither the municipalities in the States nor the industries of the southeast would be able to get electric power from Muscle Shoals except on terms which Ford and his corporation would fix, and probably not at all.
6. The Ford proposal is such as to put the corporation beyond the reach and control of the regulatory agencies of the local, State or even the Federal Government, thus creating an absolutely unregulated and unlimited monopoly.
7. It would concentrate the advantages of
the tremendous electric power possibilities of Muscle Shoals in the hands of one man and at one point instead of distributing those advantages to the cities, districts and States of the southeast. Ford is to build one great industrial city at Muscle Shoals and his engineer testified before the Congressional Committee that he would not sell a single kilowatt of current elsewhere.
8. It does not guarantee nor provide for cheap fertilizer for the farmers, but on the contrary by allowing this great source of production to pass into private hands removes from the farmers the one last chance to get fertilizer at cost.
9. The Government would lose the ownership and control of one of the most strategic and vital resources for the production of nitrates and explosives which would still further put the nation at the mercy of the munitions trust-a menace both in peace and war.
10. It would block for a hundred years to come the development of a public superpower system in the southeast with all its tremendous possibilities and advantages to the industries, the cities, the States, the rural communities and the farmers. It would thus retard the industrial development of the nation and especially of the south and southeast.

# GIANT POWER FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE POWER CRAFTSMAN 

By Harry A. Russell

To say that some one or more persons are talking through their hats would be perhaps saying too much. The whole scheme of Giant Power, it is safe to say, as put forward by the many agencies now banting and for the most part writing about it, leaves many an engineering argument unanswered.

To say that this, that, or any other particular venture in Giant Power is the correct one, or the one to promote, is an extremely bold and, I believe, dangerous assertion. One fatal mistake may cause an economic setback that years can only, if ever, correct.

As yet, Giant Power, via the transmission line, is not the most practical from a heating standpoint, and if Giant Power means anything, it means the trinity-light, heat and power. With the question of heat before us seven months in the year, the heat phase can not be considered lightly in any Giant Power program. After all the northern section of our country must be furnished with what is known as B. T. Us-British Thermal units-and as yet the most efficient and economical way is to have the source of heat as reasonably nearby as possible. Hence, for the Giant Power optimist: Kindly hold on to the heat machinery for a while.

For any individual or group to discourage
the development of Giant Power would be reaction personified. The power craftsmen as a unit say: "Power and more power." In the development of power Giant hydro, or otherwise, the power craftsman humbly begs to have the vision of those interested focused upon him to scrutinize who and what he is.
To say that the American public does not care is perhaps to say that the American public does not know the truth. Beginning at the source of power, using coal, the most common, the lives of workers attached to the power industry call for more of sacrifice and responsibility than any other industry today. Starting with the mining of coal, the worker who digs in the bowels of the earth in a cold, damp, sunless and hazardous mine to the lineman many hundreds of miles away, the industry presents just one continuous tense application of brain, energy and nerve.
Most every minute of our existence in this world is directly at the command of this selfsame power craftsman; for he is the man who-this morning or tonight, be it any hour of the day, no matter where you are on land or sea-keeps you supplied with light, heat or power. No catastrophe could approximate the stopping of these necessities
of everyday life; yet little is heard from this man, but much is expected of him and much is given by him.

The power craftsman is a trained mechanic. To be an expert stationary fireman, engineer or electrical worker, one must not only have years of experience but be an advanced mathematician with much technical knowledge. With such at his command and with the revolution that has taken place in his industry, he hopes at least to be heard and is not at all backward in requesting to be considered as a definite factor in the new scheme of affairs regardless of what form it will eventually take.

Among other things, the power craftsman stands for efficiency and for a public-spirited American workman; and as such he hopes Giant Power will come and when it does, regardless of ownership, that it will be of standard gauge, cheap in consumption cost, plentiful for use and not waste, and, last but not least, that it will recognize his desire, yes his right, for democratic management of this great social enterprise.

Much more can be said to the power craftsman's credit. However, permit him to take a chair, draw himself up to his main subject, and no one will regret his company -it's bound to be helpful.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

According to statistics collected by the International Labor Office, the general movement of prices during the first part of the year showed no feature of special interest. The upward tendency or that of continued stabilization noted previously continued in most countries, Italy being the only one for which the index number of wholesale prices showed a fall during January as compared with December, 1923. In France and Belgium a substantial increase of prices occurred on account of the depreciation of their currencies. The cost of living and retail prices, like wholesale prices, showed a further increase in most countries. In Hungary
the cost of living is rising more rapidly every month, thus reflecting within the country the heavy fall in the external purchasing power of the Hungarian crown in recent months. In Germany the downward movement of the cost of living and retail prices which has been in progress since the end of November seems to have come to a stop for the present in the middle of February, the figures for the last two weeks of that, month showing again a slight rise. Comparing the cost of living index number for the last week of November, 1923, and for that ending February 18,1924 , a diminution of over $32 \%$ is apparent in Germany.


ISGEO THROUGH INTERNATIONALEABOR NENS SERVICES

L.

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| 520 | 367306 | 367321 | 696 | 557898 | 557961 | 978 | $\mathbf{5 9 4 9 5 4}$ | 594959 412523 |
| 521 | 408613 | 408621 | 697 | 712074 | 712166 | 960 | 412521 | 41285 41802 |
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