

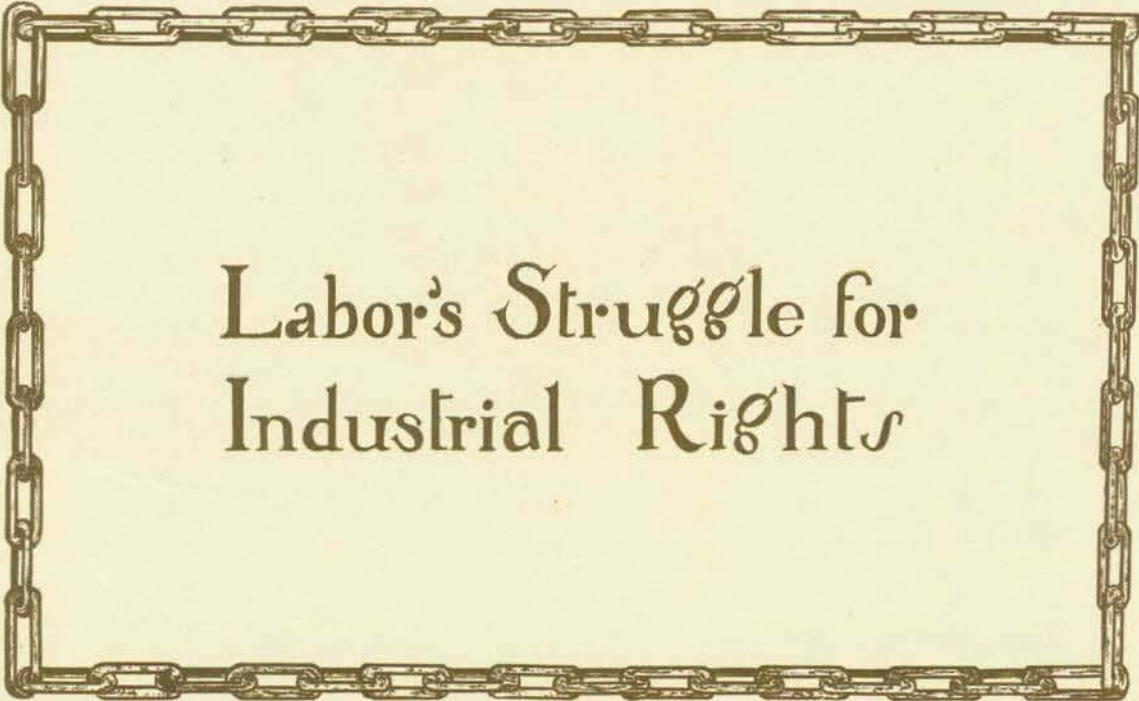
The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1928

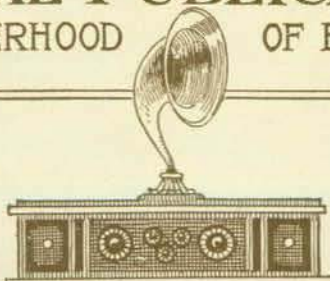
NO. 4



Labor's Struggle for Industrial Rights

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

DEVOTED TO THE
CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED
LABOR



AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

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SHOULD BE USED TO
SUPPLEMENT
and NOT to
SUPLANT
INDIVIDUAL LIFE INSURANCE

The **cooperation** which exists in **group life insurance** is a **valuable feature** for the organization whose members are insured, and **the low cost insurance is a boon** to many who for one reason or another would be unable to obtain individual protection.

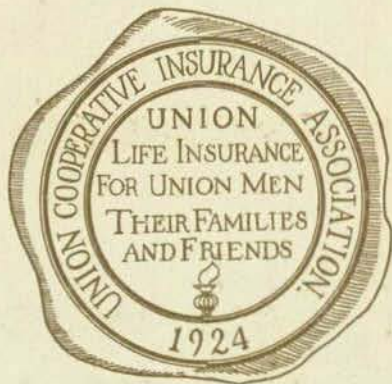
The **individual policies**, however, are **more permanent and more liberal**—more permanent because they are not dependent on the vote of the other members, but are dependent only on the continued payment by the insured; more liberal because they have cash and loan values, extended insurance, and other benefits which cannot be included in the low cost group policies, but which are valuable additions to the protection afforded by the individual policies.

* * * * *

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

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Magazine Chat

To our knowledge the first time that the cable-splicer has inspired poetry is in the "Song of the Cable-Splicer," appearing in this number. The lineman, in his rugged outdoor role, his faithfulness to public duty, and his brawny skill has been the theme of more than one good piece of verse. The inside man has received many a tribute for his craftsmanship. Now the cable-splicer is to have his turn.

From several sources has come approval of technical articles recently appearing in the Journal. There seems to be genuine and ever-present interest in the craft—as there should be—and there is little doubt that we shall find a way to give heed to the requests that more such articles should appear.

We were thumbing through early numbers of the Journal the other day, and were instantly reminded then as now that electrical workers were interested in the practical problems of the trade.

Everybody knows that this is an excellent thing. One reason that men become electrical workers is that they find working with the mysterious fluid of the wires an ever-baffling, and fascinating job.

In meeting requests for this or that kind of material, the Editor is always limited by space, by funds, by time, and by personnel. It is not always easy to find just the right person to supply material suitable for these columns, and when we do, it is not possible often to pay what he asks. But these are not reasons for not trying, are they?

The continued and sympathetic interest of the membership in this our common project is continuously inspiring and helpful. The letters continue to improve. They are more compact, more selective—less frivolous. They go more directly to the heart of local problems. They interest more.

The request in the March Journal that manuscripts be prepared more carefully brought a counter-request that the photographs of Doris, the copy-reader, and Edith, the proof-reader be published, but boys—you sly rascals—they just won't allow it.

THE SONG OF THE CABLE-SPLICER

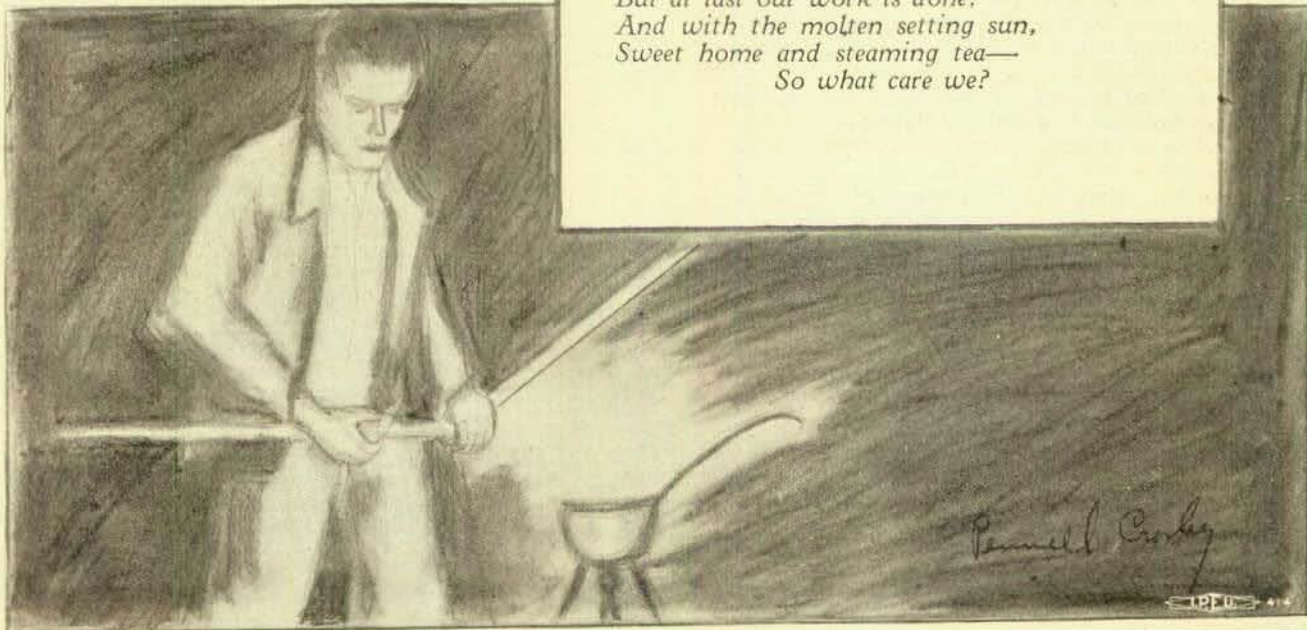
By SOLOMON KUPFERMAN, L. U. No. 3

*Down the manhole, cold and drab,
Through an icy, clammy tomb,
Standing on a muddy slab,
Sullen, misty room—
There lead is sliced
And wires are spliced
To set the quick life free—*

*Through fibre ducts, all black and long,
We laugh, we joke, we yell—
We whistle and we sing a song,
To comrades in another cell;
There lines are tapped
And cables wrapped
As volts beg liberty—*

*As we look up through the chilly hollow
Along the walls all dripping dew,
Queer rays seem to follow,
Why? Our sun is blue!
The lead melts in the iron pot,
"It's ready now, it's silver hot,"
To fill the yawning cavity—*

*Down the narrow concrete hut,
Fanning out the shiny strands,
With our fingers torn and cut;
The tools freeze to the hands.
But at last our work is done,
And with the molten setting sun,
Sweet home and steaming tea—
So what care we?*





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Vol. XXVII

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No. 4

When the Danbury Jury Sang the Doxology

I AM content to think of law as a social institution to satisfy social wants—the claims and demands involved in the existence of civilized society—by giving effect to as much as we may with the least sacrifice, so far as such wants may be satisfied or such claims given effect by an ordering of human conduct through politically organized society. For present purposes I am content to see in legal history the record of a continually wider recognizing and satisfying of human wants or claims or desires through social control; a more embracing and more effective securing of social interests; a continually more complete and effective elimination of waste and precluding of friction in human enjoyment of the goods of existence—in short, a continually more efficacious social engineering * * *—By Roscoe Pound—An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law.

* * * Fundamentally the common law is adverse to the practices of the unionism of today, and the interpretation and application of the principles of the common law have built up a body of law relating to labor disputes not favorable to unionism. * * *—League for Industrial Rights.

The little committee room at the south end of the U. S. Capitol is crowded and somnolent. The employers' lawyer has been attacking labor's plan for injunction relief for three hours. He at last turns into his final argument, a kind of peroration, filled with noble declarations. Suddenly the dormant crowd is rased by his assertion: "These anti-trust laws and the court decisions dependent upon them, are our liberty laws. Why, gentlemen after the Danbury jury rendered its decision in 1908, it sang the doxology."

One labor journalist laughed almost derisively. Frank Morrison frowned. The members of the senatorial committee were visibly surprised. Staunch Andrew Furuseth drew up his lithe form to a tense posture of disapproval. The minds of all the labor men went back to that grim battle of 1903-1914—the real battle of the century—to the turmoil, legal bickerings, mental anguish, hypocrisies, disguises, subterfuges, the record of legal assaults, with the final debacle, as 140 hatters gave up their homes to satisfy an employer's claim—and wondered how the most famous of all labor cases, could by any chance be called the guarantee of industrial liberty. For the Danbury Hatters' Case was the first case decided under the Sherman anti-trust law to curtail labor's hard-won liberties. It was the parent case in a short but momentous line of other court decisions—Buck Stove Case, Duplex Printing Case, Bedford Cut Stone Case—which barely leave labor any industrial rights under the law, and yet the U. S. Senate was being informed by a corporation lawyer that these decisions formed "our liberty laws."

Quite sharply are contrasted two opposing conceptions of industrial liberty. Quite dramatically are counterpoised two pictures of the same important event in American

industrial history—the Danbury Hatters' Case.

* * * * *

The Danbury Hatters' Case was the result of a definite conspiracy. If you will secure a little book entitled, "History of the League for Industrial Rights" by Walter Gordon Merritt, its counsel, and the lawyer who made the bold assertions in the foregoing episode, you will secure a full record of this conspiracy. One evening, in 1902 he relates, he and his father, Charles H. Merritt, and Dietrich E. Loewe, the Hatter, who allowed the Danbury case to be brought in his name, were walking over the Connecticut hills. They were discussing organized labor, and it was suggested that an association be formed to strike at labor through the courts. A meeting was called February, 1902, in the office of Charles Biggs, 13 Astor Place, New York City, actuary for the hatters, and a list of American manufacturers were circularized, with disappointing results. On September 18, 1902, 27 manufacturers representing 12 industries met in New York and formed the American Anti-Boycott Association. It was this association who brought the Danbury Hatters' Case, the subsequent Duplex Printing Case and the Bedford Cut Stone Case. Just how far the conspirators against labor were prepared to go in that early meeting is not known, for the Anti-Boycott Association, is a secret association, and its successor, the League for Industrial Rights, is a secret organization. But there is evidence that the conspirators at that time laid out a definite legal campaign destined to eventuate in court decisions entirely hostile to organized labor. For in August, 1926, "Law and Labor," official organ of the league, declared in reference to the foregoing cases: "This was the result of 17 years of patient and unceasing effort on the part of the League for Industrial Rights."

The League for Industrial Rights is a highly centralized, heavily financed organization whose sole purpose is to fight organized labor through the courts. Clarence D. Bonnett, professor of economics, Tulane University, has made these observations about this organization: "It is without doubt the most secretive of associations today. So reticent has it been that for a long time no statement was available as to the number of members it had, the total capital represented, or the number of employees that were in the shops of its members * * * The league is therefore combative both offensively and defensively. It fights the union along legal lines. It uses the law to enforce open shop conditions whenever its members are involved." Professor Bonnet quotes the league as saying, "Its purpose is deeper, more far-reaching and more permanently effective. It aims to ascertain what is the law of the land, and then to secure its enforcement, firm in its conviction that the law will suffice to deal with these problems, and probably solve most if not all of them."

And again, "Fundamentally the common

law is adverse to the practices of the unionism of today, and the interpretation and application of the principles of the common law have built up a body of law relating to labor disputes not favorable to unionism."

With this more than customary frankness, the league reveals its strategy; to use a law which it acknowledges to be unfavorable to unionism, against unionism. Change this word "unfavorable" to "unjust" and you have labor's point of view.

* * * * *

In 1903, when Dietrich E. Loewe and the Merritts, father and son, brought their test case against the Danbury Hatters, the American labor movement was not the big, strong, menacing organization that these propagandists for unfair industry like to pretend. The American Federation of Labor had little more than 1,000,000 members. On the other hand business was strongly centralized and growing bigger. It must be remembered that the Sherman anti-trust law was passed in 1890, and it was passed because there was long and bitter outcry against the trusts. It may be correctly stated that most of the big monopolies of this country had a period of expansion and consolidation in the decade between 1890 and 1900. What was true in 1903, then, was that on one side was a powerful business group, with billions of capital, and favorable laws, and on the other side, a small but loyal and idealistic labor movement, struggling for recognition as all minority groups must struggle.

In 1903, when the Danbury conspirators began, through a secret organization, their attack upon labor in the courts, labor did not have, as contended, as its main purpose the crippling of business through boycotts. Labor's main, its primary, and its social purpose was to lift its membership out of intolerable working conditions, and to free the families of its members from want. The social historian viewing this period will hereafter be astounded that any government should wish to put in the way of a group of citizens having for their purpose the betterment of life, for thousands, any legal or any other obstacle. If the courts of the United States did not approve of the boycott as an industrial weapon of protection, they should have abolished it, but first they should have put something better in its place. The aim of the union in utilizing the boycott was to better its economic position, and when the courts struck that weapon from labor's hand, they set back the wheels of social progress.

In 1903, the economic position of labor was not secure, and social conditions were very bad. Want, unstabilized employment, unsanitary and unspeakable working conditions were the common lot. The young workman, Samuel Gompers, described an early episode in his life as a cigar-maker thus:

"Once I was ready to commit murder. All the children were ill, probably because of winter cold and under-nourishment; they were subject to illness and fever. I walked around looking for work and could not find it,

and as I left my wife in the morning again to look for work there were indications that the newcomer was about due, but by previous experience I thought that that condition would last a couple of days. But when I came home, my sister-in-law, who was living with us and sharing whatever little we had, told me that the child was born. There had been nobody to help the mother or the child. I stood by, dazed, and then rushed to the man who had acted as our physician. He was the physician paid by the Hand-in-Hand Society. But he was not in and like a madman I rushed back, but the situation was the same as it was before.

"It dawned on me that there was a physician on the next block and I went to him and told him of the condition and that I wanted him to come down and attend my wife. He asked me if I had money. When I told him I did not, he replied that he was not our regular physician. I said I knew that but my wife was in such a serious condition and the child there and I wanted him to come to attend her right away. He said, 'Well, I do not feel like it and I won't do it.'"

And Gompers tells of conditions in the cigar factories thus:

"Any kind of an old loft served as a cigar shop. If there were enough windows, we had sufficient light for our work; if not, it was apparently no concern of the management. There was an entirely different conception of sanitation both in the shop and in the home of those days from now. The toilet facilities were a water-closet and a sink for washing purposes, usually located by the closet. In most cigar shops our towels were the bagging that came around the bales of Havana and other high grades of tobacco. Cigar shops were always dusty from the tobacco stems and powdered leaves. Benches and work tables were not designed to enable the workmen to adjust bodies and arms com-

"Since the Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence is based upon precedent, it is necessary that a judge should be looking backward most of the time. But it is well that any judge should look forward half the time at least. He must look backward to study the trend and tendency of decisions, to catch the current of opinion, and to discern the underlying philosophy of the law. But having done this much he should turn his eye to the future, and, following the course and direction set by the backward glance, should shape decisions and opinions to fit facts and conditions and circumstances as they are about us and as they certainly will be about us in the immediate future."—Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina.

fortably to work surface. Each workman supplied his own cutting board of lignum vitae and knife blade."

The clothing trade was notoriously cheap and nasty. Here is a description of two Chicago factories:

"This shop," writes the factory inspector, "is in the rear of lot, over stable; entrance by narrow passage between houses in front of shop; low-ceiled and dirty, with bare brick walls; sink in room gives out bad odor; gasoline is used in pressing; the odors from alley and stable coming up combine to make a stench unbearable alike in winter and summer; no separate closet for women; machines run by foot power; employs seven men, three women." The other case is that of the shop of Peter Darwut at 549 West Nineteenth Street. "This place," reports the inspector,

"was found to be a home shop, in basement of tenement house, low, dark and filthy; dimensions of work room were 14 x 14 x 7½ feet; two windows; room contained four machines, stove with fire in it, and four men, three women working; air was intolerably bad; folding doors were open between this shop room and the living-room in which Darwut and wife sleep and eat and cook and keep boarders; the boarders (two) slept in low room off shop, unlighted and unventilated."

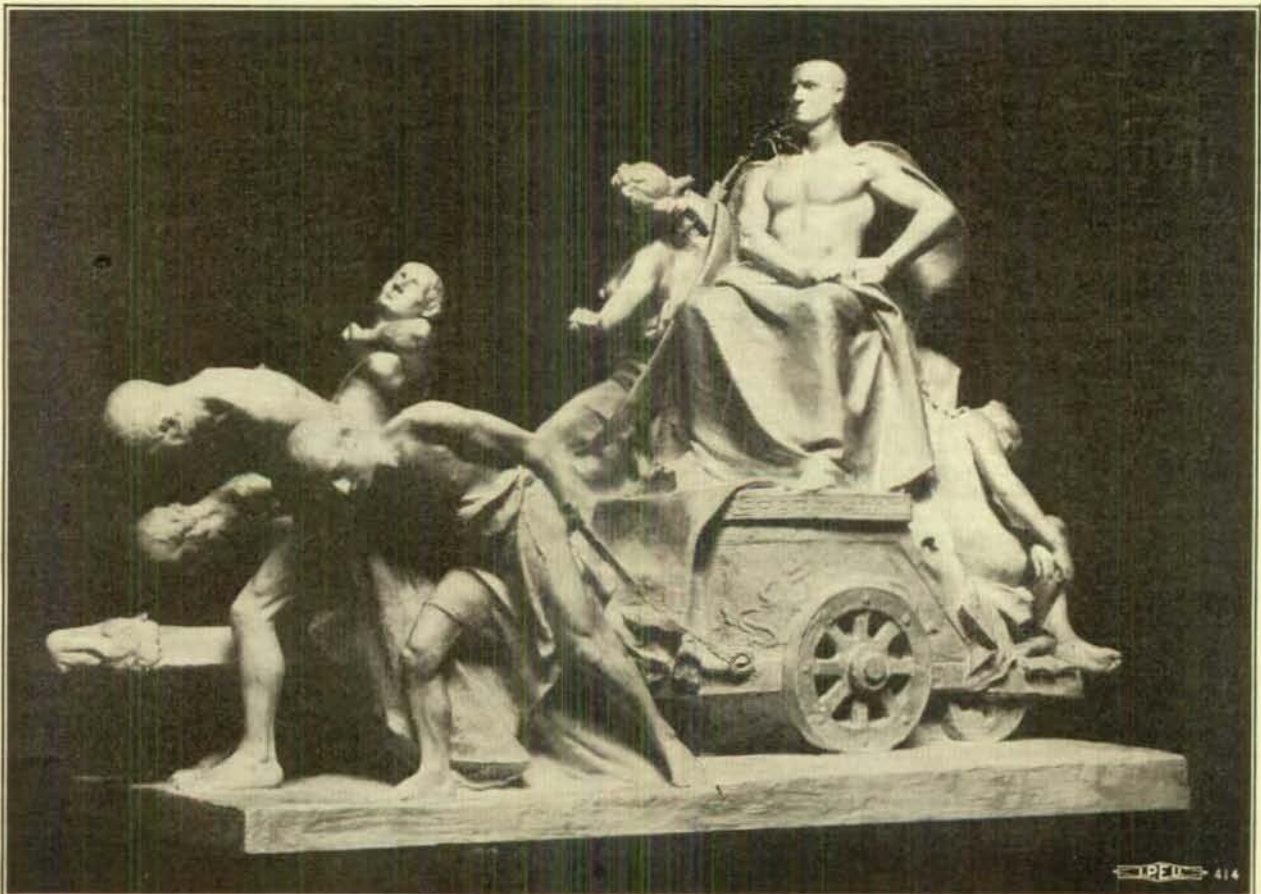
The hatters' trade, though somewhat, in advance of both the cigar-makers and garment workers, did not miss these evil conditions. In Danbury, in the open shop firms, where the kind of industrial liberty existed that Mr. Merritt venerates, workers were getting \$13 a week for 12 to 15 hours of work a day.

* * * *

The boycott weapon was first used in the United States by hatters—in Baltimore in 1833. It is significant that it was used at this time as an instrument of protest. Master hatters had reduced wages of journeymen hatters 25 per cent. It was used against Mr. Loewe in 1903 for a similar reason. Mr. Loewe was asked to deal fairly with the union; Mr. Loewe refused. We have seen how Mr. Loewe had conspired with the Merritts, father and son, to attack the union, and it was the tactics of Mr. Loewe, which directly provoked the attendant strike. The boycott followed, and was effective according to Mr. Loewe.

The Anti-Boycott Association had hatched a carefully designed campaign, looking not to the protection of interstate commerce as they represented in the courts of law, but to write into court-made decisions certain well-defined views which the Merritts held about industry. The chief objective, as we shall

(Continued on page 220)



By Isidoro Konti, N. A.

"THE DESPOTIC AGE"

Courtesy National Academy of Design.

U. S. Supreme Court Vested With Unique Powers

IN LABOR'S struggle for industrial rights, the problem is complicated by the peculiar powers which have grown up round the U. S. Supreme Court, and the judicial system. The United States is the only nation in the world in which the constitutional law of the land is passed upon by a tribunal before it can be put into force. England, Japan, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Greece, Poland, Hungary, Chile, Switzerland, all have no supreme court vested with powers corresponding with the powers which have been customarily exercised by our Supreme Court.

Article III of the U. S. Constitution creating the judicial system does not confer upon the Supreme Court the unique power now enjoyed by it. There is little doubt that the framers of the Constitution had in mind the formation of a government designed to carry into effect the principles proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence. They placed in Article I—first—the power conferred upon Congress; and in Article II—second—the powers conferred upon the president. After these were defined, then, the Court was created and its powers defined. John Ford, a justice of the New York Supreme Court, reviewing the history of the Constitution, says:

"The framers of the Constitution of the United States never intended that the Supreme Court should have the power to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional. That is made clear by the proceedings of the constitutional convention and the power is not expressed in the instrument itself. Repeated attempts were made to insert such a provision but the proposal was as often decisively defeated. In creating this government of, by and for the people, the convention could not have committed to the hands of mere appointees of the president, who were irresponsible to the people, the paramount power of declaring invalid laws enacted by the Congress and signed by the president.

Highest Authority

"Yet the Supreme Court now exercises that power as a matter of course and is today in the last analysis the supreme authority in the government.

"The foundation of this practice was laid in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, decided in 1783, in a simple controversy over the issuance of certificates of appointment by the Secretary of State to justices of the peace in the District of Columbia. Probably because the question directly involved was of such an inconsequential nature, coupled with the immersion of the people and public officials in the problems confronting the new republic, the declaration that the Supreme Court might declare a statute unconstitutional, contained in the *Marbury* decision, seemingly attracted little attention at the time. But later it was followed, timidly at first but later with ever increasing boldness, till we now find not merely the justices of the Supreme Court but the subordinate federal judges of first instance examining enactments of the Congress with microscopic scrutiny to detect some ground upon which to base a reversal of the popular will. Repeatedly it has been done by the deciding vote of a single justice out of the nine in the Supreme Court notwithstanding that a long line of earlier decisions expressly held that a law may not be declared unconstitutional unless its repugnance to the fundamental law clearly and unmistakably appeared."

A Glance At Other Lands

A survey was made by Senator Edwin F. Ladd, shortly before his death. He sent a

questionnaire to the embassies of various governments represented at Washington, asking them, if their own governments have courts vested with powers similar to those now enjoyed by the United States Supreme Court. The replies follow:

"I beg to state that the ambassador, who was for several years in Parliament and who is thoroughly conversant with parliamentary and constitutional procedure, informs me that once a law has been assented to by the King by the advice of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and 'the faithful Commons in session assembled,' there is no power, legal or otherwise, that can declare such an enact-



JOHN MARSHALL

ment illegal or contrary to the Constitution.

(Signed) "H. G. Chilton, Counselor of British Embassy, Washington, D. C."

"I beg to state as follows:

"1. There is no court in Japan empowered to declare a law, passed by the Legislature, invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Constitution, or for any other reason.

"2. The way to rectify such a law is by repealing it with a new law passed by the legislature.

(Signed) "T. Taketomi, Secretary, Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C."

"I beg to inform you that there does not exist in Italy an institution equivalent to the Supreme Court of the United States having the power to invalidate a law when this law appears in conflict with the Constitution.

"A law, regularly approved by the two branches of Parliament and sanctioned by His Majesty the King, cannot be modified or annulled unless by a subsequent act of the Parliament. Such a law has eventually the power of modifying or abrogating those provisions of the Italian Constitution (Statute) which may happen to be in conflict with it.

"In other words, our 'Statute' may be

modified by effect of the legislative action (and this has happened, in fact, in more than one occasion after its promulgation in 1848), which gradually adapts it to the necessities of the times.

"A law may become invalid by decision of the 'Consiglio di Stato' only after it has been proved that it hasn't been emanated according to constitutional rules—that is, when it reveals defects of form or procedure, but it cannot be annulled because of its substance.

(Signed) "A. Rosso, Counsellor Italian Embassy."

"No court in the Netherlands is vested with the power to declare a regularly passed act invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Constitution or for any other reason.

(Signed) "A. D. deGraeff, Netherland Minister."

"There is no court in Sweden that is vested with the power to declare a law passed by our legislative branch of government invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Swedish Constitution or for any other reason.

(Signed) "V. Assarsson, Counselor of Legation of Sweden."

"There is no court in Greece vested with the power to declare a law invalid on account of its alleged conflict with the Constitution. This right is reserved, as far as I can remember, to the Greek Parliament.

(Signed) "M. Tsamados, Minister, Legation Royale de Greece."

"There is no court in Poland which is vested with the power to declare a law passed by the Polish Legislature, i. e., both Chambers, the lower called the Sejm and the Senate, invalid on account of its supposed conflict with the Polish Constitution, or for any other reason.

(Signed) "L. Orolowski, Secretary, Poselstwo Polskie."

"There is no court in Hungary which has the power to declare unconstitutional a law passed by the legislative branch of the government, either on account of its supposed conflict with Hungary's Constitution or for any other reason.

(Signed) "John Pelenyi, Counselor of Royal Hungarian Legation."

"There is no court in Chile vested with the power to declare a law passed by Congress invalid on account of its supposed conflict with our Constitution, or for any other reason.

(Signed) "F. Agacio Batres, Secretary of Embassy of Chile."

"In Switzerland no court has been vested with the power to annul federal laws. Even the Swiss Supreme Court (Tribunal Federal) is bound to apply all federal laws which have been established in due form.

(Signed) "Marc Peter, Minister of Switzerland."

"No nation has ever been able to permanently perpetuate itself by maintaining a large military and naval establishment. Every great nation that has relied on military or naval power has ultimately met defeat and disaster. Call the roll from the dawn of history to the present, and you will find the track of the centuries cluttered with the shattered fragments of nations that relied on their armies and navies. If we are depending on military and naval prowess, we are building our national edifice on shifting sands."—Representative Ralph F. Lozier of Missouri.

Disquieting Dilemma of Modern American Business

MUCH of the equity law built up with the effect of hampering organized labor depends upon the anti-trust laws. Of such is the Danbury Hatters' decision, the Duplex Printing case, and lately the Bedford Cut Stone case. These cases hang together, and as we pointed out in our March number, they form a precedent upon which still other decisions may come, striking still other present rights from unionism.

These decisions, one and all, have come through test cases brought by the League for Industrial Rights, a secretive organization, closely associated with the National Manufacturers' Association, an anti-union, pro-child-labor organization. The character of the National Manufacturers' Association is "mostly large manufacturers, some trusts and a few small manufacturers" (Employers' Associations in the United States—Bonnett). It is undemocratically controlled, operated by an inner circle. From its offices, most of the paid propaganda against organized labor streams.

These associations are quite content to have the anti-trust laws continued to be used against labor. It is to be remembered that Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the League of Industrial Rights, told the Senate judiciary committee, that he considered the anti-trust laws the "liberty laws" of the nation.

But the dilemma of big business is how to continue these laws potent to cripple organized labor, and not use them to cripple the small business man. For there is increasing evidence, that the smaller business man, the thousands of small corporations making less than \$5,000,000 a year net, are getting painfully restive under the lash of the big manufacturers.

Who Makes Money

Figures gathered by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employer research agency, indicate that only a very small per cent of corporations are making money. The record is as follows:

0.11 per cent of corporations doing business in United States show an actual gain of 25.4 per cent in net incomes for 1923 = 98 corporations.

99.89 per cent doing business in United States show an actual loss of 11 per cent in net income in 1923 = 89,576 corporations.

The one-ninth of one per cent includes only the biggest corporations, those who have more than \$5,000,000 net income.

That this condition is being felt is indicated by James Harvey Williams, a spokesman for little business.

Small business is unorganized, its trade associations rendered impotent, and their members held apart by anti-trust laws so that its voice is as a voice in the wilderness. Yet, it is this mass of industrial units, composed of all the producing and distributing organizations up to a few millions of capital and a few thousand of employees, which is still the backbone of the nation's economic structure, though reflection as to how long this status can continue may well give us pause.

That this plaint of Mr. Williams is not without foundation is shown by the comment upon it made by the Journal of Commerce, New York City, a Wall Street publication.

"Big Business," however, is in a quite

different situation. It is able to do about as it pleases in many directions. It can compare its costs in different plants, inform its different units of the doings of others, place its allotments of production where it pleases, save freight rates. It may, in short, legally do practically everything that the small business man may not do. Accordingly, therefore, the tendency is to drive out the small business man more or less rapidly and to turn over the whole business field to large corporations, whether they be called trusts or by some other name.

What is the reason that more freedom of action is not allowed to the small business? Largely, as Mr. Williams points out, because of an unreasoning fear of certain processes which have been represented as absolutely disastrous to the public welfare. One is price fixing, and yet such price fixing is exactly what is done by the large enterprise within its own limits, while in the case of the small business its principal use is that of preventing demoralization when supply exceeds demand. In most cases it is nothing more than a step necessary to preservation of the business unit and is certainly not likely to go to great extremes when its application "depends upon the concerted action of many loosely associated units."

That this large group of small corporations is beginning to make itself vocal is also indicated by the attitude taken by "Nation's Business," organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce. From time to time during the last two years, that able periodical gives evidence that it is not so unyielding in its adherence to the old policies of industry—not so unyielding we fear, for the old policies have begun to hamper business.

Business Wants Repeal

Last year, the Nation's Business carried a series of articles by O. H. Cheney, vice president, American Exchange Irving Trust Company, New York City, on the new competition. Mr. Cheney's idea was that new competition was a competition of whole industries, organized en bloc, for the consumers' dollars; ice men against electric refrigerator men; rayon men against cotton men, etc. And then, he went on to analyze this situation:

"There is no question that consolidations in industry are one answer to the new competition. It is an answer in so far as a bigger unit or collection of bigger units can increase the efficiency of an industry and help gather its strength together to meet inter-commodity and inter-industrial competition. Also, horizontal consolidations can go far in improving trade relations if the big factors in the industry desire such improvement. Vertical consolidations can go far in improving the relations between the various branches of an industry, if wisely used. * * *

"One reason for this has been the drug-like effect of the anti-trust legislation which has served to distort the vision of business men by emphasizing the fear of the law rather than the logic of business development. As a result of this, mergers have been the work of lawyers rather than

of engineers, managers and merchandisers. * * *

"But what will become of little business? Will all business men and their sons forever on have to be employees of great corporations? Will all opportunity and initiative hereafter go unrewarded by personal success?

"I do not fear such developments. This country's great prosperity has been built by qualities and opportunities which will endure. One reason is that there will always be little business for those who want them and can run them efficiently. Another reason is this: It is true that, in general, the big businesses of the past were made by men and that in the newer cases it was the big businesses which made the men—but they are men! * * *

"There seems to be the secret, and it always seems to go back to the Sherman law and what Congress was thinking about when it was passed. What did the Congress of 1890 know about the business conditions of today? The Sherman act, the Clayton act, and the Federal Trade Commission act were passed because the common law and other existing laws were inadequate. These are now themselves inadequate."

New conditions bring new demands. The little business is being made to feel the pressure of big business, just as organized labor has felt it, for a generation. It is in the interest of public good that this dilemma is made plain. Whether the National Manufacturers' Association will continue to oppose revision of anti-trust laws is important.

Electric Machines Understand Language

An "artificial language" entirely unintelligible to human ears but understood and translated automatically by an "electrical brain" was demonstrated on October 20, 1927, before the Chicago convention of the United States Independent Telephone Association by Mr. Sergius P. Grace of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, in New York City. Phonograph records embodying this new synthetic speech were played on an ordinary phonograph, producing a jumble of meaningless sounds, not unlike the "secret" languages that children sometimes devise and use. Mr. Grace then held up before the phonograph an ordinary microphone, like those used in radio broadcasting. This microphone picked up the gibberish emitted by the phonograph and passed it through the electrical translator. The result was perfect English speech audible to everybody from giant loudspeakers. A meaningless series of syllables spoken into the transmitter by Mr. Grace himself came out as "Chicago, Illinois." The trick consists in altering automatically the tones of each spoken syllable, so that a high tone becomes a low one or vice versa, a process resembling the "substitution cyphers" familiar to criminologists, where one written letter of the alphabet is substituted for another according to a pre-arranged key. The new synthetic speech may be used, it is predicted, to keep radio messages secret; ordinary speech being automatically translated into the unintelligible gibberish at the broadcasting station and translated back again at the receiver.

Canadian Railroad Seeks to Stabilize Work

ROBERT L. McEWAN of Canada has courteously sent this JOURNAL an account of the progress of Co-operative Management in the Canadian National Railways. This account is from the Canadian National Railways Magazine:

"When the industrial representation plan, or, to give the scheme its more popular title, the co-operative policy, was first inaugurated on the Canadian National Railways there was, naturally, considerable interest in a policy which brought worker and executive in closer and more harmonious relations. That interest has not abated and now that sufficient time has elapsed to allow of considered judgment it is evident that the plan

1925 and 1926 and eleven months of 1927. In the first year, the factor was 73.6. The following year it had increased to 80.3. In 1926 it further increased to 82.7, while in the eleven months of last year it reached a new peak at 83.4. It was also shown that the employees had an opportunity of working 150 hours more in 1927, than in 1924.

There were many interesting features at the system meeting in Montreal, including a visit by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the company, who addressed the members. Sir Henry said:

"I appreciate very much the privilege of welcoming you at such a meeting as you are having, which has for its object the discussion

ployment. Continuity of employment is the rock upon which the worker builds his life. Prior to the placing in effect of the co-operative plan, the working forces of the railway were added to, or subtracted from, as conditions changed throughout the year. That was an unhealthy condition, both for the employer and for the employee, and it represented one of the great problems of railway work, whether on the track or in the offices, which the administration had to face and endeavor to solve. Continuous employment enables the railway to attract and retain in its service the cream of the labor market, but there is something even more important: with increased security, better and more use-



Reproduction of a photograph taken in the Board Room, at Headquarters, Montreal, on the occasion of the System Joint Co-Operative meeting. The three figures seated in the left foreground, reading from left to right are: J. C. Garden, Toronto; General Superintendent, Motive Power and Car Equipment; J. Colby, Montreal, blacksmith; P. Doyle, Montreal, boilermaker. The others seated at the table and in the rear, beginning from left to right are: E. P. Mallory, Montreal, Director of Statistics; A. J. Thomas, Assistant General Supervisor of Shop Methods; R. J. Tallon, Montreal, President, Division No. 4, Canadian National Federation; W. R. Rogers, Chairman, Canadian National Federation, No. 11; Captain O. S. Beyers, Consulting Engineer, R. E. D. A. F. of L.; Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways; C. E. Brooks, Montreal, Chief of Motive Power, Chairman of the meeting; J. Roberts, Montreal, General Supervisor of Shop Methods; W. W. McGuire, Stratford, General Chairman, Blacksmiths; R. Menary, Montreal, moulder; L. C. Thompson, Montreal, manager of stores; L. A. McEwan, Montreal, electrician; G. E. Smart, Montreal, Chief of Car Equipment. Standing, from the rear at the map to the foreground: J. A. Juneau, Montreal, secretary to Chief of Motive Power; S. Irving, Montreal, pipe fitter; J. W. Corbett, London, Chairman, Canadian National Federation Board; A. H. Eager, Winnipeg, General Superintendent Motive Power and Car Equipment; Jas. Somerville, Montreal, Vice President, Machinists; W. Powlesland, Montreal, Vice President, Blacksmiths; G. Wright, Montreal, machinist.

has proved successful in operation. To what extent success has been achieved may, perhaps, be better told in the words of Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, well-known as an authority on industrial relations:

"Of course the plan is not the last word in labor's constructive contribution to industry," says Mr. Haydon, "but it has gone a long way in strengthening the morale of Canadian National shopmen. Other classes of workers have watched its operation closely and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and the management of the Canadian National Railways are now working on a plan for that branch of the service."

One of the chief features of the policy, so far as the Canadian National is concerned, is that it provides for stabilization of employment. To what extent this is true is shown by figures furnished at the second system meeting of the joint co-operative committee, recently held in Montreal. The representatives present at that gathering were shown the factor of stabilization for the years 1924,

of mutual problems and the solution of mutual difficulties. The co-operative movement marks a notable advance in industrial relations. It was noticed a year ago that this new movement met with a certain amount of prejudice and intolerance; nevertheless, it has made its way, establishing its position by the real soundness and merits of the plan. We have been operating the co-operative scheme for some little time and I am glad to feel that both the administration and the majority of the men in the shops have recognized its advantages and the distinct benefits accruing to each, and that, if properly fostered, still greater possibilities would unfold. Not in a few months will the full fruits of such a project as the co-operative movement be realized. It will take some time and a great deal of care to bring it to its full usefulness.

"One of the chief features of the co-operative plan is to provide for stabilization of employment. In the past, the great menace to the employee has been insecurity of em-

ployment. The men, the company and Canada as a whole, benefit. There is a noticeable diminution in the tendency to run after strange gods who might be expected by some to provide a panacea for all social ills.

"Not in a few months can such a plan be placed in operation throughout all the services on a system so large as the Canadian National, but a full measure of co-operation is aimed at in all things which engage the attention of the administration and the men. This will bring about a maximum of efficiency, and I feel very strongly that the railway would be relatively impotent if it lacked the development of this broad spirit of co-operation.

"We are all employees—you, I, and everyone else—and we are engaged in an important constructive work for the people of Canada. As the servants of a publicly owned railway we have, perhaps, greater responsibilities in the development of the country

(Continued on page 217)

Wanted—New Index for Measuring Unemployment

WHEN unemployment was first mentioned in the United States Senate, in February certain Senators whispered in the corridors that it was a sensational political gesture. Certain sincere men in Congress actually believed that there was no unusual shortage of jobs. They didn't know; and they accepted at face value the glowing reports of prosperity in the newspapers.

When figures were presented to the Senate, there was a wide discrepancy between them. The two extremes were 1,850,000 and 4,000,000 men. It was discovered that certain state departments reporting unemployment differed widely from the federal agencies. The excellent reporting service of the American Federation of Labor on unemployment did not reach the same conclusions as the United States Department of Labor.

All these uncertainties only serve to emphasize the need of a new system of unemployment reporting.

When that deluge of unemployment totaling 5,000,000 men floated down over America in 1921, a national conference was called to consider ways and means of combating future catastrophes. The American Statistical Association was just one of the co-operating agencies, but it was the one perhaps most capable of making a contribution to the solution of the problem. A committee was appointed from this body including such persons as Royal Meeker, F. J. Tryon, Leo Wolman, Walter W. Stewart, and Miss Mary Van Kleeck. The committee addressed itself to the task of providing a new index—or new indices—for measuring the flow of the jobless. This committee rightly emphasized the value of accurate statistics. "Statistics of unemployment are highly important. * * *

Conditions in business are invariably reflected in the volume of employment. Employment statistics reflect the economic welfare of wage-earners and are information of the greatest social importance." The report of the committee, made not until 1926, was entrusted to Ralph C. Hurlin and William A. Berridge, and was published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

At that time, Miss Van Kleeck, of the foundation said some significant things. She advocated "immediate extension and co-ordination of existing state and federal machinery for gathering and analyzing labor statistics."

Miss Van Kleeck was looking ahead to this very present hour in our national life. "The fact is," she said in 1926, "that for the past five years the economic machinery of the United States has been in fairly smooth running order; that the opportunity to keep it so by intelligence and good management is exceedingly promising, but that prosperity is not proof against careless management and heedless speculation; that evidences are many that we might have had a serious decline in employment in 1923 had it not been for the timely warnings which prevented undue expansion in business with the probably resulting depression. Business men have discovered that

facts about the trend of business and industry are useful, and that if business is to succeed in the United States in the next few years, increasing attention must be paid to eliminating waste and preventing fluctuations. It is the business and the great opportunity of labor departments today to tell fully the facts about conditions of employment and wages, and to insist that the picture of economic conditions shall not only include stock exchange operations, interest rates, prices of commodities and quantities produced, however important these indices may be, but must show also, as its most important feature, the condition of life of wage-earners."

It is needless to say that this plea went

"UNEMPLOYMENT is no vague abstraction of economic theory. The man or woman wage-earner, able and willing to work, but unable to find employment, goes through an experience which is always tragic. To be out of work and out of wages in an economic world in which the dollar earned is the only means of securing food, clothing and lodging overwhelms the worker with a sense of personal failure and discouragement, frustrates his hope of maintaining and raising the standard of living of his family, and forces his children to begin wage-earning too early.

"The Greek conception of uncontrollable fate shaping the individual life to predestined ends has its counterpart in the insecurity of modern industry whereby conditions far beyond the worker's control may suddenly deprive him of his livelihood quite without regard to his own faithfulness or skill. The worker cannot alone control the security of his job. Equally helpless have been socially minded citizens and the philanthropic agencies. Every period of wide-spread unemployment produces the same dreary round of more or less futile efforts to give 'relief' to those who cannot find work."

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

Committee on Unemployment.

unheeded. For that reason, the country is today wandering round in a realm of uncertainty as to the extent of unemployment.

The plan suggested by this committee of the American Statistical Association, somewhat abbreviated, is as follows:

THE PLAN

Co-ordination of Bureaus

I. Co-ordinating center to be the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics—to utilize all statistics gathered by other federal bureaus—and state bureaus.

II. Initial responsibility for collection be placed on each State.

III. That bureaus having a direct relation to certain industries should have responsibility to report. These include
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Bureau of Mines
Interstate Commerce Commission
Department of Agriculture

IV. That other bureaus give these facts currency. These include
Federal Reserve Board
United States Employment Service
Department of Commerce

Facts to be Secured

V. That the two main questions asked by (a) the total number on the payroll, and (b) the total wages paid in one payroll period.

VI. Reports to be made monthly as of 15th of each month.

VII. That the industries include

- (1) Manufacturing
- (2) Mining
- (3) Communication
- (4) Building Construction
- (5) Wholesale Trade
- (6) Retail Trade
- (7) Logging
- (8) Agriculture

VIII. Certain miscellaneous requirements.

IX. Each state and important cities be treated separately, so action may be taken.

X. Co-ordinating provisions.

XI. Special studies to be provided for.

It would be an excellent thing if the recommendations of this committee of unquestioned authority could be acted upon.

Senator Shipstead found himself in disagreement with Secretary of Labor Davis about the extent of unemployment. Speaking in the Senate April 2, Senator Shipstead said:

"Commissioner Stewart tells us that he applies the shrinkage percentage in the manufacturing industries as the approximate percentage of employment shrinkage in all wage-earning industries. So let us do the same. If a shrinkage of 7.43 per cent means a decrease of 1,874,050 wage earners, a shrinkage of 16.8 per cent as Senators may readily compute, means a decrease of 4,237,420 wage earners.

"So here we have the complete record, based on the official employment tables of the Labor Department, showing the progressive shrinkage in volume of wage-earning employment from the high peak of employment in the first half of 1920 down to 1928 as follows:

"For the peak in 1920 down to 1923, a shrinkage of 16.8 per cent or 4,237,420 wage earners.

"From 1923 down to 1925, a shrinkage of 8.8 per cent, or 2,219,600 wage earners.

"From 1925 down to January, 1928, a shrinkage of 7.43 or 1,874,050 wage earners.

"So the total shrinkage from the 1920 peak down to 1928, as officially reported by the Labor Department is approximately 32.6 per cent or 8,331,000 wage earners."

Critics of Senator Shipstead's analysis remark that he fails to allow for reabsorption of men into other industries. Again the need of a more accurate index for unemployment is revealed.

Loyalty true unionists feel for the Union Label proves men are better than beasts. And in view of some movements, proof seems to be needed.

Here, Gentlemen, is a Plan for Ending Bread Lines

FROM across the continent to the office of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL came this letter:

"Have you read a book called 'The Road to Plenty'? They say it has a solution for all this unemployment, a solution which would not be disagreeable to the powers-that-be."

We appreciated that letter—though it came from a non-member of the union, for it came from a man who has vexed his poor brain for twenty years with the workers' problem. In a very real sense, the author of that letter to this JOURNAL, is another Little Gray Man, a person of strong social sympathies, who has watched breadlines, broken homes, and footless, jobless men, with agony in his eyes.

So we wrote back to the Little Gray Man of the West Coast that we had received from Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, a copy of "The Road to Plenty" two months ago, and that we were waiting to review it. We told him also, that we had long been admirers of the books of William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, and had a "yen" for everything they do. Now we can tell him through the medium of this review that we find "The Road to Plenty" the most thrilling, because the most human, of all their books, and the most valuable. Yet, before going on to a formal consideration of the practical proposal of these economists to end depressions—we must stop a moment to set down the reasons for liking this book. Even if Messrs. Foster and Catchings fail to catch the ear of the business man and of the politician, and fail to get anything practical done, they have accomplished much. In the first place they have destroyed a lot of bunk about business that has passed for economics. The law of supply and demand, and the law of automatic-production-consumption have been substantially demolished. In the second place, they have written a book that is as interesting as a play or a novel. It is a novel, a novel of ideas. They have forever destroyed that colossal misapprehension that economics is the dismal science. In the third place, they have established the fact that social feeling—social sympathy—is a valuable asset in society; a needed establishment. How cold certain business leaders have proved themselves to be! In the fourth place, they have struck a note of unity. They have seen that the reformer, the conservative, the professor, the politician, the lawyer, the preacher, the business man, all have something good to contribute to the social complex—and they all may unite on a common plan for destroying economic maladjustment.

How Money Flows

This book is the outgrowth of a series of books, assailing accepted economic theory. The first was "Money," the second "Profits," and the third "Business Without A Buyer." Much of the reasoning set up in these three volumes is retraversed in the newest work—but more dramatically. Messrs. Catchings and Foster contend that the old theory that production is equal to consumption, since human wants are inexhaustible, may be true over a long period of time; but to contend

that it is true for short periods of time is really to beg the economic question. The fact is there is a circuit flow of money from production through distribution to consumption and back again; now there are lags in this circuit flow of money, and these lags cause the mischief, in reality make depressions with their attendant unemployment and suffering. Now lags must be compensated for by human ingenuity. The Federal Reserve Board, with its system of pooling capital, and of controlling loans, was a device to accelerate or to put a brake on production. But due to human stupidity, indifference or self-interest, or to the heavy weight of tradition or the false teaching of classical economy, society has done nothing to compensate for lags in consumption. This is the next great step in human progress. The authors propose, therefore, a new federal board—a Federal Reserve Board to stimulate buying—set

is to advise the Government. The Board should inform the President, Congress and the various departments, from time to time, of the probable effect on economic welfare, in view of existing conditions, of taxes, tax rebates, refunding operations, payment of public debts, increase of wages and salaries, and other fiscal matters.

"And in performing these two functions, it performs a third: it affords leadership to business.

"That is the crux of the matter. Imagine what would happen if the United States Government announced its determination to use all its fiscal operations, as far as feasible, during the next twelve months, in order to achieve the purposes of our plan. Just think of it! At once, business men everywhere would expect that business would be good—little danger of inflation or deflation; just an orderly market, keeping up with production.

The result would be the most marked forging ahead of business that any country has ever known. I am willing to stake whatever reputation I may have as a business man on that statement. * * *

"The next point concerns the volume of money in circulation. If the indexes ever show the need of a reenforced consumer demand, which cannot be met without additional Government expenditures, the Board must have the power to bring about such expenditures out of funds previously accumulated for the purpose, or out of loans which involve an expansion of bank credit. This feature of the plan is essential; because Government expenditures can do little to meet the needs, if all the money which the Government spends in a given period is collected as taxes in the same period.

"It follows that the Government should borrow money to enable the Board to carry out its purpose whenever, in the judgment of the Board, the needed flow of money to consumers will not come from other sources. At most times, perhaps at all times,

the needed expansion of money actually will come from other sources, because private industry will be stimulated, under our policy, to make capital expenditures. And that is the chief way, as we agreed this afternoon, that consumers do obtain the needed flow of money when times are good. Still, we can never be sure whether the flow of income from this source will be too large or too small. The whole project is so very important that the Government should stand ready to borrow money if needed for the purpose. * * *

"That is the least of our troubles. Projects are already before Congress for building, inland waterways, harbors, national highways and parks. Construction can be pushed forward or held back, as the general business situation requires. Nothing but the expense holds them back now. Nothing else kept us from taking flood prevention measures.

"Such projects would put into circulation, as wages, all the money our plan could possibly require for decades to come. In that way, we could sustain business and at the same time acquire wealth. Public works built in that way might actually cost the country nothing; for if they were not built, the country might lose more than they cost, through idleness of men and of capital savings." * * *



up with power to ascertain facts about consumption, and with vast capital reserves to throw into the breach at the ascertainable moment, in the form of public works.

It is at once apparent that the use of public money for public construction in time of threatened depression is not a new proposal. It has been made before. In fact, there is a bill before Congress now introduced by Senator Jones asking for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for this purpose. Yet, though this has been a device proposed before, the economic justification for it has never been previously offered, and the method of procedure so clearly uttered. It is well to quote paragraphs from this book, describing the proposal.

"I propose that the responsibility be fixed on a Federal Board, created for the purpose. But we must remember that precisely where the responsibility is located is not an essential part of our policy. * * *

"The next question concerns the functions of the new Board. To my mind its first function should be to make reports of its findings concerning business conditions. In order to exercise its leadership effectively, the Board must make frequent, clear, public statements of its acts, its proposed acts, and the reasons therefor. The social function of the Board

Aeroplane and Radio Advance Spirit of St. Louis

By DELMAR W. FOWLER, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., Radio Division

IT IS my privilege at this time to chronicle a very interesting experiment undertaken some time ago by our largest radio station in St. Louis, none other than The Voice of St. Louis, station KMOX. On the morning of Saturday, February 25, the radio audience of KMOX was suddenly greeted by a voice broadcasting from a moving airplane at a height of 2,000 feet. In the plane comfortably seated at the controls of a low power radiophone transmitter sat our good brother William H. West, chief engineer of KMOX. With him in the Ryan monoplane type B-1 of the Von Hoffman Airplane Corporation was Homer Rodeheaver of Billy Sunday fame who entertained those listening in on the ground with vocal and instrumental numbers on his famous trombone. The plane was piloted by Milt Girton. The experiment lasted for approximately fifteen minutes, starting about noon when the plane first came into sight and circled around the towers of the transmitting station located at Kirkwood, Mo., until it gradually faded away as the plane was last seen heading in the direction of the flying field near Bridgeton, Mo. A few words of explanation concerning the apparatus and method used in this unusual experiment. The plane carried a small radiophone transmitter consisting of a 7.5 watt oscillator and 7.5 modulator and was entirely battery power operated. This was then inductively coupled to a rigid antenna and counterpoise system supported on the wings of the plane. The transmitter was constructed by Brother Bob Coe, one of the operators at KMOX, and Brother West, while the Western Electric speech input equipment used to feed the transmitter was furnished by Brothers Atchison and Goodbrilet of the St. Louis Public Address Co. A temporary license permit was granted by the Federal Radio Commission to station KMOX for the use of the wavelength of 6,120 K. C. (Approximately 49 meters) in the experiment. This was the wavelength used by the transmitter in the plane to broadcast the signals to the operator listening in at the station at Kirkwood.

A shielded grid receiver of the latest type was used, and when the signals became of sufficient strength they were then rebroadcast by the main transmitter of 5,000 watts on a wavelength of 1,000 K. C. which is the normal wavelength of station KMOX. During the experiment the plane tried various altitudes making tests to determine whether the altitude greatly affected the reception, and whether fading was reduced or increased at different altitudes. Results seemed to favor the higher altitudes, and at 4,400 feet, which was the maximum height attained, reception was best, while at 1,500 feet very bad fading was noticed.

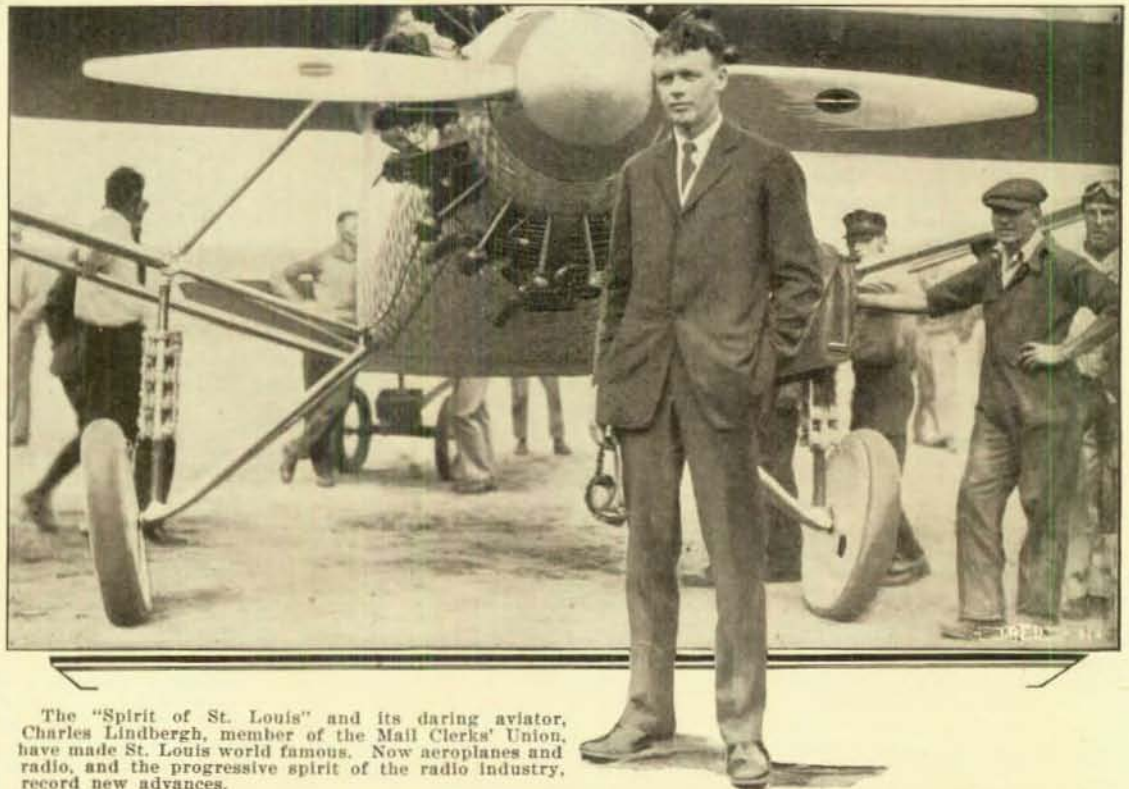
From the 1,800 or so telegrams and letters received by station KMOX it was evident

that the radio audience was taking an active interest in the experiment and expressed a desire that it be repeated. Whether this will be done however is contingent upon the Federal Radio Commission's granting station KMOX a permanent license to use the wavelength of 6,120 K. C. which is ideal for the purpose. As to the practical value of broadcasting from planes, the officials at the flying field declare it would be of immense help to pilots seeking information concerning the condition of the field before landing. Also it would enable the ground officers to give orders direct to the pilots while within five miles or so of the flying field.

It will not be long now before the baseball season is again with us, and as usual the majority of radio stations in St. Louis are

Another progressive step taken by one of our St. Louis radio stations WIL, owned by the Benson Broadcasting Co., is the installation of a microphone on the desk of the local chief of police, through which at any time he is at liberty to interrupt the regular program of station WIL and broadcast news relative to holdups, robberies, or fleeing criminals. In this manner it is hoped to apprehend the offenders before they can leave the city, as it will automatically make all the listeners acquainted with the details of the crime, and descriptions of the character.

A short time ago two radio stations in St. Louis namely, KWK, the International Life Insurance Station, and KMOX, the Voice of St. Louis, instituted the popular setting up exercises which start at 6.30 a. m. each week



The "Spirit of St. Louis" and its daring aviator, Charles Lindbergh, member of the Mail Clerks' Union, have made St. Louis world famous. Now aeroplanes and radio, and the progressive spirit of the radio industry, record new advances.

preparing to give their respective listeners a play by play account of the games direct from the press box in Sportman's Park. Most of the stations giving this service will find it necessary to add to their operating staff, thereby giving openings for additional men. In connection with baseball broadcasts this year the Pierce Petroleum Corporation of St. Louis is going to offer something new in the way of advertising. They plan to purchase several trucks and have a complete W. E. 3-C Public Address system installed in each. On the sides of the truck a score board will be mounted and the score kept as the play by play reports are received. They will drive around to different sections of the city and nearby towns where radio receivers are not available. They are to be at the disposal of charitable and civic institutions who express a desire to receive the service. To operate the radio end of these trucks will require the services of amplified control men, and we are looking forward to filling these positions with members of the radio division of L. U. No. 1.

day morning. While this early morning schedule calls the boys out of the hay quite early it also enables them to collect considerable over-time each day.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS

"Substantially all taxes ultimately rest upon the great masses of the people. The bowed back of labor, like Atlas of old, bears the burden of the Government. It is the farmer, the laboring man, the real producer, who finally pay the taxes and meet the expenses of the Government."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

"The highest form of liberty can only be enjoyed where there is the highest form of democracy. Liberty is not always lost through political machinations. More frequently it is stolen from the people through the machinations of wealth."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

Chicago Apprentices Know Value of Recreation

THE Electrical Apprentice Club of Local Union No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is competing for the Cook County Basketball League Championship and is the only labor organization represented in this league. The apprentices are leading the league.

This is only one indication of the varied activities of this large group of young electrical workers in Chicago. They have their own baseball league with spirited rivalry between various groups, and they predict that in time they will give to the world players of big league quality.

In recent years, they have instituted "get-together-nites." These are both social and educational. Sometimes plays are given. Boxing matches are staged. The club shows a good deal of originality in putting on programs.

Not content with varied activities, the Electrical Apprentice Club has founded "Live Wire" an attractive, readable 8-page publication. This is completely edited by the Electrical Apprentice Social Club. It carries educational articles, economic comments on the industry, news and stories. A serious—though not too serious—note is struck by this publication. The following is typical and is worth quoting:

"Electricity is one of man's most valuable servants. It has given each of us 250 mechanical slaves. And at the present rate of discovery and inventions we each will have available in 1931 the power of 500 men.

"Yet, it is only about one hundred years since Michael Faraday began to experiment in his London cellar with a magnet and a bit of wire. Less than one hundred years separate us from that first machine embodying the principle of the dynamo, without which we would not have today's electrical wonders; wonders that have provided us, born with only two hands to do our work, with hundreds of hands and strength beyond reckoning.

"What would Faraday, who carried his machine about in his pocket, say if he could see our most powerful machine? The power of 94,000 horses ready to race over transmission lines to lighten the labors and enrich the lives of American men and women! Enough energy to light 300,000 six-room houses, operate thirty-one Panama Canals, or forty-seven transcontinental trains!

"What would Faraday say if he could see one of our great plants where electrical devices are manufactured? Faraday, whose annual income never exceeded \$500, contemplating an industry, based on his experiments, that pays billions of dollars in wages

each year to hundreds of thousands of workers!"

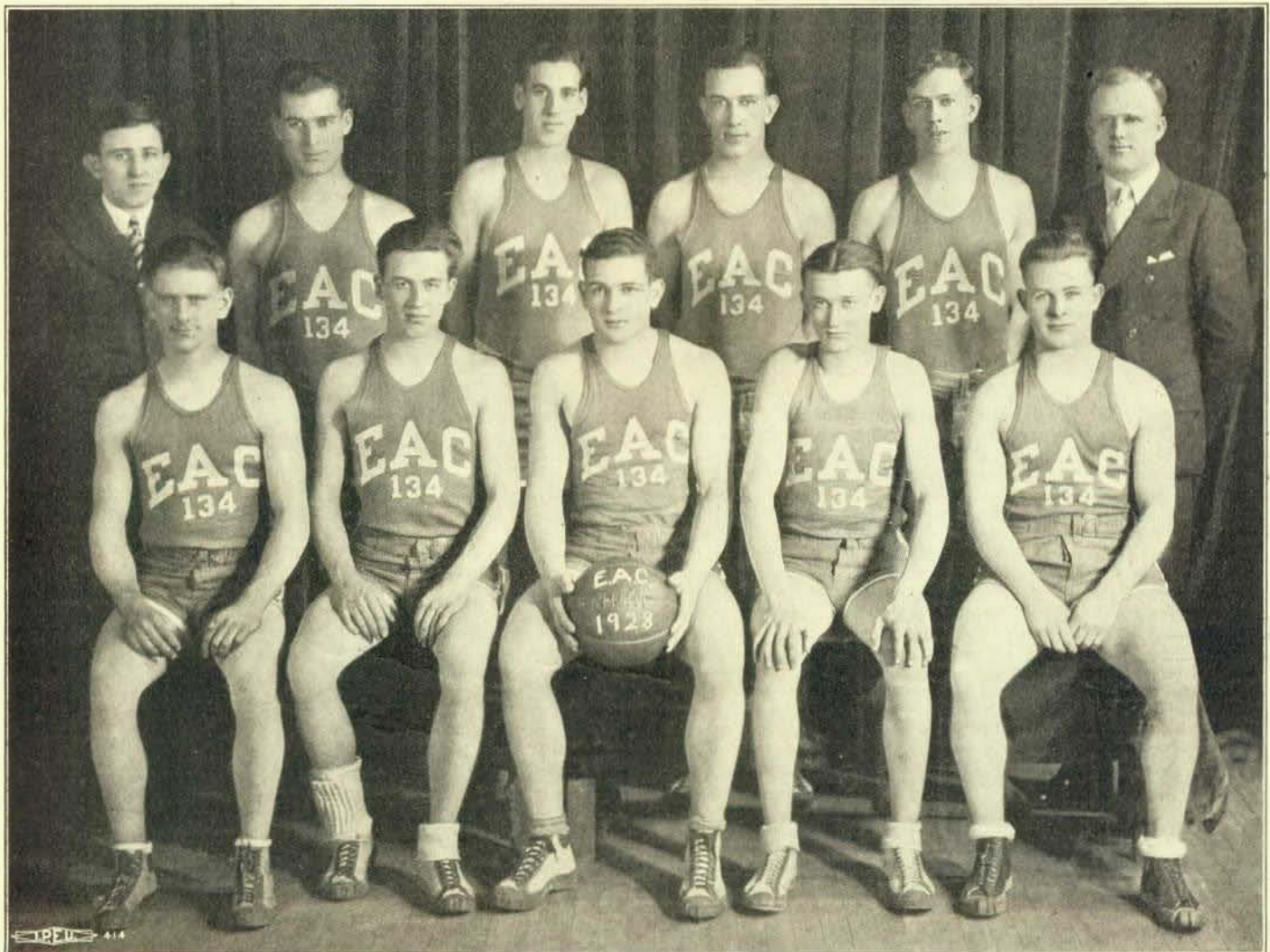
A brief history of the apprentice movement in Chicago is also reported by "Live Wire."

"The apprentice system of Local No. 134, I. B. E. W., started in the spring of 1903, with no plan for education, save that usual to trade training derived from actual contact with the job supervised by a qualified journeyman.

"The complications and intricacies of electrical wiring safe from fire hazards soon indicated that something more than skill with the tools would be necessary for satisfactory education in the electrical field. The more far-sighted members of the trade soon saw that some systematic school training dealing with the science and theory of electricity would be desirable, and toward that end they turned their attention to the evening public schools.

"The examining board arranged with the school board for evening classes in several of the schools of the city. This arrangement sufficed as an educational plan from about 1904 to 1912. In 1912, the president and the examining board arranged to send the apprentice to day classes allowing one-half day per week for each apprentice. The Crane High School, on the west side, and the

(Continued on page 222)



CHAMPIONSHIP MATERIAL—ELECTRICAL APPRENTICE CLUB, OF LOCAL NO. 134, BASKETBALL TEAM
 Sitting—Left to right: Ray Daniels, Ed Drzymalski, Clarence Measner, Captain; Bob Pettit, Russell Hayes. Standing—Left to right: Tom Fleming, Coach; Carl Schroeder, Ed. Ryan, John Slechter, John Joyce and Al Topps, Manager.

Studio Suns Revolve 'Round Stars' Beauty

By MAURICE WALTERS, L. U. No. 40, Hollywood, Calif.

LILLIAN GISH'S illusive charm; Norma Shearer's boyish beauty; the bold provocative look of Clara Bow; and Mary Pickford's wholesome good-looks, each and all must be "lighted" properly. Here is where the studio electrician comes in. He is familiar with the texture of each star's beauty as is the director, and knows just what light it will stand and not stand. At the mammoth studios, the electrical departments have this particular phase of the game down to an exact science. When a set is ordered for one of the stages they know exactly how it should be lighted. In

Artificial daylight, moonlight, starlight tuned to each star's personality is the work of Hollywood's electricians. This is the third in the series of articles on Hollywood lighting by Brother Walters.

shown in figure 1 accompanying this article, we will describe briefly its general construction and operation.

This spot lamp operates on a current of 80 amperes and takes 55-60 volts at the arc. A 1/2 inch diameter positive carbon "P" is mounted horizontally and a 3/8 inch diameter negative carbon "N" coming from below 37 degrees off the horizontal forms the junction for the arc. Current enters the positive carbon through the fluted monel metal contacts "A" which are spring pressed and floating against the carbon directly back of the arc.

The positive carbon is automatically rotated and fed forward by the motor supported underneath carriage and plate away from direct heat of the arc.

Suitable gearing, driven from the motor shaft gives a rotating speed of approximately six R. P. M. to barrel "B" via shaft "B"-1 and bevel gears "B"-2.

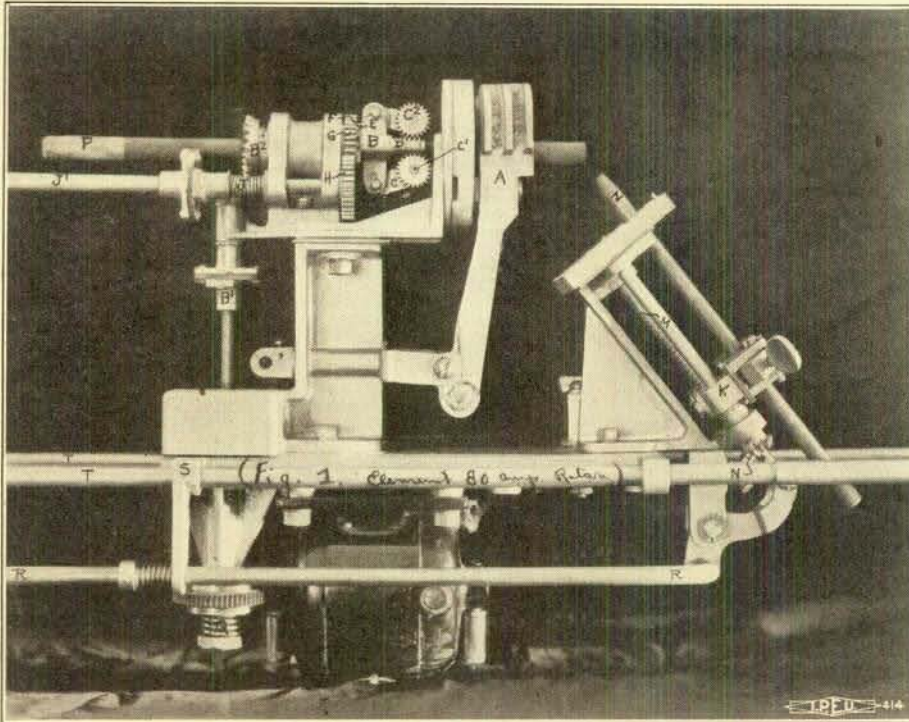
Notched rollers mounted in spring pressed levers "C", carried on barrel "B" and keyed to shafts "C-1", along with gears "C-2", are driven by the small worm "D" and star wheel "E", which is actuated by detent "F", carried on gear "G".

The gear "G" is free running and not keyed to barrel but is normally held locked by the gear "H", and spring clutch "J" on the hand feed crank shaft "J"-1.

The star wheel revolving with barrel "B" on the axis of the carbon and gear "G" receives an impulse as it passes the detent "F" and through gears "G-2" and grip rollers, causes carbon to be fed forward at a rate of approximately one-tenth of an inch per minute.

A craters is formed in the end of the positive carbon and this carries the luminous gas, which is the vital factor in high intensity arc lighting. The negative carbon "N" is carried by carriage "K" and fed upward by screw "M" which through bevel gears "N" and a line shaft under center of lamp, is driven from motor shaft through gear

(Continued on page 217)



the past few years they have even gone further and light each set so that it will show the particular star playing to the best possible advantage. Veteran electricians on any studio lot can tell you just how much and what kind of lighting each player on his lot needs.

Among the newer types of high intensity arc equipment for motion picture studio lighting is that put on the market during the past year by the Mole-Richardson, Inc., of Hollywood, Calif. Being virtually the latest addition to this line of equipment a brief story of its origin, development and construction should be of interest to our readers.

Headed By A Union Man

Although Mole-Richardson, Inc., is only celebrating its first anniversary, the equipment is the outcome of years of experiment study and exploration in this field of work.

Peter Mole, president of this organization, came to Hollywood five years ago from the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., where as an engineer, he was engaged in design of searchlights and other high intensity lamps and equipment.

Going directly into the studios as an electrician and a member of Local Union No. 40, I. B. E. W., he gathered first hand in-

formation as to studio problems and requirements.

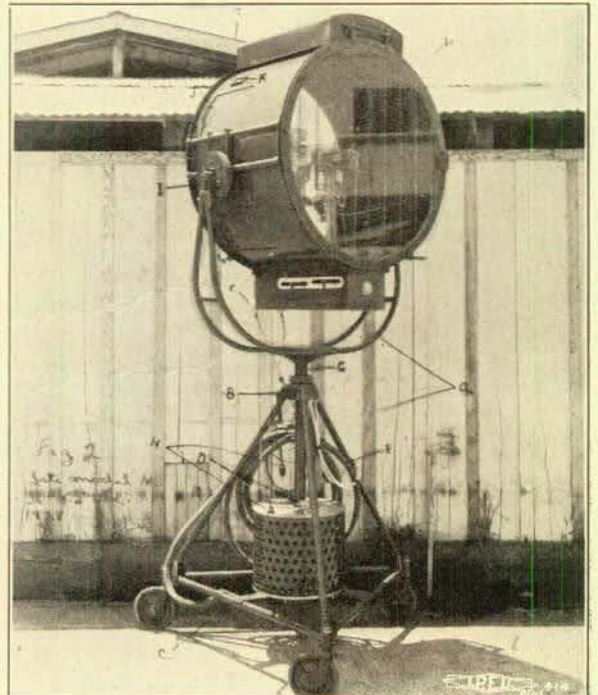
From the studios he went as consulting engineer to a local studio lighting equipment company. Here due to his knowledge and insight of the studios' needs, he soon became recognized as an authority on motion picture lighting.

Elmer C. Richardson is one of the original incorporators of old Chamberlain-Reynolds Company of Hollywood and has for many years been actively engaged in the design and manufacture of electric lighting equipment.

Associated with them are Irving E. Steers, a former General Electric man and a designer with many years experience, and Brother F. C. Coates, formerly chief electrician of Vitagraph Pictures. The two units covered by this article are an 80 amp. high intensity spot lamp and a 36 inch high intensity sun arc.

Technical Details Described

Beginning with the spot lamp and referring to reproductions



Magic Lamps Shine on Future Paths of Science

By PROFESSOR C. M. JANSKY, Electrical Engineer, University of Wisconsin

THE vacuum tube with all its applications and possibilities is a result of modern intra-atomic physics. Some outstanding and amazing results of its applications are known to everyone, but its possibilities are still in the future.

While the general physical characteristics and the physical principles of the vacuum tube are easily apprehended, the correct application of these "magic lamps" of the research engineer necessitates a more thorough and exact knowledge of their behavior under different conditions. This involves a knowledge of what is commonly known as engineering characteristics.

What is meant by engineering characteristics will perhaps be more readily understood if illustrations are drawn from a more familiar field, namely, power engineering. For example, consider some of the elements involved in selecting a motor to drive a large fan such as is used in the ventilation of the Holland tunnel. It would first be necessary to know how the torque of the fan varied with the load or the amount of

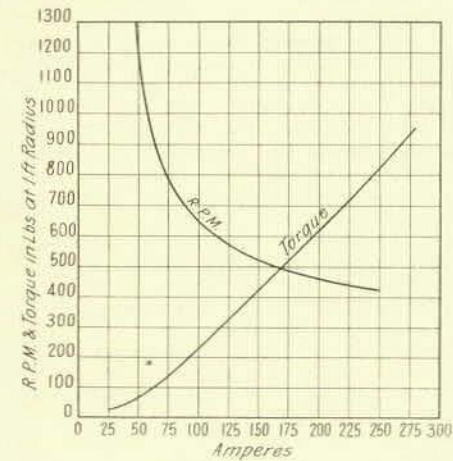


FIGURE 1

air moved. If the fan must be operated at constant speed with varying torque as the load is increased and decreased, a motor with the same characteristics must be used. An engineering characteristic is a curve which shows how one property, or characteristic, of the machine or device varies, or is influenced by the variations of another property. If the torque of a series motor be plotted against speed a curve Fig. 1 results which shows that as speed increases, the torque decreases. Such a motor would be wholly unsuited for driving the fan mentioned above. On the other hand, if the torque of a shunt motor be plotted against speed a curve results (Fig. 2) which shows that the torque varies over a wide range while the speed remains practically constant. A motor with such a characteristic when driving the fan will maintain almost constant speed while the load on the fan varies through a wide range. An engineering characteristic, of a machine or other device, gives valuable information relative to the operating features of the mechanism.

A vacuum tube is no exception to the rule. It has certain operating characteristics no less than a motor or transformer. In fact as there are several related quantities, there are several characteristics, and often the operating as well as physical features must be determined by a study of all of the characteristics.

Makeup of Tube Revealed

In the preceding article were described the physical features, as well as the theory of the operation of the tube. Any reader of this article, by examining a three element tube, such as in his receiving set, can identify the following elements: The filament which is heated by the current from

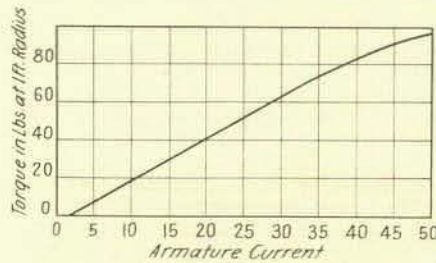


FIGURE 2

a battery or some other source of electric current. This filament is connected to two of the prongs projecting through the bottom of the tube. The next element the plate is a cylindrical or rectangular box with open ends surrounding the filament. This element is connected to another one of the prongs projecting through the base. The third element is a wire mesh called the grid between the plate and the filament. The external connection of the grid is through the fourth prong on the base.

The operation of the tube depends upon the temperature of the filament and upon the relative potential of the grid and filament, and plate and filament. The relation of these several elements and the corresponding circuits may be readily understood by reference to Fig. 3, in which each element is separately and distinctly marked. The A, or filament circuit, is through ammeter 1-A, the filament and back to the A battery and variable resistance. The B or plate circuit is from the right hand terminal of the lowest battery, through ammeter 3-A to the plate, across the space between the plate and the filament, down the negative

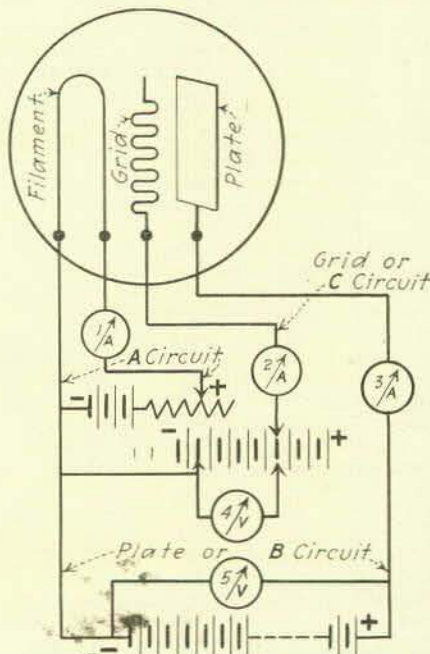


FIGURE 3

side of the filament to the negative side of the B-battery. The grid circuit begins at the mid-point of the middle battery through ammeter 2-A to the grid, across the space between the grid and the filament, down the negative or left side of the filament to the negative side of the middle battery. Another circuit consists of the plate and grid and the associated wiring but the characteristics of this will not be considered. Fig. 3 thus shows the laboratory connections for determining the operating characteristics of the tube. Keeping in mind that one function of the tube is to provide a current of electrons in the plate-filament circuit, the significance of the different characteristics will be more readily understood. One of the important things to know is the influence of the temperature of the filament upon the stream of electrons between the filament and plate.

This influence is determined by keeping the plate at a fixed potential and then varying the current in the filament by means of a variable resistor in the A-circuit. The

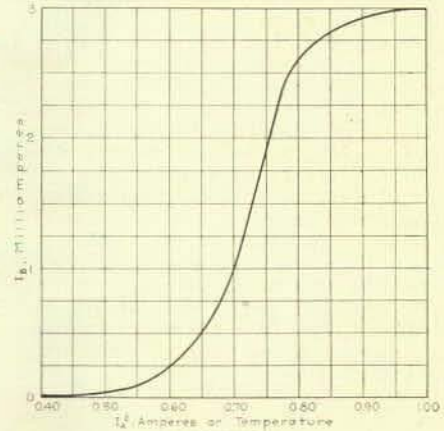


FIGURE 4

temperature of the filament is proportional to the square of the current. Therefore, if ammeter 1-A indicates current squared, the readings of ammeter 1-A will be a measure of the temperature of the filament. Ammeter 3-A on the other hand will indicate the current through the plate circuit. When the data from such an experiment are plotted on coordinate paper a curve shown in Fig. 4 results. Some interesting conclusions can be drawn from this curve. The horizontal distance from the left hand margin of the figure to a point on the curve is proportional to the temperature of the filament, and the vertical distance from the bottom edge to the same point is a measure of the stream of electrons from the filament to the plate. The current squared values are the readings of ammeter 1-A and the 1B or plate current values are the readings of ammeter 3A.

An examination of the curve shows that ammeter 1-A must read nearly 0.60 before there is an appreciable current in the plate circuit, but that as the filament current squared is increased from 0.60 to 0.80 the plate current increases rapidly to 2.5 milliamperes. A further increase in filament temperature does not produce proportional increase in the plate current. Most radio fans have learned by experienced the facts disclosed by this filament temperature characteristic. They know that no sound is

(Continued on page 221)

Regular Meeting of Executive Council Held

THE Council was called to order at the International Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Thursday, March 1, 1928, at 9 a. m.

Members present: G. W. Whitford, F. L. Kelley, M. P. Gordan, Edward Nothnagel, M. J. Boyle, G. C. Gadbois, C. F. Oliver, J. L. McBride, and Charles P. Ford, chairman.

The motion was made and seconded that an auditing committee be appointed to make semi-annual examination of the books of the International Secretary and the International Treasurer. Carried. The chairman appointed F. L. Kelley and M. P. Gordan as auditing committee.

The appeal of R. F. Ives, of Local Union No. 402, from the decision of the International President, was received and considered. After a review of all evidence presented in this case, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Carried.

The appeal of Samuel Stern, of Local Union No. 3, from decision of the International President, was received and considered. After a review of the evidence and facts presented, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Carried.

The appeal of Local Union No. 110 for a remission of per capita was received. Moved and seconded that three months' remission be granted. Carried.

The appeal of Local Union No. 683, Columbus, Ohio, for a remission of per capita was received. Moved and seconded that three months' remission be granted, and that the International Secretary be instructed to communicate with the local union and advise them of the necessity for placing the local on a sound business basis. Carried.

The appeal of Local Union No. 728, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for a remission of per capita was received. Moved and seconded that three months' remission be granted. Carried.

A letter from Stephen Reed, Great Falls, Mont., requesting an interpretation of certain Brotherhood laws, was received. Moved and seconded that the letter be acknowledged and referred to the International President for his action. Carried.

The request of Simon Wolf for a reopening of his case was received. After a full examination of the subject matter it was moved and seconded that the request be denied. Carried.

A letter from Charles Sisler, pertaining to his relations with Local Union No. 3, was received. Moved and seconded that the subject matter be referred to the International Secretary for his action. Carried.

A letter from Frank E. O'Reilly, New York City, was received and contents considered. Moved and seconded that Mr. O'Reilly be informed that the subject matter of his communication came under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 3. Carried.

A communication from E. J. Powers, of Local Union No. 3, was received. Moved and seconded that the letter be referred to the International Secretary for his action. Carried.

The appeal of Frank A. Conery, of Local Union No. 52, against the decision of the International President, was received, and after examination and consideration of the evidence and facts in the matter, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Carried.

The application of B. A. Cawley, Card No. 65400, of Local Union No. 267, for benefits as provided by Article XXVI of the International Constitution, was received. The Council

Minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council.

finds that the applicant qualifies in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVI; therefore moved and seconded that benefits applied for be granted and that the applicant be recorded as Beneficiary No. 1. Carried.

Michael Birmingham, of Local Union No. 104, Boston, Mass., appeared before the Council on the matter of applications of the following members for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI: Michael Birmingham, Card No. 5204; George N. Embree, Card No. 66144; H. A. Chisholm, Card No. 12575; A. F. Campbell, Card No. 23118. The Council heard the arguments presented by Brother Birmingham in behalf of these applicants; also made a careful examination of the membership record of each applicant. It was moved and seconded that the application of Brother Birmingham be denied on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the application of Brother George M. Embree be denied, on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI of the International Constitution. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the application of Brother H. A. Chisholm be denied on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI of the International Constitution. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the application of Brother A. F. Campbell be denied on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI of the International Constitution. Carried.

The application of Frank Crawford, Card No. 1870, of Local Union No. 3, for benefits provided under Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received, and the Council finds that the applicant has the necessary continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI of the Constitution; therefore moved and seconded that benefits be granted and that Brother Crawford be recorded as Beneficiary No. 2. Carried.

The application of Clarence W. Smith, Card No. 1936, of Local Union No. 400, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received. The Council finds that the applicant has the necessary continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI, and it was therefore moved and seconded that benefits be granted and that Brother Clarence W. Smith be recorded as Beneficiary No. 3. Carried.

The application of James W. Smith, Card No. 1785, of Local Union No. 3, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received. The Council finds that the applicant has the necessary continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI; therefore moved and seconded that benefits be granted and that Brother James W. Smith be recorded as Beneficiary No. 4. Carried.

The application of Frank Snyder, Card No. 40491, of Local Union No. 41, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received. The Council finds that the applicant has the necessary continuous membership qualifications

required by Article XXVI; therefore moved and seconded that benefits be granted and that Brother Frank Snyder be recorded as Beneficiary No. 5. Carried.

The application of W. J. Parr, Card No. 1790, of Local Union No. 595, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received. The Council finds that the applicant has the necessary continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI, and it was therefore moved and seconded that benefits be granted and that Brother Parr be recorded as Beneficiary No. 6. Carried.

The application of P. J. Cox, Card No. 46041, of Local Union No. 212, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI, of the International Constitution, received. Moved and seconded that the application of Brother Cox be denied on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications under the provisions of Article XXVI of the Constitution. Carried.

The application of Andrew J. Dodson, Card No. 32273, of Local Union No. 28, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received. Moved and seconded that the application of Brother Dodson be denied on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI of the International Constitution. Carried.

The application of A. Petticord, Card No. 4422, of Local Union No. 28, for benefits under the provisions of Article XXVI of the International Constitution, received. Moved and seconded that the application of Brother Petticord be denied on account of the applicant not having the continuous membership qualifications required by Article XXVI of the International Constitution. Carried.

The auditing committee submitted report, which included a certified copy of the examination made by W. B. Whitlock, public accountant. After full consideration, it was moved and seconded that the report be adopted and the audit filed for permanent record. Carried.

The International Secretary submitted a strike assistance appeal from the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of the United Mine Workers of America. Moved and seconded that the proper officers stand instructed to assist the United Mine Workers to the extent of \$2,500. Carried.

A report from the International President, pertaining to the efforts to organize the public utility industries, was received and carefully reviewed. Moved and seconded that the report of the International President be approved. Carried.

A report of the International President and Vice President H. H. Broach, reviewing the organizing activities in New York City, received and approved by regularly adopted motion.

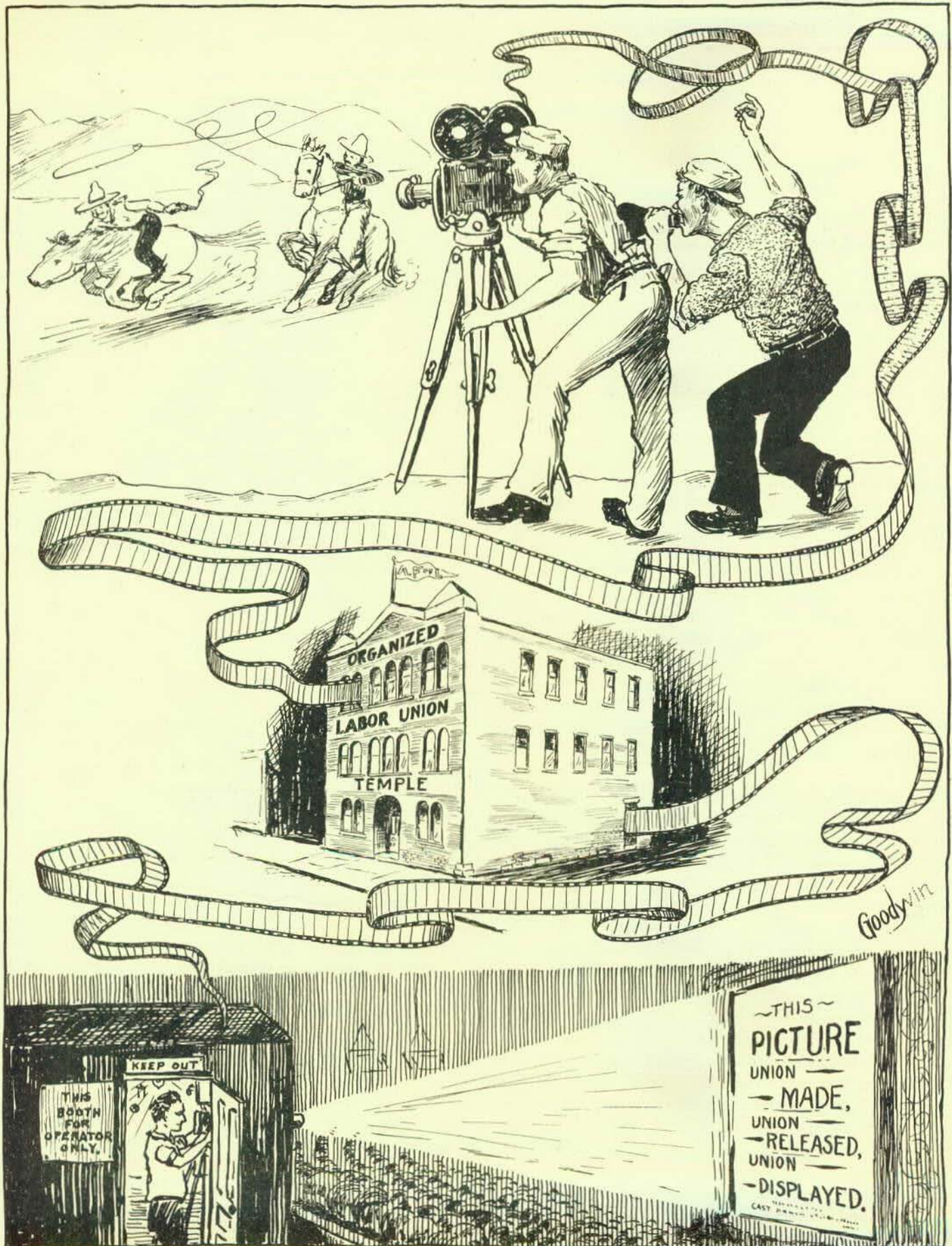
A letter from the Colorado State Federation of Labor, presented by Executive Council Member Oliver, was read. Moved and seconded that the letter be received and filed, as the subject matter dealt with is a question that properly comes under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. Carried.

The International President and the International Secretary took up the matter of headquarters facilities with the Council. The subject matter was fully considered and discussed, and it was moved and seconded that the International President and the International Secretary give further consideration to the subject matter. Carried.

The Council conducted a general review of

(Continued on page 219)

IN THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST



**JOURNAL OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS**
Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Vol. XXVII

Washington, D. C., April, 1928

No. 4

Back to First Things Organized labor began its struggle for industrial rights in 1881. Before that there were sporadic attempts by bodies of workmen to modify the conditions of their lives. Indeed the labor struggle reaches back to the dawn of time. It was not until the founding of the American Federation of Labor, that clearly defined objectives were set up, and progress toward them begun. Yet as one reviews the nearly fifty years of struggle, he becomes aware that objectives must be won and rewon, and that certain industrial rights, though clearly conceived, have never really been within the grasp of labor. It is necessary, therefore, to bring our minds back now and then to first things; to resurvey those primary principles which have come to be known as the industrial rights of labor, tinged with the significance of natural rights.

1. The right to work. This is the most elementary of human rights. And it has not yet been won, not because of the depravity of employers, but because complete understanding of the economic machine, how it operates, and how it can be controlled has not been reached. Unemployment is constant. In this number of the Journal one proposal for creating jobs for everybody by Messrs. Catchings and Foster is reviewed.

2. The right to quit work. This is the converse of principle 1, and is as axiomatic. Recently this right has been attacked by certain organized employers through the courts with success. The Bedford Cut Stone Case legally prevents men from exercising this right. The theory upon which the League for Industrial Rights, the anti-union employer organization, proceeds, is that men have the right individually to quit work but not collectively. Organized labor is once again at the doors of Congress seeking redress from this condition.

3. The right to organize. This right has never been seriously questioned by Congress or Courts. The strategy of labor's opponents, however, is to grant this fundamental right and then to seek to restrict the organization from functioning in important and fundamental directions. The good effects of labor organization in bringing law and order and humanistic reforms to industry are never conceded by labor's opponents.

4. The right to a social wage. This right is slowly gaining recognition. It is the hopeful sign on the horizon. The intelligent and conservative economic theory of organized labor has slowly won business men, economists and industrial

The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators

leaders to see the high community value of high wages. This does not mean that labor will not need and will not wish to strive, for new goals.

President Noonan has declared that every worker has the right not only to good wages, social wages, creative of leisure and culture, but wages that will create an estate, say of \$10,000.

5. The right to affect industrial policies. This relates to the creative side of industry. It runs counter to the old boss-and-hand theory of industry, or the tied-to-the-machine theory. It suggests a democratic order, where the union is recognized, respected, and strong, with the individual worker, an industrial citizen, who has well-defined duties and acknowledged rights, among them free speech. It acknowledges that labor has a valuable technical function to perform, and a technological contribution to make. The beginnings of such an order are seen in union co-operative management.

Decay of Politics Judged by the odoriferous details coming out of the Senate Teapot Dome investigation, a political party has become a business institution. The party drifts into the hands of a certain group of politicians, who may be said to represent the board of directors of this political corporation. These men are interested in making the party pay dividends. The prestige, the force, the united effort of the party is literally sold to the men who can pay for it. It is conceivable that if any other group than the oil group should have wished to command the party, and would have supplied greater campaign funds, to them would have gone the party's influence.

This conception of a political party is something new in American life. Traditionally a political party has been conceived as a force of government touched with social and public interest. It has great responsibilities to the nation, akin to the responsibilities that the individual citizen has, though much greater. That a great and honorable party can merely degenerate into a commodity to be bartered and sold means a lowering of the whole moral tone of government.

Building Civilization In Coal Fields How far organized labor is responsible for law and order in an industry is graphically revealed by soft coal. R. B. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Charles Schwab, incarnations of the phrase "coal barons," all pleaded ignorance before the Senate investigating committee of practical details of the business, and all fell back on the old spurious solution of natural law. In marked contrast, the miners' president, John L. Lewis, came forth boldly with practical suggestions, some of which no doubt took courage to espouse. For instance, one recommendation of Mr. Lewis was to the effect that uneconomic mines must be closed and closed for good. This no doubt would lessen the number of jobs, but would benefit the industry as a whole. Mr. Lewis also declared that unscientific freight rates must be wiped out, and in no uncertain terms declared that perpetual strife in the industry must end, and the American Constitution be allowed to function. To accomplish these salutary ends, Mr. Lewis advocated

1. Repeal of that provision of the Clayton Act which per-

mits the granting of court injunctions against striking miners.

2. Amendment of the interstate commerce act so that the commission may prevent the railroads from "exploiting" the coal industry, depressing wages and destroying the mine unions.

3. Legislation to encourage consolidation of operating units.

4. Legislation empowering agents of the departments of justice and labor to keep supervision over mining communities.

The only semblance of civilization in those terrible boss-ruled, gunman-infested coal regions has been brought there by the union. The union and not the employing group has been the truly conservative force. And when civilization comes to the coal industry—as come it will—it will rest upon the union.

Profits, But How? Ten thousand dollars invested twenty years ago in General Motors stock is now worth \$1,600,000. This huge profit—probably unparalleled in history, was "made," that is, manufactured, by issuing stock dividends. The New York Times calculates that an original purchase of 100 shares in 1908 would have grown to 10,038 shares, thus: stock dividend of 150 per cent in 1910, 250 shares; stock split-up on five-for-one basis in 1916, 1,250 shares; stock split-up in 1920 on basis of ten-for-one, 12,500 shares; stock dividend in 1920 of one-fortieth of a share of common for every share owned, 13,463 shares; reconstruction of capital in 1924 resulting in reduction in number of shares to 3,346; 50 per cent stock dividend in 1926, 5,019 shares; two-for-one stock split-up in 1927, 10,038 shares.

Truly—the legal mechanism of a modern corporation is fearfully and wonderfully made. Issuing of stock dividends is a legal way of compounding and recompounding profits. No wonder there is a mad scramble to buy General Motors stock on Wall Street.

But this classic example of American business enterprise has another side. General Motors has always been notoriously anti-union, and its low wage scales have been equally notorious. It is no misstatement to say that the huge profits of General Motors have come out of labor.

The situation has another side. General Motors is an indication of an unmistakable trend in American business: the exorbitant profits, of a very few corporations, and the impoverishment of many. We have it on the authority of the National Conference Board, an employer research agency, that only one-ninth of one per cent of the nation's corporations, are prosperous. The rest—or 99.89 per cent—are marking time or losing money. The trend is unmistakably toward amassing wealth into fewer and fewer hands, and where that centralization takes place, and monopolistic or virtually monopolistic conditions exist, then exorbitant profits are taken.

Labor and Building Costs There isn't a citizen of the United States who has not heard at one time or another the propaganda that it is wages that accounts for the high cost of houses. There isn't a unionist who has not faced that contention, across the conference table, where it was alleged by employers bent on reducing the scale in the building trades.

Now come figures from an unquestioned authority, which blast for all time to come the unfounded assertion that labor's wages keep American citizens from enjoying good homes.

These figures occur in the Atlantic Monthly for February, 1928, in an article entitled "Speculating in Homes." The author is Arthur C. Holden, now serving as consulting architect to the temporary commission to revise the tenement house law of New York.

For each dollar spent in the United States for the finished home produced, the division is approximately as follows:

To labor at the job.....	\$0.26½
For materials delivered at the job.....	.25
To promoters and financiers.....	.27
To land and its improvements.....	.21½
	\$1.00

This is not all. See how the trades are paid out of this dollar.

Division of average costs of labor's share in the building dollar.

Carpenters	8½ cents
Bricklayers	5 2/3 "
Plasterers and Hod-carriers.....	4 1/3 "
Plumbers	2 "
Electricians	2/3 "

Electricians' share seems almost infinitesimal. Every unionist in the building trades should carry these figures around in his hat, and should readily use them to beat back the offending propoganda, that it is labor that profiteers.

In Behalf of the Jobless Unemployment has reached the Senate. It has given rise to heated debates, as to its extent and cause, very little as to its remedy.

The report of the U. S. Department of Labor places the figures for jobless men at 1,850,000, which, though taken everywhere as conservative, still show 100 per cent more unemployment than normal. These figures have been questioned by certain Senators, and it is asserted by authorities that the more accurate estimate is 4,000,000 men, truly a staggering spectacle of suffering and industrial woe.

This Journal cautions against too much pessimism in this hour of social maladjustment. A favorable fact is that at last some notice is being taken of the problem. A more hopeful fact lies in the direction that practical remedies are available. These may be listed as follows:

- (1) A more accurate, coordinated system of gathering employment statistics should be established.
- (2) The setting up of a better, more responsive system of public employment offices.
- (3) The creation of a federal board backed by unlimited public monies to start building projects at proper times to stave off depressions.

These are clear courses. They do not fully touch the problem raised in our March number relative to the displacement of men by machines. But this, too, is not an insurmountable difficulty. What we need now is action on the part of Congress and business leaders. This is no time for reaction, or cavilling or dissimulation.



WOMAN'S WORK



Wives of Workers Will Awaken to Responsibility

An Interview with Mrs. Henrik Shipstead

"IF the working women, and the wives of workers, could only understand the way propaganda is used to pull the wool over their eyes, they would take more interest in politics, I am certain. There are so many of the workers—if they stuck together the interests that now dominate this country would be powerless."

That is a message Mrs. Henrik Shipstead, wife of the Senator from Minnesota (sponsor of labor's anti-injunction bill), sends to wives of electrical workers through the JOURNAL.

"I remember," she said with a little laugh, "One society woman who said at a party where I was present, that she wouldn't bother to vote in the coming election because Mrs. Shipstead would be sure to march up with the Dishwashers' Union and pile up a big vote. She only said that to be unkind, I know, but don't you see that even unthinking people realize what labor's power might be.

"Women can do a great deal if they are only awakened. Politicians can fool them for a while, perhaps, but working women don't compromise with evil once they find it out. There's that instinct—the mother instinct—that weighs every problem with this question—'how will it affect my boy?'"

"I know how it is with workers' wives, they have so much to do and so little to do with," Mrs. Shipstead continued. "They are so bound up in their household cares and their families, and when the long hard day is over they want to get a little rest, a little amusement—and I don't wonder that some of them don't take an interest in politics."

"That must be even more true among the farm women," the interviewer suggested.

"Anyone might think so," but it's remarkable what they have done in the northwest. I know them so well. The farm housewife gets up before dawn, prepares a hearty breakfast of coffee, hot cakes, potatoes, meat, eggs, and so forth for 10 to 15 people, including herself. The family is usually large, and then there are the hired men and often the school teacher who board at the farmhouse.

"Twice a week she bakes from 12 to 20 loaves of bread. She does the entire washing and ironing for the family and the hired men, and oh, they need so many clean clothes

when they work out in the fields all day. Usually there must be five meals a day, a mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch as well as the regular breakfast, dinner and supper.

"A tremendous amount of canning is necessary to provide food for the winter. She and the children pick fruit, and she cans 100 jars of it each season. In the fall the farmer butchers his own meat and his wife cans it in

port, and in order to raise money for his campaign they would put on barn dances, entertainments, and raffles. If there's a lunch, people will come, and the women understand that, so they used their wonderful cooking to help us. One woman, I remember, made 500 doughnuts and donated them for one of the entertainments.

"These farm women," Mrs. Shipstead said, earnestly, "are the backbone of the progressive movement in the northwest. And if they can do so much, in spite of the odds against them, why can't their city sisters do as much in spite of the odds against them?"

"What did you mean when you spoke of propaganda?" we asked.

"You surely know the lies and scandal that are told about every candidate who goes against the power of big business? There is nothing too impossible for them to say! Here is one instance, a woman told me that her sister had been paid \$25 a day to go about telling the women in a mining camp that if a certain progressive candidate were elected, their husbands would all lose their jobs. Fear of losing their jobs is the most deadly argument of all, whether there is any real reason for the fear or not! The same agencies send cosmetic and corset agents into homes where they get a chance to talk to women and they'll try to sell something, and then they'll start talking politics and tell a bit of scandal, or plant some seeds of distrust, and the women, who don't really know whether it is true or not, believe them.

"That's known as a whispering campaign. Somehow the labor women must learn not to believe the wild stories they are told—stories always about bad character or money, and totally unfounded—most of them direct lies! But as long as the big interests can fool the women in the middle walk of life, they can control them and use them against the best interest of themselves, their husbands, and their families."

The Minnesota Senator and his wife and their son Weston, have taken up residence in the unfashionable quarter northeast of the capitol, in a comfortable old house where they live just as unpretentiously as when Dr. Henrik Shipstead practised dentistry in

(Continued on page 212)



MRS. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD

fruit jars by the scientific cold pack method so there will be fresh meat always on hand. Sometimes when the day's work is done for everyone else, the mother must walk the floor many weary hours with a sick baby, for she is nurse as well as housekeeper.

"Yet, in spite of everything these women had to do, they would find time to come from miles around to political meetings. They gave Senator Shipstead their whole-hearted sup-

Housecleaning Hints

By SALLY LUNN

When the world puts on its fresh green garment of spring, housewives all are moved by a seemingly uncontrollable impulse to make their home domains fresh, new, colorful, and more livable. And that is actually all spring housecleaning amounts to, though there is plenty of hard work in the process.

A very good suggestion comes to us from our good friends the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union, who affirm that fresh paint and clean wall paper not only beautifies but actually makes your home more sanitary and therefore guards the health of your family.

Use Plenty of Paint

Homes should be painted and decorated at least once every three years, they declare, in order to keep them sanitary and livable, and it's cheaper to pay the painter than the doctor.

Wherever there is broken glass or mirror it should at once be replaced, since germs are more apt to find lodgment in broken and ragged surfaces, just as they do on old and unsanitary woodwork or wall paper, than on the otherwise clean surfaces.

Some good hints on cleaning rugs and carpets are given in a recent issue of the Upholsterers' Journal.

Cleaning Rugs at Home

Daily care of rugs or carpets with the vacuum cleaner or broom will keep them in good condition and save many trips to the cleaners, but when rugs are badly soiled and vacuum cleaner will not thoroughly remove the dirt. A good beating or brushing may take out the dust, but when dirt or grease has been ground into the fabric only washing will take it out.

If you wish to clean small rugs at home, first remove all the dirt you can by beating or with the vacuum cleaner. Then spread the rug on a table or some other flat surface, dissolve one cake of some neutral soap in two quarts of warm water, add about one-half ounce of borax, boil up, then allow to cool. With a soft brush dipped in the above solution go over a small section of the rug, working brush in a rotary movement. As each section is gone over, rinse with a sponge and lukewarm water. Be very careful in rinsing to get all soap lather off. Dry outdoors if possible.

Don't Forget Electrical Beauty

There is scarcely anything that adds to the beauty and comfort of your home more than good lighting, and well-chosen electrical fixtures. While you are rejuvenating the house, why not bring it up to date electrically?

Begin at the living room. You've seen living rooms that seemed to be draped in wires, the wires for the lamps, radio, and other electric fixtures hanging in a tangle from wall or ceiling fixtures, because of a lack of convenience outlets in the baseboard.

The modern trend is to have no ceiling or wall fixtures at all in your living room, but plenty of outlets near the floor, one for the radio, three or four for lamps, and one for the vacuum cleaner. There will be many lamps, each placed conveniently near a chair or davenport, with a small table for books or magazines to complete the group. The soft, shaded light is ideal for reading and the glow, spreading from the open tops of the shades, gives a diffused radiance to the upper part of the room.

In the dining room, a center fixture hang-

Fashions of the Hour

Line
*Berge crepe-
 diagonal tucks,
 new double
 pleats—it's
 charming—*



Scarf Collar
*Satin-faced scarf collar
 and luxurious cuffs of
 fur, distinguish this
 Spring coat of berge
 jersey cloth ~*



Eye Veils!
*Jainty veils
 that mask the
 new Paris
 hats—*

Photos by Herbert

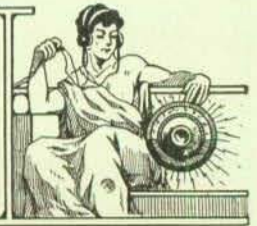
ing from the ceiling is still most popular, but gone are the heavy monstrosities of former years and now the effect is all of lightness and grace. Frosted bulbs in color give a light that is pleasing to the eye. For the small dinet we can take a hint from the successful restaurant and place a small, simple, shaded table lamp where it will shed its light on the table and not into our faces.

Indirect lighting, once so popular, now finds its best expression in the kitchen, where the inverted ceiling bowl sheds its clear light into every corner.

For bedrooms, there are all sorts of ideas. Some like wall brackets in candle-light effect above the dressing table and bed, some like indirect lighting, some like lamps. The best plan seems to be to have the light where you want to use it. By far the most useful light for the dressing table is a single drop from the ceiling right above it, prettily shaded. The light will be shed right where you want it, on your mirror and your face. A dainty table lamp is often set on a small table close to the bed, within arm's reach to switch off and on conveniently.



RADIO



THE HELIUM OR GASEOUS RECTIFIER TUBE

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA

Mem. I. R. E.

ALMOST ten years have passed since radio became popular. During that time, much explanatory matter has made its appearance concerning the theory and operation of such devices as the transformer, the vacuum tube, and the condenser. Although the present wide-spread use of socket-power sets has served to bring the filter circuit and resistance networks into prominence, the gaseous rectifier, one of the most important elements in the circuit, has come in for comparatively little attention.

The operation of the helium rectifier tube, like that of the filter circuit, is presumably simplicity itself. Helium gas, normally a non-conducting medium, is broken-up or "ionized" so that it readily permits the passage of electricity. However, the construction of the electrodes is such that the alternating current, taken from the line, is permitted to flow only in one direction. Thus the gaseous rectifier is a sort of one-way turnstile which, passing the plus impulses and holding back the minus ones, makes possible the direct current necessary for radio reception. The action of the condensers and choke coils in smoothing out this current and reducing distortion and hum to a minimum, is of no concern to us in the present article. But this apparent simplicity of operation masks a field of chemical activity which is complexity itself.

Let us briefly consider the matter of temperature. The passage of electrical current will frequently raise the temperature of part of the gas to the almost incredible figure of 200,000 degrees Centigrade! Fortunately, however, perhaps only a single atom will heat up that much and there are untold millions of them in an average tube. Helium atoms, dropping through 25 volts, acquire a velocity of no less than 20 miles per second, which condition is sufficient to bring about the above temperature. But the percentage of these rapidly moving atoms is so infinitesimally small that the temperature of the tube will be quite normal. However, it is interesting to note that, according to the mathematical theory of probability, eight thousand out of twenty quintillions of atoms will attain a speed of five miles per second when the tube is idle. The lone eight thousand atoms will heat up to a temperature of ten thousand degrees on the centigrade scale.

Lo, The Lithe Molecule

Intriguing as these probabilities are, consideration of them is rather pleasant than profitable. Let us pass on to activity, no less interesting, which takes place when the tube is in operation. A molecule of gas, flying about, as it does, at a terrific speed, will frequently lose an electron as the result of an inevitable collision. This electron, being a negative charge of electricity, will immediately gravitate toward the anode, or plus electrode, and the electronless atom, now positively charged, will fly to the cathode. But the electron, in the course of its flight toward the anode, will collide with other atoms, and

knock electrons out of them. Thus the process tends to be self-sustaining, so to speak, with the result that the gas becomes a real conductor. Such a condition would be impossible in the ordinary vacuum tube, for electrons, being negative charges of electricity, tend to repel each other, and that so strongly that only a very few of them can exist together without the presence of some positively charged body exerting an attractive force.

It is erroneously supposed by many people that a rectifier tube, having no filament to burn out, ought to last forever. Even those who first developed the tube believed that it would have a life well in excess of ten thousand hours. The fact is, however, that the helium in the tube tends to disappear. The gas itself is particularly inert, and its escape from a hermetically sealed tube may seem strange. But it has been found that the particles of helium bombard the cathode with such force that they eventually become imbedded in the metal itself and are lost. In time, so many of the gas atoms become thus imprisoned that the tube becomes hard, the vacuum tends to rise, and the assault on the cathode becomes sporadic and meager. Thus the current output of the tube is impaired, and it must be thrown away.

Cheap condensers are also a prime factor in shortening the life of the rectifier tube. These break down after a few months or

weeks of inadequate service, and the tube of the rectifier is thus placed in a short circuit. The anodes are quickly destroyed by the unnaturally heavy current flow, although the gas itself is immune to injury from this source. But it is well to remember that under the influence of increased current, the gas atoms will promptly imbed themselves in the cathode as noted above.

Perhaps the most important factor in the breakdown of these tubes is the employment of impure gas. Extremely pure helium is a "sine qua non" of successful operation. C. P. helium must be twice purified by passage through copper tubes filled with coconut charcoal and maintained at the temperature of liquid air which is more than 250 degrees below zero on the Fahrenheit scale.

Offer Startling Possibilities

In the making of rectifier tubes, gases other than helium might conceivably be employed. Neon or mercury vapor, for instance, would serve the purpose. Helium, however, is more economical and, in addition, possesses certain advantages over the others. At low voltages, it is a perfect insulator, and this has led to its wide use. All the metal parts are baked in a hydrogen furnace in order that gases, which might serve to hasten deterioration of the tube, may be eliminated, and the smaller electrode wires are covered with suitable insulators. Every possible precaution is taken to render the gas chamber leak-proof, and the carefully manufactured tube has a life well in excess of 1,000 hours.

In conclusion, it might be well to comment briefly on what has come to be recognized as the distinguishing feature of the helium rectifier tube—the little "tin-hat" or cathode element. The pioneer manufacturers were greatly troubled by the disruption of the cathode. The initial ones were disc-shaped, and electrons were pulled out with such force that small bits of metal were often ripped from the electrode. These tiny particles were precipitated against the glass walls of the tube, blackening it and causing its speedy deterioration. With the present form of cathode, however, the action is rendered internal, and if, by chance, a bit of metal is torn loose, it is deposited somewhere else on the element. Thus, the cathode is constantly being built up as fast as it is ripped apart, and the loss from this source is practically nil.

All in all, gaseous rectifiers are infinitely more complicated in their operation than the filament type, where a relatively free flight of electrons occurs, and the interrelation is much simpler. But a mere scratching of the surface of the vast field presented by this device will serve to interest the true radio enthusiast, because the phenomena briefly sketched above are intensely interesting and offer startling possibilities for the future.

Field Coils

An open-circuited shunt field coil can be detected by touching the terminals of a voltmeter to the terminals of the individual coils while full voltage is applied to the field circuit. The voltmeter will show no deflection until the defective coil is reached and then it will indicate full voltage.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Austin Lescarbourea is a nationally known radio writer:

He herewith begins a series of articles for this Journal in which he intends to cover all the new advances in radio science.

With his wide experience in the practical field, and his familiarity with the needs of American radio fans, he is prepared to be timely as well as technical.

He has his eye on the fact that readers of the Journal are already craftsmen in the field of electrical science.

You will want to follow this series.

Internal Local Machinery Must Meet Conditions

By ARTHUR SCHADING, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis

AS a continuation of agreements which were started in the December issue, it might be more appropriate if I first explain the formation of Local No. 1 at the same time continuing my theme of the "Power of Idea" and reiterating that an agreement is a creative "Idea."

Local No. 1 has six classifications, namely, A, B, C, D, E, and F, and their designations are as follows:

Class A—is wiremen to do any class of construction work. His scale is \$1.50 per hour, double time all over time, and five (5) days or forty (40) hours per week.

Class B—is wiremen classified for residences, bungalows, apartments (not of concrete type), flats, stores and garages, any work in the residential district—does all electric work in these buildings but commonly called "knob and tube man." He must stay in this "B" class for two years from the time initiated after which time he takes an "A" examination. His scale is \$1.50 per hour, double time all overtime and five (5) days or forty (40) hours per week.

The reason for this classification was due to the older members not caring to do this class of work and we had demands for men for this work but they refused to accept these jobs and our former organizing scheme always took these men out of this work and left it open to breed more non-union men because, when these men became members of the local they wanted some other work to do as they seemed to think they "pushed tubes" long enough. Naturally this question required deep thinking by both the I. O. and local officials.

After considerable thought on this branch of the industry we decided to make a separate classification and keep these men in that branch for two years, therefore, keep from breeding any more non-union men for two years. By keeping our men in this field, they became more efficient and each one we kept in the field kept a non-union man out; so with this in mind, we proceeded along a line that had never been followed in this manner before.

After two years of actual experience everyone must pronounce it a SUCCESS, and I doubt if you could ever change the law in Local No. 1.

It was a wonderful chance for a young fellow with vim and vigor to produce efficiently and work steadily and get a decent living wage and condition; as up to his joining the local I doubt if he could get as much as \$8.00 per day, with damnable conditions besides, and the local mastered a terrible unorganized condition without going through any cut rate proposition known as a "helper."

In St. Louis we have no "helpers," we have "journeymen" and "apprentices." An apprentice after serving four years is called before the examining board to take a journeyman's examination and if proficient goes to the executive board the following meeting where the examining board makes its official report before the apprentice and the executive board and then the matter is recorded with the executive board favorable or unfavorable. If unfavorable, the man has a right to pronounce it a fair or unfair examination. If he pronounces it an unfair examination the papers are brought before the executive board with the man, the examining board and examining papers facing one another and the executive board makes their decision. This

applies to all examinations; the man or examining board has a right to appeal to the local in regular session which is final. Up to the present date we only had two cases (out of a possible 450) before the executive board for a hearing but never went over the head of the executive board as in both cases the parties were convinced that the questions asked were fair.

Class "C"—The "C" man is a maintenance and shop man and which covers many branches, hours and conditions as we must work to the condition of certain plants.

The Class "C" man in the mercantile houses was explained in a previous issue and which is 100 per cent organized electrically. Some call these places department stores.

The shopman's scale is ninety cents (90c) per hour, forty-eight hours per week and about 50 per cent organized. This class deals with motor repair and armature winding.

The subject-to-call man for hospitals or plants subjected to emergencies or blow-ups—monthly bases—\$230 per month, subject to call any hour.

Class "C"—"Theatrical Maintenance Men" (about 80% closed, still organizing). First man, \$75 weekly; additional man, \$66 weekly. Special maintenance work, \$1.50 per hour, all overtime double time as per agreement enclosed.

AGREEMENT

This agreement, made and entered into this first day of September, 1927, by and between the of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, party of the first part, and Local Union Number One, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, party of the second part.

Article I

Section A. The party of the first part agrees to employ a house maintenance electrician (one or more according to amount of work) who shall be a member in good standing with party of the second part.

Sec. B. A regular workday shall consist of eight (8) hours per day, or fifty-six hours (56) per week, arranged in not more than two (2) shifts between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 midnight; the eight (8) hours may be worked in one shift if the manager so desires.

Article II

Section A. The scale of wages to be seventy-five dollars (\$75) per week. One dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per hour for emergency help on maintenance work. Any work performed outside of above specified hours shall be paid for at the rate of double time, or three dollars (\$3) per hour. In cases of emergency, should a man be called from his home, he shall be paid from the time he is called until he returns, at double time rate.

Article III

Section A. It is further agreed by the party of the first part that the house electrician will maintain and operate at all times the heating, cooling, and ventilating systems; this to include starting, stopping and varying of speeds according to weather conditions, or by the manager's instructions; all auditorium lights, exit lights, fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, and all permanent electrical apparatus to the theater; also change colors for color effects according to manager's instructions electric signs, attraction signs, flashers and change letters on attraction signs, or boards turn on and off all lights that are controlled from the control switchboards that are not directly connected with act, play or picture.

Sec. B. And if it is found that any one other than members of Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., is doing any of the aforesaid work in Article III, it will be necessary for the party of the first part to employ additional maintenance men sufficient to take care of all work in aforesaid Article III.

Article IV

Section A. Any workman failing to report for duty, or reporting drunk or intoxicated,

or leaving before the time specified in the contract, without notifying the manager or the business agent, or both, and not having permission to do so, shall be fined according to the laws.

Sec. B. To discharge member of second part good and sufficient and not personal reasons must be given.

Article V

Section A. All workmen must be paid in full each week and in no case shall he allow the management to hold any wages due him; overtime and extra time must also be paid each week on the day recognized as the company's regular payday. Any workman failing to receive the amount of wages due him shall notify the business agent; penalty for failing to do so according to the by-laws.

Article VI

Section A. Party of the first part desiring a change in the electricians may do so by giving a two weeks' notice in writing; both parties must notify the business agent of such action. A member of the party of the second part desiring to change positions must also give two weeks' notice in writing as above.

Sec. B. A copy of this contract is to be given the manager, a copy to each workman and a copy filed with the local officers.

Sec. C. Any labor trouble between Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., and other theater owners in this city will not affect this agreement.

Sec. D. This contract to be effective on and after September 1, 1927, and to remain in effect for the complete 1927 and 1928 season.

Manager or Owner

Representative, Local No. 1, I. B. E. W.

Class "C" Newspaper Plants or Publishers Maintenance Men (100% Union Electrical Workers), Maintenance Men, \$1.25 per hour, shift work permitted as per the following agreement:

Agreement between the Pulitzer Publishing Company, or St. Louis Post Dispatch, the party of the first part, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1, party of the second part.

1. A working day shall consist of 8 hours between the hours of 7:00 a. m. to 7:00 a. m. of the following day, provided there are three (3) or more electricians employed, otherwise the time shall be set to suit the party of the first part.

1A. All time in excess of an eight-hour shift shall be construed as "overtime" and the party of the first part agrees to pay for such "overtime" at the rate of time and one-half of such employees' regular hourly rate.

2. The following shall be observed as holidays: Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year's Day, and shall be paid for at the rate of double time when worked.

3. Any electrician, who after serving his regular "shift" and after he has left the office, is recalled, before the start of his next regular "shift," shall be paid for the "recall" period at the rate of double time. This provision however, shall not operate to prevent the party of the first part from retaining an electrician in service for a period in excess of eight hours, as provided in paragraph 1A.

4. Wages shall be paid at the rate of \$1.25 per hour.

5. This agreement shall be enforced for one year from date.

(Signed) A. G. LINCOLN,
For the Pulitzer Publishing Co.

(Signed) A. SCHADING,
For the I. B. E. W., Local No. 1.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Army Searchlights

The army has a portable searchlight of 1,000,000,000 candlepower which throws a beam of light thirty-five miles. The most powerful light perfected by the government delivers 1,400,000,000 candlepower. This is a long step forward from the day of Thomas A. Edison with his pioneer work with a carbon filament lamp.

A Power B Power

The radio world is going through another great step in its path of progress. The demand is for socket power for A and B circuits. Stop, look and listen before you invest heavily in this apparatus at present on the market. One large concern placed an A power on the market which had a tremendous sale for an inferior product. The trouble with this set was that it has an extremely low charging rate and the ordinary five-tube set used more of the output of the battery than the trickle charger could deliver. Several types of A battery eliminators are to be put upon the market—all will bear close inspection. At the present stage of progress radio sets operated by an A battery charged with a two and one-half or a five ampere charger deliver as near perfect quality of reception as is possible. The reception rendered by a set of this kind is the sort of reception battery less eliminator builders are striving for.

Airplane "Dope"

The "Dope" used to make picture films is also used in a less refined form to coat the wings of an airplane. A number of quick drying lacquers now on the market have "Dope" in their mixture.

Automobile paints sprayed on an automobile with an air gun also contain "Dope."

Salvaging Lead

Large electrical concerns are not allowing an ounce of metal to be wasted. One large Illinois firm melts all of its scrap lead and pours it into moulds to form lead pigs of a size handy to re-work into new lead armor for electrical cables.

Enough scrap copper is lost on an ordinary job to give a man pin money for a long time.

Artificial Silk

Artificial silk is not made by spinning or twisting wood or fibre plants together as cotton or wool yarns are made. It is a product of a series of chemical re-actions which use cellulose, a vegetable fibre, as a raw material. Cellulose consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen which are very abundant chemical elements in nature. Our ancestors used this cellulose in form of leaves to dress themselves. Then cellulose in form of cotton became the most important textile product. Now modern chemistry is changing the leaves into artificial silks to please the present and future generations.

The principle of the manufacture of artificial silks is the transformation of the solution of cellulose compounds into fine, endless, solidified filaments by means of chemical reactions and mechanical appliances. This transformation is made on spinning machines of complicated nature which are of great importance in the manufacture of this commodity.

Glass

Glass making had its origin over three thousand years ago.

The glass industry flourished in Egypt 1500 B. C.

Without glass we would not know so much about modern diseases. High powered microscopes have aided doctors to discover the "Why and How" of diseases which baffled medical science in times past.

Electric lights of all kinds, electric shades, X-rays, periscopes, field glasses, windows of all kinds, household ware, bottles, etc., could not be made without this wonderful substance.

A Bunk Health Cure

In California the American Medical Association has exploded the supposed curative values of a supposed miracle coil. This coil consists of a primary and secondary coil. By placing the primary coil near a patient's head the lamp in the secondary coil glows. The coil outfit sells for \$65 and costs about \$5 to build.

Telephone

The New York to Chicago cable now in operation cost a total of \$25,000,000 to construct. Since this cable has been in operation speedy service has been rendered. It would take ten lines of poles, each heavily loaded with wires, to carry the circuits contained in this modern artery of speech.

Pearls

Artificial pearls have been produced in large quantities by Kokichi Mikimo to a Japanese pearl producer. Japan has been granted seventeen patents to this man covering pearl production.

American Medical Association

When a supposed new cure is advertised, "Go Slowly," "Look and Live," don't fall until you investigate. Remember patent medicines cover any human ill with a sure cure for all. Nevertheless people are not cured and are waiting for a cure for this particular condition. When in doubt about the claims of a particular Doctor regarding a sure cure for cancer or some other difficult condition submit your questions to the Chicago Office of the American Medical Association. This association is the beacon light of America of exposing medical quacks. This association is on the job at all times. All spectacular cures are investigated, if they are honest, the world is told so, if they are dishonest the whole world knows it. Each year in some section of the country some false cure is exploded and the quacks are forced to abandon their dishonest business.

Giant Power

The Pile Ohio power plant will have a 165,000 horsepower turbo-generator. This unit will cost seventeen million dollars. The Raleigh-Roanoke combination of power plants controls ten million horsepower of electrical current.

Connecticut River Power

Thirty million dollars is to be spent in harnessing the Connecticut River power. A dam is to be built which will hold back fifty-four million gallons of water. The dam will have a head of 800 feet.

Insull Group

The Insull group of power bankers of Chicago are buying a number of power sites in Maine. Long established manufacturing concerns are bought to acquire their water rights. Maine is a fine water power state. The Insull group are well aware of this.

Counting Parts

In modern industrial establishments accurate weighing scales are used daily. The old task of hand-counting is not used. Parts are weighed and the count per hundred is determined in this way.

Cotton

Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. The cotton gin separates the lint from the seed. Under the older methods one man would have to work two days to produce one bale of cotton. Now a single cotton gin produces fifteen bales a day. As an insulating material cotton has an extensive use in the electrical industry.

Airplanes

Only three fliers in every hundred killed in the World War were killed in battle with the enemy. Seven in each hundred died from faulty planes. Ninety in each hundred died from faulty piloting of machines. Is it any wonder that our best editorial writer is constantly reminding us of our lack of preparation with airplanes for commercial and military aviation?

Airports

The United States is beginning to see the effects to Lindbergh's country wide tour in the interest of aviation. City and town airports are looming up all over the land. Within a few years every city of any size will have its local airport. The proper system of night electric beacons will aid another aviator in making a forced landing.

Water

The human body in its healthiest state contains 66 per cent of water. Water is a part of every cell and structure of the body. On voluntary fasts people have lived without food for 72 days. Without water the ordinary human perishes in eight days.

Arctic Explorers

Arctic explorers are quite free of respiratory diseases. Many explorers go north and never have a cold until they come back to the United States. In the north an explorer is exposed steadily to the cold weather and is fully prepared for it. When the explorer comes to the United States the weather is so changeable it strikes the explorers unprepared.

Single-Phase Repulsion

The stator is a single phase winding. The rotor or armature resembles in appearance that of a direct current motor, having a coil winding, commutator and brushes. The supply circuit is connected to the stator only and when starting, the induced current in the rotor flows through the rotor winding and short circuited brushes. As the motor approaches full speed a centrifugal device short circuits the commutator and the motor then operates as an ordinary squirrel cage machine.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Split-Phase Motors

Split-phase motors are light duty single phase motors made in sizes from 1/20 to 1/4 horse power and designed for operating the numerous motor driven appliances used on lighting circuits. The term split phase is used because the single phase current is divided into two separate windings and starts the motor on the same principle as that of a two phase motor. As the motor approaches approximately 75 per cent of full speed, the circuit to the starting winding (one of the two starter windings) is opened by a centrifugal switch which has no rubbing contacts. The winding remaining in the circuit (operating winding) alone operates the motor after it has once been started. The rotor is of the standard squirrel cage construction with no external connection.

Alternating Current Machines

Alternating current generators are built in two types, known respectively as revolving field and revolving armature. The common names of the two sets of windings are rotor and stator. The revolving field type machine is most commonly used because of the field current having only to pass through the brushes and collector rings and the high tension wires are all stationary.

Alternating current generators are separately excited. That is the field current is supplied from an auxiliary direct current generator known as an exciter. The current supplied from an opposite current generator alternates in direction at regular intervals and from this characteristic is derived the terms, "frequency" or "cycles" which always has a numerical value which defines the period of the alternations. The most generally adopted systems operate at either 60 cycles 7,200 alternations or 25 cycles 3,000 alternations.

While there are some central stations which supply 40-cycle, 50-cycle or 133-cycle current, alternating current is generated single, two or three phase. Two and three phase systems are most generally used because of their being better adapted for the operation of large motors.

Alternating current motors are constructed single, two and three phase, and of many different types, and for all frequencies and synchronous speeds.

Commutator

Loose commutator bars (high or low) can sometimes be tightened by screwing up the commutator nut or by tightening the bolt or set screws, if they are used. If this is not sufficient the commutator must be removed from the armature and tightened in a press. This involves the disconnection and reconnection of the armature leads and it is recommended that such work be done where proper tools are loaned.

Pitted mica segments should be repaired as soon as discovered. Clean the hole thoroughly and fill it with an insulating paste that will quickly harden and that will hold its position when the commutator is warm. Two mixtures which have been used successfully are prepared chalk or plaster of paris and shellac or water glass and powdered glass.

Excessive unexplained heating of a worn commutator while carrying normal load or less indicates that it is worn out and should be replaced by a new one.

Where Used

Motors of this type are used in the great majority of installations requiring motors of constant speed. All kinds of factories, planing mills, textile mills, powder plants and similar industries use millions of motors of this type.

The operation of this motor is not hindered by dirt or dust, as the bearings are dust proof. Such motors operate satisfactorily in extremely dirty places such as brick and rock crushing plants, foundries and forge shops. The dirt which collects on the frame and windings has no injurious effect except to reduce the ventilation, and this dirt may be blown off at intervals, as required, either by compressed air or by a bellows. This motor is made in sizes from 1/4 horsepower to two hundred horsepower.

Woven Fabric Gears and Pinions

Silent operating gears and pinions are now made of woven fabric. This woven fabric is laminated and passed through various processes as a result of which it becomes homogeneous with physical properties which make it especially adaptable for use as gears and pinions.

This material can be machined readily into various types of gears and pinions.

Motor Starters

Since the squirrel cage motor runs at constant speed there is no necessity for speed regulating control apparatus. Only a starting switch is required for the smaller sizes and an auto starter for the larger sizes.

HOW TO STUDY A MOTOR

Application

If the following questions are answered in looking over a proposed job an electrical worker can pick from the motor manufacturer's catalog the correct motor to serve each part of an installation.

Questions to be Answered on the Job

1. Is the power supply D. C. or A. C.?
2. Will the motor drive line shafting or individual machines?
3. What is the nature of the product manufactured?
4. By what means will the motor drive the machine?
5. Is high starting torque required?
6. Is high pull out torque necessary?
7. Will the motor operate on a definite working cycle or is a continuous operation at a fairly uniform speed required?
8. Will the motor be subject to peak loads?
9. Will the motor be subject to unusual atmosphere conditions? Will the motor be placed in damp, dusty or poorly ventilated locations?
10. Is a fly wheel to be used with the motor?
11. Are there any other unusual characteristics about the installation?

Over-Compounded Generators

Parallel operation of over-compounded generators requires that the resistance of the series fields be inversely proportional to the capacities of the generators, and that an equalizer of low resistance connect the series fields of the two machines in parallel.

Safety Switches

Safety switches are essentially disconnect switches inserted in power and lighting circuits at points where it is desirable to open the circuit, as a means of protection to workmen and apparatus, and for the prevention of fire hazards. Their most common usage is for entrance switches; for feeder switches ahead of control apparatus on motor circuits; and for motor starting purposes.

The first safety switches were simply knife switches enclosed in a steel box. By enclosing the live parts, the fire hazard was reduced and also the personal danger from accidental shock. This construction, however, did not protect the operator against serious burns when opening and closing the switch. The externally operated handle had to be added to achieve this end.

With enclosed switches, the operator cannot tell on the outside the true position of the blade. The blade could be easily left in a partially closed or open position without the operator knowing it. Or what is just as bad, the switch could be teased. Under any of these conditions the blades and jaws would burn out, fuse together, or at least present a fire hazard. Hence it became desirable to provide safety switches with quick-make, quick-break features. The quick operation insured positive opening and closing of the switch.

With the use of the quick-make, and quick-break features, a new source of trouble arose. The shock and impact from the quick operating mechanism began to break, wear out, and work loose various switch parts. As a result, the ordinary knife switch construction had to be replaced by heavier parts. And so the constant improvement is going on to perfect this all important switch.

Polyphase A. C. Motors

The resemblance of the rotating element of this type of motor to the ordinary squirrel cage gives rise to the name squirrel cage as used in electrical parlance. Squirrel caged motors have been used for thirty-four years. The extreme simplicity and rugged construction of motors of this type have brought about their wide use for industrial purposes. The squirrel cage motor consists of only four parts: the rotor or rotating element, which includes the shaft; the stator or stationary element, and two brackets, which support the bearings. The rotor of the squirrel caged motor is made of brass or copper bars set in core slots and brazed at each end to either brass or copper short-circuiting rings. The rotor has no electrical connections with any external circuit.

Woven Fabric Gears Where Used

Air Compressors
Electric Drills
Electric Scales
Engine Lathes
Electric Fans
Farm Lighting Motors
Linotype Machines
Magnets
Refrigerators
Speedometers
Tachometers
Textile Machines
Woodworking Machines
Washing Machines



CORRESPONDENCE



PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

Editor:

Enclosed you will find a report of our last convention at Harrisburg, which we would like you to read over carefully to your members, and appreciate that what the 17 local unions now affiliated, are anxious to accomplish, at this time, is, to have all the local unions in the state affiliate. That the 36 locals will have more prestige than 17 locals now have. The object of the association is to assist a local union to get the rights and grants as Pennsylvania citizens, that the laws covering now and hereafter the electrical industry. Through state legislation we can improve our benefits in the industry, only according to the amount of prestige we can gather from the locals which we can interest. The association belongs to the local unions affiliated to use as a tool for their individual local benefit in their home jurisdiction, when and where its use and power can be used. Through individual locals, regional districts, composed of counties, under the leadership of vice presidents, assisted by the local officers, the association and the International Office. The state as a whole through the local unions, the association and the International. Three angles to work from.

With the 17 local unions which we now have affiliated at a cost of five cents per member per month, less than the cost of a good cigar, 60 cents per year, less than the cost of a good movie, and the pleasure is soon over. The association is your future assurance for a betterment of the trade you have chosen for your future living and life's enjoyment. We will say that the union wage scale any place in the state is from 30 to 50 per cent above the non-union wage, and to be able to assist the union electrical worker to further improve our daily wage and conditions your state association asks five cents per member per month (this rate was set by the delegates, instructed by their local unions, at their last convention), to help you to improve and protect what you now enjoy, through your activity in your union, with the influence created, plus the members of local unions in the state, affiliated.

We are going to ask a few questions: Why did you form your union? Why have the individual unions affiliated with the International? Why did the delegates at the Seattle convention deem it for the best interest of the Brotherhood to organize state associations and recommend such? Records show that all state associations now functioning have benefited the local unions affiliated, and they are building their associations stronger. Eventually you will be one of the affiliated local unions; why not send in your \$3.00 initiation fee now and let us finish up this part of our program, add more local unions throughout the state and get down to real production?

Frankness equals confidence — confidence brings courage—courage starts action—action moves individuals—individuals build organizations—organizations create life's comforts. Only through co-operation, finance and discipline is the individual benefited. We ask you to associate your membership with the membership of the other local unions in

READ

- "Bachie's Line," by L. U. No. 212, Cincinnati.
- The union as a clearing house for craft information, by L. U. No. 369, Louisville; L. U. No. 948, Flint, Mich.
- A labor union achievement, by L. U. No. 39, Cleveland.
- Little but mighty, by L. U. No. 270.
- Union Cooperative Management banquet, by L. U. No. 1091.
- First baseball challenge of the season, by L. U. No. 96.
- Honor to Brother Pollard, by L. U. No. 613.
- How Asheville progresses, by L. U. No. 238.
- Tulsa makes ambitious plans, by L. U. No. 1002.
- East St. Louis makes its bow—L. U. No. 309.
- Uncompromising opposition to reaction in Massachusetts, by L. U. No. 7.
- The public library and your Journal, by L. U. No. 567.
- L. U. No. 494 makes some good suggestions.
- And many other communications that touch important points.

the state for the benefit of all for one, one for all.

W. F. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Remember we are a part of the I. B. E. W.; a benefit to one is a benefit to all.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

We read in our March WORKER, of machinery and its relation to unemployment. Well, Brothers, we have in Massachusetts a machine that is trying to create unemployment (male) in the textile industry. Namely, the committee on labor and industries of the Massachusetts legislature.

A bill was before this committee to allow women to work from six to ten at night and labor had every reason to believe that said bill would be reported unfavorably by the committee. When the bill was reported favorably an investigation was begun and it was found that five members of the committee were interested in the textile industry and voted on the bill (favorably of course), in direct violation of a rule of the senate and house. This rule states that no member of any committee shall be permitted to act on any committee or vote on any question in which his private rights distinct from the public interests shall be directly or indirectly concerned.

The bill was put through the senate without a roll-call vote after three readings. This is done through a "gentlemen's agree-

ment" in our very august senate, which makes it practically impossible to secure a roll-call vote on legislation.

We contend that the bill will not benefit the manufacturer, but will do harm to the working man. The men now working at the textile industry or at least many of them will be discharged and women employed in their places at lower wages. At this time Massachusetts enjoys a forty-eight-hour law and women are not allowed to work after six at night.

Needless to say the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L. is now putting forth all its efforts in showing up these "gentlemen's agreements" and other violations of the worker's rights in this beautiful state government of ours. We also expect to kill the bill when it comes up in the house.

The one bright spot in the whole mess is the fact that the state branch and the textile workers of that section of New England are united (for the first time in 20 years) in a common cause.

We are sorry to hear that Local No. 28 is not benefiting from the five-day week. Of course get at least the same money for five days as for five and one-half days. Men who produce 44 hours work in forty hours will always be a blessing to employers.

It does not seem quite right that some of the Brothers are to lose out on the pension on account of that old split. However, we are in a position now to forego splits forever. They always prove expensive to some that can least afford the cost.

The building trades in this city are getting ready to dicker for new agreements. Apparently wages will be the bone of contention as usual. Mr. Contractor wants all crafts at the same wage except the brick-laying trades so-called, who seem to be able to hold their own outside of any building trades council.

Our Central Labor Union has a committee out on credit unions. Kindly write for the WORKER your experiences with credit unions if any.

PAUL E. CANTY.

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

Editor:

Pueblo wire twisters have had very slim picking during the winter and just now as spring has arrived and work ought to be more plentiful, here comes a labor crisis and no one is able at present to predict what the outcome will be. Our plumbers are locked out today because the bosses want them to work on non-union jobs.

Right here I will have to stop and plagiarize a paragraph from Brother Lindell's March letter from Seattle. "Say, how in heck can I write with that radio," etc, etc.

We found it necessary to discontinue the payment of sick benefits until our finances improve.

We have a \$10 scale and five and a half days per week and have about 17 members employed at inside wiring.

* Local Union No. 12 is still on the map and holding its own and waiting for work to pick up.

We had to withdraw the sick benefits for six months to help our finances.

We are trying to get an ordinance through our city council. Oh, yes, we have an ordinance, a perfectly good 1910 model and worth as much as an automobile of the same vintage.

Our building trades council is in operation and working well. Brother F. C. McCartney is re-elected business agent, and he gets out and looks after the jobs and tacks up a tin sign which reads: "Another Union Job," large enough for a man driving an automobile to read. We use the B. T. C. quarterly buttons and they are given out on payment of the quarter's dues.

W. M. FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 34, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

The inclosed pamphlet is a copy of the ordinance, regulating electrical construction in the city of Peoria. The system is a good one and is heartily approved by both workmen and contractors.

Thanks to Brother Tobias and Brother McCann who have, with the help of a few others drawn up this set of rules covering the installation of electrical wiring.

There is one more article that would be of benefit to conditions and that is prohibiting the sale of electrical equipment to stores not authorized to sell such.

A few cities have already established this system, and the higher courts upheld it. Let's hope it becomes universal.

PERRY BURDICK.

Editor's Note: While we have not space to publish this pamphlet, we appreciate receiving it and have added it to our files.

L. U. NO. 37, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Editor:

Following is a list of the officers elected by Local No. 37 for this year: President, E. S. Williams; vice president, D. H. Warren; recording secretary, L. W. Allen; 1st inspector, R. Steadman; 2nd inspector, C. Gifford; treasurer, J. J. Burns; financial secretary, T. F. Stanton; foreman, T. Foreman.

Following the installation of these officers a smoker was held at which the boys all seemed to be having a fine time. The Building Trades Council of this city have been endeavoring for a couple of years past to put a no card, no work program over, but up to the present time it has been a failure, due to the lack of co-operation between the various crafts affiliated and to the indifference of the members of the various locals, some of whom would work with anybody and they neither try to find out whether the men working along with them are union or not and many of them don't care as long as they are working.

A mass meeting was held here last Friday night, February 24, at which seven international representatives were present and spoke to a crowded hall. These representatives were from the masons, painters, carpenters, plumbers, lathers, electricians, and hoisting engineers, and they urged the members of their own and all other crafts to get together and co-operate and bury all petty feelings that have caused a lack of harmony in the past. It was all very nice, but does not mean a thing unless the organized men of this city snap out of it and live up to their obligations and become union men and not mere card men.

Brother Fennell, our new vice president, gave an interesting talk on co-operation and we are always glad to welcome him any time he can get down here to visit us.

I was agreeably surprised to see a letter in the February issue from Local Union No. 181. Keep up the good work, Joe, and more power to you.

LOUIS W. ALLEN.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The growth and development of our JOURNAL is one of the most promising signs of our progress. The quality of liquid eloquence soothes our lacerated feelings, is best qualified to know what is best for us and when it is best, when thwarted by seeming insuperable obstacles, not alone at our work, but also at other activities of our welfare. It knows how to go about the investigating of the conduct of those prejudicial to our organization, and any unworthy or ungenerous treatment we receive; by its keen supervision. It gives us a clear idea of problems involved and a sense of self-reliance which is such a necessary asset. It binds us together for our common co-operative interests and a more intimate acquaintance and friendship is contracted. The quality of reading it contains furthers our intellectual improvement, the discussing of matters of interest to labor and the vast amount of technical information we acquire in the knowledge of our work makes us educated and reflective, matured and ripened, according to our capacities and circumstances, by the articles which abound in interesting illustrations and in the simple and easy style of reading. It creates in us more of an interest in our local, it helps build up a strong morale, it teaches us to govern ourselves and it's the only powerful means of managing the affairs of our Brotherhood.

No use to assume; we know you are familiar with and have the actual electrical experience, and the facility in that line to follow me, and we'll dispense some information as we go along and grab knowledge as we go by and choke it into submission. It's our plant and work, that I refer to. Cleveland's municipal light plant was not made but grew. It has journeyed from simplicity to complexity of organization; like us, it has come into its place as expected and its appearance is self-asserting. Our city is being networked by a labyrinth of wires as far as the eye can reach, stretches the rows of white way lights and beyond the perspective is the outskirts. Here we have what is called the three-phase system of distribution. Our generators have three sets of windings in their armatures which are so placed that they deliver three equal voltage waves which are a third of a cycle apart. Three of them are 5,000 K. W. each, and two are 15,000 K. W. each capacity, and of 60-cycle frequency.

We have adopted 60-cycle electricity here for general lighting and power purposes, because the motors and transformers are less expensive, the general distribution purpose loads are under 500 K. W. and distances can be properly covered by 2,300 volts from our sub-stations.

Direct-current is supplied to our downtown business center by two 1,000 K. W. synchronous converters at East 11th Street substation. Their superior economy as compared with motor-generators, outweigh their lack of stability, and we use them in preference to motor-generators. We have storage batteries located so that the interruption of service at the substation may occur with little or no interruption to the D. C. service. At East 11th Street substation partial service may be maintained for sufficient time to permit converters to be synchronized and put into operation again.

Collinwood, so I hear, is a transformer and frequency changer substation; by that means the load can be transferred at certain times when operating conditions require it. All the other stations are out-



"THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION"

As she looked at the height of her brilliant career, from the painting by Gordon Grant. Ten-color reproductions, which are for sale at 50 cents each. President Noonan has indorsed this campaign. Write to "Save Old Ironsides Committee," Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

door A. C. transformer substations. Our white-way lighting is of great intensity, particularly on Superior Avenue, from East 12th Street to East 55th Street, about a mile stretch, where 2,500-watt tungsten lamps are used every 100 feet on both sides of the street, on ornamental standards. Most all our main thoroughfares use 1,500 and 1,000-watt lamps, with the exception of our parks, boulevards, and overhead street lighting in the residence and suburban districts where we find 600-watt is economical. We are scrapping all our D. C. arc lamps, as the tungsten we find more readily adaptable. We use the parallel series system of wiring, because by this plan the wires are together so that a jumper connection can be made at any one of a number of points. When a break occurs the circuit can be quickly closed, though the remaining lamps and only those lamps on the broken loop are out. Here 6.6 amperes is the common current strength of these lamps.

Our only hope is to make you appreciative of our undertaking as it's an ambitious way to show a union labor achievement to sane observers. It's the only way to get familiar with an actual facility in that line to enter on a survey. Our plant as a fountain of delirium trimmings is full of interesting things and some of them reach every one of us. If you want a job and can pass the civil service examination, you may get an appointment and you can put the ornamental equipment of your trade, and your lunch, on some of the trucks, amid the awe and respectful admiration of those previously honored.

If you are a grunt you must not be polite, but useful, then you will be respected and not leave consternation in your wake. The men in the gang arrange themselves about the truck with a great deal of satisfaction and carefully tuck themselves in, as it rolls away.

Eyes follow them with wonder and admiration, dashing and skidding about in desperation, it finally stops where they run out of poles and wire. The dinkey has followed with all the perseverance of a coach-dog. Its docility is a marvel. The foreman steps down, and moves majestically off; as a guide and shepherd, now known to fame, he is in a magnificent and grandly lonesome class by himself. Up ahead a khaki-clad grunt is already beginning to do horribly suggestive things with his long-handled tools. At any rate, the poles are set with determination, armed and guyed with assurance; the other work is mostly done with oratory, and the linemen climb into the arms of the God who would destroy them. Our trouble-shooters have a feverish time, they sleep with their clothes on, as close as possible to the despatcher, always ready for emergencies, the pain of which distracts their attention. "Some men have all the fun," nothing to do but roll around the city on fancy assignments. But you'll take a little time to estimate these men's capacity and dash of daring genius only at critical moments.

JOHN F. MASTERSON.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

It's back to the "woik house" and the gang, having just got back from Portland, Ore., where I spent a week with the boys working on the New Portland Theatre. The trip was made necessary due to the fact that some of the 440 volt switches did not percolate as they should or perhaps it was because they started to perk more than they should have.

The trip to Portland was thoroughly enjoyed by yours truly and was made doubly

enjoyable by the fact that the boys down there are as fine a bunch of fellows as one could wish to work with. Also had quite a chat with the young lady in the office. The boys in Portland are lucky to have her in the office for she appears to take quite an interest in them and looks upon them as big brothers. I also wish to thank Brother Reams for the courtesies shown me and am sorry that I was unable to find time to get up to the meeting, inasmuch as it was late when I arrived in Portland I was unable to make the grade.

But listen, boys, I was a little disappointed in one thing and that is this; I brought a traveler with me and a letter of introduction and got a permit upon my arrival in your city and not one of you Brothers asked me if I had a card. Of course I realize the pleasant relations existing between Portland and Seattle no doubt was the reason why, but no honest to goodness union man was ever insulted when another Brother asked him to show his card, on the contrary he is proud to show same. If we would make it a point to ask for the card on the job we would all be enjoying much better conditions than obtain at present.

As one reads the daily papers he wonders why all this talk about the tide of prosperity which is upon us. Ask any of us that do the producing and chances are we will tell you that the tide's just gone out and left us flat, which leads up to the thought in mind. When I got the job of press secretary, I solemnly swore to myself that I would never mention work or the lack of it in the columns of the JOURNAL. One of my reasons being that it makes darn poor reading inasmuch as every other letter you read bemoans the lack of work and usually ends up by telling the dear Brothers to stay away. Another reason being that to tell the boys work is plentiful would be suicide and to tell the truth would not keep a man from coming west if he so chooses. However at this time it becomes necessary to refute some of the newspaper propaganda which is being spread over the country relative to Seattle. We are right now in the midst of an organizing campaign which if everything was hunky dory we would have no need for. At the present time we have a great number of Brothers loafing and while we all hope for enough work this summer to tide us over the outlook is certainly nothing to brag about.

At this time I want to say hello to Brother R. Roy Smith of 76, Tacoma, Wash. Thanks for the hand. While we did not agree with Brother Jos. Cloughley of 53, Kansas City, Mo., we know his heart is in the right place and that the building up of conditions in the I. B. E. W. is uppermost in his mind, else he would not bother to have a letter in the JOURNAL every month. And say, Brother Cloughley, if you ever come west I'll invite you out to dinner and then instead of having to say "When do we eat?" we'll lick our chops and remark thusly, "We just ate," for the good wife is sure some cook and I don't mean maybe.

Brother Harry Hilpert is back with us again, looks like Harry should have taken his ladder along in order to get over the high board fence. Perhaps you are right, Detroit, but it sure is tough as 'ell on a Brother who is as good a union man as Brother Harry Hilpert.

The Ladies' Social Club is putting on a dance and midnite luncheon (see, I just can't get away from the eats), the last of this month and we are all looking forward to one swell time. It will be given in the P. M. D. Hall and P. M. D. doesn't mean Pay More Dues but Please More Doughnuts.

W. C. LINDELL.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor:

In reading the correspondence in the JOURNAL, the one thing that seems to feature each letter is the amount of unemployment. Of course there are, and always will be, slack times in the building industry, but it should not be so unusual for a local to report that all members are working.

We cannot regulate the amount of work but there are two things that we must do if this condition is not to remain. We must shorten the working hours and unionize the shops.

Many locals work 44 hours and some even 48 a week. If they all went to 40 hours it would go a long way in solving the problem and if 32 hours constituted a week the problem would be entirely solved, at least for the present.

We must straighten the labor curve, make these slack periods fewer and shorter and create a condition whereby the employer will find it necessary to perform his work when labor is available and not at any time that the mood seizes him. This condition would be ideal, not alone for labor but for all who depend upon the earnings of labor, and this, either directly or indirectly includes all business.

The shortened hours would avail us nothing if the weekly wage were not maintained. This can be accomplished only by strong labor unions and to secure these we must sign up the contractor and not be over-keen about taking in all his would-be mechanics. The local that swells its roster with undesirables is not the strongest local. If a man thinks he is worth \$6, I do not think he is worth \$10.

Since my last letter 48 has adopted a new set of by-laws and working rules, and endorsed an agreement entered into between the building trades council and the building contractors. If this agreement works out as advertised the important jobs will be 100 per cent union and not unfair to one or two of the crafts as some of them have been in the past.

On the 9th of April there is to be a special election in the city of Portland for the purpose of deciding whether the two power companies that serve this vicinity shall be permitted to consolidate. At our last meeting a delegation from our sister Local No. 125, which is composed of linemen, called upon us for the purpose of sponsoring the merger. The two companies have a combined generating capacity of about 250,000 H. P. One of the companies has an agreement for one year with 125 that seems to be satisfactory while the other one operates open shop. It was the contention of the delegation that if the merger was formed the result would be one big company that would be fair.

The companies promise a reduction in rates which they estimate will amount to an annual saving to the consumers of \$300,000. According to the proposed rates my particular saving would amount to a movie ticket about every 15 months.

My stand is that a merger of large interests seldom reacts to the benefit of either the public or employees and when you mix a good egg with a bad one the bad one usually prevails. Our boys, having a very kindly feeling toward 125, allowed their hearts to govern their heads and voted to support the merger.

If the power companies have their wish, and they generally do, I hope that those who joined with me on the short end of the argument will be charitable, and when the awakening comes will refrain from saying, I told you so.

B. H. GRAHAM.

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

Editor:

Tune in for Station L. U. No. 53, Kansas City, Mo., Heart of America broadcasting. March has come and almost gone. Came in like a lamb and going out like a lion, sure enough. Wind blowing about 50 miles per hour and getting colder all the time.

Brother Walter Gregg got a very severe burn on his right hand and both legs March 4, while working on a bad corner pole changing dead ends on 13,200 volt lines, had to take off the first two fingers and don't know yet whether the other two can be saved. Brother Dillon who was working on the pole with him sure did his stuff in getting him loose in time and saving his life.

As we are only meeting on the second and fourth Tuesdays at Musicians Hall, don't get to see the Brothers as much as I used to, cannot say much about them so I have to pick on some one else.

The March frontispiece says Machines Over-shadowing Men, and I think that machine in Washington is casting quite a shadow itself.

As March came in like a lamb and is going out like a lion, and as I came in like a lion, I am going out like a lamb by wishing all my critics and supporters good luck. And now signing off at five minutes past ten o'clock. Good night.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

I had been wondering what to write about for this month's letter to the JOURNAL, when our local union representative to the state association suggested that I call attention to the fact that L. U. No. 996, Bradford, has sent in their initiation fee to Secretary-Treasurer Barber and L. U. No. 33, of New Castle has paid a year's dues with their initiation fee.

Also that these locals had not joined up at first, but their present actions should warrant the remaining locals in Pennsylvania in making our state association 100 per cent in membership of locals.

Our record, according to reports, was exceeding that of New York state in proportion to the number of locals belonging compared to those not affiliated with their state bodies.

He also said that I should ask of Brother Floyd Herbstritt, through these columns, why L. U. No. 356 of St. Marys had not joined up. Floyd used to be a member of L. U. No. 56 and ought to be able to sell the boys of his local on the merits of a state association and some real state laws governing electrical installations.

With DuBois, Warren and other locals near Pittsburgh joining up the western end of the state will catch up to the east and go along toward the goal of our hard-working secretary-treasurer, who is laying down such a mine of propaganda that our local non-union contractors are even talking about our state organization.

I hope every local union will be represented in Philadelphia about May 8, when the state association holds its convention.

Don't forget, boys, that there is nothing brought or handed to you these days and that you have to go in person to get it and usually take your shooting iron (figuratively) along.

A "take-it-easy" policy soon leaves you by the roadside and leads into oblivion, or in other words the boss will tell you that if you don't want to work next Sunday for straight time you don't need to expect to come in the following Monday.

Or he might even tell you that you are

A LADY RENDERS THANKS

Doris, the copy reader, says:

"I surely want to thank the many press secretaries who noticed the requests of John, the compositor; Edith, the proof-reader; George, the foreman, and myself, in the last Journal, and I especially appreciate having names printed out—it saves me lots of troublesome hunting through the files to check up on somebody's hurried writing."

If you didn't see the suggestions of those who handle your copy, turn to page 141 of the March Journal.

fired and if anyone else on the job thinks the same they will get the same dose.

But this last mentioned act never took any backbone out of a real red blooded union man.

Which also reminds me that any human being who will double-cross his brother tradesman will also double-cross his boss whenever the opportunity offers.

B. J. WARDELL.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Spring is with us once more and with it brings new thoughts; one sees the trees now in full bloom, the birds hop from limb to limb singing while the wire twister pulls out his tools and sharpens them up ready for a busy season. There is a lot of work going on somewhere, but not here, we have about a third of our membership loafing as there is nothing going on but expenses; however, time will tell and if the building that's anticipated will start the boys will all be busy. The new Majestic Theatre will start in a few weeks.

We had a fairly well attended meeting with lots of strong spirit, it seems, as the boys are taking interest in their union and hope they will keep it up. A traveler was accepted in and that was of one of our boys who has been down the valley for some time, "Chico Condreu;" he came in all disguised in a brand new, not fully developed mustache but it's growing.

Another member fell off a ladder, that makes the third to be injured by ladders. I don't know if the ladder he was on was defective or had no one to steady it for him, however, Brother W. Rose is laid up with injuries. Brother Harvey just reported back to his post after being laid up with the same kind of injuries. Brother Niedorf suggested a show be staged by the local to assist in raising funds for our sick benefit and from the amount of talent we have, a good show ought to be staged. I didn't say what it was good for but any way it won't hurt to try. A fat man's show ought to be also good, with Brother Williams, Valdez and Garcia, a strong man act can be substituted. Brother Niedorf has the makings of a good black face comedian but I am afraid that if he talks it would spoil his monologue. At any rate plans are being laid to make it a success. Here is how, Brothers.

The JOURNAL reached me and I will say it's getting better every month. Was glad to see a letter from sister Local 407, Brownsville; keep it up boys.

At present no one is on the sick list from natural causes and that's a good record. The boys are kicking about how come they don't receive a copy every month of the JOURNAL. They say they haven't received one for months, so I am enclosing a list of the membership and please mail theirs so they all will be satisfied, as they are entitled to it more than some contractors, but I am sure that I. O. don't mail it to them, but it gets there just the same I know.

The two dollar a month assessment was recommended by the executive to continue on for a period of 90 days, so the \$5.50 per month will continue.

The biggest majority of the boys seem to like and appreciate my efforts of telling the Brotherhood about Local 60 and I am glad they do appreciate and will try my best to please them. I don't know, however, how their employers like it, but one can't please everybody.

The government was to start a building program here this year, but to date nothing has been heard about it. However, Brothers, don't let that put you under the impression that work will be plentiful as there are enough men here now to take care of any kind of a project. The Western Union were pulling some underground cable on the main drag a few weeks ago; the day was rather cool, some greenhorn was in a manhole and no doubt the hole was nice and warm so he decided to take a peaceful smoke. He did, the fire department was called out to pull the punk out, all singed up. The fire traveled through the ducts to the next hole blowing the iron cover 10 feet up in the air breaking it in two. Nothing was published in the three local newspapers. I don't know if that kind of news is not desired or the reporters were not on the job, but I dare say if the men doing this work were union men, box car letters on the front page telling the public how careless and dangerous it was, but as it was the W. U., no doubt, it was quashed.

G. L. MONSIVE.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

As old L. U. No. 66 wished this job on me again for this year, I will endeavor to do as well, if not better, than Uncle Dick King did last year; but before I go any farther, I want to ask a favor of the Brothers. Does anyone know if Brother W. J. (Bill) Grigsby is still alive? If so, please communicate with Brother W. C. Parrish or myself, as we are very anxious to locate Brother Grigsby.

Local Union No. 66 is still trying to hold its own and keep every one working. Things have been pretty slack for the last few weeks but Brother Fine is a good business manager and is always on the job for anything that will give any of the loafing Brothers a few days' work. At present we have 16 Brothers out of work and not very good prospects of anything coming up very soon.

We are having a very nice attendance now, but sorry to say we had to assess a fine on the Brothers to get them started attending again and then on the last meeting night in each month we have our initiation night and usually have a few rounds of boxing, wrestling, and sometimes a smoker, and it is helping to get the Brothers started to attending again. On the last meeting night in February we had 101 members, and it sure looked good to see so many up there, but sad to report, Brother Carver, our entertain-

ment chairman, was sick and unable to be with us that night, so it fell to Uncle Dick King and Brother Fine to tell the boys a few stories.

Houston is sure a good town to live in and we are proud to report the Democratic convention is to be held here this year, although it will not mean so very much work for L. U. No. 66, but it will help out the other crafts here, and will help put Houston up a few notches, for with our new airport and our turning basin where ships from all over the world come to meet our 18 railroads, you see it is a good sized country town.

Brother Griffin, our worthy president, was elected as delegate to the Texas State Federation for the coming convention and Brother W. C. Parrish as alternate, so I am sure they will appreciate any assistance our sister locals in Texas can extend.

B. A. (CHARLIE) CONYERS.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

I am also of the same opinion as Joseph Cloughley, of L. U. No. 53, Kansas City, and I don't blame the Brothers of L. U. 60, San Antonio, for kicking about their A and B men. Spokane has a kick coming, too, for we are working under the so-called American plan with A, B and C men. No agreements with the shops whatsoever, take what we get and work with any the bosses choose.

We were fortunate enough to get our vice president in here early last spring for about two weeks. He gave us hopes and we've been working on hopes ever since, so Kansas City and San Antonio aren't the only ones that have a kick coming.

I see by the last JOURNAL that Tacoma is all puffed up over their closed shop agreements. Hats off to Tacoma! We'd sure like their recipe for coaxing an International Representative in there.

I think every Brother here in Spokane has a great many thanks due to our executive board and appreciates the steady work they have accomplished and all the good they are doing for our organization. They are doing their best to get us a small increase in wages and the five and one-half day week that nearly every other organization is enjoying.

Well, Brothers, it won't be long after Easter until we will probably have a chance to enjoy another one of those good dances that L. U. No. 73 gives.

THOS. E. UNDERWOOD.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

After reading the letters in the JOURNAL one thing is plain to be seen; the Brothers are certainly cognizant of the troubles that confront them. And do they voice them? You be the judge. When it comes to remedies for home consumption, they are not so voluble.

Tacoma's little craft, here on Puget Sound—L. U. No. 76—is leaking a bit. The crew hasn't learned to "trim ship" perfectly as yet, nor pull "all together." Some of them don't feel like helping to scrape off the barnacles or holy-stone the decks. But they are not broadcasting any S. O. S. to the I. O. nor criticism, I'll say that for them.

When our little ship is made seaworthy and our own navigating officers and union A. B.'s are unable to handle her—then if the I. O. refuses us help, it will be time to do some real broadcasting and not before.

Brother Cloughley, metaphorically speaking, I think you're a regular old shellback for grousin', and I don't believe you mean half of it and I'll say this, your letters are most interesting and I think must im-

press everyone with their honesty. Here's my hand.

Our Cap't. "Bill" Grace is on duty again after a serious operation on his eye. We were very much afraid for him but apparently the operation was a success, for which we are mighty thankful. Acting Cap't. Jess Thomas automatically retires to his old job as first mate.

R. ROY SMITH.

P. S. We still have many men out of work.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Things are still slow with us, not much work going on. We still have several loafing, although work has picked up some since my last letter.

Our agreement with the Georgia Power Company hasn't been signed as yet, but we are hoping to get everything straightened out soon. We received the able assistance of Brother Kloter in the negotiation of our agreement and were indeed glad to have him with us.

On Sunday, March 11, in accepting an invitation extended to us by Mr. C. R. Stauffer, pastor of the First Christian church of this city, about 100 of us met and attended Pastor Stauffer's bible class. We carried our electrical workers quartet with us. They sang several very pretty selections and a number of good talks were made on labor and co-operation between labor and the churches. We enjoyed this privilege very much and have been invited back again.

It is gratifying to know that the churches are waking up to the fact that labor's fight is worthy of their support, and there is no doubt but that there are many things that can be accomplished by co-operation between churches and labor.

We have a wonderful quartet. Those boys can really sing. Some time in the near future we are planning to have them sing over the radio, to be broadcasted over WSB, Atlanta Journal radio station. So, boys, everybody tune in, for it's real union singing and in comparison grand opera is a flop.

This quartet gets more engagements than it can easily fill, and we believe it will be lots of help to us in getting labor's fight and cause understood. Brother Bruce Stroud, the manager, is a good speaker and is doing good work along this line.

It seems from several of the boys' letters there are other places having the same trouble we are, caused by the propaganda put out by the chamber of commerce telling of good times, plenty of work, etc. If all this stuff were true we certainly wouldn't have as many men loafing in this town as we have, for men don't generally loaf of their own accord.

We are still politicizing just a little and, strange as it may seem, our man always wins. Just goes to show our vote is our most valuable asset if it is used right. We have some very valuable friends all over the country in the political field and they are our best friends. Boys, our vote should back up these friends. Find out who they are; we have some important elections this year, both locally and nationally.

On Friday night, March 23, Brother Railey, Brother Paul Weir, of 613, and myself visited Brother Guy Lawson's line camp, had supper with Guy and enjoyed our visit so much we are planning to go back. Believe me, he has two good cooks. There are about 50 men in this camp and, believe me, they put up towers to stay. A bunch of real mechanics and about 99 per cent union men.

We are taking in lots of new members, getting a handful of applications out of every mail. It seems this hard boiled bunch of new officials we are dealing with are about

the best organizers we have had in some time, putting fellows right that have never been and with enough pressure it looks as if they will stay that way.

We have about 90 per cent of all the power house and sub station operators in our local, which looks good to us, as operators in neighboring states are unorganized and are working 12 hours per day on a starvation wage. Of course, we don't get the wage to brag about, but we work eight hours and have good conditions.

We have several Brothers on the sick list; our sick committee is doing a great work in taking care of those boys.

Boys, we don't tell you to stay away, for we're always glad to see and meet the traveling Brothers, but there is very little work in this town and board and rations cost money here, same as anywhere else, so if you plan on dropping in, be sure to have the password, which is the dollars, for it's a long walk home or a long walk between jobs, as some of our unemployed Brothers can readily testify. Here's hoping that better times are ahead.

Brother Schading's letters hit the nail on the head; I enjoy reading them very much. Keep up the good work, Brother Schading.

W. L. MARBUT.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

Here we are, Local No. 96 of Worcester, unannounced, but consider us on your correspondence list from now on.

Vice President Jack Fennell honored us with his presence last month and the boys all took to him immediately. Along with his straightforwardness and originality we know that he will be a great success—"Come again, Jack."

Conditions here in the "Heart of the Commonwealth" are fair, nearly all the boys are working now and when spring ar-



rives, work we hope, will be much better. Speaking of spring, we always associate the great game of baseball with it. The big leagues have gone south to train. Local 96 had a great team last year, we can't go south this year to train, however, we expect to have a better team (if that is possible) this year. Our business agent, Sam Donnelly, is not only an efficient local manager but he also finds time to train and manage our baseball team. Last year we did not lose a game and won the trophy from the typographers in the Labor Day game.

If any local in the east would like to play our team (of course you could not defeat us) let us know, so that we can arrange

our schedule. Enclosed herewith is a picture of the championship cup which was won by our Local, Labor Day, 1927.

Watch for the next letter, it will be worth while.

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

In the last issue of the JOURNAL, I noticed a place where the Pulp and Sulphite Workers used a little power and forced a member of the I. B. E. W. to help carry their banner instead of the one he should. All of which leads one over to the vicinity of Local Union No. 369, and from there back to page 76 and it may be that you and all the rest of the gang are wondering what the (?) I am driving at, if anything.

Well, let's see. There is power, machines, and the I. B. E. W., and there is also power machines and the I. B. E. W., and, or I might include its members.

Not so long ago, I read an article in the JOURNAL I suppose written by yourself, about giant power and its relation to the I. B. E. W. We read every day about machines and their relation to unemployment. And now I am privileged to read an article written by a member of the I. B. E. W. in which he states, "There are bigger things worrying locals (and members), more so than relativity, etc.——" and then goes on to ask how to hook-up a receptacle in a garage without much extra wiring. To answer the question I would say it all depended on how far away from where the wires hit the garage, he wanted the receptacle, I might be able to do it with a W. P. socket and a change in hook-up of the three ways.

But to get back to that machine, and the welfare of the worker. Side tracking for the moment I am reminded of a piece written about a year or so ago by Bachie and another scribe, the name of whom I forget, telling why they were union men, in which they told how they became union men but made no mention of why they were such. All of which to me is similar to the scribe of Local No. 369, saying what he does at the start of his article and ending by saying, "We can't be at a stand still, we are either going ahead or retrogressing, etc.," all of which is very relative as the very able professor says. Here's how.

What is union as we know it? Nothing more than a desire or a contract to help one another. There is a certain union among all animals at least to the extent that they band together, live together and I suppose, like man, fight together or with each other. When you really stop to think about it, I would hate to have to prove where or when union started.

In my last article to the JOURNAL, I asked the gang what we, the rank and file, were doing or going to do about our organization. In most articles that I have read in the JOURNAL the same old story appears, stay away, no work, and yet our friend from No. 369 says they are not relative. Yet we must either progress or retrogress and I would not be surprised if, in a year from now I read the same old stuff.

What is the answer? There is only one and that one is organize. Not alone your town, but your state as well and when you have a state organization, one with which you can and will handle your men in that state, then you may be able to start on the trail of Mr. Machine, and not before.

Local Union No. 743, Reading, Pa.

P. S. Represents about 50 souls that look at conduit and motors and lighting and see potatoes, meat, recreation and education. My God, can you beat that? We care nothing

for relativity and such other nonsense. And we, all of us, throw out our chests and speak of our union. The old King Coal speaks now. Step up Brothers, who is next?

To most of us perhaps coal means nothing, and yet to go back to the start of this raving, I mentioned power and I believe I am safe in saying that as far as linemen are concerned, the relation of the power work to the I. B. E. W. members is small to what it should be. As I can understand, the linemen always said that they received no support from the insidemen, and I am pretty sure that they are right but to me the reason is easily seen. The inside men were never organized strong enough to help them and when you look back you can easily see that some of the schemes mentioned and worked today should have been in operation years ago.

State organizations are the answer. Closer co-operation, a better union. One of the biggest things wrong with the I. B. E. W. today is lack of organization and all that we may rave about the high price of International Officers will not help matters. We need and must have them and while you rave all you want about their traveling expenses, even while you rave, if it came to a vote on firing all of them and getting along somehow they would all be working just the same.

Times change, just like machines and one of our biggest troubles is that we have a 19th century machine going in the 20th century. Where a local used to have to fight with a contractor, now we have to fight with an organization of contractors and if the ones in a particular town are not big enough to bother they call in the rest of the state and all the contractors as well as every other business so what chance have we with our little old 1900 model Ford?

J. H. R.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Thank goodness the electrical agreement for the ensuing year was signed, with little trouble, showing those intelligent characteristics that our local does not possess the dumbest timber that was created in this world. So the agreement committee must be given great credit, individually, for their untiring efforts in putting Local 102 on a high pedestal.

Our next obnoxious issue which concerns us a great deal will be the five day week. Of course the discontented master builders will voice their conceptions which will not go very far. As far as the writer can see looking at it from all angles, there is no reason why we should not get the five days a week, and also sincerely believes we will get it. (Just imagine what a guy can do from Friday night till Monday morning; it sounds good and it may feel good.)

Many of our Brothers no doubt are very much interested to know something about Assembly Bill 417 and Senate Bill S-61, the latter being presented by Larson of Middlesex, republican aspirant for governor in the primaries. This bill seems like a joke; up to date, the bill is slowly being taken care of by the guillotine. With the numerous amendments and dilly-dally around, it will be of no intrinsic value to our local. The writer has been a strong advocate for the bill, and has been in Trenton on numerous occasions for the bill, speaking to Larson personally and to many other important characters. I say it was a hideous task for Senator Larson to bring the bill out in January, after the subtle gentlemen learned he was going into the race for the highest executive office in the state. So far the bill is shelved for a time with, as I have said be-

fore, numerous amendments. The spark chaser says there is still a little life in it. Give it the resuscitation act by then, what's the good?

We should reverence this conceited senator, wishing not to offend anyone. But what about us?

Things in general are not so very good at present but we shouldn't be pessimistic and allow our destinies to be guided by radical minds. The acid test of loyalty is adversity. The business agent would gladly have men suggest ways and means in this unemployment situation in which he may use some of his outside influence to better conditions.

Secretary of Labor Davis, a member in President Coolidge's cabinet, said, "The figures of 3,500,000 people out of work is highly exaggerated." Coolidge with his economical program also corroborates Secretary Davis. Why shouldn't he? Cleveland's platform in 1888 when he ran against Harrison, was that a huge surplus was piling up in the treasury. Such a surplus was bad because it withdrew millions of dollars from circulation where they were needed by the rapidly expanding business of the country. Our own assembly has advised state work to speed up, to help the unemployment situation. (Some of you wire-jerkers might get educated after reading that last paragraph.)

Day room gossipers are now talking of elections for various offices. It seems they want young fighting blood and they will get what they want as their votes today do the trick. They will not stand for intolerance, despotism and tyranny and that is what some of the officers must learn.

Carl Ball would make a good opponent to Senator Simpson, they differentiate in only one respect, Carl is tall, while Simpson has banks. I wonder how Nick Cantalina feels now that Mayor Newman is consenting to the appropriation of \$100,000 for the vocational school? It is only through the political influence of "Sammy Moskowitz" that the mayor is in favor of the appropriation.

M. DWORETZ.

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

Editor:

Once again it is time to get a letter in the WORKER, so here goes. Work around here is picking up a little; very few of the boys loafing. Our 28th Annual was held on February 13, at the Samuels Hotel; it was a grand success, in fact it was the best one ever held by this local and those who did not attend missed a good time. The ladies certainly enjoyed themselves and they are talking very strongly of forming an auxiliary so that they will be able to entertain the men at a future date and try to go them one better. Here's hoping. Twelve of the members of Local No. 41 and four from Local No. 56 came and enjoyed the good time with us. Local No. 106 wishes at this time to thank them for coming so that we could get better acquainted with members of our sister locals. We also thank Brother H. D. O'Connell of Local No. 86, of Rochester, for his funny stories; they certainly made everybody good natured. Come again, Hank; also the boys from Buffalo and Erie. After the good eats, dancing was enjoyed by some; others enjoyed visiting—especially those who went down in the cellar. How about it, Fisher?

Our dues are now \$3.25, but the extra two bits goes into the sick benefit fund and the local will pay \$8.00 per week sick benefit. No one is on the sick list at present, so it will give the fund a chance to grow.

The new agreement has been accepted by the local and gone to the contractors, so it is

up to them to say what they will or will not grant. However, we will have more to report on said agreement at a later date.

Our meetings are attended by about 50 per cent of the members, but there is lots of chance for improvement. Attend meeting and get first hand information of what is taking place in the trade. Next meetings are March 26, April 9 and 23. Be sure to be on hand to protect your interests.

An error appeared in my last letter which I wish to correct, it should have said Lop Boardman, inspector, instead of Lot. This Brother wanted to know if I couldn't spell correctly. I hope this will satisfy him. Eh, Lop?

Brother F. F. Kruger is acting business agent now to take care of and iron out any difficulties that may arise, so you men out of work keep in touch with Kruger and he will tell you where work is. Enough said.

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Of course we all like to give credit where credit is due, and today this local wishes to give due credit and thanks to Brother Harry Marshall whose card number is 88710 and was initiated into No. 124 in the year of 1903. Brother Marshall has held the position of city electrician of Kansas City, Kansas, for the past sixteen years or more, and has at all times during these years, kept the electrical installations of that city at the highest point of efficiency possible, and his last act of consideration has been to gain the passage of an ordinance instituting the use of rigid conduits in all public and commercial buildings, thereby obliterating the use of the abominable so-called B. X. systems of installations.

If the men of this local, working in the jurisdiction of Kansas City, Kan., will install their work exactly and strictly in accordance with the rules of that city, without picking fault with the exactness of the inspections of Brother Marshall and his assistant, Brother Flippin, of the linemen, you will find that you are assisting that department and thereby find an advantageous gain to yourselves as well as to the contractors and the public.

At the past meeting this local indorsed all of the bond issue of Kansas City, Mo., and so therefore it is of paramount interest that every member of this local vote for all the bonds at the coming election, for with the democratic regime in vogue, it is improbable that there will be a repetition of the water-works fiasco. With the adoption of all the bonds there undoubtedly means a long spell of good work, and the kind that we all like, that is beneficial work. Thanks, Brother Chas. F. Frohne, of Wichita, Kans., your article of the March issue is worthy of commendation and it is to be hoped that every member has it well digested although it must be borne in mind withal our optimistic veins that Brother Cloughley really did stir up some smoke, so to speak. And where there is smoke there is fire, anyhow we do not think that it has done any harm.

That remarkable article "Far Flung Revolution Dictated by Machines" in the March issue should have been the most read article in that issue inasmuch as it pertains directly to our own conditions. In conjunction with this should be read the graphic description in the March Literary Digest entitled "Machines Driving Men Out of Work."

Are we going to wait until it hurts before we gain our five day week, which is the only immediate remedy for the above conditions? And by-the-by, our International, or our organizers cannot obtain this for

us, this is something that we must gain by our own efforts.

Brother Don Murphy was appointed at our last meeting to serve upon the educational board, so all members should be sure to attend their meetings as the board has some very interesting data in regard to parliamentary rules and their application to bring before the local.

E. W. FINGER.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Truly these be momentous days for Local No. 125.

Up until about a month ago, we were drifting along in the usual uneventful manner of good local unions, with nothing more exciting to do than pan the business agent, when, out of a clear sky came the announcement that the Portland Electric Power Company proposed to buy out the Northwestern Electric Company.

Fortunately for Local No. 125, this announcement came at a very opportune time. Our agreement expires annually in April, and is subject to negotiation for renewal or change 60 days prior to expiration. The Brotherhood will easily grasp the great import of the situation.

It will doubtless be recalled how, some four years ago we pulled a strike on the Northwest Electric Company. Those familiar with the situation including International Officers, have always maintained that we had the most ideal conditions for a perfect strike ever taken advantage of. We had a 100 per cent walk out, which comprised only about 20 per cent of the membership of the local, leaving about 80 per cent of the members working and in a position to support the Brothers who went out. We had a large competing company which made the situation favorable for a boycott.

We went into the fight heart and soul, conducting the strike in a systematic and business like manner, and spent \$90,000 in a supreme effort to gain our point. But we lost! Brothers, that was a bitter lesson, but we believe that it has taught this local that we must use our strength in another manner than through the strike, if we ever expect to progress in the cause of labor.

Since the strike was called off, we have been making what efforts we could toward the re-organization of the Northwest Electric. In the past year we have succeeded in placing about 15 of our members on that job, but have not been able to get the application of a single man who was already on the job. This in spite of the fact that some four months ago, we removed all fines and assessments against ex-members, threw down the bars and said, "come in." We felt, as a local, that we would be in a better position to improve conditions if we could get a percentage of organization in this territory. "But nobody came!" The answer is simple. We have had a closed shop agreement with the Portland Electric Power Company for the past 13 years, and relations have been most cordial between the company and the local. This being much the larger company, the Northwest Electric has always made the same wage and working conditions as we negotiated with the Portland Electric Power Company. Thus the brethren of the "Scaly Epidermis" were able to thumb their noses at us and enjoy the conditions which we made without paying the "freight."

So, with the announcement of the proposed merger, it appeared that by a stroke of poetic justice, we were about to be afforded a final victory through the same channel which spelled our defeat. We lost our strike, when the then owners of the

Northwest Electric sold out and left us with a perfectly good strike against a company that had nothing to do with it. Now, if the Portland Electric Power Company is permitted to purchase the properties of the Northwest Electric Company it will bring those properties under our agreement and make the electrical industry of Portland again 100 per cent closed shop.

For be it known, that as soon as he had confirmed the report that the merger was to be attempted, our business agent, Brother "Bob" Clayton—than whom there is no better in this neck of the woods, if in the Brotherhood—called the executive board and declared an "emergency" session and they forthwith went into executive session with the officials of the Portland Electric Power Company, it being as before stated, within the period of our annual negotiations.

In passing, we must pay a well deserved tribute to Brother T. E. Lee, International Organizer for this district. Brother Lee was notified of the situation and asked to lend us what assistance he could, for we realized the great importance of the negotiations before us. In his customary prompt and business like manner, Brother Lee went out of his way to be with us at the two conferences we held, and the assistance he gave us there was invaluable.

The result of our negotiations, in brief, is a renewal of our agreement for the ensuing year, with an advance for journeymen linemen and construction men from \$7.56 to \$8 per day, and cable splicers \$8.56 to \$9 per day with the assurance that whether the merger takes effect or not, our relations with the company will continue.

Now with respect to the merger. The franchise under which the Northwest Electric is operating provides that, that company can not sell out to a competitor without a favorable vote of the city. So a special election has been called for the 9th of April and Local No. 125 is going down through the unions in an attempt to put the merger across. We are doing this because we are convinced that it is going to be a big advantage to organized labor as a whole, and our organization in particular. It will mean approximately, one hundred new members for our local—and it will make the electrical industry of this city a closed shop job—100 per cent!

Naturally it isn't all smooth sailing. There is a great deal of opposition, practically all arising from misunderstanding and ignorance of the proposal, or personal prejudice. We have a committee making all unions of the city, and are doing all we can from a trade union standpoint, to advance the cause.

There is probably much more that we could add, but we should not draw this effusion out to too great length. Next month we hope to tell you that any one who expects to go to work in the light and power game in Portland must have the proper credentials.

DALE B. SIGLER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

Perhaps some of the Brother scribes can enlighten me on a question that has cropped up, I suppose, ever since there were journeymen at the electrical trade, and that is: What is a 'helper'; who is he, why is he, and where does he intend to go to?

Article 15 of the International Constitution, which treats of the qualification of members, does not make any classification, yet nearly if not all locals in the Brotherhood have a greater or less percentage of their membership composed of what is termed helpers.

Now if there is such a thing as a helper, what is he supposed to do? Some say, why help the mechanic? If so, how? Isn't it a fact that some jobs are done by one journeyman and from one to five or more so-called helpers. A certain job requires two men or a team. The journeyman's rate is \$10.00 per day with no restriction in regard to helpers. Instead of two journeymen being placed on the job with supervision by a shop superintendent, one journeyman and one helper at half rate is placed on the job and the journeyman has to assume responsibility for all work—in other words, he becomes a job foreman at the journeyman's rate. All right then, who wins? The journeyman certainly loses. So does another journeyman who isn't on the job. The helper loses, for he is working for half pay. Then it must be the boss. But if he keeps a close check on his overhead from helpers he will find that it increases more than the pay roll decreases. Then the owner must win. O, yes, go around and talk to some of them and see what they say about the men on the job. That is, if they have kept a check-up as a great many do. I know of one contractor who lost one of his best customers just through a helper and I have often heard this said: "Well, so and so is all right himself, but I never give him any work because he only has one man that is any good; the rest are not mechanics and ruin everything they touch."

The helper looks to me like prohibition—no good because it can't work right. But if I am wrong, I wish some of the boys would set me right and answer my questions through the WORKER.

CLARK.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor:

We are a small local of 53 members, and having a hard time to get some of the members to attend more than one meeting per year, that one being election night. Of course they are all good union men. They have some other member pay their dues, make all of the rules and fill the offices. They never squawk when the rules don't suit them or holler when the dues are raised. But just the same I know that the officers and attending members would be glad to see them up in the hall.

Dear Brothers, I hope you will read the above appeal and then rush up to the hall next Wednesday night, and see how things are going on. I am going to tell you some of the things that you have missed in the last few months.

Did you know that one night when there were only 15 members present that one of the Brothers made a motion to raise the president's salary, and the motion carried? Think that over, a 100 per cent increase in salary and put over by a minority of 15 men. But these men are the ones who attend regularly and had the interest of the local at heart when they did it.

Did you know that the four circuit rule has undergone a change? This may not meet with your approval, but it did with the gang that was in the hall (the same 15).

Did you know that Brother Sparkie reads a detailed report of all meetings of the executive board and of any special meetings that are held at any other time?

Did you know that Brother Andy Flood and Brother Davis had a lengthy debate on the use and abuse of the neutral wire and when they got through everyone in the hall had a better understanding of the underwriters' code than they formerly had. (17 present.)

Remember how some of the home-lovers thought that the gang had slipped over a fast one when they decided to hold only one

On every job—

There's a laugh or two!

Oggie, of 1099, Oil City, admits this lyric almost failed to get by his own "Madam," but after reading the last verse and seeing it was a fifty-fifty proposition, she o. k.'d it. And here it is:

Adam's Madam

About a million years ago
There was a guy named Adam;
And Eve from Adam's rib was made,
And she was Adam's Madam.

Now Eve she ate an apple,
And passed it on to Adam;
Then Adam took a bite of it,
And blamed it on the Madam.

Now this old world is full of woe,
Since those old days of Adam—
'Cause Adam got himself in dutch,
And blamed it on his Madam.

We hike our poles and lay our pipe,
And sure rave at old Adam;
We toil and sweat and work and fret,
Because of Adam's Madam.

So history says, she is to blame,
This woman, Adam's Madam;
She tempted Adam and he fell,
But Eve had help from Adam.

OGGIE,

L. U. No. 1099, Oil City, Pa.

"What's the matter with the boss?" inquired the electrician of his buddy.

"Oh, you can't work for him unless you are f. o. b.," grunted the second.

"W'daya mean, f. o. b.?"

"Fast on bologny!"

TIGHE,

L. U. No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.

Here's one told by an I. O. member, Theodore Landrum, of Newllano, La.:

"How many boarders have yez, Mrs. O'Flaherty?" inquired Mrs. Murphy.

"Seven, three gentlemen and four line-men!"

Henry's new model is giving rise to a new crop of stories, and here's one sent in by a Brother of Local Union No. 134, who signs himself "Al Jolson." Of course, we all know the real Al Jolson is no pipe bender, if you exclude wind pipes, so the Brother doesn't fool us a bit. Anyway, here's the story:

The other day L. U. No. 134's assistant business agent, Seth Piper, was driving his McFarlane up the Waukegan road and he looked in the mirror and saw one of the new Fords following close behind. Seth opened up his car to 50 miles per hour, and still the Ford kept close on his rear bumpers. He then went to 60, but couldn't lose the Ford. As the speedometer read 65, the Ford came alongside and the owner called out:

"Say, buddy, do you know anything about these cars? I can't get this darn thing out of second speed."

Line Busy

Johnny—Mrs. Jackson, can I use your phone?

Mrs. J.—Certainly, is yours on the blink?

Johnny—No, but Sis is holding the window up with the receiver, Ma is cuttin' biscuits with the mouthpiece, and baby is teething on the cord.

A Green Hand

The actress who played Lady Macbeth was furious and demanded, according to Passing Show, "Why did that idiot of an electrician suddenly take the spot light off me?"

"It was a misunderstanding," explained the stage manager. "When you said, 'Out, damned spot!' he thought you were speaking to him!"—Wall Street Journal.

Brother G. L. Monsive, of Local 80, sends a few good yarns from sunny San Antone:

An old lady was crossing the street, a dog ran into her and knocked her down. Just as she was about to get up a flivver ran her down. A man ran to her assistance and after helping her up he inquired, "Lady, did that dog hurt you?" The little woman, still dazed, replied, "not the dog but the tin can tied to his tail did."

One For Baseball Fans

So says the Detroit News.—The Detroit Tigers playing an exhibition game with Little Rock, pitcher "Red" Donahoe, who in his day was the sharpest tongued man in baseball, was tossing them, allowing the Little Rock players to hit freely. "Oh, Red, you are easy," cried out an over-wild fan who was getting on Red's nerves. "I am not as easy as you are," replied Red, "you paid a dollar to see me do it."

G. L. MONSIVE.

Deer Hunting Blues

It was a cold day and the deer season open, I oiled up my rusty gun, cranked up the flivver, me and the other hunting dog were off for the mountains to shoot a buck or two. After an all day, unsuccessful trip I returned, cold and disgusted, with nothing but the six unused shells and my hound cuddled up by my side. After driving for several miles a robber held me up. Yes sir, he boldly jumped on the running board and pressed a gun on my neck. A cold gun, too. I stopped the car and threw my hands up and told him to go ahead and do his stuff and be quick as I was cold and hungry but he wouldn't say a word but kept the cold end of the gun on my neck. After a while of this I turned to him, but saw no one but my hound who had placed his cold nose on my neck and finding it warm he kept his old nose there, making me believe as stated. If you ever go hunting, investigate before you put up your hands, it may save you the trouble.

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 60.

"Oh, aren't men terrible?" writes the wife of a Brother (name ABSOLUTELY withheld.) "Why, while I was away last summer my husband fried his egg on my electric flat iron and scraped the scraps off his plate with my vacuum cleaner!"

That unfortunate waiter friend of ours—oh, that poor man has more trouble! Here's his latest:

"Waiter! are you hard of hearing?"

"Possibly so, sir, possibly so."

"I thought so, I asked for liver, not leather!"

nomination night instead of two. (That was a quick one. I was there, where were you?)

Remember when Brother Vern Corley was elected to the B. A. job and we paid him a stipulated salary, and then we got a raise in wages, and we raised his, which was the right thing to do. Of course there is nothing in the air at present. But the gang all like Vernon and you know what a gang will do when they like a man. (Be up!)

You have, no doubt heard, how President Ames conducts the meetings and will let only one member talk at a time. Come up and see how he gets away with it. (Pretty smooth, says I and the other 16.)

Did you know that the executive board will work only one hour on meeting nights, from 7 to 8, and then call the meeting to order, and we are sent home about 9.30? (In the days before Volstead took the joy out of life, there wasn't any executive board that could run us home until morning.)

Did you know that two of our Brothers had the audacity and gall to ask the local to excuse them from coming to meetings until 8.30 and they gave as an excuse, that they were going to the night school to study battery construction? Every meeting night you will see the two Brothers, Christenson and Furman, tip-toe in the hall about a quarter of nine (the gang always sees them).

And, that one of our Brothers, who was president last year, is studying public speaking at the same school, and is going to give a two-minute talk on "How to earn more money and work less." This will be worth hearing.

Did you hear about Brother Rex Weekley going over to the new bank to help Brother S. N. Cookson pull wire and found him sitting on a box wiring fixtures, and had a "coon" helping him. When I heard of this I pulled out my trusty book of rules and tried to find out what could be done about it. But it didn't say a word about pet raccoons, so I let the matter drop.

Do you know what happens when an elevator goes up seven stories in a six-story bank building? I am the only member in Local No. 150 that knows, and if you want to hear the details, come up to meeting some night and if I am in a talkative mood, I will tell you all about the horrible, nerve racking incident.

How many permit men do you think were working the last week in January, and the first two weeks in February? Our B. A. knows and he can tell you. He is making a report now that is five times longer than the ones he made when he first took office.

Did you ask how were our finances? Brother Jones, the treasurer, and Brother Ames, the financial secretary, have these reports at their finger tips, and will tell you when you pay dues.

Who chews snuff in our local and how long has Snouse worked for the Warner Electric Company?

Now, Brothers, let's get together and prepare for the coming summer. Let us start the ball rolling, and try to get two weeks' pay every Saturday noon and five-cent whiskey for the working man.

If any one can guess who wrote this letter, and why, I will give the press secretary a new one dollar bill.

RANDLE.

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

Editor:

George Foreman, and also John Composer, Edith Proofreader and Doris Copyreader, your request shall be granted, but I have been doing this right along, but grammar in school was Greek to me as far as commas, semi-colons, etc., were concerned, so I will have to leave it to you until my son acquires that knowledge, and I hope he can take my job and fill up the dots and splashes.

Say, why don't you put a picture of yourselves in the WORKER, so we can see just who our bosses are? (Say, bo, Doris is blushing at the thought.)

Well, I just heard today that Brother Don Guy is leaving for the Golden Gate to stay, but I don't think for the films. Brother Mosley just returned from Philadelphia on a business trip as our business agent; reports successful results. Brother A. P. Fisher left for Fernbrook today. Brothers Maloy and Cavanaugh returned from Bloomsburg. Say, fellows, this is a travelling bunch of wire jerkers. I had the pleasure of working with the last mentioned Brothers, also Brothers Quinn and Davis, for a week installing a Vitaphone in the Capitol Theatre, and we did not cuss each other even once.

Say fellows, did you ever have to mind the children while the sweet dear is out shopping for a roof to put over the radio and bed? Our lease expires May 16. I only hope the little fellow does not cry, as I am not prepared.

Our business agent seems to be doing fine with the new agreements and also our by-laws committee reports progress; and don't forget, fellows, the new by-laws say you must attend one meeting a month or pay an assessment of \$1.00. We will also have an assistant financial secretary to take care of the roll call at meetings, reporting to the financial secretary monthly the names of all members assessed. Then the financial secretary places the assessment in his record book beside your name. So there is no escape from paying same as you must pay all assessments before dues will be accepted. Now laugh that off. I know what you are thinking of when you laugh, but the laugh will be on you if you fail in attendance.

Oh, my, yes! Mr. Federated Charities is passing through here at this time, taking away a day's pay from each and every man; and, fellows, not many of us are giving that amount cheerfully, as the big guy gets enough salary on this drive to rest up at Palm Beach the rest of the year. The whole thing in a nut shell is: The bosses want a 100 per cent pennant to keep up with the business men with whom they associate, and we want our jobs, see, so we are the suckers. Next year the bosses will be notified that our amount given charities will be given through our local as a day's pay hurts and the local can tell what a man can afford. Personally I could accept a donation right now instead of leaving it with people who never yet have shown us an expense account of where \$500,000 is needed in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Let's make it a national affair.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 178, CANTON, OHIO

Editor:

It has been some time since this locality has been heard from through the columns of our JOURNAL. As press secretary, I am none too active although, like many others, my intentions are always good. Local conditions remain practically unchanged with a few new line extensions to nearby towns just about completed. Quite a few of the worthy Brothers are on the unemployed list at the present time. James Maher, A. B. Crewes, and H. E. Hill, of L. U. 51, and J. A. Tobin, of L. U. 362, were visitors here last meeting night, March 19. There was nothing doing here so the boys left for parts unknown. Brother Harve Ashworth met with a very serious accident a short time ago, falling 35 feet from a pole when his hooks cut out just as he was unfastening his safety belt. He is still confined to the hospital. We all hope for a speedy recovery for Brother Ashworth. Brother Howdy Longworth, of Bowdill Mountain, has decided to drive his Ford to meetings regularly. Howdy says he is now traffic-

broke and don't care how much stucco gets knocked off his "Baby Lincoln."

The new officers elected for this year are as follows: D. Smith, president; M. Gregory, recording secretary; C. Freyermuth, financial secretary; Pat Kirk, treasurer; J. F. MacMillen, press secretary. A. Kemp was elected first inspector by an overwhelming majority, in other words, "no opposition."

J. F. MACMILLEN.

L. U. NO. 181, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

We have eight or nine members who have had to seek employment on anything they could get to keep the wolf from the cupboard, and a like number who cannot get even that; still others are getting one, two or three days a week, and a very few are steadily employed at wire-twisting. This condition has been on for nearly a year. It surely was tough this winter.

Brother Veith of our local has had it worst of all. In February of last year, after much suffering, he was operated on for cancer of the stomach and, when he got around, tried to work, which was a very hard task and not very successful. He had to give up entirely and, in February this year, another set of human butchers had another cutting affair on him. He now is home and we hope for his complete recovery. It is reported he is looking much better since his arrival home. Brother Wider will soon be on the job again with his broken leg better than ever, we hope. Brother Newstram is out of the hospital from his operation and coming along nicely from reports. Brother Hassenbauer's mother and Brother Talbot's father went to the great beyond this past week. Outside of the above, we report o. k.

The unstated reasons for my remarks in my letter in the February issue have created interest in Brother Nelson of L. U. No. 284, and we note he is one of the regular guys. He might not know it, but there were 430-odd delegates in Detroit at the convention. I always was under the impression that it was labor that sponsored the right of free speech and to see it denounced since Brother Cloughley of L. U. No. 53 had his letter in the November, 1927, issue of the JOURNAL has caused conflicting thoughts to come with my headaches.

We think as much of some of our International Officers as anybody in the Brotherhood. If you have been a member very long, dig up one of the old WORKERS and compare it with our JOURNAL today and see if that isn't the result of progressiveness, ability and much work; and it is getting better every issue. It is the right man in the right place with interest and understanding in his heart. I wish here to extend many welcomes to Brother Cloughley for his thanks.

Our sister local, No. 43, of Syracuse, borrowed four of our members for a few days around the first of the month and they returned with much praise of the good treatment they received while there, for which our local thanks No. 43 very much.

JOE WHIPPLE.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

I have just been reading some things about the utilities in our neighboring state and they admit that they are overworked and keep up without help, and in the last eight years have spent nearly \$300,000 on one power company to get the dope so they could regulate the rates so the public would get a square deal. Now if they had a municipal plant there the rates would regulate themselves. Anyway, that is the way it has worked out here. This same utilities commission says that the power companies are get-

ting more and more out of their control every year and I think that is so, there and everywhere else, and it is a sure thing that they have left the I. B. E. W. lots farther behind and we are going back all the time. Now don't get me wrong—maybe not in membership, but in work. One of our International Representatives said that he thought about 98 per cent of the work done around here was done by non-union men, and I guess that is a fact.

Well, how much longer do you think we will be able to hold that little old 2 per cent that we have if we don't wake up soon?

That Brother up in Canada, who thinks so much of the private owned companies should come down here, for he is the kind of man they are looking for. He would be a foreman just as soon as he went to work, and they pay from 30 cents up, but not very far up, on most of their jobs.

Brother Clarey was down to see us and tried to help us out on a bad job here. It has been bad for so long that if he helps us he will be a miracle man, but I know one thing sure, he can't help us unless we help ourselves and we are trying to do that all of the time. Have hit a few snags but I believe we will make out yet. Have had some of the Brothers sick or hurt about all winter, but maybe with spring here they will come out for the summer.

ROY RUYLE.

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

Editor:

Well, boys, here I am again; not much to say but the boys get nervous if they don't find anything in the WORKER about L. U. No. 196. Well, there is not much to talk about right now, only the coming election, but that won't interest anyone outside of Rockford. Our president, S. B. Dunn, is going to run again for alderman, which office he held for two years, and the chances of Brother Dunn's getting elected again are pretty good. Brother Dunn has been working hard and deserves the support of the union men and all workers, but all union men don't vote for union men. If he gets as much support from the voters at the polls as he gets from the union men at his store, I feel for him. Well, here's hoping by the time we read this, Brother Dunn will be alderman.

Well, boys, times are pretty bad all over, I guess, and Rockford is no exception, but spring will be back again soon and that helps in a good many ways. Helps the coal bill, etc., and we hope that it will stop these hard times which we are facing. Speaking of spring, if any of you boys are in the market for asparagus, I will take orders now. We have a Brother who has a bed of asparagus and I know he will be glad to let you boys have some.

SAM SASSALI.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

One of the greatest surprises I ever experienced came to me with the March issue of the WORKER; it was the official notice from L. U. No. 210 and L. U. No. 211 of the Swan Song by "Bachie."

Yes, "Bachie" has retired—one of the great army of the faithful, so essential to the successful publishing of any labor journal. He had a way about him so entirely different than the average scribe, anyone interested at all in the WORKER always read "Bachie"—at least they did in our neighborhood. You know, it is quite an art to condense real interesting stuff and in a few compelling words grab the reader by the nape of the neck and yell at him "you just gotta read me;" but he could and he got away with it. The WORKER, no doubt, will continue to be the

best labor journal published, but it will lack something with "Bachie" gone.

Locals No. 210 and No. 211 must, however, be more than blessed with efficient scribes; at least the efforts of G. M. S. in the March issue show such to be the case. We welcome you, G. M. S., to our circle to share with us the blue pencil of our worthy Editor.

I have reserved the remainder of the space allowed me for what we will call "A Lesson in Thrift and Its Benefits." These interesting data were given me by the secretary of the Trades Union Savings and Loan Association, the members of which wish to be known as "exponents and practitioners of co-operation."

Back in the fall of 1920, a group of delegates, representing 37 local unions, held a series of meetings in the Labor Temple of Cincinnati and, on January 26, 1921, had the pleasure of seeing the Trades Union Savings and Loan Association, owned and controlled by themselves, begin to function.

True enough, the beginning was small; only \$400 was deposited on the opening night. Bearing in mind, however, that "the mighty oak from a little acorn grew," the officers and directors and members of the association went out and told their friends and relatives of the association and the membership increased steadily at each weekly meeting.

Brother Gus A. Olson, a member of L. U. No. 212, I. B. E. W., has been a member of the board of directors of the association since its inception. Several loans have been made to members of L. U. No. 212, and the local itself is one of the many local unions in Cincinnati listed as depositors.

The financial statement of this association, issued November 30, 1927, showed assets of over \$190,000, with a reserve and undivided profit fund of \$4,800.

Following out the policy of "helping mem-

bers of labor unions to help themselves" the association loans its money to its depositors at reasonable rates of interest and pays dividends to its depositors and members at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which is 1 per cent more than that paid by local banks, dividend periods being May 30 and November 30 of each year. This enables depositors to make withdrawals for taxes and Christmas without breaking their accumulated interest. No notice of withdrawals is necessary as the association has always paid on demand.

The association is under the supervision of the state department of building and loan associations and an auditor of that department examines all mortgage loans and accounts for the protection of depositors. All officers of the association handling funds are amply bonded by a reliable bonding company. All deposits are secured and protected by first mortgage real estate loans.

Courtesy is extended to everyone who enters the association and visitors are always welcome.

They give many reasons why they merit the accounts of union men and women, some of which are:

The association is owned and controlled by union labor;

All officers and directors are members of union labor;

All loans are made to members and friends of union labor;

They specify that all homes built on their loans shall be built by union labor.

There is no other financial house in Cincinnati that does that. They want union labor to save for the future.

Labor is organized industrially and they are trying to organize it financially. Labor advocates the use of the union label to provide steady work for members of their craft. They advocate the saving of union money with a union financial house in order to provide union built homes for thrifty trades unionists. Surely their aims, purposes and acts are ideal and practical; their financial operations are conservative and sound, their past record, as given here, speaks for itself, and they will appreciate the savings accounts and deposits of the membership of L. U. No. 212.

As my little "interesting fact No. 1," as appearing in the March issue, could not have been very clear to the average reader, I will try to bring it out again to you as I wanted the printer to do originally. Most anyone knows that the word "news" means data gathered from all four directions—north, east, west, south. (Where else would you expect it to be gathered from?) The idea which was not brought out was that the first letter in the words north-east-west-south spelled the word "news."

Interesting Facts—No. 2. A recent discovery by the medical profession: Red-haired people are almost immune from insanity.

THE COPYIST.



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

506 Machinists Building
Washington, D. C.

L. U. NO. 225, NORWICH, CONN.

Editor:

Look, look! We are here, International Officers and Brothers. We are here all tuned up and raring to go.

Now broadcasting station, pull in your aerial and hang out the sun. Station WCFL, we stand by you—you are the pioneer in our field, to my knowledge; you are heard and appreciated out here on the Atlantic coast, I will assure you. And what a thrill it is to listen and know where and what it is coming from.

The volume of commenting letters you have received I do not know but here is a wish that this comment from the small Local Union No. 225 of Norwich, Conn., is worth

10,000 letters of comment to you and your cause.

Much to my disappointment, on reading the letters in the JOURNAL, very few locals send out to you in press a helping morally. But nevertheless, Brothers of Station WCFL, it is a muddy and rocky road to sunshine, so keep up the good work; I predict that it will be a short time when each and all of us will go out and play tag with the clouds, after our Sunday dinner, and more stations like WCFL and facts will come home to all of us and others. Not sifted of their sand, salt and ammonia.

Now come along, Brothers; wake up and express your views, for now and the future. For each individual to benefit your comment should go out in press or to WCFL.

Our conditions in Norwich are going along satisfactorily and hope they will keep on the same trend.

Brother John Fennell of Boston, our International Vice President of this district, was in to see us and I will assure the Brotherhood it was a treat to have him with us for a short time. The door is always open, Brother John Fennell.

Well, Brothers, did you hear the latest news in the ante-room? Fifteen grown-up men of the Westerly, R. I. local union got sanded in by a sandstorm on the shore, and we firmly believe they will come out again on ground hog day. They have been there for some time. We did not see them or hear from them until recently they directed some of their helpers to our meeting, all to take out a card. Some of the Westerly men are working in our jurisdiction and our free exchange of cards between the locals is much appreciated by all. Now, dear Brothers of Westerly, let us hear from you.

On the other side of us here there is Willimantic, situated out and high up in the hills where you naturally know that men are men. If I recall, about five years ago they had a letter in the JOURNAL telling us what we were. Our dean of critics gave them one look and the result was slumber which is still lasting. Now, Willimantic, will you be so kind as to let us hear from you in the JOURNAL. We do not know but hope you are progressing along.

Our free exchange of Norwich and said Willimantic is very much appreciated for we mix in jurisdictions considerably.

Now in our local, the old timers are still here with a few young ones we have to bring up, and when bald-headed, leather-necked Sheehan gets on the floor and tells you that the river is flowing north there is no denial, but still if we did not have him there the water would not move.

And at one desk we have that Philadelphia lawyer with a one-eye spectacle tied with a piece of No. 14 wire over his ear and on to his coat lapel, which reminds you of an English slow motion duke. But he does the trick, Brothers, after the meeting he has dug out dues receipts and wakes up with a roll. That is our financier, John Nichols.

At the other desk we have that pretty light haired, wee bit of a gentlemen, whose head is built a bit square and nose resembling the back of his head. And every time he reads the minutes of the previous meeting, you would think he was out in Sweden, lecturing to an assembly. That is our dear, dear little Brother Carl Erickson.

Now below you shall find the membership which resembles the League of Nations at Norwich not Versailles. Each individual would do things their own way, into a scramble we go, and when the armistice is signed, we are a united army knocking over the stone wall.

Our cool listener and hard talker, E. Woodworth, is always there to show us the shine on his teeth, and to collect the roll.

H. Corning, the old stand-by, is always there with his ear phones to get everything and Brothers be sure you go according to the book.

P. Cruthers, who resembles a tall lanky pine tree, is always on the job.

Beef-trust Crumb is always at roll call. Our race track king, Austin, with his 1874 Hudson, present.

The king of them all now is Kid Kennedy, he goes out to work with his Polish Cadillac.

Now a word to my friend Dugas, beware of that Danielson Frog, who is always croaking about you (here is something he told me to write about you), I do not know if Dugas is always at the meeting, and never would worry if the roof fell on him.

Brothers, I will solemnly divulge in this letter a very important event which will take place soon, and has been kept strictly secret until now, for fear some one would cop the prize first. But I wish to tell you that the very best of planes used to cross the river have nothing on this machine which is almost complete except for the straightening out the mud guards at the right angles so that it will be able to rise. And some bright morning two kicks on the horn, Honk, Honk, China, is my goal, and our brave Brother John Coleman will be up in the air with his five year old Ford truck to attain his goal and wherever he passes there will be no doubt of anyone hearing it.

WILFRED LACOURSE.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

With her newly installed officers working in harmony, very little unemployment existing among us and the sun shining down upon us in benediction, Local No. 230 seems to be well away on the new year.

After business had been disposed of in the regular course at our last regular meeting the long-talked of smoker took place. Not wishing to get my slats caved in I waited until the mad rush up the narrow stairway was over before going up. The attendance was—well you all know what the attendance is like at a smoker. Some of them had to inquire the way to the hall. Brothers Tonman, Casey, and Ball were the refreshment committee and may their names be carved in large letters in the hall of fame for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties in providing for the wants of the inner man.

Tempting plates of viands disappeared like magic, due to the fact that hikers do not chew their food, they simply bolt it. The smokes were all that could be desired and the liquid refreshments were of the brand that has made Canada famous.

After I had absorbed a small quantity of the latter a dreamy feeling of contentment stole over me. I sat back in my chair and listened to the pleasant gurgling sound all around me and through the haze of smoke saw the beaming countenances of my dear Brothers all registering bliss and contentment and I said to myself, "Surely this is a land flowing with milk and honey!" and my thoughts went out in heart-felt sympathy to those poor Brothers whose fate it is to live in the dry, arid regions which lie to the south of us.

We were pleased to have Brother Teddie Morrison, business agent of Local No. 213, with us and I will say that he did full justice to the occasion. Brother Norway, of ski-jumping fame, gave an exhibition of sleight-of-hand work with the paste boards which aroused mingled feelings of admiration and envy from some of the members.

To the music of the piano a group gathered round and sang "The Road to Tipperary" with voices which lacked nothing in volume, the high, mellow tenor of Broth-

er Casey being heard above all others. Brother Mickie O'Brien, our celebrated raconteur, told several stories in his inimitable manner.

Brother Quist had a far away look in his eyes as if he were thinking of the days when his ancestors used to don their armor, grab their trusty battle-axe and go out and get anything they wanted. The gathering did not break up until the wee small hours of the morning.

I visited Brothers Max Winkler and Robert Baxter. They are sure making a long, hard fight against sickness. Some of us older members have had similar experience through accidents and know of sleepless nights and dreary days, so do not forget, Brothers, to visit the sick and cheer them up.

SHAPPY.

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

Editor:

The encouragement that I have received from my first attempt gives me a chance to come again. In my last letter you will recall I said something about the strength of No. 238 in this city. I feel that I want to furnish a sample. In one shop in this city, the manager, who by the way is an ex-president of our local, took it upon himself to say "I am going to run my shop." He is so big he can be independent of all else, of men who stood by him, his boyhood friends, men who have used their every effort to build up his business, and has let a bunch of open-shop associates influence him against his better judgment to say to these men, "You will let your union helpers lay off and work these non-union stock room clerks, etc., until business opens up, or go do what you please," so we said we will not do that, so he informed us "It's an open-shop, take a cut of 25 cents on the hour from \$1.25 to \$1 and work with skins if you want to work in my shop."

This has happened since my last letter. No other shops in Asheville have found that they can be so big and independent. To make a long story short, I happen to be one of the men affected. We waited 72 hours for an answer and none came, so at the end of that time we organized a company and are getting busy. One of our oldest men took his withdrawal card and took all required steps necessary to manage the new shop. We are all digging for all the work we can get and things seem to look pretty good. We have in our attempt to get new work met with all we could ask, and I myself in meeting leading business men of the city have to meet the first one to say a cut in wages will make things better, not on. You can dig deep enough and you will find where an attempt to cut wages is being made that it is a case of Mr. Man trying to make the working man pay for the things the wage cutter received pay for and did not pay for what he got and is trying to get out by cutting wages; that's the plain truth.

I just want to emphasize what I said in my last letter about character. We have to have more of it in business or we will still have unsettled conditions. Put a potato in a pile of cinders, will it grow? Put a man at the head of a business and let him be a church man on Sunday and otherwise on Monday—answer it yourself? This is not applied to anyone, it's just plain truth and it's the big trouble today. Be what you are no matter what it is, good or bad, be one or the other before the world. The helper wants to work with and for men who have character and whom they can depend upon—the mechanic of tomorrow is what the influence of today makes him. Let every manager and mechanic live with pride

in his profession and pass along something worth while to influence the coming generation. The plain truth is that the mechanic of today is where he is in most cases because he has done, or failed to do, and to sing an old song, "What we get out of life is proportional to what we put into it." We have to face the fact that man cannot live for himself alone.

There are if we will look around, earnest men and women banding themselves together to devise ways and means by which the moral standard shall be raised, and more are going to join these ranks because of the promise of hope and joy to the unfortunate. Vice will be made hateful and disease largely eliminated and the vastness of such a work can be measured by our own desirability to realize a better moral condition. Vice will find little room for growth in a city where living wages prevail, healthful homes, social justice. As I said before, No. 238 is interested in all that unionism stands for, and when you hear men trying to cut wages, ask them if they will let the union men have their books audited, so they will be able to deal squarely. I will bet that no union will ever be allowed to do that, because it's an effort to cover up leaks with what they can take away from the working man. Facts are facts and right is right and if a man says he is a man, let him prove it by all he does, and see how much better you will feel and how much better the world will be because you are doing your part honest and know you are dependable. Let us get down to business and show the world that unionism stands for something and is doing its part; let every man who has a card go to the meetings and do his share and think twice before he says a word, and go there sober, for it takes a sober man to do things in a sober way. Stand for something and live for it.

WILLIAM L. WAGNER.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Step right up to the front, ladies and gentlemen, and don't crowd and I will try hard to tell you of the few events of interest pertaining to our little local in Toledo. Our local news may be new to some of you but the name Toledo should not be. There are three reasons why that name should be on the tip of every one's tongue. First, because it was Toledo that first went over the top in the second Liberty Loan, and is still going over the top in different ways. It was Toledo that won the junior world's series last year and are making every preparation to duplicate the stunt this year and I believe that they'll do it. The ball park has practically been rebuilt for the occasion (with union help)—a good start for the season, says I, and the third reason why we are proud of Toledo is because it is the place de residence of L. U. No. 245. About the time that you fellows here in Toledo are reading this you will be so busy attending the opening games in the afternoons and selling stock in the morning that you won't have much time to read the JOURNAL. But I will hear the usual number of complaints.

Just the same, you know fellows what it takes me two and three nights to construct on this trusty or I mean rusty typewriter, can be destroyed in just a few minutes with that almighty blue pencil of ye Editor. It's the first experience that I have had with that mighty implement of torture. Why I say, torture? Fellows, did you ever sit to a task that requires your most honest efforts and you go at it with a determination to do your best and try to please those who expect it of you and you perfect after several hours labor what you term a master-

piece, and then sit down to await the delivery of the copy and to await the approval or disapproval of your friends whom you have woven into your work and then when the long awaited magazine finally arrives you find that the weeds were thrown out to make room for the grain and this that you await so long has been discarded with the weeds? I ask you is this press secretary job just what you think it is? The March issue was a wonder, proof that our ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is fast coming to the top of the list and instead of getting discouraged, I simply read the rest of it all the way through and after reading the rest of the correspondences and the different editorials, I could readily see why the blue pencil rejected two-thirds of my letter and was surprised to see even a small amount of it appear along with the different artists in their lines. The press secretaries are getting to be just that. But I am going to ask the blue pencil man or woman, which ever the case may be, to go back over the names that appeared on my last month's correspondence for the names of the men who are not getting the JOURNAL, and to place them on the mailing list. They are all members in good standing and I would like to see them get the magazine every month. Thank you.

Our very much broken up member, Elseworth Wingard, was up to see us the other night and expressed his wishes that all you boys here accept his many thanks through these columns for the many favors and good deeds done for him by the men working in and around Toledo during the several months of idleness due to a few broken legs and noses. Ralph (Duke) Charles and Ed Holland of Maumee have joined with the boys now and this makes Maumee 100 per cent organized in the electrical field with the exception of one lineman and two drivers, but leave it to the boys of Maumee to make it 100 per cent soon. Brother Larry Shaub, who is very active in cutting over the whole of East Toledo from 2,300 to 6,600 volts, has left the city to live in the suburbs. Nice little bungalow you got, Larry, flowers and all. Brother P. Pangratz of 222 W. John St., Maumee, Ohio, and L. E. Busdeker, 1660 Tadmire Dr., Toledo, Ohio, have both made request that the JOURNAL be sent to their address. Please put these men's names on the mailing list and thank you many times.

Work here in Toledo is about the same as it has been for several month, with a bright outlook for the future. Brother Charley Brindley, the champion radio fan of Toledo, has reported on his latest two tube set. One night last week while listening in on a program from Cincinnati, of a band he was interested mostly in the trap drummer. He successfully tuned him in and the rest of the band out—some set, Charley!

Harry Byant, the gentleman from West Virginia, announces the change in his address from 1701 Monroe St. to 1207 Jefferson Ave. And now gentlemen, since my three page letter got caught in the rain last month and shrunk to one page, I am not going to take up any more of my time or your time or the members' time so am now dead ending.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 251, SALEM, MASS.

Editor:

Things in this dear old witch city are going along about the same, which means that most of the boys are working and that a few of the boys are looking for jobs, which of course is about the way things are at this time every year. Because of the mild winter season we hope that things

will open up shortly and that everyone will be employed.

Our local meets twice a month and most of the boys come to the meetings, participate in the discussion and help to make things a little better for those of us who work in the industry. It is a surprising and happy thing to most of us that whatever differences exist among our family are not sufficient to cause too much friction and it certainly is pleasing that personal squabbles are at a minimum and everyone thinks in the terms of the best interests of all. After all most of our members are on their toes most of the time and help to enforce the conditions provided for in our agreement. Here, Mr. Editor, is one of the most important questions that we know of. As some wise guy once said "it is one thing to negotiate an agreement and it is quite another to enforce it—that is where the real fight begins."

Our members try to live up to the agreement and also try to see that those few members who may be termed "weak" live up to the agreement also. Of course some of the boys do slip up once in a while but as a rule they live up to our working rules 100 per cent which is the way it should be.

Organized labor won an impressive victory at the State House on the 28th of March by defeating an attempt of the manufacturers, particularly the textile, from modifying the law that provides that women cannot work more than 48 hours in one week and not later than 6 p. m. in the evening. The bosses wanted women to work until 10 p. m. in textile mills. The bill was defeated by 26 votes, 90 voting for the bill and 116 voting against the bill. It was interesting, to say the least, to listen to the manufacturers beg for the right of employing women in the evening in mills that have not enough work now to work one-half the days in the year. Of course the purpose of the bill was to employ women in place of men and also to pay a lower wage to women than they do to men. Anyway they will have to wait another year to do their stuff.

We have been looking the reports over from Washington relative to prosperity and unemployment and have come to the conclusion that the White House has got all mixed up on their reports. From our way of looking at it the 1,888,000 that Mr. Davis has discovered unemployed is the gang of idle rich that park themselves in the south and other places during the hard, cold winter. And this is the same gang that has been enjoying so much of Cal's prosperity. We personally have over five million relatives and friends who are unemployed, or at least they tell us so, and who are suffering severely from this frigid prosperity that emanates from the White House portals.

Yours till better days,

EDDIE DEVEREAUX.

P. S. Easter Greetings to the Brotherhood!

L. U. NO. 256, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Editor:

Business is very slow with us here just at present, but like every other local, we look forward to better times soon.

At our last regular meeting our worthy president, Herbert Gouell, resigned. We hated to see him step out as he has been one of our best officers. We realize it has been a hardship for Brother Gouell to attend the meetings every month, owing to the distance from his home to the meeting hall. The Brothers all join with me in thanking Brother Gouell for his undivided attention to the business of our local in the past year and hope that we

may see him at the meetings every month.

As for the Brother who will fill the chair in his place much can be said. While his hair is white he is not an old man by any means. Brother York says he came from Local No. 3, of New York, but so far we have only traced him as far as Royalton, Mass. Brother York will be heard; if you don't think so, come up to the meeting some night and listen in for a few minutes.

One thing that is hard for us to understand is why some locals find it hard to get service from the I. O. Every time we need help from them we wire for a man and to date we have had results. Some Brothers are under the impression that our officers get too much money. I did not hear any one put up much of a kick against this raise at Detroit. Our representative gives us the best he has in him when he comes into our town and he don't hand it to us from a hotel room, either.

As for that nine "bucks" a day expense money I suppose that could be cut down a little if these road men would buy a folding cot and stick it up in the local rooms where they happen to be at night time. If it comes to that, Chuck, don't buy one as I have one up here you can have.

We almost had a new member last month but it happened to be a girl. Better luck next time, Brother Moore.

We read with pleasure that one of our former members has been elected as vice president in the Lynn local. Good boy, Harry, we know you will be a good one.

We have our Central Labor Union going along fine with big meetings twice a month and more organizations coming in with us. Our next step is a good live Building Trades Council and we are not going to give up until we have one.

THOMAS M. CLAREY.

L. U. NO. 270, MILFORD, MASS.

Editor:

We realize we are probably the smallest local union in the universe, but we are going strong and will say that the old saying goes—a lot of good things are done up in small packages. For instance, we have been organized just five months and were organized with only 10 members. We have increased our membership to 15 and have a good outlook for several more. When we organized we were up against a hard task, in fact we had a hard time getting a charter; but never mind, we have it and I feel we have done an awful lot, and we are still at it.

The conditions here in Milford were bad. We had a sliding wage scale from 70 to 90 cents an hour, regardless of what a man could do. Of course, our first job was to try to clean up our wage conditions.

Now I would like to ask how many locals would undertake the wage proposition when organized only five months, and in a dull season?

Well, of course, we took it up with our organizer, Brother C. D. Keaveney, and found he was willing to help us, and I might state at this time, Brother C. D. Keaveney surely deserves a lot of credit and we feel we will never be able to repay him for what he has done for us. Now to get back to our wage condition. We got our agreement drawn up and, after following the natural procedure, the agreements were sent to eight different contractors and then came the task of signing them up. Brother Keaveney and myself, as president of our local, started to sign up the contractors. We have succeeded in signing up all of them at a wage scale of \$1 per hour and good union conditions, the same as prevail in all locals. Milford now is 100 per cent in organized labor.

I would also like to mention the fact that

because we are small doesn't mean that any one can come here and get away with anything. We have had that tried on us by several large locals and we have caught them napping each time and, as our Brothers in Fitchburg, Mass., say, we got the same old story—we didn't know where to report.

We will use all out of town Brothers o. k., but, for their own good, I wish to remind them to report in with a card and don't have any excuses, as they don't get by.

We feel we have done a great thing in cleaning up the electrical workers situation and we intend to continue.

Work here in town at present is not very rushing but we are managing to get by and are looking forward to a good season.

This is just a common occurrence where organized labor prevails. I had a man come to me two weeks ago and he was out of work. Before he got through talking, he stated he could have got a job if he had been a union man. I asked him if he knew we had a local in Milford and he said no. I talked a short while with this man and he took an application to join our local and seemed greatly relieved; but isn't it funny, this man could have gone to work and said nothing to anyone if we had not succeeded in signing up our town. Now he can go to work and get a decent living wage.

ALVARO H. MARTIN,
President Local No. 270.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Conditions here are not so good as they were a month ago, and the ensuing month doesn't promise much in the way of encouragement. Of course, in time, the spring work will open up and that will give a measure of relief. But just at present, employment conditions here are pretty bad, not only in the building industry, but in all lines. Our largest building construction job (the Sears-Roebuck building) is rapidly nearing completion. Already there have been several large layoffs among all the crafts. With the electricians, these layoffs have affected about three-fourths of the original force. The Sears-Roebuck Company had their grand opening on March 1, and while there still remains some work to be done, the end is very plainly in sight. Several of the large building projects that were so widely advertised in the newspapers, have either been abandoned entirely or been indefinitely postponed, so that the activities of the coming season will fall far short of being as extensive as the daily press would lead the outside public to believe, with the result that Minneapolis will be again flooded with a lot of labor seeking employment where there is not enough for those already here.

In my last month's letter, I wrote on the subject of unemployment insurance, pointing out the advantages that might accrue to organized labor through a practical application of this idea. Also, I touched upon the lamentable condition in the affairs of Minneapolis labor, resulting from labor's apathy to its interests on the political field during the last city campaign. It would seem that it should be unnecessary to call attention to the fact that labor's political interests are more far reaching than local political issues or that proper political activity, on the part of organized labor, is of vital import, not only to the success, but to the very existence of the labor movement. But in view of the many important functions and activities of the labor movement, that are very materially affected by political conditions, and the fact that 1928 brings before us a national political campaign fraught with so many issues that either are, or may

become, of the most serious import to labor, it appears to me that a few words along this line are not inopportune.

We stand today confused almost appalled by the rapid march of events, the kaleidoscopic changes taking place about us in the commercial, industrial and political world. Quite different is the position of organized labor today from what it was a decade or so ago. No longer can labor place its entire dependence upon economic measures or expect to fight its battles only on the industrial field using only such weapons as the strike and the boycott, the union label and the signed agreement. The changing status of the different industrial groups and the changes of conditions have very much limited the value and impaired the efficiency of those measures that have so long been looked upon as the most effective tactics for organized labor.

More and more are the power and functions of political government being used by those who form the opposition to the labor movement to defeat the purposes of labor's economic organizations. The machinery of government in all departments has been, and is being, used at one time or another, in one way or another, to remove all legal status from the activities of organized labor, on the economic field, by those powerful industrial interests, who through their united efforts on the political field, hold there a position that is superior to that held by labor in point of influential advantage.

Specific instances illustrative of these facts could be cited by the score, such as the defeat of the Child Labor Law, the making of the boycott illegal, the legalizing, in some places, of the black-list, the notorious use of the injunction and many others too numerous to mention, but the stressing of specific details should be unnecessary, for the news items in every daily paper as well as the many experiences and observations in our every day lives, bear witness to the fact that this condition exists.

The important question is: What is the labor movement doing towards the improvement of its position in this matter?

The political policy, advocated and largely adhered to, by the majority of organized labor, is that of "support your friends and defeat your enemies," a form of the balance of power idea, which, by the way, is founded on opportunism. (Not that opportunism is inherently wrong or that it doesn't have its uses and its place, but its use or place is not as the underlying principle of the policy of a great labor movement.)

This policy has been pursued for many years by the American labor movement with a considerable number of good results to its credit, and at one time, it was, perhaps, the only method practicable. But even in the past, this has not always been the best possible course that might have been pursued, while at present, the changed conditions and relationships that have so materially affected our economic behavior, appear to be in a fair way to seriously impair the effectiveness of this policy on the political field. This consideration alone should indicate the advisability of changing or amending labor's political policy, but there are other aspects of the situation.

Consider the complications which arise out of the anomalous condition of a strictly nonpartisan labor movement composed of members who are all very much partisan in their political affiliations, and so divided that there is no unity of opinion, much less of action, possible among them in the political field. And labor's present political policy fosters this divided condition, and with the wide and varied evaluation

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placed on city, state and national issues, throws the field wide open to all kinds of political trading. Could anything be better calculated to aid in keeping in powerful supremacy the enemies of labor?

Were the labor movement to fare forth into the political field, on its own behalf and either make direct partisan political action a part of its program or build and support a political party of its own, but independent of the economic organization, many beneficial advantages might be gained, both on the political and economic fields.

At the present time, there is no national political party of sufficient size and importance uncontrolled by the enemies of organized labor, that would be a logical party for organized labor to get behind and try to put into power. However, there are in several states, local labor parties, or parties that could be made into labor parties, and with a little united effort on the part of the labor movement, these could be amalgamated into a national labor party, which, with organized labor solidly behind it, could soon be built into a third party of sufficient strength to effectively represent labor's interests on the political field.

This subject of labor's need for action on the political field is one that is of the utmost importance. There are many reasons why this is so. I have touched, very lightly, upon a few. I will mention one more. Every class, every group, every interest in our modern society, is striving for effective expression on the political field. Labor must not be left behind. It also must secure to itself the most effective means of expressing itself politically. A brief outline of the subject, however, requires more space than is available for an article of this kind. Therefore, as this letter is already quite lengthy, I will continue this matter in my next month's contribution.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Just a few lines for a start, as I have been elected to this job and will have to school myself a little. I have been here two years now and, to show you boys that there is not much doing here this is the only job I have, writing this. There is nothing doing here and the boys are leaving fast. Bert Fife has resigned as business agent and taken out a withdrawal card; he is talking about starting a duck farm. More power, Bert! Do it electrically.

Brother Bowen has been the last to leave so far but others are getting ready. The "city fathers" are talking about putting on a five-year building program, but I don't know where they are going to get the jack to do it with. There are two projects for this summer, so far. Snell, of Snell Island fame, is going to build at Fourth and Central, and a large storage warehouse is figured on in the near future.

The principal talk in this millionaires' balliwick now is "industries." Just as Christ told Satan when he tempted him: "That man does not live on bread alone," so it is with the people here; they cannot live off the tourists' trade alone, so they decided that the workman is the one who spends the money and to have him they must have industries. Now we are looking for a deep water port of entry and we don't have to look far. We have the Gulf of Mexico right at our door and if we build a dock and have the railroads connect, it will be an easy matter to get industries. The future looks good but in the meantime we will have to go fishing, which is also good down here.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

For the second time since being admitted to membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I am taking the liberty of writing a letter for publication in our official JOURNAL. I am going to discuss a time-worn subject, which is, union made products.

It is my opinion that we should make every effort we can to patronize union labor. If, by a determined effort, everyone that belongs to a labor union should buy union made products, it would have as much effect on organizing the unorganized as anything else that can be done. It is true that circumstances alter cases, and it is true that a lot of things that we need are hard to get, but the great deal of it is caused by ourselves not trying hard enough to get union made products. I cannot see how we can expect others to have their work done with union labor when the most of us go right into a clothing store and other stores and forget all about union labels entirely.

Time after time I have heard it said that it would be a good thing if everybody would do it, but I say that we cannot expect the other fellow to do something that we do not do ourselves. I do not profess to be without fault in this case, but I can show a lot of labels that most people cannot.

Now with reference to another subject. There has been considerable effort put forth at various times in our locality for some regulation governing wiring and a city ordinance is now about to be put into effect that will help the situation considerably. It has been quite a long time coming, but of course when you are trying to get an ordinance passed you must deal with politicians and they consider these things from every angle, making it a slow process.

Another thing that affects organized labor somewhat is the fact that we never seem to be able to prepare ourselves for slack time; unfortunately, all the individual expense goes on just the same and the expenses of the local union actually increase during slack time because of the various things that have to be done in order to help one another; but organized labor has survived a lot of other things and it is sure to survive the unemployment condition that exists all over the country at this time and I am merely writing this letter at this time in order that the time of which a lot of us have an abundance will be used in reading.

I fully realize that everything I have said in this letter has been discussed innumerable times before, but it will do good to have a letter in the WORKER from someone of L. U. No. 309 occasionally.

A. L. WEGENER,
President L. U. No. 309.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

My inaugural oration as press secretary (officially) lets me get started under very stormy skies here, as March brought us through some pretty wild meetings, and work here was even less sweet than the meetings. But the old "anvil chorus" just won't leave our splendid business agent alone. What if the repairs to his car appeared excessive—he found \$24 more put into the job than charged for. One member wants the business agent's car put away after 4:30 p. m. Yet, all in all, the great majority feel that it was an unwarranted affront on the integrity and confidence reposed in our officers.

So far, I cannot get the boys to open up and give me some news to let me know what's going on around them or any rumors they may hear. There is a lot of big, worth-

while news transpiring here daily, affecting us one way or another. Just holler "Mike" any time you have some news!

I will have to confine this article more to "expressions of opinion" which I picked up from among our members. A great many were discouraged to learn that 11 per cent of those in arrears were still working steadily while many other members, fully paid up, or in advance, went "on the boards." This "inner circle" here was thought to no longer exist, and I don't believe it does, as Business Agent Kaelin is too big a man morally to foster such narrow principles. Another stifling influence to the bigger growth of trades unionism here is the ever-increasing cost of membership annually, such as this work assessment levy of maybe \$30 a year in addition to all our other great expense. Union overhead is becoming too much for the average man to carry, on an average of say 200 days work per year. Some members here would like a word from other locals on this "luxury tax" of 10 cents per diem—strictly an emergency measure but seems to be a permanent feature here, seldom imposed elsewhere.

A great many feel that our numbers here have increased far beyond the local's capacity to keep its members working more steadily. The past six months have seen nearly 40 per cent increase in our membership with less than 4 per cent increase in new closed shops.

The big Axton-Fisher tobacco concern here are to be heartily commended on their public expressions favorable to organized labor in a series of splendid, large advertisements appearing daily in the newspapers. Let us remember the "balanced blend" and call for "Clown cigarettes" just to show them that we appreciate their fine support of our cause. And, on the other side of the ledger, remember, Brothers, to lay off buying "L. & R." or "Cincy" overalls—with label or without. They are scab from now on.

The members here tried to shove me "up front," as assistant to our extremely busy secretary, but I took on too competitive an appearance and "fell through." However, I would like to help him informally, as Eddie Kleiderer is a prince of a chap.

We would like to see the JOURNAL keep us better posted on new developments in fittings and equipment, as they come out, so we could be familiar with new things as they turn up on our jobs. I am told that in the past 14 months nine radically new controllers or starters have come out, along with over a dozen new types of unusual switches for light and power. Let us know about them. If we dig around here for "dope" on new wrinkles or ask questions on something not clear to us we are immediately held up to ridicule and are laughed at. Is this the proper "union spirit?" The top notchers at the trade in our local, such as Nuttings, Simms, Bush, Dawson, Baxter (only to mention a few), were not born that way but are a product of true union principles and time. The I. B. E. W. was originally intended to be a helpful, uplifting organization, always looking toward the advancement of its members for the betterment of our craft, not a crushing or alienating influence to industry. Read that again; digest every syllable of those words, for it is undeniably the very backbone of our great strength and our future.

Our president, "Rough" Voight, introduced a great novelty one meeting night with a "children's hour," giving "Shades" Gives a trick chair to play with. They would have come out all right but Brother Gordon had to "tune-in" on the proposition and it didn't last long. Yet, Bob means well—such as the time he used up two gallons of oil on a fan motor, for a squeak, only to find out, five weeks later, that the "squeak" was made by a cricket. It's funny how some little wee,

insignificant thing will paralyze the intellect of a genius.

M. J. ELLARD.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 377 is going through its worst period of unemployment, in ten years. There is some work in prospect. Stone and Webster started to build a new boiler house for the Lynn Gas and Electric company, but as they are building on made land the foundation is going very slow. The superintendent's name is Knobel, and he speaks very highly of Paddy Sullivan of Chicago. I told him that I met Paddy at the Detroit convention. I wonder if he still carries a cane in place of an umbrella? Have you heard the poem: "If there's anything due me, why slip it to me, 'cause I can't smell flowers when I'm dead?" Hence the cause of this bouquet to Sullivan.

Our state convention will be held in Pittsfield, April 14 and 15. Local No. 377 will send President Dance and your humble servant to represent them. Of course the piece de resistance will be the license law. We have been plugging year after year to improve our license law, but it seems the legislature is falling in line with the courts, denying every plea of labor to help the worker. This year it has leaked out that our bill will be laid over until next year. This much was gained, however, the new commissioner of civil service feels that he has the power to prosecute and intends to do so. Had our amendments been adopted, we would have had an effective law.

Election of officers will take place at this convention and other matters of interest to the locals of Massachusetts.

MCINERNEY.

L. U. NO. 407, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

Editor:

Since at the organizing of Local Union No. 407 some few months ago I mentioned that it might not be unwise to have a press secretary, I got myself appointed. Other Brothers must feel somewhat as I do when they cannot read the JOURNAL regularly. Personally, some interest is taken away. Since coming to this neck of the woods I haven't been receiving the JOURNAL at any address.

Guess there are Brothers in other parts of the states who have heard of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and perhaps seen the indications of good business conditions here. There must have been times when there was less building going on, but in my years here I can't recall them.

Our Brother Tom Robbins was in our midst on or about December 20, and successfully negotiated our first agreement with the three shops in our jurisdiction. Wages \$8 for the first two months of the year with \$1 per day increase March 1. Trade unionism is comparatively new to the valley so this scale was quite an increase for some among those present. I believe all men were reported working at our last meeting.

We, and others of the C. L. U., comprising 16 local unions of the valley heartily endorse what is known as the Box Bill, that is, if passed, to restrict Mexican immigration and put it on a quota basis. Any assistance towards its passage will be appreciated. We have some cheap Mexican labor to contend with, which doesn't uphold the American standard of living. Some other building trades are bothered more than we, but the spirit should be all for one, and one for all.

If I see this in print I may be encouraged to try again.

L. P. COLE.

L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Things are very quiet around here and will remain so for some months, most of the boys are resting and hoping for best.

Brother Murphey resigned as financial secretary and Brother Ritter was elected. Brother Ritter has been in the harness before and proved very efficient.

Some of the boys have taken travelers and proceeded to places where they can work and give their shoe soles a rest; we hope they find a good job as they are good workmen and deserving.

Local No. 427 has passed a by-law fining every member the sum of \$1 if he misses more than one meeting a month, effective April 1, 1928.

Local No. 427 will be glad to exchange working agreements or by-laws with other locals, we are working on a new agreement and would like to get some good points from other locals. Brother H. A. Kuster, 1525 West Governor St., is our recording secretary. I think it would be fine if our International Office would create a bureau of information, compiling the agreements and by-laws of the locals, keep in touch with the employment situation and recommend what locals would furnish men when there is only one big job in a section that has many men loafing, to co-operate with the locals when in need of advice, or in other words, a place you could write to and get an intelligent answer to your questions.

Brother E. A. Martin gave the local a very interesting talk on television; it was enjoyed by all. I am sure if the members would attend others would speak on electrical subjects and get down to business.

SCRIBE.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

Editor:

I have very little local news this month. Attendance at meetings is tapering off. A sure sign of spring and increased building activities. The executives are working with the contractors on the new agreement, and the best news in that direction is that the electrical contractors are amalgamating with the builders' exchange and we shall have an authoritative group to deal with instead of being pushed from pillar to post, from one individual contractor to another.

Additional group insurance is under consideration and the executive has been instructed to obtain figures pertaining to the cost of our particular local. The main objections voiced at our last meeting by Brother Paton are a matter of ability to pay. We have no members nearly approaching the age of 65 and are never likely to have many. The speeding up of work means that a man has to drop out of the trade long before he reaches the age of 65, providing he lives that long. And regarding the last possibility the feeling exists that the actuarial experts of the incorporate insurance companies now in the field knew their onions when they classified electrical work as a hazardous occupation, especially for our Brothers of 1037 and other outside linemen. If a man has to retire from the trade before he is 65 it is felt that he may have real difficulty in keeping his per capita and insurance paid up. Allow me to quote a statement by Abraham Epstein.

"Some 30 years ago when industry was still young the assets of the older workman made him indispensable and he was a risk worth while at any age. When he

reached 40, a worker had acquired skill and experience which was essential to an industrial plant. His knowledge of the plant and the machinery amply made up for whatever deficiencies in pace and alertness were caused by his old age. Today, all this has disappeared. With the introduction of new machinery, skill and experience are no longer of importance. Each new invention and the introduction of each new machine diminishes the value of the old mechanic's experience and renders it worthless. Only the young, the adaptable and the supple of limb are desired."

Our president, Brother MacIntosh, held out hope that the age limit for the pension will be materially reduced as time goes on. We hope so.

Locals No. 1037 and No. 435 are holding a joint smoker on April 5, and the boys are looking forward to a real convivial get-together. I won't be able to be there, worse luck, so I am going to leave it to Brother Irvine of L. U. No. 1037 to tell you all about it when the time comes. Brother Irvine please note.

I was very much interested in the result of the questionnaire sent out to radio listeners-in by WRNY, asking for an expression by fans of the kind and type of programs preferred. The taste expressed shows a standard very much higher than was, perhaps, commonly supposed. Beethoven and Franz Schubert were first among the composers chosen and the most favorite types of music were those represented by Wagner's Overture to Tannhauser, the Poet and Peasant overture by Franz von Suppe, and the Marche Militaire of Franz Schubert. Instrumental solos proved more popular than vocal solos and there was a preponderance of votes for orchestral music alone. The gramophone no doubt has had something to do with that. We have all gotten used to hearing such voices as Caruso, Marcel Journet, Galli Curci, etc., etc., and we are very critical of any less good. Those who asked for jazz were outvoted and this type of music was denounced in no uncertain words by its opponents. I believe the same tastes prevail in Canada and we may congratulate ourselves on a love for good music equal to that of the older countries of the world.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 450, DURHAM, N. C.

Editor:

Here goes a letter from L. U. No. 450, Durham, N. C. Everything here very quiet, work slow, some men loafing, however we are now submitting agreements to the contractors and hopes are a bit faint; you see this section of the country is not very favorable to union men anyway, but one of the largest shops in town was owned by the Public Service Company and we could not get them on our string but now they have sold their wiring department to a concern from Norfolk, Va., that run fair there and we hope to close them here. Although they are chartered under a different style here than in Norfolk, we think they will carry fair.

Now we have the twenty million dollar job at Duke University and it is open shop and the town is overrun with men coming from everywhere looking for work, mostly to be disappointed at the wages and conditions, then to make it out of town the best they can. While some 300 are working out there, not 5 per cent of them are Durham men and there are something like 500 local men loafing or working part time. Don't look like this job is helping Durham in the least. Now must say to all electricians, stay away, and if anything turns out good we will let it be known through the WORKER. Thanks for your indulgence.

JIMMIE.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Well, if time had passed as rapidly 'way back yonder in the dark ages when we were kids as it does for the press agents in this present day maddening, whirling, electrical age, we would not have wasted so many eternities during our boyhood waiting for time to roll on 'til we became such an age that we might attempt to control our own individual destinies. Oh, well, man proposes and Lady Luck interferes.

Speaking of interfering, I was rambling through Webster's unabridged the other day and I ran across the word "boomer" defined as "one who booms." Well, that was cat suicide for me, so Old Man Curiosity went on down the column 'til his eye rested upon the word "booming," which was defined thus: "A vernacular of the world of drawn copper and high voltage, which is the art of gently flitting from town to town, from job to job, at the same time keeping one's financial equilibrium."

Brothers, taking our text from the Echoes of the Oracle which soundeth thus: "When away from home, do as Homer doeth." Yea, verily, I say unto you and repeat: "When away from home do as Homer doeth," and right away you recapitulate with the snappy sally: "How come Homer homesick when Homer hath no home," and I thwart your thrust with pestiferant persiflage, "Yea, verily, how come?" All of which circumnavigates the topic. Booming, the gentle art of flitting and keeping one's equilibrium—and one's dignity.

In any thriving community the boys like to see the boomer come along and he is always welcome when conditions are such that he can keep his equilibrium and dignity. We always like to see new faces and new jobs. New jobs mean good times, good times mean lotsa movie, lotsa radio, lotsa gas, everybody take weak back on a week-end, come back Sunday nite all in but everybody happy. New faces tell 'um home guard all about the outside world, like, such, "Tropics grow palm trees, palm trees grow palm leaf fans," or "All rivers run into one big river, big river run into ocean. Ocean no can run, no got place to go, so turn into salt. Ketchum handful of salt, go down to beach, sprinkle salt on bathing suit, maybe ketchum chicken—maybe ketchum hell." Like to see 'um new face. Everybody happy, everybody big liar, 'cause chicken don't swim, chicken perch on beach, comb 'um hair. That's where we get-um beach comber. Like to see 'um new face, tell 'um home guard big lie. Home guard travel some day and be big liar also, then be boomer and flit, flit, keep 'um equilib, keep 'um dignity. All of which brings us back to the ever-elusive point.

Here in Charleston we don't have new faces so very often, so when we do it is quite an event. In the last few weeks the boys have been drifting through, no doubt getting their tips from the Associated Press. A pair came up to the hall one night, got the low down on the situation and drifted out with the tide in the morning. Another Brother came rolling in in a Blitzen Benz or some similar gas consuming apparatus, and, through a process of elimination, got within striking, though not touching, distance of Brother Nelson, our treasurer. Brother Nelson had just recently got temporarily located at one of our South Charleston plants. This roving Brother had located the plant and had even gotten within the sanctum sanctorum of the engineer of electrical construction. How the devil he ever did it is more than I can tell, for as we all know in this day and age of precaution it takes an Act of Congress and a medal of honor to get within the aromatic range of a peanut roaster, to

say nothing of our bigger corporations. Nevertheless, there he stood—bone, brain and brawn—insisting upon seeing Brother Nelson, declaring himself and his rights as a union man; at the same time his quarry was out on an island in the middle of the Kanawha river.

We all know that our employers, whoever they may be, are only interested in our daily output; as to our social affairs—not at all. Well, when kind words and persuasion were of no avail the aforementioned Brother was gently, though firmly, fisikly and in person en toto, led to, through and beyond the main entrance. The Brother's name I did not hear, and I would not mention it if I had, as there is no intention to make any individual conspicuous in the eyes of the craft, but should he see this and reflect he may realize the damage temperamental outbursts may possibly do—that he may jeopardize one man's job; that he may gum up the gears of an entire machine that is just beginning to turn over after a series of fluffs and flarebacks which have stretched over a period of more than two years.

We will always be glad to give information to a travelling Brother. The directory will give you addresses and the meeting nights of any local and business agent will always steer you right.

As long as yours truly pens the monthly scratch there will be no banners in the WORKER telling you to "Stay away from Charleston." We recognize a man's right as a citizen of the U. S. A. to roam as he may see fit. I have at times thrown the WORKER down in disgust when so many of the scribes were shouting "Stay away." So when you see the "No Parking" sign under the banner of L. U. No. 466 you will know it is by the majority vote of the local and an absolute necessity. Don't take your tips from the press when looking for work. They may know the population of the town and may be able to give you approximately the number of people employed or to be employed, but they don't tell you how many electricians, plumbers, etc., are needed. They are only giving a general survey.

Within a distance of about 16 miles we have five or six chemical plants, one winding up a job of construction. Another plant is contemplating a job—and of course you know that generally is accepted by the public as under way. Get your information from local unions or B. T. C's. That's what they are for.

We have been working on one concern for more than two years and things were beginning to break favorably when the above incident occurred. It may not hurt us, but it certainly will not boost our stocks. Unlike the vegetarian, the electrical trade here does not depend on plant life, but on residential and commercial construction. We have the average residential work going on and a ten-story hotel breaking ground—that's all, so you see how many electricians it will take to eat that up even at the peak. We also have a tri state council that we are obligated to, on which I will dwell at a later date.

Now, boys, the above is not a quarantine, but just an antiseptic. Shake well before taking, add a little salt if necessary. This is no doubt the situation the country over, especially around our smaller locals. Don't stay away, but drop in as you go by. Don't throw down your card, saying "There's my rights, I want 'em," but kind o' slide 'em in gently (?)—"Boys, here's my credentials. How's chances?" And don't forget the home guards have all priority.

Sometime 'long come plenty job, 'long come new faces. Sometimes maybe me be boomer. Have new face. Everybody happy, everybody like, like hell.

BOB KECK.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

Meetings in Montreal Local No. 492 have been quiet and uneventful for the past two months, as the members seem satisfied with conditions existing.

We have two years to go on the contract we now have with an automatic increase of 1½ cents per hour coming to us on the first of June this year and the same increase at the same time next year. It is not a big jump, but it is progress in the right direction, and then we have the right to talk with our employers about working conditions or ask for more holidays. At present we get 12 days with pay and it is the object of the local to continue working for 14 days vacation with pay. The brethren should remember although we are signed up regards money for the next two years, we can ask for better working conditions, and not stay away from meetings because no material money benefits are in sight. Our new senior officers are present at every meeting and would like to see a larger attendance on meeting nights of the junior officers and members. A man who pays his dues regularly, but never attends meetings to take part in the work or even show a slight interest in the proceedings, is not acting fair with his officers or the other brethren who attend regularly and even cancel other engagements rather than be absent.

It is hoped every member pays his dues on time and will not lag in arrears and perhaps forfeit his insurance benefits. Recently we handed a cheque for \$1,000 to the widow of Brother McCaw, one of our members who passed to the great beyond. The cheque came at a most opportune time, as the widow was in hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Just think how sad it would have been if Brother McCaw had fallen in arrears with his dues and lost the insurance benefits. To wives of members who may read these few lines I would say make sure for your own sake that your husband is always paid up to date.

The best plan would be to pay dues quarterly in advance. This would cut the work of the secretary down and would mean only four payments by the member per year and would be the ideal plan.

At our meeting this week we have a door check prize of a lovely briar pipe or a pair of cuff links. The lucky winner can have his choice. I hope I am the lucky one as I need a pipe badly.

"NANAHCUB."

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

Editor:

It has now been two months since 494 has had its last letter in the WORKER and before the old razzberry gets started we must get in our stuff.

Business around Milwaukee is not quite so brisk as it was four or five months ago, but still we continue to plug along so so.

We read in the February issue of the WORKER that Local No. 599, Kenora, Ont., is having tough sledding. This I believe is a case which deserves the immediate attention of the I. O. In the first place, Local No. 599 is but 12 months old and for that reason if none other it should be given every possible assistance by the I. O. There is still another good reason why the I. O. should be on the job at Kenora. That is the fact that a union known as the Pulp and Sulphite Workers are forcing electrical workers into their organization if they wish to work in a paper or pulp mill. That condition should not exist and if these so-

called Sulphite and Pulp workers are affiliated with the A. F. of L. that condition can be remedied through the I. O. and I believe it will be remedied.

At the same time Brother Thomas, keep a stiff upper lip and by all means hang on to your charter. It doesn't help matters any to create the impression that your local is going to flop.

The WORKER for the month of March certainly is a dandy. Even the cover design contains a lesson which not only every working man should study, but it seems that some of our leading bankers and so-called captains of industry could profit by. Unemployment is the thing. Where there is unemployment to any abnormal degree such as there is in this country today, there can be no prosperity. All of this talk about prosperity as written in the majority of the newspapers today is the bunk. Better take a little time, Brothers, and read that issue of the WORKER through thoroughly. It will set you to thinking about what the future holds for you or your children.

There Brothers is my humble contribution for the April issue of your WORKER. Hope you like it. If you do not like it don't be backward about saying so. A little criticism always helps and makes life generally interesting.

JACOB (JACK) SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

After having missed getting a letter in the March issue, here I am late for the April issue of the WORKER. The boys have passed several remarks about me not being on the job so I have made a vow that Local No. 500 will answer present in every issue this year.

Everybody is keeping busy although there haven't been any new men put on for some time. Most of the members of our local are working now. If I remember right, Local No. 500 has the lowest percentage of unemployed.

Brother D. R. Davis took his traveler out of here some time ago and was last heard of in Houston. Why don't you let some of us hear from you, Davis, "old kid?"

I have never received my March WORKER but in glancing over the February issue I notice a coon story from Local No. 540, that sounds something like the stories told around the store room around deer season. That's not as good as the story of our Brother Trimbel shooting buzzards for turkeys.

In my last letter I made an error in the rate of city line inspector which should be \$175 per month instead of \$170. Another mistake I notice is "tire service men" which should be "fire service men."

San Antonio has been mighty busy here lately with the International Live Stock Show and Rodeo, the Automobile Show, National Trades Convention and Style Show. The town has been filled with guests.

I hope this letter reaches you in time for the coming issue.

JACK MYERS.

L. U. NO. 535, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Well gang here goes describing our banquet at the Indiana Association of Electrologists Convention at our city.

We started at noon to show our visitors a good time. Our mayor gave the opening, and as usual words of welcome.

A. P. Eberlin gave a talk on organization. Our old friend that we met at West Baden, "Tom" Bibber, western manager of Triangle Conduit Company, told us a lot of

good stories and a few jokes, ending by inviting us to Chicago.

Mr. W. M. Runyon of the Crouse-Hinds Company gave us an interesting talk on grounding.

He was surprised to know how far ahead we were of lots of big cities in our electrical installations.

Mr. Granger of Hammond, Ind., gave us a wonderful talk and believe me, if I hadn't been a union man I sure would have crawled out of the room.

Entertainment, which started right after the banquet, was plenty good.

Inclosed is a drawing I would like to see published if possible. It shows some of our contractors being introduced to our inspector who is called "High Frequency Meyer."

Now to get to our own local, we have just come to the conclusion that the executive board should have full power to act. I believe our president convinced them of that when he told us he was going to make us or break us. Good luck to you, president!

Our new executive board consists of the following: R. C. Judd, E. Willem, C. Huckleberry, C. J. Lord and P. B. Metcalf.

Our new agreement goes into effect April 1. I think all have signed it and we are going to get about four or five new ones this year.

We have three or four pretty big jobs coming off in the near future which will put all of us to work I think. Everything looks good for a big year.

We like visitors from out-of-town but Brothers, if you come here to work don't forget to see our B. A. as from now on we are going to be the biggest, littlest local you ever saw.

Well, if this letter gets through I will have to thank the Editor and his wonderful staff of helpers, because I forgot until just now their request about how to write our letters.

With lots of luck and a bigger JOURNAL next year.

C. HUCKLEBERRY.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Always, as the end of the month appears, just as sure it means that in my humble capacity as press secretary, it behooves me to hustle some sort of a last minute letter into shape in order to maintain my tremendous salary and keep Local Union No. 567 represented at the head of a column, even if no one reads the letter. As a last resort, I always feel that a review of the local meetings of the month will produce some action taken worthy of repeating.

This month I'm stopped still, for I challenge any member of our local to suggest any action we have taken that would create a favorable impression anywhere, and it would humble my pride to describe, other than at wholesale, the wide divergence of opinions, petty arguments and private grudges that have been aired and for no apparent motive than to start something that nobody ever wants to finish.

Probably it is a natural consequence of a hard winter, scarcity of work and ill suppressed imagination that has infested us with this rash of indisposition, but certainly it will be no boost for the local and no particular member seems to be wearing any shining halo of glory—if he did some other anti-fraternal Brother would knock it loose because it was worn overtime, wasn't union made or some tom fool reason.

Following the resignation of Brother Arthur Smith as financial secretary, John R. Fraser, our bellicose Brother with the two-

fister, hell-buster attitude and pepper-box demeanor, always 100 per cent union, has, upon proper election, assumed the duties of the office, ruling with a heavy hand, according to the ultimatum he delivered previous to election. John gives us all a chance but woe betide any Brother who is carelessly delinquent or happily indifferent.

Local No. 567 has appointed an organizing committee, instigated and augmented by our International Organizer, Charles Keaveney, in an attempt to sign to our agreement and corral within our jurisdiction the larger non-union shops in Portland, the York and Boothby Company and the Partridge shop. To date results have not been entirely fruitless and possibly a little pressure, more work, and the opportune time might combine to bring about the result we anticipate.

This assignment has not been carried out thus far without considerable work by the committee as well as a lot of gratis time and we should snap out of a spirit of lethargy long enough to give this committee the credit that every member honestly feels is due, especially by those who wouldn't tackle the job—and one is yours truly.

Our JOURNAL, that we have learned to recognize as a royal union standard within the Brotherhood, has been paid a nice tribute in Portland from no less authority than the librarian at the Portland Public Library, where, for more than two years, Brother Charles Smith has served on a one-man committee, self-appointed and delegated to supply the library with extra copies of the JOURNAL.

He has been assured that his cause was a just one, that the JOURNAL has attained prominence among high school students and radio enthusiasts and that editorials and veracity are universally accepted, that the recent issue devoted to the telephone company and the real facts that we don't get elsewhere was in great demand.

We are donating a bound volume of the 1927 JOURNAL to the library and are assured that it will be respected and appreciated.

Brothers C. A. Blake and H. E. Pledger of the L. W. Cleveland Automotive Service attended the Boston auto show last week, primarily for the purpose of instructions issued by the United Motors Service toward improved methods and quicker facilities of their service work.

It has been rumored by no less an authority than Brother Captain Pledger, Essex fancier and a battle scarred sabre wielder of the great war, that Brother Blake was considerably disgusted when he discovered that he had long since discarded as antiquated the so-styled progressive methods.

While Brother Blake, a Ford fiend who knows any auto electric system in the dark and ordinary electricity backward, retaliates in part that Pledger, who is considerable punks as an A. C. speedometer masseur, was dumbfounded when he saw one man repairing three speedometers at once—although this might be attributed to over-eating, for instance.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

L. U. NO. 586, HULL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

Well, spring has arrived although we have not. We are still trying, though. We have one closed shop now and hope for more by May 1. "Hope springs eternal, etc."

The International Paper Company caused quite a stir here last week when they flooded the Gatineau valley. They closed the gates on the big dam at Paugon Falls and created a lake 12 miles long and one mile wide, raising the water level 92 feet. This is the third power house on the Gatineau in two years. I'll tell you how they do it. They issued

bonds for \$37,000,000 which built the three power houses with a capacity of 500,000 h. p. The property is now worth \$50,000,000 and it didn't cost them a cent. They have a contract with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, starting next October for 200,000 h. p. This will pay all operating and interest charges. The rest is gravy. Still they are heralded as great benefactors because they supply so much work.

They pay 70 cents an hour and you pay 50 cents a day bus fare to get there. Their permanent employees are not allowed to belong to the union although some of them have cards. When a man gets on the permanent staff that is usually the last we see of him. It isn't only in the sea where you find the jelly fish.

Reckon that's enough of that. Work is picking up now with most of the boys working full time. Things look real good for the summer, except the money. Eighty cents is the best we can get as yet and very few get even that. However, if you can't get the pay you can still get the work and hard work, too.

This local will be one year old on April 28, so we are going to celebrate by holding the "Wire Skinners' Anniversary Ball" on or about the beginning of May. Some of the boys wanted to have a stag—you know, the kind when everybody staggers—but they were voted down. The respectable element still predominates, but maybe we can hold them both, on different nights. We may also hold a Charleston contest, the prize to go to the one who tells the biggest fish story. Now don't forget to keep those new Easter shoes in shape as this will be the event of the season.

Our president, Brother Smith, received a flash of lightning today from two wires carrying 11,000 volts. He was severely burned about the face but hopes to be back at the work in a few days, but it will be some time before he gets rid of the scars. He says that won't keep him from the dance though as he is practicing every night. We all extend our sympathy to him and are very glad that he was not injured worse, as it surely is bad stuff.

F. H. LOVE.

L. U. NO. 596, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Editor:

We are few in numbers and fewer at meetings. If some of the old standbys would happen to wink out, the new bozos would find rough sledding for awhile. Come on in, boys, and get your feet wet, the water is fine and warm, and you need to learn to swim before your ship sinks, for you may be a long way from shore.

And reinstatement fees and back dues in a lump pinch and a new application with 100 berries crushes, and besides all that you lose your standing in the insurance department and the pension department. Pay your dues like you pay your grocery bill, or you won't eat, and that is that.

Old Clarksburg is actually waking up. The old burg was asleep so long I was sure it was dead; why you couldn't see her breathe. These nice warm days in March have started something to moving, and reaction has set in. I hope she gets so full of pep we'll have to call back all the travelers we sent out the last two years. The fire station job is beginning to look up, and the Stonewall Jackson Hotel steel is showing up slow with a bunch of rat iron workers and flunkies. They must be playing in wonderful luck as none of them have been hurt or killed yet, for they don't know their stuff.

The Parsons Souders job finished, and the R. T. Lowends job is just about finished. Some great talk of a furniture factory

coming to town. I hope it does. If the factories that are here now would start in full they would employ about 10,000 men and women.

We are still struggling with our own little problems, such as city ordinance for electrical inspection. And we still have with us the same bunch of scab shops, and they sure make all small work a cut throat proposition. Some of our former members are running the shops. There seems to be a peculiar sort of (what shall I call it?) adhesiveness between some of the closed shops, and those that are unfair. Oh, well, Jesus said there was nothing hid that would not be made manifest, so it will show up some day. And in the second chapter and fifth verse of the book of James is our hope.

"Harken my beloved brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom which He hath promised to them that love Him?"

H. HATHAWAY.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

On Thursday night, February 23, at 7:30 p. m., at the labor temple auditorium, there was held a memorial service for our late Brother William Pollard, and for those locally who did not attend and his many friends throughout the Brotherhood, I will relate as much of the services as possible.

The program was made doubly interesting because of the variety of speakers. The meeting was presided over by Brother John Railey, president of Local Union No. 84. Dr. C. R. Stauffer, minister of the First Christian church, who officiated at Brother Pollard's funeral, opened the meeting with a prayer.

The first speaker was Ex-Mayor James L. Key, who was Brother Pollard's attorney in all his legal controversies, arising from the electrical workers' and street car men's strike of a few years back, when Brother Pollard was accused of everything in general and of dynamiting street cars in particular. He related how Brother Pollard came to him at that time seeking his legal advice and explaining to him that he was without money and the local organization was in about the same condition at that time; how he (Key) was impressed with his story and defended him at his trial, when he was convicted and sentenced to six years in prison by a court where no laborers were allowed on the jury. He had conveyed to Brother Pollard an offer, whereby, if he would agree to get out of town and stay out, he would be turned loose and his sentence forgotten, but Brother Pollard answered him emphatically "No!" He had committed no crime and before he would sacrifice the cause of labor he would enter prison with his head up, serve his time and scrap them again. Mr. Key then told of taking the case to higher courts and winning on the unfairness of the jury selection.

The next speaker was Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, who explained he had not expected to be called on to speak, thinking his presence would attest his respect for Brother Pollard, but making the longest talk of the evening, in which he praised the life of Brother Pollard during the years he had known him, both as a man and for his loyalty to organized labor. He admitted that he, as the president of the Georgia Power Company, was responsible for the prosecution of Brother Pollard, thinking at the time it was his duty in order to protect the rights and property of his company, thinking that if he signed an agreement with labor they would strike continually for higher wages, but after two years of the economic struggle he had been converted and called Brother Pol-

lard to his office where he signed an agreement. He then told of the following 10 years in which he had dealt with organized labor as being satisfactory in every respect, finding that a labor organization was responsible and would live up to every detail of their agreements and demanded the same of their employers. In concluding, he said he had dealt with a good many labor representatives, international and otherwise, and expressed it as his opinion that Brother Pollard was the best of them all.

We then had a short talk from Sid Tiller, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades. What he said in effect was the best tribute we could pay Brother Pollard was a paid up card and fight for the things for which organized labor stood.

There were several other talks by local labor leaders and a number of letters read from locals throughout the country.

Bruce Stroud's electrical workers' quartet rendered several selections throughout the program.

It was an interesting evening for those present as we heard the life of our late leader reviewed and praised by men high in the political, financial and labor life of our city, and we feel that every one left there thoroughly convinced that the talk of every speaker came direct from his heart.

Work has been rather dull for the past few months and is not much better at the present. We have several members working unfair to this local (scabbing). I only have the card number of one at the present time, John F. Hall, Card No. 576171—will give the others in the next issue.

DEWEY JOHNSON.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

As you read the articles in the JOURNAL pertaining to the courts and labor, it makes you wonder what's wrong. We all know some of the decisions handed down are rank; but why? They can be traced to several sources, but one seems to strike home pretty well.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Legislative Conference a speaker seemed to define the reason without any malice to those concerned. He pointed out that the banker, manufacturer, business man and judge are chums. They belong to the same fraternity, play cards at the same club, golf on the same course and vacation together. Figure it out. Here is a man placed in a position to administer justice, but his constant personal contact with these men has given him a one-sided view of the question. Naturally, when these men come into court their view is more readily grasped than the other fellow's and consequently an injunction is granted or a sentence imposed upon the other party.

The labor man is in no position to associate with the banker, manufacturer, business man or judge because he cannot afford it, and just naturally has to suffer. Through this lack of personal contact untold miseries have been caused, murderers made of law-abiding citizens because of the injustice of a court of justice. Sounds a trifle radical, doesn't it? But think it over.

However, the worker has one power and that is the vote. When the time comes to place any public official in office, look up his past record as to his attitude toward labor, regardless of party affiliation. It is up to you to show your resentment with the power of the vote and until you do we will continue in the rut.

Did you ever know that "liberty and prosperity" is the motto of this state? Did you ever stop to investigate if it means anything? At this time there are 28 per

cent more unemployed men than last year. Also, at this time there is a state institution being built by convict labor and under the most unfavorable conditions. The convicts receive about three cents per day and are compelled to work in water knee deep, without boots or rubbers. Talk about Russia or any other country, let's clean the dirt from our own back door. This is the truth and all organized labor of New Jersey knows it. Nevertheless, the law says convict labor is O. K. while unemployed citizens are panhandling. What's in a motto? No more than what's in a name.

Congratulations Brother Johnson, how is the Mrs. and the new arrival?

Well, well, Phil Karsch went and did it. Yep, he's a married man now.

Somebody said Jimmy Masterson did the same thing. How about it, Jim?

Bill Flannigan, you tell George Kurner to tell Bill Hartly and Joe Manhardt to tell Archie Darroch and Frank Caruso to tell Dan Bracuto and Leroy Pope to tell Tom Holt and Bob Bryce to tell Joe Andrechick and Walt Moyle to tell Al Petersen and Barney McGough their names will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

Brother Wagner was elected trustee to fill the unexpired term of Brother Nelson.

TIGHE.

L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

Local No. 696 has a new system of paying dues which goes into effect on April 1. Each member will have to pay three months in advance to be in good standing. At our meeting of the 10th an agreement committee was named consisting of the following: R. A. Hartigan, F. LeFever, Ed. Kendrick, J. I. Hushion, M. J. Horn, J. Terman, F. Haberland, A. Oliver, R. F. Tellier, H. Jewell, H. Winegard, M. Cox, J. G. Johnson, F. W. Cummings. The committee met on February 18 to discuss the different agreements after which the committee was discharged except Brothers Cummings, Hartigan and Horn who in turn with Brother Bennett of the I. O. secured another agreement with the contractors for another year with an increase in wages. Organizer Bennett was present at meeting of the 24th, which was one of the largest we ever had in attendance. Brother Bennett gave us a very fine speech on group insurance, after which the local signed up for \$1,000 policy for its membership.

Next December, when the New York State Association of Electrical Workers meets here in Albany, Brother Hushion will show Brother O'Connell of Local No. 6, Rochester, N. Y., how to hold the fiddle.

Brother Foreman was married to Miss Betty Cavanaugh of Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, February 11. He was presented with a piano lamp and a clock from the members of the local.

Those that find fault with the local on the street corners, please take notice:

Every motion moved by any member is given a fair consideration by President Hartigan. Keep up the good work "Ray."

Our 15th annual dance and electrical display took place February 20, and it went over big. There were lights here and lights there and lights everywhere.

Ask Brother George Bernard, he knows.

Work is very slow here. If work doesn't pick up the boys will forget how to bend pipe.

Local No. 696 has a monthly gathering which gives the boys a chance to have a good time and if any of you Brothers of the far west or the east and Canada ever come to Albany, don't forget to stop and see us. We will give you a good time.

The trade school for the helpers closed on March 9. The diplomas were awarded at our regular meeting, March 23. Brother Chickering, chairman of the school committee, was master of ceremonies. Among those present were T. G. Grady, president of the master electricians; E. Murphy and G. Henzel of the electric league; Professor Haggood, director of vocational training; Professor Leavitts, teacher of the electrical classes. Brothers Ryan, Daley, Itzkoy and Hofer were presented with gold pieces by Professor Haggood for high percentages in their classes.

In appreciation of Professor Leavitts' good work to our boys, the local presented him with a Howard watch. The presentation speech was made by Brother Cummings, our business agent.

In answer to Brother J. D. Nelson, of Local 284, Pittsfield, Mass., I would say that Brother Bennett of the I. O. is not a chair polisher either, he certainly has done some good work here in Albany. We are 100 per cent organized.

The Michel Electric Co., of Virginia, has the contract for the State Laboratory Building. Brother Stanley of Local No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio, is in charge.

Fishback and Moore of New York City have the contract for this State College for teachers. Brother McCarty, Local No. 3, is in charge.

Brother Galup is an expert red seal contractor but he is still looking for the seal.

The base ball team is getting in shape for the coming season and we expect to have another good team this year.

R. F. TELLIER.

L. U. NO. 728, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

I have mentioned in some of my letters that Brevard county, Fla., over which Local No. 728 has jurisdiction, is building a harbor and as it is the most important thing here at present and as I think that an outline of this project and what it means to us might be interesting to the Brothers of the I. B. E. W., I would like the Editor to give me space for this article. I know that it will be rather long, but as this is my last letter to the WORKER, and this harbor, in our opinion, may be of national importance, not only to commerce, but might some day be important to organized labor.

We expect great things of this project and if the industries take advantage of the opportunities that it will offer we will probably have thousands of working men and women here in the next 10 years and if the members of organized labor can hold out here a few more months and uphold the conditions that they have made and hold the good will of the people they have at this time, it is only paving the road to make all of the industries closed shops. We have a local that has dwindled from 150 members to about 40 in one year's time and only about half of our membership is here. But those who are here are 100 per centers and will fight to the last ditch. We haven't had over half time for any member for over a year, but we haven't lost any ground and know that in time we can bring it back to a good, sound, economical basis, and if we didn't have a little gang with a backbone it would have busted long ago. We have no howlers here in Local No. 728, that sit back and howl for George to come and do it. We may have to ask for help some time, but it will only be in the way of temporary reinforcements. Our Brothers know that holding the line today means victory tomorrow, and I want to say that the I. B. E. W. hasn't a better bunch of battlers. After this month our letters will be writ-

ten by Brother J. H. "Jim" Gilbert, who is capable of contributing some very interesting articles to the WORKER. I am only a pinch hitter and am glad to be relieved. Here are the facts about the Port Bay Mabel and you can see for yourself the importance of this project.

Bay Mabel, the world port under construction, has two claims to uniqueness among important projects of the nation. First the \$6,000,000 bond issue for the first unit was voted from a community whose total population at the time was a scant 35,000. Second, it will be the only deep water port south of Norfolk, Va., on the Atlantic Ocean. Add this to the fact that it is just one mile from the lanes of ocean traffic used by vessels plying between North and South America into the harbor and this through a perfectly straight channel.

In March, 1927, a contract was let to the Tropical Dredging and Construction Company, of Hollywood, Fla., to build the first unit of Bay Mabel Harbor and work started at once. This contract provides for the building of a port with a minimum depth of 35 feet at low tide, 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide. That means that it can accommodate at least four ocean liners, each 400 feet long, with comfortable room. The docks on either side of this slip are 1,200 feet long and 500 feet wide, giving ample room for the construction of loading and unloading devices, etc.

This No. 1 slip, on the south side, is in the city limits of Hollywood and on the north side in the city of Ft. Lauderdale. In front of the slip, which is one of the 11 to be constructed ultimately, is the turning basin. This basin is 1,200 feet square. At the entrance, just inside the jetties, is another basin, the entrance basin, which is 800 feet by 1,050 feet.

The double jetty and breakwater construction of the Bay Mabel entrance is an interesting plan, both from an engineering standpoint and from the fisherman's standpoint.

This entrance design was decided on by the designing engineers of the harbor for two reasons. First is that it gives more than adequate protection for the inner harbor from storms and rough water, and, second, to give additional anchorage. The hundreds of acres lying between the outer 4,200-foot breakwaters and the inner 800-foot jetties is practically calm water. This space is ideal for the mooring of small vessels such as yachts and other pleasure boats. Along the 800 feet of the smaller jetties will be a 65-foot driveway, with mooring bits for the pleasure crafts. At the outer end of these jetties is a space broad enough for the erection of a yacht club or similar structure.

The smaller, inside jetties extend 800 feet into the ocean. This carries them to water of a depth of about 20 feet—ideal for bottom fishing. The outer jetties, nearly a mile out into the ocean, reach a water depth of 40 feet. The followers of Izaak Walton will be able to reach the big game fish from these and save the price of a boat.

Both of these jetties are being built of a base of native rock, mostly coral. This coral rock has a peculiarity, according to engineers, found only in the tropics. After it has been in the water about six months, it has been found that a polyp similar to coral sets to work to knit the rock solidly together by building interstices. By the time the rock has been in the water a year, it has thus become virtually a solid structure as permanent as poured concrete.

The top of the jetties will be capped with granite, the entire formation to be topped with a 65-foot roadway.

The entrance channel itself is 200 feet wide. Incoming and outgoing vessels will be able to pass easily. This channel is cut

through the sand spit which separates Bay Mabel from the Atlantic Ocean.

On February 22 the last bit of sand and rock was blasted away, President Coolidge pressing the golden key that set off the final blast. As soon as the dredges have cleaned away the sand between the jetties the project will be half done and will have 18 feet of water. The contract has been let to finish the dredging to 35 feet and this is promised to be done by January, 1929, but we will be able to accommodate vessels up to 18-foot draft by the first of April.

As yet there has been no work on this project for the building trades, but there is bound to be some in the near future. As to how fast it will come we can not say, but don't expect anything till next fall and winter, we feel sure that it will bring us work and plenty of it some day. We are in pretty good shape as far as keeping the work lined up is concerned, but it means that we have got to keep right up and coming now or we might lose out when it does break. I could tell you a lot more about our resources here that we expect to furnish the steady business from and take on anything that comes along. For instance, in 1927, in the area outlined as tributary to Bay Mabel there was produced \$70,000,000 worth of food stuffs, all of which had to be shipped by rail to ports where it could be handled. Some of this stuff was shipped abroad after a rail haul of several hundred miles.

Well, Brothers, if you live through this I will write another in one year and tell you how she goes. In the meantime "Jim" will write you some good letters.

EARLE L. WARREN.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Old man winter is kind of taking a slap at us up here in Michigan just now. Cold weather has helped to slow things down considerably and quite a few of the Brothers are taking an enforced vacation. But better times are just around the corner, and we are better prepared to meet them than ever before.

We have succeeded through the efforts of our business agent and occasional help from the old war horse, Joe Lyons, in finally convincing the contractors of this city that our interests are mutual and every contractor of note has signed up.

I have carried a card for some little time and have moved around a little but I have never met up with a situation such as we have had to contend with here. Some of these contractors signed without a man in their shops belonging to our organization, and we have had to go out and whip men in here and force a raise of pay amounting to about 30 cents per hour (average) on them. Can you beat that? I guess we will have to start another educational campaign here, and this time within our own ranks.

I read the article in our JOURNAL for February on a new type of conduit installation. Fine! I would like to see more of such articles. One of the Brothers suggests a new department in the JOURNAL for practical wiring kinks. That is a good idea.

I would like to see a department devoted to new pieces of apparatus, that have been proven and generally accepted, such as the new Fynn-Weichel motor, capacitors, 180 cycle converters and motors, etc. We are liable to bump into these things anytime and an understanding of them would be of considerable value.

I have seen our JOURNAL progress from a little yellow colored booklet to its present fine editions, and expect to see it continue to expand. Undoubtedly, some of the big business concerns will see the possibilities in the

JOURNAL and in time it should be a source of profit to the organization, as well as a credit, as it is today.

Have you acted according to instructions contained in the recent letters sent out by President Green? Are you helping the good cause along by doing your bit towards the passage of the "Cooper-Hawes" bill? A constant dripping of water wears the stone away. Let's keep at them.

EDW. E. SCOTT.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

I don't want the readers of the JOURNAL to think that L. U. No. 1002 is going to slow down on the work at this time, with our organizer, Brother Tom Robins in our field which is not 100 per cent organized, and through these columns we expect to put on an attendance and educational campaign. Education in our ranks is what we need most at this time.

Beginning April, May and June, or the second quarter of this year, each press secretary will take his L. U. membership on April 1 and June 30, strike an average of members in good standing, and take the correct number of attendance at each meeting, and the number of meetings, send in his findings for August JOURNAL which will reach the readers just before Labor Day. Get busy on this, Brothers. I am sure the Editor will be glad to print such information. I think this plan will get attendance where some other plans have failed.

We are going to take your count for we expect you to take ours. (Say we just call this honor contest.) Everybody likes to be a winner and we are all fighters, and this is a small job, for a real he local union.

Let's don't plunge into the sea, but each one try to make a Lindbergh out of himself. I think this will help get a few more unions on the pavement Labor Day.

Brother Crown is still in the hospital. I am not going to try to tell you any more when he will get out. All the other Brothers are getting along fine except two or three that have the gripe or flu or gout.

Now Brothers, don't forget the contest and you scribes get your report in the August JOURNAL.

For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. St. John 3:16.

W. L. WOODALL.

L. U. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

Our last letter in the February JOURNAL raised some kind of a rumpus in the place where it would do the most good and following the many congratulations I feel that there is some compensation in being a press secretary.

We have had a very good winter up here comparatively mild, as winters go, and I think that the most of our members are working.

With the advent of spring there is every indication of a fairly prosperous summer. The Winnipeg Electric Company will develop Seven Sisters Falls on the Winnipeg River, scrapping their present hydro plant at the Pinerva on the same river. The Manitoba Telephone System (government owned) have set aside \$1,000,000 for development this summer. Part of this will be used to build a new automatic exchange in Elmwood, a suburb of Winnipeg, and a part of it for the building of a copper line to La Pas and the construction of a modern telephone system in that town. La Pas is the base of the present mining

development in Northern Manitoba and great things are expected up there. One thing is sure, somebody is sure spending a whale of a lot of money. The biggest is the Flin Flon, a \$6,000,000 baby of the American Whitney interests, and the shrewd Yankees are not in the habit of throwing money away.

We are steadily taking in new members, our attendance is fairly good, and we are not losing much sweat over dual organizations which are swarming all over the Dominion at the present time. All in all we are looking forward to a prosperous season. Our latch string always hangs on the outside of the door and visiting Brothers with the little green card are always welcome. The beer parlors opened with a rush last week, and some of the boys were complaining about the crowds, but 435 and 1037 have decided on a joint smoker on April 5, so I expect the thirsty ones will get their thirst quenched that night.

If this meets the eye of Brother Carl Miller who visited here from Chicago last summer, Brother Jimmie Parker is in very poor shape. The cancer in his mouth has made great strides and we fear the worst.

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1091, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Editor:

I bet two bits no one knew there was a Local Union No. 1091.

Well, there is one and a good one, too.

We have had some good turnouts and that is what makes things go.

We are all working now and hope to keep on. Most of the members work for the Grand Trunk railway. As the local union has established and put into effect what is known as the co-operation plan and it has worked out fine, we have things now that we could not have had before.

About the first of the year we got our heads together with the other locals and put on a banquet at the Masonic Temple. This banquet was known as the Grand Trunk Western Co-operative banquet. There were something over 800 there on February 20. It was the biggest event that has been pulled off in Battle Creek for some time, and it takes unionism to do it.

The main speaker of the evening was Sir Henry Worth Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways of Canada, and the Grand Trunk Western Railway of the United States. Besides the president, a score or more of high officials of the railroad, most of whom were from Canada, were in attendance.

In addition to the railway men who spoke were E. J. Brock, chairman of the department of labor and industry of the state of Michigan; Capt. O. S. Beyer, consulting engineer of railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor; E. C. Nettles and Mayor John W. Bailey, of Battle Creek, Mich.

Everybody thought this banquet was all right, but it took a lot of work and a lot of time to put something like this over.

I suppose the coming of spring will make us just a trifle lazy, but we have our annual picnic to look forward to, and everyone turns out and has a good time.

Well, this is our first attempt at writing, but will try to let you hear from us occasionally.

CLOYCE CHRONISTER.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL
proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, medium size. **\$1**



L. U. NO. 1099, OIL CITY, PA.

Editor:

Success measured in terms of dollars is very nice and I suppose that every one of us, at the start of our career, had visions of quickly amassing a fortune, retiring and then taking life easy for the rest of our days.

Well, experience is a hard teacher and it does not take long for us to realize that the fortune, we so fondly imagined would come for the mere taking, is not so easy to get. After we have bumped up against the realities of life we find that we will have to have some darn lucky breaks to be able to own a properly furnished home, a decent car and to see that the children will have a better education than their parents. Also, to leave enough insurance to keep things going (if we should die), until the kids can take care of themselves. Some one has said "Man wants but little here below" and the little which most of us can expect are the items mentioned above.

Some men when they discover just how conditions are get sort of an ingrown disposition and make their own lives miserable and also most of the people they come in contact with. This is the wrong slant and much harm has been done by people of this kind. The civilization which we have today is based upon the fact that "hope springs eternal in the human breast."

The failure to become successful in a monetary sense should not blind us to the other kinds of success which we can attain with a little effort. One kind, which should interest the members of the I. B. E. W. is the successful carrying on of our jobs.

An exposed job which meets all inspection requirements and is done in a neat, workmanlike manner, invites favorable comments, and all union jobs should be done this way so that every job should be an advertisement for the Brotherhood. Needless to say that a sloppy looking piece of work, demands, not invites, comments which are not so favorable. You can look at a job after it is done and tell what kind of a mechanic did the work and in most cases tell just what kind of a man he was personally. A neat looking piece of work with a union sticker on the panel box will help all of us in many ways.

A concealed job is just like the two boys who were talking about the usual weekly bath. One kid said, "Heck! they ain't no use in taking a bath every week. Nobody knows the difference." "Well," the other kid replied, "No one might know, but you do." It's the same with work. You know when a job is right. I think one of the best things which can be said of a man is that "He is a darn good electrician and knows his stuff." So Brothers, when you get to feeling a little "owly" and have that "what's the use" idea, sort of bear in mind that the whole I. B. E. W. is back of you and that "England expects every man to do his duty."

Oil City had an election of officers recently and most of the old ones were elected. Ye Scribe pulled a fast one on the boys during nominations. When his name was mentioned as press secretary he immediately raised up and moved the nominations be closed. After he had regained consciousness he found that the local, with regret, had accepted his motion. There is nothing like being self confident. "Casey struck out once."

Local No. 504, Meadville, extended an invitation recently to Erie, Warren and Oil City, and as is usually the case a good time was had by all. Thirty members from 1099 made the trip by special bus and I will again remark that we sure had a good time. Both on the trip and at the party. We had two large banners printed so that the whole

world would know that we were Union Electricians, 1099, I. B. E. W., Oil City.

One of the high lights of the party was Bill. I do not know his last name, but he sure was there. Then there were talks by various members, including the delegates to the state convention, a talk by Mr. Fred Roth, our elongated inspector (7 ft. 2 in.), and some reminiscences from the old-timers about conditions "as they was" when men were linemen and electricians were "narrow backs." Then we had lots of music, eats and "use your own judgment." Anyway, it was a good old party and may we have many of 'em.

Working conditions are just so, so, here. Three men are out of work, we hold three travellers and have obligated four new members since the first of the year. The new theatre is almost roughed in and prospects look as if they might improve slightly in the near future. Regards to the bunch and particularly to Brother "Amo," ye scribe from 586. I read his poem in the February issue.

OGGIE.

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

Editor:

In general, things are not so good and we can stand a lot more stimulating conditions. Brother readers, don't misquote me, as I remarked in the last issue that there are three universities going up in our jurisdiction. There are, and so far one of the longest tailed rats in the business is handling it; in other words the Newberry Company of Los Angeles. The other two projects are laying their plans and God only knows what other rat company will get it. Yes, Southern California is about the best organized rat territory in the U. S. at present and what a field our new organizers have got to work to! We are looking for wonderful results and Brothers all pray for us. We now have got a chance to test the qualities of the I. O. organizers and learn of their push and pull systems. Would like to have the two Brothers from Local 340 Sacramento enclose us their formula for landing four out of five. I believe it would be good dope for some of our fixers or organizers down in this gap of the woods.

Yes, we had an election of officers and made new stuff out of part of the old one. Brother L. H. Strickland was caught in the draft and penalized 12 months for the president's chair, succeeding himself. Brother H. Isaacs also refused to leave the vice president's station as it was the only place in the house he could get his feet above his head, so they let him stay. Brother A. P. Speed for financial secretary and business agent. Brother Speed has been with the local since its institution and is in fact one of the sponsors of this local; has held all of the prominent stations in the local; last year was chairman of the executive board and a constant attendant at all meetings.

For recording secretary, Brother McLallen was reelected. For treasurer, O. B. Thomas; for foreman, Brother J. W. Vandevier; for first inspector, Earl Loppin again; for second inspector, Brother Tryon; "Wild Mike" Ambrose was elected chairman of the executive board and his staff is as follows: Tryon, Loppin, Wilds, Gillet. Brother Harrison got a five year trustee job and takes his post very seriously. It seems the financial secretary, auditing committee and treasurer will have to step now. Don't know whether the wild Irishman will rule his gang with the gavel or a rolling pin.

The boys had a party on Wednesday, January 11, and Ambrose was custodian of the wet refreshments and proved himself

very much attached to his fascinating obligations. Paul Brady was head waiter and he must have told Ambrose a funny story, anyhow shortly after the eats all turned to hash by the time Brady got through carrying them around. Brother McAllen acted as Ambrose's assistant. Anyhow he must have helped him up the hill. And then we had some talented entertainment from Brother Strickland. This act he brought with him from the hills of Del Ray, one that he intends to present to all of the crowned heads of the universe and the Jews of Ocean Park. Act entitled "The Turkish Whirling Derbisher" or Saber Dance. The next artist on the program was genial Johnnie Harrison, a recitation of "Dangerous Dan."

Brother Glascock returned from Texas and is in the harness again.

O. B. THOMAS.

Gyroscope to Banish Sea-Sickness

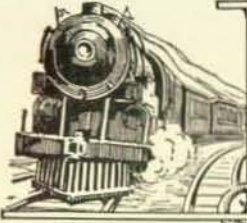
A yacht on which it will probably be impossible to be sea-sick unless the captain wants you to is under construction at the Pusey and Jones shipyard, in Wilmington, Delaware, for Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader. Although the vessel will be nearly three hundred feet long and will be capable of crossing any ocean, it is expected to remain almost as level as the floor of a house, no matter how violently the waves may try to make it roll. The tendency to roll and pitch will be counteracted by a gyroscopic apparatus built by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, of Brooklyn, New York. A gyroscope is merely an overgrown top. Indeed, the first commercial gyroscopes were small tops, mounted inside metal rings and much used as toys twenty or thirty years ago. As anyone can convince himself by trying it with one of these tops, any rotating body tends to resist attempts to push it over sidewise. Such a sidewise push causes a set of complicated motions and these are responsible for the interesting antics which gyroscopic tops perform. If a ship is equipped with a large enough gyroscope the mere resistance of that gyroscope to being tilted may keep the ship from rolling. This involves, however, vast forces that might strain the ship. The device to be used on the Cadwalader yacht consists of a much smaller gyroscope, which automatically applies a slight corrective pressure to the ship just as each roll begins, thus stopping the roll before it is really born. A still smaller gyroscope controls this one, detecting each beginning roll of the ship even before it is perceptible to human senses.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 186)

Minneapolis. Weston attends public school. Mrs. Shipstead, away from her public duties as a Senator's wife, is managing housekeeper and a fine cook, and like wives of electrical workers, she often puckers her brow over the high cost of living, for a Senator's salary doesn't go very far in Washington. The Shipsteads have not budged in their progressive principles and the Senator will go to his constituents this fall with an absolutely clean record.

"A Wall Street man said in my hearing," Mrs. Shipstead remarked, "that a Senator has more power than twenty-five million dollars! But people who have gone through so much persecution as we have, have suffered too much to be carried away with flattery, or tempted by money. I can say the same thing of every one of the progressive Senators and their wives. Not one of them has changed their political beliefs one iota."



The OCTOPUS

BY FRANK NORRIS



Thus the forenoon passed, while the people, their bulk growing hourly vaster, kept to the streets, moving slowly backward and forward, oscillating in the grooves of the thoroughfares, the steady, low-pitched growl rising continually into the hot, still air.

Then, at length, about 12 o'clock, the movement of the throng assumed definite direction. It set towards the Opera House. Presley, who had left his pony at the city livery stable, found himself caught in the current and carried slowly forward in its direction. His arms were pinioned to his sides by the press, the crush against his body was all but rib-cracking, he could hardly draw his breath. All around him rose and fell wave after wave of faces, hundreds upon hundreds, thousands upon thousands, red, lowering, sullen. All were set in one direction and slowly, slowly they advanced, crowding closer, till they almost touched one another. For reasons that were inexplicable, great, tumultuous heavings, like ground-swells of an incoming tide, surged over and through the multitude. At times, Presley, lifted from his feet, was swept back, back, back, with the crowd, till the entrance of the Opera House was half a block away; then the returning billow beat back again and swung him along, gasping, staggering, clutching, till he was landed once more in the vortex of frantic action in front of the foyer. Here the waves were shorter, quicker, the crushing pressure on all sides of his body left him without strength to utter the cry that rose to his lips; then, suddenly the whole mass of struggling, stamping, fighting, writhing men about him seemed, as it were, to rise, to lift, multitudinous, swelling, gigantic. A mighty rush dashed Presley forward in its leap. There was a moment's whirl of confused sights, congested faces, opened mouths, bloodshot eyes, clutching hands; a moment's outburst of furious sound, shouts, cheers, oaths; a moment's jam wherein Presley veritably believed his ribs must snap like pipestems and he was carried, dazed, breathless, helpless, an atom on the crest of a storm-driven wave, up the steps of the Opera House, on into the vestibule, through the doors, and at last into the auditorium of the house itself.

There was a mad rush for places; men disdain the aisle, stepped from one orchestra chair to another, striding over the backs of seats, leaving the print of dusty feet upon the red plush cushions. In a twinkling the house was filled from stage to topmost gallery. The aisles were packed solid, even on the edge of the stage itself men were sitting, a black fringe on either side of the footlights.

The curtain was up, disclosing a half-set scene—the flats, leaning at perilous angles—that represented some sort of terrace, the pavement, alternate squares of black and white marble, while red, white, and yellow flowers were represented as growing from urns and vases. A long, double row of chairs stretched across the scene

from wing to wing, flanking a table covered with a red cloth, on which was set a pitcher of water and a speaker's gavel.

Promptly these chairs were filled up with members of the League, the audience cheering as certain well-known figures made their appearance—Garnett of the Ruby ranch, Gethings of the San Pablo, Keast of the ranch of the same name, Chatterton of the Bonanza, elderly men, bearded, slow of speech, deliberate.

Garnett opened the meeting; his speech was plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact. He simply told what had happened. He announced that certain resolutions were to be drawn up. He introduced the next speaker.

This one pleaded for moderation. He was conservative. All along he had opposed the idea of armed resistance except as the very last resort. He "deplored" the terrible affair of yesterday. He begged the people to wait in patience, to attempt no more violence. He informed them that armed guards of the League were, at that moment, patrolling Los Muertos, Broderman's, and Osterman's. It was well known that the United States marshal confessed himself powerless to serve the writs. There would be no more bloodshed.

"We have had," he continued, "bloodshed enough, and I want to say right here that I am not so sure but what yesterday's terrible affair might have been avoided. A gentleman whom we all esteem, who from the first has been our recognized leader, is, at this moment, mourning the loss of a young son, killed before his eyes. God knows that I sympathize, as do we all, in the affliction of our President. I am sorry for him. My heart goes out to him in this hour of distress, but, at the same time, the position of the League must be defined. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the people of this county. The League armed for the very purpose of preserving the peace, not of breaking it. We believed that with 600 armed and drilled men at our disposal, ready to muster at a moment's call, we could so overawe any attempt to expel us from our lands that such an attempt would not be made until the cases pending before the Supreme Court had been decided. If when the enemy appeared in our midst yesterday they had been met by six hundred rifles, it is not conceivable that the issue would have been forced. No fight would have ensued, and today we would not have to mourn the deaths of four of our fellow-citizens. A mistake has been made and we of the League must not be held responsible."

The speaker sat down amidst loud applause from the Leaguers and less pronounced demonstrations on the part of the audience.

A second Leaguer took his place, a tall, clumsy man, half-rancher, half-politician.

"I want to second what my colleague has just said," he began. "This matter of resisting the marshal when he tried to put the Railroad dummies in possession on the ranches around here, was all talked over in

the committee meetings of the League long ago. It never was our intention to fire a single shot. No such absolute authority as was assumed yesterday was delegated to anybody. Our esteemed President is all right, but we all know that he is a man who loves authority and who likes to go his own gait without accounting to anybody. We—the rest of us Leaguers—never were informed as to what was going on. We supposed, of course, that watch was being kept on the Railroad so as we wouldn't be taken by surprise as we were yesterday. And it seems no watch was kept at all, or if there was, it was mighty ineffective. Our idea was to forestall any movement on the part of the Railroad and then when we knew the marshal was coming down, to call a meeting of our Executive Committee and decide as to what should be done. We ought to have had time to call out the whole League. Instead of that, what happens? While we're all off chasing rabbits, the Railroad is allowed to steal a march on us and when it is too late, a handful of Leaguers is got together and a fight is precipitated and our men killed. I'm sorry for our President, too. No one is more so, but I want to put myself on record as believing he did a hasty and inconsiderate thing. If he had managed right, he could have had six hundred men to oppose the Railroad and there would not have been any gun fight or any killing. He *didn't* manage right and there *was* a killing and I don't see as how the League ought to be held responsible. The idea of the League, the whole reason why it was organized, was to protect all the ranches of this valley from the Railroad, and it looks to me as if the lives of our fellow-citizens had been sacrificed, not in defending all of our ranches, but just in defence of one of them—Los Muertos—the one that Mr. Derrick owns."

The speaker had no more than regained his seat when a man was seen pushing his way from the back of the stage towards Garnett. He handed the rancher a note, at the same time whispering in his ear. Garnett read the note, then came forward to the edge of the stage, holding up his hand. When the audience had fallen silent he said:

"I have just received sad news. Our friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Osterman, died this morning between eleven and twelve o'clock."

Instantly there was a roar. Every man in the building rose to his feet, shouting, gesticulating. The roar increased, the Opera House trembled to it, the gas jets in the lighted chandeliers vibrated to it. It was a raucous howl of execration, a bellow of rage, inarticulate, deafening.

A tornado of confusion swept whirling from wall to wall and the madness of the moment seized irresistibly upon Presley. He forgot himself; he no longer was master of his emotions or his impulses. All at once he found himself upon the stage, facing the audience, flaming with excitement, his imagination on fire, his arms uplifted in fierce, wild gestures, words leaping to his mind in a torrent that could not be withheld.

"One more dead," he cried, "one more. Harran dead, Annixter dead, Broderman dead,

Dabney dead, Osterman dead, Hooven dead; shot down, killed, killed in the defence of their homes, killed in the defence of their rights, killed for the sake of liberty. How long must it go on? How long must we suffer? Where is the end; what is the end? How long must the iron-hearted monster feed on our life's blood? How long must this terror of steam and steel ride upon our necks? Will you never be satisfied, will you never relent, you, our masters, you, our lords, you, our kings, you, our task-masters you, our Pharaohs. Will you never listen to that command 'Let My people go?' Oh, that cry ringing down the ages. Hear it, hear it. It is the voice of the Lord God speaking in his prophets. Hear it, hear it—'Let My people go!' Rameses heard it in his pylons at Thebes, Caesar heard it on the Palatine, the Bourbon Louis heard it at Versailles, Charles Stuart heard it at Whitehall, the white Czar heard it in the Kremlin—'Let My people go.' It is the cry of the nations, the great voice of the centuries; everywhere it is raised. The voice of God is the voice of the People. The people cry out 'Let us, the People, God's people, go.' You, our masters, you, our kings, you, our tyrants, don't you hear us? Don't you hear God speaking in us? Will you never let us go? How long at length will you abuse our patience? How long will you drive us? How long will you harass us? Will nothing daunt you? Does nothing check you? Do you not know that to ignore our cry too long is to wake the Red Terror? Rameses refused to listen to it and perished miserably. Caesar refused to listen and was stabbed in the Senate House. The Bourbon Louis refused to listen and died on the guillotine; Charles Stuart refused to listen and died on the block; the white Czar refused to listen and was blown up in his own capital. Will you let it come to that? Will you drive us to it? We who boast of our land of freedom, we who live in the country of liberty?

"Go on as you have begun and it will come to that. Turn a deaf ear to that cry of 'Let My people go' too long and another cry will be raised, that you cannot choose but hear, a cry that you cannot shut out. It will be the cry of the man on the street, the 'à la Bastille' that wakes the Red Terror and unleashes Revolution. Harassed, plundered, exasperated, desperate, the people will turn at last as they have turned so many, many times before. You, our lords, you, our task-masters, you, our kings; you have caught your Samson, you have made his strength your own. You have shorn his head; you have put out his eyes; you have set him to turn your millstones, to grind the grist for your mills; you have made him a shame and a mock. Take care, oh, as you love your lives, take care, lest some day calling upon the Lord his God he reach not out his arms for the pillars of your temples."

The audience, at first bewildered, confused by this unexpected invective, suddenly took fire at his last words. There was a roar of applause; then, more significant than mere vociferation, Presley's listeners, as he began to speak again, grew suddenly silent. His next sentences were uttered in the midst of a profound stillness.

"They own us, these task-masters of ours; they own our homes, they own our legislatures. We cannot escape from them. There is no redress. We are told we can defeat them by the ballot-box. They own the ballot-box. We are told that we must look to the courts for redress; they own the courts. We know them for what they are—ruffians in politics, ruffians in finance, ruffians in law, ruffians in trade, bribers, swindlers, and tricksters. No outrage too great to daunt them, no petty larceny too small to shame them; despoiling a government treasury of a million dollars, yet

picking the pockets of a farm hand of the price of a loaf of bread.

"They swindle a nation of a \$100,000,000 and call it financing; they levy a black-mail and call it commerce; they corrupt a legislature and call it politics; they bribe a judge and call it law; they hire blacklegs to carry out their plans and call it organization; they prostitute the honor of a state and call it competition.

"And this is America. We fought Lexington to free ourselves; we fought Gettysburg to free others. Yet the yoke remains; we have only shifted it to the other shoulder. We talk of liberty—oh, the farce of it, oh, the folly of it! We tell ourselves and teach our children that we have achieved liberty, that we no longer need fight for it. Why, the fight is just beginning and so long as our conception of liberty remains as it is today, it will continue.

"For we conceive of liberty in the statues we raise to her as a beautiful woman, crowned, victorious, in bright armor and white robes, a light in her uplifted hand—a serene, calm, conquering goddess. Oh, the farce of it, oh, the folly of it! Liberty is not a crowned goddess, beautiful, in spotless garments, victorious, supreme. Liberty is the man in the street, a terrible figure, rushing through powder smoke, fouled with the mud and ordure of the gutter, bloody, rampant, brutal, yelling curses, in one hand a smoking rifle, in the other, a blazing torch.

"Freedom is not given free to any who ask; liberty is not born of the gods. She is a child of the people, born in the very height and heat of battle, born from death, stained with blood, grimed with powder. And she grows to be not a goddess, but a fury, a fearful figure, slaying friend and foe alike, raging, insatiable, merciless, the Red Terror."

Presley ceased speaking. Weak, shaking, scarcely knowing what he was about, he descended from the stage. A prolonged explosion of applause followed, the Opera House roaring to the roof, men cheering, stamping, waving their hats. But it was not intelligent applause. Instinctively as he made his way out, Presley knew that, after all, he had not once held the hearts of his audience. He had talked as he would have written; for all his scorn of literature, he had been literary. The men, who listened to him, ranchers, country people, store-keepers, attentive though they were, were not once sympathetic. Vaguely they had felt that here was something which other men—more educated—would possibly consider eloquent. They applauded vociferously but perfunctorily, in order to appear to understand.

Presley, for all his love of the people, saw clearly for one moment that he was an outsider to their minds. He had not helped them nor their cause in the least; he never would.

Disappointed, bewildered, ashamed, he made his way slowly from the Opera House and stood on the steps outside, thoughtful, his head bent.

He had failed, thus he told himself. In that moment of crisis, that at the time he believed had been an inspiration, he had failed. The people would not consider him, would not believe that he could do them service. Then suddenly he seemed to remember. The resolute set of his lips returned once more. Pushing his way through the crowded streets, he went on towards the stable where he had left his pony.

Meanwhile, in the Opera House, a great commotion had occurred. Magnus Derrick had appeared.

Only a sense of enormous responsibility, of gravest duty could have prevailed upon Magnus to have left his house and the dead body of his son that day. But he was the president of the League, and never since its organization had a meeting of such importance as this one been held. He had been in command at the irrigating ditch the day before. It was he who had gathered the handful of Leaguers together. It was he who must bear the responsibility of the fight.

When he had entered the Opera House, making his way down the central aisle towards the stage, a loud disturbance had broken out, partly applause, partly a meaningless uproar. Many had pressed forward to shake his hand, but others were not found wanting who, formerly his staunch supporters, now scenting opposition in the air, held back, hesitating, afraid to compromise themselves by adhering to the fortunes of a man whose actions might be discredited by the very organization of which he was the head.

Declining to take the chair of presiding officer which Garnett offered him, the governor withdrew to an angle of the stage, where he was joined by Keast.

This one, still unalterably devoted to Magnus, acquainted him briefly with the tenor of the speeches that had been made.

"I am ashamed of them, Governor," he protested indignantly, "to lose their nerve now! To fail you now! it makes my blood boil. If you had succeeded yesterday, if all had gone well, do you think we would have heard of any talk of 'assumption of authority,' or 'acting without advice and consent'? As if there was any time to call a meeting of the executive committee. If you hadn't acted as you did, the whole county would have been grabbed by the railroad. Get up, Governor, and bring 'em all up standing. Just tear 'em all to pieces, show 'em that you are the head, the boss. That's what they need. That killing yesterday has shaken the nerve clean out of them."

For the instant the Governor was taken all aback. What, his lieutenants were failing him? What, he was to be questioned, interpolated upon yesterday's "irrepressible conflict"? Had disaffection appeared in the ranks of the League—at this, of all moments? He put from him his terrible grief. The cause was in danger. At the instant he was the President of the League only, the chief, the master. A royal anger surged within him, a wide, towering scorn of opposition. He would crush this disaffection in its incipency, would vindicate himself and strengthen the cause at one and the same time. He stepped forward and stood in the speaker's place, turning partly toward the audience, partly toward the assembled Leaguers.

"Gentlemen of the League," he began, "citizens of Bonneville—"

But at once the silence in which the Governor had begun to speak was broken by a shout. It was as though his words had furnished a signal. In a certain quarter of the gallery, directly opposite, a man arose, and in a voice partly of derision, partly of defiance, cried out:

"How about the bribery of those two delegates at Sacramento? Tell us about that. That's what we want to hear about."

A great confusion broke out. The first cry was repeated not only by the original speaker, but by a whole group of which he was but a part. Others in the audience, however, seeing in the disturbance only the clamor of a few railroad supporters, attempted to howl them down, hissing vigorously and exclaiming:

"Put 'em out, put 'em out."

"Order, order," called Garnett, pounding

with his gavel. The whole Opera House was in an uproar.

But the interruption of the Governor's speech was evidently not unpremeditated. It began to look like a deliberate and planned attack. Persistently, doggedly, the group in the gallery vociferated:

"Tell us how you bribed the delegates at Sacramento. Before you throw mud at the railroad, let's see if you are clean yourself."

"Put 'em out, put 'em out."

"Briber, briber—Magnus Derrick, unconvicted briber! Put him out."

Keast, beside himself with anger, pushed down the aisle underneath where the recalcitrant group had its place and, shaking his fist, called up at them:

"You were paid to break up this meeting. If you have anything to say, you will be afforded the opportunity, but if you do not let the gentleman proceed, the police will be called upon to put you out."

But at this, the man who had raised the first shout leaned over the balcony rail, and, his face flaming with wrath, shouted:

"Yah! talk to me of your police. Look out we don't call on them first to arrest your President for bribery. You and your howl about law and justice and corruption! Here"—he turned to the audience—"read about him, read the story of how the Sacramento convention was bought by Magnus Derrick, President of the San Joaquin League. Here's the facts printed and proved."

With the words, he stooped down and from under his seat dragged forth a great package of extra editions of the "Bonneville Mercury," not an hour off the presses. Other equally large bundles of the paper appeared in the hands of the surrounding group. The strings were cut and in handfuls and armfuls the papers were flung out over the heads of the audience underneath. The air was full of the flutter of the newly printed sheets. They swarmed over the rim of the gallery like clouds of monstrous, winged insects, settled upon the heads and into the hands of the audience, were passed swiftly from man to man, and within five minutes of the first outbreak every one in the Opera House had read Genslinger's detailed and substantiated account of Magnus Derrick's "deal" with the political bosses of the Sacramento convention.

Genslinger, after pocketing the Governor's hush money, had "sold him out."

Keast, one quiver of indignation, made his way back upon the stage. The Leaguers were in wild confusion. Half the assembly of them were on their feet, bewildered, shouting vaguely. From proscenium wall to foyer, the Opera House was a tumult of noise. The gleam of the thousands of the "Mercury" extras was like the flash of white caps on a troubled sea.

Keast faced the audience.

"Liars," he shouted, striving with all the power of his voice to dominate the clamor, "liars and slanderers. Your paper is the paid organ of the corporation. You have not one shadow of proof to back you up. Do you choose this, of all times, to heap your calumny upon the head of an honorable gentleman, already prostrated by your murder of his son? Proofs—we demand your proofs!"

"We've got the very assemblymen themselves," came back the answering shout. "Let Derrick speak. Where is he hiding? If this is a lie, let him deny it. Let him disprove the charge."

"Derrick, Derrick," thundered the Opera House.

Keast wheeled about. Where was Magnus? He was not in sight upon the stage. He had disappeared. Crowding through the throng of Leaguers, Keast got from off the

stage into the wings. Here the crowd was no less dense. Nearly every one had a copy of the "Mercury." It was being read aloud to groups here and there, and once Keast overheard the words, "Say, I wonder if this is true, after all?"

"Well, and even if it was," cried Keast, turning upon the speaker, "we should be the last ones to kick. In any case, it was done for our benefit. It elected the Ranchers' Commission."

"A lot of benefit we got out of the Ranchers' Commission," retorted the other.

"And then," protested a third speaker, "that ain't the way to do—if he *did* do it—bribing legislatures. Why, we were bucking against corrupt politics. We couldn't afford to be corrupt."

Keast turned away with a gesture of impatience. He pushed his way farther on. At last, opening a small door in a hallway back of the stage, he came upon Magnus.

The room was tiny. It was a dressing-room. Only two nights before it had been used by the leading actress of a comic opera troupe which had played for three nights at Bonneville. A tattered sofa and limping toilet table occupied a third of the space. The air was heavy with the smell of stale grease paint, ointments, and sachet. Faded photographs of young women in tights and gauzes ornamented the mirror and the walls. Underneath the sofa was an old pair of corsets. The spangled skirt of a pink dress, turned inside out, hung against the wall.

And in the midst of such environment, surrounded by an excited group of men who gesticulated and shouted in his very face, pale, alert, agitated, his thin lips pressed tightly together, stood Magnus Derrick.

"Here," cried Keast, as he entered, closing the door behind him, "where's the Governor? Here, Magnus, I've been looking for you. The crowd has gone wild out there. You've got to talk 'em down. Come out there and give those blacklegs the lie. They are saying you are hiding."

But before Magnus could reply, Garnett turned to Keast.

"Well, that's what we want him to do, and he won't do it."

"Yes, yes," cried the half-dozen men who crowded around Magnus, "yes, that's what we want him to do."

Keast turned to Magnus.

"Why, what's all this, Governor?" he exclaimed. "You've got to answer that. Hey? why don't you give 'em the lie?"

"I—I," Magnus loosened the collar about his throat, "it is a lie. I will not stoop—I would not—would be—it would be beneath me—my—it would be beneath me."

Keast stared in amazement. Was this the Great Man, the Leader, indomitable, of Roman integrity, of Roman valour, before whose voice whole conventions had quailed? Was it possible he was afraid to face those hired vilifiers?

"Well, how about this?" demanded Garnett suddenly. "It is a lie, isn't it? That Commission was elected honestly, wasn't it?"

"How dare you, sir!" Magnus burst out. "How dare you question me—call me to account! Please understand, sir, that I tolerate—"

"Oh, quit it!" cried a voice from the group. "You can't scare us, Derrick. That sort of talk was well enough once, but it don't go any more. We want a yes or no answer."

It was gone—that old-time power of mastery, that faculty of command. The ground crumbled beneath his feet. Long since it had been, by his own hand, undermined. Authority was gone. Why keep up this miserable sham any longer? Could they not read the lie in his face, in his voice? What a folly to maintain the wretched pre-

tence! He had failed. He was ruined. Harran was gone. His ranch would soon go; his money was gone. Lyman was worse than dead. His own honor had been prostituted. Gone, gone, everything he held dear, gone, lost, and swept away in that fierce struggle. And suddenly and all in a moment the last remaining shells of the fabric of his being, the sham that had stood already wonderfully long, cracked and collapsed.

"Was the Commission honestly elected?" insisted Garnett. "Were the delegates—did you bribe the delegates?"

"We were obliged to shut our eyes to means," faltered Magnus. "There was no other way to—" Then suddenly and with the last dregs of his resolution, he concluded with: "Yes, I gave them \$2,000 each."

"Oh, hell! Oh, my God!" exclaimed Keast, sitting swiftly down upon the ragged sofa.

There was a long silence. A sense of poignant embarrassment descended upon those present. No one knew what to say or where to look. Garnett, with a labored attempt at nonchalance, murmured:

"I see. Well, that's what I was trying to get at. Yes, I see."

"Well," said Gethings at length, bestirring himself, "I guess I'll go home."

There was a movement. The group broke up, the men making for the door. One by one they went out. The last to go was Keast. He came up to Magnus and shook the Governor's limp hand.

"Good-bye, Governor," he said. "I'll see you again pretty soon. Don't let this discourage you. They'll come around all right after a while. So long."

He went out, shutting the door.

And seated in the one chair of the room, Magnus Derrick remained a long time, looking at his face in the cracked mirror that for so many years had reflected the painted faces of soubrettes, in this atmosphere of stale perfume and mouldy rice powder.

It had come—his fall, his ruin. After so many years of integrity and honest battle, his life had ended here—in an actress' dressing-room, deserted by his friends, his son murdered, his dishonesty known, an old man, broken, discarded, discredited, and abandoned.

Before nightfall of that day Bonneville was further excited by an astonishing bit of news. S. Behrman lived in a detached house at some distance from the town, surrounded by a grove of live oak and eucalyptus trees. At a little after half-past six, as he was sitting down to his supper, a bomb was thrown through the window of his dining-room, exploding near the doorway leading into the hall. The room was wrecked and nearly every window of the house shattered. By a miracle, S. Behrman, himself, remained untouched.

VIII

On a certain afternoon in the early part of July, about a month after the fight at the irrigating ditch and the mass meeting at Bonneville, Cedarquist, at the moment opening his mail in his office in San Francisco, was genuinely surprised to receive a visit from Presley.

"Well, upon my word, Pres," exclaimed the manufacturer, as the young man came in through the door that the office boy held open for him, "upon my word, have you been sick? Sit down, my boy. Have a glass of sherry. I always keep a bottle here."

Presley accepted the wine and sank into the depths of a great leather chair nearby.

"Sick?" he answered. "Yes, I have been sick. I'm sick now. I'm gone to pieces, sir."

His manner was the extreme of listlessness—the listlessness of great fatigue. "Well, well," observed the other. "I'm right sorry to hear that. What's the trouble, Pres?"

"Oh, nerves mostly, I suppose, and my head, and insomnia, and weakness, a general collapse all along the line, the doctor tells me. 'Over-cerebration,' he says; 'over-excitement.' I fancy I rather narrowly missed brain fever.

"Well, I can easily suppose it," answered Cedarquist gravely, "after all you have been through."

Presley closed his eyes—they were sunken in circles of dark brown flesh—and pressed a thin hand to the back of his head.

"It is a nightmare," he murmured. "A frightful nightmare, and it's not over yet. You have heard of it all only through the newspaper reports. But down there, at Bonneville, at Los Muertos—oh, you can have no idea of it, of the misery caused by the defeat of the ranchers and by this decision of the Supreme Court that dispossesses them all. We had gone on hoping to the last that we would win there. We had thought that in the Supreme Court of the United States, at least, we could find justice. And the news of its decision was the worst, last blow of all. For Magnus it was the last—positively the very last."

"Poor, poor Derrick," murmured Cedarquist. "Tell me about him, Pres. How does he take it? What is he going to do?"

"It beggars him, sir. He sunk a great deal more than any of us believed in his ranch, when he resolved to turn off most of the tenants and farm the ranch himself. Then the fight he made against the Railroad in the Courts and the political campaign he went into, to get Lyman on the Railroad Commission, took more of it. The money that Genslinger blackmailed him of, it seems, was about all he had left. He had been gambling—you know the Governor—on another bonanza crop this year to recoup him. Well, the bonanza came right enough—just in time for S. Behrman and the Railroad to grab it. Magnus is ruined."

"What a tragedy! what a tragedy!" murmured the other. "Lyman turning rascal, Harran killed, and now this; and all within so short a time—all at the same time, you might almost say."

"If it had only killed him," continued Presley; "but that is the worst of it."

"How the worst?"

"I'm afraid, honestly, I'm afraid it is going to turn his wits, sir. It's broken him; oh, you should see him, you should see him. A shambling, stooping, trembling old man, in his dotage already. He sits all day in the dining-room, turning over papers, sorting them, tying them up, opening them again, forgetting them—all fumbling and mumbling and confused. And at table sometimes he forgets to eat. And, listen, you know, from the house we can hear the trains whistling for the Long Trestle. As often as that happens the Governor seems to be—oh, I don't know, frightened. He will sink his head between his shoulders, as though he were dodging something, and he won't fetch a long breath again till the train is out of hearing. He seems to have conceived an abject, unreasoned terror of the Railroad."

"But he will have to leave Los Muertos now, of course?"

"Yes, they will all have to leave. They have a fortnight more. The few tenants that were still on Los Muertos are leaving. That is one thing that brings me to the city. The family of one of the men who was killed—Hooven was his name—have come to the

city to find work. I think they are liable to be in great distress, unless they have been wonderfully lucky, and I am trying to find them in order to look after them."

"You need looking after yourself, Pres."

"Oh, once away from Bonneville and the sight of the ruin there, I'm better. But I intend to go away. And that makes me think, I came to ask you if you could help me. If you would let me take passage on one of your wheat ships. The Doctor says an ocean voyage would set me up."

"Why, certainly, Pres," declared Cedarquist. "But I'm sorry you'll have to go. We expected to have you down in the country with us this winter."

Presley shook his head.

"No," he answered. "I must go. Even if I had all my health, I could not bring myself to stay in California just now. If you can introduce me to one of your captains—"

"With pleasure. When do you want to go? You may have to wait a few weeks. Our first ship won't clear till the end of the month."

"That would do very well. Thank you, sir."

But Cedarquist was still interested in the land troubles of the Bonneville farmers, and took the first occasion to ask:

"So, the Railroad are in possession on most of the ranches?"

"On all of them," returned Presley. "The League went all to pieces, so soon as Magnus was forced to resign. The old story—they got quarrelling among themselves. Somebody started a compromise party, and upon that issue a new president was elected. Then there were defections. The Railroad offered to lease the lands in question to the ranchers—the ranchers who owned them," he exclaimed bitterly, "and because the terms were nominal—almost nothing—plenty of the men took the chance of saving themselves. And, of course, once signing the lease, they acknowledged the Railroad's title. But the road would not lease to Magnus. S. Behrman takes over Los Muertos in a few weeks now."

"No doubt, the road made over their title in the property to him," observed Cedarquist, "as a reward of his services."

"No doubt," murmured Presley wearily. He rose to go.

"By the way," said Cedarquist, "what have you on hand for, let us say, Friday evening? Won't you dine with us then? The girls are going to the country Monday of next week, and you probably won't see them again for some time if you take that ocean voyage of yours."

"I'm afraid I shall be very poor company, sir," hazarded Presley. "There's no 'go,' no life in me at all these days. I am like a clock with a broken spring."

"Not broken, Pres, my boy," urged the other, "only run down. Try and see if we can't wind you up a bit. Say that we can expect you. We dine at seven."

"Thank you, sir. Till Friday at seven, then."

Regaining the street, Presley sent his valise to his club (where he had engaged a room) by a messenger boy, and boarded a Castro Street car. Before leaving Bonneville, he had ascertained, by strenuous enquiry, Mrs. Hooven's address in the city, and thitherward he now directed his steps.

When Presley had told Cedarquist that he was ill, that he was jaded, worn out, he had only told half the truth. Exhausted he was, nerveless, weak, but this apathy was still invaded from time to time with fierce incursions of a spirit of unrest and revolt, reactions, momentary returns of the blind, undirected energy that at one time had prompted him to a vast desire to acquit himself of some terrible deed of readjustment,

just what, he could not say, some terrifying martyrdom, some awe-inspiring immolation, consummate, incisive, conclusive. He fancied himself to be fired with the purblind, mistaken heroism of the anarchist, hurling his victim to destruction with full knowledge that the catastrophe shall sweep him also into the vortex it creates.

But his constitutional irresoluteness obstructed his path continually; brain-sick, weak of will, emotional, timid even, he temporised, procrastinated, brooded; came to decisions in the dark hours of the night, only to abandon them in the morning.

Once only he had acted. And at this moment, as he was carried through the windy, squalid streets, he trembled at the remembrance of it. The horror of "what might have been" incompatible with the vengeance whose minister he fancied he was, oppressed him. The scene perpetually reconstructed itself in his imagination. He saw himself under the shade of the encompassing trees and shrubbery, creeping on his belly toward the house, in the suburbs of Bonneville, watching his chances, seizing opportunities, spying upon the lighted windows where the raised curtains afforded a view of the interior. Then had come the appearance in the glare of the gas of the figure of the man for whom he waited. He saw himself rise and run forward. He remembered the feel and weight in his hand of Caraher's bomb—the six inches of plugged gas pipe. His upraised arm shot forward. There was a shiver of smashed window-panes, then—a void—a red whirl of confusion, the air rent, the ground rocking, himself flung headlong, flung off the spinning circumference of things out into a place of terror and vacancy and darkness. And then after a long time the return of reason, the consciousness that his feet were set upon the road to Los Muertos, and that he was fleeing terror-stricken, gasping, all but insane with hysteria. Then the never-to-be-forgotten night that ensued, when he descended into the pit, horrified at what he supposed he had done, at one moment ridden with remorse, at another raging against his own feebleness, his lack of courage, his wretched, vacillating spirit. But morning had come, and with it the knowledge that he had failed, and the baser assurance that he was not even remotely suspected. His own escape had been no less miraculous than that of his enemy, and he had fallen on his knees in inarticulate prayer, weeping, pouring out his thanks to God for the deliverance from the gulf to the very brink of which his feet had been drawn.

After this, however, there had come to Presley a deep-rooted suspicion that he was—of all human beings, the most wretched—a failure. Everything to which he had set his mind failed—his great epic, his efforts to help the people who surrounded him, even his attempted destruction of the enemy, all these had come to nothing. Girding his shattered strength together, he resolved upon one last attempt to live up to the best that was in him, and to that end had set himself to lift out of the despair into which they had been thrust, the bereaved family of the German, Hooven.

After all was over, and Hooven, together with the seven others who had fallen at the irrigating ditch, was buried in the Bonneville cemetery, Mrs. Hooven, asking no one's aid or advice, and taking with her Minna and little Hilda, had gone to San Francisco—had gone to find work, abandoning Los Muertos and her home forever. Presley only learned of the departure of the family after fifteen days had elapsed.

(To be continued)

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STUDIO SUNS REVOLVE 'ROUND STARS' BEAUTY

(Continued from page 180)

reductions to give suitable rate of feed.

A slip clutch "Q" is incorporated in the driving mechanism to prevent injury to motor in case the feed becomes jammed.

The arc is established by means of either hand or automatic push rod "R" from rear of lamp burning.

The lamp mechanism is mounted on base plate "S", carried on side rods "T", which permit the arc to be moved backward or forward with relation to condenser located in the front end of the housing. The focus rod is shown at "U" at back of lamp with means "V" for locking in any position.

Negative hand feed crank "W" operates through center of focus rod. Positive hand feed crank is shown at "J-2".

The door "Y" in the rear end of housing allows for easy removal of complete element for inspection or repair.

Illustrations clearly show main switch, connection plugs, resistance unit and general construction.

The weight of lamp with 25 feet of No. 4 conductor is 145 pounds. The beam candle power is approximately 1,000,000 as compared to a 120 amp. low intensity arc spot which has a beam candle power of 375,000 and a weight of probably 200 pounds.

High intensity lamps are manufactured under license from the General Electric Company who own the Beck patents which cover this type of lamp.

Another View Presented

In figure 2 is shown the latest type of studio sun arc. The element in this case being mounted in a hood in front of a 36 inch diameter glass parabolic reflector and otherwise equipped for studio work.

This and the 24 inch type are in general use in the studios and on location (which may be anywhere the equipment can be dragged, pushed, shoved, hoisted, lowered, etc.). For this reason, effort was made when designing, to reduce weight as much as possible to allow for easy handling and transportation under all sorts of conditions. For the same reasons it was necessary that they be of rugged and durable construction in order to stand up and give reliable service. Therefore a strong tube construction was used for yoke and tripod standard "A".

The hand crank at the head of tripod "B" operating through bevel gears and a screw permits head to be elevated three feet above the low position shown in illustration.

Rugged rubber tired, ball bearing castors, with large diameter wheel, permit easy shift of position under ordinary working conditions. The resistance or grid "C" is mounted in ventilated casing at bottom of tripod and the amount cut into the circuit may be varied through operation of three front switch "D" the hand of which is shown on top of casing. Conductors "E" from plug connections carry current from base to lamp head. Twenty-five feet of No. 2 conductor "F" Durocord accompany each lamp.

The head may be lifted from top of tripod "G" and carried to any position and then operated through remote control "H".

A band and drum "I" are shown as a means for holding the head in any position, but this is optional with purchases. A gear, worm and hand crank are placed on all units unless the drum type is specified. Sliding doors "J" of good size in sides of the hood give easy access to interior for trimming lamp or making adjustments.

Two peep holes "K" on each side of lamp,

pitted with dark glass provide ample means for watching arc.

The front doors of clear "L" and diffusing glass and the mirror "M" are easily demounted when not in use and placed in protecting cases. Plain door of sheet metal are provided to protect lamp during storage or transportation. This lamp operates at 150 amperes and 75 to 80 volts at the arc. It is of the well known type, automatic, and requires little attention.

The studios have found the two units described in this article extremely satisfactory.

Artificial Daylight Made

A gigantic artificial sun, generating more than five hundred million candlepower, is the strangest aid to the motion picture in the long list of odd appurtenances to the industry. This is the giant studio searchlight, largest in the world, by which artificial daylight is produced at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios.

Sunshine can be duplicated on cloudy days or even in the dead of night by the beam of the huge light. So powerful is it that its beam can carry light waves more than 125 miles. The light's flash in Los Angeles could, on a clear night, be seen in San Diego. The searchlight, designed and built at the studios under the supervision of Lou Kolb, chief electrical engineer, is entirely a product of the shops at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer plant, with the exception of the arc unit itself. The standard G. E. unit was used for this, a motor-actuated carbon-holding device manufactured in Hollywood, standard size carbons being used.

The power of the light lies in the mirror, a huge parabolic affair of sixty inch diameter. The over-all diameter of the searchlight is seventy inches.

The light is mounted on an iron tower, which is collapsible in sections, and by which the height of the light from the ground can be varied from six to twenty-five feet, for adjustment of the beam to different uses. The tower is operated by an electrical winch and cables.

The lamp itself is mounted on ball-bearing pivots, so that the slightest touch can turn it in any direction or elevate or lower it. The first public appearance of the lamp was at the opening of "Bardelys the Magnificent" at the Carthay Circle Theatre when it was trained on a huge balloon, a mile or more away bearing banners advertising the picture.

In studio use it has many functions. It forms the "guts" of the light on large outdoor sets, as for instance the English street in "Quality Street" and is often used on interiors of a like nature such as the snow scenes on the big "Stage Fifteen" in the "Trail of '98."

Despite its size, one man can handle the light with ease, the controls for raising and lowering the tower being set at the side of the base. A platform and ladder enable the operator to go aloft to direct the beam, focus the light and perform other work around the big affair.

The glass used for the front is "shock-proof" glass with wire meshes melted into the glass itself. A wooden cover, which is secured by screws much after the fashion of a diving helmet, protects it when not in use, and the mirror is removable through a similar system of screws.

The tower is mounted on the chassis of a Graham truck, from which engine and body had been removed and an iron tongue is affixed by which it can be fastened as a trailer to a tractor that draws it from place to place.

It's a far cry from the first movie when

the lighting effect such as it was, was obtained by facing tin reflectors against the sun to the present day super-cinema and when the final history is written no little credit for the wonderful advancement of the silent drama will be given to the man who is not seen on the screen or even mentioned on the program — the Studio Electrician.

CANADIAN RAILROAD SEEKS TO STABILIZE WORK

(Continued from page 175)

than those who may be engaged in private enterprise. The men, the staff, and the administration must go forward together to gain the objective which the railway must necessarily have in view and thus secure the maximum good for the people of Canada."

At the opening of the meeting, at Montreal, Mr. S. J. Hungerford, vice president in charge of operation, extended a welcome to the members. Mr. C. E. Brooks, chief of motive power, who had been chairman of the first meeting, was again selected for that position. The first item on the agenda dealt with the manufacture of materials in Canadian National shops and in this connection the meetings received a report on the subject prepared by Messrs. Roberts, Thomson and Tallon, appointed at the previous year's meeting. It was the unanimous decision that the special committee appointed last year be re-elected for the ensuing year, and that this committee should make recommendations to the management as to the advisability of manufacturing specified articles in the company's shops. The question of apprentice education received close attention. The special committee on this subject recommended that the apprentice system for shop crafts be continued. They further recommended that the company should undertake the instruction of apprentices and that the educational officer be given supervision over the instruction of apprentices throughout the system. Other recommendations were to the effect that class instruction and shop work of apprentices should synchronize, and that the standardization of the apprentice system should be brought about gradually, so as not to interfere with the present studies of apprentices, or to cause scrapping of text books and instructional material.

It was suggested by Mr. Roberts that as committees have had considerable experience during the past two years in operating the co-operative plan, it would be advisable to establish a system of keeping records at each point for the purpose of determining the cost of putting the committee's suggestions into operation, and to note the savings which might be effected by the adoption of such suggestions. As it was recognized that this would be desirable information both from the point of view of the company and of the employees the suggestion was adopted.

Those present at the meeting were: representing the management, C. E. Brooks, chief of motive power; G. E. Smart, chief of car equipment; J. Roberts, general supervisor of shop methods; A. J. Thomas, assistant to general superintendent of shop methods; J. C. Garden, general superintendent motive power and car equipment, Toronto; A. H. Eager, general superintendent motive power and car equipment, Winnipeg; E. P. Mallory, director of statistics; L. C. Thomson, manager of stores.

Representing employees: R. Tallon, president Division No. 4; W. R. Rogers, machinist, chairman of Canadian National Federation, No. 11; S. Irving, secretary-treasurer, Canadian National System Federation; R. Menary, moulder; A. Payne, sheet metal worker; L. McEwan, electrician; J. W. Corbett, carman; S. McGuire, machinist; J. Colby, blacksmith; P. Doyle, boilermaker.

IN MEMORIAM

Frank Whalen, L. U. No. 79

In paying tribute to the memory of our late Brother Frank Whalen, who died at Brewster, N. Y., March 12, 1928, we, this entire membership of L. U. No. 79, while mourning our loss, are submissive to the wisdom of Divinity and stand, bowed in silent reverence, making the

Resolved, That in due respect to our deceased Brother our charter be draped for a suitable period; that L. U. No. 79 has lost one of its staunchest supporters; that our condolence and deepest sympathies be extended to relatives and friends; that a copy of these resolutions be entered on our records, be published in our official Journal, and finally that a copy be forwarded to relatives.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
L. U. No. 79.

Thomas J. Campbell, L. U. No. 271

Whereas the Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has, in His infinite wisdom, removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow workers, Thomas J. Campbell; and

Whereas the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by services, contributions and counsel will be held in grateful remembrance; be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public; be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in our organization magazine and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

J. C. DARWIN,
E. K. BURKE,
J. R. CUPPLES,
Committee.

Fred Erne, L. U. No. 52

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed Brother Fred Erne,

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the sad death that took our Brother, Fred Erne, a dutiful and loyal member of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 52, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

Voyen F. Brisley, L. U. No. 573

It is indeed with saddened hearts that we, the members of L. U. No. 573, I. B. E. W., use this means to pay our last tribute of respect to our beloved Brother and friend, Voyen F. Brisley, whom God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from among his friends and loved ones. We feel deeply the loss of his fellowship and his presence among us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 573, I. B. E. W., extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, commending them to the comfort and peace of Him, the

man who knows our sorrows; therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family; that a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal. Also that in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes.

CHARLES R. HINKLE,
President,
ZACH L. INGE,
Vice President,
C. E. RAUSCH,
Treasurer,
E. P. GATES,
Recording Secretary,
W. I. LEWIS,
Financial Secretary,
Committee.

B. A. Bloomberg, L. U. No. 446

We, the members of L. U. No. 446, of Monroe, La., deeply regret the sudden death of our late Brother, B. A. Bloomberg, a true and loyal brother. His many friends and fellow workmen deeply regret his sudden and untimely calling from their ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family in their hour of sorrow.

GEORGE A. CAY.

Ernest Mackay, L. U. No. 1037

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty to remove from our midst by electrocution Brother Ernest Mackay, we, of Local Union No. 1037, therefore bow our heads to the inevitable and

Resolve, That a letter of condolence be sent to his bereaved parents and family and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office to be inserted in our Journal and a copy be spread on our minutes.

R. G. IRVINE,
Press Secretary,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
ED BONNETT,
Committee.

Peter Ballast, L. U. No. 107

Whereas Almighty God in His just right has seen fit to call our worthy Brother to his final resting place, we Brothers who are left behind, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to His will, we mourn no less the taking away of our associate, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family and we commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the widow of our deceased Brother and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. SWARTZ,
J. P. BRECKENRIDGE,
Committee.

Joseph H. Sessoms, L. U. No. 732

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst after a short illness our esteemed Brother, Joseph H. Sessoms, and

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 732, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal Brother, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway a trustworthy and highly respected employee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 732, extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, commending them to our Lord and Saviour for consolation, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the late Brother's family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

P. R. BENNETT,
W. FRY,
H. J. KRAEMER,
Committee.

Charles B. Durgin, L. U. No. 28

Whereas in His supreme wisdom the Creator has called home our Brother, Charles B. Durgin, and

Whereas he was a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and

Whereas we, who have been his associates and friends, note his passing with regret and sympathize with the bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That in memoriam we drape our charter for 30 days, and be it further

Resolved, That we place these resolutions in our minutes, send a copy to the family and publish them in our official Journal.

CLIFFORD L. HIGGINS,
FRANK J. MEEDER,
C. C. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Alfred Saunders, L. U. No. 734

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 734, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are called upon to record the passing from our midst of our esteemed friend and co-worker, Brother Alfred Saunders, and

Whereas we, as fellow workers, feel that Local Union No. 734 has lost a true and loyal member, who was at all times interested and willing to work for the best interest of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and profound regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of this organization.

JEROME E. HAWKINS,
JOSEPH F. PHIPPS,
J. N. EDMUNDSTON,
COMMITTEE.

Approved:

ROYLE RUTHERFORD,
President.

Max Otto Winkler, L. U. No. 230

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Max Winkler, and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Winkler, Local Union No. 230 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most loyal and conscientious members; be it therefore

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his bereaved wife and family our deepest sympathy in their irreparable loss and commend them to the care of the Almighty Father who alone knoweth all things, and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our beloved Brother, our charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved wife, and a copy to our Journal for publication.

F. SHAPLAND,
Recording Secretary.

L. T. Barker, L. U. No. 101

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from the scene of his earthly dwelling our esteemed Brother, L. T. Barker, many years a true and faithful worker in our Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and

Whereas the members of Local No. 101, in common with the members throughout our Brotherhood, are distressed and grieved by his death and are deeply moved with compassion for those who are near and dear to him; be it therefore

Resolved, That through our official Journal we do hereby express our deep sorrow on the death of our worthy Brother and extend to the members of his family our sincere sympathy in this hour of their deep sorrow.

A. E. MCKENZIE,
C. B. SHARP,
C. S. SWEENEY,
J. HANS,
Committee.

Lars Anderson, L. U. No. 713

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst Brother Lars Anderson, for many years a true and loyal member of Local No. 713, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and

Whereas we deeply mourn the sad loss of our co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family in the hour of sorrow our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to

the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our Journal, and be it further

Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN A. JACKSON,
WILLIAM MALO,
J. F. SCHILT,
H. F. SIELING,
Committee.

Henry Kulzer, L. U. No. 52

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Henry Kulzer, and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the sad death that took our Brother, Henry Kulzer, a dutiful and loyal member of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

David Taylor, L. U. No. 578

We, the members of Local Union No. 578 of Hackensack, N. J., deeply regret the sudden death of Brother David Taylor.

His many friends and Brothers deeply regret his untimely calling; and therefore be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and we extend our deepest sympathy to the family in their hour of sorrow.

JOHN H. BLANK,
Recording Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1, 1928, INC., MARCH 31, 1928

Local	Name	Amount
311	H. C. Towles	\$1,000.00
734	Alfred Saunders	300.00
134	Joe Hefferman	475.00
3	Geo. Van Axen	1,000.00
1147	Carl Holstrom	1,000.00
134	R. L. Jones	1,000.00
124	E. A. Russ	1,000.00
3	Wolf Rooning	300.00
134	Jos. Ruttgers	1,000.00
134	Nick Rousseau	1,000.00
3	Harry R. Norton	1,000.00
35	A. J. Bracken	300.00
309	Jess Jarman	475.00
40	R. J. King	300.00
86	A. J. Mitchell	1,000.00
28	J. G. Westphal	650.00
52	C. J. Kearney	650.00
732	J. H. Sessoms	1,000.00
343	W. F. Garrett	650.00
134	W. D. Scott	825.00
573	V. F. Brisley	475.00
52	Ferd Erne	1,000.00
62	V. Worley	1,000.00
38	Arthur J. Peterson	1,000.00
3	J. M. Swasey	666.66
3	John H. Lennan	1,000.00
870	E. R. Childs	1,000.00
134	Edw. J. Curran	1,000.00
3	Wm. Binder	1,000.00
134	W. Frerking	1,000.00

\$24,066.66

Total claims previously paid \$1,253,627.78

Total claims paid from March 1 inc. March 31, 1928 24,066.66

\$1,277,694.44



BROTHERHOOD CUFF BUTTONS

Are good looking and serviceable. Beautifully enameled, in solid gold, per pair, **\$3.75**

In rolled gold, per pair, \$1.50

NOTICES

Attention, Inside Wiremen!

Information is being spread throughout the eastern, southern and central western states to the effect that mechanics of every type and description are sorely needed in this city in order to carry on the building program which was being planned for the coming summer.

One advertisement in an eastern paper brought to the attention of the writer, read as follows: "Come to the great northwest where steady work at an attractive wage awaits all comers."

Such statements are plain bunk. It is a line of rubbish broadcast about this time each year, and, strangely enough, seems to find the usual army of workers who are more than willing to accept these statements at face value.

Local No. 46 has never at any time during its long existence had so many men on the idle list. Traveling members who may be contemplating coming in this direction are most urgently advised to get in communication with the undersigned. They may save themselves an expensive trip and much lost time.

G. W. JOHNSON,
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 46, I. B. E. W.

To all local unions and members of the Brotherhood:

I wish to advise you that T. F. Workman, E. L. Trowbridge and John Woods have been done a very great injustice by one of the members of our local union, and we would like to have all locals consider this fact and be of any help possible.

They are members of L. U. No. 317 of Huntington, W. Va., and in good standing. We thank you in advance for your co-operation.

LOCAL UNION NO. 317,
Huntington, W. Va.

Inaccurate newspaper accounts respecting the deep waterway here at Joliet, Ill., are largely responsible for an increased number of unemployed electrical workers hunting for jobs here.

Any Brother figuring on coming this way please get in touch with C. Meyerhoff, 417 Plainfield Avenue, Joliet, Ill., recording secretary of Local Union No. 178.

C. MEYERHOFF,
Recording Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD

(Continued from page 182)

the various matters submitted for consideration by the International Secretary by correspondence during the past six months, as well as other matters in connection with their constitutional duties. Upon completion, it was regularly moved and seconded that adjournment be taken until the next regular meeting, unless especially called. Carried.

(Signed) M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

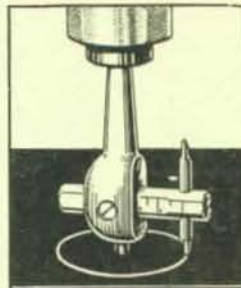
The International Executive Council acted favorably upon the application for pensions of the following members:

NAME	LOCAL UNION
B. A. Cawley	267
Frank Crawford	I.O.
Clarence W. Smith	I.O.
James W. Smith	I.O.
Frank Snyder	41
W. J. Parr	595

These names were submitted in accordance with Constitution.

FOR SAFETY — USE "JIFFY" TOOLS!

Safest and Easiest to Use
"JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER



An improvement in the design of the JUNIOR Cutter makes it possible to use in either a brace or in a drill press. New high speed tool steel knives last longer and cut easier, packed four set—8 cutting blades—to a box. Cuts holes in boxes up to 3" in diameter, also bakelite and other materials. Calibrated toolholder makes it easy to adjust. K. O. attachment for knockouts.

"JIFFY" PLASTER CUTTER

Cuts clean round holes in plaster for ceiling or wall outlet boxes on old-house-wiring jobs. Made of aluminum. Light weight with special apron to keep dust out of your eyes. Cuts holes for 3 1/4" or 4" boxes. Specify size when ordering.



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

Easiest way to solder pig-tail joints. Thousands of electricians use them every day. Prevents painful burns. Lasts a lifetime. Won't smoke the plaster. Solders 50 to 60 joints with one heat. Use it once and be convinced.

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

If any "JIFFY" Tool you purchase does not please you in any way and you feel that it is not worth its cost—send it back to us and your money will be refunded promptly without red tape!

--- Mail Today ---

PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY,
Room 400, 19 S. Wells St., Chicago.

Name _____

Enclosed find \$_____

- Send me a Jiffy Dipper @ \$1.00.
- Send me a Junior Cutter @ \$5.00.
- Send me a Box of Knives @ \$1.00.
- Send me a Plaster Cutter @ \$4.00.

Street _____

City _____

4-28

Buy "Jiffy" Box Connectors—Your Jobber has them

WHEN THE DANBURY JURY SANG THE DOXOLOGY

(Continued from page 172)

show, was to make the union, a voluntary organization, responsible for alleged damages suffered by an employer, when the union resisted the low wages and bad working conditions, instituted by that employer. It was the attempt of the Merritts to prevent labor from resisting intolerable working conditions.

The Anti-Boycott Association carefully prepared its ground, chose Daniel Davenport, an anti-labor lawyer of Bridgeport, to represent it, and instituted proceedings at Hartford, August 31, 1903. The case was brought in the United States Circuit Court. It is significant that only 243 members of the union were sued, whereas there were 4,000 members of the union in Connecticut. These 243 members were mostly elderly men, from 55 to 80 years old, all with equity in homes or some savings. They were the members least responsible for the boycott. The case dragged on until 1909. Repeatedly before the Hartford jury, the lawyers of the Anti-Boycott Association declared that the members sued would not need to pay the damages if awarded, because the American Federation of Labor would in fact shoulder them. Finally the federal judge, overstepping his authority, virtually directed the jury's verdict, and the jury quickly brought in a verdict of guilty, and awarded damages. It was that jury that sang the doxology.

The case did not stop here. It went to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the decision of this lower court was reversed. Therewith, Loewe and their crowd then made an effort to get the U. S. Supreme Court to review it. This was unsuccessful.

Tireless, they secured a retrial of the case in the lower court with a second verdict of guilty; thereafter they tried to collect damages under the decision and failed, and then carried the case on up to the higher courts. The U. S. Supreme Court rendered its decision unfavorable to labor January 6, 1915—twelve years after the original case had been presented, after 34 of the defendants had died.

In the meantime, labor had begun a campaign to get redress from the only authorized law-making body of the nation, Congress. The Clayton Act was so designed and so understood by labor. This act became a law in 1914, some months before the Supreme Court rendered its adverse decision. The Clayton Act was thought to have written into law the obvious intent of Senator John Sherman and other sponsors of the anti-trust laws of 1890, upon which the Danbury decision was predicated.

Senator John Sherman himself had said in 1890:

"The bill as reported contains three or four single propositions which relate only to contracts, combinations, agreements, made with a view and designed to carry out a certain purpose, which the laws of all the states of every civilized country declare to be unlawful. It does not interfere in the slightest degree with voluntary associations made to affect public opinion to advance the interests of a particular trade or occupation."

"And so the combinations of working men to promote their interests, promote their welfare, and increase their pay, if you please, to get their fair share in the division of production are not affected in the slightest degree—nor can they be included in the words or intent of the bill as now reported."

Senator Hoar, another senator active in behalf of anti-trust legislation, seconded this view.

"I hold therefore that as legislators we may constitutionally, properly and wisely allow laborers to make associations, contracts, agreements for the sake of maintaining and advancing their wages, in regard to which as a rule their contracts are to be made with large corporations who are themselves but an association or combination or aggregation of capital on the other side. When we are permitting, or even encouraging that we are permitting and encouraging what is not only lawful, wise and profitable but absolutely essential to the existence of the Commonwealth itself."

The law was not so construed.

Presented with its victory, the Anti-Boycott Association did not know at first what to do with it. It immediately showed its hand by giving out interviews to New York papers demanding that the A. F. of L. pay the damages. So much bitter feeling had been engendered by the anti-social tactics of Merritt and Loewe, that the association hesitated about foreclosing on the property of the hat-ters. The association circulated posters among the unions, and tried to get the unions to demand that the A. F. of L. pay the damages. The Federation and the Hatters Union refused to fall into the trap. On July 27, 1915, Merritt and Davenport filed suit to foreclose 140 judgment liens on individual pieces of property. The way was thus cleared for the employers to collect their blood money. The legal process was allowed to take its course.

However, overnight the unions raised \$350,000 and reimbursed their fellow unionists in Danbury, for what they had suffered.

In 1919, the Anti-Boycott Association, which had suffered heavily in public esteem, changed

its name to League for Industrial Rights.

Much water—as the saying goes—has gone over the wheel. No one would contend that the same industrial conditions exist now as existed in 1902 in Danbury. No one would contend that the social views of Merritt and Company represent the social views of the enlightened employers of the United States. No one would contend that public opinion in regard to organized labor has not changed perceptibly in labor's favor since 1902, even since 1915.

Yet the Danbury Hatters' decision stands on the court books, and is used every day as a precedent for other court decisions, some of them so absurd, if it weren't for the tragic consequences involved, to workers and workers' families, they would be laughable.

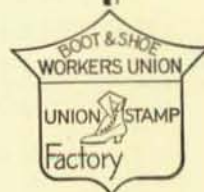
The trouble with judge-made law is it is inflexible. A legislature can bend with public opinion, and amend its mistakes. Not so a court. The decision stands, hedged round with such divinity, as does hedge a king. Indeed, the opinion is in some quarters that the court should not even be subjected to criticism. Times, customs, ideas, men change, but the hoary old legal precedents stand, as dead hands out of the past, holding back new life, new customs, new social contracts.

It is for this reason that wise men consider it folly to delegate quasi-legislative powers to judges, for, say they, when judges begin to legislate, courts begin to decay.

So the social historian must conclude that when the Danbury jury sang the doxology it was a hymn not to industrial liberty but to stark, blind reaction, leading to industrial tyranny.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secy-Treas.

MAGIC LAMPS SHINE ON FUTURE PATHS OF SCIENCE

(Continued from page 181)

given out by the radio set until the filament is heated to a dull red temperature, then for a slight increase in the filament current, obtained by cutting out the variable resistance, the sound of the set increases rapidly up to a certain point. If the resistance is cut out beyond this point no corresponding increase in the volume of sound is obtained. The characteristic shown in Fig. 4 clearly indicates the uselessness of operating the tube at a temperature much above the upper bend of the curve.

Heat a Determinant

The temperature of the filament is only one of the factors that can be varied. Another characteristic, or in reality a family of characteristics can be obtained by keeping the temperature of the filament constant and varying the plate potential. Curves for two different values of filament current and plate potentials ranging from 11 to 24 volts are shown in Fig. 5. This like Fig. 4 discloses some interesting facts. If the temperature of the filament is low, curve a, a change of 11 volts in the potential of the plate produces a maximum of something less than one milliampere, and any further increases in plate potential has practically no effect on the plate current. On the other hand if the filament current squared is increased to 0.95, curve b, then a change of ten volts on the plate produces a plate current of 2.5 milliamperes. While these curves are for some old tubes, they are typical and show that the plate current

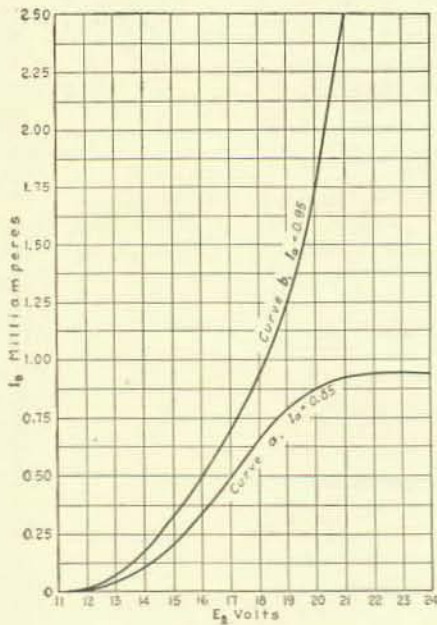


FIGURE 5

is a function of the filament temperature and plate voltage, and furthermore, they show that there are definite limits to the plate current, both as caused by an increase in the plate voltage and filament current. The exact values of filament temperatures and plate voltage at which this maximum plate current will occur will vary with the type of tube, but the general shape of the characteristic will be the same.

There remains yet to determine the influence of the potential of the grid on the plate circuit current. That is to say, if in Fig. 3 the filament current and the plate potential be kept constant but the voltage applied to the grid be varied, what effect will this have upon the plate current? Part of the answer to this question can be de-

rived by an analysis of the relation of the several elements of the tube. The filament is the source of the electrons, which are negative electricity. These electrons are boiled out of the filament and as they escape the space around the filament acquires a negative charge which retards the escape of other electrons. This is analogous to the escape of steam from water in a closed vessel. When water is boiled in a closed vessel, the molecules of water

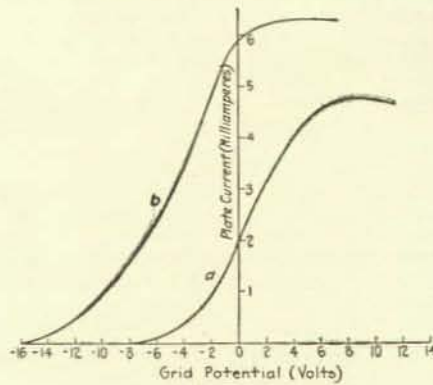


FIGURE 6

continue to escape into the space above until the pressure from the outside is equal to the outward pressure of the molecules escaping; when equilibrium is established, the steam is said to be saturated. If under these conditions a vent be opened, some of the steam escapes into the air, and other molecules are boiled out to take their place.

Analogously if the plate or grid be made positive, the electrons will escape by way of this circuit and others will take their place. On the other hand, a negative potential applied to the grid will be equivalent to increasing the pressure of the steam above the water. In the first case fewer electrons will escape from the filament, and in the second case fewer molecules of water will be evaporated. Curves showing how the plate current varies with changes in grid potential are shown in Fig. 6. Again it must be remembered that the factors controlling the emission of electrons are temperature of the filament, potential or voltage on the plate, and potential of the grid. Fig. 6 shows two curves a and b symmetrical in form but the current values of b are much larger than the current values of a. This difference is caused by the higher plate potential for curve b than for curve a. Several interesting and important conclusions can be drawn from these curves. In the first place both curves show that the grid must be negative to neutralize the effect of the positive potential on the plate. For curve a the negative potential required was 8 volts and for curve b it was negative 16 volts. The next interesting fact disclosed is that the plate current changes from zero to a maximum value while the grid potential changes from -8 to +8 volts in curve a, but that in curve b the corresponding range of plate current is obtained by a change of grid potential from -16 to zero. While these two curves were derived from the same tube, it is evident that

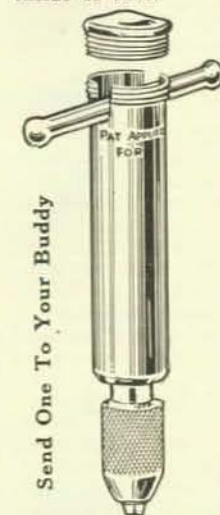
the effect of the grid potential on the plate current is radically different in the two cases and that the operation of the tube will be greatly affected thereby. How these characteristics affect the operation of vacuum tubes under different conditions will be taken up in the next article. Before closing however, it must be stated that vacuum tubes are used as generators of electro-magnetic oscillations, as rectifiers of electric currents, or waves, and as amplifiers. These characteristics under these different conditions of operation are just as significant as the characteristics of the electric motor under different conditions of its operation.

Jobbers who buy the output of state prison factories may not advertise themselves as a "manufacturing" company, according to a ruling of the Federal Trade Commission on the case of the Commonwealth Manufacturing Company, of Chicago. This firm buys shirts, shoes, and other merchandise manufactured in the Indiana state prison and has been advertising them with such slogans as "Buy Direct from the Manufacturer," "\$6.50 per dozen, F. O. B. Factory," and has disposed of 50,000 dozen shirts a year on this fraudulent advertising. The commission ruled that the company must "cease and desist" from representing itself as a manufacturer.

The same company was also ordered to stop labeling shoes, made in the Indiana prison to their order and sold by the Commonwealth Co., with the words "U. S. Munson Army Last" to deceive the public into thinking they were getting genuine army shoes instead of a product much inferior.

"Here It Is"
LEFEBRE'S COMBINATION TAP RECEPTACLE
And Tap Wrench

Hole for plumb bob string. Handle and taps inside of tube.



No more loss of your small drills and taps which are kept with cross bar inside of tube.

A Big Hit

Designed, manufactured and sold by a Union I. B. E. W. member of 23 years of continuous good standing. At present Rec. Secty., Local 349.

Handsomely nicked and Polished

Parcel Post Prepaid
\$1.50

E. A. LEFEBRE, Route 4, Box 140
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

GLOVES

Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,

No. 109 Linemen's Grey Buffed hand, all leather to knuckles-----\$1.35 pair
No. 206 Grey Buffed hand, all leather to knuckles outseam----- 1.50 pair

536-38-40 West Federal Street

Youngstown, Ohio

POWER HOUSE BUSINESS TO CONTINUE TO THRIVE ON ADDITIONS AND EXPANSIONS

(By permission from ELECTRICAL WORLD)

Final approval of plans for the development of hydro-electric power at five locations on the Imperial Irrigation District canal system in Imperial Valley, California, at a cost of approximately \$1,600,000, has been given by the directors of the district. The Imperial Valley is served electrically by the Southern Sierras Power Company.

The recent purchase for \$400,000 by the Arkansas Power & Light Company of the light and water plant at Batesville, Ark., will be followed by the extension of its 110-kv. system to Batesville and to industrial settlements in the vicinity of that place, the construction of a transformer substation and other improvements, at a total cost of \$750,000.

Steam power will be replaced entirely by electricity in the main plant at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company at Campbell, Ohio, within the next year, according to announcement. The change will cost about \$6,000,000.

In an article recently written Charles J. Kirk, public service commissioner of the city of Houston, Texas, traces the development of the Houston Lighting & Power Company from its beginning to the present year in a highly appreciative way, concluding with a table covering the company's proposed improvements and extensions in the current year. These are to cost \$4,730,700, the largest item being \$2,200,000 for a new turbo-generator at the Deepwater station.

Hamilton, Ohio, whose citizens voted in the fall of 1924 to reconstruct the municipal light and power plant rather than sell it to the Union Gas & Electric Company of Cincinnati, has finally awarded a contract to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for equipment which will double the plant's present capacity of 1,000 kva. In addition there will be necessary the construction of a new building, bringing the total expenditure to approximately \$525,000. Money is available from a bond issue in the sum of \$650,000. Hamilton receives service also from the Cincinnati company's lines.

The Interstate Public Service Company is erecting a large sub-station at Scottsburg, Ind., in order to tie in there a 66,000-volt line from its power plant at Edwardsport with a 33,000-volt line from which energy is supplied for the Indianapolis-Louisville electric railway and to points between Columbus and Jeffersonville. The company is also building a new sub-station at Shelbyville to tie in with the 66,000-volt line from Indianapolis to that point, thus giving Shelbyville power over two transmission lines, and a 33,000-volt line from Bloomfield to Bloomington which will connect Bloomington with the Edwardsport plant and greatly increase the power supply in the Bloomington end of the oolitic stone district.

Street lighting in Geneva, N. Y., is to be doubled in value by a new installation undertaken by the Empire Gas & Electric Company. More than 800 single 100-cp. lamps, 47 single 60-cp. lamps and nearly 100 single 600-cp. lamps will be installed, and the cluster lights which have for years lighted the business section will be abolished. The new system, it is estimated, will cost \$4,000 a year more than the old. It is to be finished in June, 1928.

Besides the 45-mile, 66,000-volt transmission line from Lawton, Okla., to Chickasaw already noted, the Southwestern Light & Power Company has under way or planned for the immediate future 61 miles of 66,000-volt line from Chickasaw to Clinton, 11 miles of 33,000-volt line from Clinton to Besse, 9 miles at the same voltage from Sayre Junction to Sayre, 28 miles of 13,000-volt line from Gracemont to Hinton and 7 miles from Altus to Martha. A 4,500-kva., 66,000-volt sub-station is to be built at the Chickasha hydro plant and a 2,000-kva., 13,000-volt sub-station at the Chickasha steam plant.

In addition to the enlargement of its generating station at Toronto, Ohio, as previously reported, the Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Company announces a five-million-dollar program of extensions in the Youngstown territory.

CHICAGO APPRENTICES KNOW VALUE OF RECREATION

(Continued from page 179)

Wendell Phillips High School on the south side operated on this schedule during 1912 and 1913. Under this plan the classes increased in numbers constantly, attaining a total membership of 200 apprentices enrolled.

"In 1913, the president and the executive board appointed two members of the local to constitute a permanent school committee to plan and supervise the related school training for the ever increasing number of apprentices.

"Unfortunately, the World's War broke down not only the school plan, but dealt a severe blow to the whole apprentice program so that in 1917 only 37 apprentice students were enrolled in classes at school. However, the after effects of the war, which led to increased building operations and an unpre-

cedented impetus to industrial advancement also led to a greater need for trained men in the electrical fields. The demand for more electricians could be met only through a more perfect apprentice system and a more perfect training system for apprentices."

The movement in Chicago among electrical apprentices is attracting nation-wide attention, not only for the remarkable and successful system of vocational education that has been established, but also because of the athletic and recreational features. It is believed that this is a forerunner of a sports movement among the unions in America.

Ancient Flappers Used Mirrors

That the young ladies of 3,000 years ago liked to admire their appearance reflected in hand mirrors no less than modern flappers do is indicated by a discovery made at Medea, in Greece, by the Swedish Archaeological Expedition. The expedition has been excavating tombs of the Mycenaean period, a civilization that existed nearly a thousand years before the days of the famous Greek philosophers. The Mycenaean kings lived even before the siege of Troy commemorated in the poems of Homer. Among articles found in one of these tombs, probably once the property of the great lady there buried, were several hand mirrors including one with an ivory handle much like examples to be found on modern dressing tables. In those ancient days the art of making mirrors of silvered glass, like those now used, was unknown. The best mirrors were made of sheets of polished metal, often set into frames like the ivory-handled one just found. The unbreakable "trench mirrors" made of metal and used during the war were not unlike these ancient prototypes. Even before the mirrors of polished metal were invented, ancient dames and debutantes had mirrors of flat, polished stone, used by dipping them into water so that the thin film of liquid served as a reflecting surface.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	4.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Buttons, S. G. (medium).....	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (small).....	.75	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.15
Buttons, R. G.....	.60	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair.....	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped.....	2.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Books, set of.....	14.00	Permit Card, per 100.....	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts).....	2.00
Book, Minute E. W. B. A.....	1.50	Receipt Book, (750 receipts).....	4.00
Book, Day.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Charm, vest chain slide.....	5.00	Ring, 14 karat gold.....	9.50
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold.....	10.00
Single Copies.....	.10	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Seal.....	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index.....	6.50	Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	.75
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	3.00	Working Cards, per 100.....	.50
		Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.50



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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11
TO MARCH 10, 1928**

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7 854927 855000	129 860495 860500	270 693935 693946	437 169215 169500	636 347864 347900
7 153751 153788	130 139901 140480	271 631395 631438	437 212251 212252	640 609526 609545
8 581157 581220	131 980416 980429	273 710814 710818	440 123084 123112	642 29359 29379
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10 682946 682965	134 111630 111750	276 705972 705987	444 46106 46153	649 841173 841213
14 64647 64679	134 53659 54006	277 213453 213469	446 520775 520813	651 711083 711091
15 694805 694842	134 113458 114000	278 723398 723432	449 184367 184381	656 536907 536936
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18 191578 191765	134 116251 117000	283 728795 728812	458 874038 874066	662 864319 864322
20 26663 26782	134 114751 115500	284 27197 27233	460 568308 568338	664 36814 36833
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27 78504 78518	135 636264 636277	289 699312 699324	468 296128 296134	679 27480 27483
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32 410311 410320	140 16887 16947	292 177221 177450	474 99001 99020	683 927394 927443
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36 985801 985820	145 51471 51535	294 723055 723063	480 52062 52074	691 730026 730056
36 726811 726817	146 988506 988509	296 861398 861408	481 47172 47204	694 100594 100713
37 925982 926030	150 717579 717594	300 851831 851838	482 165703 165711	695 620673 620695
39 226501	151 813756 813992	301 434646 434680	482 914889 914983	696 76290 76413
39 67791 68250	152 718731 718773	305 306546 306559	494 127594 128054	702 193906 194097
40 880500 880500	153 807271 807293	306 684518 684592	497 54510 54519	704 39146 39164
40 216751 216847	154 841557 841562	307 878495 878506	500 701881 701940	711 31216 31265
41 62217 62250	156 981901 981905	309 143768 143835	503 679724 679776	712 931835 931867
41 173251 173427	156 716074 716100	310 25088 25178	508 137215 137226	716 121621 121880
42 726165 726175	157 727646 727656	312 911158 911207	508 170276 170319	717 93135 93202
43 8053 8250	159 812016 812047	315 50333 50353	509 33785 33796	719 687028 687050
43 92251 92369	161 50866 50880	317 223501 223527	511 938431 938451	722 872159 872184
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45 743503 743511	164 711078 711369	319 690638 690655	515 631212 631219	728 948981 949000
46 817351 817500	169 718892 718904	321 735348 735367	516 683469 683488	729 14651 14665
46 90751 90840	172 12162 12168	322 97392 97407	517 733245 733252	731 728554 728572
47 456504 456522	173 720469 720485	323 695233 695290	520 30189 30214	732 829917 829947
48 136351 136575	174 878124 878129	324 837947 837950	521 720670 720687	734 20078 20179
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51 725928 725966	178 397011 397024	329 720201 720240	525 693061 693089	743 21978 22003
52 153721 153750	180 871046 871072	330 176278 176289	526 962129 962135	756 387474 387481
52 210751 210904	181 168058 168130	332 475457 475500	527 714857 714886	757 41899 41932
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54 678147 678168	185 871836 871867	334 277338 277343	529 987901 987906	762 685505 685067
57 44378 44400	186 707492 707501	336 53644 53646	532 129140 129175	767 62949 62949
59 215251 215270	188 432228 432236	337 55046 55052	533 963306 963308	770 689804 689835
59 838401 838500	190 719290 719306	340 192762 192913	535 122452 122538	771 330400 330408
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62 60873 60895	192 691946 691990	343 706071 706072	537 838609 838686	774 939280 939330
64 945327 945410	193 962597 962641	344 688520 688527	538 382425 382460	786 853597 853601
65 189991 190210	194 32059 32239	347 130803 130872	540 679101 679124	787 915856 915875
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67 964925 964951	196 254258 254285	349 174124 174247	544 697244 697268	802 870586 870595
67 716971 716971	197 11015 11019	351 33512 33538	545 725267 725322	809 705790 705804
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69 23322 23325	201 723667 723675	353 93972 94108	551 290751 290756	817 204001 204110
70 865031 865042	203 34709 34726	354 473007 473022	552 278663 278686	817 60715 60759
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83 187020 187320	214 718243 718251	368 126977 126997	565 14894 14906	842 131156 131161
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91 40686 40691	229 683755 683764	377 2014 2073	575 693654 693681	865 17580 17687
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109 712351 712360	252 314993 314998	413 137576 137576	602 789650 789744	919 59167 59168

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937	686244	686339	1131	6895	6896	269	1116, 1347, 1367.	1072	730621.
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953	133593	133613	1141	715166	715189	293	13200.		
956	632469	632487	1144	533656	533665	306	684522.		
958	845410	845415	1147	718177	718200	309	143777.		
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1037	856371	856470				681	771512, 519, 527.		
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1047	535205	535224				696	76213.		
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1057	104131	104132					084.		
1072	730608	730651				728	948982.		
1086	724677	724701				811	5691.		
1087	681037	681043				817	204048.		
1091	715687	715704				818	694517.		
1095	51722	51742				819	690056.		
1099	692468	692496				865	17604, 645.		
1101	459270	459272				948	105903.		
1105	861877	861881				953	133601.		

MISSING

VOID

VOID

Organizing Committee of T. C. Vickers, of Los Angeles, Calif. 249754, 770, 773, 777, 95295-297.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

3-29337-348.
76-135156, 165-167.
214-718237.
232-264751.
269-1116-1117.
293-13177-13180.
319-690694-605.
340-192700.
394-44217-220.
435-870381-390.
570-505871-880.
818-694517.
948-105865.

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82-71602.
177-695820.

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251-874898.
255-56308.

Discontent—The Mother of Progress
"Discontent is a healthy sign. It is the principle upon which all great reforms in our government and throughout the world have been founded from time immemorial. It was the discontent with the old method of writing, books and manuscripts that led Gutenberg to invent the art of printing from movable types. It was discontent on the part of pro-

ducers of cotton that led Eli Whitney to invent the cotton gin. It was discontent with the methods of transportation by sailing ships that excited Fulton to discover the principle involved in the steamboat. It was discontent that moved Stephenson to plan the locomotive, Morse to develop the electric telegraph, Bell to perfect the telephone, Ericsson to originate the battleship type symbolized in

the Monitor, Curtiss and the Wright Brothers to plan the modern airplane, while the genius of Marconi contrived the method of modern radio communication. Thus we see how discontent has made it possible for the intelligence of mankind to subjugate the forces of nature to serve the will of man."—Representative William I. Sirovich of New York.



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THE tragedy of all societies lies in the suppressions and oppressions which murder the genius of the masses. * * * The hope of democracy lies in the possibility of a state of things in the future under which we shall not rest our fate upon an occasional giant, but may depend on having a race of full-grown, symmetrically developed men and women, nurtured in the sunlight of justice and equal opportunity, through the operation of which alone we can determine whether this one or that is fundamentally good and useful, whether he may be great or little. Upon the realization of that hope rests the prospect of a better and greater America through all the future. The alternative will be our descent to the hell into which all former civilizations have plunged. I do not believe that a civilization is necessarily doomed to decay, any more than are bees and ants in their collective destinies. The escape from the historic slide is the problem of our age which has better facilities for attacking the riddle than those which any era of the past has brought to man.—HERBERT QUICK, in *One Man's Life*.



NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT

The following bills, of vital interest to labor, have been introduced into Congress:

SENATE BILL 1482, known as the Shipstead Bill, has for its purpose the limitation of the injunction in labor disputes.

HOUSE BILL 7759, known as the La Guardia Bill, which is the companion bill to the Shipstead Bill.

HOUSE BILL 10,082, known as the La Guardia Bill, designed to define combinations and conspiracies in trade and labor disputes, and prohibiting the use of injunctions therein.

SENATE BILL 1940, sponsored by Senator Hawes of Missouri, designed to divest goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners of their interstate commerce character in certain cases.

These bills are important. They affect the very life of labor. They should have constant, vigilant and intelligent support by every local, central body, and state association in America.

THE BATTLE IS ON

These bills represent labor's objectives. They must be backed by a strong body of public opinion. The A. F. of L. Legislative Conference has voted to call mass meetings in every city of the country to inform the public of labor's grievances. We bespeak the interest and support of every electrical worker and every union man in these vital matters.